Staunton Spectator.

VOL. XI. STAUNTON, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1864. NO. 49.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HORSE STOLEN.— [illegible] night, the [illegible] 29th inst., there was stolen from the Virginia Hotel stables, a MARE belonging to the subscriber, of the following description:

She is a large dark bay mare, lengthy, one hind foot with probably some white about it, paces well and dogs to, rides well, supposed to be eight or nine years old. A liberal reward will be given for the recovery of the mare, or such information as will enable him to get her.

The mare is formerly from Greenbrier, but was last seen in Augusta county, Va.

April 29—3t* WM. D. HOGSHEAD.

YOUNG EMPEROR is a beautiful bay, six years old in May, of superior muscular power and action; was sired by Hon. Wm. C. Rives' imported bay horse Emperor, the fastest race horse in America, making with ease his mile in three minutes to a tilbury. His dam is a bay Traffic mare of superior merit. Young Emperor will make a season at my stables, and will stand at $100, insurance, and $3 groom's fees. Pasture for mares can be had at forty cents per day.

April 1—4ts S. B. FINLEY, Riverside, Va.

TO THE FARMERS.— Having purchased an [illegible] large lot of pure Kiln Dried Plaster, and at a reduced price from the former job, I would say to every farmer come and get it, as it is the big [illegible] that we have ever arrived in the Southern states. Come without money if you have some [illegible] and let us make the best of this celebrated Fertilizer, while we are so much in need of grain and hay. My address is Mt. Crawford, Va.

April 12 D. A. PLECKER.

TOLEDO, inf. J. W. Ware's thoroughbred stallion, Toledo, will stand the present season at the farm of G. B. Gilbert & Co., on South River, at the farm of D. A. Plecker & Co., on Middle River. He is pedigree which we think to be one of the best bred horses in Virginia, can be seen upon application to G. B. Gilbert, Esq.

Terms $50 for the season.

April 19—4ts

FOR RENT. The subscriber offers for rent his brick store house and dwelling in Middlebrook, Augusta county, containing

LUMBER HOUSE, GRANARY, CELLAR, &c.

This is a very large and roomy property, with a good [illegible] attached. Terms moderate.

E. HOGSHEAD, Middlebrook.

DOG-SKINS WANTED!

The subscriber desires to purchase

5,000 Dog-Skins,

for which he will pay from $1 00 to $1 00, each, according to size and quality.

April 26—3t* IND. D. BROWN, Tanner.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

The subscriber has 50 sheep which he wishes to get price one to take care of for one year from the 1st of May, for which he will allow half of the wool and half of the increase of sheep.

April 26—3ts* R. P. HUBANK.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.— The subscriber will exchange a bushel of salt for a bushel of corn, and a bushel of salt for two of bran and a half bushel of corn. The salt is now in Staunton, at the Depot, where the grain should be delivered.

April 19—3ts J. M. PERRY.

DYE STUFFS— EXTRACT LOGWOOD, ALUM and COPPERAS, for sale at

April 26—3t F. H. TROUT'S Drug Store.

POETRY.

For the Spectator.

A Ballad.

Dedicated to Gen'l Walker and his Brigade

BY LIZZIE.

Oh! that which I sing of some gallant boys
Who are struggling to be free,
Whose steps are quick and hearts are light
When the Federal flag they see;
In coming years no deeds can cause
Their hearts more amply to feel
For the praise of every Southern heart
Is the "Old Stonewall Brigade."

No mortal he can stand their charge,
With Walker at his post,
For they that, as they gaze at their General,
They could whip the Yankee host
They swore that O! unscyn,
Or full of thick the Yankees fall
They only hear their leader cry,
"Steady, advance, Oh, cheerful!

Many fervent prayers arise,
From fair Virginia homes,
That God will watch and bless the boys,
Where so their footsteps roam,
He they upon the battle field,
Or camped near Hill or glade,
God's love will like a tent, shine
Around the "Old Brigade."

Then nerve your arms to do and dare,
For your name has a magic sound
To chill the hearts of your Northern foe,
Whenever they may be found.
And be angel guards you, too, boys,
When in sleep your forms are laid,
For Jackson's spirit lovers near
The "Old Stonewall Brigade.

Think you then the Sunny South,
Can bow her head in shame,
So long as she has gallant sons,
To battle for her name?
No, never let all nations know,
Her name can never fade
So long as throbs one single heart,
In the "Old Stonewall Brigade."

APPOMATTOX, March 8, 1864.

SENTENCED FOR SEDUCTION.—REMARKS OF THE JUDGE.

A young man named James Mann was recently sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, by the Superior Court at Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., for the crime of *seduction*. Judge Bingham, in passing the sentence, said:

The seducer is worse than the robber. The robber has the courage to encounter resistance. He makes his cowardly attack upon unprotected female weakness. The seducer is worse than the thief. The thief steals perishable goods.—He steals happiness and character; yes, he steals the crown of female loveliness, which is virtue, and then tries to conceal the turpitude of his foul act in the more perfect ruin of his victim by slander. The seducer is worse than the poisoner. The poisoner plies his black art to destroy physical life. He puts his woful chalice to the lips of the spirit, and with fiendish atrocity, by false practices of allection and pretestations of devotion, allures a tender and delicate but too devoted lover, to partake of a cup that contains upon her lifelong disgrace and misery. These adulterates the life stream and [illegible] the tree of human joy.—Oh! [illegible] of the fair daughters of the State by false pretences, he introduces her upon the altar of passion, and there heartlessly abandons her to the rude blasts of contempt and insult.

In these general remarks, I have faintly summed up the measures of your iniquity. The evidence in this case discloses that when you came to Atlanta, you found a mother, weakly and of delicate health, passed beyond the meridian of life, occupying lowly and unpretending lodgings, struggling with poverty, but blessed with the presence and assistance of four young daughters, who bloomed around her humble board like olive plants. The husband of this widow, and father of these girls, had, but a short time before, winged his flight from the bosom of the family to another and better world, from the effects of disease contracted in the defence of the country. Well might that father, as he looked around upon these tender females, with whom God had crowned his honest nuptials, conscious of his patriotic services to our cause, reflect with consolation that his countrymen would consider it their sacred duty to defend, cherish, and protect his family. And, if a passing apprehension crossed his mind that such a wretch as you would make a serpent's path into the Eden he was about to leave behind, well might he have relieved himself with the confidence that the very defencelessness and poverty of his children would commend them to pity. The son of this widow, and brother of these girls, was then, and is yet, at the front defending the country from the inroads of an enemy charged with all barbarity, but whose certainties have not yet surpassed the deliberate wickedness of your crime. Yes, he is defending that body of years with which you have ruthlessly violated the person of his miserable sister.

You insinuated yourself into this circle, betrayed the confidence of the mother, and won the affection of the poor girl whom you have despoiled of her chastity by systematically sheeping your conduct in such way as best seemed to answer your mean purposes. At one time you would accompany her to a public ball, at other times to parties, to church, where the presence of ladies and gentlemen, engaged in honorable attentions to each other, it would seem, ought to have rebuked your evil designs and exercise the foul devil that prompted you to plot against this orphan. All the time you wreathed your countenance in smiles of tender love. You you smiled and smiled, and still you were a villain. Your subtle the language of lovers, secretly dedicated to pure and commendable affection and prostituted it on the execrable altar of your lusts. Thus did you deceive this confiding female into affection for you.—Thus did you beguile her into believing that you were wooing her to the marriage bed, while, all the time, you were wooing her to the bed of ruin and degradation. When we consider that your act has consigned her to a life of disgrace or of penitence, the sentence of the law which I am now about to pronounce on you, will not appear severe. I, at least, hope the example may deter others from the commission of this crime. Those who do commit it are false at heart, and I rejoice that our law so regards them.

THE NEW YORK *Daily News* ON MR. LONG. The New York "Daily News" thus flatteringly sketches the life and character of the distinguished Representative from Ohio:

"Mr. Long of Ohio, who has by the action of his enemies suddenly found himself famous, is a Representative from the second district of Ohio representing the county and city of Cincinnati, in which city, we believe, he was born. He is about 40 years of age, florid complexion, quiet in his manners, and exceedingly temperate in his habits. For many years he was a member of the Ohio Legislature, where he won a high reputation. At the bar he stands high; as a gentleman he has few equals. Of the purest character, loved by his friends and respected by all who know him, he is destined to make a mark in history."

A FRAUDULENT PREDICTION.— The New York World says Count Johannes alias George W. Jones—the sooty patriot, philosopher and prophet—predicted, in a speech he made last night in the Cooper Institute, that if Congress should not humbly apologize to the Imperial Emperor for the resolutions passed in the House last Monday, in ninety days the leading powers of the Old World would recognize the Southern Confederacy. Let Secretary Seward hear this head.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. LONG'S SPEECH.

The following extracts are from the bold speech of Mr. Long, of Ohio, in the Yankee Congress, for which that body tried to expel him, and for which they admitted him.

WHAT THE NORTH HAS GAINED BY THE WAR.

We have made, Mr. Chairman, by this war eight millions of bitter enemies upon the American Continent. While time shall last the recollections of this bloody strife will never fade from the memories of the people North and South, but will be handed down to the latest generation. The words Shiloh, Antietam, Gettysburg, Murfreesboro', Richmond, Vicksburg, Fort Donelson are words of division and disunion, and will serve to bring up emotions of eternal hate. If it were true, as is alleged by a distinguished Senator from Ohio (Mr. Wade) in a speech in Portland in 1855, "that he believed no two nations on earth hated each other as much as the North and South," how much more true now is the remark after they have been arrayed in such bloody contests. It is the object of the sword to cut and cleave asunder but never to unite. What union is there between Russia and Poland, between Austria and Hungary, between England and Catholic Ireland, where the sword and bayonet for centuries have been employed? Instead of conferring national strength, they are sources of weakness to countries that hold them in subjugation, and which would this day be stronger without them than with them.

Mr. Chairman, these lessons of history are full of warning and example. Much better would it have been for us in the beginning—much better would it be now—to consent to a division of our magnificent empire and cultivate amicable relations with our estranged brethren, than to seek to hold them to us by the power of the sword.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF DISUNION.

Here let me advert to the common, yet perfectly glaring and apparent error, that to part with our jurisdiction over eleven States involves the destruction of our government. The statement of the proposition demonstrates its absurdity. As well might one say, who had a farm of two hundred acres of land, that he had lost his title deed to all of it because, by some misfortune, he had parted with fifty. In losing the South, not one fraction of our government over us is surrendered. It remains over us as completely sovereign as it ever did. Here let me say, as the experience of my individual belief, that if it had been understood in the North as in the South, that by the terms of the Federal compact a State had a right to secede from the Union, this disruption would never have occurred. Had the North so understood the matter there would have been upon its part a forbearance from the exercise of extreme measures and a desire not to press its Southern sisters to the wall, that would ever have maintained the Confederacy unbroken. It was the prevalence of the idea of the Consolidationists in the North that the Southern States had no right to, and would not secede, that tempted them and that fatal policy that has sundered the Confederacy. It is said that no confederacy can exist by a recognition of this principle, but such was notwithstanding the view of the fathers of our government, it was the view of the views of Jefferson and Madison, in their immortal resolutions of 1798 and '99. It has been said, Mr. Chairman, that it would make a confederacy a rope of sand, but it is not strange that the Southern Confederacy, where it is recognized, should hold together through such a bloody pressure as we have applied to it for the last three years; it is a strange rope of sand that endures so that.

[illegible]

But, to return, Mr. Chairman. As will be judged perhaps, by the tenor of these remarks, I am reluctantly and despondingly forced to the conclusion that the Union is not never to be restored.

I regard all dreams of the restoration of the Union, which was the time of my life, and to restore which, even now, I would pour out my heart's blood, as worse than idle. I see neither North or South any sentiment to which it is possible to build a Union—no cise elements of union which Mr. Adams described have, by the process of time, been destroyed. Worse, yes, worse than that Mr. Chairman, I am reluctantly forced to the conclusion that in attempting to preserve our jurisdiction that in attempting to force reunion over the Southern States we have lost our constitutional form of government over the Northern. What has been predicted by our wisest and most eminent statesmen has come to pass; in grasping after the shadow we have lost the substance; in striving to retain the casket of liberty in which our jewels were confined, we have lost those precious monuments of freedom. Our government, as all know, is not anything resembling what it was three years ago; there is not one single vestige of the Constitution remaining; every clause and every letter of it has been violated, and I have no idea myself that it will ever again be respected.—Revolutions never go backward to the point at which they started. There has always been a large party in this country favorable to a strong or monarchical government, and they have now all the elements upon which to establish one. They have a vast army, an immense public debt, and an irresponsible Executive. Ambitious to retain power, he is a candidate for re-election, and, as Commander-in-Chief, is charged (whether true or false, I shall not undertake to decide, that he has already sent the Florida expeditions to advance his chances of success.) One of the Generals he has decapitated, (Gen. Fremont,) has entered the field to dispute his claim to a continuance in power, and if the Chronicle of this city, the Free-Soil organ, is correct in its construction of the suggestions of the New York Herald, speaking of Lieut. General Grant, the question is mooted whether he, in certain contingencies, at the head of the army, would not be justified in assuming the reins of government.

CAN WAR RESTORE THE UNION?

Mr. Chairman, I have deemed it proper thus to advert to the charges of encouragement to the Confederates so repeatedly made upon this floor, and I again recur to the consideration of the Union. Can the Union be restored by war? I answer most emphatically and deliberately NO, NEVER; *war is final, eternal separation.* My first and highest ground of opposition to its further prosecution is that it is wrong; it is in violation of the Constitution and of the fundamental principles on which the Federal Union was founded. My second objection is that as a policy it is not reconstructive but destructive, and will, if continued, speedily result in the destruction of the government and the loss of civil liberty to both North and South, and it ought therefore immediately to cease.

[illegible]

"Say what we will," remarks the Philadelphia "Observer," "of the few who [illegible] to their country, is brought in question by their own course, and of the many who [illegible] gain absorbs all other and more generous motives, it cannot be denied that the war has also brought forth an amount of unselfish devotion of life to the country, and contempt of time, had not, and money, hitherto unknown to the annals of the country.

[illegible]

A STRANGE TALE, by a distinguished American [illegible] of the cool reception which his [illegible] gave to his wife—[illegible] at the phaeton with the figure of a woman looking out of the window, as if trying to get a glimpse of the visitor. The lady [illegible] her husband. The [illegible] coarsely disembodied about the [illegible] scene to be handled the only point worth [illegible] the figure of a woman looking out of the window, which, if he [illegible] the lady, [illegible] known to be the female of the country.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST QUARTER MASTER'S OFFICE [illegible] Va. April 25, 1864.

TO PRODUCERS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF VA.

I am informed by orders received yesterday [illegible] that a supply of the Tax in Kind will be required of Manufacturers. A from counties [illegible] Office is published in the Circular of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, dated 25th June last, for the sale of distilled spirits, and notice of the time and place of sale, and the extent of the quantity required, will be given in the Circular. Farmers in the Congressional District of Virginia, north of the Blue Ridge, will bring their wheat to the Depot at Harrisonburg, Rockingham county, Va., and receive their own offal.

By order of Col. PRESTON, Sup. Q. M. Gen'l.

(Signed) Capt. and Asst. Quarter Master.

Commandants will make requisitions on the Quarter Master of their respective districts for the number of wagons required, and forward the requisitions to the Quarter Master at Harrisonburg, Va., who will furnish the wagons.

By order of Brig. Gen. JOHN D. IMBODEN.

Capt. and Q. M. Gen'l.

April 26—3ts

CONSCRIPT OFFICE.

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION, RICHMOND, APRIL 16, 1864.

CIRCULAR, No. 14.

I. Commandants will return to duty all the reserve classes a sufficient number to continue their county guards and supply deficiencies, and provided as rapidly as possible to organize in companies or parties of the said reserve classes already enrolled.

II. Commandants will carefully designate proper rendezvous, and order all persons of the reserve classes to report at such rendezvous on the last Saturday (30th) day of April inst., for the purpose of being organized by officers and being organized into companies.

III. The instant organized in all the classes is deemed of the highest importance, and all such persons as do not appear at the rendezvous on the day appointed will not be enrolled and assigned at the discretion of Commandants.

IV. Should other use instructed Commandants will forward the muster rolls to this Bureau.

By order of Col. PRESTON, Sup.

Lt. A. H. BINFIELD.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE FOR VA.

RICHMOND, APRIL 20, 1864.

This Circular is published by order of Bureau of Conscription, for the information of all concerned.

By order, Col. J. C. SHIELDS, Conscript in charge for Va.

Lt. A. H. BINFIELD, Asst. Conscript.

April 26—3ts

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By order of Brig. Gen. JOHN D. IMBODEN.

Capt. and Q. M. Gen'l.

April 26—3ts

NOTICE.— I will sell, at public auction, on

Monday, the 16th day of May, 1864,

at the Warm Springs, Bath county, a large portion of the

My Hotel Furniture,

Consisting of HAIR and SHUCK MATTRASSES, FEATHER BEDS, BED-STEADS, WASH STANDS, TABLES, CHAIRS, *PARLOR* and *HALL ROOM FURNITURE*, &c.

TERMS CASH.

GEO. MAYSE.

April 26—3ts*

GENERAL ORDERS.

CIRCULAR, BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION, RICHMOND, March 16, 1864.

CIRCULAR, No. 8.

General Orders, No. 26, Adjutant and Inspector General's office, March 1st, 1864, is hereby made a part of this circular, and commandants of Congressional districts are enjoined to proceed in the rapid and vigorous execution of the provisions of the said order, the instructions and regulations herein prescribed.

I. Under the terms of the 5th section of the act of Congress approved February 17, 1864, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, and the terms of General Orders, No. 26

Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

TUESDAY, [illegible] MAY 3, 1864

Preparing for Action.

From the indications the great battle between the armies of Lee and Grant cannot be much longer postponed. Both parties are busy preparing for action, and the preparations on both sides seem to be nearly completed. Grant, more than a week since, sent 2,500 sutlers to Washington city, and had 15,000 additional beds prepared in the hospitals in that city for the wounded. Burnside's forces, 25,000 strong, consisting, it is reported, of 17,000 whites and 8,000 negroes, passed through Washington city on the 25th ult. It is not known, as yet, whether he will join the forces of Grant in the front of Lee, or will go to the Peninsula. We suppose that, as soon as his destination will be determined, Gen. Lee will bring on the conflict before the complete preparations of the enemy can be perfected.

The Government at Washington is straining every point to put men in the field. The drilled men in garrison and heavy artillery batteries in the Northern towns are being sent to Washington to relieve the garrison there and permit them to be sent to the front.—Gov. Parker, of New Jersey, has received orders from Lincoln to raise a new regiment for the heavy batteries in that State and permit the old regiment to go into the field.

The Washington *Republican* says that on Saturday week, Governors Lewis, of Wisconsin, Yates, of Illinois, Stone, of Iowa, Morton, of Indiana, Brough, of Ohio, and Blair, of Michigan, jointly tendered the President of the United States 100,000 men, to serve one hundred days, to be clothed, armed and equipped by the United States Government, the men to be raised within the limits of the several Northwestern States named. The proposition was accepted by the President, and the Secretary of War was subsequently instructed to receive these troops. Four or five of the above named Governors have issued their State proclamations in Washington city, and sent them forward on Sunday week.

What preparations Gen. Lee is making to meet those formidable preparations of the enemy, we will not state. That the conflict is expected to occur in a short time is evidenced by the fact that the sick and wounded in the hospitals in the city of Richmond have been sent to Petersburg. Gen. Lee is "clearing the deck for action." "The next gale which sweeps from the East may bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms."

Meeting To-night.

We noticed last week that a meeting would be held in the Court House to-night for the purpose of organizing an Association in aid of the one established in Richmond for the benefit of maimed soldiers. It is hoped that the meeting will be well attended, and that many ladies will grace the occasion with their presence. It is hoped that Associations for the same purpose will be established in every neighborhood in the county.—We believe that Augusta county will do as much as any county in the State to furnish artificial arms and legs to the brave soldiers who have been maimed in the military service of the country. We understand that Rev. J. L. Stirewalt has collected as much as $16,000 in the counties of Rockingham, Shenandoah and Page. These counties have done well, but we cherish the belief that, if Associations be formed in every neighborhood as we think should be done, this county will contribute more than all three of these counties. We hope that the proper kind of an Association will be organized in Staunton that it may be a model for those in the different villages and neighborhoods of the county. Form the Associations without delay, and appoint good committees to wait upon the people. The most efficient committees for such purposes are those composed of ladies. There are now in the Confederacy 10,000 maimed soldiers, and may be nearly as many more before this "cruel war" will be over. What a sublime spectacle it would present to see all these maimed soldiers supplied with limbs by generous, voluntary contributions. The page of our history which would contain the record of this fact would be among the brightest in the whole volume—it would be one which even angels could read with pleasure. This page will be written, and the name of this noble county will be found upon it. Augusta will not be excelled by other counties in deeds of generosity, liberality and humanity to the noble soldiers who have sacrificed their limbs in the service of their country.

Presentation of a Flag.

Some days since an interesting ceremony took place in the Richmond Morning Sentinel office of the preparation and presentation of a beautiful flag by a lady friend of the enemy to the 21st Regiment [illegible] commanded by the brave Col. [illegible] Chatham. Unfortunately, a typographical error was made in the account of the lady.—It was printed [illegible] Miss Sue, the fair daughter of Mr. [illegible] gallant Regiment of Mississippi veterans being [illegible] Rev. C. S. M[illegible] county.—[illegible] Top to bottom [illegible] band of [illegible] of battle [illegible] Hercules [illegible] Hence [illegible] Sue [illegible] Mississippi [illegible] Sue [illegible] Mississippi [illegible] Sue [illegible] Mississippi