

STAUNTON SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.



Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1864.

PAPERS FOR THE ARMY.

Learning that our subscribers in the army of Northern Virginia have not been receiving their papers, because the postage on them was unpaid, we have paid the postage on them ourselves, and as they will be accepted "postpaid" at the Post Office here, we hope that, in future, they will be received regularly by our subscribers in the army. We have mailed our papers regularly, with proper directions, and if they have not been received, the failings were due, we suppose, to the fact that the postage was not paid. As the postage is now paid on all papers directed to the army of Northern Virginia, and as we will pay the postage for those who subscribe in the future, and as we will continue to direct regularly with care, if they be not received, the fault will be in the remissness of the army Post Office.

TRUTH APPROACHING CONFLICT.

In a short time the earth will be made to tremble beneath the shock of armed hosts in hostile and deadly conflict.—The armies of the South and North are now closing up their lines for a most terrible encounter. The most crimson page in the book of Time will be written in blood the ensuing Summer.—

The enemy feel that, if they fail to conquer us in this campaign, the task is hopeless, and that anarchy and irretrievable ruin will be their lot. Therefore it is that they are using every possible exertion to overcome us in this campaign. We should prepare with industry, and resolve to meet their assaults with firmness and determined bravery. We have confidence in the justness of our cause, the exalted bravery of our soldiers, and the fortitude and patriotism of our citizens. It will not be long before these virtues will be subjected to another test of their strength. In the language of the Richmond Examiner, "the sun and winds of April will soon leave the roads dry and hard, inviting the roll of artillery wagons-wheels; the fresh green sword will be firm under the feet of marching brigades; the song of birds upon every spray will upbraid the silence of the charging bugle, and the Fauvism of spring will softly lift and stir the folds of the regimental flags. All nature pleads with man to come and do his part, and, seeing battle in the bushes in hand, cries aloud that now is the day and the hour to put it through. Our long endearing and devoted soldiers would surely move to the fray with even a more fiery and invincible ardor, if they had good reason to hope that one or two stalwart blows, struck this summer, would close the bitter struggle and enable the most of them to march to their far of homes through a country wild with joy; through towns and villages illuminated with triumph; welcomed and hailed with patriotic music and "rations of the day"; in rain of roses falling by whitest hands. Surely a reasonable anticipation of so glorious an autumn would nerve our troops to pass more lightly and gaily through a bloody spring and summer."

APPEAL FOR FREDERICKSBURG.

An appeal has been received from the authorities of the noble and suffering city of Fredericksburg for provisions to supply the actual necessities of the poor of that place. For breadstuffs especially there is great suffering, for though the money can be secured, the flour is not to be had in all that region, devasted as it has been by the cruel foe.

We are sure could our farmers

walk through those almost deserted streets, and see the houses in ruins or riddled by shot, and hear the tale of distress about the bombardment, they would be ready to sell at least a little flour or meal to the sufferers, who a few months ago elicited the sympathy and aid of the nation. Messrs. Mason, Peck and Higgs have kindly consented to try to procure some supplies for Fredericksburg, and it is earnestly hoped they may be successful. Price is not an object, where "starvation is staring the people in the face"; still we should think, parties sparing grain or meat at all, for such an object, would not with the highest price that could be obtained.

TRAVELLING WEST.

The train on the Central Railroad now goes to Wytheville River Depot, the railroad bridge across the Commissary river, having been completed. It will be remembered that this bridge was destroyed in the spring of 1863 by the cowardly traitor, Dr. Wm. P. Carney. In a very short time, our engineering officers, Jas. L. A. Trostle, will have a road running from the station to the bridge, to Lewisburg, and the road will be completed to the mountains, and the rebels already have been compelled to return to Lewisburg, and will be obliged to do so again. He presents a picture in a wretched condition, and is a veritable活鬼.

Mr. Atkinson, of the War Department, has good prospects of success.

COLONEL ELLIOTT.—The colonel who comes from the West, robust, healthy, and full of energy, and a man of great personal magnetism, has good prospects of success.

CONFEDERATE ELECTION.

On Monday last, the 6th of April, the election of Town Sergeant and Councilmen in this place excited an unusual degree of interest.

As the "evening sun was declining,"

the vote between the candidates for the

Chairmanship became very close,

friends of each worked like leavers,

bring in the lame, the halt, the blind,

torpid and native, Jew and Gentile,

and the polls were not closed till an hour after sunset. The Mayor had no opposition and received 263 votes. The vote for Sergeant stand as follows:

Wm. L. Baldwin, 124.

R. W. Stevenson, 121.

There were quite a number of citizens voted for as councilmen. The following is the vote given for those elected:

Wm. G. Storrell, 187.

B. F. Poole, 183.

Jas. W. Crawford, 178.

A. W. Bruce, 158.

John B. Scherer, 152.

Wm. B. Kryer, 141.

Wm. H. Wilson, 137.

Jno. B. Evans, 130.

F. M. Young, 130.

John M. Hardy, 112.

Geo. Baylor, & D. C. McGuffin, each 103.

The Council by vote decided the tie between Geo. Baylor and D. C. McGuffin, by giving Mr. Baylor a seat in the Council.

F. M. Young, not having been a resident of the town for 12 months preceding the election, his election was declared void; and therupon D. C. McGuffin was duly elected to fill the vacancy.

In Council April 7th, 1864.

Wm. B. Kryer, elected Recorder.

J. W. Crawford, 1st Alderman.

Wm. H. Wilson, 2nd.

A. M. Bruce, 3rd.

J. M. Hardy, 4th.

D. C. McGuffin, 5th.

J. B. Evans, 6th.

James F. Patterson was elected Clerk.

Wm. L. Baldwin Chieftain of Police.

John B. Scherer, resigned his office of Councilman, and therupon Wm. H. Tamm was elected to supply the vacancy.

GEN. FORREST AT PADUCAH.

We published last week, in advance of Southern news, the Northern Dispatch, as in reference to the fight at Paducah.

We did not suppose that they contained the exact truth, but had no idea that they were so very far from the truth.

They report General Forrest repulsed with the loss of three hundred left dead upon the field, and about a thousand wounded. How much reliance is to be placed upon this Yankee account may be inferred from the following official dispatch of Gen. Forrest:

Drummond, Tenn., March 27, via Okolona, April 2.—To Lieut. Gen. Polk:

I left Jackson on the 23d ult., and captured Union City on the 24th with four hundred and fifty prisoners, among them the renegade Hawkin, and met of his regiment, about two hundred horses, and five hundred small arms.

I also took possession of Hickman, the enemy having passed it.

I moved North with Buford's Division, marching direct from Jackson to Paducah in fifty hours, attacked it on the evening of the 26th, drove the enemy to their gunboats and forts, held the town for ten hours, and could have held it longer, but found the small portaging the place.

We captured many stores and horses,

burned up sixty bales of cotton, one steamer in the dry dock, and brought out fifty prisoners.

FORREST'S VICTORY AT UNION CITY.

The Memphis Bulletin, of the 26th, says: "From the officers of the steamer Glasgow, which arrived at a late hour last night, we learn that on Thursday morning a force of Confederates, estimated at six thousand, under General Forrest, made their appearance at Union City, where was stationed a cavalry force of some eight hundred men. For a time there was heavy skirmishing, but the odds being so great and a flag of truce coming in from General Forrest demanding the surrender of the post and garrison, it was deemed best to do so, and the post capitulated at 11 o'clock A. M."

THE RESERVE FORCE.—By the circular of the Conscription Bureau, the commandants of conscripts are ordered forth with to enroll all persons between the ages of seventeen and eighteen, and forty-five and fifty years of age, allowing them until the first of May to join any company for local defense, formed under the necessary regulations, and liable to service anywhere in the State, or to form themselves into voluntary organizations and elect their own officers. Those who do not thus dispose of themselves will be formed into companies, battalions and regiments, under regulations to be prescribed.

Gen. Price.—The Memphis Bulletin publishes an order of Maj. Gen. Price, in which he assumes command of the Department of Arkansas. We learn that the news of Gen. Price being in command in Arkansas was received with enthusiastic demonstrations by the Missourians at Demopolis. The whole camp sent up a tremendous and long cheer, and the boys went to the big guns and made the whiz bang with the thunder of artillery.

It is understood that they have

submitted a unanimous petition to the War Department to be sent over the river.

PADUCAH.—A gentleman who was

left at the depot of the rebels, near Newbern, on the night of the 24th of March, TWO HUNDRED, ONE IN A BUREAU, about 16 inches square, and 16 inches deep, and 16 inches wide, was recovered yesterday.

The other a boy horse, 16 hands high, with a broken bone in his forehand, there being a hole in the same shape inside as the other foot, has a hump on his hind foot, and is very bad.

He is to be sold for \$100, and is to be sold to the highest bidder.

DAVID G. MCGOWAN, Bldg. 10, Paducah.

SIX PER CENT CERTIFICATES.

The agents of the Government, Quartermasters and Commissaries, are purchasing supplies with six per cent certificates which are free from taxation. If our farmers will exchange their supplies for these certificates, they will not only secure an investment free from taxes, but will aid to that extent to keep down the expenses of the Government.

PLANT COOKS, POTATOES, AND OTHER ESSENTIALS.—The great need of the Confederacy this year will be of an abundance of food. In the hope that Providence will smile upon our causes by sending a favorable season, every man should plant early, and to the utmost extent of his ability, every variety of grain and vegetable for food for men and beasts. And after the crops are sown, it is to be hoped that they will not be boarded. That which God gives, let not man withhold.

CULTIVATE THE SOIL.—The cultivation of the soil is this moment an object of greater importance in the Confederacy than the fitting of its armies. Not a foot of ground should be wasted. In addition to the regular crops, vegetables should be raised wherever possible, and there are many.

GENERAL CONFEDERATE POWER.

It is reported that a portion of

the forces of the rebels, under

General Longstreet, has

been sent to the mountains of

North Carolina, and is now

on the march to the Atlantic.

GENERAL LONGSTREET.

—The British Gazette gives plowing ac-

cents of the Army of East Tennessee, and de-

cusses that General Longstreet is master

of the situation.

LICKSKINN PASTORAL.—This body

of Ministers and Elders of the French

Church, will meet in Lexington on Saturday, the 27th of April, at 11 o'clock.

GENERAL AND LOT POSTAGE.

—The British Gazette gives the fine

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