

THE JOURNAL is served by the carriers to all subscribers in the City at Five Cents per Month.

The Daily State Journal

RICHMOND, VA., MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1871. VOL. III.—NO. 62.

Table with 2 columns: Description of ad (e.g., One square, one insertion) and Rate (e.g., 1 cent).

Evening State Journal.

THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION—RAFFLE. For the Benefit of the Widows and Orphans of the Southern States.

DISTRIBUTION No. 124. Evening Jan. 14. 21, 4, 47, 45, 49, 10, 27, 07, 17, 00, 18.

DISTRIBUTION No. 125. Morning Jan. 16. 2, 5, 42, 74, 19, 26, 25, 09, 55, 72, 18, 15, 14.

Winners by hand, at Richmond, Va., this 16th day of January, 1871. C. Q. TOMPKINS, Commissioner.

CERTIFICATES OF RAFFLE can be purchased from Capt. W. L. ... at the branch office, No. 3, Eleventh street, one door from Main.

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG & POTOMAC RAILROAD COMPANY. GENERAL FREIGHT DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, JANUARY 16, 1871.

POTOMAC ROUTE OPENED. DOUBLE DAILY SCHEDULES RESUMED VIA WASHINGTON, AND TRI-WEEKLY VIA LOWER POTOMAC ROUTE.

On an after this date trains will leave Boyd Street Depot at 11:15 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. (Sundays P. M. excepted); arriving at Richmond (Monday A. M. excepted) at 2:38 P. M. and 8:30 A. M.

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Legislative Summary.

In the Senate, a number of House bills were read and referred. Bill to authorize the Governor to appoint a temporary clerk was passed, as were also bills to amend the act to regulate judicial sales and prevent the sacrifice of property; to incorporate the Gordonsville and Charter's Gap railroad company, and to incorporate the Castleman's ferry and Jefferson turnpike company.

A bill was presented to amend the act concerning security for costs of writs, and one to protect butter and cheese manufacturers. Committee reported adversely as to amending the charter of the James river and Kanawha canal company, which was concurred in.

In the House, a communication was read from the Senate announcing the passage, etc., of a number of bills and resolutions, which, in the House, were read and referred. The committee for courts of justice reported Senate bill entitled an act to require the attorney general to institute proceedings for the recovery of certain property which has been fraudulently sold and for other purposes with a recommendation that it do not pass. [This bill alludes to the Haunstein property.] Senate bill about court rule days, was reported with amendments.

Also, was reported bill to prevent unlawful hunting and fishing; also, bill making an appropriation to furnish and fit up the State court-house (Sycamore church); also, bill to repeal certain parts of the code of 1860, in relation to offences against public policy (adversely); also, bill providing for the collection of the taxes of the city of Richmond by the sheriff thereof; bills relative to the repair and painting of the Capitol roof, and about the picture of Lord Chatham, was reported adversely.

The House proceeded to consider the bill for the assessment of taxes on persons, property, income, licenses, &c., and imposing taxes thereon, for the year 1871. It is a lengthy bill and will not probably be disposed of this week.

Congressional. Reported Exclusively for the State Journal. Washington, Jan. 16.—In the House, to-day, a number of bills were offered and referred. Among them was one offered by Mr. McKenize, providing for the construction of a Light-House at Shipping Point, on the Potomac river. Also, one by Mr. Booker, for the construction of a breakwater on the Potomac river.

In the Senate, Senator Edmunds reported, without amendment, House bill increasing the pensions of disabled soldiers, sailors, &c. Senator Ramsey, from the postal committee, reported on consolidation of postal laws.

George S. Smith was to-day nominated collector of internal revenue for the 6th district of Virginia, and S. H. Fairchild, postmaster of Danville, Virginia.

General Dix presided, and resolutions and an address were enthusiastically adopted. Speeches were made by General Dix, Horace Greeley, Henry Ward Beecher, Parke Godwin and others, and letters were read from Secretary Fish, Vice President Colfax and a great many other eminent personages, all breathing sentiments of the liveliest sympathy with the object of the meeting, and a telegram was sent to King Victor Emmanuel, congratulating him, in the name of the true American people, upon the accomplishment of Italian unity, and the final establishment of his government at its ancient and true capital, the city of Rome.

We regret to see in these counter meetings, by the Catholics sympathizing with the Pope, and by the Protestants sympathizing with the people of Italy, a disposition to antagonize the people of this country on the question of religion. It looks like reviving the old American or Protestant party. We hope we shall be spared the unpleasantness of a political struggle based upon religious bigotry, intolerance and prejudice; but we cannot disguise the fact that the tendency of the times is in that direction.

Miss Van Lew. We are glad to learn that the herculean efforts of the enemies of this lady, to force her out of the position of postmaster, which she so ably and acceptably fills, have entirely failed. She found no difficulty in renewing her bond, and replacing the names of those who had withdrawn from those of some of the most responsible Republicans in this city.

The President, we learn, when informed of the matter, expressed the utmost confidence in Miss Van Lew, and regretted the course her enemies had adopted to effect her removal. We congratulate this estimable lady on her complete triumph over the machinations of her enemies, as well as upon possessing in so marked a degree, the confidence of the administration, and of the people of Richmond.

Republican Meeting. There will be a mass meeting of the Republicans at Deurringer's Park this evening at six o'clock, to consider matters of importance to the welfare of the party. We hope there will be a full attendance, and that all subjects which may be brought before the meeting for action, will be calmly and wisely considered, that harmony may be preserved in the party. We cannot afford to have dissensions and discord in our ranks in Virginia. We can scarcely succeed by doing our best here with one Republican party, and two would kill us off completely.

SENORITA JUAREZ, the wife of the President of Mexico, is dead. She was much esteemed by the Mexican people. Anita, the wife of Cespedes, the President of the Republic of Cuba, is a prisoner in the hands of the Spanish authorities, and is said to be well treated.

A number of the employees of Gosport Navy Yard were discharged from that institution Saturday night. There can now be but very few workmen left.

Edward Ruloff, Philologist and Murderer.

SINGULAR SERIES OF EVENTS.

The Utica (N. Y.) Herald gives the following interesting account of the life and crimes of Edward H. Ruloff, whose trial was concluded at Binghamton, on Wednesday, by a verdict of murder in the first degree. It says:

Edward H. Ruloff, now on trial for his life at Binghamton, is more than an ordinary criminal. The crime for which he is now arraigned cannot have passed from the memory of the reader. It was only in August last that the store of Halbert Brothers, Binghamton, was burglarized, and a clerk—Frederick A. Merrick—killed, while resisting the burglars. The latter escaped. Two of them, named Jarvis and Dexter, were drowned the same night, while attempting to cross the Chenango river. The other—Ruloff—was arrested soon after. He gave his name as E. Dalton, but was soon recognized, among others, by Judge Balcom and Mrs. Shulls, Ruloff's mother-in-law. Should the trial which he is now undergoing, result in his dying upon the scaffold, his death will be the seventh known to us to be traceable to his own agency.

Upwards of twenty-six years ago Edward H. Ruloff married an estimable lady in Ithaca, in this State. He was of liberal education, learned in the law, especially the criminal code, an accomplished draughtsman, a short-hand writer, and master of several languages. He had then, what he still retains, a pleasing exterior, a perfect knowledge of the arts of pleasing, a something which commanded respect, and a pathy and confidence. He was a doctor, a lawyer, a teacher, a mechanic, as he saw fit, and what was more remarkable, appeared master of each profession. Suddenly, in the year 1845, his wife and child disappeared.

Ruloff was arrested on a charge of abduction, and was confined in jail at Ithaca. He so won the confidence of the jailor, Jarvis, and his wife, that they committed their young son, Albert M. Jarvis, to his tutelage. The result of his instructions was a life of crime, which terminated with the Binghamton burglary, and quick following death in Chenango river. The trial of Ruloff for abduction took place at Ithaca. He was convicted and sentenced to Auburn State prison for the term of ten years. During his trial, was credibly informed, Ruloff made a clean confession to his counsel. The gentleman receiving it has since died, but just previous to his death he confided it to a professional brother, who is still living at Ithaca.

In prison Ruloff was a model man. He quickly won the confidence of the authorities, and, by his talents, took the front rank among the prisoners. From the designs made by him, most of the carpets manufactured in prison during his term were woven. Immediately on his discharge from prison, Ruloff was arrested on Ithaca. He was now charged with a trial he did, as he is now doing at Binghamton, pleaded his own case. He was found guilty and sentenced to death. But the verdict was set aside by the court of appeals on the ground that no murder had been proved, as there had been no body procured. He was discharged, but was immediately taken back to jail. Whether this was by his own request, fearing the fury of the people, or on the affidavit of his wife's people, that they considered their lives in danger with him at liberty, we have forgotten.

Certain it is lynching was resolved upon and the time for it fixed. The sheriff, Ruloff, in close carriage to the steamboat landing, whence he was conveyed to the jail in Cayuga county. When the lynchers assembled the bird had flown. Probably through connivance, Ruloff soon escaped from jail. In his wanderings, bidding from men, he was badly frozen. The toes of one foot had to be amputated. Thus, while fleeing from justice, he received a mark which may result in giving justice its due. A shoe, exactly fitting his deformed foot, was left behind in the burglar's flight from the store in which Merrick met death.

Until his apprehension in Binghamton in August last Ruloff had not been heard from for a number of years. It has since transpired that once in the interim he had defected a contraband in a Delaware county court under an assumed name, and once in Cortland county. He has also been engaged in writing a treatise on the grammars of nations. The manuscript of this work has been found in his room in New York. In his room were found burglars' tools, disguises, and various other appliances of rascals. He had recorded an assumed name, "Lenrio," as the author of the treatise. It is probable he will never finish it. A gentleman lately from Binghamton, told us the other day that a firm purveyor exists in that city to lynch Ruloff, if the jury do not convict him in this case.

This wretch has since had his trial for the murder of Merrick, and sentenced to be hung.

DEATH OF A MISER—HE MAKES A MISTAKE OF \$495 AND DROPS DEAD.—A correspondent of the Abingdon, Ill. Democrat, writing from Knoxville, thus relates the peculiar death of a miser residing in the latter place who was reported worth \$20,000. "He had a nephew," says the correspondent, "a very worthy young man, who was going out West to seek his fortune. A few days before he was ready to leave, he went to the old uncle to sell him some notes of hand which he held; the old miser would not touch them, but said, 'You have always been a good boy, only a little too extravagant; I will make you a little present before you leave.' He drew a check on the bank for \$5, as he supposed, but owing to his oversight and wrong penmanship, it proved to be \$500. This unaccountable act of benevolence soon became noised about town, and, of course, came to the ears of the miser. He rushed to the bank and under much excitement asked one of the bank officials what the amount of the check he had given his nephew was. 'Five hundred dollars,' said the clerk. 'What!' said the miser. 'Five hundred dollars,' said the clerk, producing the check.—After reading, and trembling in every muscle, he gave one long-drawn sigh and exclaimed, 'My God! I am a ruined man; then sank down and died!'

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES, BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION, EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE STATE JOURNAL.

THE GREAT BATTLES AROUND LE MANS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Crushing Defeat of the French Troops.

GEN. CHANZY'S ARMY BROKEN UP AND RETREATING IN THREE DIRECTIONS.

TWENTY THOUSAND FRENCH CAPTURED.

Fighting in the Streets of Le Mans.

Reported Exclusively for the State Journal.

London, January 16.—The correspondent of the London Times at Versailles, telegraphs that further dispatches have been received in that city from Prince Frederick Charles.

The army of General Chanzy has been broken up and disorganized, and is now retreating in three directions. Up to the present time 20,000 prisoners in all have been captured. No further seizure of rolling stock has been made.

The correspondent adds that considerable fighting was done in the streets of Le Mans during the recent battles around that city. The streets and lanes were in many places strewn with corpses in long, ghastly lines, evidently the work of the terrible mitrailleuses.

The victory was almost a decisive one for the Prussians, as it was a most crushing defeat to the French.

This great victory was doubtless achieved by the well-timed and smart concentration of the various Prussian corps on the town of Le Mans.

Another Engagement.—No Particulars. London, Jan. 16.—A telegram received here states that an engagement took place yesterday at Horticourt, a town in the department of Haute Saone, in the Eastern part of France, between a large German force and body of French troops.

The fighting was carried on during the greater part of yesterday. The forces engaged were a detached portion of the French army of the East, and several German corps from the command of Gen. Von Wavert. Full particulars have not yet been received, but it is stated that the losses sustained by both sides was of a severe character.

STILL ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT. London, Jan. 16.—An engagement is also reported to have taken place at Croix, a village some little distance from Horticourt. A number of French troops were killed in the village were attacked by a Prussian column, and a hot fight speedily ensued. The result had not been ascertained. After the engagement the Prussians withdrew.

A Series of Unsuccessful Sorties From Paris. London, Jan. 16.—An official dispatch has just been received from Versailles, containing the following information of a series of vigorous and well-sustained sorties which were made by the besieged armies from Paris Friday night. The sorties were directed against the Prussian position at Le Brunet, Drancy, Mendon, and Clamont, on the southern side of the city.

The attacks were made simultaneously and in force. The suddenness, though not altogether unexpected, assailed the Prussians by surprise; but a rally was soon effected, and the French troops were received by an artillery fire from the Prussian batteries, which had the effect of checking their progress and rendering their columns broken and discouraged.

They were repulsed at all points and failed in this last attempt to break the German investing line.

The troops retreated from the field, and the retreat at some points, becoming a flight. The losses sustained by the German troops in these engagements were trifling, while that of the French were exceedingly severe. It is thought here that these reverses will probably have a powerful effect in bringing the French to terms, and in expediting those peace negotiations which are said to be in progress.

Gen. Bourbaki's Army. Bordeaux, Jan. 16.—A dispatch has been received from Gen. Bourbaki, stating that the French troops under his command are behaving splendidly.

The villages of St. Marie and Archy, both situated in the department of Yonne, to the southeast of Auxieres, have been retaken by his army. The troops are gradually gaining fresh hope and spirit with every inch of ground taken, and the general expresses the highest satisfaction of the morale and general behavior of the soldiers. Advice has just been received from General Chanzy.

He states that with great difficulty and by means of the energy and determination displayed by a few of his officers, he effected a rally of his disordered troops, near Le Mans. His army has now been almost wholly reorganized and military discipline has again been restored. A retreat is being effected in good order.

The Prussian Government on the Question of Peace. London, Jan. 16.—In replying to the representation recently made by the neutral powers for the conclusion of a treaty between Prussia and France, the Prussian government authoritatively states that Prussia will only treat for peace on the surrender of Paris and on the formal request of the French government alone, and none others.

Belgium Preparing to Maintain her Neutrality by Force of Arms. London, January 16.—A telegram from Brussels announces that a large Belgian force is concentrating near the city for the purpose of protecting the neutrality of Belgium. This act has been rendered necessary on the part of the Belgian government, in consequence of a report, that the Prussian government intended to drive the French troops commanded by General Faidherbes, across the frontier boundary, into the territory of Belgium.

Verailles, Jan. 16.—A large body of German troops has been ordered to proceed northward for the reinforcement of the German armies already operating in the northern provinces.

Successful Military Tactics by Gen. Von Goben.

Verailles, Jan. 16.—Dispatches received here from Gen. Von Goben, at present operating in the district adjacent to Lille, contain information of a series of military tactics which has been lately executed by his command with great success. A movement is now in progress with a view to turning the left wing of Gen. Faidherbes' army, the successful operation of which would greatly facilitate further operations.

The Town of Cambrai threatened by Prussians. London, January 16.—A dispatch received in this city, states that a large Prussian force has appeared before the town of Cambrai in the Department du Nord on the river Scheldt, and an attack on the town is considered imminent.

The European Conference. London, January 16.—It has been officially announced that the conference will be convoked on the 9th of February.

London, January 16.—The French provisional government at Paris has issued a formal protest against the barbarism which is being practiced by the besieging army in the bombardment, and which is stigmatized as a disgrace to humanity and civilization, and a blot on the history of enlightened Europe.

The government have also officially stated that it is unlikely that M. Jules Favre will attend the coming Conference as the representative of France, unless further notice more recognitory of the French provisional government, as it now exists, is given.

LOCAL NEWS. Police Court.—The following cases were disposed of by Police Justice White this morning: W. White, charged with stealing a watch, valued at £1, and a pair of boots, valued at £4, a hat, and \$4.50 in currency; Phillips and Emma Brown were sent on, and the others discharged.

W. Stander, charged with assaulting Mary Brannan, was discharged.

Nick Berry, charged with stealing a trunk, the property of Eliza Reed, and threatening to cut said Reed with a knife. Case continued until to-morrow.

Jacob Bowman, charged with unlawfully detaining Edward Simons out of one dollar, and violently resisting the police. Sent to the workhouse.

James Murphy, charged with being engaged in a rock battle in the public street and being drunk, and having no place to stay. Sent to the poor-house.

Dick Johnson, colored, charged with trespassing on the premises of John Kelley, and attempting to steal the same. Put in the chain-gang for want of security.

Joshua Gregory, charged with violently taking, without permission, one buggy, the property of James Turner, and selling the same at auction. Case dismissed, and the party advised to appeal to civil law for possession.

Henry Nachman, abusing and threatening to shoot John Anderson, colored, was discharged.

Edmonia Newton, Sally Davenport, Hannah Brannan, Margaret Flood, Noah Coleman, Samuel Wilson, Robert Miller, William H. Johnson, William H. Harris, Robert Sheppard, and Joe Taylor, keeping and maintaining an ill-kept and disorderly house. The women were fined two dollars each, and sent to jail for want of security, and the men let off.

Julius J. Wilson, charged with trespassing on the premises of E. D. Eacho, and committing in default of fifty dollars security for good behavior.

Robert H. Spriggs, colored, charged with carrying threatening and abusing Martha Jane Bell. The latter was charged with trespassing on Spriggs' premises and insulting him. Continued until the morning.

Among the Ruins.—The chain-gang, on their own, have been engaged for over a week past in excavating the debris of the Sprucewood Hotel any human remains that might possibly exist after that disastrous conflagration. They have not found any. It is about the middle of the work and the old burned brick and debris has been thoroughly manipulated, and all, as we have said, to no purpose. It is to be regretted that the laborers were not able to discover some tangible evidence of what they have sought so diligently, whereby the anxiety of friends and relatives might have been measurably assuaged, but they have not, and to work further would be simply labor lost. We trust, therefore, that during the present week the members of that valuable institution, the chain-gang, will be put to their accustomed occupation of breaking stones, for the use of the city pavement, on the south side of the basin.

Death Sentence.—Judge Wellford on Saturday passed the death sentence on the negro convict, Woody Ruffin, who was tried and convicted in the circuit court for killing Louis Schwartz, on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, last summer. He will hang in the Penitentiary yard on the 23rd of May next.

Judge Wellford also sentenced his accomplice, George Wiley, who was convicted of being a hanger-on, to five years additional confinement.

Canal Commerce.—Passenger and freight boats are now dispatched regularly from this city to Lynchburg and intermediate landings. Work is progressing beyond Lynchburg, and navigation to Buchanan will be open before long. The damage by the great fresh was much more extensive than it was at first imagined to be. Many of the bad breaks are not yet permanently repaired.

Coming to Richmond to Live.—It is stated that Mr. George F. Downing, of Washington, who has been a frequent visitor to the colored brethren in this city, shortly time since, having made Richmond his home in future, is being more interested in the manufacture of tobacco.

Death of a Citizen.—Mr. John Tietjen, the well-known tailor, we regret to have to announce, died at his residence in this city on Saturday, after a somewhat protracted illness. He was generally known and highly respected, and leaves a wife and four children. His remains will be taken to Baltimore for interment.

Real Estate Sales.—Lewis E. Higby, Esq., general assignee in bankruptcy for this district, will dispose of a large amount of real estate, on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, at auction, in front of the custom house. See descriptions of the property in the JOURNAL.

The prevalent moisture of the clouds, so noticeable the latter part of last week, on Saturday night resolved itself into a rain which continued till this morning with but little intermission.