Richmond Dispatch.

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TUESDAY MORNING.....JAN. 6, 1863.

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XXIV. RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1863. NO. 5

FROM THE BORDER.

For the past two days there has been an almost entire absence of news from the army on the Rappahannock. We are assured that matters continue quiet, with no immediate prospect of a change.

From what we can gather from those who have recently arrived from the Valley, we are satisfied that the enemy is rapidly reconstructing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry. The road west of Martinsburg has been in running condition for the past two weeks. It is with a view to the protection of this road that Winchester is now occupied by the Federal forces.

FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

The latest advices received from Kinston leave little doubt that the enemy has been largely reinforced at Newbern, and that a movement has already commenced. Wilmington is believed to be the point aimed at. These reinforcements have been sent by way of Norfolk, through Gates county, and thence down the Chowan to Newbern. The Raleigh papers state that as many as eight thousand took this route at one time. A negro who escaped from Newbern, and recently arrived at Kinston, says that the notorious Butler is in command. Their force is now estimated at from 40,000 to 60,000. Last week a number of gunboats ascended the Neuse river four miles above the mouth of Big Swift Creek, but returned without doing any injury. A dispatch was received by Governor Vance on Sunday that the enemy had begun to move towards Wilmington.

The Inside History of the Battles Around Richmond---The Instructions of McDowell---His Correspondence with McClellan.

The Court of Inquiry now sitting at Washington to investigate the conduct of Gen. McDowell, is developing some curious and interesting facts about the Yankee campaign which ended with the battles around Richmond. We give some of them as worthy a place in the history of this war:

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 11, 1862.

To General McDowell, Commanding Department of the Rappahannock, headquarters at Manassas:

For the present and until further orders from this Department, you will consider the National Capital as especially under your protection, and make no movement throwing your force out of a position for the discharge of this primary duty.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 21, 1862.

General McDowell, Aquia Creek:

The President desires that you should not throw your force across the Rappahannock at present, but that you get your bridges and transportation all ready and wait further orders.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

[There follows a letter from Gen. McDowell to the Department, stating that he was anxious to save one thousand barrels of flour in Fredericksburg.]

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1862.

To Gen. McDowell, Commanding Department of the Rappahannock:

The Secretary of War has given me authority to inform you that you can occupy Fredericksburg with such force as in your judgment may be necessary to hold it for defensive purposes, but not with a view to make a forward movement.

(Signed) E. VAN RENSSLAER, Inspector-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 17, 1862.

To Maj.-Gen. McDowell, Commanding Department of the Rappahannock:

General: Upon being joined by Shields's division, you will move upon Richmond by the general route of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, co-operating with the forces under Gen. McClellan, now threatening Richmond from the line of the Pamunkey and James rivers. While seeking to establish, as soon as possible, communication between your left wing and the right wing of McClellan, you will hold yourself always in such a position as to cover the capital of the nation against a sudden dash by any large body of the rebel forces. Gen. McClellan will be furnished with a copy of these instructions, and will be directed to hold himself in readiness to establish communication with your left, and prevent the main body of the enemy's army from leaving Richmond and throwing itself upon your column before the junction between the two armies is effected. A copy of his instructions in regard to the employment of your forces is annexed.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Copy of Instructions to Gen. McClellan.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 17th, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Geo B. McClellan, Commanding Army of the Potomac before Richmond:

General: Your dispatch to the President, asking for reinforcements, has been received and carefully considered. The President is not willing to uncover the capital entirely, and believed that even if this were prudent it would require more time to effect a junction between your army and that of the Rappahannock, by way of the Potomac and York rivers, than by a land march. In order, therefore, to increase the strength of the attack upon Richmond at the earliest moment, Gen. McDowell has been ordered to march upon that city by the shortest route. He is ordered—keeping himself always in a position to cover the capital from all possible attack—so to operate as to put his left wing in communication with your right, and you are instructed to co-operate so as to establish this communication as soon as possible, by extending your right wing to the north of Richmond.—It is believed that this communication can be safely established, either north or south of the Pamunkey river. In any event you will be able to prevent the main body of the enemy's forces from leaving Richmond and falling in overwhelming force upon General McDowell. He will move with between thirty-five and forty thousand men. A copy of the instructions to Major-Gen McDowell are with this. The specific task assigned to his command has been to provide against any danger to the capital of the nation. At your earliest call for reinforcements he is sent forward to co-operate in the reduction of Richmond, but charged, in attempting this, not to uncover the city of Washington; and you will give no orders, either before or after your junction, which can put him out of position to cover this city. You and he will communicate with each other by telegraph, or otherwise, as frequently as may be necessary for efficient co-operation. When General McDowell is in position on your right his supplies must be drawn from West Point, and you will instruct your staff officers to be prepared to supply him by that route. The President directs that Gen. McDowell retain command of the Department of the Rappahannock and forces with which he moves forward.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

Gen. McDowell to Gen. McClellan.

HEADQ'S DEP'T OF RAPPAHANNOCK, Opposite Fredericksburg, May 20, 1862.

Major-Gen. George B. McClellan, Com'g Army of the Potomac, White House, Va.:

I have received the orders of the Secretary of War to move with the army under my command and co-operate with yours in the reduction of Richmond, and also a copy of his instructions to you in relation to that co-operation. Major-Gen. Shields will join me to-day as soon as the necessary preparations for the march can be completed, which I think will be by the 24th instant. We shall set forward in the general direction ordered.

There is in front of us to impede our advance the secession army of the Rappahannock, so-called, under the command of J. E. Anderson, of the Tredegar Iron Works. His force is from twelve to fifteen thousand men, mostly South Carolina and Georgia troops. We should engage this force on our first day's march, as they are within six or eight miles of us, posted on and to the right and left of the F. and R. railroad, and in a position of considerable strength. It is my purpose to turn their position by throwing a large force on their left flank, and cut off their opportunity of receiving any reinforcements from the direction of Gordonsville, and at the same time endeavor to save the railroad bridges. If this can be done another channel of supplies can be had for the force going against Richmond that cannot fail giving a great relief to the Commissary and Quartermaster's departments of your army, and facilitate your operations. We cannot rely on this at present, because they now occupy the line and I am told are preparing to destroy the bridges if they are forced to fall back.

I beg to ask to what extent can I rely on co-operation from you in my present movement, in the way of your cutting off the retreat of the enemy upon Richmond, where they would add twelve thousand to the forces against you, and in saving the bridges across the Pamunkey; and to what point on the Pamunkey can you extend your right to join me, and to what point can you cause supplies to be placed for my command, and by what date can I count upon finding them there ready for me? I shall require subsistence for thirty-eight thousand men, and forage for eleven thousand animals.

IRWIN McDOWELL, Major-Gen. Comd'g Dep't.

WASHINGTON, May 24.

Major-Gen. McDowell, Fredericksburg:

Gen. Fremont has been ordered by telegraph to move from Franklin on Harrisonburg to relieve Gen. Banks and capture or destroy Jackson's or Ewell's forces.

You are instructed, laying aside for the present the movement on Richmond, to put twenty thousand men in motion at once for the Shenandoah moving on the line or in the advance of the Manassas Gap Railroad. Your object will be to capture the forces of Jackson and Ewell, either in co-operation with Gen. Fremont, or in case of a want of supplies or transportation interferes with his movement, it is believed that the force with which you move will be sufficient to accomplish the object alone. The information thus received here makes it probable that if the enemy operate actively against Banks you will not be able to count upon much assistance from him, but may even have to release him. Reports received this moment are that Banks is fighting with Ewell eight miles from Winchester.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

DEP'T OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, May 24, 1862.

To *E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

The President's order has been received, in in process of execution. This is a crushing blow to us. (Signed,) IRWIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 24, 1862.

To Major-General McDowell:

I am highly gratified by your alacrity in obeying my orders. The change was as painful to me as it can possibly be to you or to any one. Everything now depends upon the celerity and vigor of your movement.

(Signed,) A. LINCOLN.

HDQRS. DEPT OF RAPPAHANNOCK, Opposite Fredericksburg, May 24, 1862.

To His Excellency the President:

I obey your order immediately, for it was positive and urgent, and perhaps, as a subordinate, there I ought to stop; but I trust I may be allowed to say something in relation to the subject, especially in view of your speech that everything now depends upon celerity and vigor of movement.

I beg to say that co-operation between General Fremont and myself to cut off Jackson or Ewell is not to be counted upon, even if it is not a practical impossibility. Next, that I am entirely beyond helping distance of General Banks, and no celerity or vigor will avail so far as he is concerned. Next, that by a glance at the map will be seen that the line of retreat of the enemy's forces up the Valley is shorter than mine to go against him. It will take a week or ten days for my force to go to the Valley by this route, which will give it good forage, and by that time the enemy will have retreated. I shall gain nothing for you there, and shall lose much for you here. It is therefore, not only on personal grounds that I have a heavy heart in the matter, but that I feel it throws us all back, and from Richmond north we shall have all our large masses paralyzed, and shall have to repeat what we have just accomplished.

I have ordered Gen. Shields to commence a movement by to-morrow morning. A second division will follow in the afternoon.

Did I understand you aright that you wished me to accompany this expedition?

Very respectfully, IRWIN McDOWELL.

Gen. McClellan testified to the fact of his having received the following dispatches:

Gen. McDowell to Gen. McClellan.

HDQ'RS DEP'T OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, Manassas, June 12th, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. G. B. McClellan Commanding Department of Virginia, before Richmond:

The delay of Major-General Banks to relieve the division of my command in the valley beyond the time I had calculated on, will prevent my joining you with the remainder of the troops I am to take below at as early a day as I named. My third division (McCall's) is now on the way. Please do me the favor to so place it that it may be in a position to join the others as they come down from Fredericksburg. IRWIN McDOWELL, Major General Commanding.

General McDowell to General McClellan.

JUNE 10, 1862.

Major-Gen. McClellan, commanding Department of Virginia, before Richmond:

For the third time I am ordered to join you, and hope this time to get through. In view of the remarks made with reference to my leaving you and not joining you before, by your friends, and of something I have heard as coming from you on that subject, I wish to say I go with the greatest satisfaction, and hope to arrive with my main body in time to be of service. McCall goes in advance by water. I will be with you in ten days with the remainder by Fredericksburg.

IRWIN McDOWELL, Major-Gen'l comd'g.

PRESIDENT DAVIS IN PETERSBURG.—President Davis, who arrived in this city Sunday evening, passed through Petersburg on his way. The *Express* says:

He met with an enthusiastic reception on his arrival. We presume that not less than one thousand to fifteen hundred persons were present to welcome him, consisting of soldiers and civilians—Loud calls were made for the President, when he came to his appearance on the platform of the car, and was introduced to the large audience by Hon. C. F. Collier. When the deafening cheers which greeted his appearance had subsided, the President thanked the crowd for the unexpected reception, and said that he was not the bearer of bad news. Our gallant army had thrice repulsed the enemy at Vicksburg, and overwhelmingly defeated him in a pitched battle in Tennessee. The West, he continued, is thoroughly aroused and her enthusiasm equals that of Virginia. He had heard, while coming along, of another intended demonstration of the enemy in Eastern North Carolina—His friend, General French, would carefully watch and take care of them. The old men and the young would meet and sweep them from the coast, and naught but the tracks of the defenders of the soil would thereafter be seen.

Speaking of concert of action in the South, the President said it is as necessary to the success of our cause as a fair wind and good sails are to a ship in mid ocean; and, referring to the results of this great revolution, he said that as certain as the earth now revolves upon its axis so surely will peace and independence be established.

At the conclusion of his remarks the President was again enthusiastically cheered and the crowd did not disperse until the train left for the Richmond depot.

AN ACCOUNT OF TWO VERY DIFFERENT SCENES.—*A Ball and an Execution.*—A letter from Murfreesboro', Tenn., dated the 26th ult., gives an account of two scenes of camp life—a ball and an execution. The writer says:

On Christmas eve the officers of the 1st La. and 2d Ky. Regiments gave a ball at the Court-House in Murfreesboro', which proved a magnificent affair and complete success. The beauty and fashion of this little city and many distinguished officers were present. The decorations were exceedingly handsome. Among them I noticed four large "Fs," constructed of evergreens: "Beauregard and Bragg, of La.;" "Buckner and Breckinridge, of Ky." Over the windows were the names, "Pensacola," "Donelson," "Shiloh," "Santa Rosa," and "Hartsville," all enwreathed with cedar. Conspicuous were numerous United States flags—Down down—trophies belonging to Gen. John H Morgan, furnished for the occasion by his lady. New Year's eve will be celebrated by another ball, to be given by the officers of the 6th and 9th Ky. Regiments and Cobb's Battery. Truly the grim soldiers feel fond of laying aside their stern occupation for the smiles of fair ladies. I hope they may not experience another Waterloo; but instead, when begins the "sound of revelry by night," may the beauty and chivalry enjoy themselves without interruption from the cannon's opening roar.

In strong contrast with such scenes comes the announcement of five military executions in one day—one by hanging, the rest by shooting. The first was a spy, a traitor, and a thief, named Gray. The crime committed by the other four was desertion. It was my sad duty to witness the execution of one of the latter. As the brigade was being formed on three sides of a square, the clouds grew dark and heavy as if the very heavens frowned upon the bloody deed about to be enacted. The troops remained in one of the heaviest rain storms I ever remember, until the prisoner was brought in the centre of the square, riding in a wagon, followed by a hearse. After bidding a few friends adieu, he, with a firm step, without kneeling or being blindfolded, faced the firing party composed of one lieutenant, one sergeant, and 15 men—twelve of the guns were loaded with balls and three with blank cartridges. At 12 o'clock Lieut. B gave the command "ready!" "aim!" "fire!" when the prisoner fell dead, pierced by eleven balls. Some of these men were arrested after an absence of six months. I would advise all deserters who may be skulking around the cities of the Confederacy, to return while Gen. Bragg offers them pardon.

SAD RESULT OF A RUNAWAY MARRIAGE.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes:

A few years ago the marriage of Miss Boker, a young, beautiful, and accomplished lady, with her father's coachman, John Dean, set all the scandal-mongers in Gotham on end. A sad *addendum* to the "strange, eventful history" has now to be added. After the marriage the couple, notwithstanding their different "bringing up," lived happily enough together in a small cottage over in Williamsburg. The husband obtained an office in the custom house, and saved money enough to open a public house at the foot of Grand street, Williamsburg. But, alas! for John Dean, he could not keep a hotel. It is said "he was his own best customer," and, as a natural result, he commenced treating his wife badly. In a short time all their money was spent, and with poverty coming in at the door, love, as usual, flew out of the window. John beat and abused his wife, but all this she put up with until starvation stared her in the face, when she was compelled to ask admission into the alms-house. The petition was granted, and the fashionable, elegant, and accomplished belle of the 5th Avenue (a few years ago) is now the associate of beggars and paupers.

STONEWALL'S PROPERTY.—We understand that some five or six negroes, belonging to Gen. Stonewall Jackson, passed South through this city, on Saturday afternoon. In consideration of their having the distinguished honor of belonging to the great Stonewall, they were furnished with free passes on the railroad.—*Pet. Express.*

[One thousand negroes have been offered by planters of this counties in Texas for work on public delinquent.]

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Recent Garroting Case in the City Jail.—Miles Vanderlip, Patrick Cunningham, George Hoppell, John Kelly, Julius Desplanque, Wm. Hennan, Thomas Tyrer, James Barry, John A. Whitman, and John Barry were carried to the Hustings Court room yesterday, at 11 o'clock, and arraigned before a called Court, composed of Recorder Gaskie, Senior Alderman Sanxay, and Aldermen Bray, Lipscombe, Timberlake, Gwathmey, and Beveridge, to undergo an examination for committing a felony in the city jail on the 23d of December. The Mayor's warrant charged that the parties above named being on the 23d of December prisoners, lawfully confined in said jail, they did feloniously make an assault on one Isaac Jacobs, there confined, and by putting him in bodily fear, did steal from his person five hundred and sixty-seven dollars in Confederate States Treasury notes, a silver watch, worth fifty dollars; one gold chain of the value of one hundred dollars; one finger ring of the value of five dollars, and two handkerchiefs of the value of two dollars. The robbery of Jacobs was effected by the garroting process, and was alluded to at the time of its occurrence by the daily papers. It was only part of a system adopted by the numerous cutthroats and outlaws confined in the jail to replenish their depleted exchequers. Several of the parties after the robbery were brought before the Mayor and ordered into the chain gang.

All of the parties concerned in robbing Jacobs were sent on for trial before Judge Lyons. A similar case, where the same parties were charged with robbing Linman Farrell, also a prisoner in the jail, resulted in all of them being committed for trial save Vanderlip, John Barry, and Desplanque.

Prison Items.—The following arrivals were reported at Castle Thunder yesterday: James Hoodgomery and George Jones, Rodger's cavalry, desertion; Jas O'Hara and Pat Murphy, do, absent without leave; Jas Hogan, deserter from Battery No 2; Aaron Black, 14th La deserter; James Dobbins, co E, and H McDonald, co I, 41st Va reg't, deserters; Geo W Burke, deaf and dumb, and of bad character; Robert Holland and Samuel Waters, sent by Gen Pryor; Jas Ryan, deserter from ship Richmond, sent by Capt Pegram to be fed on bread and water; E Holmes and Jno H Fisher, co C, 2d N C, desertion. E L Pierson was liberated and sent to his regiment yesterday; also, John Beles, Wm J Eay, and Jno Allen. Two soldiers who were taken with the small-pox yesterday, were sent to the Howard Grove Hospital. Henry Jordan was sent to his regiment. Thos Glenn was discharged by order of Major Griswold. Lieut John Brandon, put in for intoxication, was delivered to Col McRae by order of Gen Winder. The Yankees who are to be sent away to-day embrace all those in Castle Thunder and the building opposite.

Arrival of Yankees.—About thirty Yankee prisoners arrived in the city yesterday, via Petersburg cars. They were captured in squads at various places—some on the Blackwater river, in Southampton county, some at Zuni Station, and a few in North Carolina. They were carried to General Winder's office, and thence to the Libby prison.—The prisoners here are very anxious to be off, and our Government is equally solicitous to get rid of them; but going is out of the question until they are sent for.

Last night Lieut. Pearson, of the 1st N C cavalry, brought down on the Central railroad eighteen Yankee cavalrymen, captured at various times in Fauquier; also, two citizens (not natives) of that county, who sought employment of the Yankees, and were found working on their breastworks.

Discharged.—Sam. Levy, company K, 15th Louisiana, arrested as a deserter and put in Castle Thunder, has been discharged therefrom, having been arrested through mistake by his Captain. The three men, Robert Custolo, Royal H. Brown, and Wm White, arrested and carried before the Mayor on Saturday for stealing $40 from Thos. S Barr, were honorably discharged after an examination of five minutes, there not being the slightest proof that they had committed an offence against Barr or anybody else.

Tax Payers.—All tax payers who do not pay their State taxes to the City Sheriff by next Saturday will be returned to Court Monday next as insolvent, and have their real estate sold, should they be so fortunate as to own any. The free negroes who do not pay up by Saturday next the Sheriff is required to sell, at the front door of the Court House, for such a length of time as will suffice to satisfy the demands of the State on them.

Sent off for Punishment.—One hundred soldiers, who have been tried by court martial for various military offences and found guilty, are to be sent this morning from the place of their confinement, (military prison of the Western District,) under guard, to their various commands, where punishment will be inflicted according to the findings of the court in the several cases.

Flag of Truce.—A Yankee flag of truce boat arrived yesterday at City Point, bringing about fifty Confederate prisoners. Orders were immediately issued by Gen. Winder to prepare 300 Yankees for a journey at 7 o'clock this morning. Another boat will be sent up on Thursday, when 500 will be sent off. This boat is expected to bring up a large number of Southern ladies heretofore detained at the North.

Brought to Richmond.—Twenty-odd conscripts arrived from Petersburg yesterday, in charge of Lieut Branch, and were marched to Camp Lee, to be instructed in the military art. They were greeted on their arrival at the depot by a number of citizens of the Cockade temporarily sojourning here.

Arrests.—The city police made the following arrests yesterday, viz: Dick, slave of Mrs. M. Young, for using abusive and insulting language to William Robinson, and John T. Maxwell, for stealing a gold watch, worth $100, from Frank Botts.

Continued.—The case of Maria, slave of Joseph Gibbs, for alleged infanticide was brought before the County Court yesterday, but was continued until Thursday, for want of the necessary witnesses. The Court did nothing worthy of public mention.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Mayor's Court, Monday, Jan. 5th.—R. F. Coleman was required to give security for making an assault on E. Goodner.

Reuben, slave of Wm. Wright; John, slave of R. Hough; and Sarah slave of Miss Nancy Ellett, were ordered a licking for trespassing on the premises of Mr. Jefferson Powers.

Henry Reinhardt, a soldier, arrested for getting drunk and acting in a very suspicious manner, was sent to the Provost Marshal.

Robert, slave of George Rowlett, was awarded fifteen lashes for giving a false alarm of fire.

John, slave of Robert Smith, was ordered ten lashes for playing ball and making a great noise in the street on Sunday.

A number of country darkies, living in the city without lawful authority, were ordered to be published; also, an unlawful assembly of thirteen negroes, found in the kitchen of Abraham Warwick, without his permission.

Robert Ford, a free negro attache of the army, hailing from Frederick, Md., near which place he was taken prisoner, was committed for being in the city without lawful authority.

Jno. Burns was arraigned for robbing Jim, slave of Mrs. Minter, on one of the public streets, of a watch, chain, and seal, one pocket-book, containing a watch key, pair of sleeve buttons, one postage stamp, and his pass. The defendant, an ill-looking fellow, was proved guilty by competent testimony, and committed for further examination before the Hustings Court.

DEPARTING OF HIS DEATH.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Post* says:

The Supreme Court is still in the hands of pro-slavery men, and promises to be for some time to come. Judge Taney continues in excellent health, and will yet outlive half the judges who sit with him. His vigor is wonderful in one so very old.—He is in sounder health to-day than he was ten years ago.

Judge Taney was born in 1776, the year American independence was dedicated, and is, therefore, eighty-six years old. He has been on the bench twenty-six years, he was appointed in 1836.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the style of MARTIN & CARDOZO, for the purpose of conducting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS. Our prompt and undivided attention will be given to the sales of Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, Corn, and other produce, consignments of which are respectfully solicited from our friends and the public.

We are also prepared, when desired, to make liberal cash advances on consignments.

Office on corner of 19th and Cary streets.

J. H. MARTIN, R. M. CARDOZO.

Richmond, Jan'y 1st, 1863. ja 3—3t*

A SMALL FARM, SIX MILES BELOW RICHMOND, FOR SALE.—At the request of the legatees, I offer for sale the late residence of Mrs. Nancy Clarke, deceased, six miles below Richmond, containing 100 acres—60 cleared and 40 acres of wood land, from which 1,000 cords might be sold, leaving them, sufficient for the use of the farm. The buildings are small, but in good condition. The soil is light and admirably adapted to gardening. There is not a healthier place in Henrico county than this. [ja 6—12t*] A. B. CLARKE.

NOTICE.—The firm of ANGUS & BYERLY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims will present them for settlement to John L. Byerly; and all those indebted will please call and settle.

THOS. L. ANGUS, JOHN L. BYERLY.

Richmond, Jan'y 3, 1863. n 5—3t*

SPECIAL NOTICE.—MEN, BOYS, WOMEN, and GIRLS, FOR HIRE. Apply to J. W. PAYNE, Broadst. 17th street.

de 3—3t*

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The SUBSCRIBER will be received for shipment from the 5th of December to the 5th of January, 1863.

F. J. SAUNDERS, Genl Freight Agt R. and P. R. R.

de 23—dtf

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

GEN. [illegible] ARMY.

PRISONERS, GUNS AND STORES SECURED.

The following official dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday morning:

GUINDONA, Jan. 5th, 1863.

To Genl. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General:

SIR: Retired from Murfreesboro' in perfect order. All the stores [illegible]. About 4,000 Federal prisoners, 5,000 stand of small arms, and 24 cannon, brass and steel, have safely been received here.

Respectfully, [illegible] S. EWELL, A. A. G.

[SOUTHERN ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.—The New York *Herald*, of Saturday last, has been received. There is no doubt about the result in Tennessee. Hallock received the following telegram on Friday:

"*Murfreesboro', Jan. 1.*—A terrible battle took place yesterday. The latest report from the field, up to noon, says the rebels were had been broken and things looked favorable. Casualties reported to be enormous. Gens. [illegible], and Palmer are wounded, and the [illegible] Generals Sill and Robert killed."

A telegram to the press, dated near Murfreesboro', Dec. 31st, says: "Our whole line suffered terribly this morning. Four regiments of regulars lost half their men and all their commanding officers. Gen. Anderson's troops suffered severely.—We are advancing our whole line, Rosecrans personally superintending the movements. One shot killed two of his staff officers. The 15th Wisconsin lost seven Captains."

Louisville, Jan. 1.—Gen Rosecrans captured Murfreesboro' Tuesday morning, and now occupies it, the rebels retreating to Tullahoma. The rebels made but little resistance, though Rosecrans lost the train of wagons sent him, which was captured by the rebels under Gen. Morgan.

The *Herald* says the foregoing dispatch is evidently false.

Louisville, Jan. 2.—General Rosecrans occupies Murfreesboro. (Signed) J. T. BOYLE, Brigadier General Commanding.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 2.—The Federals encountered the rebels on the 30th, near Stewart's creek. After heavy skirmishing the rebels were driven back, with a loss of 100 prisoners and many killed and wounded. The fight continued until 10 P M on the 31st, at which time we had maintained our position. Union loss extremely heavy. Among the killed are Gen Sills, Col Garesche, (Rosecrans's chief of staff,) and Gen. Willick, of Indiana; Col Kelly, 2d Ohio; Col Shaffer, acting Brigadier Gen eral; Col Farmer 15th Ky; Col Jones, 24th Ohio; Col Cotton, 6th Ky; Col Jones, 37th Ind; Cols Carpenter and McKee, 15th Wisconsin. Gen Kirk, of Ill; Gen Wood, Ind; Gen Van-Cleve and Major-Gen Rosseau, of Ky, slightly wounded, and many other general officers. The 21st, 24th, and 25th Illinois regiments lost two-thirds; the 15th and 38th Ohio lost half their number.—Other regiments lost heavily. Total killed and wounded estimated at 25,000. Rebel loss much heavier. We have captured 500 prisoners.

The latest from Murfreesboro' says: "We occupy Murfreesboro', and the rebels are in full retreat."

The *Herald* makes no editorial commentation on the battle.

Gold in New York advanced to 135. Exchange 148. Cotton 68.

Butler and staff reached New York Friday morning.

Morgan is reported defeated at Rolling Fork, Ky., by Gen. Reynolds.

[SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION DISPATCH.]

Additional Particulars.

A telegram to the Associated Press, dated Dec. 31st, says: "Our whole line suffered terribly. At 2 o'clock P. M., General Thomas had certainly broken the rebel centre, and driven him a mile or more, Gen. Rosecrans commanding in person the movements. The 15th Wisconsin regiment suffered terribly, losing nearly half the entire regiment, including eight officers."

The latest from Louisville says, "Gen. Rosecrans captured Murfreesboro' on Tuesday, and now occupies it. The rebels are in full retreat to Tullahoma. Over 200 wagons following Rosecrans were captured by the rebels under Col. Wheeler, of Tennessee."

The fight was renewed on the 1st with great fury. There was heavy loss on both sides. Gen McCook fell back two miles before an overwhelming column. He rallied his troops, but was again driven back. At latest accounts he was five miles this side of the ground occupied in the morning.—The battle continued until night, at which time the Confederates held their position. The Union loss is very heavy. Killed—Brigadier-General Sill, Lieut-Colonel Garesche, (Rosecrans's Chief of Staff,) and Gen. Willick, of Indiana; Col. Kelley, of the 2d Ohio; Col. Schaffer, acting Brigadier General; Col. Farmer, 15th Kentucky; Col. Cotton, 6th Kentucky; Col. Jones, 37th Indiana; Major Carpenter, 19th Regulars; Major Rosengarten, of Philadelphia; Col. Carpenter, 18th Wisconsin; Lieut-Colonel McKee, 15th Wisconsin. Wounded—Brigadier General Cook, Ill.; Gen. Wood, Ind.; Gen. Vancleve, Minn.; Major-General Rosseau, Ky.; Major Stemmer, 16th Regulars, and a host of other officers, filling over two columns.

The total Federal loss in killed and wounded is estimated at thirty thousand. The rebel loss is put down as much heavier. The Federals claim to have captured 700 prisoners.

The *Herald*, of the 2d, contains nothing further in reference to the battle.

Gov. Seymour was inaugurated on yesterday. He made no address, but spoke a few words, saying he would send in his message to the Legislature.

The *Herald's* dispatch from Louisville says that Rosecrans still holds his original position. Nothing further had been received from the army up to 3 o'clock on the 3d. Gen. McCook is reported mortally wounded.

Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation on the 1st. It is ridiculed by the *Times*. He advises the slaves to make no demonstration of violence except in "self-defence."

A dispatch in the *Times*, from Rollenfork, Ky., announces a brilliant victory over the rebel guerrilla Morgan. At last accounts he was making towards Columbia, in full retreat, leaving ammunition and provisions behind, with General Reynolds in close pursuit.

The *Times* reports an important cavalry expedition, under Major Russell, as having been absent some days.

[SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION DISPATCHES.]

DISASTER AT SEA.

The Monitor Foundered off Cape Hatteras—The Galena Compelled to Throw her Armament Overboard—An Expedition Spoiled.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.—A reliable gentleman by the flag of truce boat, which arrived at City Point to-day, reports that the celebrated iron-clad gunboat Monitor foundered off Cape Hatteras a few days since, and all on board perished.

The Galena also came near sharing a similar fate, and was compelled to throw overboard her armament and everything. Their destination was supposed to have been Wilmington, N. C.

Later.—Paroled prisoners who came up on the flag of truce boat confirm the above report, and say that the information of the disasters were received at Fortress Monroe yesterday A. M.

LATER FROM VICKSBURG.

The Enemy Gone to Snyder's Bluff.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 2.—This morning our forces advanced against the enemy, who were erecting works on the Lake, causing them to evacuate their position, leaving sixty stand of arms, nine prisoners, and all their implements for erecting fortifications.

Our forces now occupy the whole country lying along on the Lake, the enemy having retreated with their transports and guns down the Yazoo.

Later.—The enemy have left Chickasaw Bayou and are reported going on with their transports to Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo, where it is reported they will make an attempt to secure our works.

Gunboats are well advanced up Yazoo river.

AUCTION SALES—Future Days.

By Goddin & Apperson, Auctioneers.

THREE VERY VALUABLE BRICK AND ONE WOODEN TENEMENT, on the corner of 16th and Grace streets, for sale AT AUCTION, will be sold at auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 8th January, 1863, at 3½ o'clock P. M., the following very valuable and attractive real estate, viz: The Lot at the corner of 16th and Grace streets, fronting 48 feet on the East side of 16th street, running back on the North line of Grace street 148 feet to an alley 20 feet wide, having thereon a framed Dwelling, occupied by Mr. Price, and an excellent brick Tenement, occupied by Mr. Mahoney; also, the two large brick Tenements adjoining, fronting on the East line of 16th street—one occupied by Mr. Lotter and the other by Mr. Higgins. Each tenement has 10 rooms with kitchen, containing 4 rooms, with bathing room, marble mantels, gas and water, and finished in first rate style.

Terms—One-third cash; balance at 6 and 12 months, for negotiable notes, interest added, secured by a trust deed. The taxes for 1863 to be paid by the purchaser.

ja 5 GODDIN & APPERSON, Aucts.

FIVE TENEMENTS AND SEVERAL VACANT LOTS IN FORT MAYO FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—At the request of Robert A. Mayo, Esq., we shall sell at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th January, 1863, at 3½ o'clock P. M., five excellent framed Tenements and several vacant Lots in Fort Mayo, near Lower street, each contained by a separate deed.

TERMS—Cash or short credit. The purchasers to pay the taxes for 1863.

ja 5 GODDIN & APPERSON, Aust'ns.

By Alex. Scott, Auct.

FURNITURE, CLOTHING, BLANKETS, &c.—Will be sold at auction, at my store, THURSDAY, Jan'y 8th, at 10 o'clock, a lot of second hand Furniture, Stoves, Clothing, Shoes, Blankets, &c.; Tobacco, Cigars, and Crockery Ware; Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c.

ja 5 ALEX. SCOTT, Auct'r.

CAROLINE LAND FOR SALE.—As Commissioner under a decree (to be obtained) in the Circuit Court of Caroline co., in a suit of Quarles vs. Hargrave and wife, I shall proceed to sell, at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1863, on the premises, the tract of LAND of which the late John W. Quarles died seized and possessed, containing, by recent survey, 733¾ acres.

The tract is divided by the road leading from Chesterfield Depot to Chilesburg, about three miles from the former, and will be sold in two parcels—one on the south side of said road, containing 368¾ acres, on which there is (with little repairs) a comfortable Dwelling and all necessary out-buildings, with a large portion of highly improved land; the other, on the north side of the road, containing 365¼ acres, with an old framed Dwelling thereon; both tracts, or parcels, lying well, with a good proportion of creek or bottom lands, well watered, and an abundance of timber.

The whole tract is susceptible of the highest state of improvement, and well adapted to the various crops of wheat, oats, corn, and tobacco, particularly the latter.

Also, at the same time and place, and under the same decree, will be sold an excellent MILL SITE, on the North Anna river, about one mile distant from the farm, with two acres of land attached, long known as the Jericho Mills.

The extensive buildings of corn, wheat, Saw Mill, and Cotton Gin are still standing, and the dam (built of stone) recently broken by the heavy freshets can be easily repaired, and the mill rendered as profitable as formerly.

Persons desiring to purchase are invited to examine the property before the day of sale, and Wm. T. Quarles, Esq., who lives adjoining, will take pleasure in showing the land, together with a plat of the same.

Terms (which will be accommodating) made known on the day of sale.

de 18—1awtsw WM. R. B. WYATT, Com'r.

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND AND NEGROES.—I will offer for sale, at my residence, near Middlebrook, Augusta county, Va., on THURSDAY, the 8th January, 1863, the FARM on which I reside, containing 317 acres, about 225 acres cleared, the residue well timbered; the cleared land is nearly all in grass. I will sell the Farm privately, if any person wishes to purchase before the sale. I will sell all my personal property, consisting of fifty head of Horses, a number of fine Saddle Horses; six Stallions, three of them Cobhams, one fine Arabian, several Indian Ponies, several brood Mares, now in foal, and a number of heavy Harness Horses; 150 head of Cattle, some of which are fresh Milch Cows of fine stock, some fine Durham Bulls and Heifers, several yoke of Work Cattle; 50 head of Sheep; 100 head of stock Hogs, a number of fine brood Sows; 2,000 pounds of Leather; and all my Farming Utensils, consisting of Wagons, Carts, a large lot of Harness, Plows, Harrows, one 8-horse Threshing Machine and Clover Box, Wheat Drill, Wheat Fan, a quantity of Bar Iron and Nails; 2,000 gallons of Whiskey, 10 years old; 1,000 gallons of Apple Brandy, 5 years old; and a quantity of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Pepper, and all my Grain and Hay; 20,000 pounds of Bacon; a quantity of Salt; all my Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a great many articles too tedious to mention; 17 Negroes—Men, Boys, Women, and Children. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day till all is sold. Terms made known on day of sale.

ja 3—4t* J. R. GARSON.

ALBEMARLE LAND FOR SALE.—I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at Meehum's River Depot, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of January, 1863, (if fair; if not, the next fair day,) a tract of LAND, three miles from Meehum's River Depot, adjoining the farms of James Woods, Wm. Southall, and others, containing about 200 acres, one-half cleared, the balance heavily timbered.

TERMS—Cash; or on time, to suit the purchaser.

Address me at Lynchburg, or apply to James Woods. H. N. B. WO