Richmond Dispatch.

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# DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XXIV. RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14 1863. NO. 89

TUESDAY MORNING.....APRIL 14, 1863.

## CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

In the *Senate*, Monday, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to investigate and report to the Senate, at the next session of Congress, upon the expediency of providing for full reports of the debates of the Senate. The Senate bill to abolish the office of Regimental Commissary was passed. Also, the House bill to prevent fraud in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, and the obtaining under false pretences transportation for private property.—Also, the bill regulating public printing, one section of which provides for the election of a Printer for each House. The House bill to provide for the conscription of aliens was taken up, and, after a brief discussion, was postponed until Tuesday.—Messages from the President were received, transmitting Gen. Bragg's official reports of battles, and estimates for the support of Government for the six months ending 31st December, 1863.

The *House* spent the morning in secret session on the Senate Tax bill, and it is understood that a committee of conference was appointed on the disagreements on the same. In open session, the Judiciary Committee was discharged from the consideration of the resolutions on retaliation, &c. At the evening session nothing of importance was done.

## THE YANKEES IN GLOUCESTER.

A gentleman from Gloucester county furnishes us with some particulars of the wild career the Yankees are leading there. Col. Grimshaw is in command of the force at Gloucester Point, and, in consequence of several dashes made on his pickets, has threatened, on their repetition, to burn every house in the neighborhood. A cavalry command called the "California Hundreds," composed of the scum of the lowest classes in the cities of the United States, has been making raids in the county, stealing and destroying as they go. The barn of Dr. Bird, with 700 barrels of corn, and that of Mr. Patterson Smith, with 500 barrels, were burnt by them. In both cases the carriages of the owners, with farming utensils, etc., were thrown into the flames. Dr. Tabb's barn was also burnt. Among the robberies worthy of the Yankees was that recently committed at the house of Mr. John Taliaferro. A gunboat came up and landed a party, who proceeded to the house, and, after stealing what they wanted, ripped up a Brussels carpet from the floor, took it aboard the ship, and steamed off.

The Yankees are clearing out the York river oysters. There are about thirty New Haven vessels lying in the river, taking cargoes for the North.

When the firing at Williamsburg commenced Saturday, there was quite a panic among the gentlemen and river craft, the former steaming up to the gunboats at Yorktown, and the latter setting sail for the mouth of the river.

## THE AFFAIR AT WILLIAMSBURG.

In his attack on the enemy at Williamsburg, on Saturday last, Gen. Wise succeeded in driving him to Fort Magruder, from which, as was stated yesterday, fire was opened upon the town. No material damage was done, however, either to life or property. Whilst Gen. W. was engaging the enemy in front, Col. Tabb, at the head of a regiment of cavalry, succeeded in gaining his rear, and report says destroyed about $100,000 worth of stores. Our loss in the affair very slight.

## AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY—THE DEFEAT OF GEN. PEGRAM—SUCCESS OF COL. CLUKE AT MOUNT STERLING.

The information which reaches us from the South west is highly encouraging as to our prospects in Kentucky. The Yankee account of the defeat of Gen. Pegram, as all their accounts are, was highly exaggerated, if indeed it had any foundation at all. Gen. P. first engaged the enemy at Danville, defeating him without any material resistance, and succeeded in securing in that section about nine hundred head of beef cattle. With these he commenced falling back out of the State, knowing that the enemy were in large force in the neighborhood and if energetic might intercept his movements, and overwhelm him with numbers. On reaching the Cumberland river he found that stream so much swollen as to be well nigh impassable for his cattle, as well as the gallant men under his command. Whilst waiting to cross he was attacked by the enemy in largely superior force, with whom he contended for a day and a half, and finally succeeded in crossing his little army, and five hundred and fifty of the cattle he had captured at Danville.—His loss in men in this engagement—killed, wounded and missing—did not exceed one hundred and fifty. The loss of the enemy in killed alone was greater than this number. He accomplished the purpose for which he was sent into the State by Gen. Johnston, and with much less loss than might have been expected under the circumstances.

On the 30th of March, Col. Cluke, of Gen. John Morgan's command, attacked the enemy at Mount Sterling. Their pickets were soon driven in, and their whole force took refuge in the houses of the town, from which they opened fire on our men—Col. Cluke, in order to dislodge them—being with out artillery—found it necessary to fire one or two buildings, which communicated to others, until a whole square was consumed. The enemy, to the number of three hundred, finding further resistance useless, surrendered unconditionally. Col. C. then retired with his prisoners, intending to join the command of Gen. Pegram at Camp Dick Robinson. At Mackenzie's, twenty-one miles south of Mount Sterling, he was reinforced by Gen. Marshall, when he changed his course, and went back to the latter place, of which he held possession at the last accounts.

ARRESTED.—Col. Clarence Prentice, of the Confederate Army, son of the editor of the Louisville *Journal*, and another Confederate, named Hargraves, were arrested in Louisville on the 31st March. They came to the city sometime during the night on horseback, and were captured at the residence of Mr Prentice. One other, who accompanied them to the city, and whose name was not ascertained, effected his escape.

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE AND THE PLANTERS.—A dispatch from Milledgeville, dated the 7th, says that the House has rejected the measures further restricting cotton planting, and adopted the minority resolutions appealing to the planters to raise provisions. This action was thought to be final.

MEMENTO.—In Major Pelham's purse, after his death, was found folded away a little slip, to which he had never made allusion, on which was written by a U. S. officer, once his companion and friend, these words: "After long silence I write God bless you, dear Pelham; I am proud of your success."

ENROLLING MAGISTRATES.—Col. Mallett, commander of the Camp of Instruction, Raleigh, N. C., has received instructions from the Bureau of Conscription at Richmond, to enroll magistrates immediately, with orders not to put them in camp, but to leave them at home until called for.

GOVERNMENT STORES BURNT.—The Government store near Branchville, S. C., was destroyed by fire Sunday together with fifty thousand rations of bacon and a large quantity of flour and sugar. There were about three hundred hogs in the building.

VOLUNTEERING.—Volunteering is going on briskly and most encouragingly in Northern Mississippi.—One company of the State militia recently made a proposition to the State authorities to the effect that they would furnish their own horses and volunteer if permitted.

PASSPORTS.—Passports are now issued in Augusta, Ga., at twenty five cents each—the proceeds to be handed over to the Augusta Purveying Association, for the benefit of the city poor. This is a good idea.

The will of Commodore Levy, bequeathing Monticello to Virginia, has been declared null and void by the Supreme Court of New York.

Four hundred and twenty officers of various grades in Rosecrans's army have been reduced to the ranks since the battle of Murfreesboro'.

The 1st North Carolina Hospital was accidentally burnt in Petersburg, Va., Sunday night. There were no patients in it at the time.

The Planters' Hotel, Augusta, Georgia, was sold at auction, on Thursday last, for $169,000.

"I don't remember of having seen you before," as the lawyer said to his conscience.

The New York *Herald* says gold has fallen because of an expectation of an early peace.

## PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

YANKEE HISTORY OF THEIR LAST YEAR'S CAMPAIGN—NOTHING ACCOMPLISHED.

Senator Wade, from the joint committee of the two Houses of Congress, consisting of three members of the Senate and four members of the House of Representatives, appointed in December, 1861, with instructions to inquire into the conduct of the present war, has presented a report with the testimony taken. It is a curious history of the campaigns in which the Little Napoleon was engaged. It opens by stating the fact that while McClellan was lying in front of Manassas he declined having the army divided into army corps, saying that he could easily handle all the troops which composed it by himself. He neglected to send 4,000 troops to keep open the navigation of the Potomac, which the report says "caused the President manifest disappointment." After his army got to the Peninsula, Gen. Heintzelman received information that the rebels had only 10,000 troops at Yorktown, and the place might be taken. He advanced to make a heavy reconnoissance, but was recalled by McClellan, who "hoped that nothing had been done (by it) to give the enemy information of the time of operation of the army." It was certain that Magruder had not more than 7,000 men, and this was confirmed by "Hon. Lemuel J. Bowden, of Williamsburg." Notwithstanding all this McClellan determined on a siege, and here is the way it resulted:

The returns in the Adjutant General's office, signed by General McClellan and his Adjutant General, show that, on the 30th of April, 1862, the forces on the Peninsula under General McClellan amounted to 112,392 present for duty.

On the 1st of May the President telegraphs to General McClellan: "Your call for Parrott guns from Washington alarms me, chiefly because it argues indefinite procrastination. Is anything to be done?"

On the night of the 3d and the morning of the 4th of May the enemy evacuated Yorktown without loss. One of the witnesses testifies that Gen. McClellan was very much chagrined and mortified at the evacuation, as he had made his preparations to open from his batteries on Monday, the 5th of May.

The evacuation was discovered by daylight on the morning of the 4th. Between ten and eleven o'clock Gen. Stoneman, with the cavalry and some light horse artillery, started in pursuit. About one o'clock Gen. Hooker, with his division, left Yorktown with orders to support General Stoneman.—Gens. Sumner, Heintzelman, and Keyes, also moved out during the day with the whole or portions of their corps.

In the battle of Williamsburg which followed, Hooker, after losing 1,700 men, was so hard pressed by the rebels that he sent Gov. Sprague for reinforcements:

Gov. Sprague arrived at Yorktown about one o'clock, having been about an hour going down. He testifies that when Gen. McClellan was told the condition of affairs at the front, he remarked that he had supposed "those in front could attend to that little matter." After some time Gen. McClellan started from Yorktown, and reached the vicinity of Williamsburg about five o'clock in the afternoon.

That night the enemy evacuated their position at Williamsburg. Gen. McClellan states that after he arrived on the field he was so satisfied that the enemy had been beaten, and would be compelled to evacuate their position that night or be taken at a great disadvantage, that he countermanded orders to the divisions of Richardson and Sedgwick and sent them back to Yorktown.

Then came the long story on the Chickahominy and then McClellan's heart failed him. The report says:

Gen. McClellan continued calling for reinforcements, representing that the force of the enemy in his front was superior to his own, and that the force under Gen. McDowell would do more for the protection of Washington, if sent to his army, than to any other position in which it could be placed. In a letter written on the 21st of May, he asks that Gen. McDowell's corps be sent to him by water rather than by land, as the more expeditious mode, and that he and his forces be explicitly placed under his orders, "in the ordinary way."—He closes his letter by saying:

"I believe there is a great struggle before this army, but I am neither dismayed nor discouraged. I wish to strengthen its forces as much as I can; but in any event, I shall fight it with all the skill and caution and determination that I possess. And I trust that the result may either obtain for me the permanent confidence of my Government, or that it may close my career."

The affair of Seven Pines is next given by the committee. They say:

The officers engaged in that battle, who have been examined, testify that the army could have pushed right on to the city of Richmond with little resistance; that the enemy were very much broken and demoralized—throwing away arms, clothing, etc., that might impede their flight. Gen. McClellan seems to have contemplated an immediate movement upon Richmond, for the day after the battle, June 2d, he writes to the Secretary of War:

"The enemy attacked in force and with great spirit yesterday morning, but are everywhere most signally repulsed, with great loss. Our troops charged frequently on both days, and uniformly broke the enemy. The result is, that our left is within four miles of Richmond. I only wait for the river to fall to cross with the rest of the force, and make a general attack. Should I find them holding firm in a very strong position, I may wait for what troops I can bring up from Fortress Monroe. But the *morale* of my troops is now such that I can venture much. I do not fear for odds against me. The victory is complete, and all credit is due to the gallantry of our officers and men."

The movement was not made, however, as General McClellan states, because of the high stage of water and the bad roads.

The deception practised on the young Napoleon about sending Confederate troops from Richmond to reinforce Jackson, is thus described:

On the 18th of June Gen. McClellan telegraphs to the Secretary of War that he has received information from deserters to the effect that troops have left Richmond to reinforce Jackson; that the movement commenced on the 15th, and that if reinforcements have gone to Jackson they are probably not less than 10,000 men; that he cannot vouch for the truth of the statement, but that it seems pretty certain that it is believed in Richmond and among the rebel troops. To this the President replies on the same day, that the information is corroborated by a dispatch from General King at Fredericksburg, and remarks:—"If this is true, it is as good as a reinforcement to you of an equal force."

On the same day Gen. McClellan telegraphs to the President—

"A general engagement may take place at any hour. An advance by us involves a battle more or less decisive. The enemy exhibit at every point a readiness to meet us. They certainly have great numbers and extensive works. If ten or fifteen thousand men have left Richmond to reinforce Jackson, it illustrates their strength and confidence. After to-morrow we shall fight the rebel army as soon as Providence will permit. We shall await only a favorable condition of the earth and sky, and the completion of some necessary preliminaries."

The returns of Gen. McClellan to the Adjutant-General's office give the following as the strength of the army on the Peninsula on the 20th of June: Present for duty, 115,102; special duty, sick, and in arrest, 14,825; absent, 93,541—total, 116,366.

On the 24th and 25th of June Gen. McClellan telegraphs the Secretary of War that he is informed by deserters and contrabands that Jackson is contemplating an attack upon his right and rear. As this dispatch of Gen. McClellan, and the one of the President in reply, are dated immediately previous to the "seven days' battle," they are given here in full.

Received 8:50 P. M.

MCCLELLAN'S, June 25, 6.15 P. M.

I have just returned from the field, and find your dispatch in regard to Jackson. Several contrabands, just in, give information concerning the supposition that Jackson's advance is at or near Hanover Court-House, and that Beauregard arrived with strong reinforcements in Richmond yesterday. I incline to think that Jackson will attack my right and rear. The rebel force is stated at 200,000, including Jackson and Beauregard. I shall have to contend against vastly superior odds if these reports be true; but this army will do all in the power of men to hold their position and repulse any attack. I regret any great inferiority of numbers; but feel that I am in no way responsible for it, as I have not failed to represent repeatedly the necessity of reinforcements; that this was the decisive point, and that all the available means of the Government should be concentrated here. I will do all that a General can do with the splendid army I have the honor to command; and, if it is destroyed by overwhelming numbers, can at least die with it and share its fate. But if the result of the action, which will occur to-morrow, or within a short time, is a disaster, the responsibility cannot be thrown on my shoulders—it must rest where it belongs.

Since I commenced this I have received additional intelligence confirming the supposition in regard to Jackson's movements and Beauregard. I shall probably be attacked to-morrow, and now go to the other side of the Chickahominy to arrange for the defence on that side. Proof that there is no use in my again asking for reinforcements.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, Major General.

*Hon. E. M. Stanton*, Secretary of *War*.

The answer of the President is as follows:

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1862.

Your three dispatches of yesterday in relation to the affair, ending with the statement that you completely succeeded in making your point, are very gratifying. The later one, of a quarter past six P. M., suggests the probability of your being overwhelmed by 200,000 men, and talking of whom the responsibility will belong, pains me very much. I give you all I can, and act on the presumption that you will do the best you can with what you have; while you continue, unsurpassably I think, to assume that I could give you more if I would.—I have omitted, I shall omit, no opportunity to send you reinforcements whenever I possibly can.

A. LINCOLN.

*Major-Gen McClellan.*

Then we have a history of the seven days' fighting, and the following statement as to how the falling back was managed:

It would appear, from all the information your committee can obtain, that the battles were fought, the troops handled new dispositions made and old ones changed, entirely by the corps commanders, without directions from the Commanding General. He would place the troops in the morning, then leave the field and seek the position for the next day, giving no directions until the close of the day's fighting, when the troops would be ordered to fall back during the night to the new position selected by him. In that manner the army reached the James river, after getting to Harrison's Landing McClellan applied for 50,000 reinforcements to enable him to resume active operations. General Halleck, when he visited the army, informed Gen. McClellan that the Government could furnish him only 20,000 additional troops. Gen. McClellan consented to renew operations with that number of reinforcements, and General Halleck left with that understanding. But the day that he left Gen. McClellan wrote to him, asking for 15,000 or 20,000 troops from the Western army, in addition to those promised to him, urging very strongly that they should be brought here temporarily, to be returned to the West after Richmond should have been taken. As this could not be done, the order was given for the withdrawal of the army, as rapidly as possible, in order to co-operate with the forces under General Pope, then in the presence of a superior force of the enemy.

Here is McClellan's testimony when examined as to why he did not pursue Lee after the battle of Sharpsburg (or Antietam)

The next morning (the 18th) I found that our loss had been so great, and there was so much disorganization in some of the commands, that I did not consider it proper to renew the attack that day, especially as I was sure of the arrival that day of two fresh divisions, amounting to about fifteen thousand men. As an instance of the condition of some of the troops that morning, I happen to recollect the returns of the first corps—Gen. Hooker's—made the morning of the 18th, by which there were about 3,500 men reported present for duty. Four days after that the returns of the same corps showed 13,500. I had arranged, however, to renew the attack at daybreak on the 19th, but I learned some time during the night or early in the morning that the enemy had abandoned his position. It afterwards proved that he moved with great rapidity, and, not being encumbered by wagons, was enabled to get his troops across the river before we could do him any serious injury. I think that taking into consideration what the troops had gone through, we got as much out of them in this Antietam campaign as human endurance would bear.

The committee give the first correct history of the "resignation" of Burnside. It appears that after the battle at Fredericksburg he issued "Order No. 8," dismissing some officers from the service, and sentencing some deserters to be shot.—This order Lincoln refused to approve:

Thereupon Gen. Burnside again insisted that his resignation be accepted. This the President declined to do; and, after some urging, Gen. Burnside consented to take a leave of absence for thirty days, with the understanding that at the end of that time he should be assigned to duty, as he deemed it improper to hold a commission as Major General and receive his pay without rendering service therefor. Gen. Burnside objected to the wording of the order which relieved him from his command, and which stated that it was at his own request, as being unjust to him and unfounded in fact, but upon the representation that any other order would do injury to the cause, he consented to let it remain, as it then read.

The committee come to the conclusion that during last spring, summer, and winter, the "Union" armies did literally nothing, and wind up their report with the following work which remains to be done:

*We now see clearly what we have to do. We must obtain uninterrupted control of the Mississippi. We must reach those great railroad arteries the one bordering on the Atlantic seaboard, the other stretching through the Virginia and Tennessee railroad to the West and south. We must, as soon as possible take the new fortified seaports remaining in possession of the rebels; and then we shall have virtually disarmed the rebellion, and it will from all external sources of food and arms, and have surrounded it by forces which can press upon it from any quarter, at the same time severing into isolated portions the rebel territory and destroying their means of intercommunication by which alone they have hitherto been enabled to meet us in force wherever we have presented ourselves, and by which alone they have been able to feed and supply their armies.*

## THE BURNING OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—YANKEE ACCOUNT.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Jacksonville, Fla., March 28, gives a record of Yankee arson and outrage perpetrated in that beautiful State, which excels in enormity any of the devilish deeds which have heretofore reached us. It will be seen that these outrages were perpetrated by the 8th Connecticut and 8th Maine regiments, and that these demons have gone up to Charleston and Savannah. Should a fight occur at either place, and any members of the regiments specified are captured, we trust our officers will not lose sight of the atrocities perpetrated by them in Florida. The following is the *Tribune's* account:

Jacksonville is in ruins. That beautiful city, which has been for so many years the favorite resort of invalids from the North, has to day been burned to the ground, and, what is sad to record, by the soldiers of the national army. Scarcely a mansion, a cottage, a negro hut, or a warehouse remains. The long lines of magnificent oaks, green and beautiful, with the thickest foliage the orange groves perfuming the air with their blossoms, the sycamores, the old century plants adorning every garden, the palmetto and bayonet trees, ever tropical in verdure, the rose and the jessamine—all that at this season; indeed, I might say through all seasons, has made Jacksonville a little Eden, has been burned and scorched and crisped, if not entirely consumed to ashes, by the devouring flames.

Yesterday the beautiful little cottage used as the Catholic parsonage, together with the church, was fired by some of the soldiers, and in a short time burned to the ground. Before the flames had fairly reached the church the soldiers burst open the doors and commenced sacking it of everything of value. The organ was in a moment torn to strips, and almost every soldier who came out seemed to be celebrating the occasion by blowing through an organ pipe.

To day the same spectacle has been repeated only upon a much grander scale. There must have been some understanding among the incendiaries with regard to the configuration. At 8 o'clock the flames burst from several buildings in different parts of the city, and a later hour still more were fired. The wind then rose to a stiff gale, and the torch of the incendiary became unnecessary to increase the fire.

The only mansions of any value left standing, as we move down the river, are the elegant mansions of Col. Sanderson and Judge Burritt, both rebels and scoundrels of the deepest dye.

It gives me pleasure to report that the negro troops took no part whatever in the perpetration of this vandalism. They had nothing whatever to do with it, and were simply silent spectators of the splendid but sad spectacle. The 8th Connecticut charge it upon the 8th Maine, and the 8th Maine hurl it back upon the 8th Connecticut. After the fires in different parts of the city had broken out Col. Rust ordered every man to be shot who should be found applying the torch. But the order came too late. The Provost Marshal and his guard could not shoot or arrest the wind. No human power could stay its ravages.

## EX SECRETARY TOUCEY'S SPEECH.

On the 11th of March ex Secretary Toucey and ex Governor T. H. Seymour made admirable speeches to an immense mass meeting of the Democracy at Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. Toucey recalled the fact that the House of Representatives, on the 22d of July, 1861, passed a resolution declaring the intention of the war and conforming to the President's declarations, by a vote of 117 to 9, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the constitutional Government in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion and resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or for the purpose of overthrowing or of interfering with the rights and established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union in all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that when these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease. [Cheers.]

"Now is it now, gentlemen?" asks Mr. Toucey. His speech was very able, but could not carry Connecticut. It is reported in full in the New York *World*, of March 13th.

## AFFAIRS AT SUFFOLK.

The Baltimore *American* contains a letter from Suffolk, Va., dated April 7, which says:

The enemy, in considerable force, are hovering a short distance from our pickets, and, on the afternoon of the 6th they captured a Sergeant and four privates of the mounted rifles. Deserters come in daily, and the energetic Provost Marshal of the post, Major Smith, of the 118th New York volunteers, has recently made some important "casualty" arrests. From deserters, who tell the same tale, we learn that Longstreet is on the Blackwater with no less than four divisions, and it is likely that one or more brigades are on this side. If there is a strategic show meant to cover an evacuation of Richmond the rebels take unnecessary trouble to sell the move. If, however, it means an attack on us here, we are ready for visitors, and can promise them a gallant entertainment. With the gunboats on the Nansemond and our outer troops on the land, we can promise a warm reception to Secession visitors.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

*City Council*.—The newly elected City Council held its first regular monthly meeting at 4 o'clock yesterday evening, at the City Hall. Present: Messrs. Saunders, Walker, Randolph, Denoon, Griffin, Crutchfield, Clopton, Sicker, Epps, Richardson, Scott, Hoskins, and Burr.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Confederate Government to appropriate all the old cannon used as street posts, and belonging to the city, provided they are replaced as soon as removed by substantial stone posts.

Mr. Burr offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Chairman, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, be authorized to reinvest $150,000, now invested by the city in the call loan, in eight per cent. bonds of the Confederate States.

Mr. Randolph, from the Select Committee on the Relief of the Poor, reported an ordinance to the following effect: That all appropriations for the relief of the poor, not in the Poor-House, shall be placed in the hands of the Overseers of the Poor. The said Overseers shall establish a free market, which shall be held open one day in each week.—All persons who may enjoy the benefits of the institution will be provided with tickets. There shall also be a fuel depot, which shall be regulated in like manner. Each will be discontinued whenever the amount appropriated shall be consumed. The Board of Overseers will assemble once a week to hear and grant applications, make investigation of the character of applicants, and do other business connected therewith. No relief will be given unless the applicant be unable to procure subsistence or fuel, nor to any able-bodied man, nor to any person who has participated in a riot. An agent is appointed to purchase and superintend the distribution of articles.

The rules being suspended, the ordinance was passed.

Mr Randolph offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Attorney for the city be requested to advise the Council whether the city is liable for property destroyed or taken by rioters, and if there is no such liability, whether, in his opinion, the Council has the legal right, under the charter of the city, to assume and pay claims for such property.

The Council adjourned, on motion of Mr. Scott.

*Mayor's Court*.—The Court-room of His Honor was crowded yesterday. The police, during Saturday and Sunday nights, had made seizures of several unlawful assemblies of the colored population. One, taken at the house of Caesar Mossley, yielded about sixty subjects, comprising an assortment of the *elite* of the colored population, bond and free, and another one, fished out of the kitchen of an opulent citizen, yielded a dozen more. In addition to these cases where whole subjects were brought up for various petty offences. The negroes were mostly discharged, after admonition, without punishment.

H. M. Clough was fined $1 for getting drunk and firing down in the 23 Mart-house.

Tom, slave of Samuel Ryland, was ordered 25 lashes for stealing a pair of buggy shafts from J. H. Shields.

Edward, slave of Geo. W. Pollard, was ordered 50 lashes for stealing 30 bushels of corn.

Ed. and Margaret Griffin, arrested for receiving the same, also underwent an examination, resulting in Mr. Griffin's discharge. The case against Mrs G. was continued.

The case against Tass White, for shooting at and wounding John Andrews, on Main street opposite the Spotswood Hotel, on Sunday morning, was called up. It being announced that the wounded man would be unable to appear for several days, the Mayor determined to continue the case until Thursday. Judge Crump appeared for White. None of the circumstances attending the affair were related in Court.

Mike Cullivan and James Hope, boys, were required to answer for being engaged, on Sunday night, about 8 o'clock, in making a great noise and disturbance in front of the Mount Vernon Hotel, near the corner of Second and Broad streets, to the annoyance of peaceable citizens. A motley crowd, who were encouraged in their efforts by a crowd, who were encouraged in their efforts by a police officer, who ordered the boys to move on, dispersed on the approach of a police officer, who showed a disposition to resist the arrest effected by Officer Morris. The boys said they were serenading a newly-married couple. The Mayor discharged the juvenile delinquents, and issued a warrant for the party who tried to rescue them from Officer Morris.

*Hustings Court*.—The regular monthly term of this Court commenced yesterday.

James White, for stealing a check; Patrick Martin and James Organ, for assault and robbery; Richard Duff, for robbery; Mary Smith, for robbery; Samuel P. Drumheller, for assault and robbery; Mary Johnson (one of the rioters,) for felony; Virgil Jones, (one her rioter) for felony, John Farrell, for theft; James Williamson, for theft, and the rioters, for their trial before Judge Lyons. The rioters were refused bail.

Henry Fitbrough, charged with obtaining a pistol under false pretences, was acquitted.

*Prison Items*.—Aaron Bennett, an inmate of Castle Thunder, was carried before Judge Halyburton on yesterday on *habeas corpus* and discharged.—Five men confined in the same prison made their escape yesterday by cutting a hole through the west side of the prison, and getting into Whitlock's lumber yard, whence they got into the street, and made off. To day 70 men will be sent from Castle Thunder to their respective regiments.

*Resigned*.—The resignation of James A. Inloes, Alderman from Jefferson Ward, was yesterday tendered to and accepted by the Hustings Court.

*The River*.—The steamer Schultz has again resumed her trips to Drury's Bluff, and the excursion is rendered doubly pleasant by the fine weather which spring is slowly bringing in.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership, under the style and firm of

LANIER, TOLLESON & CATLETT,

for the purpose of conducting a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS in the city of Richmond, and have taken the large Warehouse, No 9 Pearl street, formerly occupied by J B Ferguson, Jr & Co.

They offer their services to their friends and the public for the sale of ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDIZE, either by auction or private sale, as their consignors may elect.

Their particular attention will be given to the sale of—

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, and TOBACCO.

They will also negotiate, through their friends in South Carolina and Georgia, for the purchase of COTTON, and from their experience in business, and acquaintance with buyers, they feel confident that the interests of their consignors will be fully protected in their hands, and no effort shall be spared to render satisfaction to all those who may favor them with their patronage.

Liberal cash advancements will be made upon consignments in hand.

LUCIUS L LANIER, Of Lanier Brothers & Co;
ALFRED TOLLESON, Of South Carolina;
THOMAS Y CATLETT, Of Gwathkin & Catlett.

N. B.—All parties having business with Lanier Brothers & Co will find their office at our house.

ap 11—2w

CURE of internal, external, and especially of all private diseases, and their consequences. They will be cured quickly and thoroughly, according to a very simple method practiced some years in Europe. The treatment will not interfere with the usual way of living. Office hours: In the morning, from 8 to 11, for gentlemen; in the afternoon, from 3 to 5, for ladies; at night, from 8 to 10, for gentlemen.

J BOLDOFSKI, M D.
Office, Main street, 5 doors above Spotswood Hotel, basement of Dr Steel's.

Persons preferring to communicate by mail will be promptly responded to by addressing me, care "Box 105, Post-Office."

mh 16—30t*

TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN H HILLYARD, dec'd, and others interested.—By a decree of the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond, entered March 10, 1863, in the suit of Hillyard against Hillyard and als, I am directed to take an account of the administration of John H Hillyard, dec'd, and to call in and receive proof of all debts, demands, and claims against the estate of John H Hillyard, dec'd. Persuant to said decree, I have fixed on TUESDAY, the 14th day of April, 1863, at 9 o'clock A M, as the time, and my office, in the city of Richmond, as the place to execute the said decree. All persons having debts demands, and claims against the estate of John H. Hillyard, dec'd, will therefore present the same before me at my office, in the city of Richmond, on or before the 14th day of April, 1863, with the evidence to sustain the same.

THOMAS J EVANS, Commissioner in Chancery.

ap 9—3t

BIRESTONE, PHOSPHORUS, CREAM TARTAR, Powdered RHUBARB, Bermuda Arrow Root, Carbonate Ammonia, Castor Oil, Row'l Cubebs, and many other desirable goods just received by

ap 12—3t E W POWELL.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### General Jenkins's Campaign in Western Virginia.

LYNCHBURG, April 13.—A special to the *Republican*, dated Salem, 13th, says:

Gen. Jenkins's expedition, with a small portion of his command, in Western Virginia, has been completely successful. The elections and Spring Courts of the loyal Government in all the counties West of the Kanawha river, were broken up, and the enemy driven, with loss, into his fortifications at Hurricane Bridge. He proceeded thence to the Kanawha river, and, four miles below Winfield, riddled two Government steamboats which were passing. He embarked at night in flatboats, and floated down the Kanawha, attacking and capturing Point Pleasant the next morning. He killed and captured a number of the enemy, took 150 horses, and destroyed a large amount of stores.—The enemy made most desperate efforts to cut off his retreat from the Ohio river; but they were eluded, and the command was extricated in safety.

### A Steamer Destroyed

CHARLESTON, April 12.—Last night the steamer Stonewall Jackson, formerly the Leopard, while attempting to run into this harbor was hotly chased by a half dozen blockaders, which fired at the Stonewall, and she received several shots through her hull. Capt. Black, finding it impossible to escape, ran the steamer on the beach and burned her. The crew and passengers took to the boats and have reached here. Very little was saved excepting the mails and the passengers' effects. The steamer burned to the water's edge in sight of the Yankees. Her cargo consisted of several pieces of field artillery, two hundred barrels of saltpetre, forty thousand army shoes, and a large assortment of merchandize.

### From North Carolina.

GOLDSBORO', April 13.—The news of a partial victory over the Abolitionists, near Washington, reached us to-day. It appears that the Yankees under Foster marching to the relief of Washington, now invested by our troops, were met *en route*, last Thursday evening, near Bland's creek, by Gen. Pettigrew. No loss on our side.

### From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—During yesterday all was quiet. During to day the entire iron clad fleet departed, three going North and four South. The Ironsides was towed over the bar. The impression prevails generally here, however, that they will return soon to renew the attack.

AUCTION SALES—Future Days.

By Slaughter, Ficklen & Co., Auct's, [159 Main Street.]

AUCTION SALE.—On WEDNESDAY, 15th of April, we will sell at our store rooms, 159 Main street, commencing at 10 o'clock, a large lot of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, and SUNDRIES, embracing, in

DRY GOODS.
4 cases fine 4-4 Black and White English Prints
150 pieces rich Spring Bonnet Ribbons
300 doz best Hemmings Needles
250 lbs Sandiers' and Patent Thread
100 Paris Ladies' and children's Lasting Gaiters.

GROCERIES.
10 cases Soda Ash
20 boxes best Castile Soap
10 bags Rio Coffee
40 barrels prime Brown Sugar
2 chests fine English Breakfast Tea
1 do do Gunpowder do
1 bag prime Java Coffee
4 bales (cotton) Rope
300 bushels Tennessee Barley.

HARDWARE.
1 invoice of Saddlery, consisting of Buckles, Coach Hames, Gig Trees, Bitts, etc, Butt Hinges, wrought and cast, from 1 to 3 inches
Knives and Forks, Scissors, etc, etc.

STATIONERY.
50 reams good Foolscap Paper
50 do Blue Cap Letter Paper
20,000 Envelopes.

TOBACCO.
50 cases of the celebrated Bucalion Smoking Tobacco, in 1 and 5 lb bales
50 cases Kinkinick, Pioneer, Rose Bud, Smoking Tobacco
50 cases Jockey Club, Regalia, Dahlia, &c, Smoking Tobacco,
and several lots fine Manufactured Tobacco.

—Also,—
1 fine Chester Blower Set, 118 pieces
1 fine Rosewood Piano, 6½ octaves
Lot of Oil Cloth, Carpets, etc.

with many other desirable goods now in store and daily expected from Wilmington.

Persons desiring to contribute to this sale will please send in their goods at once.

SLAUGHTER, FICKLEN & CO, Auctioneers.

ap 10

Will be added—
40 dozen ladies' and misses Hoop Skirts
25 do Rubber Combs
50 do Tooth Brushes
50 do Skirt Braids
Pearl Buttons, Watch Keys, Hair Pins, etc.
86 pairs Brass Candlesticks
1 splendid Marble Mantlepiece.

SLAUGHTER, FICKLEN & CO, Auctioneers.

ap 14

By Rent, Paine & Co, auctioneers.

SALE BY CATALOGUE.—On WEDNESDAY, 22d inst commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our Warehouse, by catalogue, a large and desirable assortment of—

DRY GOODS, STATIONERY, COFFEE, &c.

Just received per steamers Leopard, Giraffe, and Emma, from Nassau, consisting in part of the following, viz:

1000 pieces new style Spring and Madder Prints
500 do elegant Printed Organdies
300 do extra Scotch Ginghams
300 do Atlantas, Dotteges, and Mohairs
200 do Delaines and Fancy Dress Goods
100 do Black Alpacas and Paramattas
100 do Black and Colored Gros Grains
25 do Black Gloths and Doeskins
25 do 3-4 Gray and Fancy Cassimeres
1 case 6-4 Confederate Gray do
2 cases English Taffeta Ribbons
2000 doz Coats's and Clark's Spool Cotton
2 bales Mixed and Fancy Sackings
2 bales Irish assorted Plush
1000 lbs patent Thread, assorted
800 lbs English Shoe Thread
500 lbs Marshall's Seine Thread
500 packs English and American Pins
600 doz Gloves and Hosiery, asst'd
500 reams note and Cap Paper
500 extra Hoop Skirts
200 M Commercial Envelopes
30 bales Cotton Wadding
Splendid Grape and Stella Shawls
White Cambrics, Jaconets, and Checks
Bleached English Shirtings
Table Napkins and Damasks
Women's and misses' Merino Vests
Bolting Cloths, Nos 8, 9, and 10
Tooth Brushes, Combs, etc.

—ALSO,—
50 bags Rio Cuba and Java Coffee
47 cases Linseed Oil
25 kegs Bi Carb Soda
1000 lbs Extract of Logwood
10 bbls I C Tar
10 cases Salad Oil
10 cases Castor Oil
10 cases fine Brandy
500 lbs Bichromate Potash
100 lbs Chloroform
20 cases men's Mo and Lasting Gaiters
10 cases Dress and Cavalry Boots
10 cases Brogans, assorted.

A large portion of the above goods are now in store, and the balance with many other desirable articles) are expected in time.

Catalogues will be ready and the goods prepared for examination early on the morning of the sale.

RENT, PAINE & CO, Auctioneers.

ap 11—2w3t&4t&d

By E. B. Cook, Auct.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, the 16th inst, at 10 o'clock, I will sell at the residence of W C Tompkins, Esq. on 8th near Clay street, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, embracing a variety of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, of excellent quality. Those wishing to supply themselves with good Furniture will find this a favorable opportunity.

ap 13 E B COOK, Auct'r.

By Redwood & Phillips, Auctioneers, [54 Main street.]

WE WILL sell, on WEDNESDAY morning, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, on Nicholas st, near Highland Row, in Roc