The Daily Dispatch.

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TUESDAY MORNING.....MAY 5, 1863.

# DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XXIV. RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1863. NO. 107.

The Daily Dispatch.

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Larger advertisements in proportion. Advertisements on the fourth page will be charged $1 per square of eight lines for the first and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion.

### A Glorious Confederate Victory.

In the language of Gen. Lee's gratifying dispatch, of the 31 of May, to President Davis, "We have again to thank Almighty God for a great victory." This grand and important triumph was achieved on Saturday. Gen. Lee says in the beginning of his dispatch "Yesterday Gen. Jackson penetrated to the rear of the enemy, and drove him to within one mile of Chancellorsville. This morning the battle was renewed." He (the enemy) was dislodged from all his positions around Chancellorsville and driven back towards the Rappahannock, over which he is now retreating." Many prisoners were captured. Gen. Lee states that the enemy's loss was heavy, and as he was in the act of retreating, it is to be hoped was still further to be increased. Our loss is killed and wounded, of course, must be considerable in such an engagement, but was much less than that of the enemy. The whole country will be distressed to learn that Gen. Jackson is seriously wounded. The prayers of every one in the South will go up to Heaven for his recovery, and his restoration to the country and the cause, in the field of battle.

The scene of the battle is in Spotsylvania county, between the Wilderness and Chancellorsville. The latter is a place with only one dwelling, a large brick house, formerly a tavern, and latterly a boarding school. It is about ten miles west of Fredericksburg. The Wilderness we suppose to be indicated by "Wilderness Creek," a small stream running into the Rappahannock, about four or five miles from Chancellorsville; the country adjacent and widening out towards Chancellorsville is the Wilderness, out of which the enemy came at the bidding of Jackson. The United States ford is on the Rappahannock, eight miles above Fredericksburg, and two miles below the mouth of the Rapidan. Ely's ford is on the Rapidan, four miles above its mouth. The enemy having crossed into Spotsylvania, presented himself on the left of our line in front of Fredericksburg. But our sagacious Commander had taken proper measures, it may be inferred by the result. Longstreet and his command were recalled in good time, and by the best routes for an opportune junction with our main line, while the strategy for getting in rear of the enemy was matured. This decisive movement was conducted by that warrior who never fails, and on Saturday (as we understand) the enemy, in his dismay, found Jackson thundering upon his rear. Driven from his position towards Chancellorsville, he got out of the frying pan into the fire by encountering Longstreet. His rout was complete, as we are officially informed by Gen. Lee.

We shall not receive details of this last brilliant engagement as rapidly as usual, owing to the cavalry raid of the enemy, which was boldly and successfully conducted upon the lines of the Central and Fredericksburg Roads while the contest upon the Rappahannock was in progress. Nor can the wounded receive that succor by prompt removal to the city which was rendered in former great battles.

While the fighting in the Wilderness was progressing there was some skirmishing, also some artillery duelling about Fredericksburg, details of which have not yet come to hand.

### Federal Cavalry Raid.

During the strategic movements and fighting on the Rappahannock, which have resulted so gloriously for our arms, a large Federal cavalry force, under General Stoneman, made a raid across the Rapidan to the line of the Central Railroad, striking it first at Trevillian's Depot, where, on Saturday, the track was destroyed. We have already published some rather vague accounts of his subsequent movements upon other points of that road, and also upon the Fredericksburg road at Ashland. It has been further stated that the same body, or a detachment of it, had reached the canal, at Columbia, in Fluvanna, and made a breach in it. Sunday evening the raid makers were at Ashland. Of their movements yesterday we give such information as we have elsewhere. They no doubt heard Sunday evening and early yesterday of their reverse at the Rappahannock, and moved rather rapidly towards the Peninsula, in their route doing damage to the York River Railroad.

What the enemy did, where exactly he did go, and what were his numbers, are facts yet to be ascertained; for the information received up to the time of writing this is indefinite, and no doubt greatly exaggerated.

This raid was a part of Burnside's original plan. That was to endeavor to flank our force at Fredericksburg by crossing above and below it, and contemporaneously to dispatch several bodies of cavalry to get behind our army, destroy its railroad communications with the capital, cut the canal, and even penetrate as far as the High Bridge, which was also to be destroyed. This plan was changed into a simple direct attack upon our army by order of Lincoln. Hooker, who endeavored to mount to fame through Burnside's disaster, has now adopted that officer's plan. The raid was bold and has caused, perhaps, more than its due share of alarm in this community. The Yankees will crow over it as much as they can in order to diminish the force of the terrible blow General Lee has given them.

Stoneman's raid was evidently never intended to reach this city, although the apprehension that it was aiming for Richmond was not confined entirely to the unmilitary citizens who promptly and properly enlisted for defence, just as they did in the never-to-be-forgotten *Pawnee war*.

The achievements of this bold raid, though in no wise affecting the glorious victory on the Rappahannock, is not without its humiliating reflections. That it should make so great a circuit, and get off scott free—as we fear it has done, or will do,—is certainly a mortification. We know nothing about the circumstances of our own military situation, or whether they might have been with due discretion modified. But we are sure of one thing, and that is, that the feeling of chagrin occasioned by the affair will be felt fully as much in military quarters as amongst the civilians.

We refer the reader to the news column for such information as we have.

### How the South Regards the Enemy.

Mr. James T. Brady, of New York, a lawyer of eminence, and formerly well known as a State-rights Democrat and an enemy of Abolitionism, has turned, as have most of the prominent men of the North, (so wedded are they to office and emolument,) strong advocates of the war and of the Lincoln despotism. In a recent letter he denounces all who hope for peace and restoration of the Union in any other mode than that of "physical triumph." Of such persons he says:

"These men are despised by the Southerners, who only respect, in a case like the present, the opponents who honorably and gallantly contest with them for the honors of the field. Each of these Southerners will hereafter exclaim with Col. Damas, in the play, 'It is astonishing how much I like a man after I've fought with him.'"

It is a remarkable compliment which enables Mr. Brady to consider the armies of Lincoln as fighting "honorably and gallantly."—The manner of their war is anything else. The South, indeed, would respect an honorable and gallant foe; but their very admiration for such an one forbids anything but hate for their Yankee assailants. The London *Times* utters a truth on this point quite pertinent to this quotation from the New York lawyer's letter. The "Thunderer," in a vigorous article on the war, says:

"Deeds like those by which the Northern States are making their present war with the South singular and execrable among the worst and bloodiest annals of mankind, can never be forgiven or forgotten. The moment any idea of reconciliation is entertained these dreadful memories will rise up like a spectre between the two parties, and forbid every attempt at reconciliation, unless founded on absolute independence on the one side, and complete renunciation of every claim to obedience on the other."

## GREAT VICTORY AT CHANCELLORSVILLE.

### ENEMY RETREATING ACROSS THE RAPPAHANNOCK!

**Gen. Paxton Killed—Gens Jackson, Heth, and A. P. Hill, Wounded.**

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. LEE.

MILFORD, May 31, 1863.

*To President Davis:*

Yesterday Gen Jackson penetrated to the rear of the enemy and drove him from all his positions from the Wilderness to within one mile of Chancellorsville.

He was engaged at the same time in front by two of Longstreet's divisions.

Many prisoners were taken, and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is large.

This morning the battle was renewed.

He was dislodged from all his positions around Chancellorsville, and driven back towards the Rappahannock, over which he is now retreating.

We have again to thank Almighty God for a great victory.

I regret to state that Gen. Paxton was killed, General Jackson severely and Gens. Heth and A. P. Hill slightly wounded.

(Signed,) R. E. LEE,
General Commanding.

The following dispatch was received yesterday morning at the War Department, from Maj. Boyle, the Provost Marshal at Gordonsville:

GORDONSVILLE, May 4.—Dr. W. S. Woolfolk left Chancellorsville at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday. He reports that the fight was still going on at Fredericksburg. General Jackson occupies all the fords except Ely's, and had taken five thousand (5,000) prisoners, and prisoners were still coming in. Our men are in good condition. Our loss is heavy. All seems quiet in front. No enemy in Culpeper.

### THE YANKEE CAVALRY RAID.

We gave yesterday such reports of the operations of Yankee cavalry upon the railroads above Richmond as were then in our possession. It appears that after having destroyed some portion of the track of the Central road, a detachment of the same party moved on towards the Fredericksburg railroad, near Ashland, reaching there on Sunday morning. There they remained in ambuscade, to wait for the trains which they knew must soon arrive. In the afternoon an ambulance train came on from the direction of Fredericksburg, and the engineer was somewhat startled by a sudden salute of fire-arms, while a number of bullets passed in unpleasant proximity to the locomotive. The engineer fell as if wounded, when the Yankees approached, and finding him unhurt compelled him to proceed on to Ashland with the train; but soon after arriving there he effected his escape, and came on to Richmond the same night.

Besides the sick and wounded on the ambulance train, there were a number of citizens of Richmond, including Col. S. Bassett French, Aid to Gov. Letcher, and a few ladies. They were treated with comparative kindness by the marauders, who were commanded by one Col. Davis, claiming to be a native of King George county, Va. It is stated that they did not disturb the invalid soldiers, but left the ambulance train unharmed, though they destroyed a wood train and the locomotives "Thomas Sharp" and "Nicholas Mills." We are unadvised as to the extent of the damage to the track; but since the raiders seemed to be in a great hurry to depart, it is presumed to be inconsiderable.

From Ashland they proceeded to Hungary Station, nine miles from Richmond, and passed the night in that vicinity. Here they destroyed some railroad property. It is believed, however, that the connection through by this route will be very speedily re-established.

Yesterday morning they made their appearance on the Brook Turnpike, leading into Richmond, and commenced a series of depredations on private property, though their chief object seemed to be to steal horses, to replace their own, which had become much jaded. They took four horses and six negroes from Mr John Stewart, and some from others in the neighborhood. Col. John B. Young, Commonwealth's Attorney for Henrico county, was visited by a strong detachment, surprising him while busily employed in the preparation of a legal document for Judge Gregory. They took from him three horses, but disturbed nothing else.

It appears that the expedition divided into detached parties, for we hear of them at various places about the same time. We have been assured that less than 300 were engaged in the raid upon Ashland, while those who reconnoitered their camps at different points express the opinion that the entire command was from 1,500 to 2,000 strong. At all events, it would have been no very difficult task to have captured a considerable portion of the gang after their first appearance on the Central road on Saturday. They seem to have expected this; but the golden opportunity was neglected, and the thieves went on their way almost unmolested, though it is reported that two of them were shot yesterday morning by Wrenn's cavalry. We observe, also, that three others, who had straggled from their command, were captured and brought to Richmond.

At Hanover Court House they destroyed a considerable quantity of Government stores, a train of freight cars, and some buildings.—At Peake's Station, on the Central railroad, they cut the telegraph wires, and probably inflicted some damage upon the road.

They proceeded on yesterday morning to the famous Meadow Bridges, on the Chickahominy, a locality which their army evacuated in great haste on a former occasion. The Chickahominy is here crossed by the Central railroad, and it happened that about the time of their visit yesterday, the locomotive "Augusta," with Conductor Phillips and Engineer Crone, was approaching the spot on a reconnoitering expedition. The Yankees had the locomotive nearly surrounded before they were discovered, but the conductor and engineer succeeded in effecting their escape through the swamp. Two negroes remained with the locomotive, but subsequently escaped and got back to the city. The Yankees set fire to the bridge, which is an incombustible structure, and as it burnt the engine was precipitated into the water. The "Augusta" is an old engine, of small size.

Lieut. Brown, of Gen. Winder's staff, while riding in the county yesterday morning, was captured by the Yankees and immediately paroled. Gen. Kilpatrick was in command of the party who performed this exploit. We hear that Col. Wyndham was also one of the officers of the expedition.

The foregoing embraces all that we could gather of their operations in that neighborhood. They are reported to have passed Old Church, Hanover county, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and it is presumed that the whole expedition reunited yesterday, and is now far on the way towards the Yankee lines.

That their intention was to have extended their operations further there is little doubt. Indeed, we hear that they attempted to strike the York River railroad at Tunstall's yesterday afternoon, but were met and driven back by a portion of Wise's brigade. Their damages to the railroads are by no means so extensive as at first reported, but that it should have been permitted to progress so far is a matter that puzzles everybody.

*LATEST.*

At a late hour last night we learned some official intelligence, that relieves this raid of some of its disagreeable features. It is stated that a portion of the expedition in attempting to carry into effect their intentions upon the James river canal, were met by the cavalry of Gen. W. H. F. Lee, who, by a forced march, succeeded in reaching the point at exactly the right time. The Yankees were completely routed, and about forty of their number taken prisoners.

### THE ENEMY AT ASHLAND.

A gentleman who was on the train bringing down the sick and wounded, which was captured by the enemy at Ashland, gives the following additional particulars:

The train approached Ashland about four o'clock Sunday evening. A negro warned it a mile and a half beyond the town of some danger, but our informant says he was unheeded—nobody would take the responsibility of stopping the train, which ran into the town and into the hands of the Yankees before it was stopped. His statement would certainly convict some one of gross culpability. It was fired on and stopped, but no one hurt. The sick and wounded and officers were paroled to the number of about 300. They arrested no citizen save Mr. J. D. Alexander, of Fredericksburg, who was twice in custody and twice released by Col. Davis, who seemed to direct matters, though a superior officer, supposed to be Stoneman, was with the command. Some Government officials adroitly escaped under the garb of citizens' apparel. One of them had most important papers on his person.

The Yankees burnt at Ashland two locomotives and tenders and some cars. They tore up a mile or two of road, destroyed all the bridges from Ashland to within five miles of Richmond, and cut the telegraph. They injured no private property.

They got a mail, and among other matter got a letter from a correspondent of the *Dispatch*, announcing Jackson's successful manœuvre, and the capture of 5,000 Yankees in the Wilderness. This information did not likely prolong their sojourn in the Slashes.

Our informant had to walk from Ashland, and reached the city yesterday at mid-day.—He understood the Yankees to be moving towards Hanover Court-House.

### Seizure of a Confederate Gunboat at Liverpool—A Shipyard under Surveillance.

Considerable excitement was created in Liverpool on the 6th ult. by the seizure of the gunboat Alexandria by the custom-house authorities, on suspicion that she was intended for the service of the Confederates. A Liverpool letter in the London *Daily News* gives the following particulars of the seizure:

It had been well known for some weeks past that one gunboat, if not more, was fitting out in some of the minor docks in Liverpool, and those employed about them made no secret of the destination for which they were intended. On the facts coming to the knowledge of Mr Dudley, the United States Consul at Liverpool, he at once communicated with the American Minister in London, and the result was that inquiries were instituted into the whole of the proceedings bearing upon the building of the vessel seized. The inquiries appear to have been so far successful that the British Government sent down orders to seize the vessel, and at an early hour yesterday morning (April 6) Mr. E. Morgan, one of the Customs Surveyors, went on board the Alexandria—that being, like "290," the first christening of the gunboat, as no doubt had she got clear off she would have undergone a rechristening—and took possession of her.

The Alexandria is a wooden screw steamer of about one hundred and twenty tons, and a very fine model. She was built by Messrs. Miller & Co., of the South End, for Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, the 'depositaries' in Liverpool (in conjunction with Mr. James Spence) of the Confederate Government. At the time the vessel was seized she was lying in the Toxteth dock, a quiet out of the way place.

An iron ship-building firm, near the builders of the Alexandria, have a large iron gunboat, of about twelve hundred tons, on the stocks for the Confederate Government; but it is now stated that our Government has issued instructions to the officials here that in all cases where there is the slightest suspicion that ships are being built here for other than neutral powers, they are to seize such vessels and await the decisions of the legal authorities.

Since writing the above we have heard that, although there was every appearance of fittings-up for guns, there were actually no guns on board the Alexandria. The vessel, however, is now in charge of Government officials, and no doubt the investigation which is to take place will elucidate whether there were guns on board or not. The excitement among the gentlemen of Southern proclivities is very great.

Laird's famous shipyard, at Liverpool, where the Alabama was built, it would seem from the following paragraph of a Liverpool letter, published in the Manchester *Guardian*, is also to be watched:

The Government, in addition to the seizure of the Alexandria on the Liverpool side of the Mersey, are about, if they have not already done so, to put the building yard of Messrs. Laird & Brothers, at Birkenhead, under a kind of surveillance, as it is no longer doubted in Liverpool that the two gunboats now in course of construction at the Birkenhead Iron Works are intended for the Confederate Government. Information, we know, has been received in Liverpool of the above intention of the Government.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—A foreign correspondent, in alluding to the recent marriage of the Prince of Wales, says:

The marriage of the Prince of Wales was to him a blessed relief from the calls of artists of various sorts—crayon, oil color, water-color, sculptors, photographers. He was doing harder work than any hired model for weeks before the wedding. He was sitting for his full length picture to Mr. Welton, R. A., and for his bust to Mr. Marshall Wood, the sculptor of the Daphne, so much admired in the exhibition. Mr. Mayall, the photographer, took him in all attitudes, and when he went to Belgium, Mr. Ghemar seized his every expression. The bust mentioned is colossal, intended for a figure twelve feet high, and is to be duplicated for various council chambers throughout the realm, as well as for the McGill College at Montreal. Mr. Welton's portrait of Albert Edward represents him in a blue coat and gray trousers, with hat in hand, near Windsor Castle; in it the resemblance to George III. is very close.

## FROM THE NORTH.

### THE FAST DAY IN NEW YORK.

In response to Lincoln's proclamation, Thursday last, the 30th ult., was very generally observed in New York city as a day of prayer and fasting. The public offices were entirely closed, business generally suspended, and services were generally held in the churches. We give below the concluding portion of Henry Ward Beecher's sermon:

I must speak to you of the slave. He is my brother. I claim the right, in the name of the Lord God, to call him my brother. His tears are my drink, his wrong my injury. If he had been held to regulated labor for reasons of political economy, I might have said that was wrong; if he had simply been held to abstemious diet I might have said that was wrong. But my brother who wears a sable skin has not been permitted to call himself a man. In every State the Legislature has expressly taken away from him that title, and all the States in the South rise up against him and manhood, and declare that he is only a chattel. Talk about abuse of the slave system—it is not in the power of fiendish human ingenuity to abuse it. When the law begins by saying that the slave is no longer a man, how are you going to take four millions of men and carry out the practical system to the full meaning of the law? What would have become of Fred Douglass if, he had still lived in the South?—a noble man. [Applause] Where do you find more generosity, more magnanimity, more Christian patience—a soul that reaches out with yearning sorrow toward his own people, and is so gentle and forgiving toward the oppressors—where more wit, more penetration, more eloquence? If he had simply lived as he was born in the South not one thought, not one single element of humanity would have been permitted to grow in his soul—I have never spoken strong enough of slavery. I may be thought to have sins on the other side. ["No, no"] But more than all, I am hurt in my soul that religion has been corrupted by slavery. I am sorry for the poor outcasts in New York. I never pass a draggled woman that I do not feel that if she might be saved I could die for her. I never see thieves without having the feeling of pity stronger than anything else. They must be restrained, they must be punished; but they deserve more of pity. I never see men surprised by violent passions that I do not remember that they are of the same bone and flesh, and that I am liable to the same things, and temper judgment with compassion. But there is one place where I am void of compassion—that is, when I see men using the office of ministers to try to convince men that it is right to hold men in slavery. They plead the work of God itself for the destruction of God's image. They have taken the blood of atonement that they might sanctify the selling of men over to the devil. The times are going to try us. I tremble when I think of the nation; I know not what shall befall us if we separate. I have no longer any prophecies.—If we remain united, and by force of arms, I know not whether I could trust the people to adjudicate the questions that would come before them. But sure I am, that if this people are true and strong there will come emancipation and liberty, and there shall be reconstructed a foundation of government that shall never be moved.

The following extract from the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Bellows is the only allusion which he made to the war:

Dr. Bellows proceeded to show the utter impossibility of success to the South, how delay was their ruin, and how victories could only weaken and finally exhaust them. The time of real danger to the Government had passed. Our sole danger was that the rebellion would succeed at once. After one year it was only a question of time as to when it should finally yield to the superior power of the North. The great necessity is a willingness on the part of the loyal people to throw out of the calculation the element of time.—They must determine to prosecute the war until final and complete success is reached—be it one year, or five years, or ten, or for our national lives. The moment the people abandon every idea but this, we shall remove the obstacle to a speedy and successful result. It is a mere sum in moral and mental arithmetic.—It does not even depend upon victories. To wait for us is to conquer.

"STARVING THE SOUTH."

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has published a letter in the New York *Independent*, in which he uses the following language with reference to the probability of starving the South into submission to Yankee tyranny:

We see no substantial evidence that the South is yet discouraged. What legislature, convention, or influential man even, has uttered a desponding word? The spirit of the people is not broken. With a few exceptions, the intelligent prisoners who are taken hold one language, and that is of firm, resolute, bitter determination to resist to the uttermost. Nor can we learn that those who stay at home, and who suffer great deprivations, are weary or discouraged. Even when hunger drives women to riot and violence, it is remarkable that they demand "bread," but never "peace!" Indeed, we are free to say that we cannot repress our admiration of the conduct of the Southern people in this terrible struggle. It needs only a worthy cause to be regarded as heroic. They seek to establish a detestable system of slavery. They seek for that end the overthrow of a beneficent Government. Their cause is as bad as it can well be. Nevertheless, they have given up all things for what they regard as their country. They have relinquished luxuries, submitted to hardships, suffered bereavements and losses, not only without murmuring, but eagerly; and after two years of trials that may be said almost to have revolutionized the interior of Southern society, and reduced them to the minimum of comfort, they are undiscouraged. They are even more fierce and bitter than ever.

The prospect of starving rebellion does not seem very cheering. The summers of the South come round too quick. Men that could march as Jackson's army did into Maryland, almost without a commissariat, and eating green corn for rations, plucked from the field for each day's use, are not likely to starve on corn meal and green herbs. Already early garden crops are coming into Southern markets. We don't object to a fair share of starvation as a part of military necessity, but we confess to not a little shame when we hear men taking it for granted that the North is playing a trencher game, and does by knife and fork what it cannot do with the sword!

A DOUBTFUL STORY.

From a letter written by a Federal surgeon to a lady in Sandusky, Ohio, and which was published in the *Register*, of that place, we extract the following rather hard story:

While we were out on this last trip I dressed the wounds of a soldier (72d Indiana) who had been taken prisoner with a comrade—After tying them both up to a tree with their hands behind them, a captain deliberately shot them both—killing the other man on the spot. After shooting the one I saw, once through the face and once through the neck, so that I cut the ball out just below the bend of the jaw on the opposite side; untying him, they still found he had life in him, when the fiend shot him again in the back of the head while he lay writhing on the ground, the ball entering just at the base of the ear and coming out at the left eye, completely destroying it.

And yet with all these wounds in the head, neck and face, that man got up and wandered around until he came across our brigade, and so felt into my hands.

Gen. Stanley's cavalry, which were out with us, had taken a lot of prisoners, and soon as Gen. Stanley heard of the outrage he sent word to me to have the wounded man brought up to his headquarters; the next morning he had him placed on the porch, and compelled all the prisoners to come up and confront him separately, telling him that if he could recognize any one as among the miscreants who had wounded him, there would be another shooting match on the other side of the house. But the wounded man shook his head and said there were none of his persecutors among the lot. I sent him to the hospital and hear since that there is some chance of his recovery.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

The following items we glean from New York papers of the 1st inst.:

There is quite a fleet of French men-of-war in port, calling them La Guerriere, Commander Le Peyrouse; Le Catinet, gunboat; Le Renaudin, gunboat; Le Berthellet, and La Seine. This last vessel is about to leave for France in a few days, and the others for the Gulf of Mexico. The presence of more than one vessel of a foreign power in the harbor at a time is a violation of a law of the State, one of those laws, however, that it is not always expedient to enforce.

Annie Donnelly was taken in charge by the police this afternoon under the following circumstances: She has resided in one of the interior counties of this State for some time past. Being in but poor health, her physician advised her to take a sea voyage. Not having the means with which to pay her passage, Annie resolved to ship as a cabin boy. Accordingly procured a sailor's suit, and coming to New York, accepted a situation on board a vessel for Liverpool. Not having any money to pay her board at the place where she had been stopping, however, she was compelled to reveal her sex. Information was at once given to the police. She will be sent home.

Extensive preparations are making for the reception of our returning troops. No fewer than thirty-eight regiments will be mustered out of the service between now and July 4th.

One Peter Hickey brought an action against the Long Island Railroad Company yesterday to recover damages for the loss of an arm, owing to the negligence of their employees. The jury this afternoon returned a verdict in his favor for $500.

JOHN VAN BUREN ON THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

In a speech at the Union League meeting, in New York, John Van Buren said:

I do not think it to be a criminal offence to be thinking about who shall be the next President of the United States. I believe the next President will be a Democrat. I think so because the great masses of the people are rather that way, and the Democrats are rather more familiar with the administration of the Government, and more clever, in my judgment, in the exercise of power than their opponents. But I doubt if the next President will be the candidate of the Democratic party. I do not believe that any party organization will succeed as in the past.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

*The Yankee Prisoners.*—Five hundred and fifty Yankee prisoners will be sent from the Libby prison at 10 o'clock this morning, by flag of truce, to City Point. The prisoners will be in charge of flag officer Lieut. La Touche. After this exodus, but very few will be left behind. The delivery includes all the officers, amongst whom are two Brig.-Gens, 6 Colonels, 7 Lieut Cols, 8 Majors, 60 Captains, 61 First Lieuts, &c. On yesterday, Capt Thos Damron and Lieut Wilson Damron, of the 4th Va (Abolition) cavalry; 1st Lieut Isaac Goble, of the 39th Ky; and several Abolitionists heretofore confined in the Va Penitentiary, as hostages, were released yesterday and sent to the Libby and paroled. They start North with their brother Yankees this morning. L S Conover, Lieutenant commanding the Isaac Smith, (steamer,) captured on Stono river, S C, Jan'y 31, and 14 others, officers and privates of the boat, arrived at the Libby yesterday from Charleston, and will be sent to City Point also. Several thousand prisoners are expected this week from the Fredericksburg army.

*Ahead of Time.*—The account which represented the Yankee cavalry to have penetrated into Virginia as far as Columbia, Fluvanna county, and to have destroyed the canal bank and aqueduct at that place, proves to be incorrect. Residents of the place, who arrived here yesterday evening, report that no hostile Yankee had been seen within miles of the place; nor did the Yankees, as represented by a reliable party, destroy two trains on the York River Railroad. When they got in the neighborhood of that road it is probable that they were too busy in attending to their own safety.

*Reagan Rifles.*—This fine company, composed exclusively of the officers in the General Post Office Department, Lieutenant Fuller in command, was under arms during the night of Sunday and up to the present writing. Nothing could better illustrate the patriotic determination of this gallant company to die in the streets of Richmond rather than see it polluted by the feet of an invading Yankee, than the fact that, conspicuous among the privates, with bowie knife and rifle, were Judge Reagan, P. M. G.; and his 1st Assistant P. M. G., H. St. George Offitt, Esq. The muster rolls include every gentleman in the Department.

*The Streets.*—The main thoroughfares of the city, the Capitol square, and other public resorts, were full of people yesterday. On the streets could be seen in great numbers ladies from the city and country, who promenaded to their full satisfaction during quite a sultry day. Curiosity not being the least failing amongst the softer sex, it is supposed that the stirring news from the seat of war had something to do in causing so many to appear on the street.

*The Wounded.*—Very few, if any, of the wounded in the recent battles on the Rappahannock and at Chancellorsville had arrived in Richmond up to last night, owing to the interruption of railroad communication by the Yankee raid. The vandals will, probably, by this means inflict more injury in the way of suffering than in the amount of property they have been able to destroy.

*Liquor Seized.*—Maj. Griswold's detectives, (Messrs. Burke and Williams,) seized on Saturday six barrels of whiskey, belonging to a grocery keeper named Joseph Suckenberry, opposite the County Court-House, Main st. He was charged with violating the proclamation of martial law prohibiting the introduction of liquor in the city without a permit.

*Arrests.*—The city police yesterday arrested Davy, slave of Nancy Rowlett, for threatening to kill Elizabeth Williams; Alice Saunders for being found drunk in a passage way; John Harding and William Johnson for fighting in the street.

*Closed.*—A considerable number of the business houses of the city were closed yesterday, in consequence of the exciting news from the Rappahannock. The people seemed to have given themselves up entirely to the pursuit of warlike avocations.

*Not in Session.*—The Circuit Court of the city of Richmond, Judge Meredith presiding, adjourned yesterday morning shortly after the opening. The trial of sundry rioters, which was expected to come off, was postponed until to day.

*Union Man.*—An animal of this kind, in the person of one John G. Bradley, who was recently captured in the West during one of Gen. Imboden's raids, arrived in Richmond yesterday, and was lodged in Castle Thunder.

*Personal.*—Major-Gen. Trimble, who was badly wounded at Manassas, has arrived at the residence of Mr. W. J. Clark, corner 20th and Broad streets, in this city. He is rapidly recovering from his severe wound.

*Mayor's Court.*—The Recorder sat instead of the Mayor in this Court yesterday. The examination of the only two cases brought to the notice of the Court was continued till Tuesday.

LYNCHED.—In Jefferson, Ashe county, N. C., a notorious man, named James Price, who has caused a great deal of trouble in the western part of Ashe county, was caught last week, together with two of his sons and one of his nephews, and carried to Jefferson and delivered up to Capt. John Hartzog and some ten or twelve privates, who were passing through the town in search of deserters. Capt. Hartzog ordered the three young men to be confined in jail, and had old Price, the father, carried out and hung. In the afternoon both citizens and soldiers became so much exasperated at the recital of the depredations committed by the ruthless gang that are lurking in the mountains, that they proceeded to the jail and took out one of Price's sons and his nephew and hung them also.

FIVE HUNDRED MILES IN ONE AND A HALF HOURS.—Some of the most distinguished engineers in France are said to have approved a plan for a railway from Paris to Marseilles by which the journey, which now consumes eighteen hours, may be made in one hour and a half. The distance is five hundred and ten miles. The plan, being the Bergenon system, in which sliding is substituted for rumbling on wheels, has been submitted to the Emperor for his approbation.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### From the Northwest.

JACKSON, May 2—A special to the *Appeal* gives news from the Chicago *Times* of the 28 inst. At Indianapolis, Gen. Haskell has issued an order declaring that editors of newspapers, or other persons, endeavoring to bring the Government's war policy into disrepute, will violate Gen. Burnside's death order, and will be treated accordingly.

Six hundred infantry and seven hundred cavalry have gone into Brown county to make arrests.

At Cincinnati, naval officers from below say that Vicksburg will not be attacked, but instead, the levees will be cut and other mischief done, with the view of rendering the country below Helena untenable.

At Cairo, Gen. Jeff Thompson, with 2,500 men, attacked Cape Girardeau, but withdrew with the loss of fifty killed. The Federal loss is small—McNeill commanding.

The mouth of Arkansas and White river are connected by a canal. Grant's headquarters are at New Carthage. Important movements are afoot. Over 3,000 males and females are cath-bound.

### From Snider's Bluff.

JACKSON, May 2—A dispatch from Snider's Bluff states that the enemy maintained a steady fire, yesterday, on our works at Grave Yard Hill, [illegible] Deserters report that Sherman is in command on the flag-ship De Kalb. He has only ten regiments, averaging three thousand men. The present demonstration is a feint. No real attack is intended.

They also report two men were killed on the turreted gunboat Choctaw. Over forty shots struck the Choctaw.

### From Grand Gulf.

JACKSON, May 2.—Our troops withdrew to their entrenchments at Grand Gulf. The enemy made three furious assaults and were repulsed. Bodies of troops are at points where they will probably interrupt or capture Grierson. Grierson has destroyed the Government tannery near Magnolia.

A DIAMOND WEDDING IN PROSPECT.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* is responsible for the following:

A diamond wedding is so firmly believed to be at hand that all the uptowners are talking about it, and I feel at liberty to divulge a few of the exciting particulars. The lady in the case is a charming young heiress, the ward of a well-known citizen of aristocratic respectability, and a "general" added to his civic title. The gentleman is a distinguished Italian nobleman, now on a visit to this country by special leave of the Court of Turin. He is one of Victor Emanuel's military aids, and is obliged by court etiquette to solicit the consent of his Sovereign before he can enter into a matrimonial alliance. The royal consent has already been forwarded by letter, I believe, but at any rate it is a certainty, and the marriage is regarded by polite society as *une affaire decides*. I should scarcely be justified in giving you any of the names just yet, but I may say that the titled suitor is not the Count Achille de Veechy, who is another member of Victor Emanuel's court. De Veechy is on a mission to procure American deer, moose, and other animals peculiar to this country, for the royal zoological gardens of Turin, and has been hunting game among the hills of Maine, while his brother courier was rendering homage to the New York belle.

STARVATION IN LONDON.—A sad case of starvation occurred a short time ago in London. A woman, aged 67 years, died from want of food. Her daughter, who was "an elderly and poverty-stricken looking woman," said that the deceased, her mother, like herself, supported life as she was able by needlework. She used to earn about 12 cents a week; the witness herself could earn 60 cents per week, for which she worked on shirts at three cents apiece. These women paid 33 cents a week for rent; the parish allowed them 30 cents and two loaves of bread per week. The deceased had animal food very seldom, and when the daughter could get half a pound of meat for four cents, she gave it to her. She used to have "just enough food to keep soul and body together." Witness had brothers, who were too poor to do anything for the old woman, but a married daughter gave her 18 cents a week. The coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased had perished from starvation, and that the supply afforded by the parish authorities was wholly inadequate to the wants of this family.

UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE LORD.—Not long ago, a Methodist local preacher in one of the coal mining towns of England was brilliantly discoursing to an audience of considerable size. He proceeded to wind up with a peroration of great force, and in his fervor raised himself even above his natural height, which was not diminutive; the front of the pulpit was not high, and the preacher overbalanced himself; down he went, head foremost into the singing pew, fairly turning a summersault, and landing upon a music stand in a sitting position with such force as to shiver the woodwork in a terrible manner. The female portion of the auditory screamed, and even the men were disconcerted; but the preacher rose to his feet, declared that if he had fallen twice as far the Lord would not have allowed him to be killed, and then went on with his sermon with no less fervor than before.

The Supreme Court of New Jersey recently fined Dr. S. P. Townsend $100 and costs for breaking up a Copperhead (peace) meeting in Union county, of that State, sometime since, and silencing the Rev. C. C. Burr, who was the orator on the occasion.

FOR SALE.—I offer for sale privately the place on which I reside called "MUNT JOY." This tract is supposed to contain 315 acres, lies two miles below Goochland Court-House between the River road and Beaver Dam Creek, and three quarters of a mile from James river. There are good stables, carriage-houses, barn, threshing machine, and other out houses, on the place. The mansion has seven rooms, including a dining-room, six of which are about twenty feet square.—The house is on an elevated situation, commanding a fine view, which includes the mountains. The water is good, the place healthy, and the neighborhood excellent. I deem further particulars unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will doubtless view the premises, which I will take pleasure in showing. Give this three insertions only. [may 1—3t*] CHAS. F. POPE.

A DESIRABLE AND WELL ARRANGED RESIDENCE FOR SALE PRIVATELY.—At the request of the owner, who is about removing to the country, I will sell privately that desirable and well arranged RESIDENCE located at the corner of Marshall and Smith streets. The improvements are an excellent brick house containing six rooms; a brick kitchen, with several rooms, and well of excellent water in the yard. The lot fronts 35 feet on the north side of Marshall street, and runs back 153 feet to a wide alley. Possession given immediately. For terms, &c. apply to FRANCIS T. BRYAN, General Agent, &c., may 1—2t Co. per 11th and Bank sts.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PRIVATE SALE.—We are authorized to sell privately a valuable suburban Residence about one fourth of a mile from the town of Manchester, containing thirty-seven acres of valuable Land.—The improvements consist of stables and commodious brick Dwelling containing ten large rooms, together with every necessary out building. There is upon the tract an inexhaustible quantity of excellent water. The neighborhood is unexceptionable, and is within twenty minutes' ride of the city of Richmond. For further particulars apply to us. JAS. M. TAYLOR & SON, Aucts. ap 24—6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—I offer for sale privately a tract of LAND in Chesterfield county, belonging to the estate of Powell Turner, dec'd, lying on the Cogbill road, about three miles from the Petersburg railroad and nine miles from Richmond, containing 1,266 acres, heavily wooded, and a large quantity of oak and pine timber for sawing purposes. If not sold privately by the second Monday in May next, it will be sold publicly at Chesterfield Court House that day. TERMS.—One-half cash; the balance in 6 and 12 months, secured by a trust deed. For further information, apply to R. D. Tyler, Richmond, Va. ALEX. D. TURNER, ap 2—eod1m Adm'r on the estate.

DISSOLUTIONS AND CO-PARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership of DAVIDSON