DAILY DISPATCH.

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Richmond Dispatch.

BY J. A. COWARDIN & CO.

The DISPATCH is published DAILY, (Sundays excepted) Price for mailing, $4 per year, or $2 for six months, $1 one month, $½—in advance.

The SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at $2—in advance.

The WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every FRIDAY, mailed to subscribers at $6 per annum.

WANTS.

WANTED—Sorghum Seed, Sorghum Seed, Sorghum Seed, in the large and small quantity, by C BAUMHARD, 259 Main street. Persons having any to sell will do well to apply at my store. I will pay $8 per bushel. ja 20—6t*

WANTED—I wish to hire 15 No 1 men, to cut wood 8 miles from Richmond, on Richmond & Danville railroad, and will pay fair prices.—They will be under my immediate superintendence. A C PULLIAM, At Pulliam, Hanes & Weisiger's, Auctns. ja 20—6t

WANTED A partner with $5 to $10,000—B B wants a partner with the above amount, (either silent or active) to engage in the manufacture of some medical preparations in great demand and yielding large profits upon capital employed. References given and required. Address immediately, "B B," Dispatch office. ja 20—1t*

WANTED—Several Day Boarders can be accommodated with good board at the fourth house above Bellevue Hospital, on the north side of Broad st, between 22d and 23d sts. Call early. ja 20—3t*

WANTED—A medium sized Cooking Stove, in good order, with all the utensils, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply at WILLIAMS & ELLETT'S hardware store, Main street, or office of Union Manufacturing Co, 231 Main street ja 20—4t*

WANTED.—A small cottage house and lot in a good situation in the suburbs—to buy or rent. A liberal price paid. Address "M," Box 1474, P O. ja 20—1t*

WANTED—Two small unfurnished Rooms in the northern or western part of the city. Address "Box 840" Richmond Post Office, stating terms, &c. ja 20—3t*

WANTED.—Any young lady wishing a home, as one of a family, can find one by applying to CARRIE, on Leigh street, opposite Leigh Street Church. ja 20—3t*

WANTED—To hire, 5 good men. Persons having such for hire will please address or apply to W R PUGH Shockoe Slip. ja 20—3t

WANTED—To hire, a dining room servant, by the month on year. Apply at north corner of Leigh and 5th streets ja 20—1t*

WANTED—A house with four rooms and kitchen, or three good-sized unfurnished rooms, with the use of a kitchen. Address "EUREKA," Box 297 stating terms and locality. ja 19—2t†

WANTED—A Teacher.—I wish to employ a young lady competent to instruct four small children in English, French, and Music—all beginners. She will reside in my family. Salary, $250, with board, &c. Address, with references, WM EGGLESTON, Eggleston's Springs, Giles co, Va. ja 19—2t*

WANTED—By a young lady, a situation in a fancy or millinery store as an assistant; can do all kinds of embroidery and needle work; would also be willing to be employed as a copyist. Good references given. Address "Y J A," box 275, Richmond Post Office, stating when and where an interview can be had. ja 19—2t†

WANTED—Shumac—The highest market price will be paid at KING'S dye office, on Main st, four doors above 8th. Country people will please notice this advertisement. ja 19—2t*

WANTED Hands, to make shirts and pants at No 101 Main street S STROOCK & CO. ja 12—3t†

WANTED—The public to know that we have on hand a large lot of Gas Pipe and Fixtures and are prepared to do Gas Fitting and Plumbing at short notice. Also, a Maryland Portable Gas Machine for sale

P S—Gas Pipe bought in large or small quantities D S CORDLE & CO, Corner 9th and Broad sts ja 18—30†

WANTED—An Art Teacher, to take charge of the Art Department of the Tuskaloosa Female College, Tuskaloosa, Ala. In addition to Drawing, Painting, &c, Designing must be taught. A liberal salary will be paid. Address Rev R M SAUNDERS, Tuskaloosa. ja 18—12t*

WANTED an Overseer.—Good wages will be paid an Overseer, not subject to military duty, who will furnish testimonials of good character and industry. Young men with one arm or eye preferred. Address STERLING E EDMUNDS, New's ferry P O ja 18—10.*

WANTED—A good operator on Singer's sewing machine. Also, six good hands to finish cloaks. Apply to Miss S CREER, Over Quarles's dry goods store, On Broad st, bet 3d and 4th ja 18—3.*

WANTED—A situation as a Farm Overseer, by an exempt, of experience in that occupation. Address "W L E," box 765, Richmond Post Office. ja 18—4t*

WANTED—10,000 lbs of old iron, for which I will pay the highest cash prices. Apply at my shop, on Franklin street, between 18th and 19th. ja 18—3t† EDMOND ROSS-IEUX

OFFICE C S AMBULANCE CORPS, Richmond, Jan 11, 1864.

WANTED—Good Wheelrights and Blacksmiths, white or black men, to work on ambulances. Apply at once at this office, south side Dock, opposite Libby prison. R C MACMURDO, Capt and A Q M in charge. ja 15—6t*

WANTED—At the Confederate States Laboratory, 25,000 pounds Beeswax, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply to W N SMITH, Capt, M S K and Supert O S L ja 15—6t

WANTED—To rent, by a family without children, a furnished House for one year. Address "Box 1,053," Richmond Post Office. ja 13—6t†

WANTED—Important to Peddlers.—Wanted, four competent peddlers and the same number of helpers. Any such wishing employment would do well to address "Box 433," Richmond, Va, stating their experience, where they have been employed heretofore, &c. Be particular to state your address carefully. ja 9—2w

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Office Special Service, Jan 9, 1864

WANTED—Block and Sheet Lead, Copper, Zinc, Tin, and Brass; Wire, of different metals; Sheet Iron, Window Glass, Cast Steel, and Bar Iron; Chain Pipe, and all other articles for Naval purposes, for which I will pay the market price. JNO H PARKER, Lt in Charge.

LOST, STRAYED, &c.

50 DOLLARS Reward—Strayed from my residence, on Grace street, between 6th and 7th, Saturday morning, a black Cow, with a few white spots, marks not recollected. The above reward will be paid for her return, or for such information as will lead to her recovery. W G PAINE. ja 20—2t*

STRAYED or Stolen—From the premises of the subscriber, a small deep red Cow, white belly, and the tail rather shortened. A large reward will be paid for her delivery to Dr F W HANCOCK, on Main, between 3d and 4th sts, or information so that he gets her. ja 20—3t*

LOST—On Saturday, January 16th, 1864, one brown Port Monnaie, containing about $160 in Confederate money and $50 in green backs; supposed to have been lost in the Central cars, between Charlottsville and Richmond. A liberal reward will be paid if delivered at the Dispatch office. ja 19—2t*

LOST—Between the Capitol and Ballard Hotel, a small roll of paper containing some writing signed Bruce Meriwr, Lieut-Col 5th La regt, Hays's brigade. The finder will please leave them at the Dispatch office ja 19—2t*

LOST COW—Strayed, on Saturday night last, a white Cow, with black spots and sliped horn.—Any information that will lead to her recovery will be liberally rewarded if left on Grace st, corner of 5th. ja 19—3t†

50 DOLLARS Reward—Strayed or stolen, on the night of the 12th of Jan'y, from the corner of Monroe and Marshall sts, a medium-size sorrel horse, five years old next spring, a star in his forehead, he carries his tail a little to the left when moving, he rakes a little under saddle, and canters very well. he has on a new set of shoes. I will pay the above reward if left at the corner of Monroe and Marshall streets, with R G Farley. ja 19—3t*

W H WARING.

STRAYED or Stolen—From my house, near City Spring, a small black mare, quite lame in right hind leg, shoulder very sore, and white spot in forehead. she is about six years old, and unshod, except the lame foot. I will give a suitable reward for her return, or any information of her ja 19—3t* L McKENNA, 8th street

25 DOLLARS Reward—Strayed, on the 15th inst, a large pale red cow, giving milk; a piece has been chipped off her left horn, near the head; has a bone bored through the same horn; white belly, bag, and teats; long tail and wide horns; came from New Kent county three months ago J N PARKER, At R & Y River Railroad Depot. ja 18—3t*

STRAYED—A small Pig, of a brown color, with back spots. I will give a reward of five dollars for information that will lead to its recovery or its value, if left at Miss McFAIL'S, Corner Main and 24th sts. ja 18—2t*

ONE Hundred Dollars Reward.—My stable was broken open on the night of the 12th and my mare stolen. She is a dark bay mare, about fifteen hands high, one white foot, and a small star in her forehead. SAM'L T BAYLY, No 9, Winder Building. ja 14—6t†

200 DOZEN SPOOL COTTON
200 lbs gill thread
50 dozen Merino hose
150 pair half hose
50 ladies' corsets
50 reams fit cap paper
500 lbs Northern brown soap
For sale at W B POLEY'S, 75 Main street. ja 14—3t*

Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....JANUARY 20, 1864

THE YANKEES IN NORTHERN NECK.

The Yankee force that appeared in Westmoreland and Richmond counties last week have disappeared without doing any great damage to private or public property, with the exception of that recorded. The quantity of bacon burned at Warsaw, Richmond county, did not exceed 15,000 pounds.

FROM THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA

The intelligence by the Central train last evening added nothing to the military information from the army of Gen. Lee and the Valley. The *status* of neither army had undergone any change.

THE WRECK OF THE STEAMER VESTA—FULL PARTICULARS.

The following account of the wreck and destruction of the blockade runner Vesta is taken from a letter written by our quondam correspondent "Bohemian," who was a passenger on board upon his return from abroad:

* * * Sunday, (Jan. 3d,) was wearing rapidly away as we lay off the town of St. Georges, steam was up, and everything in readiness for departure when the order should be given. It was a little after 4 o'clock before the anchor was weighed, but in a short time thereafter we passed along the town, winding among the little islands, down by the scowling black-mouthed guns of the fortress, straight through the narrow pass which opened out into the broad Atlantic. On we went over the heaving waves, farther and farther from the fast receding shores; dusky night-shadows gathered over the sea, deepening every moment, until the land grew dim and indistinct, and the "still vexed Bermoothes" was hidden from our view. When the stars come out there was nothing but sky and water; and then our "homeward bound" sea voyage was begun. Two days and nights of good sailing followed with scarcely a sail to turn us from the proper course. The third day out, however, our troubles began. The weather grew heavy, the sea rough, and several sail were seen and ran from. The next day, and the next, were both stormy, and the sun was not a moment visible. We had then reached the cruising grounds and were chased here and there in every direction.

The Vesta was a new iron steamer, with double engines and screw, well fitted up for blockade running, and had on board a valuable cargo belonging to the Government. Under full steam she could make twelve or fourteen knots, and I am confident the latter speed was made for two or three hours when chased by Yankee cruisers. A sister ship to the Ceres, she was an admirable craft, and upon all occasions conducted herself with marked propriety, walking rapidly away from all strangers who offered any uncalled-for attentions. Saturday, January 9th, we had a serious chase, and were driven far to the southward before night came and gave us an opportunity of heading again towards the land. This we expected to make before day—in time to run in under the guns of Fort Fisher before it was light—but after running in till nearly sunrise no land appeared. We had gone too far during the chase to make the return distance in time. Heading out again, we ran some half an hour, and then, no cruisers being in sight, the engines were stopped and the ship hove to. The sun came out and a chance offered to get our position, but the Captain was asleep, and the 1st officer (Tickle) made an attempt with the sextant, but nothing definite came of it. It was supposed we were some five and forty miles off Cape Lookout, but whether we were or not may be classed among "historical doubts." Well, not to make my story too long, here we remained until about midday, when a steamer came in sight and immediately bore down upon us. Scarcely had we got under steam before two more steamers had discovered us and joined in the chase. Of course we now had to run for it. It was impossible to go at full speed without showing a black cloud of smoke, and, as soon as this became visible, we had the whole blockading fleet down upon us. They sprang up upon every side, as if by magic, and in half an hour we were completely surrounded.—Capture seemed certain, and there was no chance of escape except to run the gauntlet. This was determined upon, and on we bowled straight through the fleet, eleven steamers fast closing in upon us. Three or four ahead were running across our bows, trying to cut us off, as many more on either beam, bearing down upon us, and the rest coming up astern.

At length they opened fire at a distance of nearly a mile, firing their bow guns, still keeping on their course. The shots fell all around us, but for a long time none struck the ship. Nearer and nearer they came, and then, when only half a mile away, two, on the bows, veered around and gave us a broadside. This was repeated every few moments, and this in reality proved the means of our escape; for the time lost in turning gave us the lead, and, slipping between the two ahead, we ran the gauntlet of their fire, and in a short time every one of them was left astern. The firing still continued, and one shot passed through the ship, but doing little damage. Dark came on, slowly enough it seemed to us, and finally we were hidden sufficiently to change the course. All our pursuers passed by us, and, completely doubling on them, we turned as was supposed again towards Wilmington. It was a hot fire for a time, and for over two hours we were a target for Yankee gunners.—Eighty-seven shots were fired from all the ships, but, providentially, no one on board was injured. Capt. Eustace managed the ship well, and during the hottest fire ran up his flag to show defiance.

Free once more, another attempt was made to run in; but now, I am sorry to say, our greatest trial came. Captain Eustace, during the action, had visited the lockers a little too often, and just in the first moment of our triumph became quite under the influence of drink. The pilot, Adkins, was very drunk, hopelessly so, and Mr. Tickle, the 1st officer, completely stupefied with liquor.—It was a sad state of things, and in a short time thereafter occasioned the loss of the poor little Vesta. Putting the ship upon a course, the Captain sat in a chair upon the deck and slept for over an hour. The pilot was in the cabin, and the 1st officer unfit for duty. The 2d officer was at the wheel, where he had been from early in the day, *and not one officer of the ship was on lookout.*—When I went on deck they were not to be seen, and Mr. Perrin, of the navy, and a few of the men, were watching for the enemy. When the Captain woke he changed the course towards the land, and about 2 o'clock in the morning we came upon it.—With great difficulty the pilot was got on deck, and put in charge of the ship, at the same time, he says, he asked the position, and was told we were ten miles north of Fort Fisher. "Then," said he, "I know where I am," and he gave a course. The Captain's statement is, that he asked the pilot if he recognized the land, and his reply was that "he knew it well." I give both stories, leaving all inference as to the amount of knowledge either had of the position of the ship or of the coast. In fifteen minutes we were among the breakers, the vessel was headed directly into them, and in a moment we were fast in the sand. The engines were reversed and worked for some hours, with full head of steam, but this only imbedded her the more.—After a time the ladies were sent ashore in the boat, and a portion of their baggage landed; but a boat was refused the passengers to save all their trunks and packages until quite too late.

Just before sunrise Capt. Eustace set fire to the vessel and afterwards began to save the baggage.—At this time no sail was in sight, and not until some hours after, when attracted by the smoke of the burning ship, did one come in view, and it was quite two in the evening when she ranged alongside. Then all that remained of the Vesta was an empty, useless shell. Scarcely anything was saved, the passengers losing a portion of their baggage. A splendid suit of uniform, sent as a present to Gen. Lee, was also burned, and beside a large cargo of shoes and army goods belonging to the Government. It was a total loss.

Soon after daybreak a company of the coast guard come down to assist us, and from them we learned we were at Little River Inlet, S. C., some sixty miles south of where it was supposed we made the land. I have thus given a plain statement of facts regarding the loss of this fine steamer and her cargo, leaving all comment upon them until an investigation of the case shall be had, and the blame for the loss clearly established.

The following persons were passengers on the Vesta from Bermuda: Mrs. John Mitchell, Miss Minnie Mitchell, Miss Isabel Mitchell, Mr. T. J. Seed, Mr. J. C. Moses, C. S. Navy; Lieut. J. H. Gardner, do.; Mr. H. W. Perrin, do.; Mr William Shepardson, do. They have all arrived in Richmond.

CONFEDERATE STATES CONGRESS.

The *Senate* met at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Sparrow, of La., the House bill of the last session to increase the pay of master armorers was put upon the calendar.

Mr. Phelan, of Miss., introduced a bill to abolish the office of third Lieutenant of infantry. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the auditing and payment of claims in the State of Mississippi, which, on motion of Mr. Haynes, of Tenn., was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

The House bill to amend impressments was considered, and, as previously amended by the Judiciary Committee, passed.

The House bill to prevent the procuring, aiding, and assisting of persons to desert from the army of the Confederate States was considered and passed.

The bill to amend an act to establish a mode of authenticating claims for money against the Government, not otherwise provided for, was passed.

The bill to impose regulations on the foreign commerce of the Confederate States for the public defence was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Clay, transferred to the secret calendar.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the Senate resolved into secret session.

The *House* yesterday passed the following bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means:

A BILL to be entitled an Act for the relief of Taxpayers in certain cases

The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That when cotton or other property subject to taxation in money shall have been burned or otherwise destroyed by authority of the Government, before the expiration of the time for the payment of the tax thereon, the tax-payer may apply to the district collector, who shall investigate the facts and make report thereof to the district collector who may, if satisfied of such destruction by Government authority, remit the said tax. If the tax in any such case shall have been paid in advance, it shall be refunded by the State collector. The tax-payer shall in every such case have the right of appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 2d. That the Secretary is authorized to suspend the collections of the tax in kind in all cases where the crop out of which such tax was to be paid has been taken by the enemy or our army or officers without compensation, and also to suspend the collection of all Confederate taxes where the property has been taken by Confederate soldiers or officers without compensation, until such compensation shall have been made.

The following bill from the same committee was also passed:

A BILL to be entitled an act to authorize the issue of certificates for interest on the fifteen Million Loan.

The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause certificates to be issued in such form as he shall devise, for the interest which shall accrue in the registered stock issued under authority of the act passed February 28th, 1861, entitled "An act to raise money for the support of the Government, and to provide for the defence of the Confederate States of America," the said certificates shall be prepared and signed by the Register of the Treasury in favor of the persons respectively in whose names the said stock shall be standing off the books of the Treasury, or their order, at the designated period, and shall be sent by him to the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers, and Depositaries located at the places where said interest is payable. The said certificates shall be countersigned by the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or Depositary by whom they shall be delivered, and shall be receivable in payment of export duty on cotton in the same manner as the coupons of the bonds issued under said act of February 28th, 1861, now are.

The bill providing for the compensation of certain civil officers and employees in the President's office and executive departments of the Government, was laid on the table.

The Judiciary Committee reported back the Senate bill changing the time of the regular meeting of Congress to the 1st Monday in May, with an amendment fixing the time on the 1st Monday in April, and recommended its passage.

Pending its consideration, the House went into secret session on the special order.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The *Senate* had another short session yesterday.

A bill was introduced to incorporate the Virginia Porcelain and Earthenware company in Augusta county.

A resolution, remonstrating against the passage by the Confederate Congress of an act conscripting all persons between the ages of 16 and 55 years, and recommending our representatives in Congress to use their efforts against the passage of such a law, was properly referred. Adjourned.

In the *House* a bill was reported for the extension of the jurisdiction of the corporation of Danville.

A resolution of inquiry was adopted for directing suitable hospital accommodations at Staunton, in lieu of the deaf and dumb and blind institution now occupied.

The bill for the enrollment of the State forces was next called up, extensively discussed, and during the consideration of the subject the House adjourned.

THE RUSSIAN KNOUT.—We have recently heard of the public flogging of ladies in Warsaw with the Russian knout, and as many are not aware of the nature of this means of torture, we publish the following description of the instrument:

"The knout had a short massive handle, and a heavy leather lash about eight feet long. It resembled those tremendous whips with which the Cossacks of the Ukraine, when they have brought a wolf to bay, can kill him at a single blow. The lash was formed of leather, curved so as to give two sharp edges along its whole length, and sometimes bound with wire thread, the end terminated in a little iron hook. It had no handle, but one end was left supple, so that the executioner could wind it round his wrist. At every blow the sharp edges of the stiff curved lash fell on the criminal's back, and cut him as with eight yards of a pliant double-edged sword. The executioner, subtle in his cruelty, had learnt not to roughly withdraw the lash, but to draw it towards him, so as to remove long flaky bands of flesh, the hook being devised with devilish ingenuity for this detestable purpose. The lash was also purposely long, that it lapped round the body and cut deep into the chest at the same time that it destroyed the whole of the back. Indeed, to tell you the whole truth, my dear, sir, it was well known that the executioner could, if he chose, kill any man at one blow of the knout by lapping him round the lungs and heart; but, as the "Bourreau" was generally bribed, he seldom put forth his whole force. When the knout was honestly used, the criminal, if he survived the first blow, usually fainted at the third, and died about the fifth. A ukase of Peter the Great fixed the maximum of blows at 101, (we Russians have a superstitious respect for odd numbers;) but whether the knout became heavier, or we became more effeminate, the 101 blows—which, of course, implied death—were never given in the Emperor Nicholas's time."

FROM NANSEMOND.—Nansemond river has a number of gunboats in it, and thieving parties frequently go ashore to annoy the citizens along the river. On Thursday last some Confederate scouts secreted themselves near the mouth of Chuckatuck Creek, and fired upon a party of Kankees, killing two and wounding others. On Saturday, Cherry Grove, a well known farm on the river, owned by Richard H. Riddick, was shelled and the house much injured. The Yankees threaten to burn Cherry Grove, if their men are again fired upon.

A MODEL SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE.—The following is a copy, *verbatim*, of a forged Surgeon's certificate, found on the person of a deserter from the 1st S. C. Cavalry:

November th 24 1863.

I certify that privet John Bowers of Compey eye first ridgment of Calver whitCh is suffering very much with the ChronIC dyre and a salavation of taea mought and feaver and wiCh unable him for Duty thean thearty Days.

(signe) BEVET A. CLARE, aiston Cergen, C. S. A.

The young tragedian, Edwin Adams, had a compliment paid him the other night at Nashville, Tenn. There were six Generals present to witness his representation of Hamlet, Grant at the head of them.

ADDITIONAL FROM THE NORTH.

From the latest Northern papers we make up a summary of interesting intelligence:

VIRGINIA PRISONERS IN YANKEE BASTILES.

The following is a list of the civilians from Virginia confined in Yankee prisons who have been denied the right of *habeas corpus*: Mary Jane Green, Braxton county, destroying telegraph wires, May, 1862; David Angier, Jacob Boiyard, Wm. H. Dougherty, Samuel Elliott, Samuel Holsburg, Peter Johnson, Wm. F. Miller, and Samuel Helmaker, all of Barbour county, Va., Jan. 8, 1863, arrested by order of Gen. Pierpont as hostages for Sheriff of Barbour county, captured by rebels and taken to Richmond. All these are confined at Wheeling, Va. The following are at Camp Chase, on charge of disloyalty: Martin Brittan, Eli C. Williams, Jackson county; Benj. Bassil, Upsher county; Dallas and Thos. Gilford, Pocahontas county; B. G. Garrier, Dan. Hart, Geo. W. Mills, C. N. Schoonover, Randolph county; Jno. D. Garrot, Logan county; Thos. Moran, Barbour county; Jas. W. Norman, Calhoun county; D. L. Snodgrass, Marion county; D. Williams, Harrison county; Eli Emrick, Wood county; Levi Tottey, Hampshire county; Robert Anderson and Andrew Jones, Cumberland county; J. A. B. Leonard and S. S. Floyd, Montgomery county.

The following are confined at the Old Capitol prison: Dearban, Samuel and Isaiah Johnson, Jno' A. Scott, Jno. W. George and Samuel C. Taylor, Accomac county, blockading; Solney Purcell and Steven R. Mount, Loudon, held as hostages; J. H. Barnes, F. Fox, Geo. H. Cook, Rich'd Johnson, Richard Richardson and Albert Wren, Fairfax county, disloyal.

THE CHESAPEAKE "PIRATES"—THE WAY HER CARGO WAS DISPOSED OF.

The Boston *Journal*, in noticing the arrest of some of the parties who were concerned in the capture of the Chesapeake, says:

Two of the pirates have been arrested in St. John. Others, including the leader Braine, were in the city several days, but owing to the delay in issuing the requisitions, resulting from the extreme caution of the authorities, they got wind of the efforts to arrest them and effected their escape.—Wade, who was rescued at Halifax, was in company with one of the men who was arrested, but the officer having no warrant for his detention, he was allowed to go.

The warrant for the arrest of Braine reached St. John on Christmas morning. It had been applied for three days before, but was delayed by the amount of evidence required by the authorities, who moved in the matter with extreme deliberation. The officer neglected to serve it even then, giving as an excuse a desire to attend church and Braine learning that a warrant had been issued, left St. John, going toward Halifax. He was followed by the officer the next day, but with no likelihood of overtaking him, until he reached Nova Scotia, where the warrant for his arrest would be invalid.

The authorities of New Brunswick have shown a better spirit than those of Nova Scotia, though they have not entered into the work of arresting the pirates with much zeal. No hope is entertained of arresting any of them in Nova Scotia, and they will all probably get off to Bermuda.

The Americans residing in the Provinces have been active and unremitting in the efforts to recapture the Chesapeake and arrest the pirates, and it is through their exertions and those of the American Consuls that anything has been done to punish this case of glaring piracy. The obtuseness of public sentiment upon the subject is remarkable, considering the fact that the Provinces are largely interested in shipping, which will be very unsafe property for a belligerent nation like Great Britain, if the Chesapeake affair establishes a precedent for privateering. Enterprising and unscrupulous sea rovers, acting under a commission from the Emperor of Japan might find rich pickings among the shipping of the Provinces, and would be fully justified under the idea of maritime rights which are prevalent among our Eastern neighbors.

Of the fifteen pirates who captured the Chesapeake nine are known to be British subjects, and others are probably of the same nation. The Captain, Parker, under whose orders the act was committed, and who pretended to have a commission in the Confederate navy, is an Englishman, named Vernon Locke, well known in the Provinces. The scheme for the capture of the Chesapeake was concocted in the Provinces, and Captain Parker waited for her in a pilot-boat off Halifax, and took command on her arrival.

At Shelburne enough of the cargo was disposed of, as has been ascertained, to realize ten tons of coal and $227 in money. The cargo was sold for a mere song—sugars for three or four cents a pound, and other articles in proportion. Pipes of wine were given away. The heads of some of the pipes were knocked in, and the people of Shelburne were allowed to help themselves. They were in high glee at the cheapness of merchandize, and some of them expressed the hope that many more American "prizes" would be brought in. It does not appear that the American Consul at Shelburne took cognizance of these unwarrantable acts, and it is more than suspected that his sympathies were with the pirates. He is an English subject.

Our informant says the sympathies of a majority of the people of the Provinces are with the South. But particularly is this the case in Nova Scotia, where the pirates will enjoy perfect immunity from arrest, and will only be put to the inconvenience of evading the authorities by the anxiety of the latter to have a record which will be at least formally correct, in order to avoid an international complication. It will be readily understood now, while seeming to do a great deal they will really do nothing.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES—TESTIMONIALS OF RESPECT TO THE DEAD.

The obsequies of Archbishop Hughes, in New York, on the 8th inst., were the grandest ever witnessed on this continent. On the two days preceding the burial the body was laid in state, unconfined in St. Patrick's Cathedral, during which time not less than 100,000 persons viewed it. The New York *Times*, describing the scene of the lying in state, says:

In the centre aisle, near the altar, is the catafalque, a platform covered with black cloth and crape, surmounted by a canopy of black and white cloth, the whole illuminated by six wax tapers.—Upon this the body is laid, being, as yet, unconfined. The corpse is dressed in the robes of office worn by deceased in life.

The under-garment is the dalmatique—a long, white robe of lawn; over this the cope and stole of red velvet, embroidered with gold and silver.—On his head is placed the mitre of gold, red velvet and white satin; upon his wrists are the miniples of velvet, embroidered in gold. By the side of the body, at the right, is placed the golden crozier; on the left, a massive golden cross, and on his breast is the pectoral cross of silver. At his feet are two beautiful crosses, made of running pine and white japonicas. The face of the deceased appears as calm and lifelike as if enjoying the repose of sleep, instead of death.

In approaching the corpse many of the visitors knelt and said a short prayer; others, more ardent in their devotion, strove to touch some portion of the body or vestments; others kissed the drapery of the catafalque, or even tried to kiss the cross or clothing of the late and beloved Bishop. Many had little crosses of wood or brass or silver, that they sought to consecrate by bringing in contact with some of the surroundings of the revered remains.

The funeral ceremonies are thus described in the New York *Herald*:

The Cathedral, completely draped with black and white cloth, arranged in the most tasteful manner, covering the organ loft, the pillars, the space between the windows and the greater portion of the altar. Crosses and wreaths of white flowers, emblems of purity, eternity and of the Catholic faith, were appropriately placed around the sides of the church and in the altar. In the centre aisle was a magnificent catafalque, draped with black cloth, bordered by fringe of silver bullion, the curtains of black cloth, lined with white merino, looped up with silver, the whole surmounted by waving plumes and a black cross studded with silver. The armorial bearings of the archbishop were displayed at one end of the catafalque. The body of the deceased, placed in an uncovered coffin of rosewood, lined with white satin, the head elevated upon cushions of purple silk.

The remains were dressed in the Archiepiscopal robes and insignia of office worn in life. His feet were clad in purple stockings, with shoes of purple velvet, and gloves upon his hands of the same color. He wore upon his finger the same ring with which he was consecrated.

Shortly before 10 o'clock, the Mayor and Common Council, in a body, entered the church, preceded by a Sergeant-at-Arms, with his staff of office, bearing the emblems of mourning, and took the seats prepared for them in the body of the church. The ceremonies commenced with a preparatory chant. The Defunctorum intoned by Rev. Father Maglin and chanted by the priests. Following this were the Matins, Lauds, and Office for the Dead, intoned by Rev. Dr. Cummings.

Then came the Grand Mass of Requiem, celebrated by Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, assisted by Very Rev. Father Starrs, V. G., and Rev. Fathers Quinn and Preston, Deacon and Sub-Deacon—Rev. Father McNenny officiating as Master of Ceremonies. The Cathedral during the celebration of this mass was hushed and still, and hundreds who witnessed the solemn spectacle for the first time, and who were perhaps of another faith, gave fixed attention to the impressive service.

The presence of the great dead, the sombre mourning in which the church was decked, the rich dresses of the officiating Bishops, the long rows of priests in white surplices, the dim light of consecrated tapers, the volumes of incense ascending from the altar, and the rich tones of the organ swelling from floor to ceiling, rendered the ceremonial one not soon to be forgotten.

At the conclusion of this discourse the ceremonies of last Absolution were performed, all the Bishops present taking part, each in turn intoning the offices and passing around the body sprinkling upon the holy water and swinging over it the censors filled with burning incense.

The remains were borne to the vault near the door by six priests of the diocese, preceded by the Bishop and followed by the family and relatives of the deceased, the priests chanting the Benedictus. The concluding prayers at the vault were read by Bishop Timon, and the body was again sprinkled with holy water and incensed and lowered to its last resting place.

The Archbishop was buried on the 26th anniversary of his consecration as Bishop; he died on the day of his patron saint, St. John, and it is singular that he had often expressed a wish to die on that day. The courts all adjourned yesterday out of respect to his memory, and the flags on the public buildings were displayed at half-mast. All the public offices were closed, and very many stores in different sections of the city.

A YANKEE ACCOUNT OF BEAST BUTLER'S VISIT TO POINT LOOKOUT.

A letter in the New York *Herald* gives what purports to be the particulars of Butler's recent visit to Point Lookout prison. The letter was was written under the impression that Butler's smart trick had begun the exchange:

At nine o'clock Gen. Butler visited the rebel prisoners of war—9,750 in number. These braves represent almost every State in the late American Union. The presence of "Picayune" was a great novelty to the fat ragamuffins, who stared at him with distended eyes and open nostrils. It was amusing to hear the rebel comments upon the rebel tamer. Some swore that he was a "damned good looking man any how"—and it must be owned that the General appeared exceedingly well. There was occasional cheering as he passed through the streets of the rebel camps. For the benefit of the inquisitive let me mention here that the rebels are confined in a hundred acre lot, which is enclosed by a board fence twelve feet in height. The sentinels march on a sort of shelf on the outside of the fence, which shelf is about eight feet from the ground. This afternoon it was announced that Major Mumford, Gen Butler's agent for the exchange of prisoners at City Point, had come here with the steamer New York, and that five hundred rebels were to be taken off in her. Upon the return of the New York from City Point to Fortress Monroe she will bear five hundred of our men from Richmond. And so the exchange begins.

Gen. Butler, after inspecting the rebel camps, visited the troops stationed here. He found them in a good state of efficiency. He also visited the Hammond Hospitals, attended by his Medical Director, Dr. McCormick, and the surgeons of this district. I am glad to learn that there is not much sickness in Gen. Marston's command. There are a few cases of small-pox, but of a mild type. Mortality from this cause is slight. It was creditable to humanity to find that the same Sisters of Charity and the same surgeons who administer to our own wounded and sick also administer and attend and dress and help the rebel sick and sore. This did me good. To be sure, things are different in Richmond; but let mankind bear in mind that they have another breed of dogs down there.

The prisoners, as a general thing, are well behaved. Occasionally there is a "raid" on the kitchen. One of these affairs took place the other evening; but the cooks defended their castle with knives and hatchets. They killed two and wounded twenty-five of the rebels. Five of the eight cooks who fought this battle were rebel prisoners.

Much has been said in regard to the escape of rebels, and the number who have escaped in a single stampede has been put as high as two hundred. This is all a mistake. Not over forty men have escaped since the transfer of the prisoners to this point. Indeed, there have been much more desertion among the infernal New Hampshire substitutes than among the rebels, and it is a positive fact that the former need watching much more than the latter.

The work of exchange which has now begun will be pushed forward with all possible dispatch—and you can say to the friends of Union prisoners in Richmond that the day of the deliverance of the half starved victims is at hand. I think the national gratitude should be given to the officer who has brought this about.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE NEW SHIP PASSPORT SYSTEM FROM NEW YORK.

The Chesapeake affair had the effect of annoying the New Yorkers with the inauguration of a search and passport system for vessels sailing from that port. The Illinois, which sailed for California last week, was the first case. It is thus described:

About half-past eleven o'clock Marshal Murray, accompanied by a sufficient force of detectives, visited the Illinois, and made a thorough and minute search of the vessel and its passengers. The Marshal detailed twelve of his men on board the vessel for this purpose. The luggage of the passengers was examined, such of the passengers whose *personnel* or conduct excited any suspicion were also submitted to a search, and every precaution was taken to carry out to the letter the injunction of the Government.

It is true that the subordinates of the Marshal could not get at some of the luggage which was stowed away below, and was perfectly "uncomeatable," in consequence of the position it occupied amongst a promiscuous jam of merchantable commodities. The officers of the Marshal accompanied the vessel as far as Sandy Hook, and in the meantime secured the revolvers and bowie-knives of those on board, (and all the passengers, with a few exceptions, were furnished with these delicate weapons,) and placed them under the lock and key of the purser of the vessel, with the understanding that they are to be delivered to their owners on their arrival at their destination.

It was erroneously stated yesterday that each passenger was required to have a pass. This is a mistake, as the Marshal, after a proper search, and finding everything all right, is only required to give a general pass to the captain or agent of the clearing vessel on her arrival at Sandy Hook or Tarog's Neck. The following is the nature of this pass:—

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK. NEW YORK, ——, 186—.

I hereby certify that the passengers and crew of the steamship ——, bound for ——, have been thoroughly overhauled by me, and that, in pursuance of instructions received from the Secretary of War, the vessel is allowed to depart on her voyage. ROBT. MURRAY, United States Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

There was no unnecessary excitement yesterday consequent upon the discharge of Marshal Murray's duties.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Jas. K. Munnis, dry goods merchant of Petersburg, Louis Kayton, S. Bach, Jas. Stern, H. Sterns E. Weil, S. Winchenbert, and J. J. Simons, "refugees" from Richmond, arrived in Baltimore on the 12th inst.

In his speech on Saturday at the the Academy of Music, Henry Ward Beecher objected to the system of volunteering, on the ground that it was a mercenary operation, and went in strong for conscription.

The American ship Winged Racer, which left Manilla on the 7th of October for New York, and the Amanda, bound to Falmouth, had been burned off Java Heads by the Alabama on the 16th of November.

The Fairfield county (Connecticut) seduction case, in which the plaintiff was a deaf and dumb girl, was tried last week at Bridgeport, and resulted in a verdict of $1,600 damages and costs against the defendant.

Joshua Gunnell, who recently received authority from the War Department to visit Richmond, for the purpose of securing the release of Union men of Fairfax county, has returned, the rebel authorities refusing to receive him.

Charleston is to be occupied by the Yankees in sixty days from December 30th, "if everything works according to the plans laid out." So says the correspondent of the Boston *Herald*.

The Yankees have captured Hugh Logan, who is charged with having piloted Gen. Lee's army into Pennsylvania.—He has been sent to Pennsylvania for trial.

Major General Curtis has been assigned to the command of the Department of Kansas, which consists of Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, and the Indian Territory.

Capt. Wilson has been appointed Chief Commissary of the Army of the Potomac. He has five Lieut. Colonels under him.

The Indianapolis (Indiana) papers record five highway robberies in the streets of that quiet city in two days.

Gen. Rosecrans has been appointed to the command of the Military Department of Missouri, in the place of Gen. Schofield.

The total number of alien immigrants which arrived in New York to December 30th is 155,223; while in 1862 the number was but 76,306.

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