DAILY DISPATCH.

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Richmond Dispatch.

BY J. A. COWARDIN & CO.

☞ The DISPATCH is published DAILY, Sundays excepted. Price for mailing, $5 per year, or $2 for six months, $1 one month, 50c in advance.

☞ The SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at $4 in advance.

☞ The WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every FRIDAY, and mailed to subscribers at $2 per annum.

WANTS.

WANTED—A Situation.—A young man of good business qualities, and who writes a good hand, is desirous of obtaining a permanent situation as Clerk, (a travelling agency is preferred;) has served the Confederacy faithfully for three years; is now exempt from all military duty. Good city references given if required. Address "W E P," box 1012, Richmond, Va. fe 23—3t*

WANTED—A helper in a blacksmith's shop; one that has worked at the business and knows something of horse shoeing preferred. Apply at D B CORRIE'S shop, near the pocket landing. fe 23—3t*

WANTED—A small House, or Rooms, neatly furnished, to accommodate a mess of six gentlemen. Address, with terms, "H," Box 1425, Post-Office. fe 23—3t*

WANTED—A single gentleman, or a gentleman and his lady, to teach in the literary department of Martha Washington College. Address Rev WM A HARRIS, Pres't, Abingdon, Va. fe 23—1t*

WANTED—A situation as Overseer. Exempt from military and jury duty. Capable of taking charge of a large farm. Best of recommendations given. Address "S M," Dispatch office. fe 23—3t*

WANTED—A situation as Overseer on a farm by a man who has had long experience as a farmer, and is not liable to military duty. Address "J A D," at this office. fe 23—3t†

WANTED—To hire, a plain Cook, good Washer and Ironer. Inquire of L WAGNER, 6th and Broad sts. fe 23—1t*

WANTED An experienced Miner and Wagon-maker, (non-conscript,) to be employed at one of our Blast Furnaces. Apply at our office. J R ANDERSON & CO, Tredegar Iron Works. fe 23—e d2w

WANTED—By a man who is exempt from service, a good situation as overseer on a farm. Address "B," at Dispatch office. fe 15—2t

WANTED—A situation by a man over fifty years of age, a resident of this city, who has had extensive experience in the management of hands—Can be seen at the office of R B Somerville, 12th st, south of Cary, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock A M. fe 22—2t*

WANTED—Several wagoners; also, some able-bodied men for our mills. HAXALL & GRENSHAW. fe 22—1t

WANTED.—I want to hire a hand to work on the fortifications around Richmond for sixty days. I will pay the highest price for one. Apply to THOS. JOHNSTON, 145 Main street. fe 22—3t

WANTED.—A lady of several years' experience in teaching, desires to obtain a limited number of Pupils in Music. For terms, address "Virginia," box 417. fe 20—3t*

WANTED—$50 Bounty.—Wanted, four Boys, to enlist for three years or the war, in the Marine Corps, as *Drummers* and *Fifers*. Those already proficient in *field music* are preferred. For further information call on Sergeant Henry Smith, *corner of Virginia* and Cary streets, or the undersigned, *No 114 Broad st*. Consent of parents or guardians required. N B VENABLE, 1st Lieut and Recruiting Officer C S M C. fe 11—12t

WANTED—Any persons having Cast Steel, old Brass, Copper, Zinc, or scrap Cast Iron, will receive the highest market price by informing the Storekeeper of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company. JNO H HOOPER, Storekeeper. fe 13—1m

WANTED—A first-class James River Estate—We are authorized to negotiate for the purchase of a first-class estate on the north side of James river, between Dover Mills and Columbia, containing between 500 and 1,000 acres, or more. Persons disposed to sell are invited to correspond with us. GODDIN & APPERSON. fe 6—2aw2w

WANTED—Four active young Men—disabled soldiers or men not liable to military duty. Apply without delay at the Southern Telegraph office, Main st. fe 19—6t

WANTED—Scrap Iron! The highest market price paid. Scrap Iron wanted at the Richmond Stove Works, corner of Cary and 10th streets. fe 19—26t* ASA SNYDER.

WANTED—We wish to purchase, for a gentleman who has a fishery on James river, a Haul Seine, 120 or 150 yards long, or longer, and from 15 to 20 feet deep, or he will fish the same on shares. Apply to POLLARD & WALKER, fe 18—6t* Cary st, between 12th and 13th.

WANTED—By a youth fifteen years old, a situation in a first class mercantile establishment. He has had a years' experience in a country store, and can give good reference. Enquire of Messrs SPENCER & VENABLE. fe 17—6t*

FOR RENT AND SALE.

FOR rent—Three or four unfurnished rooms, with kitchen, coal house, &c, suitable for a small family. References required. Inquire at the southwest corner of Grace and Madison streets. fe 23—2t*

FOR rent—The store and lumber-house on 14th street, near Mayo's Bridge, now in the occupancy of Capt Warren. Possession given about the 1st of April. Apply to E D BACHO, 14th st. fe 23—3t

FOR Rent—A furnished room suitable for gentlemen, at the corner of 4th and Franklin sts. fe 23—1t*

FOR Rent—A furnished Room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, on Marshall st, seven doors west of 1st, south side. Rent moderate. fe 23—2t†

FOR Rent—A fine basement room with gas, and furnished, on 8th street, beyond Leigh, for $50 per month. Address "Box 837," City P O. fe 23—3t* 181 Broad st.

FARM for rent privately.—I have for rent privately, a farm in the lower end of Henrico county, on the Chickahominy swamps, containing between five and six hundred acres, some of which is rich swamp land, well set in hay. All the land produces finely of corn and oats. Price $1,000. GEO D PLEASANTS, Sheriff Henrico. fe 22—1t and Admin'tr of Moses H Carter.

FOR rent—Two unfurnished rooms on first floor and two basement rooms, suitable to cook in, on 8th street, north of Leigh, next to Mr Fisher's. Rent moderate, payable monthly. Reference required. Call at the house, or address "M," at this office. fe 21—2t*

FOR sale privately—The key and furniture of a three story brick house, on Franklin, one door from 20th street. The house contains six rooms, with a large cellar, and back kitchen with two rooms. Also, two servant woman, one with, and the other without encumbrance, No 1 cooks, washers and ironers. fe 21—3t*

FOR Sale—One of the most profitable businesses in the various branches of the manufacture of snuff, cigars, and all sorts of tobacco, with the machinery and the gearing. Address "W," Dispatch office. fe 22—2t*

FOR SALE.—A framed house with two stories and three rooms. Last house on the right hand side South of Four House Cemetery. Apply to GODDIN & APPERSON. fe 21—3t†

FOR Rent—A nice front Room, on first floor, comfortably furnished, suitable for two gentlemen, with attendance. Reference required. Apply at corner of 4th and Byrd sts. fe 20—3t*

FOR RENT—The Warehouse on the north side of the basin back, between 10th and 11th streets, formerly occupied by KEZIRS Brown & Turner. Immediate possession given. For terms apply at Gallego Mills fe 20—4t†

FOR Rent—Three desirable Rooms, partially furnished, on Franklin st, between 8th and 9th. fe 20—3t

LAND for Sale.—I offer for sale my place, half a mile from Louisa C H, Va. It contains 96 acres, with a good dwelling, ice-house, out houses, and improvements; an excellent orchard, and an abundance of oak and pine wood. L J HALEY. fe 19—6t*

FOR Rent—"Bellville," or as it is now better known, Schad's Garden. Apply to EDWARD MAYO, fe 16—1w Toll-House, Mayo's Bridge.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT C S A, Richmond, Feb 20th, 1864.

TREASURY NOTICE as to Funding under Act of January 17th, 1864.—Notice is hereby given to all holders of Treasury notes notbearing interest that they may exchange the same immediately at the office of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or of any Depositary, for certificates which will entitle them to four per cent bonds; and that the said privilege will continue until the 1st April ensuing; after which all notes over the denomination of $5 can be funded only at 66⅔ cents to the dollar, except one hundred dollar notes, which after that date are no longer receivable for public dues, and can only be funded at an additional reduction of ten per cent per month.

The certificates issued, together with the bonds for which they may be exchanged, are receivable for taxes of the year 1864 at the full amount expressed on the face without interest; and are not subject to the tax imposed for that year on other bonds and securities.

The short time allowed should admonish all holders to promptly to present the notes, and not risk the chance of exclusion by the pressure which will occur at the end of the month of March.

(Signed,) C G MEMMINGER, fe 18—1t Secretary of Treasury.

PIANO for sale.—One elegant 7 octave Rosewood Piano, of fine tone, and but little used, for sale by a lady who is about going to the country. Inquire third door north of Leigh street Baptist Church, on 20th st, Church Hill. P S.—A good bargain may be had by early application. fe 17—1t*

SUGAR.—10 hhds sugar for sale by [illegible]

LOST, STRAYED, &c.

100 DOLLARS Reward.—Stolen from my premises on Saturday night, 20th inst, or early Sunday morning, my Horse, a very [illegible] dapped cream colored horse, 15 or 16 hands [illegible], 11 or 12 years old, mane and tail rather inclining to flax color, with some few white or gray hairs in the middle of his forehead; marks of the collar plain on his shoulders. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me or my son, Samuel Burke, at the Medical Purveyor's office, Richmond. SAM'L P BURKE. Burkeville, Nottoway co, Va, Feb 22, 1864. fe 22—2t†

LOST.—Was taken from the stable of Abraham Warwick, near the basin, on Sunday night, the 20th inst, one light bay mare Mule, of medium size and in fair order, supposed to be about 10 or 15 years of age. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the mule to the canal boat Richard, and no questions asked. RICHARD PARSONS. fe 23—3t*

LOST—On Thursday, the 18th of February, my Free Papers. I will pay five dollars for their return to this office. SUSAN SEWARD, fe 23—1t† Free woman.

ALL persons are cautioned against negotiating for the following Call Bonds of the Confederate States and of the 5 per cent loan: Bond No 1,939 for $2,000; bond No 1,878 for $4,000. Said bonds were issued to R H Maury & Co, and by them assigned to and endorsed by me, and were stolen on the night of the 18th of February, 1864, at my house in Henrico county. ALEXANDER CRAIG. fe 23—1w6w*

50 DOLLARS Reward.—Strayed from my stable, on Sunday morning last, my bay Mare. She is of medium size, and from twelve to fifteen years old. I will pay the above reward for her delivery to me, corner of Broad and 10th sts. JAMES CALDWELL. fe 23—2t*

STOP the Thief—$150 Reward.—Stolen from my stable, on the night of the 18th of February, two fine black Mares, of ordinary size and about 8 years old. They have the letters "W T D" branded on their shoulders; on one shoulder of one of them the letters are inverted. I will give a reward of $50 for the delivery of each of them to me, or for information that will enable me to get them. WM T DANIEL, fe 22—2t* Thorn Hill, Orange county, Va.

200 DOLLARS Reward—For my white leather valise, which was stolen from the hotel at Weldon, N C, on the morning of the 18th inst. The valise has my name marked on it, and is somewhat worn, and has only one handle. The above reward will be paid for its delivery, or information which will lead to its recovery. P B HOOE, A A G, Corse's Brigade, Goldsboro', N C., or Wm H Fowle, Son & Co, fe 22—3t 116 and 118 Main st, Richmond.

FIFTY Dollars Reward.—On Thursday night last my stable, in Henrico county, near Chaffin's Bluff, was broken into, and a small black horse Mule, with a slight blemish in one of his eyes, was stolen therefrom. I will give a reward of $50 for his recovery. WILLIAM JAMES, fe 20—3t* A free man of color.

50 DOLLARS Reward.—Lost, between the residence of Mrs Mary Hill, on 6th street, and my house, in Hanover, a Porte-monnaie, containing about one hundred dollars in Confederate notes and several hundred dollars in Virginia treasury warrants for interest on State stock, the payment of which I have stopped at the Bank. The above reward will be given for their restoration to me. fe 18—6t* G W RICHARDSON.

RUNAWAYS

500 REWARD.—Ran away from my plantation in the county of Powhatan, on Friday, 29th January last, two slaves, Enos and Richard. Both are black, quick, active men. Enos is about 26 years old, about 6 feet high, and well formed; very erect in his carriage, with full head of hair, peculiar voice of the North Carolina negro, from whence he came; a great singer and dancer. Richard is about 25 years old and about 5 feet 8 inches high, stout built, black, rough skin; he was bought from Essex county about a year ago. They were dressed in gray pants, jackets, and caps when they left. The above reward will be paid for their delivery to me in Richmond or Powhatan. JNO F WHITFIELD. fe 23—6t

RUNAWAY—$200 Reward.—Ran away from the subscriber, on yesterday, my boy Hardy. Said boy is about 20 or 21 years old, very black, and has a few scars about the left jaw. The above reward of $200 will be paid for his delivery to Messrs Lee & Bowman, Richmond, or secured in any jail so that I get him. [fe 23—4t] JAMES VIA.

200 DOLLARS Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber about the 17th of January last, two slaves, named Doctor and Raleigh, commonly called Flom. Both are black, quick, active men.—Doctor is about 19 years old, had his left hand hurt in an apple mill and scarred on the outside, and has lost one or more of his nails from that hand. He had on a red flannel shirt when he left. Flom is left handed, and is about 17 years of age. I will give $160 a piece for the delivery to me, or to some jail from which I can get them, of the said slaves, if caught out of the county of Charlotte, or $50 a piece if apprehended in the county. I believe they are passing as free men, and are trying to get employment on the Richmond and Danville, or Southside Railroad. Address, HENRY E EDMUNDS, fe 16—1m Mossingford P O, Charlotte county, Va.

200 DOLLARS Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, on the 19th inst, my boy Austen. The said boy is about 16 years old, about five feet high, and of a light brown complexion. He took with him my dark bay horse, small in size, but compact and in good order. Austen has a high forehead but narrow, and his hair extends very low on either side. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to Messrs Lee & Bowman, in Richmond, or secured in any jail, and the recovery of the horse. D SCOTT, Bestland P O, ja 26—1t Essex co, Va.

RANAWAY—From the 3d section Richmond and Danville Railroad, two hands, Frederick and Lewis, the property of E G Leigh. Frederick is about 5 feet high, dark complexion; no marks remembered. Lewis 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion. The usual rewards will be paid for their apprehension. fe 8—1t CHAS G TALCOTT, Sup't.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SMALL new Tenement on Concord, near to 15th street, and large number of Lots on Church Hill and Rocketts, and near to Manchester, for sale.—We are authorized to sell a very excellent new framed tenement on the east side of Concord, near to 15th street, containing 3 good rooms. Also, a beautiful half-acre lot at the southwest corner of 3rd and P streets, and another handsome half-acre lot at the southeast corner of N and 2nd streets. Also, a triangular lot at the corner of 27th street and County road, in Heckler's plan; 113 by 159 feet. Also 3 handsome lots in Denny's plan, Rocketts, 93 by 98 feet, at the northeast corner of Denny street and Williamsburg avenue. Also, 7 beautiful lots near to the western line of Manchester, in Mr Geo W Snellings's plan, and adjoining or near the residence of Mr Samuel D Atkinson. To effect the sale of the foregoing property to one person, a great inducement will be offered if application is made to us in two days. The taxes for 1864 to be paid by the purchaser. The foregoing is an excellent opportunity for safe investments. fe 22—3t GODDIN & APPERSON.

EXCELLENT Farm, called "Lebanon," of 238 acres, in Charles City county, on the Chickahominy, 21 miles below Richmond, for sale.—We are authorized to sell the excellent farm called "Lebanon," located as above, near to Roxbury and to the farm which the late John W Bradley recently rented. It contains, by old survey, 238 acres, of which about three fourths is open land of excellent soil, and one-fourth in original growth, embracing some fine white oak and superior cypress for making shingles. The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling, containing 6 rooms above basement, a barn, stable, quarters, ice-house, &c. and a good peach and apple orchard. It is now occupied by Mr Jones, as tenant. If immediate application is made it will be sold for $40 per acre. The taxes for 1864 to be paid by the purchaser. [fe 22—4t] GODDIN & APPERSON.

HARVEY, HILLINGS & CO, Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of *LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE BOOTS AND SHOES.* 151 Main street, between 12th and 13th. Having in our employ the best workmen to be obtained, and a well selected stock of the very finest material, we are prepared to turn out in any quantity the best quality of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S WEAR. We keep nothing on hand but what is our own make, and will guarantee as good an article in every respect as any which can be run through from Yankee land. All we ask is a trial. ☞ Particular attention will be paid to the manufacture of Misses' and Boys' Shoes. ☞ All orders from the trade will meet with prompt attention. de 18—3m

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, Richmond, Va, Feb 14th, 1864.

MUCH complaint being made of the delays by this Company in forwarding merchandise, I am instructed to advertise that the rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take precedence over all others, and next in order packages forwarded by Schools or Associations to schools and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of this rule, together with unusual detention for transportation, necessarily causes delays in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others. Prepayment will be required on all freight. fe 15—1m R A SAUNDERS, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Any person in Richmond or vicinity desiring to hire a Family Carriage, Buckboard, Buggy, or Saddle Horse, can find the same at my stable, with fresh and young horses, well broken, and gentle and safe for ladies and children. [illegible] corner of 11th and Clay sts. [illegible]

[illegible]

Richmond Dispatch.

TUESDAY MORNING.....FEBRUARY 23, 1864

BRILLIANT AFFAIR IN FLORIDA—SECOND REPULSE OF THE ENEMY.

The news from Florida is encouraging, and augurs well for the opening of the spring campaign. The dispatch below will show that Gen. Finnegan has again whipped the enemy in the neighborhood of Lake City. This point is on the railroad leading from Jacksonville to Tallahassee, the capital of the State, for which point the enemy are evidently aiming:

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Feb. 21.

To the President:

I have just received the following dispatch from Gen. Finnegan, dated yesterday:

"I met the enemy in full force to-day, under Gen. Seymour, and defeated him with great loss. I captured five pieces of artillery, hold possession of the battle field, and the killed and wounded of the enemy. My cavalry are in pursuit. I don't know precisely the number of prisoners, as they are being brought in constantly. My whole loss will not, I think, exceed 250 killed and wounded. Among them I mourn the loss of many brave officers and men."

I understand that Gen. Finnegan also captured many small arms.

(Signed,) JOHN MILTON, Governor.

THE MOVEMENTS OF SHERMAN'S CORPS.

The only news received yesterday from this corps of the Yankee army was an official dispatch to the War Department, stating that our cavalry had thrown itself between Sherman's force and the enemy's cavalry moving to his assistance, and that every confidence was felt that a junction of the two columns would be prevented. Already some fighting had taken place, but no particulars were given.

MATTERS IN NORFOLK—ORDER REMOVING MINISTERS FROM THEIR CHURCHES.

The flag of truce boat which arrived at City Point on Thursday last, brought thirty-three ladies and about as many children from Portsmouth. As the ice in the river prevented boat communication with her, wagons were sent from Petersburg, and the ladies and children brought up in them. Some of them came over to Richmond. Affairs had become worse in Norfolk and Portsmouth, under the control of a sort of deputy negro Provost Marshal. The following is the copy of an order issued by Gen. Wilde, the commander of the expedition which recently committed such outrages in North Carolina:

HEAD'QRS NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, VA, Feb. 11, 1864.

General Order No 3.

All places of public worship in Norfolk and Portsmouth are hereby placed under the control of the Provost Marshals of Norfolk and Portsmouth respectively, who shall see the pulpits properly filled, by displacing when necessary the present incumbents, and substituting men of known loyalty and the same sectarian denomination, either military or civil, subject to the approval of the commanding General.

They shall see that the churches are opened freely to all officers and soldiers, white or colored, at the usual hour of worship, and at other times, if desired; and they shall see that no insult or indignity be offered to them, either by word, look or gesture, on the part of the congregation.

The necessary expenses will be levied as far as possible, in accordance with the previous usages or regulations of each congregation.

No property shall be removed, either public or private, without permission from these headquarters. By command of Brig.-Gen. E. A. Wilde,

GEORGE H. JOHNSTON, Capt. and A. A. G.

Official: *Hanford Stuble*, Lt. & A. A. D. C.

Five or six ladies had been sent to prison, being detected in receiving letters from their friends in the Confederacy. A Mr. Kemp, a worthy gentleman, had been sentenced to hard labor with a ball and chain for twelve months, for the same offence.

YANKEE RE-ENLISTMENTS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A gentleman recently through the lines says that a few days since, at Beverly, in Randolph county, the 28th Ohio regiment, which has been on duty there, were called out and addressed by the commanding officer in favor of re-enlisting. The address being concluded, all who were willing to re-enlist were asked to step to the front.—One man only stepped to the front, the rest remaining in their places. This man, after the regiment was dismissed, was set upon and beaten to death by his comrades, who had refused to enlist.

In Calhoun county a company of Northwestern Virginia (Yankee) troops refused to enlist on the ground that they "had stopped bullets long enough, and were tired of it."

THE LAST FLAG OF TRUCE.

We understood that the flag-of-truce boat, which arrived at City Point on Sunday, brought up no proposition from the Federal authorities for an exchange of prisoners. A number of passengers came up on the boat, among them twenty-five ladies from Norfolk.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the *Senate*, yesterday, the joint resolution of the House in regard to the protection of sheep and the promotion of the growth of wool was referred to a committee.

A report from the joint committee on salt was ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for next Friday.

A joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Echols's brigade, for re enlisting, lies over.

A joint resolution was presented for the appointment of a joint committee to confer with the Secretary of War, to ascertain whether any and what abuses or inhumanity may have been practiced or tolerated at Camp Lee in the treatment of conscripts. Lies over.

Another joint resolution was laid over, in regard to the failure of Congress to exempt certain officers indispensable to the proper administration of the State Government, and requiring the Governor to *demand* of the Confederate authorities the exemption from service of all who were exempted by the act passed October 1st, 1862, and in addition thereto one Deputy Clerk for each Circuit, County, and Corporation Court; as many Deputy Sheriffs in each county and corporation as there are Commissioners of the Revenue in such county or corporation; the Cashier and Teller, and other officers, of any Bank of circulation and deposit; any bonded officer of any county for the supplying of indigent families of soldiers; the municipal authorities of any city or town having a Circuit, Hustings, and Corporation Court, and such other person as the Governor, in his discretion, may think necessary for the proper administration of the Government.

Adjourned.

In the *House*, the bill for the relief of the securities of R. P. Baker, late sheriff of Grayson county, was passed.

In honor of the birthday of Washington and of the Confederate States,

On motion, the House adjourned.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—Arrangements have been made between General Grant and General Meade for the early and continuous exchange, according to the usual regulations of such as may be captured by either side during the campaign now commencing in the Union and Confederate States. That between Sherman and Johnston, and between Grant and Lee, will be carried on by the officers in command of the armies in the field. [illegible]

[illegible]

"THOSE THAT RETURN NOT."

When peace, with her banners that float in the sun,
Proclaims that the struggle is over and won,
How pure is the happiness filling the breast,
Of the soldier who returns to his homestead for rest;
How stately the welcome the nation delights,
To offer the heroes of numberless fights,
And the Leader who guided her armies to fame,
Till his glory and hers are but one and the same!
But the heart's adoration shall still be for those
Who know nought of the triumph that blesses the close;
Who from the dark battle-field never returned,
To hear the warm praises so gladdently earned;
To see the proud tears on the soldiers cheek,
While loving lips quiver that welcomes would speak.
Ah, desolate hearthstones! where no more shall stand
The young and the brave who have rescued their land
For the *living* the plaudits! for them the heart thrill
Of a love death has hallowed, and never can chill.

Affairs at Mobile.

The Mobile *Advertiser*, of the 15th instant, contains some intelligence about the reported movements of the enemy. It gets the following report from a gentleman who has arrived there:

He left Oxford on Tuesday morning last, at which time Gen. Forrest was preparing to encounter two divisions of the enemy which had come out from Memphis. One of these columns is reported by his scouts to consist of 6,000 infantry and artillery, moving down the Mississippi and Tennessee road through Hernando, towards Panola. The second column from Memphis consists of twelve regiments of cavalry, which went out on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Collierville, and then turned south to concentrate with the infantry column marching on Panola.

Gen. Forrest had received reports from below that Sherman's column from Vicksburg consisted of 32 000 men—infantry, artillery, and cavalry. It marches in close order, not a man leaving ranks, even to steal a chicken. Gen. Lee's cavalry hovers round them, picking up a few men occasionally, who report that they left the Big Black with twenty days' cooked rations.

A private dispatch from Enterprise dated last evening states that our forces evacuated Meridian yesterday (Sunday) morning. The government property was all saved, and nearly all if not all the machinery of the railroad company. Our troops retired in good order in the direction of the Bigbee river. The last train above on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad passed Meridian at 1 P. M., yesterday, and reported the enemy in full view, just entering the town. The train was not fired on, and no effort was made to stop or delay it.

A dispatch from Enterprise, at 6 o'clock this morning, reports no movement of the enemy in that direction. The general opinion among well informed persons from the vicinity of the Yankees seems to be that their purpose is to continue their march centrally towards Selma, where they expect to meet another column, and thence move forward to the rear of Gen. Johnston.

It remains to be seen whether so audacious and hazardous an enterprise can be successfully prosecuted. The Yankees have thus far shown a mortifying contempt for our military energy and resources—it is to be hoped that before they return—if indeed, they are ever *permitted to return*—to Yankeedom, they may be taught a better appreciation of both.

We omitted to state above that the telegraph office was closed at Meridian at 12 o'clock noon Sunday—the operator bearing off his instruments and the valuable property of his office.

The following official communications to the people of Mobile, are published in the papers of that city:

To the People of Mobile:

Your city is about to be attacked by the enemy. Mobile must be defended at every hazard and to the last extremity. To do this effectively, all who cannot fight must leave the city. The brave defenders of the city can fight with more energy and enthusiasm when they feel assured that the noble women and children are out of danger.

I appeal to the patriotic non combatants to leave for the interior. The people of the interior towns and the planters in the country will receive and provide support for all who go. The patriotic of this city will see the importance and necessity of heeding this call.

Those who love this city and the glorious cause in which we fight, will not hesitate to obey the calls which patriotism makes. THOS. H. WATTS, Governor of Alabama.

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 14, 1864.

PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF MOBILE, February 15, 1864.

Citizens of Mobile:

I have the honor to lay before you the following communication addressed to me by our commanding General, requesting that I use every means in my power to induce the non-combatants to leave the city without delay. Fellow-citizens, our city in all probability will be attacked in a very short time by the enemy. You cannot doubt the propriety and pure motives of the General in urging all non-combatants to leave immediately. The city may, and likely will be besieged. Enough is known at least to make it prudent to prepare for the worst. You must know that if besieged the soldiery and citizens can be provided for only for a certain length of time, and every one who leaves it furnishes so much more food for the soldier. Our Governor also requests that you leave, and declares that he will use his large influence in the interior for your comfort and protection. Do not hesitate any longer, but go immediately. Transportation will be furnished you for the purpose.

I feel confident that it is the impression of our rulers that if our lovely city falls into the hands of our enemy, it will be the result of starvation. Will you be instrumental in this catastrophe by standing in the way of protecting and defending it? I believe not. I feel confident that if you take the advice of the General and Governor, Mobile will be successfully defended, and that ere long you may return in safety to your homes.

R. H. SLOUGH, Mayor.

MOBILE, Feb. 13, 1864.

My Dear Sir: I observe little disposition on the part of non-combatants to leave Mobile. Please use every means in your power to induce them to do so without delay.

The Governor of Alabama assures me that he will take measures to secure to the people an asylum in the upper region of country bordering the rivers above here. I cannot believe that the kind and hospitable people of Mobile, who have for years been opening their houses to the homeless refugees from other parts of the Confederacy, will fail to receive a ready welcome and kind protection during the attack on their homes.

Patriotism demands that they leave the city for a while to those who can defend it. Prudence urges that they make no unnecessary delay in going.

I will assist you here with transportation. The Governor says he will make proper arrangements for their reception and entertainment above.

Very truly and respectfully, yours,

DABNEY H. MAURY, Major-Gen. Com'g.

His Honor Mayor *Slough*.

The Mobile *Register* of the 18th, says that the latest information received leaves little doubt that Sherman's whole force is moving on that city. In its situation article the same paper remarks:

From the information received up to this hour, it looks as if the first judgment of Gen. Polk, about the destination of the enemy, was correct, and that he is really moving on Mobile. He was certainly at Enterprise on Monday evening, and we have just heard that he has made his appearance at Quitman, ten miles further South. It is, however, the opinion of the last officers and others who left Meridian and Enterprise, that Sherman's principal force is pushing after Gen Polk's retiring forces, towards Demopolis. If the Yankee soldiers are not like chameleons, and live on air, it is difficult to see how they can march 80,000 men, and the horses for their transportation and artillery through so barren a country, and for such a distance. The twenty days' rations which they are said to have started with are exhausted—at least the twenty days are gone. There is nothing on the way down upon which to subsist man or beast. They are said to have had only 500 wagons, and Lee has destroyed some of these. But if they cannot come on for lack of food, neither can they go back, unless trains come out from Jackson to meet them. If Sherman pushes on to the Bigbee river, or up the country towards Okaloosa or Columbus, there is corn enough to feed any force, but how he is to live coming this way, passes our comprehension. Still, the fact is that some of his troops are coming this way. A day or two must solve the mystery of his purpose.

Later and fuller information from above relative to the late movement, induces us to believe that Gen. Polk has acted with prudence and energy, with the means at his command. The enemy certainly got the start of him, and was in full march before his scattered forces were got in hand. The consequence was very rapid movements and heavy work for our soldiers, causing the usual loss of strength and spirit. But in saving the public stores and other property, and in getting all the railway transportation out of the enemy's reach, these has been displayed extraordinary energy, resulting in complete success. Everything was saved at Meridian, including 2,000 bales of Government cotton, several hundred hogsheads of sugar, large supplies of commissary, quartermaster, and ordnance stores, in this the General was seconded by the energy and superiorness of Col. Fleming, the Superintendent of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, who further succeeded in removing all the movable property of the road, even to the machine shop at Meridian.

The Selma Reporter, of the same date, says:

The last and most reliable rumor from the front was that Gen. Polk had begun to fall back from Meridian, and that he is in strong force at Demopolis. Some [illegible] Gen. Polk's forces, and that he means to give battle to the Yankees at Demopolis. [illegible]

A Yankee Criticism of Longstreet's Campaign in East Tennessee.

A Yankee Criticism of Longstreet's Campaign in East Tennessee.

A correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Nashville on the 3d inst., gives a very intelligible review of Longstreet's campaign in East Tennessee. He says:

It is not reasonable to suppose that Longstreet, in his advance a week or two ago, had any serious intention of assaulting Knoxville. He was placed in a position of great danger immediately after his withdrawal from the siege last December, and took refuge at points where he could have a series of lines of communication with his rear. His intention at that time was doubtless to take Knoxville if he could, but his plans were foiled by Gen. Grant, and when he was forced to do so he withdrew.

But his presence in East Tennessee had another object of far more importance than the capture of Knoxville, although his possession of that city would have greatly facilitated his plans for the winter. It was necessary that his army should be maintained without drawing upon the already self-exhausted depots in Virginia and Georgia. In the course of his military career in the former State he had exhibited much determination of purpose, and his selection by his superior for an arduous winter campaign in East Tennessee was probably the wisest that could be made. His plans, as now revealed, were to hold all the ground that he could, and to gain all new territory that it was possible for him to acquire. The passive nature of his army immediately after the abandonment of the siege of Knoxville deceived Gen. Burnside and his successor, Gen. Foster. Indeed, the maintenance of his army in the position into which it was believed that it had been driven after that event, was believed on all hands to be difficult, if not impossible. This idea possessed not only the popular mind, but inspired even our astute President with the belief that East Tennessee was indeed free.

Longstreet's plans, however, soon began to be developed. He selected a position in Northeastern Tennessee, where he could hold communication with his superiors at Richmond, and entrenching himself against all possibility of surprise, he proceeded to carry out his military plans. The Army of the Ohio was weak, and he knew it. It was strong enough to hold Knoxville, as he had learned by sad experience. The reinforcements which were sent from Chattanooga, in the hour of its peril, were withdrawn, whether wisely or not it would be unbecoming for me to say, and he saw that the field was open for whatever movements he might consider necessary during the winter months.

He, therefore, organized his forces for conquest, not necessarily of territory, but of material for the subsistence of his troops. The telegraph has informed you of the success with which he has met; how he has overrun the entire section of the State east of a line drawn from Cumberland Gap to Cleveland; how he has gathered within his lines all that was valuable in supplies of food; and how he has made his army quite self subsisting in a tract of country where it was thought it was impossible for him to remain without external aid. Longstreet has, in fact, completely shut the army of the Ohio within the narrow precincts of its early conquests; has cut off communication between it and Cumberland Gap, and only awaits the opening of spring to enter upon the campaign reinvigorated and supplied for active operations.

The Army of the Ohio has been unfortunate in its commanders. Gen. Burnside tendered his resignation immediately after rescuing Knoxville and Cumberland Gap from the rebel rule. While he continued in command, after his resignation had been sent to Washington, he had no foe against which to contend until Longstreet besieged him, and then he withdrew his lines so as to take and resume the defensive entirely. After that event, until the time that he was relieved by Gen. Foster, he remained entirely upon the defensive, notwithstanding the fact that he had a wary foe in his front. Gen. Foster has not added to his laurels while he has been the department commander.—He, if all reports are true, has been careless of his men and neglectful of his position. His troops have been suffered to subsist upon quarter rations most of the time. But perhaps this is no fault of Gen. Foster. Until very recently he has not exercised himself in fighting the enemy, and then only because he was compelled to do so to maintain his position. Under his administration he has lost his lines of communication with Cumberland Gap, and barely maintained those with Chattanooga. Longstreet with his army, isolated from all support, has out-manœuvered him in almost every instance; and Gen Foster owes to the impregnable nature of the defences of Knoxville the security of his command. It is known that Gen. Foster labored under difficulties insurmountable.—He could not make or maintain roads. He could not advance with deficient transportation; but he could have done more than he has done. If Longstreet could move consistently, Foster could have done so; and that he did not, will not conduce much to his merits as a military commander. It is true that in the engagement at Fair Garden on the 27th ult., that portion of his command under Gen. Sturgis did signal service. But I cannot see that Gen. Foster is entitled to credit for an accident.

The new commander, Gen. Schofield, has taken the reins, and it is hoped that he will infuse into the army some of that Western energy so essential to that command. He is Gen. Grant's choice, and will doubtless fulfill all that can reasonably be expected of him. There is one thing in his favor, and that is, that he is fresh from the field where his conduct has been such as to make him enemies, which it is desirable that he should punish. He has now an opportunity, not only to win the right to wear the double stars, but to bring confusion and shame upon those who have so persistently traduced him. His reputation is at stake. He is a man of indomitable energy, and I confidently believe that he will make his power felt as soon as he can get the reins of the military government in his own hands. I am confident that Longstreet will not remain in the peaceable possession of the garden of East Tennessee long.

A MODEL ARMY LETTER.—In the Augusta *Chronicle* we find the following model of a cheerful army correspondence. It will pay for the reading:

DALTON, Feb. 5.

All serene in front. Isn't it gratifying to you to reflect that you have a correspondent here to give you this important item so early? The news is balmy, and there is not a breath of weather stirring. On Thursday night we had one bullet-in from the extreme front, and it would have pleased the citizens of Augusta to have seen the enthusiasm and promptness of the men. We had just retired in all the confidence of fancied security to take a "wink of the restorer," when lo! the order came to cook and eat two days' rations, and prepare to await further orders immediately. The air was soon redolent with the perfume of cooking corn bread, and the stillness of night was broken by the rhyming and the chiming of the rammer, and the hammer—marking time—time, time, &c., &c., "for eight years together, dinners and suppers and sleeping hours excepted." The voices of the Captains were uplifted—also those of the orderly sergeants and the teamsters.

Parturient Mouse.—Next morning the Captain came in and said it was only a reconnaissance by one brigade of infantry and one of cavalry, but Major Spondoolix—of course he is a Q. M.—who is one of those who were at Missionary Ridge, says he hopes Grant wont make any more reconnoissances—that he made one at Missionary Ridge, and hopes he will come to fight next time.

The weather and the state of the roads is most abominable, just now—the former being exceedingly spring-like, while the latter are becoming literally harder and harder for Grant to travel. When you reflect, oh, genteel reader, that the crops will be utterly ruined if this state of things continues till fall, and that Grant is only thirty-eight miles from here, perhaps you will appreciate the poor soldier's fervent prayer for rain. Yesterday I heard the impressive tones of the silvery-toned twelve pounder, and a spirit whispered, "it is—is—the artillery practicing target shooting, and the infantry will soon commence."

Major Spondoolix says he wants an officer to picket for fresh meat on all occasions. If his theory is true, there will be no lack of volunteers. [illegible]

[illegible]

hogs, &c., has caused some discontent, for we subsist—like the quadrupeds—are very jealous of our rights; and sweet clover presenting the house of breakfast, dinner and supper, has caused some wonderment as to how we are to get three meals a day out of our rations. With the object of tucking us down to our fighting weight, Gen. Joe has limited the amount of transport