Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....MARCH 9, 1864

☞RAGS WANTED.—The highest market price will be paid at THIS OFFICE for all kinds of CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, in large or small quantities.

English Neutrality.

We think, if the news from Europe published in our columns yesterday does not entirely disabuse the minds of the few among us who, after all that has happened, still cling to the hope that our cousins over the water can be induced by an circumstance whatever to afford us even their countenance in our difficulties, they must be harder of belief than Thomas, sirnamed Didymus, himself. In a rose-water speech of, we should suppose, some five minutes' length, Lord Derby called the attention of the peers to the fact that Lord Russell had refused to lay the papers in the case of the rams before the House of Lords, on the contemptibly frivolous pretext that the case was now under judicial investigation, the papers in question having already been published by the Yankee Congress. He wished farther to have a copy of any papers relative to Yankee threats of violence in British waters, a dispatch from Seward to Adams having been published in Washington, in which the former threatened to follow the Alabama and Florida into British waters, and destroy them there. Russell would not produce the papers, contenting himself with stating that the rams were, in his opinion, designed for the Confederate States, and that her Majesty's Government were extremely anxious to avoid giving countenance to such proceedings. And there, we are told, the subject dropped. In the House of Commons, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald called attention to the capture of certain English vessels by the Yankees, and the murder of an English sailor by a Yankee lieutenant. Russell, it seems, had modestly insinuated to Seward that the murder ought to be punished, but did not insist lest he might give offence to the Yankees. The Attorney-General cut him short by stating that prize adjudications were the same in England and America, (Yankeedom,) and that the disposition of the Government was very fair and just, when Lord Robert Cecil backed Mr. Fitzgerald, stating, in substance, that the practice of refusing papers when called for, enabled the ministry to govern without Parliament, and that the policy of the Government was obviously a truckling one, &c. After some further debate, in which much was said about the truckling policy of the Government, old Palmerston begged Mr. Fitzgerald, with tears in his eyes, to withdraw his motion for the production of papers, (which had already been published,) declaring that the Government of Lincoln was the justest, and the noblest, and the most enlightened Government in the world, and giving way to uncontrolable emotion at the bare idea of insisting upon the maintenance of British dignity and British right to the point of offending his dear friends Lincoln and Seward. And Mr. Fitzgerald accordingly withdrew his motion.

Russell is well aware that we have no means of retaliating for any injury he may offer us. He therefore treats us haughtily and truculently. But the Yankees have the means of retaliating, and to them he truckles with the abject meanness characteristic of the bully and the coward.

The Race After the Alabama.

The last foreign arrivals convey to us the information, through an abolition sheet, that a screw steamer was in a few days to leave a British port to go in quest of the Alabama. The intelligence is afforded by an abolition sheet, and the enterprise, it is intimated, is one of individuals who have lost heavily by the captures of the Alabama. The vessel fitted out, it is claimed, can outrun the Alabama, and is to be manned by a British crew, and commanded by a man who has lately been an officer in the British navy, and who is complimented by his abolition eulogist as one able to cope with Captain Semmes. Of course, he must be a considerable of a man on the sea!

What credit is to be attached to this boasting announcement, we are unable to say. If there is such a scheme for catching the Alabama in progress among the English Abolitionists, the United States Government is at the bottom of it, and furnishes a part at least, if not all, of the funds. But what if the statement be true? And what if the Yankee Government is the prime mover in the matter? Has not the Yankee Government been using its best exertions for two years to catch Captain Semmes? And may we not conclude that they will hardly be able to do more now than they have done, although aided by the British Abolitionists? Captain Semmes will be able to dispose of the new enemy and her boasted commander we doubt not; and it is more than probable that the British sympathisers with the Yankee barbarians are only preparing another wreath to adorn his brow, so often graced with the laurel of victorious achievements.

We do not feel any anxiety about this announcement, but rather regard it as fraught with advantage to our cause. If the enterprise takes such form as to impose an obligation on the British Government to institute any proceedings, and it fails to do so, the moral effect of its delinquency will inure to our good, while we need not fear the enterprise itself. If it should not assume such a form, and yet have so much of an existence as to be known to the people of England, the effect will be to increase popular sympathy for us—to aid us in pressing upon public attention in England and elsewhere the pending struggle in this country—a struggle which cannot be let alone in Europe, and which must in good time involve it in some manner or other, and we think hardly to our disadvantage. We may calmly look on, hoping for little or nothing; but, happily, at the same time fearing nothing from Europe.

Colonel Dahlgren.

The local columns of the city papers, or of most of them, yesterday morning, made reference to the interment of the body of this dead Federal officer, and intimated that it was intentionally so put away as not to be found any more. This it was inferred was considered a well merited disposal of the last of him. We know nothing positively on the subject, yet since this statement has reached the public we venture to suggest that the remains might have been applied more profitably. The only use to which we can practically devote the remains of the dead is to employ them with some moral advantage to the living. We bury with ceremony and pomp the great and the good, and mark their resting place with a tomb of enduring material, on which we inscribe some account of their virtues for the admiration and emulation of future generations. Why may we not derive a beneficial lesson from a monument of an opposite character? Suppose Dahlgren to be buried in a prominent place, and that a stone should be set up over it simply and briefly stating that there he was and who he was. It would be a monument of infamy—a beacon to warn all of the fate of one so execrable. The youth of Richmond, when passing the spot, would derive fresh courage and renewed determination to defend their country and their homes as they contemplated the last resting place of the man who led on a band that came to burn their city and to butcher her people. Don't put Dahlgren entirely away—let his memory live and endure as long as possible.

NEGRO ENLISTMENTS IN BALTIMORE.—In a copy of the Baltimore *American* we notice no less than half a dozen advertisements for negro troops. One calls for corporals and sergeants, who are to be sent to Philadelphia to a military school, supported by the Quakers. Camp Belger, at Druid Hill Park, is the rendezvous for negro recruits.

CUSTAR'S RAID.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF RICHMOND DISPATCH.]

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, March 8, 1864.

The accounts copied in the Richmond press on yesterday from the Yankee journals, in regard to Custar's raid to Charlottesville, contain so many inaccuracies and so much of romantic fiction, that I deem it a duty to write a few lines in order to correct a few of the errors and false statements.

Custar came from Culpeper by way of Madison Court-House and Stanardsville to Charlottesville. That he should have been permitted thus to turn our left flank is unquestionably a subject for just boast on his part, and much regret on ours. When within four miles of Charlottesville it is true that he surprised, not a cavalry camp, (for we had none at that point,) but an artillery camp. In the confusion which ensued they succeeded in blowing up one caisson. They called a halt to plunder a camp, and whilst engaged in this delightful occupation Capt. Braithwhite placed his battery, of Stuart's horse artillery, hurriedly in position, and opened on the enemy with grape and canister. At the second fire the enemy fell back across the Rivanna river, the bridge over which, as well as the Rio Mills, situated on the edge of the stream at this point, they burnt.

Major R. F. Mason had also improvised supports made up of furloughed and convalescents from the hospitals, at Charlottesville, and these armed with sticks, and flint lock muskets, in conjunction with Capt. B., drove the enemy off. As soon as Capt B. found that the enemy were retreating he detached horses from his artillery, and mounting his men hastily upon them, he started in pursuit and followed them as far as Stanardsville.

Stuart did not attack them with 2,000 cavalry; on the contrary he had not a man over 400, whilst they, by their own showing had 1,500 picked men.

If they captured any prisoners, the number, I am officially assured, could not have exceeded one dozen. Our loss in killed and wounded were, perhaps, as many more—Their statement that they lost not a single man, is known to be false, as we captured several prisoners. They doubtless did "steal, take, and feloniously carry away" from noncombatant citizens some two or three hundred horses; but from our soldiers in arms they captured none. It is literally true that they burnt three flouring mills owned by private citizens, and grinding not on Government account, but for private citizens. That they succeeded in diverting attention from Kilpatrick is true; but that this is all they sought to accomplish is disproved by the papers found on Dahlgren, and by the statements they made to citizens whom they captured and afterwards released. To these latter they said that their object was to burn the bridges over the Rivanna, destroy the stores at Charlottesville, push on to the canal, and finally meet Kilpatrick in Richmond. This latter part of their programme Gen Lee frustrated.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA AND MISSISSIPPI.—On Saturday morning Hume's brigade of cavalry attacked the Yankees twelve miles beyond Ringgold, and drove them from their position. The Yankees fled precipitately. We lost one man killed and took seven prisoners. It is well ascertained that the recent Yankee advance was made with the intention of a general attack. The enemy were much surprised to find Gen. Johnston in such force—There are no present signs of a movement on the part of the Yankees.

A special to the Atlanta *Appeal*, dated Macon, Miss., says that the Yankees are all across the Big Black. They burned nothing in Canton. They captured and carried off three officers of the Mississippi Central Railroad, and many negroes, and destroyed provisions wherever found. They burned many houses in the country. The railroad is running from above within a few miles of Canton.

FROM BELOW.—Our forces which have been occupying Suffolk for several days past have returned to their old quarters on the Blackwater, having accomplished all they intended or expected by their advance.—They left Suffolk Saturday night, and it was occupied by four companies of Yankee cavalry Sunday morning. Two gunboats came up the river and anchored at the wharf during the day Sunday. The rumor that General Rausom had occupied Bowers's Hill seems not to have been correct.

SINKING OF A BLOCKADE STEAMER.—A blockade steamer was sunk off Cape Fear river, near Bald Head, early Sunday morning. There is no further news from her. Our batteries struck a blockader three times on Saturday evening, and it is supposed to be the same one.

Gen. Hood has arrived at Dalton and been assigned to the command of Hindman's corps. Brig. Gen. Bates has been made a Major General.

Samuel H. Christian, Congressman elect from the 7th North Carolina District, died on the 3d inst.

THE MISSISSIPPI CAMPAIGN.

The Operations of the Enemy—Condition of Our Armies—Energy of the Commanding General—Our Success—Gen. Polk's Recent Arrival, etc.

A correspondent of the Montgomery *Advertiser*, writing from Demopolis, Ala., February 28 5, furnishes the following interesting review of matters in Gen Polk's Department:

The campaign through which the army of this Department has just passed has been fruitful of many incidents, and profitable in demonstrating the ability of the South to maintain its independence.

The Federal newspapers have for more than six weeks been filled with the plans of the great Southwestern campaign. Sherman was to invade Mississippi with three columns—One—the larger—to leave Vicksburg; another, Western Tennessee, down the Mobile and Ohio railroad; and the third was to land at Pascagoula. These three columns were to unite at some point, capture Mobile, then Montgomery, and occupy all of Mississippi, and that portion of the State of Alabama, west of the Alabama river. To accomplish this grand object, Sherman was given 70,000 veteran troops.

The expedition so largely planned was inaugurated by the moving of the two first columns. Sherman left Vicksburg the 1st of February, at the head of thirty five thousand infantry, two or three thousand cavalry, and from sixty to eighty pieces of artillery. Almost simultaneously Grierson or Smith began their march through North Mississippi with twelve or fifteen thousand cavalry and mounted infantry. Mobile, at the same time, was threatened by water with the enemy's fleet of gunboats, and by land from Pensacola and Pascagoula.

The question naturally arose with those anxious about the fate of this section what was to be the result? General Polk had recently been placed in command of this Department. He assumed command late in December, and scarcely had more than familiarized himself with the command, and had had but little time to organize his troops and collect together all the energies of his Department, and whether strong or weak by reason of his predecessor's organization, upon that, and that alone, he must rely.

Gen. Polk took the field. Forrest was still detached from the main army, and must remain so to watch the movements of Grierson and his command. Sherman with his 35,000 could only be opposed by Loring, French, and Lee.

From Vicksburg the enemy moved very rapidly and vigorously on to Jackson, and from that point they threatened Meridian, the railroad centre of this department.—At this time Gen. Polk borrowed from the Mobile garrison two or three brigades to retard the enemy in order to enable him to save his supplies, which had accumulated at different points of the railroads for the past two years. It would have been the height of folly to have given the enemy battle under the circumstances. Our force, when strengthened by the reinforcements from Mobile, did not reach over half that of the enemy, inclusive of our cavalry.

At the present stage of our revolution, the loss of an army, however small, would be extremely disastrous. Caution and prudence is more needed now than at any period of the war.

With the additional force from Mobile the enemy was checked, enabling him to save his accumulated stores and protect his supplies. The little army of this Department fell back from Brandon in perfect order—slowly and successfully. The enemy moved his bodies of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, with caution and prudence. Lee hung upon his flanks and compelled him to move in compact column, giving him no time to forage or to depredate upon the country. In the meantime Gen. Polk, with all his acknowledged energy, was moving all his stores from points of the different railroads likely to fall into the enemy's hands.

On Sunday, the 14th, Lieut. General Polk evacuated Meridian, with his little army, heavily pressed by an enemy thirty-five thousand strong. Before the evacuation, however, every article belonging to the different departments of the Government had been moved. The rolling stock of four important railroads had been saved—not a car was left, and scarcely a wheel left. The locomotives and cars belonging to the Mobile and Ohio road were safely housed in Mobile. Those of the other roads were brought to the Tombigbee and safely placed upon this side of the river. It was a matter not possible even to conceal that Meridian was the great railroad centre. The little town of Meridian stood lonely amid the silence of pine barrens, without a noise to disturb its solicitude or a thrill whistle to arouse its inhabitants.—The garrison belonging to Mobile had been safely returned to their duties there, and Mobile was as safe as the department at Richmond intended it to be. General Polk with his band of heroes, retired safely to this place, ready and prepared for an emergency.

The enemy, with his strong force of Western troops, marched through the centre of the State of Mississippi, nearly to its eastern border, and reaped a fruitless victory. Scarcely a grain of corn or a straggling beef repaid him for his toil; and to day he is a discomfited enemy, retracing his steps with as much haste as he invaded. The other column under Grierson met the same fate. It was unable to form a junction with Sherman, and is now moving back to his stronghold in Memphis.—Forrest had been hanging upon his flanks from the time he entered Mississippi, and Lee is now sent by the commanding General to unite with Forrest, and woe be unto him if he falls between these mill stones.

I have given briefly the facts connected with the campaign, as I have seen them, to show the public what was done, was well done.—History will record to Gen. Polk great skill and energy in the management of this campaign. The army in this Department he found here; with such material as he had, he made the campaign.

We have lost comparatively little in men, in munitions, or in supplies. And in less than ten days we will have regained all the territory which the enemy passed, and this was done by the force in this Department without aid from other quarters.

General Polk has issued the following orders to the troops under his command:

HEADQUARTERS, Demopolis, Ala., Feb. 26, 1864.

General Orders, No 22:

The Lieutenant General commanding offers his congratulations to the army on the successful termination of the campaign just closed.

The cheerfulness with which the troops have borne the fatigues and inconveniences of the march, and their ready acquiescence in the orders directing their movements, have entitled them to the highest commendations. To the firmness and good conduct of the men and the skill and judgment of their officers, in checking the enemy's march, the commanding General is indebted for securing the public stores and depriving the enemy of the use of the railroads and other facilities for foraging and subsistence.—The concentration of our cavalry on his column of cavalry from West Tennessee form d the turning point of the campaign. That concentration broke down his only means of subsisting his infantry. His column was defeated and routed, and his whole force compelled to make a hasty retreat. Never did a grand campaign, inaugurated with such pretention, terminate more ingloriously. With a force three times that which was opposed to its advance, they have been defeated and forced to leave the field with a loss of men, small arms and artillery. Both of their columns are retreating before the squadrons of our pursuing cavalry.

The Lieutenant General commanding, offers his grateful thanks to the whole army, and trusts that this opening campaign of the new year, may be an earnest of the successes which await us in the future.

By command of Lieut Gen Polk,
THOS M JACK, A. A. Gen.

☞New York Herald, with a map and full accounts of the late "raid on Richmond," New York News, with a large number of "personals" to parties in the South; Baltimore (the Gazette and Evening Transcript, &c,) Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Cincinnati, and Chicago papers (new arrival by last flag of truce) at the Confederate Reading Room. Also, Yankee Pictorials, London Illustrated News, London Punch, and Harper's Magazine for February—all profusely illustrated.

FOR Sale Privately.—
2,000 lbs dry green copperas
6 bales new cotton
50 boxes wax and tallow candle
1 bale bleached sheetings, a superior article
2 doz wool hats of fine quality
6 pieces ladies' balmoral skirting
mh 9—3t TARDY & WILLIAMS.

TO Fishermen.—A new Drift Seine, with corks and rope complete. Apply at 115 Main st.
mh 7—3t*

LOCAL MATTERS.

Arrest of a Head Detective.—During the passage of the flag-of-truce boat which left this city for City Point on Monday last, Capt. Philip Cashmeyer, a detective, was noticed as being particularly desirous of mingling among the prisoners, and just before reaching the point he was observed to pass into the hands of one of them a large package, which fact was immediately communicated to Capt. Hatch, the officer in command of the Yankee prisoners to be sent North.—In a short while after, while the prisoners were being transferred to the Federal steamer which had been sent to take them to Fortress Monroe, the one who was seen to receive the package was made to stand aside, and informed that unless he handed over the bundle which had been given him by Cashmeyer the whole of them would be taken back to Richmond. The document was readily given up, and then they were permitted to leave our boats.

The perusal of the papers which were enclosed in the envelope that Cashmeyer handed to the Yankee prisoner led to his immediate arrest, and as soon as the boat arrived at Rocketts yesterday afternoon he was taken to Castle Thunder and committed till such time as a hearing of his case can be had. The papers are reported to contain important orders which have emanated from Gen Winder's department and other matters of an alleged treasonable character.

We learn that Cashmeyer states that the documents in question were not intended to be communicated to the enemy for the injury of the South, but that they were only to be sent to some of his friends in Baltimore, as an explanation of certain acts which he had committed here.

Cashmeyer has been looked upon by Gen. Winder as one of his most reliable detectives, and he has heretofore been entrusted with the most important missions.

The Capture of Yankee Steamers.—We yesterday briefly mentioned the capture in Chesapeake Bay of two Yankee steamers and a schooner, by a detachment of the Volunteer Navy, aided by Captain Fitzhugh, of the 5th Virginia cavalry, with fourteen men. The party left Mathews county on Friday, the 4th inst., and reaching the Eastern Shore that night, succeeded in capturing two steamers, one schooner, six Yankee wagons, ten horses, and also destroyed a large quantity of of meat, hard bread, and other Government stores. One forces burnt the schooner, bonded one of the steamers, and then came off in the other, bringing with them twenty-nine prisoners. When our force landed near Cherrystone, the Federal guard was surprised asleep, and informed that the Alabama was then at the wharf, and that they must march aboard, which order they promptly complied with.

The following parties, taken from the steamer Titan, reached this city yesterday, and were committed to Castle Thunder: Capt. Reuben Shore, Jacob Jones, James F. Shore, Wm S. Shore, Charles Buchen, and James Eneth.

Habeas Corpus.—A man named Ralph Abercrombie was before Judge Lyons yesterday on a *habeas corpus*. He alleged that he was illegally detained in Castle Thunder. Capt. L. W. Richardson, commandant of the Castle, alleged that he detained Abercrombie under an order and warrant issued by the Secretary of War, charging him with being an alien enemy.

No testimony was introduced on either side, and the Judge remanded the prisoner to Castle Thunder. The prisoner was at one time an officer in the Yankee army, and commandant of the prison for Confederate soldiers at Alton, Ill. He came to the Confederacy in the year 1863, when he was arrested upon the warrant above mentioned.

Robbery.—Officer Crane, assisted by another member of the police, arrested yesterday afternoon Robert Spriggs, Carter Winston, Geo. Quickly, and Columbia Anderson, all free negroes, charged with stealing from John Bryan one uniform, five linen shirts, one pair of pants, four pairs of drawers, and divers other articles; amounting in value to about $800. The articles were found in the house of Spriggs, who is the proprietor of a kind of negro hotel. There were also found a large amount of Minie balls, of which no account could be given.

Gen. W. H. F. Lee.—Gen. W. H. F. Lee is at Fortress Monroe at the present time, and will be brought to this city by the next flag of truce boat. It will be recollected that Gen. Lee was one of the prisoners held as hostages by the Yankee Government for the safety of Capts. Sawyer and Flynn, condemned to be hung by the Confederate Government in retaliation for two officers executed by Gen. Burnside for recruiting in the Federal lines.

Accident.—Jeremiah Jasper, a youth about thirteen years of age, was yesterday run over by a wagon and horse near Rocketts, on Main street, and severely injured. His left leg was broken below the knee, and he also sustained a severe sprain in the back. Immediately after the accident he was taken to his mother's residence, where medical assistance was soon procured.

Mayor's Court.—Yesterday the following cases were disposed of by the Mayor:

Michael Dolan, charged with selling a horse belonging to the Confederate States, was put upon trial. The evidence failing to substantiate the accusation, the charge was dismissed and Dolan set at liberty.

Two little white boys, named Edward Clayton and George Kane, charged with breaking into and entering the house of Wm. Thomas, and stealing therefrom one pair of shoes, a pistol, one set of shirt buttons, and a gold ring, the whole valued at $150, were, after a partial examination of the evidence, sent to a county justice for final disposition, the offence having been committed beyond the jurisdiction of the city.

Edward, a negro slave whose master is in the Confederate service, was arrested on the charge of persuading Davy, slave of Dr. Earley, to escape to the Yankees. The Mayor deeming the evidence against the accused of too trivial a character to send him on, he was ordered to be committed till such time as it was convenient for his master to take him to camp.

Christopher, slave of Alex. Nott, charged with entering the house of John M. Daniel and stealing $2,500 worth of groceries, &c., was sent on to the Hustings Court for further examination.

Determined to discountenance the practice of cruelly treating negroes, the Mayor yesterday morning sent on for indictment by the Grand Jury of the Hustings Court, Chas. F. Reese, a white man, for brutally whipping with a cowhide a little negro girl, the slave of Mrs. Mary Davis.

The charge against George, slave of Dr Leftwich, of aiding negroes to escape to the Yankees, was dismissed, the evidence showing that he was only acting in conformity with his hirer's orders when he made his inquiries after persons who desired transportation through our lines. The agent for the hire of the negro, however, was fined $26 for giving him a pass to dispose of his own time and do as he pleased generally.

R. A. Dobbins was fined $20 for permitting his servant to go at large.

The charge of selling liquor and keeping an ill governed house, in which unlawful assemblies of negroes are permitted to assemble and drink liquor, contrary to a city ordinance, was proven against A. V. Spradling, when the Mayor fined him $40 and held him to security to keep the peace for twelve months.

GOODS Received from Baltimore.—Just received and opened 100 nice soft felt French black hats. Gentlemen wanting something nice had better be in time, as it is the only lot of the kind in the South; 300 pairs of misses' and children's balmorals; 24 pairs of magnificent cavalry boots; 1,000 neckties, narrow, for standing collars; 30 gross of shoe laces, for sale by the dozen or gross; 20 doz French calfskins, and many other kinds of shoes and goods not described.
DARBY, READ & GENTRY,
mh 9—eod3t Belvin's Block, opp 12th st

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER For March—Containing latest Paris Fashions, Howison's History of the War, a brilliant critique upon late novels, an able article from Schele de Vere, a sketch of Thackeray, by Lieut McCabe; a charming story from the French, with a great variety of sketches, stories, &c. To be had at the booksellers, or at our office on 14th street, under Exchange Hotel No 5.
WEDDERBURN & ALFRIEND, Proprietors.
mh 9—3t

IN STORE and for sale—
10 bags Java Coffee
8 do Rio do
6 bbls Sugar
50 boxes German Castile Soap.
HILL & NORFLEET, Cor of Va and Cary sts.
mh 9—1t

EXTRA Heavy 4-4 Brown Sheetings.—On hand a first-rate lot of heavy 4-4 brown sheetings and shirtings of the best make at reasonable prices, at EZEKIEL'S, 41 Main st.
mh 9—eod6t

DIED.

Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, ALBERT B, infant son of Wm H and Laura J Clarkson, aged 19 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, on 3d street, between Clay and Leigh.

In this city, on the 8th March, 1864, after a long and painful illness, Mr WM C MURDOCH, formerly of Maryland, but for the last thirty years a resident of Georgia.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the Sidney Methodist Church, this afternoon at 4½ o'clock.

☞Maryland, Georgia, and Texas papers please copy.

On yesterday morning, March 8th, Mrs SARAH E CLARKE, wife of Jesse F Clarke, of Henrico county.

Her funeral will take place this evening at 2 o'clk, from the residence of her husband, 5 miles below Richmond. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞MASONIC Notice.—The members of Richmond Lodge, No 20, are hereby summoned to attend a called meeting on this (Wednesday) evening, at 6 o'clock.
By order of the W M.
JAS E RUDDICK, Sec'y.
March 9th, A L 5864, A D 1864. mh 9—1t

☞THE REV DR LEYBURN'S next Lecture (postponed from last week) will be delivered on Thursday evening next, 10th inst, at 8 o'clock, in the Broad street Methodist (Dr Duncan's) Church.
SUBJECT: "Constantinople and the Turks, with a Visit to the Howling Dervishes."
Tickets $1 each, to be had at the door and bookstores. Each person please bring the change.
mh 8—2t*

☞THE Annual Commencement of the Medical College of Virginia will be held at the African Church on Wednesday, March 9th, at 8 o'clock P M. The address to the graduates will be delivered by Prof Petticolas. The medical profession and the public are respectfully invited to attend.
L S JOYNES, M D, Dean of the Faculty.
mh 8—2t*

RICHMOND & DANVILLE RAILROAD CO.
☞AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on Feb 27th, 1864, the following resolution was ordered to be published in the papers of this city:
Resolved, That all persons having claims against this company be requested to present them for payment before the 28th March, 1864, and persons having checks of this company drawn on any of the Banks are requested to collect them before that date.
J D BLAIR, Auditor.
☞Whig, Enquirer, Examiner, and Sentinel copy
mh 2—td

☞NOTICE.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Richmond Importing and Exporting Company will be held at the office of the Virginia Life Insurance Company, in the city of Richmond, on Friday, the 25th day of March next, a 5 o'clock P M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
fe 24—td SAM'L J HARRISON, Pres't.

☞CORNS, Bunions, Deformed Nails, &c—Require serious and immediate attention—Among the consequences that arise from neglect are constitutional derangements producing relaxation of the system, inducing feebleness in the joints with pain after walking. Dr SCHULTZ the famous Chiropodist, treats all diseases of the feet without pain.
Office Wall Street Hotel, Wall st.
Ladies and children attended as usual.
mh 8—TuSat*

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

☞TO the Voters of Henrico County—P F HUFFMAN is a candidate for the next Sheriffalty, and respectfully solicits your support. Having served you in the capacity of Deputy Sheriff for four years, I flatter myself that I can fill the office with satisfaction. Election in May next. mh 8—1mt

☞WE are authorized to announce Col THOS F GOODE, of Mecklenburg, as a candidate for Commissioner of the Board of Public Works for the First District made vacant by the resignation of Oden G Clay, Esq.
Election 24 Thursday in March. mh 8—3t*

☞WE are authorized to announce JOSEPH B WILSON, of Appomattox county, (late of Lynchburg,) a candidate for Commissioner of the Board of Public Works, in place of Gen O G Clay, resigned. mh 8—tde

☞HANOVER.—I am a candidate for the office of Clerk of Circuit Court of Hanover county. Election, fourth Thursday in May.
mh 8—6t* J R NORMENT.

☞WE are authorized to announce ELI PHLEGAR, of Montgomery county, a candidate for Commissioner of the Board of Public Works, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen O G Clay. mh 5—4t

NOTICES OF INDEBTEDNESS

OFFICE VA CENTRAL RAILROAD CO, Richmond March 8, 1864.
NOTICE—All checks drawn by this Company, all drafts drawn on it, and all dividends and other claims against it on open accounts due previous to the 25th of March 1864, must be presented for payment on or before that day. Notice is hereby given that all such checks or claims, which may remain unsettled on the first day of April 1864, will be paid in the present currency at its par value, or at the option of the Company in the new currency, at the rate of two dollars of the new for three of the present, as fixed by Act of Congress passed February 17, 1864.
By order of the Board of Directors,
mh 9—2t J GARRETT Treas'r.

OFFICE OF MANCHESTER COTTON AND WOOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Richmond, March 9, 1864.
NOTICE—All checks drawn by this company, either for dividends or in payment of other obligations, must be presented at Bank before the 25th inst; and all outstanding claims against this company must be presented to the undersigned for payment before the 25th inst, otherwise both checks and other claims will be paid in the present currency or its equivalent in the new currency.
mh 9—eod8.* WM H POWERS, Agent.

NOTICE—All persons holding checks drawn by us are hereby notified to present the same at Bank before the 25th of March, 1864, and all persons to whom we are indebted are requested to call and receive the amount due them before the above date, as after the 25th of March, 1864, all such checks and debts will be paid in the present currency or its equivalent in the new currency.
mh 9—eod4t* POWERS & VALENTINE.

PLEASE Notice.—All persons indebted to me for wood, &c, are respectfully requested to come forward and settle their balances due on or before the 25th inst., after which time the old currency will be received at a discount of 33⅓ per cent. All persons having balances against me for wood, &c must present them prior to the above date, otherwise all such balances will be paid in the old currency or in four per cent bonds.
mh 9—W&S3t* S PCOKE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Parties holding our checks or having balances in our hands, are hereby notified to draw the same prior to the 25th inst, otherwise all such checks or balances will be paid in the old currency or in four per cent bonds. Balances due us not paid before the 25th inst will be received only in the new currency.
mh 9—4t* C P & J H WORD.

NOTICE—Parties having funds in our hands either as a firm or individually, are hereby notified to withdraw the same prior to the 25th instant, or the balances due them will be funded in four per cent bonds for their benefit.
mh 9—3t* JOHNSTON & BRANSFORD.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Two beautiful connecting Parlor Rooms, fronting on Broad st; one of them furnished with two double beds; both furnished with gas. Apply corner 5th and Broad sts, over Rosenbaum's store. mh 9—1t

FOR Rent—A small and conveniently located Room, suitable for an office, on Main, corner of 8th street, opposite Spotswood Hotel. Apply on the premises to
mh 9—2t* SIMPSON & MARLOW.

FOR RENT—A desirable Room, suitable for a single gentleman, located on 8th st, between Grace and Franklin, next to the lecture-room of the Presbyterian Church. mh 9—2t

FOR the Soldiers.—Heavy wide Oilcloth—I have on hand a lot of heavy 6 4 wide oilcloth, suitable for camp, at EZEKIEL'S
mh 9—eod6t 41 Main street.

FOR Rent—A furnished front basement room, for gentlemen, until April 1st, on Franklin, between 8th and 9th, second door from corner.
mh 9—1t

FOR rent—A comfortable furnished room, with fuel, gas, attendance, &c. Reference required. Address "Box 409."
mh 9—3t*

FOR Rent—Two unfurnished rooms and a kitchen on 1st st, between Main and Cary, 3d door from Main. Apply early. mh 9—1t

FOR RENT—A comfortable furnished room, for two gentlemen, on Clay st, between 4th and 5th, middle tenement mh 9—2t*

FOR RENT—Two furnished Rooms. Inquire corner 6th and Broad sts. mh 9—4t

NEGROES FOR SALE AND HIRE.

FOR SALE—Eighteen very likely Negroes, varying in age from 3 to 18 years, (except three,) raised in the country, and offered for sale for no fault whatever. Apply at Cary street jail.
mh 9—eod3t*

FOR Hire—A girl 19 years old, suitable for and accustomed to nursing; can be hired by the month for her food. Apply at once to G P HILL, at store of C A Baldwin & Co, 13½ street, near Cary. mh 9—1t

COTTON and Wool Cards.—The undersigned is prepared to back cotton and wool cards in the best manner and at the shortest notice by applying to him at his Children's Carriage Factory, corner Main and 5th sts, opposite Spotswood Hotel. Orders solicited. WILLIAM FORBES.
mh 9—eod3t*

OFFICIAL.

ADJ. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, Richmond, Va., March 7, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 30. The following act of Congress concerning impressments, and the instructions of the War Department respecting it are published for the information and direction of all concerned:

AN ACT to amend "an act to regulate impressments," approved March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and to repeal an act amendatory thereof, approved April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in all cases where property is impressed for the use of the army and navy, or for other public use, under said act, the same shall be paid for at the time of said impressment, unless an appeal shall be taken from said valuation, as hereinafter provided according to the valuation agreed upon between the parties, or ascertained by loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish in which the impressment may be made, in the manner and according to the regulations provided in the first, second and third sections of the above recited act, or in the eighth section thereof, where it is applicable.

Sec. 2. Whenever the officer making the impressment of property, under the act hereby amended, shall believe that the appraisement is fair and just, he shall endorse his approval upon the appraisement, and make payment accordingly; but if he shall believe that it is not fair and just, then he shall refuse to approve, and endorse the reasons of his refusal on the certificate, and shall have the right to appeal from the decision of the appraisers, by reporting the case to the commissioners appointed under said act to which this is an amendment, for their decision, whose judgment shall be final, and in the meantime, the property shall be held and appropriated by the officer impressing the same, who shall give a receipt therefor to the owner, who shall also have the right of appeal as herein provided.

Sec 3. The said commissioners shall have power to summon and examine witnesses to enable them to fix the value of property impressed, which shall be a just compensation for the property so impressed, at the time and place of impressment; and when the commissioners shall have fixed the value of property in cases of appeal, they shall furnish the owner and impressing officer with a statement of such value, which valuation by the commissioners shall be within three months from the time of the impressment.

Sec 4. That said commissioners shall be sworn faithfully to discharge all their duties under this act and the act to which this is an amendment.

Sec 5. That the tenth section of the act of which this is an amendment be stricken out, and the following inserted instead thereof: "No slave laboring on a farm or plantation exclusively devoted to the production of grain or provisions, shall be taken for public use without the consent of the owner, except in case of urgent necessity and upon the order of the General commanding the department in which the said farm or plantation is situated."

Sec. 6. That the act amendatory of the above recited act, approved April twenty seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and so much of the first section of said act as requires an affidavit to be made by the owner, or his agent, that such property was grown, raised or produced by said owner, or held, or has been purchased by him, not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 7 That no impressment shall be made under this act, or the act to which this is amendatory, for the use or benefit of contractors with the Government.

Sec. 8. Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the impressing officer to enter an appeal from any decision of the local appraisers, under the seventh section of the act to which this is amendatory.

Approved, February 16, 1864.

I. Impressments according to this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, may be made for necessary supplies for the Confederate armies in the field and for their accumulation in magazines and at posts and depots, and to carry on the various operations of the Military Bureaux connected with the War Department, whenever the same cannot be obtained by contract.

II. They may be made under orders from the Generals commanding armies, departments, corps, divisions, and by commanders of detached parties, when a necessity arises therefor. These orders may be executed by appropriate officers of the staff belonging to the army. The chiefs of the various bureaux shall designate the officers and persons who shall be competent to make impressments under the authority conferred upon them.

III. Before any impressment shall be made, the impressing officer or his agent will make an offer to the owner, his bailee or agent, in writing, for the purchase of the property, describing the property he wishes to purchase, the price he is willing to pay, and the mode of payment, and stating that, upon a refusal to accept the same, compensation will be made according to the acts of Congress for the regulation of impressments. This notice will be considered as binding the property until the completion of the negotiation for the sale and transfer of the same to the impressing officer. The property will remain in the custody of the owner and at his risk during the pending of these proceedings, unless a delivery of the same be thereupon made to the impressing officer, with his consent. In case of a change of possession under these circumstances, the Confederate States will be regarded as the owner, and the property held for its use and at its risk.

IV. In all cases in which the offer of an impressing officer is refused, he will proceed to adjust the price according to the first section of the act above recited—that is, by the judgment of two loyal and disinterested persons of the city, county, or parish, in which the impressment may be made, one to be selected by the owner, his bailee or agent, and one by the impressing officer. In the event of their disagreement, these two will select an umpire of like qualification. The persons thus selected will proceed to assess just compensation for the property so impressed, whether the absolute ownership or the temporary use thereof be required. If the impressing officer believes that the appraisement is fair and just, he will endorse his approval and pay for the property; and the right in the object impressed will become the property of the Confederate States. But if he does not approve of the appraisement he will decline to approve it, and endorse the reasons for his refusal on the certificate, and forthwith report the case to the commissioners appointed under the 5th section of the act, to which the act above recited is an amendment, and in the meantime the property will be taken, and a receipt describing the property and the proceedings for the adjustment of the price and the appeal given to the owner. The impressing officer will immediately report the case to the appraisers, with a statement of the quality and condition of the property, and his opinion upon the subject.

V. No officer or agent will impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing, or agricultural employments.

If any question arise as to the fact whether the supplies are necessary, or whether there be a surplus, it will be determined by appraisers mutually selected according to the preceding section, and in this case the decision of the appraisers will be binding on the officer, who will not be allowed an appeal therefrom.

VI. These regulations are published as a substitute for the regulations contained in General Orders, Nos 37 and 161, series of 1863.

By order.
(Signed) S.