through seven long years of blood and suffering they finally prevailed.

How stands the case with us? The enemy has come on us host after host and has not yet taken Richmond, Charleston, Wilmington, Mobile; none of our seaboard cities except Norfolk, New Orleans, and Galveston, and the latter he was glad enough to leave. Instead of being whipped by an invading army in three fourths of the battles fought, as were our ancestors, we have whipped an invading army in four fifths of our engagements.

There is a rule in military science that requires an invading army to deposit a certain proportion of its strength in the line of march to protect its rear. Now, consider the fact that they have never penetrated fifty miles into the interior of our territory beyond the point where their gunboats could mass troops and protect their rear. Let them try to get from Chattanooga to Atlanta. By the time they reach there they will have dropped enough of their strength along the line of march to protect their base of supplies, and being then in no unreasonable disproportion to Gen. Johnston's army, he will fall upon them and thresh them like dogs. [Applause.] It is true, we cannot pretend to cope with them on the water, for we have not yet got a navy; but it fortunately happens that the most of this country is composed of good dry ground. We have never been much acquainted with water affairs. Indeed, I believe most of our people prefer whiskey. [Laughter.]

The Trans-Mississippi has been separated from us. Well, the people over there are lucky, for the supply of bad Generals has been cut off, and they flourish a little better on this account than we do. After three years of war, and at an expense of four thousand million dollars, the enemy has overrun the greater part of Tennessee, a portion of Mississippi and of Alabama, but he has still 500,000 square miles to overrun on this side of the Mississippi, when, if we are only as determined as other people have been in similar trials, his work will have just begun. Why, gentlemen, in the little country of Holland, not much bigger than this county, dug as it were out of the bottom of the sea, and inhabited by a heavy, plodding population, Philip the Second of Spain, who was styled, in the lordly language of the age, the "dominator of three worlds," assisted by the finest army Europe ever saw, and commanded by the greatest captain of the age, undertook to impose the Inquisition, and, to his great astonishment, it resisted him. Their cities were burned to ashes, the fields laid waste, the dikes cut and the sea let in upon their country, and women and children drowned in their houses; starvation stared them full in the face, and, in some instances, they boiled and ate grass cut from between the tombstones of the dead—and they fought and bled—how long do you suppose? Three years, as we have? Seven years, as our ancestors did? They fought Philip the Second and his grand armies and those of his successors for *eighty years*, and their miserable little country, which historians denominated our cast by men and gods, finally triumphed, preserved its liberties and secured a permanent peace, despite the efforts of a tyrant who held millions of men in subjection. Shall we ever allow ourselves to be put to shame by the valor of those who are sometimes termed, in not very elegant language, "the d—d Dutch," when we are possessed of resources of which they never dreamed?

There was Scotland, which resisted the attempt of the English to subjugate her for four hundred years, and finally overcame her enemies, and forced them to accept her King, James the VI., as James the I of England. There was the little duchy of Prussia, hardly big enough for Frederick the Great to try one of his long ranged guns in without shooting over into some neighboring territory. Well, this little country fought the combined armies of five of the greatest powers in Europe, representing a population of one hundred millions, whilst Prussia had a population of only five millions, for the space of seven years, and finally came out with her nationality and liberties unimpaired, and richer than when she went into the war, though during the bloody strife her Capital had been taken and retaken half a dozen times, and the country was often the scene of the wildest desolation.

Shall we not persist in our struggle for independence, and add another bright page to the history of the triumphs of a free people against Despotism?

I thank you for the indulgence with which you have attended my rambling remarks; and in retiring allow me to express the hope and trust that ere many months you may rest under the shade of our tree of national independence which has been freely watered with blood and tears, while within its leafy branches the white-winged dove of peace shall tune her soft note to the memory of your loved and lost, who rejoiced to lay down their lives for their alters and their firesides.

May God bless you all.

THE BLOCKADE OF WILMINGTON.—The blockade of Wilmington, N. C., by the Yankees is not kept up without loss to themselves. It is getting to be a hazardous and expensive affair. The *Journal*, of last Monday, says:

We learn from the mouths of the river that some of the Yankee blockaders have recently been in trouble, one of them having gone under. It would seem that on Saturday night, or early Sunday morning, she was pursuing a vessel coming into New Inlet.—The pursued vessel run in between the shore and the "South Rock." The blockader, in trying to cut her off, must have touched on the rock hard enough to make a hole in her bottom. At any rate she sunk in five fathoms water. The chased vessel arrived safe at her wharf. It was quite dark at the time.

On Saturday morning Col. Hedrick, commanding at Bald Head, struck one of the Yankee ships three or four times, and from the agitation on board, and the crowding of boats around her, it is quite probable that she, too, is in a precarious condition.

It is said that the Yankee blockade off this harbor has been increased very recently by three additional vessels, among them the much-talked of double ender steamer Eutaw, the fastest vessel in the Yankee service, and, by their account, the fastest war vessel afloat. Both ends are alike, like a ferry boat, so that she can run either way with equal facility.

It is not a little remarkable that the Daylight, one of the very few blockaders sunk or blown up at sea by batteries on shore, met her fate from a shell thrown from an old-style thirty two, in battery Gatlin, under the command of Capt. Lamb, of Col. Lamb's force.—The ancy craft ventured in too close after a vessel (the Beauregard, we think) that had been run ashore, when the battery opened on her. At night began to fall a heavy report was heard at sea, but its cause was not understood. At Fort Fisher, some five miles to the southward, it was thought to proceed from the firing or bursting of a very heavy gun.—It was thought a little strange that the Daylight no longer made her appearance off the coast, but the mystery was not solved until the Yankee papers brought information of the explosion of the Daylight by a shell entering her magazine. Only five persons escaped to tell the tale. This occurred towards the close of last year.

LIEUT. DIXON.—The Mobile *Register* learns that Lieut. Dixon, who blew up the Housatonic, on the night of the 17th February, was either lost or captured by the enemy on his return. A dispatch was received in Mobile on the morning of March 1st, stating that he was last seen heading in the direction of Fort Sumter, between which and himself were two lines of the enemy's picket boats. It was expected that his fate would be ascertained by the next flag of truce.

CONFEDERATE READING ROOM!

A new arrival of

LATE NORTHERN PAPERS!

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Paper, envelopes, etc., for writing letters.

mh 10—4t*

Richmond Dispatch.

THURSDAY MORNING.....MARCH 10, 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.

A Coincidence.

In 1763 John, Duke of Bedford, the great grandfather of the present Earl Russell, negotiated the treaty of Paris. The treaty was so disadvantageous to England, whose forces, both land and naval, had been triumphantly successful during the war, that it created almost an insurrection in England, and a charge was openly made, by a man who professed to know, that the Duke had been *bribed* by the French Minister. The accuser was tried for a libel, and, we believe, punished; but the charge continued to be credited by the great body of the English people, to whom the Duke continued to be an object of intense hatred during the rest of his life. In his severe attack upon him, six years after, Junius did not hesitate to express his firm conviction of his guilt, and in a private letter to Woodfall, who seems to have feared a prosecution for libel, in consequence of his having printed the letter, he tells him that he is confident the Duke will not *dare* to prosecute, for that he has reserved some things which would make him tremble even in his grave.—The Duke, it seems to have been agreed, was extremely avaricious, and this well-known failing gave a color to the story. From this charge, among others, the Duke of Bedford was defended by various writers in Woodfall's paper at the time, and of late days by Lord Mahon, Lord Brougham, and, we believe, Lord John Russell himself. Nevertheless, a few months ago an extract from some English paper or magazine went the rounds of publication in our journals, in which it was stated that among the Woburn papers and correspondence, lately published, was a diary of the Duke of Bedford in question, kept while he resided at Paris on this mission, some portions of which, if they did not precisely justify the assault of Junius, went very far to mitigate its heinousness.

This charge of bribery was brought against the Duke of Bedford in 1764, the transaction on which it was founded having occurred the year before. Exactly one century afterwards a charge of the identical nature was brought by the Richmond *Whig* against Earl Russell.—The *Whig* said that an English gentleman of high respectability, just from England, had stated to the editors that the belief in England was very general, if not universal, that both Russell and Lyons had been bribed by Seward. That on a late occasion, when the latter visited Canada, he was, in consequence of the prevalent belief in that province, treated with the utmost contempt. The Governor General refused even having put himself to the trouble of receiving him in Montreal, but leaving him to find his way as best he could from the wharf in a cab, or hack, or some such conveyance. The Duke of Bedford was the richest nobleman of England at that day. His descendant is poor and encumbered with a new Earldom, which he has not money enough to support.

Whether the charge in both these cases, or in either, was true, we cannot, of course, undertake to say. But the coincidence is a little singular, and the suspicion even seems to indicate that the avarice of the Russells is hereditary, and well known.

PERSONAL.—Gen. John H. Morgan was in Augusta, Ga., on the 5th inst. Major Gens. Early and Wilcox were in Lynchburg, Va., last week. Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill is in Charleston. Vice President Stephens was serenaded in Augusta, Ga., Friday night.

CAPT. BREATHED—not Capt Braithwhite—is the name of the officer of Stuart's Horse Artillery engaged in the affair at Rio Mills, Albemarle. The name was misprinted in our correspondent's letter yesterday.

AFFAIRS IN FLORIDA—*The Last Fight.*—The Savannah *News* contains the particulars of the last fight in Florida, which occurred on the 2d inst. Our force was composed of the 27th Georgia, 11th South Carolina infantry, and the 1st Florida cavalry. The *News* says:

They advanced to reconnoiter the position of the enemy at Camp Finegan, which they have occupied ever since their defeat at Ocean Pond. A portion of the Florida cavalry, under the command of Capt. Stephens, as they advanced, found the enemy in ambush, when Capt. Stephens ordered them to retreat, when they were fired on by the enemy and Capt. S. killed. All the cavalry then withdrew and dismounted, and with the 11th South Carolina and 27th Georgia, the latter under the command of Col. Z. T. Zachery, commenced the attack, and soon routed the enemy, taking a number of guns and from forty to fifty prisoners.

During the battle our troops drove the enemy some four miles back. They abandoned their dead and wounded, who fell into the hands of the Confederates. The number of the enemy's dead and wounded our informants had not learned correctly, although they are said to be numerous. About thirty Federal prisoners arrived at Lake City on Wednesday night last, and have been sent to Tallahassee.

The Confederate loss is about forty killed and wounded. A Captain of the 27th Georgia is among the killed. James W. Avery, of the 27th Georgia, company C, was also killed. He was from Crawford county. Elijah Harper, company H, and Wm. Thomas, company D, 27th Georgia, are among the wounded.

But few of our wounded in the battle at Ocean Pond have died. The greater portion of them have been furloughed and sent home. Some of the wounded Yankees, whites and blacks, are still in the hospital at Lake City.

The Boston Yankee Major, who was in command of a negro regiment, and was severely wounded, is still in Lake City, and has been placed in the same hospital with his black associates.

A number of our wounded arrived in this city last night. They are all in good spirits. They are under the impression that the Yankees have a considerable force in Florida, and that another severe battle will soon take place.

PROMOTIONS.—The Hon. Lucius J Gartrell, for several years a representative in the United States and Confederate Congress from Georgia, has been appointed a Brigadier General. The Charlotte (N. C.) *Democrat* says:

Northern View of the Southwestern Campaign.

A special telegram to the New York *World*, dated Washington, March 1st, tells more plainly than has General Forrest, that the great Smith and Grierson cavalry expedition has been very soundly thrashed by the gallant rebels. We copy:

The expedition under Generals Smith and Grierson, that was undertaken in view of cooperating with General Sherman is at an end. To judge from the manner and reserve of the officers, our losses have been *more severe than has been stated*. A large number of stragglers, not yet estimated, have been captured by the enemy. As to our losses in killed and wounded, we have no means to judge, no official report having yet been published on that subject. During the numerous attacks which took place all along our lines a regiment of Federal cavalry *was entirely overwhelmed by Chalmer's men and broke away*, leaving three guns in the hands of the rebels.

Our forces were pursued as far up as Lagrange by the rebel Generals Richardson and Rhoddy. Gen. Forrest, with a body of cavalry, two thousand strong, had remained at West Point, and was to leave that place to fall upon General Sherman's rear.

It is not true that Gen. Lee is said to have assisted Forrest in repulsing our troops. Lee is not with Forrest, but was at the last date harassing Sherman's rear in company with Cosby and Wirt Adams.

The failure of Gens. Smith and Grierson *has produced a very sad impression here*, not merely on account of what they have failed to accomplish, but on account of the virtual position in which Gen. Sherman is placed by their retreat. It is generally believed that the latter, who contemplated an attack on Selma, will be compelled to give up his project and to fall back upon Vicksburg, which would have a most disastrous effect upon the *morale* of our troops.

A telegram dated Washington, the 1st inst., says:

Since the disastrous retreat of Grierson and Smith upon Memphis, the most serious apprehensions are felt about Gen. Sherman in official circles and among politicians.—Their retreat naturally interrupts Sherman's communication all along the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and deprives his army of an important source of supply, without which, it is believed, he is incapable of maintaining his ground. Worse still, the falling back of these two officers takes away from him the cavalry force upon which he relied to prosecute his operations. Military men believe, also, that an advance upon Mobile or Selma in his present condition has become impossible, and that Gen. Sherman will be compelled to retrace his steps and come back to Vicksburg.

The following telegram from Cairo, and written under the eye of one of the defeated Generals, is the only attempt at bravado which we have seen, and it announces in the first line that the defeated officer had run all the way back to Cairo:

Gen Wm H. Smith, who commanded the late cavalry expedition, arrived to-day. The expeditionary force was seven thousand strong, and the object was to clear the country of straggling rebel forces, and, if possible, to make a diversion in favor of Sherman and join him. A Memphis dispatch, of the 27th, says that the diary of an officer attached to Gen. Grierson's column, in Smith's cavalry expedition, furnishes but little of importance beyond what has been already reported.

Our loss in the attack on the enemy at West Point was forty killed and wounded. We drove the rebels out and destroyed a number of cars and culverts, a depot, and several miles of track, and a large amount of corn and cotton. In the attack by Forrest on our forces, near Okolona, the 3d Tennessee cavalry broke at the first fire, running six or seven of our small guns into a ditch, breaking their carriages and spiking and leaving the guns. In this fight our loss was about 100, mostly in prisoners. Our total loss during the expedition was about 150. This column burned about 3,000 bales of Confederate cotton, over a million bushels of corn, and captured over a hundred prisoners, a thousand mules and negroes.

The New York *Herald*, of the 2d of March, is not pleased with the present aspect of affairs. It says:

The developments of the spring campaign so far are not altogether encouraging.—President Lincoln's experimental Florida expedition, to begin with, has turned out one of the most stupid and inexcusable blunders of the war. Next, the return to Tunnel Hill of the advanced forces of Gen. Thomas from the mountain gorge in front of Dalton, Georgia, is explained as due to their discovery that Joe Johnston, in superior strength, had massed his army at Dalton, and was ready for a general battle, and we were not. Next, the early retreat of Gen. Smith's cavalry expedition from Northern Mississippi back into Tennessee, pursued by the enemy, does not look well. Next, the Sherman Alabama expedition, by the failure of Gen. Smith to effect a juncture with it, is, we fear, placed in a position somewhat critical; and next, as we hear nothing whatever from Mobile, we must conclude that Admiral Farragut has found that he can do nothing in seven feet water with vessels drawing fourteen feet.

This is not a very interesting picture for the opening of the spring campaign.

TAKEN THE OATH.—The Alexandria, Va., *State Journal* (Yankee) announces that during the recent session of the U. S. District Court at Norfolk, Hon. John S. Millson and Mr. James G. Holladay, of Portsmouth, took the required oath, and were admitted as Proctors and Advocates of the Court. Gen. Millson, in 1854, was a member of the then U. S. Congress from Virginia. Mr. Holliday was Commonwealth's Attorney of Portsmouth, and was a member of the Virginia State Convention in 1861.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT GEORGIAN.—Col. Howell Cobb, of Houston, died on the 15th ult., aged sixty. He was a native of Savannah, and in early life a practical printer. He is well known as the author of several volumes of Legal Forms and numerous essays on agriculture, domestic economy, &c.

PERSONAL.

I DENY the charge published in last Thursday and Friday's papers, charging me with giving my servant a pass, authoring her to sell two cakes of butter in the second market, weighing a pound each. The servant did not sell the butter, but it was taken from her. The man who tells it, says that which is not so, for I have never given any of my servants a pass authorizing them to sell any particular quantity of butter in the market. The man who says that the girl sold the butter for $8 per cake, is the one who took it from her; but he is welcome to it, as I must think he wanted to make a cake or two without cost. In all conscience $8 is a killing price for a pound of butter, and I am glad the gentleman got it without paying for it, for if he had had to pay for it, it might have killed him.
mh 10 1t MRS V C LAWRENCE.

TO MR STINGEL, Capt Johnson's battery, McIntosh Artillery, Army Northern Virginia: Sir: Your money held by me is ready to be paid over. If not called for before the 25th March, (inst.) I shall invest it in four per cent bonds
mh 8—6t* REBECCA STITH.

100 DOLLARS Reward.—Runaway from my farm—"Cedar Grove," nine miles above Richmond, in the county of Chesterfield, on Monday, the 7th of March, two slaves, Beverly and Frederick; both are quick, active men. Beverly is 27 years old, black, and about 5 feet 8 inches high, stoops in the shoulders, rather small, a small knot over one of his eyes like a wen. Frederick is 21 years old, about 5½ feet high, rather stout, very erect, flat face and mouth, with a downcast look when spoken to. They were dressed in blue overcoats, with capes, and dark pants and caps when they left. The above reward will be paid for their delivery to me in Richmond or Chesterfield.
mh 10—6t* G A W TAYLOR.

COFFEE, Sugar, Soda.—We have in store on consignment—
12 bags prime old Java coffee
9 bags superior Rio coffee
12 bbls English crushed sugar
34 kegs super carb soda.
For sale by
STOKES, WILLIAMSON & CO,
mh 10—3t* Corner 15th and Cary sts.

SOAP, Soap, Soap.
10 boxes brown soap
10 boxes concentrated lye
10 bushels timothy seed.
For sale by
McADAM, WIGHTMAN & CO,
mh 10—3t 13th st, near Cary.

SPECIAL NOTICE—The sisters SEMON having removed their millinery room from 86 to 98 main st two doors above 14th st, respectfully solicit the patronage of their old customers and the public generally.
mh 10—6t*

LOCAL MATTERS.

Escape of a Convict from the Penitentiary—One Man Killed.—About half past eight o'clock yesterday morning an attempt was made by William Gunnells and John P Gunnells, brothers, to effect their escape from the Penitentiary. These men were at work in a garden on the outside of the building, when one of them, (William,) watching the opportunity when the attention of the guard in charge of them was directed in another quarter, picked up a brick and let fly at him, which missed its aim, but struck his musket and knocked off the bayonet which was fixed on it. The fellow immediately rushed on to the sentinel and threw him down, whereupon he took to his heels and attempted to make his escape; but the guard recovered himself before Gunnells had run many steps, and fired upon him, inflicting a wound which soon ended in his death. As soon as the scuffle began between William Gunnells and the guard, John, the other brother, ran off and succeeded in making good his escape.

The Gunnellses were tried before the Hustings Court on the 31st of December last, for stealing a trunk and contents, valued at $2,500, from Miss Jenny Price, a courtezan. The evidence being conclusive against them, they were sentenced by the Court to the Penitentiary.

The Commencement Exercises of the Medical College.—The Annual Commencement of the Medical College of Virginia was held at the African Church last night. Dr. A. E. Peticolas delivered the address to the graduates. The ceremonies of the evening were of an interesting character, and the large concourse of ladies and gentlemen present were much pleased with the entertainment. The following is a list of the students who have received diplomas to practice medicine at the last session:

A R Rowzie, Essex, Va; J Waddie Davis, Richmond, Va; J Edward Moyler, Sussex, Va; J W Belvin, York, Va; John H Tucker, Brunswick, Va; Joseph W Baker, Louisa, Va; Franklin S Hall, Fredericksburg, Va; Wm D Sale, Essex, Va; John W Fuqua, Amherst, Virginia; John R Wood, Virginia; John W Alex, Spotsylvania, Virginia; Henry E Watkins, Prince Edward, Va; John R Gildersleeve, Richmond, Va; Luther R Dickinson, Louisa, Va; George W Grantham, Jeffarson, Va; James A Johnston, Botetourt, Va; William C Day and J Cary Jordan, Isle of Wight, Va; John W Williams, Mathews, Va; N Mills Corren, Caroline, Va; Poland Steiner, Ga; Edmund K Goldsborough, Talbot, Md; Eli L Bardwell, Marengo, Alabama; George S Seymour, Stuart, Georgia; John G Moore, Marengo, Alabama; Nathaniel A Kitchell, Henderson, Ky; Thos D Whiteside, S C; Wm H Bell, Nicholas, Ky; Wm P Braver, New Orleans, La; Samuel E Lewis, Washington, D C; Asa F Glover, Ala; Geo H Case, New Orleans, La; Geo A Penny, Abbeville, S C; John Berry, Orange, N C; Charles W Trueheart, Galveston, Texas; Gabriel H. Cox, Nelson, Ky; Andrew H Benson, Mo; John R Parker, S C; Thos I Webb, Wilson, Tenn; Luke W Smith, Miss; Frederick Peck, Green, Ala; Jas A Fogle, Muscogee, Ga; Wm N Hides, Wake, N C; Walter L Withers, Campbell, S C; Juo W Caldwell, Jr, Charleston, S C; Martin Williams, New Orleans, La; Geo C Daniel, Madison, Ga; and J Wilson Clements, Walker, Ga.

Dangerous Sport.—A young man named Amos Adams was yesterday brought before the Mayor on the charge of sending false dispatches over the telegraph wires. Adams is an operator on the line attached to the Danville Railroad, and is stationed at the office in this city. It turned out during the examination that, feeling somewhat in the humor for fun on Thursday last, just as the excitement of the raid was dying out, he commenced signalling the different stations on the road in such a manner as to create the impression among the operators at the intermediate stations between this city and the Junction that the Yankees had gotten between those stations and this city, and were then dashing in a direction towards them in heavy force. The regular signals adopted for communication among the operators were ignored, and the pranks played with the wires by Adams were of such a character as to cause the apprehension among his fellow operators that the wires had been tapped by the Yankees and were then worked by their own agents. This of course created great alarm, and came very near resulting in great destruction of Government property. Soon after, finding out the dangerous experiment which he had been practicing, Adams lost no time in acquainting the different operators with whom he had communicated of the game he had been playing, and thereby put an end to an excitement which was growing more intense every moment that the delusion was indulged in.

Mr J L Morrow, the Superintendent of the Danville railroad telegraph line, expressed no doubt of Adams's loyalty to the South, and regarded him as a youth of integrity, and an excellent and reliable operator. He had seen the impropriety of his conduct, and there was very little probability of a recurrence of the affair.

The Mayor, at the conclusion of the examination, required Adams to give security for his good behavior for twelve months, and then dismissed him with a reprimand.

Running Negroes Through the Lines.—William, slave of F. W. Dorgett, was yesterday remanded for indictment by the Grand Jury of the Hustings Court on the charge of aiding and conniving at the escape of David, slave of Dr. Early, to the Yankees. The evidence proved that William, who is the proprietor of a negro barber shop has attempted to induce several negroes to run away from their masters, and that there is some white man in this city who is in league with him and prepares all the passes. David, the slave of Mr Early, who informed on the accused, testified before the Mayor that William had informed him that he had a four horse wagon engaged in taking off passengers, and that his charges were from two to three hundred dollars, according to the number engaging seats in the wagon. David had partially bargained to run off; he stated that his reason for wishing to do so was on account of a whipping which his master had recently given him.

The Case of Forde.—The petition which has been circulated and numerously signed in this city asking of Governor Smith the pardon of Robert S. Forde, recently convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for the murder of Robert E Dixon, has been presented and strongly urged upon the favorable consideration of the Governor by some of Forde's friends; but he has refused to have anything to do with the matter till it has been taken to the Court of Appeals. Since its presentation the counsel for the condemned man has made a motion before the Supreme Court for a new trial, but that body refused to accede to the motion. A writ of error was awarded, however, which is to be argued upon its merits on the 1st of April, after which the decision of the Court of Appeals will be given whether a new trial will be granted.

The Exchange for Gen. W. H. F. Lee.—It is stated that Brig. Gen. Scammon, the Federal officer captured in a Yankee steamer on the Kanawha, is to be sent North by our authorities in exchange for Gen. W. H. F. Lee, noticed in our paper yesterday as being at Fortress Monroe, awaiting transit to the city by the next flag of truce boat which is expected at City Point.

The Libby Prison.—There arrived at this well conducted institution yesterday two hundred and seventy-one Yankee prisoners, captured by Gen. Longstreet's command near Cumberland Gap. Among this number six were commissioned officers.

Six hundred more of the prisoners now confined in this city will leave this morning for Americus, Ga.

Charged with Robbery.—P. McGowen was sent on by the Mayor yesterday, charged with receiving some stolen bacon from John Cousins, a negro. The negro was sent on for stealing it. Several witnesses testified that McGowen put up the bacon and that it was his own property. He was admitted to bail.

Committed as a Spy.—Mrs. H. L. Knox, from Mobile, Ala., has been arrested and committed to Castle Thunder upon the charge of being a spy, and communicating treasonable information to the enemies of the Confederacy.

Gen. John H. Morgan is expected to arrive in Richmond to-morrow. His visit here will be with the Government, and has some connection with the command which he is now raising for the Confederate service.

Mason's Guest.—The following is a brief

from the trunk of John Bryan one uniform, five linen shirts, one pair of pants, four pairs of drawers, one hat, and divers other articles, valued at $800, were called. After a tedious examination of the evidence the Mayor held Spriggs to security for his appearance before the Hustings Court to answer for keeping an ill governed tippling shop, and selling liquor without a license.—Against Carter Winston the evidence was quite strong, whereupon he was remanded for indictment on the charge of stealing the articles above enumerated. The other parties were discharged.

For want of security to be of good behavior for twelve months, John P. Smith, a person of evil fame and dissolute habits, was locked up in the city jail. Smith has recently been pardoned out of the Penitentiary.

Charles Langford, white, charged with being a deserter from company D, Capt. L. Hawley, 10th Va. cavalry, was sent to the Provost Marshal.

William, slave of Peter Webster, and Nat, slave of Maria Bohannor, charged with stealing sixteen bags from the Confederate States, two of which were full of corn, were sent on before the Hustings Court for further examination. George Engie, a white man, charged with receiving the same, knowing them to have been stolen, was also sent to the Hustings Court, and bailed for his appearance.

Mrs. Mary Riley was required to give security for her appearance before the Court of Hustings, to give some account of a lot of sewing thread, writing paper, set of surgical instruments, &c., which were found by the police in her house under suspicious circumstances.

HANDS.

C S A, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Nitre and Mining Bureau,
Richmond Va, March 7, 1864.

WANTED—To hire 400 Slaves or Free Negroes. Under a recent act of Congress slaves and free negroes can now be impressed for Government work. The Nitre and Mining Bureau need some four hundred hands, and will give the regular Government price—1300, board and clothes.—Parties hiring slaves to this bureau before the order of impressment will be credited with the number so hired in their quota under the call for negroes for any kind of Government service.
mh 10—2w

Whig, Examiner, Sentinel, Enquirer, and Lynchburg papers copy.

WANTED—An intelligent youth, to sell a light article of manufacture. From $5 to $10 may be made per day if actively engaged. Apply at the house on south side of Broad street, between 23d and 24th, middle tenement, at 8 o'clock A M, or after 4 P M. Also, tenants for a suit of Rooms, furnished. mh 10—1t

WANTED—I wish to purchase a cook, washer and ironer, and a girl from 10 to 12 years old, of good character. None others need apply. Any one having such servants for sale will please call at B A PURKS'S Saddle and Harness Store, on 13th st, between Main and Cary. mh 10—3t

WANTED—By a Lady, a situation as wet nurse, who has lost her child. Will have no objection to go to the country. Please call from 10 A M to 4 P M on Foushee st, first house from Broad. mh 10—2t*

WANTED—To sell a Still (capacity about 45 gallons) and Worm; also, a cooler for beer works, or for the use of a distiller on a small scale. For further information address immediately, through Post Office, JAS H O'EARA. mh 10—1t*

WANTED—A lady to teach English, French and Music on the piano, in a private family in the country. Address JAS T BUTLER, Rather Glen P O, Va, with reference. mh 10—6t

WANTED—To purchase, a first-rate English twist double barreled Gun. Address "Box 1,020," Richmond P O. mh 10—2t*

WANTED—
Mitchell's Geography and Atlas, at
mh 10—1t R F FOSTER & CO'S.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer. Apply to WM WALLACE SONS, 13th, bet Main and Cary sts. ma 10—3t

WANTED—Confederate Money—I have for sale 1402½ acres of land, lying in the new county of Buchanan, recently formed from Tazewell co., Va., within a short distance of the Court-House.—This land will produce tobacco, wheat, &c. Title warranted. Price $6 per acre. For particulars address "A B C," Box 681 Richmond, Va. mh 9—3t

WANTED—To purchase a Chambermaid and Seamstress, of good character, between 17 and 30 years old. Any one having one for sale will please address "Box 963," Richmond post-office.—The servant to remain in Richmond. State price and qualities of their servant. mh 9—4t*

WANTED—All the wrought iron scrap and all the old axes that can be brought to my shop.—I will pay 10 cents for all wrought scrap delivered at my shop, between 14th and 15th sts, near Old Dominion Works. W L ROCK. mh 9—6t*

WANTED—To employ by the day, 10 able-bodied negro men for four or five weeks; steady employment and best wages given. Apply immediately at BLENNER'S bakery, 21 street, or No 4 main street. mh 9—3t*

WANTED—To Rent—A house on Church Hill, with four or more rooms and kitchen, furnished or unfurnished. Address "W" through this office. mh 9—3t†

WANTED—A steady and industrious man to work on a farm on shares or for a salary. Apply at 182 Main st. mh 9—2t*

WANTED—A gentleman, proficient in Music, who has learned under the best European masters, having ample means, wishes to devote a few of his leisure hours in giving lessons gratuitously to one or two respectable ladies of standing in society, who are already advanced in music—no beginners. Address, confidentially, for one week,
Rg ALFRED LAMORRINI,
mh 8—3t* Richmond P O.

WANTED—I have two very large and good drift seines, one for shad and one for herrings. I want some one to fish them. I will give a liberal price or divide the fish. Any one wishing to engage in a profitable business will please address through the Post Office "Box 669," stating where an interview can be had, or call at R A E Dabney's grocery store, corner of 7th and Broad sts, and inquire for "M." mh 8—3t*

WANTED—The subscriber wishes to buy a few copies each of
Quackenbos's Primary United States
Mitchell's do Geography
Do Intermediate do
J R KEININGHAM,
mh 8—2t† 211 Broad st.

WANTED—An Overseer, to take charge of a farm six miles from Ashland, in Hanover county. Apply by letter or in person to
Mrs LUCY CRENSHAW,
mh 8—3t* Ashland P O, Hanover co, Va.

WANTED—All dead animals—Persons having such can have them removed at once and get highest price for them. Leave notice at Staff stables on Cary st, opposite old gas works, or at McKenly's smith shop, on Franklin street, near 1st Market, or at Nitre Works, or at N and M Bureau.
ANDREW MULLER,
fe 26—eod1m Nitre Works.

WANTED—A Teacher.—I desire to employ a female Teacher for my children. She must be competent to teach the usual English branches, Latin, and music. Salary, $500 for session of ten months, and board, washing, &c, furnished. Apply to Dr R G Cabell, of Richmond, or to the subscriber, at Abingdon, Va.
fe 25—eod6t* WM H BETTS.

OFFICE OF THE JAS RIVER AND KA CO,
Richmond, March 1, 1864.

WANTED—HANDS—The James River and Kanawha company wish to hire a number of slaves for the balance of this year, to be employed on the repairs of the canal.

Application may be made to E L Chinn, Sup't, at Richmond; J M Harris, Sup't, Holcombe's Rock, Bedford; A Michaels, Supt, Buchanan; or to the undersigned at this office.
mh 2—eod1w W P MUNFORD, Sec'y.

PIEDMONT RAILROAD, CHIEF ENGN'S OFFICE,
Danville, February 16, 1864.

WANTED Carpenters.—I wish to hire by the month, fifty good negro carpenters and hewers. Wages $60 per month and rations found.
EDMUND T D MYERS,
Captain and Chief Eng'r.

WANTED—20 good cart mules are needed on this work, and I will hire them for two months or by the month and feed them, or purchase at the market rates. Apply at this office.
EDMUND T D MYERS,
fe 19—eod2w Capt and Chief Engineer.

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,
fe 23—eod2w Tredegar Iron Works.

WANTED—To exchange cotton yarn, sash, blinds, doors, shoe lasts, &c, for wheat, flour, corn meal, bacon, beef, potatoes, &c, for the use of our workmen. A liberal exchange will be made. Call on us, corner 7th and Canal sts, or address by mail box 355. MERCER & HILL.
mh 8—2aw3w†

WANTED—Several well-diggers. Apply to
A G LANE,
mh 8—6t* Surgeon in charge Winder Hospital.

WANTED—Scrap Iron! The highest market price paid. Scrap Iron wanted at the Richmond Stove Works, corner of Cary and 19th streets.
fe 19—20t* AGA SNYDER.

PERSIMMON SYRUP.—
When great Jack Frost has done his freezing

MARRIED.

Feb 24th, by the Rev Mr Pettigrew, Mr J W FRAYSER to Miss LESSIE GLENN, both of Richmond city.

On Tuesday evening, March 8th, at the residence of R M Courtney, Esq, by Rev Dr Wm H Foner-den, Mr JAMES M WINSTON to Miss JUDITH E MANN, both of Henrico co.

DIED.

Departed this life on Tuesday, the 8th inst, Mr ALBERT W MOUNTCASTLE, in the 32d year of his age.

Beyond the flight of time,
Beyond the reign of death,
There surely is some blessed clime
Where life is not a breath;
Nor life's affections transient fire,
Whose sparks fly upward and expire.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, corner 29th and Venable streets.

NOTICES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

OFFICE OF THE R & Y R R R CO,
Richmond, March 10 1864.

NOTICE.—All checks drawn by this company, and all drafts drawn on it, and all other claims against this company, for dividends, interests, or on open accounts or otherwise, due prior to the 25th of March, 1864, must be presented for payment on or before that day. No checks will be drawn, nor drafts honored, nor payments made at this office from that day to the 2d of April proximo. All checks issued, and drafts drawn, or debts due prior to the 25th of March, 1864 presented for payment after the 1st proximo, will be paid in the present currency at its par value, or at the option of the company in the four per cent bonds of the Confederate States, or in the new currency at the rate of three dollars of the present for two of the new, as fixed by act of Congress, passed Feb 17th, 1864
mh 10—d25th S F HARWOOD, Treas.

NOTICE.—I hereby notify my creditors that they will be required to withdraw all balances in my hands prior to the 25th day of March next, otherwise they will be paid in the currency of the present date, or its equivalent; and that all checks drawn by me on Banks, not yet collected, must be presented for payment before that date. I would also request persons indebted to me for negro hires, or house rents, to come forward at once and pay up all amounts due by the 25th of March, that I may have an opportunity of investing or paying over the same, as after that date I shall decline to receive the old currency in payment thereof.
THOS J BAGBY,
Negro Hiring and House Renting Agent.
mh 10 2t*

NOTICE—All parties to whom we are indebted on account of sales, or for any other claim, are requested to make collection before March 25th next, otherwise they will be paid in bonds, currency of the present date, or its equivalent. All checks, drawn by us not yet collected must be presented before that date. All debtors must pay their dues before that time, as after that time the present currency will not be received in payment for such obligation.
E S PLEASANTS, Auct,
mh 10—4t* No 70 Main street,

NOTICE.—All persons having funds in our hands, whether as firm or individually, are hereby notified to withdraw the same before the 25th of the present month, otherwise it will remain in Bank to be funded for their benefit, as published by the Banks. All moneys now and past due will be received in present currency, if tendered before the 25th inst, after which we will receive none of it.—We will not receive advance payments in present currency on bonds and other claims falling due on 1st April. P M TABB & SON,
mh 10—1t Exchange Building

NOTICE.—Persons holding our checks or claims against us of any description, must present them for payment before the 25th of March, 1864, or they will be paid in Confederate four per cent. bonds in the present currency at par, or in the new currency at a discount of one-third. Those indebted to us, may pay to that day liquidate their indebtedness in the present currency at par, thereafter the new currency will be required.
mh 10—2taw25M GODDIN & APPERSON.

NOTICE.—I hereby notify all persons indebted to me that I will receive the present currency in payment of their debts until the 26th inst, after that date I shall require payment in the new currency, or the old at 35⅓ per cent discount. Persons holding my checks, or to whom I am indebted, must present their claims before that date, as after that date I shall pay them in the present currency or four per cent Confederate bonds.
mh 10—6t* JAS A MOORE

NOTICE.—All persons having funds in our hands are hereby notified to withdraw the same prior to the 25th inst, or the amounts due them will be funded in four per cent bonds for their account. We also notify all persons indebted to us in Confederate currency that the same must be paid prior to the 25