Richmond Dispatch.

BY J. A. COWARDIN & CO.

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DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XXVI. RICHMOND, VA., MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1864. NO. 63

Richmond Dispatch.

JOB PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

☞ Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per square, for each insertion—EIGHT LINES (or less) constitute a square.
☞ Larger advertisements in same proportion.
☞ Advertisements published till forbid, will be charged $1.50 per square of eight lines for every insertion.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT C S A, Richmond, March 9, 1864.

THE following regulations are hereby established in regard to the funds in the hands of disbursing officers:

I. Checks drawn by disbursing officers on the Treasury, or on any Depository, previous to the first of April, 1864, will be paid in Treasury notes of the present issues only, at the amount promised on the face of the notes, whether the checks be presented for payment before or after said date.

II. All moneys belonging to the Government in the hands or at the credit of disbursing officers on the first day of April, 1864, may be turned into the Treasury to the credit of the respective appropriations to which they belong; to be afterwards drawn for by new requisitions, which will be payable in the new issue of Treasury notes.

But checks of disbursing officers, which may be drawn at any time against the balances which may be at their credit on the first day of April, will be paid in the old issues of notes at the amount promised on their face.

(Signed) G C MEMMINGER, Secretary of Treasury.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Richmond, March 9, 1864.

I. In order to carry out the above instructions, the post quartermaster at each post where there is no C S Depository will receive from all other quartermasters at the post all public moneys in their hands, and except bills below the denomination of ten dollars, and will deposit the same in the nearest C S Depository on the 25th March, 1864.

II. Where there is a Depository at the post, each quartermaster will turn in direct to the Depository his public funds.

III. Chief quartermasters of armies, or of any detached bodies of troops, will designate an officer to receive public funds as above, from officers serving with their respective commands, and will turn them in as heretofore directed.

IV. Each quartermaster will report to this office the amount of money turned in by himself, with an affidavit that the funds thus deposited are all public funds, and are the entire amount due by him to the Confederate States, and the receiving quartermasters will send in similar consolidated reports.

(Signed) A R LAWTON, Quartermaster General.

☞ Papers, Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, Mobile, Montgomery, please copy for one week, and send bill (with copy of advertisement) to this office for payment.
mh 11—1w

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

GENERAL ORDERS, 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. COOPER, Adj't and Insp'r Gen.
mh 9—1w

WATCH GLASSES.—200 dozen (166 gross) lunette glasses (deep) for sale by the gross; all sizes. C GENNEF, 149 Main st.
mh 11—6t

ICE for sale—At the Belle Isle landing, in any quantity desired.
mh 10—3t*

OFFICIAL.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'LS OFFICE, Richmond, Va, March 10, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31.—I. The following Act of Congress, "for the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus in certain cases," with the instructions of the War Department, is published for the information of all concerned:

[No. 73.]

AN ACT to suspend the privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus in certain cases.

Whereas, the Constitution of the Confederate States of America provides, in article first, section nine, paragraph three, that "the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it;" and whereas, the power of suspending the privilege of said writ, as recognized in said article first, is vested solely in the Congress, which is the exclusive judge of the necessity of such suspension; and whereas, in the opinion of the Congress, the public safety requires the suspension of said writ in the existing case of the invasion of these States by the armies of the United States; and whereas, the President has asked for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and informed Congress of conditions of public danger which render the suspension of the writ a measure proper for the public defence, against invasion and insurrection: Now, therefore,

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That during the present invasion of the Confederate States the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* be, and the same is hereby, suspended; but such suspension shall apply only to the cases of persons arrested or detained by order of the President, Secretary of War, or the general officer commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, by the authority and under the control of the President. It is hereby declared that the purpose of Congress in the passage of this act is to provide more effectually for the public safety by suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in the following cases, and no others:

First—Of treason, or treasonable efforts or combinations to subvert the Government of the Confederate States.

Second—Of conspiracies to overthrow the Government, or conspiracies to resist the lawful authorities of the Confederate States.

Third—Of combining to assist the enemy, or of communicating intelligence to the enemy, or giving him aid and comfort.

Fourth—Of conspiracies, preparations, and attempts to incite servile insurrection.

Fifth—Of desertions or encouraging desertions, of harboring deserters, and of attempts to avoid military service: *Provided*, That in cases of palpable wrong and oppression by any subordinate officer upon any party who does not legally owe military service, his superior officer shall grant prompt relief to the oppressed party, and the subordinate shall be dismissed from office

Sixth—Of spies and other emissaries of the enemy.

Seventh—Of holding correspondence or intercourse with the enemy without necessity, and without the permission of the Confederate States.

Eighth—Of unlawful trading with the enemy, and other offences against the laws of the Confederate States, enacted to promote their success in the war

Ninth—Of conspiracies, or attempts to liberate prisoners of war held by the Confederate States.

Tenth—Of conspiracies, or attempts, or preparations to aid the enemy.

Eleventh—Of persons advising or inciting others to abandon the Confederate cause, or to resist the Confederate States, or to adhere to the enemy.

Twelfth—Of unlawfully burning, destroying or injuring, or attempting to burn, destroy, or injure, any bridge, or railroad, or telegraphic line of communication, or other property, with the intent of aiding the enemy.

Thirteenth—Of treasonable designs to impair the military power of the Government, by destroying, or attempting to destroy, the vessels or arms, or munitions of war, or arsenals, foundries, workshops, or other property of the Confederate States.

Sec. 24. The President shall cause proper officers to investigate the cases of all persons so arrested or detained, in order that they may be discharged, if improperly detained, unless they can be speedily tried in the due course of law.

Sec. 3d. That, during the suspension aforesaid, no military or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of *habeas corpus*, to appear in person, or to return the body of any person or persons detained by him by the authority of the President, Secretary of War, or the general officer commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department; but upon the certificate under oath of the officer, having charge of any one so detained, that such person is detained by him as a prisoner, for any of the causes hereinbefore specified, under the authority aforesaid, further proceedings under the writ of *habeas corpus* shall immediately cease and remain suspended so long as this act shall continue in force.

Sec. 4th. This act shall continue in force for ninety days after the next meeting of Congress, and no longer.

A true copy: JAMES M. MATHEWS, Law Clerk.
Approved, Feb. 15, 1864

II. There will be appointed by this department, for each military division of the Confederacy east of the Mississippi river, one or more competent persons as commissioners to investigate the cases of persons who may be arrested or detained by any military authority for any cause specified within the above recited act. Information of all such arrests will be given to him by the department commander as soon as practicable after they are made, and he will proceed to investigate the same. If, upon examination, a reasonable and probable cause for detention does not appear, he will certify the fact to the General or other officer in command, who will immediately discharge the prisoner from arrest. But if a reasonable and probable cause does appear, the commissioner will forthwith transmit to this department a copy of the evidence taken in the case, with his opinion thereon, for instructions, and meanwhile the prisoner shall remain in custody.

III. In all cases in which a person who has been enlisted in the army under any of the acts of Congress to provide for the public defence, or to raise troops to serve during the war, or to provide for local defence and special service, or who has been enlisted or enrolled for service under the acts of Congress further to provide for the public defence, or has been placed in the military service by the act of Congress to organize forces to serve during the war, approved 17th February, 1864, shall be held in custody for desertion or encouraging desertions, of harboring deserters, and of attempts to avoid military service, or of holding correspondence or intercourse with the enemy without necessity and without the permission of the Confederate States, or of combining to assist the enemy, or of communicating intelligence to the enemy, or of giving him aid and comfort, or for any other cause specified in the act aforesaid; and in all cases in which any person not belonging to the military service shall be held in custody by any military authority for any of the causes mentioned in the act, shall apply to any court or officer in the Confederate States for a writ of *habeas corpus*, it will be the duty of the officer having the command or custody of such person forthwith to report the case, with all the relevant facts, to the War Department for instructions as to the proper answer to be made to such writ, and in the meantime to retain the custody and control of such person under this order, a copy of which will be communicated to the officer or court issuing the writ, as affording the reason why time should be given to make a more complete return.

IV. In all cases when the requisite delay cannot be obtained it will be the duty of the officer having command and custody of persons embraced in the preceding section, or who may have in custody as prisoners any person charged under any of the sections of the above recited act of Congress, to make a special return in writing and under oath that the body of such person so detained by him is detained by the authority of the Secretary of War, and that he declines, under and by virtue of his authority and the act of Congress aforesaid, to produce the body of such person or to make further appearance or return to the said writ

V. The commanding General of the Trans-Mississippi Department will perform the functions devolving upon the War Department, under these orders, in that portion of the Confederacy.

By order.
(Signed) S COOPER, Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

WHITE, MONTEIRO & CO have in store and offer for sale the following choice selection of Goods, viz:

5 bbls genuine old Bourbon whiskey (the best in the Confederacy)
6 bbls choice old rye whiskey
3 bbls fine apple brandy, 2 years old
2 quarter casks old Cognac brandy
1 cask superior old Holland gin
2 do rum, very superior sid Jamaica
100 dozen Jeffrey's sparkling ale
28 dozen London porter
2 bbls superior English cut sugar
50 boxes candles, wax, sperm, and adamantine
10 cases R W Preston & Co's Scotch whiskey
50 cases Sillery Monsseux's champagne
5 do Justhart & Co's do

BOTTLED LIQUORS.

200 bottles celebrated Pearl Drop whiskey, 6 years old, warranted
500 bottles superior old Bourbon whiskey, 4 years old
500 bottles superior old rye whiskey
200 do choice Jamaica rum
100 do Scheidam gin
200 do Holland gin

FOR MEDICINAL USE ONLY.

100 bottles genuine Hennessy brandy, 18 years old, from a gentleman's private cellar

ALSO,

Choice brandy peaches, olives
Jellies, pickles, sauces, mustards
Salad oils, preserves, &c
Stomach and bar room bitters, manufactured only by ourselves, guaranteed to give universal satisfaction

TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.

5 boxes Holland's best chewing tobacco
6 do Langborne's gold leaf do
30000 Florida cigars, various sizes

And every variety of smoking tobacco.

Orders from sutlers and country merchants promptly filled. WHITE, MONTEIRO & CO,
mh 7—10t 142 Main st, Richmond.

FOR Sale—A No 1 Sulkey and Harness Apply at Packet Office.
mh 12—3t

Richmond Dispatch.

MONDAY MORNING.....MARCH 14 1864

THE RECENT AFFAIR AT SUFFOLK.

Additional particulars of the fight at Suffolk last Wednesday show that it was a perfect rout of the enemy. Gen. Ransom advanced on the town about 10 o'clock in the morning and chased in the negro pickets.—A regiment of negro cavalry was stationed in the town, which dismounted after the first fire and scattered in all directions. Many were killed in the streets. Several took refuge in a house in the eastern part of the place, and refusing to surrender the house was fired. One got out during the burning, discharging his musket at our men as he came out. He was instantly killed.—The three who remained were consumed in the flames. The negroes were pursued to Jericho bridge, which they tore up after crossing. The whole affair seems to have been a race for life on the part of the "colored U. S. cavalry." The camps and quartermaster stores were destroyed. Several of the negroes who enlisted in Suffolk were cut down at the very doors of their former masters. On Thursday morning a large force of Yankees came up, and some skirmishing took place this side of Suffolk. Our whole loss in the affair was three men. The enemy lost about thirty.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

Through the courtesy of the officers of the Exchange Bureau, we are placed in possession of New York files of the 10th and previous dates. We give such a summary of their news as our space will allow:

KILPATRICK'S RAID—ITS RESULTS—THE DEATH OF DAHLGREN.

The papers have very few details of the "miserable raid," as the *Herald* calls it, on Richmond.—The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* telegraphs from Washington the following brief particulars of Kilpatrick's share in it:

On Monday he reached the Virginia Central road and tore up the track in four places, destroying whatever property could be rendered useless At Fredsrick's Hall, on the Central road, they came upon a Court Martial, peacefully holding its session, and captured a Colonel, and five Captains and two Lieutenants. General Lee had passed over the railroad on the way to his army but about an hour before our men reached it Leaving Fredrick's Hall on Monday, they pushed on to Richmond a detachment of five hundred men under Colonel Dahlgren, while General Kilpatrick with the main body moved upon Ashland, both parties scouring the country thoroughly and doing all possible damage. Col. Dahigren was to move down to the right of Richmond, destroying the James River Canal, and then taking the river road, was to cross opposite and enter the city from the south side, and attempt the deliverance of the prisoners on Belle Island. Gen. Kilpatrick, with his main body, was to attack the city by the Brook Turnpike simultaneously. It was hoped to reach the city on Monday night, or early on the following morning, when a surprise could be effected.

Col. Dahigren had taken a negro to pilot him to Richmond. His detachment had rapidly moved across the country, destroying farms and forage, when Dahigren discovered that the negro had betrayed him, and led him towards Goochland instead of to Richmond. On Tuesday morning he found himself miles in an opposite direction. The negro was promptly hung, and exasperated by this treachery the men burned the barns and out-buildings of James A. Seddon, the rebel Secretary of War.

Retracing his steps, Col. Dahigren marched down the river road, destroying the Dover flour mills, several private flouring establishments and saw mills. His force also did considerable damage to the James river canal boats, and damaging one or two locks. They did not reach the immediate vicinity of Richmond till the afternoon, when everybody was on the alert, Kilpatrick having already made his attack.

One party attempted to cross the river, but were repulsed A very sharp fight ensued, and our force were compelled to fall back. In attempting to cut their way out Major Cook, of the 2d New York, with about one hundred and fifty men, got separated from the rest The other detachments succeeded in rejoining Gen Kilpatrick, but nothing has been heard of this one. Strong hopes are entertained that, with his usual determination, he has cut his way through with at least a part of his hundred and fifty men.

Gen. Kilpatrick had advanced down the Brook pike from Ashland, having torn up the rails at that point, destroying the telegraph line, etc. At one station the operator succeeded in sending a dispatch to Richmond announcing that the Yankees were coming.

Our troops reached the outer fortification early on Tuesday morning. Riding rapidly forward the outer line of works was entered, and the rebels, being surrounded, threw down their arms—many of them surrendering, and others taking to their heels. A fight ensued for the next line, but the batteries were too much for them, and so with his battery Gen. Kilpatrick opened upon the city.

Acting the wiser part, however, Gen. K., hearing the shrill whistle of the locomotive, which told of the bringing up of reinforcements from Gen. Pickett's brigade at Dutton's bridge and vicinity, he reluctantly gave the order to move towards Mechanicsville.

On Monday Gen Butler received orders to send over a force to meet Gen. Kilpatrick and assist him if necessary. This force was sent, and the two returned to Williamsburg. The force picked up on their way one of the escaped prisoners, a Col. Watson or Watkins, of Ohio. Over 500 prisoners were taken; but from the nature of the expedition it was impossible to bring them in. The casualties have not yet been ascertained.

Col. Dahlgren, Major Cook, and Lieut. Colonel Litchfield, with about 150 men, are missing. The latter officer is known to have been wounded.

The following telegram from Yorktown, dated the 8th inst., tells the fate of Dahlgren and his party:

The gunboat Morse, Lieut. Commander Bacock, left here Sunday, 6th inst., at noon, to afford relief to Col. Dahlgren's party On Monday, 7th instant, at 7 A. M., near West Point, the Morse picked up five men who had been attracted by her signal guns, and were guided to the river by friendly negroes, who provided them with a boat. Four of these were Col. Dahlgren's white soldiers and one was his colored servant. They represent that Col. Dahlgren's party were surrounded by cavalry and infantry, that Dahlgren was killed, and that they saw more than one-half of his men afterward give themselves up as prisoners. Col Dahlgren's servant says that he saw the Colonel's naked body, which had been stripped, with the ring finger cut off.

The New York *Times* contains a long biography of Dahlgren, from which we learn that he was twenty-two years of age, and commenced service under Fremont. He was a son of Admiral Dahlgren Recounting his exploits, his biographer says:

He took a prominent part at Chancellorsville, and was selected to run the gauntlet of rebel rifles between Falmouth and Kelley's, a distance of 25 miles, to communicate with Gen. Stoneman the morning his command reached that place, returning from the well known raid to the vicinity of Richmond and in rear of Lee's army.

When the enemy made their second move into Maryland, in June and July, 1863, Captain Dahlgren was still doing duty at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. He solicited permission to take one hundred men and pass round the enemy and cutting his line of communications by destroying the pontoon bridges across the Potomac near Williamsport and Falling Water—Not fully appreciating the energy of the man, his project was considered too hazardous; but, finally, he was allowed to take ten men. With this small command he destroyed the enemy's pontoons, and returned in safety to headquarters. He then again called for and obtained one hundred men to go round the rebel army, for the purpose of destroying his trains and gaining information. In this affair he was eminently successful. Besides capturing a special messenger from Jeff Davis, bearing an order for Lee to leave Pennsylvania, he destroyed a rebel train of 170 wagons, relieved a town of the presence of a rebel brigade of cavalry, and when finally overpowered by superior numbers and completely surrounded, he ordered his men to disperse, and subsequently nearly all came into our lines again.

A dispatch from Washington about the safe arrival of Kilpatrick, says:

The President remarked that he finally gave his consent to Kilpatrick to make his raid; he was willing that he should try, although all the rest pronounced the scheme impracticable. Military men have not expected that Gen. Kilpatrick would capture Richmond by a *coup de main*, and they are relieved of much anxiety by the information that he has "rode his raid" and is safe. Two months ago, when this expedition was first planned, it *might* have been successful; but since that time the fortifications of Richmond have been strengthened, the garrison has been largely increased, many Union prisoners have been sent southward, and, above all, the rebels have doubtless been informed of the whole programme. Indeed, it has not only been ventilated here in Washington, but it has been a favorite topic of conversation at the army balls, and the hosts of ladies now in the Army of the Potomac have discussed the chances of success and of the consequent promotion of the officers who were to compose the expedition.

A Washington correspondent, noticing the failure of the expedition, attributes it to three causes:

First—The premature publication of the movement and its objects in the Republican papers of New York and Philadelphia on Monday morning. These papers reached the army on Tuesday morning, and were doubtless read in the rebel camps across the Rapidan before dark. The authorities at Richmond could have been thus notified of the advent of this Yankee host in ample time to be prepared for its coming. Second—It was publicly known and canvassed in the army as early as Friday morning, and there was not a secesh woman in or near Culpeper who did not understand it at least forty-eight hours before the expedition started. Third—The matter was fully canvassed in circles of the troops, and the friends of the Confederacy could have notised their *confreres* South, through the usual channels, in time to have the expedition met at the outset with a superior force.

A LAMENTATION OVER THE "MISERABLE RAID" AND THE LOSSES OF THE YANKEES GENERALLY.

The New York *Herald*, of the 10th, has a jeremiad over the failure of the Yankee plans It says:

From the period of the removal of Gen. McClellan—beginning with Burnside's movement to Falmouth and the disastrous battle at Fredericksburg, and ending with the disaster at Olustee, in Florida, and the recent miserable raid toward Richmond—the war on this side the country has been conducted by the President and a coterie of military advisers at Washington city. Under this direction disaster has followed disaster with such pitiless persistency, we have had so many and such terrible failures, that despite our glorious triumphs in the West, the country is well nigh disgusted with the war. Under the President and his coterie of advisers sheer imbecility prevails over the clearest common sense, and any progress toward success is not only impossible, but is finally unhoped for. Burnside, under the especial encouragement and guidance of the President, sustained a defeat that strengthened the rebellion to as great an extent as an accession of one hundred thousand men would have done. Hooker—also under the especial encouragement of the President—sustained a defeat even worse than that of his predecessor. He had it in his power to utterly annihilate the favorite army of the rebellion, and could have promenaded into the enemy's capital with one hundred thousand men; but he was beaten more shamefully than any General had been beaten before in the history of modern warfare.

Gettysburg was won in spite of the President's arrangements made to the contrary, and Lee was permitted by another of the President's Generals to escape across the Potomac with the broken and dispirited remnant of an army that had expected to end the war in our Northern cities. Meade is still retained in his position by the President, though the escape of Lee in July proved his utter incompetency as a commander. Pope, Burnside, Hooker, and Meade—this is the list of the President's Generals. The first three names represent a slaughter of sixty thousand men. Not one of these men gained a point that brought us any nearer to the end of the war. Every one of them added at least six months to the life of the rebellion; and the history of their campaigns is the history of what the President has done for our cause since he took command of our armies. In addition, Gillmore has failed at Charleston, Seymour has failed in Florida, Butler has failed on the Peninsula, and Kilpatrick has nearly brought our soldiers into contempt. After such a record as this, is it any wonder that the country has finally lost all faith in the Administration's management of the war, and has come to the conclusion that the President and his advisers are utterly, absolutely, and irrechainably incompetent to conduct even the most inconsiderable military operation?

THE RECENT RAID IN CHESAPEAKE BAY.

A statement is published of the recent raid in Chesapeake bay. It appears that our men caught the captain of the Iolas on a visit ashore, and a short time afterwards, when his vessel steamed up to the wharf, took possession of her. The Titan, which steamed up after her, shared the same fate. The statement of Capt. Webster says:

They sent a crew on board the Iolas to burn her, but consented to desist by Capt. Webster giving up what money he had, and also bonding for $10,000. They examined all the closets, and helped themselves to some fine articles of clothing, with all the money on board, about $1 100, leaving Capt. Webster only twenty cents. They then returned to the Titan, taking three of the Iolas colored crew with them.

In the meantime another party had set fire to the guard house and Commissariat property on the wharf, and threw other property into the tide from the wharf. They shot a number of fine cavalry horses and took the men off with them, as well as the crew of the Titan—perhaps about twenty prisoners in all; and as they were casting off the lines from the wharf, our cavalry came up to the inshore end of the wharf and fired two volleys into the Titan, but she shot ahead and was off She is a fine iron propeller, very fast, and perhaps valued at $35,000 to $40,000. The captain or leader of the party was named Fitzhugh, a Virginian. Three others were very rough characters, two of them from New York, and one—their sailor captain—from Baltimore. Fitzhugh was a gentlemanly person, and said he regretted to have to do such things, but these were war times and must be done. They had an engineer and crew with them and mistook the Iolas for the C. W. Thomas. They were much disappointed in not getting her. They paroled Capt Webster and his crew, except the three colored men taken away. They also paroled Mr. Dunn, the telegraph operator. They took the Iolas' register and papers, compasses, and many other articles.

Fitzhugh took a fancy to the Iolas' flag—nearly a new one—that was flying, and told Webster that he would like to have it. He replied that he had sailed under the old flag for more than thirty years, and he begged Fitzhugh not to take it. Fitzhugh replied, laughingly, that he wanted to present it to his wife, and hauled it down and took it off with him. They were anxious for clothing and boots. They exchanged with all their prisoners very quickly coats, hats, boots, &c. Except three or four "roughs" among them, the others behaved as well as any one could expect under the circumstances, when the cavalry arrived.

The pursuit is thus described:

The Titan, in charge of a rebel raiding party, was discovered about four o'clock on Saturday afternoon by the Baltimore, slowly hugging the shore in the Piankatank river; but on reaching the mouth of the Piankatank she increased her speed and traveled up the stream One of the Union gunboats, the Tulip, was immediately dispatched after her, but she escaped, as the Tulip, on account of the shallow water, was not able to follow her. The Titan was taken to a place called Freeport, where she was burned by the rebels on Monday morning, after her machinery was removed. The goods were received at this place on Monday, and some of the captors were about to have an auction sale; but the gunboat making her appearance, the goods were hastily removed inland

THE GRAND RESULT OF THE SHERMAN EXPEDITION.

A telegram from Cincinnati, dated the 9th, gives the following account of Sherman's disastrous failure. It is intended to quiet the North under this unexpected disaster:

Gen. Grant, on his way East, in conversation with a distinguished Ohio officer, expressed himself entirely satisfied with the situation of military affairs. He spoke in the highest terms of General Sherman's expedition, which had given the rebellion the severest blow since the capture of Vicksburg. Gen. Sherman has destroyed forage and provisions enough to subsist the rebel army from three to six months.

In one place General Sherman destroyed over two millions of dollars worth of property. In other places he destroyed immense stores. Thousands of bushels of corn and large quantities of wheat were set on fire and consumed. He brought in large droves of cattle, several thousand head of mules, eight thousand negroes, and over four hundred prisoners, with but trifling loss in men and materials on our side. In addition to this, by the destruction of very important railroad lines, Gen. Sherman has released General McPherson's corps from doing guard duty along the Mississippi, and restored them to active service The steamer Summary, from Lower river, brings intelligence that General Sherman and staff left Vicksburg on the 26th ult. for below, designing to have an interview with General Banks or Admiral Porter, or both, with reference to his future movements.

THE WAR IN LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.

The *World's* New Orleans letter says it was reported that 20,000 rebels were marching through Western Louisiana Gen Banks had sent a large cavalry and infantry force into the Teche country. There was a rumor that the 3d Louisiana cavalry had been captured by the rebels.

The same correspondent says the naval attack on Mobile was a mere demonstration against Fort Gaines to prevent Maury from going to help Polk Rumor said that one or two vessels had been crippled and that the fleet had put back out of range. The Calhoun, according to the same rumor, had been sunk. Our troops are rapidly returning from Pass Cavalo, Texas, and going to the Teche, where some 12,000 of our men are concentrated.

The *Herald's* Hilton Head correspondent says that Gen Gillmore had sent orders to Florida that in future only Jacksonville should be held by our troops, and no effort whatever should be made to occupy other towns.

THE OBJECTS OF THIS WAR.

In the United States Senate, on Tuesday last, Mr. Wilson reported the following bill, (as a substitute for Mr. Carlisle's resolutions,) which may be taken as the final declaration of the views of the Republican party:

That the objects of the war are the *subjugation* of the rebels in arms to the rightful authority of the United States and the re-establishment of such authority; that, in the prosecution of the war, the United States may adopt whatever measures, not inconsistent with the rules of civilized warfare, as may be deemed necessary to secure the public safety now and hereafter; that any person born and residing in the United States, whether bond or free, owes allegiance to the United States, and this allegiance is paramount to any duty which such person may owe to any State or individual; that the Constitution of the United States does not recognize slaves as property, but as persons owing service or labor in certain States, under the laws thereof, and it is the right and duty of the United States to offer such persons such inducements as are best calculated to enable them to give to their country the paramount allegiance which they owe, and that the proclamation of emancipation issued by the President of the United States on the 1st day of January, 1863 was a measure necessary for the common defence, sanctioned by the spirit of the Constitution, and by the law and practice of nations, and said proclamation is hereby declared to have the force and effect of law, anything in the law or Constitution of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

RISE IN GOLD—IT TOUCHES 69.

In New York Tuesday gold opened at 165, reached 169 by noon, and closed at 166½ at 4 o'clock.—The New York *Herald* says:

The gold bill which was passed by the United States House of Representatives on Tuesday was precisely what the Wall street gamblers desired, and if adopted it will play directly into their hands. The people were led to believe that a law was to be passed by Congress the practical operation of which would reduce the premium on coin; but the present bill, they are satisfied, will have a directly contrary effect, as the quotations to day and yesterday fully prove. Mr Stebbins, who seems to understand the financial condition of the Government, foresaw the effect that the adoption of the gold bill in its amended form would produce, and very properly voted against it. It is to be hoped that the Senate will exhibit a little more knowledge of Wall street operations, and refuse to sanction the bill in its present shape.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Republicans have carried New Hampshire by a very large majority, electing Gillmore Governor.

Rev. Thomas Starr King, of San Francisco, is dead.

The dispatches from Chattanooga represent that the Confederates are pressing the Federal lines there The Yankees at last confess having "given up" Tunnel Hill.

Gen. Rosecrans has issued a special order requiring all persons attending religious conventions, assemblies, synods, conferences, and other convocations held in his department, (St. Louis,) to take the most stringent oath of allegiance, and any violation of this order will subject the assemblage to dispersion by any provost marshal.

Gen. Grant was officially presented with his commission as Lieutenant General Tuesday, at the White House, by the President in a brief speech, to which Gen. Grant as briefly replied He has signified his desire to remain in the field in active service, and it is now believed that he will not be retained as General-in-Chief in Gen Halleck's position.

Basil Duke, one of Morgan's men, passed through Philadelphia on his way to Fort Delaware on Friday last, and was feasted at the Continental Hotel by his friends.

The Confederate guerilla, Capt. Richardson, *en route* northward as a prisoner of war, whilst attempting to escape was shot dead at Cave City, Ky., by Capt. Stone, of the 37th Kentucky.

In Tennessee the National Union Conservative (Lincoln) ticket has been successful in Memphis, over the Unconditional Union ticket.

Palatiah Perrit, a noted merchant and "philanthropist" of New York, is dead.

The German Republican papers have hoisted Fremont's name for President. A convention is called to meet at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 10th of May, to nominate him formally.

Later from Europe.

The steamship Nova Scotian, from Londonderry; the Bavaria, from Southampton; and the Australasian and Sidon, from Queenstown, reached the ports of Portland, Me., and New York respectively on Tuesday last. The news by the Australasian is dated to the 28th of February, three days later.

The London *Post* again refers in its city article to the rumors of negotiation between France and England for a recognition of the rebel States of the South by the French Emperor. The *Post* says that it believes "reliance can be placed" on the reports, but that "an official acknowledgment of the fact would at this moment be premature and undesirable." The rebel cotton loan had declined notwithstanding. Lord Derby, in the House of Lords, referred to the recent debate on the seizure of the Laird rams, and noticed that the Solicitor General stated that there was no objection to produce certain correspondence relating to the rams which had been refused by Earl Russell. Earl Russell said the law officers having reconsidered the matter, there would be no objection to give the papers. Earl Russell also submitted papers relative to the shooting case on board the bark Saxon. Lord Palmerston announced that he had ordered the release of the privateer Tuscaloosa at the Cape of Good Hope. The three rebel seamen charged with piracy in forcibly seizing the American schooner Joseph L. Gerrity, while on a voyage from Mattamoros to New York, were again up for examination at Liverpool. After hearing the evidence of the Captain of the Gerrity, the prisoners were remanded.

The Archduke Maximilian did not arrive at the Tuileries on the day appointed for his reception, but delayed in Brussels. This fact had given rise to fresh conjectures relative to his future intentions as to the crown of Mexico. A Mexican financial agent writes to the London *News* that he has not accepted the throne. Admiral Jurien de la Gravière, Aid-de-Camp to the Emperor Napoleon is appointed to attend the Archduke Maximilian in Paris.

Jutland had not been evacuated by the allied Germans. The allies admitted that the occupation of Kolding is not in accordance with the terms on which they began the war, but contend that it is necessary for strategic reasons and as a means of securing the payment of the whole war expenses by Denmark. It was rumored, but not in an authoritative shape, that Denmark had accepted the proposal of England for a conference. The great Powers seemed well disposed towards the plan of a conference in London; but all seemed to doubt its efficacy towards inducing a peace. The London *Advertiser* states that not only has the British Channel squadron been recalled from Lisbon, but that the Admiral is under orders to proceed to the Baltic, in order to be prepared not only for possible but probable eventualities.

The trial of the four Italians charged with a conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon had terminated at Paris. Greco and Trabuco were sentenced to transportation for life, and Imperatori and Scaglioni to imprisonment for twenty years. The French Indictment charges Mazzini with being the "head of the plot," and gives a curious detail of the movements of the Red Republican leader in London and elsewhere,