Richmond Dispatch.

BY J. A. COWARDIN & CO.

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FRIDAY MORNING.....APRIL 22, 1864

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XXVI. RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 22 1864. NO. 96

CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH, N. C.—TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED PRISONERS AND THIRTY PIECES OF ARTILLERY TAKEN.

The following official telegram was received at the War Department yesterday:

PLYMOUTH, N. C., April 20.

To Gen. Bragg:

I have stormed and captured this place, capturing one Brigadier, one thousand six hundred men, stores, and twenty-five pieces of artillery. R. F. HOKE, Brig. Gen'l.

In addition to the above the President received a telegram from Col. John Taylor Wood, Rocky Mount, April 21st, which furnishes some further particulars of this important affair. He states that the capture of the town was effected by the forces under Gen. Hoke, with naval co-operation; and that in the fight two Federal gunboats were sunk, another disabled, and a small steamer captured. Our loss he estimates at 300 in all. Among the killed was Col. Mercer.—The captures are thus estimated by Colonel Wood's dispatch: Twenty-five hundred prisoners, among them three or four hundred negroes; thirty pieces of artillery; one hundred thousand pounds of meat; one thousand barrels of flour; and a full garrison outfit.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION—ITS DESTINATION SOLVED.

Information received in official quarters yesterday dispels the doubts as to the probable point from which the great Burnside armada is to commence its operations against Richmond. On Wednesday ten gunboats and three transports ascended the Rappahannock river as far as Bouiware's ferry, ten miles below Tappahannock, Essex county. They were accompanied by a machine known as the "devil," which was employed in fishing for torpedoes. At Boulware's ferry they landed some three hundred men, and are evidently making preparations for the landing of a considerable force. Information gathered from another source, deemed reliable, however, states that a large number of transports, filled with troops, were lying off the mouth of the river on Wednesday morning.

The distance from Tappahannock to Richmond is forty miles, and the distance from Boulware's ferry is not much greater.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN LOUISIANA.

In view of the recent news from Louisiana a description of the places invested with new interest by these advices will not be uninteresting. Shreveport is the capital of Caddo Parish, La., situated near the foot of Caddo Lake, in the northwestern part of the State. It is finely located for business on the Red river, being surrounded by an exceedingly fertile planting region, about thirty miles below the "great raft." Since the war Shreveport has been an extensive depot for commissary and other stores for the Trans-Mississippi Confederate troops, and up to the time of the siege of Vicksburg, formed an important link in the "chain of supplies" for our Western army. There is a military prison there, which has at times contained a large number of Yankee prisoners. It is two hundred and thirty miles from the mouth of the river.

Alexandria, one hundred and fifty miles from the mouth, is, we believe, the highest point on Red river over visited by the enemy before the present expedition.

Eighty miles above is Nachitoches, an old French town, settled in 1713. It is noted in history as the scene of a hard battle between the inhabitants and the Natchez Indians, 1732, resulting in the extinction of the Natchez as a distinct nation. It was formerly situated on the Red river, but that stream has "taken a new channel" of about thirty miles in length, and is now about four miles from the town. During high water the old channel is full and navigable for about three months. The remainder of the year it is nearly dry. The place once used to be a great resort for Texas traders. But all its glory has departed; and it is now dwindled into comparative insignificance—but few vestiges of its prosperity remaining.

From Shreveport a railroad has been graded westward to Marshall, Texas, and sixteen miles beyond, making a line in all some sixty miles in length. The work on this railroad was stopped by the war. There is a fine wagon road running from Shreveport west to Texas.

Many years ago a railroad route was projected to Vicksburg, which was completed from the latter place west as far as the Monroe or the Ouachita river. This was almost completely destroyed by the great freshet in 1862. It was afterwards repaired, but was destroyed by us when driven back by the Federals. We understand it has been repaired and used by them in transporting troops, &c. The rivers of Louisiana are navigable only during the spring freshets. After that time but few of them are deep enough for steamers or transports of any size.

THE CONTRAST.—A reader of the Charleston *Mercury* sends that paper the following two facts from Drayton's Memoirs of South Carolina, pages 226 and 273, volume 1st:

Then and Now.—From the 8th March to the 26th April, 1775, there was collected for the poor of Boston, Mass., from St Philips Parish, Charleston, S C, £1,000 in cash, and 66 barrels of rice; from St Michael's Parish £7.0 in cash, and 14 barrels rice; from St Stephen's Parish, £600 in cash; from St Paul's Parish, £600 in cash.

Yankee Method of Returning Borrowed Ammunition.—The efforts of Gen Washington to expel the British forces from Boston in 1775 would probably have failed but for the timely arrival of a supply of powder sent to the then suffering Yankees by the citizens of Charleston, S. C., who obtained it from their good friends of Savannah, Ga. The Yankee, Quincy Adams Gillmore, has been for eight months past returning this powder to Charleston (mixed with Greek fire) inside incendiary shells.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.—The Mississippi Legislature has passed a resolution opposing the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act as "a precedent of a doubtful and dangerous character." This resolution is followed by another, in these words:

That in the adoption of these resolutions it is not the intention of the Legislature to impute to the President of the Confederate States any desire to arrogate to himself more power than the Constitution has conferred, and that in the opinion of the Legislature it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to uphold and maintain the said President of the Confederate States in the legitimate exercise of the constitutional powers conferred on him.

INSANITY.—The New Orleans *Times* says that medical men have remarked within the past twelve months an alarming increase of insanity among the resident population of that city. Besides the cases which come to their knowledge in private practice, scarcely a day passes that persons are not brought before the Recorders' Courts charged with being insane.

CONSCRIPTION IN MISSISSIPPI.—Governor Clark, of Mississippi, has, by proclamation, taken the position with regard to the exemption of the civil officers of that State from military duty, as that announced by Gov. Smith, of Virginia, making very few exemptions. The only difference between the two is simply this: Gov. Clark's list is rather larger than that of Gov. Smith's.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

The New York *Herald*, of Monday, the 18th inst is received. There was not much speculating in gold on the Saturday previous. Only about $53,000 changed hands at $1.73a1.73½. The *Herald*, in its review of the week, says:

The past week has been one of extraordinary excitement in financial circles. Gold fluctuated between 171 and 189, at times rendering the speculators almost wild, and a panic seized the stock market and nearly broke down every share in the list, the decline ranging between 3 and 20 per cent. These circumstances, added to the extraordinary visit of Secretary Chase to this city, the suspension of the gold certificates, the announcement by the Secretary of the Treasury that the currency was being contracted, the bill in the United States Senate in relation to the traffic in coin, and the Government tax bill, which has been reported in the House of Representatives, all tended to make up a most extraordinary week of important incidents, affecting commercial and financial classes. It is to be hoped that a few days of quiet will be allowed to succeed, and that monetary matters may be permitted to resume their former positions. The time for the great closing crisis has not yet arrived, and until it does it behooves us to be as calm as possible, and prepare our nerves for the crash that these small events merely foreshadow!

FROM THE SOUTHWEST—FORREST'S CAPTURE OF FORT PILLOW.

The Northern papers have not yet received the news of Banks's defeat, nor does the *Herald* contain a word about affairs in Louisiana. The following telegram from Cairo, dated the 17th, gives some facts about the movements of General Forrest:

The steamer Glendale, from Memphis, arrived on the morning of the 15th. She passed Fort Pillow, and the river is all clear. Nothing remains of the fort but ruins. The main body of the rebels left Fort Pillow on Friday morning, their rear guard in the afternoon, destroying all the ammunition and everything else destructible.

The steamer Mime was fired into on Tuesday night, near Fort Pillow, by fifty rebels in Union uniforms, supposed to have been the rear guard of the enemy, who are withdrawing in a northerly direction. It is believed that Forrest has not yet removed his headquarters from Jackson, Tenn.

A telegram from Memphis says:

There is not much said, but there is a general gritting of teeth among the officers here when the massacre of the brave garrison at Fort Pillow is alluded to. Several officers have been heard to say that unless the Government take retributive steps they will consider it their duty to shoot every man of Forrest's command they meet and take no prisoners. The soldiers threaten to shoot Forrest's men now in Irvin prison if they can get a chance. This is the general feeling.

An affidavit taken here declares that the Quartermaster of the 12th Tenn. cavalry was while living nailed to a board by the rebels and thrown into the flames of a burning building at Fort Pillow.

A telegram from Cairo gives some intelligence relative to the movements of the shipping on Red river. It would appear—

The steamer Ike Hammett, from Alexandria, Red river, on the 2d inst, arrived here to day, with four more guns from Fort DeRussey; also two barges, containing 800 bales of cotton, prizes to the navy. Four thousand bales of cotton are reported to be up the Black and Yazoo rivers.

The gunboats Avenger, Ouachita, Choctiln and Lafayette have gone up these rivers to secure the cotton, and two other gunboats have been ordered to assist them, and ten gunboats are up the Red river. This accounts for but one gunboat being at Fort Pillow at the time the rebels attacked it. The Red river is rising.

The steamer Golden Gate, from Memphis for Fort Pillow, laden with boat stores and private freight, was taken possession of by guerillas on the night of the 12th inst., at Bradley's Landing, fifteen miles from Memphis. The boat, passengers, and crew were robbed of everything. The steamer Chester was fired into near Augusta, on the White river, a few days ago, and one man killed and three wounded.

All steamers approaching the shore above Duvall's Bluff are fired into.

GRAHAM'S LATE RAID TO SMITHFIELD—MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENT.

The cause of the late raid to Smithfield and vicinity, it now appears, was the belief that the torpedo boat which ran into the Minnesota had made her escape up the Nansemond river. An expedition was therefore immediately organized to find and capture her. A letter says:

This was placed under the command of Brig. Gen Graham, of the Naval Brigade, and consisted of detachments of the Naval Brigade, and of the colored infantry, with other troops which were furnished by Gen C A Hickman from the force stationed outside of Portsmouth. The expedition was carried in transports and accompanied by several gunboats.

The expedition effected landings at Cherry Grove, Day's Pond and Smithfield, and had several sharp conflicts with the rebels. Two men were killed and seven or eight wounded. One of the killed was the gallant Lt E P Wilder, Executive Officer of the Minnesota, who was in command of the gunboat Stepping Stones and naval launches. He was shot through the head while attempting to land his barge at Smithfield, and in the act of sighting the gun.

Although the main object of the expedition—the capture of the rebel propeller—was not accomplished, yet over fifty contrabands, and a large number of horses were brought in. When it is considered that this country has been frequently the scene both of cavalry and gunboat raids, this will appear an unusually large amount of spoils.

[Small results truly, for so gigantic an expedition.]

In addition to the troops he furnished Gen. Graham, Gen. Heckman also dispatched three different expeditions from points along the Suffolk railroad to co-operate with the navy. A force under Col Keese was sent across the Nansemond, while Lieut. Col. Hetzel, of the 11th Penn cavalry, was sent with a large force of cavalry to take a position at Ivor Station, about forty miles from Suffolk, on the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad. In addition to these two expeditions, a large force under Co Spears, composed of infantry and cavalry, were ordered to march from Suffolk and effect a junction with the navy at Milnorstown, on the Nansemond. They were unable to effect the object and did not reach the point until the navy had retired, although they made an infantry march of fifteen miles in four hours.

An attempt to shoot a negro picket, made by a secession farmer, outside of Suffolk, failed in a most unfortunate manner for the perpetrator. He was pretending to use the hoe in one of his fields, and when the negro turned his back fired and missed him. The negro returned the fire without effect, and the sergeant of the guard coming up, the rebel and his gun were both seized and carried inside of our lines.

A detachment of the 20 h New York cavalry had a severe fight outside of Colajock yesterday, and succeeded in driving the rebels some distance and capturing their commander, Colonel Whiteson, of the 8th North Carolina (rebel) cavalry. There are no further particulars yet received.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The *Herald* says that the news from the Army of the Potomac is interesting, if not important. All traces of the recent storms have passed away, and the weather is bright and beautiful.

Deserters from General Lee's army say that the utmost vigilance and activity prevail there. Mosby made another raid on Saturday near Fairfax Station, capturing a train. He burned twenty wagons, and carried off the horses.

General Kilpatrick took an affectionate farewell of his cavalry division Sunday morning, and proceeded to the West to report to General Sherman at Nashville. His departure was deeply regretted by the troops who had served so long under him.—It is said that previous to his leaving a message reached him, under flag of truce, from Gen Lee, inquiring whether the orders found upon Colonel Dahlgren, as published in the Richmond papers, were authentic and authorized by him. General Kilpatrick replied bitterly and indignantly in the negative.

QUIET OCCUPATION OF WESTERN KENTUCKY BY THE REBELS.

The Cairo correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, referring to Forrest's occupation of Kentucky, writes:

Beside conscripting whoever they choose, and gathering all the serviceable horses and mules, as well as the goods in the stores of the towns, they are having a series of balls and frolics in settlements, villages, and towns. A gay set of dashing fellows are these Confederate soldiers, they have a plenty of presents to make to their wives and sweethearts, and they feel recompensed for many toils and their long journeys. All the Union men have left and crowded into Columbus and Cairo, reporting that the whole country is filled with rebels, and that they talk as if they meant to stay.

To show how disloyal this part of Kentucky is, I state that the rebel wounded left at Paducah, being in care of our surgeons, received daily as many as a hundred visitors from the people of Paducah. C. T. Chace, agent of the Sanitary Commission, who went up with stores for the wounded, hearing this, ordered that they be cared for by their rebel friends.

On Saturday, during the battle, a grand dinner was prepared for the rebel officers, to the number of forty, in the Central House, and they were enjoying a fine time; but Capt. Smith of the Peosta, fired a shell through the dining-room, which put an end to the dinner.

These things are going on within distances of from ten to thirty miles of Cairo, and so fearless have they become that several have crossed the river in skiffs, and have been in town attending the theatre, and taking a general survey of things.

Forrest has ordered his men to behave as well as possible, and in particular not to fire upon river steamers. This is supposed to be for the purpose of quieting our military, that they may retain possession of Western Kentucky. It is a very desirable place for them to remain, particularly as absence of trade restrictions has permitted the country to be filled with all manner of supplies.

If I understand matters rightly, Government has not been idle, and large bodies of troops are moving from two points for the purpose not only of clearing the country, but of capturing the whole force of the rebels. The intention is to do up the business with Forrest and his sympathizers this time, so that it will not have to be done again.

More than this, a large force, not less than 20,000 men, will be required to keep back Morgan and other leaders who are getting ready to move through Kentucky, and, if opportunity offers, to cross into Illinois. Cairo will be the base of defence.

At last we have an order suppressing the landing of any kind of stores or supplies on the eastern shores of the Ohio and Mississippi between Paducah and Memphis. Steamers must be under naval commanders; all persons seen lurking about wharves, boats, or boat-yards, are to be arrested, and all ferrying is prohibited.

MISCELLANEOUS

The U S gunboat Chenango exploded her boilers at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard on Friday last, tearing the boat to pieces and causing a fearful loss of life. Out of thirty-five men injured by the explosion 22 had died up to Sunday evening, and three others were not expected to live until morning.

The officers of a New Orleans steamer, arrived at Cairo, report that the rebel forces under Gen Wirt Adams drove the Yankee troops from the Big Black river a week ago, and *took several hundred prisoners*.

Mr Nixon, State Representative from Franklin co, Ark, has been murdered, and the representative from Arkansas county "kidnapped," as nothing had been heard from him.

Deserters from Johnston's army reported to the Federals that Hardee's corps had gone to Virginia.

The celebrated guerilla, Reynolds, is reported to have been captured near Knoxville, Tenn.

The Presidential Question at the North—A Southern View of It.

A correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, who has just returned to Montreal from New York, writes that paper some of the views with which he was impressed upon the subject of the Presidential campaign:

On the first of November next the election for President of the United States will occur. The contest has already commenced though the candidates have not been formally nominated. Upon the result hang the most momentous interests. My profound conviction is, that the South can wholly influence that result; for if we are victorious in the field this summer, no effort of Lincoln can prevent a peace man from taking his seat and putting an end to the war.

The new issues raised by the war have completely metamorphosed Northern politics. The "Republican" of 1860 is the "Abolitionist" of 1864, and the man who calls himself a "Democrat" may be for "a vigorous prosecution of the war," or in favor of recognizing the South; or he may believe "slavery is dead," or "that it is the normal condition of the African race, and therefore never can die." But a broad line of distinction may be drawn between the great parties—the "Republican," (or, as it calls itself now, the "Union Party,") and the "Democratic." Both of these may be subdivided into two factions. There are the regular Republicans or supporters of the Administration, and the Radical's or discontented Republicans, of whom Fremont is the Chief. Then there are War Democrats, who propose to "subdue the rebellion," but oppose the Administration, and peace Democrats, who want to make terms with the South with a view to reunion, but if that is impossible, with a view to quiet separation. So far, the Republican factions and the Democratic factions have not openly quarreled among themselves, but the action of the Republican National Convention at Baltimore in June, and that of the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in July, will determine whether there will be two or four candidates in the field for the Yankee Presidency.

Lincoln is using the vast power at his control, in every possible way, to secure his re-election. His first object is to get the nomination at Baltimore.—His myrmidons are at work for him, with newspapers, electioneering pamphlets, and Government funds throughout the North. Fat contracts, commissions in the army, promises of office, are some of the means used to secure the support of influential politicians. His partisans have so skillfully engineered the State Legislatures that most of them have passed resolutions nominating him for a second term. He has brought on a formidable competitor, Gen Grant, with the Lieut-Generalcy.—The adroit and unscrupulous Seward is his friend and adviser. Then, should Lincoln succeed at Baltimore, the machinery of the Government will be worked to secure his re-election. He will endeavor to control the vote of the soldiers through their officers, and as he is the dispenser of patronage and promotions he may rely on the officers.—Under this new plan to reorganize the Southern States with one-tenth of the population of each, (which one tenth may consist of Yankee emigrants, soldiers and negroes,) his agents can manufacture for him about ninety electoral votes.—He will secure Maryland, Kentucky, Delaware, Tennessee and Missouri, by the bayonets of his soldiers, as he has done in previous elections.—Thus, with force and fraud in the South and the solidity of the Abolition sentiment in the North, he hopes to be unanimously re-elected. And nothing will prevent this result but Confederate victories during the coming campaign.

I have no doubt of the nomination of Lincoln at the Baltimore Convention. The friends of Chase and Fremont will make an effort for their respective chiefs, and the name of Beast Butler will probably be entered, in view of a possible quarrel among the partisans and the need of a compromise candidate. But Lincoln and Seward have been too sharp for their rivals, and the renomination of the President is a foregone conclusion.—When that is settled I look for a bolt.

Fremont has unquestionably made up his mind to run, whether he is regularly nominated or not.—Not only has he personal wrongs to avenge, but he represents a faction of the Republican party which goes to the extreme of radicalism. This faction has started a powerful organ in New York, called *The New Nation*, and in that paper the principles of the new party are set forth as follows: "Immediate and absolute emancipation without distinction of race, consolidation of the Government and abolition of State lines, the absolute maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, and a thorough reorganization of the military power of the country." To these doctrines nearly all the younger and more vigorous Republican politicians will subscribe.—Their representative before the people is John C. Fremont, who is supposed to be able, energetic, and popular, and who will take the stump in their support. He can count on the German vote to begin with.

After all, the difference in "principles" between the radicals and the regular Republicans is not very marked. It only involves a question of fidelity to the Administration. The last named faction would readily agree to the radical code, with the exception perhaps of going quite so far in favor of consolidation. But all Republicans, whether they follow Lincoln, Chase, Fremont, or Garrison, are agreed upon these points—the Confederate States must be reduced by force, the negro must be emancipated and elevated to the social and civil status of the Caucasian. If necessary to accomplish this every white man, woman, and child in the South must be exterminated, the entire property of "rebels" must be confiscated to pay the war debt, and an army of negro troops must be organized to occupy the conquered country and maintain quiet. These are the avowed intentions of the Republicans, and as sure as we succumb to Lincoln, so surely will we see them put in force.

The Democratic Convention will be held at Chicago on the 4 h of July. The advocates of peace and the apologists of war will both be represented. Connecticut has already chosen a delegation of peace men. New Hampshire, under the influence of Franklin Pierce, has done the same. The friends of Vallandigham will be largely represented in the Ohio delegation. At the recent New York Democratic State Convention the peace faction, led by John McKeon, got control of the proceedings, and the Tammany warriors seceded. The prospect is that the peace men will have a majority in the National Convention. If they do, resolutions in favor of stopping the war will form a part of the platform. Almost the only person now spoken of in connection with the nomination is General McClellan. He is popular with the people, and it is thought that he is the only man who would share the soldiers' vote with Lincoln. I presume it will make little difference to him what platform he stands on as long as he secures the nomination. The Convention will, however, be powerfully influenced by the events of the military campaign. Should the South gain great victories before July, McClellan will be thrown aside for some one whose anti war record has been clear from the beginning—some one like Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, or ex President Pierce. Should the South merely hold its own and the Federal Government fail to make any decided progress, McClellan will surely be nominated, and he stands equally as good a chance in case we meet with serious defeats.

After the candidates are in the field, the varying events of the war will be watched by politicians with the keenest interest. Lincoln will strain every nerve to crush our armies, for upon his military successes will depend his fate as a candidate. Should the campaign on the part of the Federals break down completely, nothing short of a suppression of the ballot box can prevent the election of a Democrat to the Presidency. Should there be a popular Democratic majority in the Northern States, and, at the same time, should Lincoln claim an election, through the means of the bogus electoral votes of the Confederate States, there will just as certainly be a civil war inaugurated throughout Yankeedom.

The importance to the South, therefore, of beating the Federal armies this summer is apparent.—Nay, if we but hold our own until winter—if we preserve intact our lines from Richmond to Atlanta and Mobile—the new year will bring us a glorious and triumphant peace. This is not my view alone. Many Yankees I have met have admitted their despair of carrying on the war another year if they fail this summer. Some of the papers talk the same way.

George N Reynolds, well known as a merchant of Charleston, died in Columbia, S. C., on Friday last.

NORTHERN ESTIMATION OF OUR GENERALS.—A Confederate who has recently been in New York, writes:

The Yankees do not hesitate to admit the superiority of our Generals over their own. After the idol of the hour, (it is Grant now,) they award the merit of great generalship to Lee. European military critics always speak of Lee as the ablest soldier developed by the war on either side, and so far without his equal in the present armies of the old world. Stonewall Jackson commanded the admiration of the Yankees as well as of the rest of mankind. Even Beecher made him the subject of an elaborate eulogy. Beauregard stands high with the Yankees for his defence of Charleston and his admirable retreat from Corinth. The other Confederate Generals best known, and whose merits are handsomely acknowledged, are Joe Johnston, Longstreet, Magruder, Hardee, and Polk. Portraits of all these officers can readily be obtained at the bookstores in New York and Boston. At Frederick's show windows on Broadway, are displayed two splendid photographs, one of Lee and the other of Jackson. During my stay in New York I frequently met with photographs of our "Stonewall," displayed in public places. President Davis is thought to be a very able man, but O, so wicked! "If we had a man like Jeff Davis in the Presidential chair we would have put down the rebellion long ago," is a common remark.

GEN. GRANT.—Among military men at the North Grant is not regarded as a genius. The new Fremont organ in New York, the *New Nation*, devotes a considerable space in every issue to a denunciation of the policy which has placed the whole military operations of the Federals in the control of a "second-rate General." One General Chusseret, an old French army officer, now in the Federal service, writes a series of articles to this paper on Grant. He shows that Grant blundered for months over an unnecessary canal, opposite Vicksburg, wasting thousands of lives thereby, and abandoning the project eventually; that the victory at Chattanooga was due to the previous disposition of the Federal troops by General Rosecrans, and that General Buell really commanded at Shiloh. General Chusseret pronounces Rosecrans the only eminent military genius in the Federal army. Just now Rosecrans is on the retired list for his Chickamauga disaster.

DEAD.—Dr Franklin Bache, the oldest great grandson of Dr Franklin, died in Philadelphia, March 19. He was born Oct 25, 1792, and was the oldest son of the Doctor's oldest grandchild. He was Professor of Chemistry in the Jefferson Medical College, and, in conjunction with Dr George B Wood, publisher of the United States Dispensatory. He leaves four sons and a daughter.

CURIOUS CONFIDENCE GAME.—A woman has been carrying on a curious confidence game in Milwaukee, Green Bay, and other places in Wisconsin. She dressed in male attire, married young ladies, and ran away with their money.

The Savannah *Republican* says: "Strawberries have been selling in our market for a week, but we have been unable to reach them with anything shorter than a V. Green peas, we learn, will tempt us this week."

In the city court of Mobile on Monday last Jacob Richmond was convicted of the crime of extortion. He was fined $100 and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the county jail.

Lt. Ed. A. West, Secretary to flag officer Tucker, at Charleston, S. C., was murdered in the streets of that city by some soldiers Friday night.

Gen. N. G. Evans (Ball's Bluff) was seriously injured at Charleston, S. C., Saturday, by being thrown from his buggy.

☞ AN Appeal to the People of the Confederate States.—The Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association of Richmond respectfully, but earnestly, submit to the benevolent and the patriotic throughout the Confederate States an appeal in behalf of the soldiers' families in this city. Since the commencement of the war Richmond has been a refuge for those who have been driven from their homes by our ruthless enemies. Thousands of helpless women and children—not from the devastated counties of Virginia alone, but from nearly every State of the Confederacy—have sought an asylum in our midst. Our citizens have been appealed to in numberless instances to relieve the sick and wounded soldiers, to furnish shoes and clothing for soldiers in the field and hospital, and to afford food and shelter for their suffering families, and nobly have they, in the great majority of instances, responded to every appeal.

The supplies of provisions in the city at this time are so reduced, and the difficulties of obtaining others by ordinary means so numerous and great, that the funds contributed for the relief of the poor can accomplish but little in purchasing the necessaries of life.

In a written report from the clothing bureau, it appears that there are more than three thousand females in this city who are seeking employment from the Government in vain, and that those who obtain work are not fully employed. The wages received for their work will not enable these poor women to procure a sufficiency of the plainest food for themselves and children. Without assistance, then, from the city and country generally, many instances of actual starvation must have occurred. Our City Council has made most liberal appropriations for the purchase of supplies, both for gratuitous distribution and for sale at cost; but the agents employed for the purpose have not been able to procure the quantity of provisions required.

Under these circumstances we feel that it is our duty to appeal to our fellow-citizens throughout the Confederate States to forward without delay contributions of money and supplies to the Army Committee of this Association. Since the commencement of the war this committee has labored seriously and faithfully for the temporal and spiritual welfare of our soldiers and their families, and for the success of our glorious cause. Let those soldiers not be discouraged now, upon the eve of our severest, and, as we trust, our last and most glorious campaign, for want of the generous sympathy and support of their friends at home.

Shipments made to Roger Martin, Superintendent, or Wm P Munford, Chairman, of the Army Committee, will be promptly attended to. And in accordance with a special agreement made with the Superintendent of the Southern Express Company, all express charges will be paid by them in Richmond.

Contributions of money should also be sent to these gentlemen. WM WILLIS, Jr, President.

J D K STILES, Secretary.

☞ Southern papers requested to copy.

ap 21—8t

OFFICE RICHMOND & PETERSBURG R R CO, Richmond, Va, April 11th, 1864.

☞ THE attention of the Stockholders of this Company is specially directed to the following resolution of the Board of Directors:

Resolved, That the Stockholders of this Company be convened in general meeting on Tuesday, the 26th inst, at 10 o'clock A M, for the purpose, not only of receiving the annual report and statements of the President and Directors, but more especially to consider a question of grave importance in connection with the Government, which demands, if possible, the attendance of each stockholder in person. M W PARRINGTON, Treasurer.

ap 12—136t4p

☞ TRADERS' BANK of the City of Richmond—Annual Meeting.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Traders' Bank of the city of Richmond will be held at their banking house on Thursday, the 21st inst, at 11 o'clock A M.

It is necessary that a majority of the stock should be represented either in person or by proxy.

ap 7—121stAp E SINTON, Cashier.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

☞ TO the Voters of the City of Richmond.—At the solicitation of many friends I announce myself a candidate for the office of Commissioner of the Revenue for Monroe Ward, and respectfully ask your support. Election day, 26th May, 1864.

ap 18—12t* WM H BEVERIDGE.

☞ TO the Voters of Henrico county.—P H 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.

ap 11—136tMt*

HEAD'QRS DEPARTMENT HENRICO, Richmond, Va, April 19, 1864.

NOTICE.—Complaint having been made that transportation tickets issued to soldiers on furlough have been sold, the public is notified that such sales are illegal. It is a penal offence to buy or to sell such tickets. They are the property of the Confederate Government, and no one has the right to use them except the person to whom they are issued. All officers in this Department are enjoined to report violations of this regulation, that the offenders may be punished. JOHN H WINDER, Brigadier General.

CAMP ITCH.—Sulphuret of calcium is almost a certain cure for camp itch, so prevalent now. One or two applications of this preparation is sufficient to effect a cure in the commencement of this disease. Prepared and for sale by

ap 20—6t R W POWERS, Druggist.

FOR Making Soap.
4 casks potash, strong
1 carboy oil vitriol
Sponge, bottle corks, spices, etc
For sale by [ap 20—3t] S S DOVE.

NOTICE.—Persons having claims against the estate of Jonathan Sweeney, dec'd, will present them for settlement, and those indebted will make payment without delay.

ap 20—3t* T W TALLY, Adm'r.

FOR SALE.—
One set tinners' tools
One lot gas pipe and fixtures
One lot iron hames.
For sale by SLAUGHTER & CO,
ap 20—6t 159 Main st.

FOR Sale.—A splendid mirror, 7 feet by 5, will be sold privately on Saturday next at 12 o'clock. It can be seen by calling at M E corner 7th and Marshall sts. ap 20—6t*

LOCAL MATTERS.

Charged with Perjury.—It was stated yesterday that R. H. Horne, one of the guards at the penitentiary, had been arrested by officer Moore on a charge of perjury. He was brought before the Mayor yesterday, when it appeared that on the 12th instant, Joseph H. Colquitt, Jr., had applied to the Clerk of Henrico County Court for a license to marry Anne Elizabeth Hopkins, daughter of William Hopkins, of this city. The license was issued by the Clerk by the consent of William Hopkins and on the certificate of Horne that Colquitt was over twenty-one. Colquitt, who has been in the army three years, and will not be twenty till next May, looks much older, and the Clerk had no doubt of his being of age, but required the certificate of a third party, in accordance with a time honored practice of the Court.

Witnesses were introduced who proved that Colquitt had, during the last year, represented himself to Horne and others as of age; and others who testified to Horne's excellent moral character.

The worst things against Horne came out in the testimony of officer Moore and Jos. H. Colquitt, Sr. Mr. Moore said he arrested Horne while the latter was attempting to escape from Mr. Hopkins's house by crawling out of a back window. Mr. Colquitt stated that after Horne was arrested he at first denied that he was the man who had certified to the age of Colquitt, junior, but afterwards admitted it.

The Mayor reserved his decision till Saturday, and admitted Horne to bail in $500 for his appearance.

Pickpockets.—On Wednesday a week ago Mr. D. T. Williams, a broker of this city, bought a 4 per cent. Confederate certificate for $1,200 from a woman named Elizabeth White, paying her $840 for it, she at the time swearing before a notary that she was the owner of the certificate, and that her name was L. B. Leath, the name mentioned in the certificate. The next day Mr. Williams learned that the certificate had been stolen from Lewis B. Leath, of Petersburg. Mrs. White was arrested, and said she got the certificate from Thomas Collier, who told the police he had received it from one Lee Whitehurst. Collier, Mrs. White, and Whitehurst, were brought before the Mayor yesterday, when the above facts were proved, and Whitehurst said he had found the certificate in the street.

Mr. Leath said the certificate had been stolen from his pocket while he was in the act of getting into the cars at the Petersburg depot last Wednesday morning a week ago. At that time he noticed a young man very much like Whitehurst pushing against him, but he could not swear it was Whitehurst.

The Mayor sent the parties on to the Hustings Court.

Garroting.—On the night of the 5th of this month, as Mr. John H. Gentry was going up 18th street, about ten o'clock at night, he was attacked by two or three ruffians, who knocked him down and robbed him of a valuable gold watch and chain.—Next morning a man named Michael Handly went into Beckman's saloon and offered to sell Beckman a fine gold watch for $2,000. Mr. Beckman took the watch into Mr. Pearce's jewelry store to ask his opinion of it. Mr. Pearce told him of the robbery of Mr. Gentry, and advised him against buying the watch. At the same time Mr. Pearce made a memorandum of the number of the watch, which he subsequently heard was the number of the watch stolen from Mr. Gentry. On Wednesday night officer Granger arrested Handly, and brought him before the Mayor yesterday morning. The Mayor having heard the facts, sent Handly on to the Hustings Court. Handly is one of the three men recently acquitted by the Hustings Court of the charge of robbing one Mary Broderick.

Daring and Successful Leap.—Some days ago J. C. Ryan, of company C, 3d Virginia cavalry, was arrested for desertion and committed to the Soldiers' Home, corner of Cary and 7th streets, to be sent back to the army. On Tuesday, being, it seems, desperately determined not to go back to his company, he hoisted a third story window of the home and leaped out. He came down feet foremost, and alighted on a small shed in the back yard, receiving, wonderful to say, no sort of injury. Before the alarm could be given he clambered over the back wall of the yard and escaped. Yesterday detectives Mitchell and Sledd succeeded in tracking him up and arresting him, when they found upon him a number of forged papers purporting to have been given him by his superior officers. He was committed to Castle Thunder, where, if he attempts jumping out of a window, he will get a bullet through him.

This Ryan is the same individual who was recently discharged by the Hustings Court, before which tribunal he was tried for garroting Bryant Bass and robbing him of $300 in silver.

Hard to Settle.—Georgeanna, slave of Mrs. John B. Stanard, was yesterday brought before the Mayor, on the charge of stealing a silk dress from Mrs. Mary McGee. Mrs. Elam, dress maker, swore positively that the dress was the property of Mrs. Stanard, and not Mrs. McGee. Mrs. Ormsby testified that the dress looked very much like one she had sold to Mrs. McGree, and which had been subsequently stolen. The Mayor discharged Georgeanna, and returned the dress to Mrs Stanard. It will be recollected that some days ago Mrs. McGee was in this Court charged with stealing this same dress, she having taken it from Mrs. Stanard's girl, Georgeanna, in the street, declaring it was hers.

Female Yankee Surgeon.—Dr Mary E Walker, Assistant Surgeon in the Yankee army of Tennessee, captured a few days ago near Tunnel Hill, was received in this city last evening, and was committed to the female department of Castle Thunder. She was dressed in male attire, except a Gipsey hat, and wore a handsome black Talma. As she passed down the streets to the Castle in charge of a detective the odd figure she cut attracted a great crowd of negroes and boys, who beset her path to such a degree as much to obstruct her progress. She was very indignant at having been taken prisoner, protesting that at the time of her capture she was on neutral ground.

Horse Thieves.—The case of Wm. Leber and Charles Riddle charged with stealing two horses from Wm. S. Munson and J. E. Pitts, was examined before the Mayor yesterday, and the accused were discharged and sent to the Enrolling officer. The witnesses who had been relied upon to convict them were women of ill-fame, who pretended to know nothing about the matter. It is believed that they refused to testify through fear of personal violence from some of the horse stealing gang who are still at large.

Rough Business.—A poor fellow named Wm. Lyon, with one leg, was before the Mayor yesterday, on the charge of stealing six dozen horse-shoe rasps from Geo. Gernsbery. It was proved that the rasps were stolen out of Mr. Gernsbery's about four weeks ago, and that on Wednesday Lyon attempted to sell them to Wm. S. Hunt, telling the latter that they had been imported from Norfolk. Lyon was sent on to the Hustings Court.

Police Arrests.—Augustus Jackson, a free negro, was arrested yesterday for carrying concealed deadly weapons.

Officer Bibb yesterday arrested George H. Turner for stealing a box of tobacco from Wm. B. Jones & Co. Turner has just been liberated from the penitentiary, whither he was sent some time last year for stealing a box of tobacco from this same firm. He must have been under the delusion that they owed him a box of tobacco, and was determined to get even.

Spring Fishing.—The banks of the river in this vicinity are every evening lined with men and boys angling for a bite, but so far with little success. Owing to the cold weather the perch are very late this year in coming up.

The Forde Case.—The Supreme Court of Appeals will, on Tuesday next, render their decision in the case of the application of Robert S. Forde for a new trial.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH.

GOLDSBORO', April 21.—The train is just in from Tarboro', and passengers report that Plymouth was captured by Gen. Hoke, with twenty-five hundred prisoners—half of whom are negroes. The sinking of two gunboats during the attack is also reported.—Our loss is stated to be two hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

SUNDRIES.—
10 bbls choice sugar
10 boxes do do
10 boxes wax candles
10 boxes soap.
For sale