Richmond Dispatch.

BY J. A. COWARDIN & CO.

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MONDAY MORNING.....APRIL 25, 1864

DAILY DISPATCH.

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ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS FROM THE PLYMOUTH FIGHT.

We gave on Saturday morning some of the particulars of the fighting which resulted in the capture of Plymouth. Our forces arrived in front of Plymouth on Sunday afternoon about 4 o'clock, and succeeded in capturing most of the enemy's pickets, which were stationed a few miles from town, and felt their works, and finding them much stronger than was anticipated, the men being exhausted by a long day's march, the attack was postponed until next day. During the whole day Monday the artillery and sharpshooters were engaged with their gunboats and forts, which resulted in one of the former being sunk.—At about dusk on the same evening Fort Sanderson, a very strong earthwork, was assaulted and carried by storm, after a spirited resistance. During this assault a number of our men were killed by hand grenades in the ditch. After carrying the above-named fort our forces advanced close up to the main works of the enemy, on the west side of the town. On Tuesday morning at two o'clock the Albemarle, one of our iron-clad gunboats, commanded by Capt. Cook, came down the river and engaged the enemy's batteries and gunboats which were lying in front of the town. The enemy's boats attempted to board her, which attack was handsomely repulsed. They also attempted to trap her, having stretched a chain under water across the space that intervened between their boats; but instead of running between them Capt. Cook made direct for the largest, striking her amidship, and sunk her in a few minutes, together with most of the officers and crew, only a few of whom were picked up. He immediately engaged the other, and pursued her some distance down the river, but not deeming it prudent to venture too far down the river, he returned to his former position in front of Plymouth.

After daylight on the same morning Gen. Hoke demanded a surrender of the place and its defences, which demand the enemy declined to accede to. During the day their works were reconnoitered and felt at different points. Tuesday night the position of our troops was moved around through a very difficult route to the east or opposite side of the town. At daylight Wednesday morning they charged and carried the entire line of fortifications on the east side, driving the enemy at the point of the bayonet completely through the town to the opposite side, where some of our troops were left, who succeeded in capturing a large number of prisoners.

During all day Tuesday and Wednesday morning the Albemarle, with the gallant Cook in command, engaged the enemy's batteries, taking them in reverse. The town now being entirely in our possession, together with all the enemy's works, with the exception of the main fort, a demand was made for its surrender, which was refused, but as soon as our sharpshooters commenced to advance, the enemy began to desert by twos, threes and twenties, coming into our lines and throwing down their arms. The flag of the fort was then soon hauled down, which resulted in the surrender by Brig. Gen. Wessels of four regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, a battalion of artillery, and two or three companies of N. C. "Buffaloes," together with the large amount of stores, provisions, siege guns, etc., previously reported in this paper.

Our loss in killed and wounded in the land fight was much larger than that of the enemy, owing to the fact that our troops were exposed to a raking fire, without protection of any kind, while the enemy were covered by their works. Our total loss was three hundred killed and wounded, while the loss of the enemy in this respect only amounted to one hundred. The number of prisoners captured was as follows: 2,500 whites and 300 negroes, a portion of the latter being women and children. A large number of negroes and "buffaloes" (fit associates) escaped by means of boats and canoes, while quite a number plunged into the river, a portion of whom never reached the opposite shore. The behavior of our troops throughout the whole affair was everything that could be desired, and where all did so well it would be next to injustice to discriminate. The gallant Col. Mercer was killed while leading a charge, and thus sealed with his life-blood his devotion to his country. He was a native of Georgia, and the only field officer lost by us during the siege of Plymouth.

The following-named officers and privates wounded in the recent engagement before Plymouth, N. C., have arrived in Petersburg, and were assigned to the S. C. Hospital, Washington street. They were wounded on Monday, while storming the outer line of entrenchments. Some few of the wounds were severe, but most of them slight:

Pegram's Battery—Sergt George Trent wounded through the arm; private Archibald Carmichael burned by the explosion of a shell; B L Wiltsie severely in both legs; Barney Winfree, in shoulder; and John C Eckles, contusion from caisson.

Blunt's Battery—Sergt Thos M Ross and private Wm Noell.

Fayette Artillery—Privates Wm Allen and Jas G Barnes.

First Virginia Regiment—Privates John Belcher company H; Henry Toler, company H; Washington H Wood, company G, and E W Callahan, company B.

Eleventh Virginia Regiment—Privates Abner P Bateman, company C, and William Gregory, company G, through the thigh. The latter is from Lynchburg.

Twenty Fourth Virginia Regiment—Private Josiah Dunn, company B.

A Yankee who was wounded and captured in the storming of the first fort was also brought on and placed in the hospital. He suffered amputation of the right arm at Weldon. His name is Dexter D. Keath, corporal company H, 2d Massachusetts heavy artillery.

The following also arrived by the same train:

Lieut Chas McCann, ordnance officer, severely wounded in arm and back; Sergt Booker, of Pegram's battery, in the hand; and privates slaughter and Wm C Wells, of the same company, slightly.

Sergt Booker is from Amelia county, and Wells from Dinwiddie.

The larger proportion of the wounded were left in Weldon.

Delaware McMinn, of the 1st Virginia regiment, reported mortally wounded, has since died.

RUMORED EVACUATION OF NEWBERN, N. C.

A flying report was in circulation yesterday to the effect that the Yankee forces had evacuated Newbern. After diligent inquiry we could trace the rumor to no authentic source. No such information had been received at the War Department up to a late hour last night. We can only express the hope that the report may turn out to be true.

PROMOTION OF BRIG. GEN. HOKE.

Brig. Gen. Hoke, who was in command of the forces that captured Plymouth, has been made a Major General by President Davis. He is a native of North Carolina.

CAPTURE OF A GUNBOAT—OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

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

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., April 23d.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

Brig.-Gen. Wirt Adams, Commanding Cavalry on the Yazoo River, telegraphs me from Yazoo City, on the 22d inst, to this effect: I have the honor to report the capture of a gunboat to day, near the city, while lying near the shore. She was attacked by a section of artillery and a detachment of sharpshooters under Col. Griffith, who drove the men from the guns and finally the crew from the boat. I removed her fine armament of eight twenty-four pounder guns and the most valuable stores, and had her burned to the water's edge. The captain and pilot are prisoners in my hands, and a number of the crew. My casualties are small.

L. POLK, Lieut. General.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

Baltimore papers of the 20th inst. furnish the annexed items of news:

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* publishes letters from the Red river expedition giving the details of a severe Federal reverse at Pleasant Hill, De Soto Parish, La. The Federal cavalry of the third and fourth divisions of the 13th army corps, after a hard fought battle, were put to rout by the Confederates, with a loss of over two thousand men in killed, wounded and missing. Gen. Ransom, commanding the cavalry, was wounded. The enemy lost heavily. The letters of the *Journal* are dated Ecore, April 10th and 11th.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The peers in the British House of Lords have delivered judgment in the Alexandra case adverse to the Crown, and dismissed the appeal from the judgments of the Courts.

Mr. Stansfield, who was implicated in the Mazzini conspiracy against the Emperor Napoleon, has resigned his position in the Government.

Garibaldi was enthusiastically welcomed by the civil authorities and citizens on his arrival at Southampton, England, on the 4th inst.

The Courts of London, Rome, Vienna, Berlin, St Petersburg, Spain and France have agreed to recognize the Emperor of Mexico on his accession. He would shortly take his departure for Vera Cruz.

In the House of Lords, Earl Russell incidentally referred to the spurious report of Mr. Mallory, the Secretary of the Confederate States Navy, and intimated that he was originally led by Mr. Seward to accept the report as genuine. But, said the Earl, Mr. Seward states that, having made further inquiry, he finds it to have been altogether a forgery.

STILL LATER.

DARTON, April 23.—Northern dates to the 21st are received here. New Orleans papers of the 16th were received in New York on the 20th. Banks's headquarters was at Natchitoches. Rebels are burning all the cotton on Red river and Ouachita. In a skirmish with the rebel cavalry near Shreveport we had some wounded. Another slight skirmish occurred near Natchitoches on Wednesday without results.

CHICAGO, April 20.—The *Journal* says that the day after the disaster to the 13th army corps Gen Corse engaged and defeated the enemy, capturing two thousand prisoners and twenty cannon.

CAIRO, April 20.—Guerillas along the river declare that they will not allow Northern men to work on abandoned plantations. They recently made a raid on Tensas, La., capturing a large number of negroes and mules, killing Mr Rollison and Mr Matternalleth, after making them dig their own graves.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—A Cattleburg, Ky, despatch of the 19th, says, Capt Patrick has arrived with one hundred prisoners, captured at Paintsville. Hodges's rebel brigade attacked our forces at Paintsville, Tuesday, but were repulsed. Col Gillespie pursued and surprised them at Half Mountain, capturing 70 prisoners and property, together with a wagon train. The rebels were commanded by Cols Clay, Prentice and Maj Johnson. Col Clay was among the prisoners. Brig Gen Prince has been ordered to the command of the district of Cairo, Paducah and Columbus.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Cotton firmer and higher. Gold, 1.67¾.

THE CONFEDERATE DEPREDATIONS ON YANKEE COMMERCE.—A document of unusual interest was lately published in the Congressional proceedings, which gives an alphabetical list of vessels captured by Confederate privateers, reported up to January 30, 1864, with the port of clearance, destination, place of capture, and tonnage, prepared by Capt. J. H. Upton, Secretary American Shipmasters' Association. This list, far from being complete, gives as the total number of vessels captured 193; total tonnage 89,764; value of vessels at fifty dollars per ton $4,485,200; value of cargo at one hundred dollars per ton $8,970,400; total value $13,455,600. Of the vessels thus captured thirty-five were from New York, and their tonnage was 19,361, which, at the estimated value in the table, amounted to $968,050; the cargo to $1,936,100. Twenty three of the captured vessels cleared for New York, the tonnage of which amounted to 12,312, worth $615,600, the cargo $1,231,200. The N. Y. *News* says:

Thus in tonnage to and from New York there has been a loss of $1,583,650; in cargo, of $3,167,300, showing a total loss of $3,755,950 caused by the few vessels of the Confederate navy, so often sneered at by those whose voice is still for war, as long as a shoddy contract is to be given, or shoulder straps bestowed as a reward for supporting the Administration. With but a limited commerce, the Confederates have suffered comparatively little in comparison with our own shipping interest. Of the one hundred and ninety-three vessels thus captured, all save seventy four fell a prey to the three famed Confederate steamers—Alabama, Sumter, and Florida—the Alabama capturing sixty two, the Sumter twenty six, and the Florida twenty two—in all, one hundred and nineteen vessels, by three Confederate cruisers.

With but a limited commerce, the South, in the loss of vessels, has suffered comparatively nothing. Most of the blockade-runners captured by the Federal fleet were owned in England. Two successful trips, at the high prices the South pays for English goods, will pay for loss of vessel and cargo in a third unsuccessful voyage, and still leave a large margin of profit. While the people of the United States are taxed, and the Treasury bled to the amount of more millions to build and buy ships and support the navy than it would cost to pay the whole expenses of the Government in time of peace, still we have the record of Capt. Upton to show a loss of one hundred and ninety three vessels, worth in vessel and cargo over thirteen and a half million dollars. The Confederate Government scarce pretend to have a navy, and all they have has been improvised since the war commenced. Over one half of the vessels captured were prizes to a single vessel—the Alabama—which the Federal navy has been in pursuit of since first she was launched, but managed never to catch.—The loss is startling; yet great as it is, we doubt not if the whole truth were told it would be much greater.

AFFAIRS IN FLORIDA.—The Savannah *News* contains several letters from Florida, dated Camp Finnegan, April 10th, from which we make the following extracts:

I have no particular news to communicate to you in the present letter. Since the late advance and repulse of the enemy everything has been quiet in this vicinity. Deserters from the enemy are constantly coming into our lines, and tell the old tale of hard treatment and a desire on the part of the Yankees for a termination of the war and a wish to go home. We wish they would all go home and remain there until invited to return by our own people, which I have no doubt would be some length of time. One of the deserters who came in this morning reports that the Yankees lost in the late skirmish seven men killed and fifty wounded. This skirmish occurred last Saturday a week ago. He says that the Yankees have twelve thousand troops in Jacksonville; but that most of the white troops are leaving. There are now no indications of a battle in this vicinity at present. One of our scouts has just come in and reports that the enemy are reinforcing their troops at Jacksonville. This, however, is believed to be but a report. The weather is getting quite warm, and the nights pleasant and cool. The command is in good health and bouyant in spirits.

Another letter from the same camp says:

Nothing has lately occurred to camp to make a letter from this quarter interesting, and, with one exception, it has been perfectly quiet in front.—You have already heard of the skirmish with the enemy a week or ten days ago, but in which our squadron (the 5th Georgia cavalry) did not participate, having been kept as a reserve. There was a swamp between us and the skirmishers, but we were within reach of some of their shells, which fell harmlessly at our feet. It still continues quiet in front, except a few occasional shots exchanged between the pickets. Every night or two a Union man or a Florida deserter fires upon our videttes, wounding one occasionally. In the late skirmish there were about five hundred men engaged on either side. The enemy acknowledge a loss of seven killed and fifty wounded. On our side I could hear of but two wounded, and they are now doing well. The second squadron was sent to the mouth of Black Creek, Doctor's Lake, to drive in some Yankee Pickets, who were occupying one of our posts. They have returned, having accomplished their purpose.

We have various reports from the enemy's deserters, who are coming in every day or two, as to the strength of the Yankee army at Jacksonville. A deserter who came in the other day reports that all of their troops will leave Jacksonville for Virginia, and that negro troops will garrison that place. From other sources this report is believed to have some foundation in fact.

European View of the Presidential Field in Yankeedom.

The New York correspondent of a London paper gives a view of the field over which the Yankees are having their Presidential scramble just now. The letter is of sufficient interest to be read, and we give a portion of it:

The regular National Committee of the Republican party, appointed at Chicago in 1860, to call future Conventions and fix the place of meeting, have named the 7th of June, and selected Baltimore. It is proclaimed as a move necessary to check the schemes of the President's personal followers to frustrate the action of the Convention, by getting up nominations for him by popular meetings and State Legislatures, so as to furnish a plea that a Convention nomination is superfluous, or to exert an outside pressure to compel it to take him up, as already designated by the voice of the people. They adopted another measure, which is held to be a rebuke of the President, and a sign of opposition to his renomination. They made a rule that no delegates shall be received at the Convention from States not represented in Congress.—This shuts out the expected Lincoln delegates from Arkansas, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Tennessee, in all which States the Lincoln process of "reconstruction" is in various stages of advance. It stigmatises, too, the costly and bloody experiment upon Florida, as a great political blunder, no less than a military failure and an official crime.

Simultaneously with the outbreak of these signs of discontent with Mr Lincoln is the sudden development of a wide-spread concert of effort among the friends of the Secretary of the Treasury to have him nominated by the National Convention over Mr. Lincoln, on grounds boldly stated, which read very much like charges against Mr Lincoln's Administration, and which, if uttered two years ago, would have subjected a Democrat to the perils of a midnight arrest by a file of soldiers, and confinement during the will of the President in some military dungeon. I mentioned in my last the circular issued by a committee at Washington of the friends of Mr Chase, of which U S Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, was Chairman, which was the first public breaking of ground in favor of Mr Chase for the succession. It contained some severe reflections on Mr Lincoln's capacity, and some offensive imputations against his administration as corrupt and feeble. It was met—not exactly answered—in the House of Representatives last Friday by a speech of Gen Frank Blair, representative from the St Louis city district, in Missouri, brother of Montgomery Blair, who is the Postmaster-General in Mr Lincoln's Cabinet. It was a tremendous philippic against Secretary Chase, whom he denounced as a dangerous and ambitious intriguer, and boldly charged with corruption in office, saying that for the truth of the charge he held himself responsible as "a soldier, a gentleman, and a representative." Such language reminds one of the furious debates of the Mountain, during the stormy days of French Jacobinism.

In aid of Mr Chase, a pamphlet has been issued by his friends, and circulated among the members of the Legislature of Ohio—Mr Chase's State—to influence them against the nomination of Mr Lincoln for re election. It is said to be an emanation from the Central Committee of the supporters of Mr Chase near the Department in Washington city. It contains a formidable recapitulation of the many reasons for the opinion that Mr Lincoln ought not to be nominated, and if nominated cannot be elected without the use of unlawful and unconstitutional means, which it insinuates that he is apparently ready to use; and that his re election, with or without such appliances, would be a public calamity. It asserts that the nation is weary of his feebleness and incapacity; charges that he has had no policy, but has been swayed to and fro by interested persons, or by considerations of personal interest in retaining office; draws an unfavorable comparison between him and President Davis; ridicules him as a "jocular President;" pronounces the epithet of "honest old Abe" as a cant, which was "at first amusing," then became ridiculous, and is now absolutely criminal; and calls for the nomination for President, in place of Mr Lincoln, of "an advanced thinker, a statesman profoundly versed in political and economical science, one who fully comprehends the spirit of the age in which we live."

The name of this august coming man is not given, but the fingers which traced these lines were mentally describing the name of Salmon P Chase.

The war grows thus in bitterness every day, and will continue until the nominations are made in June, if some convenient arrangement between the chief belligerents does not in the meantime furnish a plea for the reunion of the factions on one or the other of them, or on some third man who will engage to restore harmony by a reasonable provision out of the abundance of the spoils of success for the chiefs of both sides; of course, purely for the patriotic purpose of the better enabling them to save the nation.

You will observe that, in all this revolt against the Administration, there is not the slightest trace of reaction against the war, or against the wicked and cruel passions of which it is made the instrument, or the horrible purposes for which it has come to be waged, as a war of spoliation and extermination against a gallant people struggling heroically for independence. The stimulus to revolt is, on the contrary, simply another form of that frightful passion for power and plunder, and that shocking indifference to crime and carnage, which the war has developed as a national trait. The chiefs of the movement rather assail Mr Lincoln, because they believe he sometimes hesitated before going forward in the career of violence, bloodshed, and spoliation—because he is suspected of having had a lurking willingness to close the rebellion, if possible, by restoring the States as they were with their original rights, if they could be induced or compelled to submit; and that it is not with his whole heart, and only for the chances of renewed power, that he has become the Radical which his recent measures would show him to be. They denounce a portion of his policy, not because it is unjust, inhuman, lawless, and tyrannical, but because it is selfishly devised for his own profit, and is employed to retain in his own hands the tremendous powers which they are eager to seize and clamorously pledged to employ, if they can attain them, with a fiercer and more unrelenting energy of destructiveness against the Southern people than Mr. Lincoln is capable of exerting.

It is history repeating itself. In all popular frenzies, when a nation goes mad, the demagogues who first excite them are speedily outstripped in zealotry by the disciples they made. Unless they march onward with the accelerated pace of the multitude, they are pushed out of their places and left by the wayside. When this conflict first commenced as a war of opinions, Mr. Seward was the radical whom constitutional and moderate men shunned as the most dangerous fanatic of the day, although his fanaticism was only a cold blooded calculation of political profit. The popular passions which he kindled got beyond his control, and undoubtedly went far beyond his original wishes, and he was left behind when the man of action was wanted. Mr. Lincoln was taken up in preference as the representative man of Northern designs against the South, and Mr. Seward, taunted and suspected, was dragged after Mr. Lincoln into excesses such as he had pronounced to be calumnies when imputed by his adversaries to be the inevitable consequences of his art or appeals to the frenzy of the fanatic and to the sordid appetites of the greedy. Now comes another brood of fiercer and greedier chiefs of furious factions, who are clamoring to set aside Mr. Lincoln, as Mr. Seward was set aside for Mr. Lincoln, for some more "advanced" prophet and statesman—the more violent faction always coming in to displace and absorb their rivals who may not, in the language of the Chase pamphlet, sufficiently "comprehend the spirit of the age."

There might be the hope of some possible good to come out of these quarrels among the wrangling factions of the dominant party if there were virtue enough among those who affect to oppose them on principle to seize the opportunity and use it courageously in an effort to restore the national sanity—in discouraging by every possible means the evil passions which made and which support this war, and invoking peace, even at the cost of giving up the struggle for territorial dominion over an unwilling people, and taking the broad ground that the first duty of the people is to stop this horrible bloodshed, and turn their sobered thoughts to repairing their own shattered institutions, repairing and consolidating anew their own lost liberties, and laboring in patience to recover some portion of that social and material prosperity which they have recklessly cast away in the obstinate perpetration of a self-avenging wrong.

But there is no such courage or virtue in the Democratic party. There are a few men of rare qualities within it who give sane counsels, but they are overpowered and outvoted in the organizations which direct the combined action of the party, and which are under the sway of leaders who have not convictions strong enough to enable them to face a popular clamor, and are mostly mere traders in obsolete maxims and traditions for the sake of gaining power. These men are making haste, and taking the party along with them, to get rid, for the purposes of the coming Presidential election, of the apprehended odium that they, too, are not zealous for the unconditional prosecution of the war upon the Southern people. Ex-President Fillmore, the very type of conservatism, who has recently acted with the Democrats on general questions, expressed the whole idea in a brief passage of a speech recently made at a meeting at Buffalo for the sanitary relief to the soldiers. He declared for unrelenting war to the attainment of utter subjugation, leaving all questions of loyalty and justice to be settled afterwards, and, in the meantime, an unreserved grant of all the men and money the Administration needs, "even though we may not always approve of the use that is to be made of either."

This is the political position of the Democratic party, and it is powerless for any possible good.

A SURPRISE.—The Abingdon *Virginian* hears a discouraging rumor from Gen. Hodgen's command, on its late expedition into Kentucky. It appears that, after skirmishing with a superior force of the enemy at Paintville, they fell back a few miles, turned their horses out to graze, and lay down to rest. In this condition they were surprised by the enemy, who approached them from an unexpected and unguarded direction. The consequence was that were scattered and stampeded, several killed, wounded, and captured. Among the wounded was Lieut. Col. Clay, who was also captured.—About 100 are reported as missing.

Federal Enlistment in Ireland.

[From the Irish Times, March 1.]

On Saturday last 600 able bodied young men left the North Wall for New York. They had been collected from this city and the suburban districts, and were brought to the quays in groups of four, ten, fifteen, or twenty. Wherever in the neighborhood of Dublin laborers' work was proceeding there the Federal agent appeared, picked out the strongest men, talked them over, and generally succeeded in buying their lives. The men are not told in express words that they must enlist in the Federal armies, but they know very well what they are required to do, and what they must do. They are ostensibly engaged to work the construction of a railway for three months. The whereabouts of the railway we have been unable to discover.—Their passage, clothes, and food are paid for, and they are nominally allowed a dollar a day until the expiration of three months. Their accounts will be settled, and the cost of their passage, clothes, and keep, is to be deducted from the money due from the quarter's service. When that settlement is made the men "may enlist in the Federal armies if they please," or, if they prefer it, they may seek work. The Northerners are a sharp people, and they take good care that the "three months men" must enlist in the Federal army to keep themselves from prison.

For on arriving at New York the "emigrants" are placed by themselves either on some island or in an isolated depot. While there they must buy food, water, boots, and clothing. They are charged ten dollars for what is worth two. Temptations are offered to them of every kind. If they have no money, so much the better. An accommodating dealer in greenbacks attends every company, and cashes their notes in advance at an enormous per centage. On the expiration of the three months the emigrant has had some experience in digging trenches, more in drill, but he is overwhelmed with debt. He has been exposed to the rapacity of a swarm of harpies and to a legion of seducers. He is told he may find employment where he pleases, when has paid his debts. In his difficulty he is offered £165 in greenbacks, a sum which will clear off his liabilities, and give him some capital to commence a new score, until that too is wasted, and then he "is sent to the front."

There never was devised a more iniquitous scheme of deception, and, unhappily, never was a wicked device so successful. Misguided young men are hired and then plundered, and they are plundered to compel them to enlist. When they are once regularly enlisted they have nothing before them but death—death either in the sudden shock of battle, for they will be placed, as usual, in the van or on the forlorn hope; or death after lingering suffering when they have been abandoned wounded on the field; or death by fever, which kills them off like flies in pestilential hospitals, whose very walls are impregnated with disease.

Out of every hundred men who leave their sweethearts, their families, and their work behind them, not ten will be alive at this time next year, and of those more than half will be maimed and crippled for the brief term of their days. A more deadly war was never waged than that between the North and the South—deadly by wounds, deadly by hardships; deadly by disease; and in this war five Irishmen have been slain for one native American.

It is such an emigration as this that *dilettanti* professors pronounce to be the hope of Ireland and the blessing of the people. The opinions of these theorists might be laughed at were they not indicative of something which is very sad. All those who pronounce this emigration to be good are persons well known for their connection with Government. It follows, then, that the Government will never interfere to prevent that which their scribes are required to represent as a blessing. A ship is seized because there is a suspicion that it is intended for the use of the Confederates. Her owner is called upon to produce proof that she is designed for some non belligerent state. Yet a ship is useless without men and stores and arms; but within bowshot of the Castle of Dublin, under the very eyes of Her Majesty's Government, bodies of 600 men, whose walk and movement betray that they have undergone some preliminary drilling in this country, are marched to the transport ship, bound for the great seaport of the Northern belligerent.—If the destination of a ship must be known, why not the destination of regiments of 600 men? Why are not the captains of emigrant ships compelled to give bonds to guarantee the peaceable character of the employment for which these emigrants are designed? Our Consuls in the American cities could readily ascertain how these emigrants were distributed, and the Federal Government, grateful as they should be for many favors, ought to engage to enlist in their armies no emigrant from these countries until a year after his arrival. There is employment now for every able bodied man in Ireland. Many of these men who departed on Saturday held situations, some of them to our knowledge, under public bodies, at salaries of from 15s. to 18s. a week. There is a good prospect of still better remuneration now that so many sources of employment are being gradually opened. But where will laborers be found? Where peasants to till the soil? Where soldiers whom we may soon need? The blind apathy of Government sees not the cruel deportation of the strength of the land, or, perceiving that the flight of "emigrants" occurs when they are at the helm, proclaim loudly that the depopulation of a country is the greatest of blessings.

FATAL FOOL HARDY FEAT.—A Chattanooga (Tenn.) correspondent of the Detroit *Tribune* gives the following:

Three days ago a young man, whose name I did not learn, a private in the 78th Pennsylvania infantry, fell from that point of Lookout Mountain known as Point Lookout, a distance of some eighty feet, upon a kind of table that is formed in the mountain, about that distance from the top. Of course he was killed. The victim being a photographer, had been allowed to erect a tent, while his regiment was stationed on the mountain, and practice his profession. When his regiment was ordered from the mountain he was allowed permission to remain, as he had been to some expense in getting up stock and apparatus. Sad to relate, he was given to the intoxicating cup, and was often in a state of drunkenness.

While in such a state he was foolish enough to run around the extreme edge of the rock for the amusement of visitors to the mountains. He had done this so often while drunk that he got so careless as to do it while sober, and on the fatal day I am told he was perfectly sober. In the presence of a lady and her husband he stepped to the extreme edge, and placed the palm of one of his feet on the edge and attempted to bring the other with it when a small piece of the rock broke off. It was enough to throw him off his balance, and sway him backwards, and precipitate him to the dizzy height. In falling he attempted to catch the skirt of the lady's dress, but with great presence of mind she drew back and saved herself the same fate. When the unfortunate man was found he was quite dead. His neck and back were broken, literally snapped in two.

GEN W F SMITH ALIAS OLD BALDY.—We find the following in the Rochester (N Y) *Democrat*:

The reference in the telegraphic column to Gen W F Smith as "Old Baldy," may not be generally understood. Being in his division, in Franklin's corps, nearly a year, we always noticed his designation as "Old Baldy" by the West Pointers, the General being bald headed. In the "History of the 33d New York Volunteers" is an account of Gen McClellan's visit to the picket reserve, in a ravine near the Chickahominy, with Gens Porter, Gorman, Smith and others. While there, McClellan having divested himself of his coat climbed a tall tree overlooking the plateau toward Richmond, only five miles distant. On coming down he approached Gen Smith and remarked, "Old Baldy, we've got them!" How well we had "got them" the sequel showed. In less than 48 hours Jackson and his cohorts pounced with resistless fury upon the right of our army, and shortly after we commenced the disastrous retreat to Harrison's Landing.

THE SPY, KING.—The man, calling himself Sterling King, who was arrested in Abingdon, Va, run-day week, and sent to Gen Longstreet's headquarters for trial, where he was tried but not convicted for want of evidence, turns out, it seems, to be a spy of the most dangerous kind, after all. He had left his baggage in Smyth county, which, on examination, was found to contain ample evidences of his guilt, in shape of a commission to recruit in the Federal service, and authority as a wagon master to convoy Yankee teams to Cumberland Gap. He is still in custody, and will be likely to "go up."

QUEEN VICTORIA CRAZY.—A copy of the Liverpool *Mercury*, of March 14, contains the following:

That her Majesty is engaged upon a literary undertaking connected with the history of her reign has certainly been stated in various Continental journals, which, upon all matters connected with royalty in this country, appear to possess some secret sources of information not open to the home journals. This is credited to the London *Review*, and if correct, goes far to confirm the dark hints of Queen Victoria's partial mental aberration, which have occasionally found a place in the papers of late years.

SALT WORKS DESTROYED.—Friday night some Yankees, supposed one boat load, descended on Masonboro' sound, N. C., and burned the State Salt Works. It is believed they were piloted through the sound by one John Orrell, who made his escape to the enemy some months since.

SUICIDE.—The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says G. W. Summers, a wealthy citizen of Hines county, Miss., lost all his negroes during the late Yankee raid. He went to Vicksburg to regain them, took the oath of allegiance, could not get them, went home and cut his throat.

Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, says: "A question much agitated now is whether we shall allow the soldiers to vote. Hope the time may not come when the question will be whether the soldiers will allow us to vote!"

COD FISH.—Cod Fish.
70 more prime shore cod fish receiving and for sale, wholesale by
L TILLEY, 5 12th st.,
ap 21—3t South of Main.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Perjury Case.—It will be recollected that the case of R. H. Horne, charged with swearing before the Clerk of Henrico county that John H. Colquitt, Jr., a minor, was over twenty-one years of age, was fully examined on Thursday, and the Mayor took until Saturday to give his decision.

On Saturday morning, Horne and all the witnesses being in Court, the Mayor delivered an opinion, of which the following is a summary:

He would not take jurisdiction in this case, for, though he had jurisdiction, the county of Henrico also had jurisdiction, and he preferred in this instance, for sundry reasons, that the county should settle this matter. But, lest any one should think he was trying to shuffle off a difficulty, he was free to say he did not think there was any difficulty. If he took jurisdiction he should not remand the prisoner, because of the loose manner in which the affair of issuing the marriage license had been conducted.—The Clerk had no right to issue that license, the woman in the case being a resident of this city and not of the county, and the oath taken by the prisoner being to the "*best of his belief*"—an odd sort of an oath.—He would discharge the prisoner, and the county could hold him to account for the matter if it saw fit.

Fires.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock Friday night the frame stable and carriage-house of Mr. John Frayzer, on Council Chamber Hill, near Ross street, was destroyed by fire. The frame stable of Mr. John M. Daniel, adjoining the above, was also considerably injured, but was saved from destruction by the prompt exertions of the firemen. The fire was the work of an incendiary. About the same time as the above fire smoke was seen issuing from a stable in an alley near the Medical College, which was found to proceed from some straw in the stable loft, which had been fired either by an incendiary or by a spark from the first fire.

Between two and three o'clock Saturday evening the roof of the kitchen of Mr. Wm. Beers, corner of College and Broad streets, caught fire from a defective flue, but the fire was extinguished without the aid of the fire department.

Letter from Dr. Mary E. Walker.—We have received the following letter from Dr. Mary E. Walker, prisoner of war in Castle Thunder. The utter ignorance of our reporter with reference to the "physiological" adaptation of ladies' dresses must be urged as his excuse for the grave mistake complained of by the fair writer—the scientific and physiological bloomer who, like an unfortunate exotic, blooms solitary and out of place in our inhospitable latitude:

CASTLE THUNDER,
Richmond, April 21st, 1864.

Editor of Richmond Dispatch:

SIR—Will you please correct the statement you made in this morning's *Dispatch*, in regard to my being "dressed in *male* attire." As such is not the case simple *justice* demands a correction.

I am attired in what is usually called the "bloomer" or "reform dress," which is similar to other ladies', with the exception of its being shorter and more physological than long dresses.

Yours, etc.,
MARY E. WALKER, M. D.,
52d Ohio Vols, U S A.

Departure of the Note Signers.—We are requested to state, for the information of the ladies of the Treasury Note Bureau, that a special train will leave the Petersburg depot at 5 A. M. precisely on Tuesday morning.—The ladies must be prompt. Each lady can take one trunk by this train, but the remainder of the baggage and effects must be deposited at the office, on Grace street, today, to go by the freight train which will take the furniture of the Bureau.

Election of Directors.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Traders' Bank of the city of Richmond, held April 21st, John B. Davis was unanimously re elected President, and the following gentlemen as Directors, for the ensuing year: George W. Smith, W. B. Isaacs, N. M. Lee, John M. West, J. A. Belvin, Henry Stern, R. L. Dickinson, *R. O. Haskins.

*New Director.

Drowned.—Leroy Arnold fell into the Dock three weeks ago, and was drowned. He is supposed to have been intoxicated at the time of the accident. His body was found floating in the water yesterday morning at the foot of 18th street, and was fished out. Deceased was a machinist, and at the time of his death was employed in the Confederate States naval works. He was a refugee from Portsmouth, and leaves a wife and family, who are now residing in Petersburg.

Lost Baggage.—On Saturday a soldier arriving at the Petersburg depot in this city, from the South, gave his baggage to a negro to carry to a house on Grace street. The negro losing sight of the soldier, carried the baggage to the house previously indicated, but no one there knowing anything about it and not being able to find the soldier, he on yesterday brought it to the watch-house, where it can be recovered by the owner.

Run Away.—Mr. Fred. Hableston's horse ran off with his carriage about 6 o'clock Friday evening, breaking the carriage to pieces and running over and seriously injuring a small boy named Robt. Kennedy, who was playing in the street. The negro driver and a little boy, a son of Mr. Hableston, who were in the carriage, were slightly bruised by the vehicle's being dashed against a tree.

The Entire Swine.—On Saturday night some thieves entered the premises of Mr. John Clash, on Brook avenue, near Bacon Quarter Branch, and stole three very fine young hogs. The hogs were butchered in the yard, and yesterday morning there were traces of blood leading in the direction of Glenn & Davis's brickyard.

Sick Yankees.—It has already been stated that the Yankee prisoners at Danville, Va., were to be removed to Americus, Ga. Four hundred and twenty-nine of these prisoners, who were invalids, and whose condition would not admit of their making so tiresome a trip, have been sent to this city. They were received at the Libby on Saturday.

Robbery.—The residence of Col. John Rutherfoord, corner of 9th and Marshall sts, was broken into and robbed on Friday night of a large quantity of old and costly wines and other liquors, as well as of groceries and other family stores.

Arrested.—Officer Moore, on Saturday evening, arrested, in Screamersville, Henry Westford, for stealing a saddle, bridle, and pair of spurs from Martin Murphy. The officer recovered all of the stolen articles.

The Anniversary of the Male Orphan Association will be held this evening in the basement of the Second Baptist Church at 8 P. M.

Mayor's Court.—Except the case mentioned elsewhere, the Mayor's Court presented no case of interest on Saturday. We mention them, such as they were:

Steven Hawley, charged with stealing horses from Wm. S. Munson, was, after examination, remanded to the custody of the military authorities, by whom he is held as a deserter. There was no evidence against him. Some low characters were brought into Court, who it was believed would criminate him; but they knew nothing in the world against him, or, if they did, they managed with admirable skill to keep it to themselves.

Solomon, slave of John Sledd, and John Whitlock, a free negro, were charged with stealing a box of butter from Bartholemew Hill. It appeared that Mr. Hill was a market man, and on Saturday morning, while Whitlock engaged him in conversation, Solomon caught up a small box of butter and ran off. Officer Griffin, who witnessed the whole affair, ran after Solomon and arrested him. The negroes were ordered to be whipped.

William, slave of Wm. Barrett, war ordered to be whipped for stealing chickens.

Wm. H. Harvey and Wm. H. Reed were charged—the former with assaulting, the latter with threatening to assault, Joseph H. Moore. It appeared that Moore, who holds some position of authority in the Second Auditor's Office of the Confederate Treasury Department, indeed with the head of the department some information against Harvey and Reed, which they considered slanderous. On Friday morning Harvey walked into the Auditor's Office, where Moore was at work, and, charging him with slandering him, pulled his ears and slapped him. Just as this performance was concluded, Reed came in, and, exhibiting to Moore the letter that the latter had written about him, made some menace towards him. The Mayor discharged Reed, but required Harvey to give security to keep the peace.

OLD ISUE WANTED,
At Current Rates,
For the following Goods:
2000 yds English and American calicoes
1600 yds fancy mouslin delaines
3000 yds 36 inch English bleached shirting
150 yds super fancy flannels, for ladies' wrappings or gents' summer suits
600 yds fine check taped muslin
500 yds fine cambric muslin