DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XXVI. RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1864. NO. 115.

RUNAWAY.

75 DOLLARS Reward will be paid for the delivery to me of John, my mother's carriage driver, who left our farm on the Grove road on Wednesday. The said negro is of a copper complexion, quite fat, and appears bloated; is about 5 feet 9½ inches high, has a full suit of hair, and wears a moustache.

my 14—3t* CHANNING M ROBINSON.

100 DOLLARS Reward—Runaway from the Midlothian Coal Mines, a negro man named Joe, or Joe Hampton. He is about 26 years old, of dark brown color, score made, about 5 feet 10 inches high, with rather large eyes, and somewhat wild expression of countenance, though generally smiling when spoken to. He was bought in January last of Mr O C Burton, near Petersburg, where his friends and connexions are, and he is probably in the neighborhood of that place. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to any jail, or to the agent of the Company, at their mines, or in Richmond. my 12—6*

TWO Hundred Dollars Reward.—Runaway from me, at Richmond, last night, my slave Henry. He is about 19 years of age, remarkably well grown, being about 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighing probably 160 pounds; he is black, quite intelligent, and well behaved, often engages in conversation, and shows a very white set of teeth. He is doubtless making his way to the enemy. The above reward will be given for his restoration to me. [my 14—3t*] G W RICHARDSON.

ONE Hundred Dollars Reward.—Ran away from the subscriber, on the 9th inst, Daniel, about 18 years old; said negro is square built, dark but not black, slight squinting about the right eye, and is very muscular; had on when he left blue pants, tailed jeans, grey fleck vest, black merino vest, quilted cloth cap; has a sister at Mr Henry Dowell's, Chesterfield county, near Manchester. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, near Atlee's Station, Hanover county, Va, or lodged in some jail so that I get him, and all reasonable expenses paid. Said negro was bought of Messrs Davis & James, in this city, in the fall of 1862.

my 11—3t* J MONROE CARTER.

RUNAWAY—$100 Reward.—Ran away from my house, on Wednesday, May 4th, a negro boy, named Jim, about 18 years old, yellow complexion, 5 feet high, and has a down cast look when spoken to. He is well acquainted in Hanover and Louisa, and may be lurking about in some of the upper counties. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me. [my 11—2t] WM K SLEDD.

RAN AWAY—From the subscriber, on the 7th of May, my girl MILLY. She is about 14 years old, gingerbread color, and head of hair. She has not quite recovered from a severe spell of sickness, and had on one of her legs a chain and an S had fastened to it. Was barefooted and bareheaded. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to me.

E REYMOND,
my 11—3t* Butcher, in the New Market.

100 Dollars Reward.—Ran away from the subscriber, on the 27th of April, my negro boy Isaac, about 21 years old, dark complexion, high cheek bones, smooth face, and about 5 feet 6 inches high. He has a slight impediment in his speech. He is supposed to be in the city or in the neighborhood of Coalfield, Chesterfield county, or is endeavoring to get to the Yankee lines. The above reward will be paid to taken out of the city and lodged in jail, or $50 if taken in the city and delivered to me, corner of 11th and Cary sts

SAM'L B RAGLAND,
my 5—6t* For Mrs Margaret Crew.

500 DOLLARS Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber on the 10th of March inst, my negro man Peyton. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, 25 years of age, black, large feet and hands, with prominent lips and eyes. Has, I think, a mark on his left arm, above the elbow, from disease. I will give a reward of $200 if taken in the county of Albemarle, or the above amount if caught out of said county, and placed in some jail where I can secure him again. A F GILES,
ap 30—d2w* Scottsville, Albemarle co, Va

100 DOLLARS reward.—Ran away, on the 13th of this month, my man Gideon. He is an excellent carpenter and millwright, about 35 years old, and about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout and robust, and his color inclines between the negro and mulatto. He carried off with him a pair of boots. I will give the above reward if taken out of the county of Chesterfield, or $50 if taken in said county. R CARRINGTON, near
ap 29—d2w3t* Branch Bridge, Chesterfield co.

RUNAWAY—$100 Reward.—From the subscriber, on the night of the 16th inst, my man William, about 5 feet 9½ inches high, dark complexion, weight about 160 pounds, about 22 years old, well dressed. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or will be given for the apprehension and delivery of the fellow out of the state, and $50 if taken in and secured in Richmond. My address is Fork Union, Fluvanna co, Va.

ap 28—1w*d* SAM'L B PLEASANTS.

MILITARY NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS MARYLAND LINE, Richmond, Va., April 26, 1864.

Application for transfer to the Maryland Line, from Confederate officers, who have served one year in the Confederate service, will be promptly forwarded to the Department of Adjutant and Inspector General at Richmond, Va., for the signature of the Adjutant and Inspector General of the Army of Northern Virginia, and the endorsement of the Adjutant and Inspector General of the Army of Tennessee, when such officers belong to the Army of Tennessee, and the transfer will be made, if the officer be found qualified, and a vacancy exists in the rank he may be recommended to fill. Blank forms of application for transfer will be furnished by the undersigned, on application, in person or by letter.

Officers who have served more than one year in the Confederate service, and who are now on duty with the armies of the Confederate States, can be transferred to the Maryland Line. The following forms can be signed, sworn to, before a commissioned officer, directed to either of the above officers, and sent by mail, when the transfer will be immediately made. The applicant must state if he wishes to be transferred to Major General Elzey, Camp Maryland, Staunton, Virginia, or to Colonel Bradley T Johnson, Camp Howard, Hanover Junction, and in what company already organized or to form a new company. Applications for cavalry must be accompanied by affidavit that applicant can keep himself mounted.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

The undersigned, a private in Company —, —— Regiment, —— Brigade, —— Division, —— Corps, Army of ——, having been a citizen of Maryland at the commencement of the war, applies for a transfer to the Maryland Line, Company —, —— Regiment, under General Orders No 28, Adjutant and Inspector General's office, 1864. I desire to be transferred to Camp Maryland, Major General Elzey, Staunton, or Camp Howard, Colonel Bradley T Johnson, Hanover Junction.

Appended is proof of citizenship:

On this —— day of ——, 1864, before the subscriber, a commissioned officer, —— Regiment, —— Brigade, personally appeared ——, and made oath in due form of law, that he knows that —— was a citizen of Maryland at the commencement of the war, and that he is able to keep himself mounted.

All applications to be transferred to Camp Maryland will, for the present, be addressed to Major General Arnold Elzey, Richmond, Virginia.

BRADLEY T JOHNSON,
Colonel Commanding.

ap 23—2aw2w*

CONFEDERATE States Assessors' Notice.—The undersigned, assessors for the 11th Virginia district, (embracing all that portion of Richmond lying between the Brook pike, &c,) give notice that they are now ready to receive the assessments of the tax of one-tenth (5 per cent) tax upon all property of every kind owned, managed, or in possession on the 15th day of February, 1864, of any and all persons residing in our district; and in order to perform this duty one or more of the undersigned assessors will be found at their office, on the corner of Main and Foushee, every day, from 9 o'clock A M to 3 P M.

Tax payers are requested to come forward promptly with a full statement of all and every kind of property owned, managed, or under their care, on or before the 11th day of February, 1864, or they will be assessed.

All persons liable for the income, salary, and additional profit tax, for the year 1863, who have not been assessed, are notified that they must now make their returns without further delay.

JAMES KENNY,
WM E JOHNSON,
WM F GRAY,
my 4—eod1w Assessors for 11th Va District.

IMPORTANT to Contractors.—Proposals for contracts will be received at the Ordnance Depot, corner of 7th and Canal streets, daily until supplied, for ordnance stores, enumerated in part as follows: Leather, saddles and saddle trees, lumber of all kinds, spokes and spoke billets; iron, copper and brass wire; bridle bits, iron and plated; curry combs and horse brushes, sabre belts, gun slings, knapsacks, haversacks; also, osnaburgs, canvas, drilling, webbing for girths and bridle reins, &c, in any quantity.

Contractors must be known or well recommended. Advertising contracts upon which there are not responsible bids will be cancelled.

JAS DINWIDDIE, Capt Ord'y,
Ap 7—dtw 1mo Superintendent Ordnance Department.

IMPORTANT Notice to Tax Payers.—The time allowed by law for the return of gross sales for the quarter of the year ending 31st March, 1864, having expired on the 28th day of April, 1864, notice is hereby given that I am now ready to receive the taxes due on said sale. All persons liable to pay the same are requested to come forward and pay the same before the 30th day of May, 1864, with the penalty added by law, or they will be compelled to pay a tax upon the amount of said taxes.

CHAS J SINTON,
my 4—3aw2w 10th st. Assessor.

C W WILLSON, JAMES T FOSTER, JT QUEEN
WILLSON, TAYLOR & CO,
General Auction and Comm'n Merchants,
Sales of Negroes and Negro Brokers,
Kimball Building,
Corner of Main and Market Streets.

NOTICE.—I have on hand and for sale Guano, Ground Plaster, and Bone Dust, for which I will receive in exchange all kinds of country produce. Call on

R H CHESTERMAN,
ap 27—3aw3w† South side Dock, opposite 19th street.

Richmond Dispatch.

SATURDAY MORNING ..... MAY 14 1864

THE MOVEMENT UPON RICHMOND—DEPARTURE OF THE ENEMY AROUND RICHMOND—DEMONSTRATION AT DREWRY'S BLUFF, &c.

The news yesterday was very scarce, but what there was of it was interesting. The chief point of interest was the departure of the enemy from the fortifications around Richmond. It had taken place silently, and the movement was well conducted. This change in the Yankee programme can hardly be explained, except from the fact that no movement was made on the Southside in response to their appearance before the city. One of the prisoners brought in remarked that they would have arrived here two days sooner but for an unexpected delay. This delay may have broken up the programme. We give below a condensed account of what occurred yesterday:

THE DEPARTURE OF THE RAIDERS FROM AROUND RICHMOND—THEY BURN BOTTOM'S BRIDGE.

On Thursday evening, about sundown, the forces under Sheridan, which have been before the city for several days, commenced their movement down the Peninsula. A good many horses which had been tired out they shot, leaving the carcases on their camping ground. Blankets were torn into strips, and accoutrements burnt. The Meadow bridges were rebuilt, and the tressel work over the railroad bridge across the Chickahominy was covered with hewn logs so as to admit the passage of horses over it.

Upon crossing he destroyed the bridges, marched up to Mechanicsville, and then struck into the range of hills formerly occupied by McClellan as a camping ground.—Their train of wagons was about a mile long. Thursday night they camped about seven miles below the city, and yesterday they reached Bottom's bridge, which they burnt. Before reaching this bridge they drove in our pickets at New bridge, and burnt that. They then continued on their way down towards the river.

The prisoners of this party, of whom thirty-one were brought in yesterday, represent that it was a picked command, intended for the capture of the city, and seem at a loss to account for the failure to assault the works.

It is more than probable that Sheridan has gone to the river to cross over and join Butler, as the road he has taken will bring him to the river in the vicinity of City Point.

LIST OF CAVALRY CAPTURED BY SHERIDAN ON HIS WAY DOWN.

On their way down the road the Yankee raiders captured the following persons.—They stopped at a farm and allowed the prisoners to make out a list, which was left with the farmer to be sent to Richmond:

Co. I, 5th Va. Cavalry.—1st Lieut W R Sticklin, 2d Lieut F C Bolton; Sergeant W Lewsomb; Corporal A D Johnson; Privates M R Woodson, J J Wood, B L Bowls, J W McGee, J W Burgess, J A Tompkins, S A Dobbelds, J C Maddux, T W Brockenborough, W H Davis, B M Modend. Co G—Privates G M Creasy, J V Garland, A S Brinkley, J A Land. Co B, 15th Va cavalry—Privates M F West. Co G, 34 Va cavalry, captured May 9th, 1864—Sergt S F Coleman, Corp'l M J Wilson, Privates T H Adams, T E Cobell, J W Goodman, J A Hendrick, B W Baldwin, W J Robinson, J S Robinson. Co E, 24 Va cavalry—Private R M West.

As this list was written very indistinctly some of the names may not be correct. The prisoner had only a few moments to prepare it.

MOVEMENTS ON THE SOUTHSIDE—DEMONSTRATION ON DREWRY'S BLUFF LAST NIGHT.

When the enemy fell back from before Petersburg and Drewry's Bluff on Monday reconnoissances were made by our troops, and it was ascertained that they had gone back to their shipping at Bermuda Hundreds, and that the force threatening Petersburg south of the Appomattox had gone back to City Point. Yesterday, however, the enemy again advanced. About 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon a force attacked a party of our troops near the Half way House, and last night about 8 o'clock a strong column of the enemy appeared between the Bluff and Richmond. We have nothing later of their movements, but a fight is likely to occur to-day.

The firing heard yesterday afternoon was caused by the shelling of the outer fortifications of the Bluff by the enemy and our guns replying.

The negro troops at Fort Powhatan, on James river, are said to be committing depredations of every character upon the citizens around that point.

THE RAID ON THE PANVILLE RAILROAD—DEPOT BURNED—RESISTANCE ENCOUNTERED.

The raiding party of Yankee cavalry, noticed in this paper yesterday as having crossed the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad the night before *en route* for the Danville Railroad, struck the latter road at Coalfield about 10 o'clock that night, tearing up the rails and pulling down the telegraph wire. From there they went to Powhatan Station, where they tore up the track and burnt the depot building and water tank. We learn from a telegram from Mr Jas L Morrow, the Superintendent of the telegraph line on the road, who started on an engine yesterday morning to repair the damage to the line, that they left Powhatan for the Mattoax bridge, over the Appomattox river, 27½ miles from Richmond, and that heavy firing was heard there yesterday afternoon. There was a force of infantry and artillery stationed there to protect the iron bridge over the river.

The cavalry is under the command of Spears, of the 11th Pa. regiment, who had just gotten through with an attempted raid to the rear of Petersburg, and got a whipping for the attempt.

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

The only intelligence received from Gen. Lee's army yesterday was the following dispatch from the correspondent of the Associated Press, which, by the cutting of the telegraph wires, had to come a very circuitous route. It will be seen that it is not later than Gen. Lee's last dispatch, and refers to the same fight alluded to in that:

BATTLE FIELD, NEAR SPOTSYLVANIA C. H., via LOUISA C. H., May 11.

There was heavy cannonading all yesterday. About 12 o'clock, the enemy having got possession of the road leading to the main road to Louisa Court House, with a large force, Heth's Division was sent to drive them off, which was accomplished with but slight loss to us. Our troops drove the enemy back some three or four miles, and out of their lines of breastworks, capturing one piece of artillery, one caisson, and some one hundred and fifty prisoners.

Among those wounded on our side, was Brigadier General H. H. Walker, of Virginia, whose foot has been amputated.

Between 10 o'clock and nightfall the enemy made repeated assaults upon Field's Division, but were handsomely repulsed in every instance by our line of skirmishers, Field's line of battle never finding it necessary to engage them. Field's loss was very trifling.

Very near dark the enemy made a most vigorous and determined assault upon Rodes's line of battle, driving Daniel's and Dole's lines of battle from their breastworks, and capturing six pieces of our artillery.

Johnston's North Carolina, Walker's Stonewall, Va, and Gordon's Georgia Brigade, however, quickly came to their assistance, driving the enemy back, and recapturing our lost guns.

The enemy's loss is said to be very heavy, especially in Field's and Rodes's front.—The enemy are certainly fighting with great nerve and desperation.

The Yankee Major General Sedgwick is certainly killed, and it is reported that Warren and Stevens are killed.

On other parts of the line yesterday there was nothing but heavy skirmishing.

Hayes, of La, was wounded in the leg yesterday, but not dangerously.

Fredericksburg was occupied by the enemy Sunday night.

The enemy have three pontoon bridges over the Rappahannock.

The town is said to be filled with Yankee wounded—the number being estimated as high as 15,000.

The enemy's loss thus far is believed to be 30,000—some have it 40,000.

Stuart's cavalry have been unceasingly fighting and pursuing the enemy, and have done excellent service.

Our position is very strong.

Grant has issued orders congratulating his troops on their *success*—telling them that Petersburg was in the hands of the Yankees, and begging them to fight hard.

Our troops, though wearied, are in good fighting plight, and confident of final success.

The enemy, in a raid around our lines, captured a few of Ewell's ordnance wagons, and recaptured some of their prisoners on their way to the railroad.

Up to noon to-day there has been no general engagement, but some skirmishing, and occasional discharges of artillery on our right.

Everything is progressing well, and the army is in no danger of suffering for want of supplies.

THE LATE GEN. J. E. B. STUART.

The remains of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart were interred in Hollywood Cemetery yesterday afternoon. The funeral services were performed at St. James's Church. We reprint from the *Illustrated News* a sketch of the life of this great cavalry commander:

The subject of this brief and imperfect notice, whose name awakens enthusiasm throughout the Confederacy and terror to the farthest borders of Yankeeland, is the son of the late Archibald Stuart, for several years a member of the House of Representatives of the United States from the district which then embraced the county of Patrick, in Virginia, where, we believe, he was born. At a very early age he gave token of a quick and active mind, and, under the fond care of devoted parents of the highest social and moral worth, he grew up to manly stature marked by every trait that gives promise of future distinction. His father died ten or twelve years ago, full of honors; his mother yet lives to witness with joy the eminent service he is rendering to his country, and the proud fame he has won to be transmitted to posterity.

James E B Stuart entered the Military Academy of West Point in the year 1850. Among his contemporaries at that institution were Gens Ambrose P Hill, Henry Heth, George H Stewart, T H Holmes, Beverly H Robertson, and N George Evans, and Colonels Seth M Barton, Alfred Cumming, and Thos S Rhett, of the Confederate army, and Burnside, Viele, Wilcox, Cogswell, and others of greater or less repute, or disrepute, in the Yankee army. Among his immediate classmates were Colonels John Pegram, George W Custis Lee, and John B Villepigue, now well known in the Confederate service, and Major Greble, of the Yankee artillery, who was killed in the first battle of the war, at Great Bethel.

In the United States Army, the highest rank attained by Stuart was that of First Lieutenant, but this was in the First Cavalry, a regiment noted for its officers, of which Yankee Gen. Sumner was Colonel, and our own General Joseph E Johnston, Lieut Col. The operations of the old Federal cavalry were conducted mostly upon the distant frontier, far from the public eye, and from the observation of newspaper correspondents, and thus many deeds of great daring and high emprise went unchronicled, which would have established a reputation for their actors had they been transacted upon a theatre nearer to civilization and journalism.

On the 20th July, 1857, at a time when we were absorbed with the Attaway Mill affair, graph and other exciting matters of the spring, chance of peace, Col Sumner encountered a force of three hundred braves of the Cheyenne tribe strongly posted upon Solomon's Fork of the Kansas river, and, after a sharp struggle, put them to flight in great disorder. In this combat Lieut. Stuart was severely wounded.

At the outbreak of the present war, Lieut Stuart lost no time in resigning his commission and offering his sword to the cause of his native South. It is unnecessary to refer to his exploits since that time. They have been most effectively laid before the public in a brilliant series by our daily journalists. With his rapid rise from a Colonelcy to the command of a brigade, and soon after to the rank of a Major General of cavalry, our readers are familiar. Perhaps the most striking and successful of all his expeditions were the Pamunky raid through McClellan's lines, in which but one man, the gallant and lamented Captain Latane, was lost, and the recent descent upon Catlett's Station, where he captured such a vast quantity of stores and carried up the official correspondence and full dress uniform coat of the redoubtable John Pope, Major General U S A. As a cavalry officer Gen Stuart combines with his regular West Point training much of the *élan* of Jack Morgan and Turner Ashby. Ready for any enterprise, his military motto seems to be that of the French leader, *de l'audace, encore de l'audace, toujours de l'audace*.

In the old army Gen Stuart was always popular. He was universally known under the pleasant sobriquet of "Beauty Stuart," he reflecting upon his personal appearance; but the army was not happy, for on horseback, at the head of his column, there are fewer finer looking men than our General. His expression is frank and agreeable, the lower part of his face is overflowed by a torrent of reddish-brown beard, his eye is bright and mobile, his movements are full of grace, his address is pleasing, his port lofty and his horsemanship perfect. Altogether he would challenge attention among a hundred thousand men upon the Vicennes Prater or the Parisian *Champ de Mars*. In the social circle his manners are engaging and his conversation fertile and suggestive.

Gen Stuart married a daughter of Philip St. George Cooke, Colonel of the Second Dragoons, in the United States army. This officer, though a Virginian by birth and education, (he is the brother of the late John R. Cooke, of this city,) preferred his rank to his duty, and remained in the old service, to make war upon the Southern people. He is now a General, and was under the Civilian which siege was laid to Richmond. It was said that one of Stuart's objects in the Pamunkey expedition was to take his father-in-law prisoner.

At the age of nineteen Gen Stuart became a communicant in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and his religious profession has always been consistent and faithful. He is not less constant in prayer than watchful upon the march and fearless in fight, and will take no mean place in the ranks of those Christian soldiers, of whom Gardner and Headly Vicars are the highest types in the English army, and of whom, with Lee and Jackson, and Polk and Pendleton, and Hill, and a host of others, our own service furnish so many shining illustrations.

AVERILL'S RAID.

It is reported from Lynchburg that Averill, who went to attack Saltville, was certainly met by Morgan and defeated.

The other column of Averill's force is also reported to have occupied Christiansburg, Montgomery co., our forces having fallen back from there.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

At a late hour last night advices from the North—contained in the New York *Herald* of Monday, the 10th inst.—were received in this city.

Grant (who seems to be a greater liar than Pope) claims to have won a victory in every fight. On the 9th he telegraphs to Secretary Stanton: "*I have advanced my lines twelve miles—Lee is retiring on Richmond.*"

The surrender of Gen. Steele, with 9,000 prisoners and all his artillery and wagons, is published and acknowledged.

Banks has been removed from command in Louisiana, and General Canby put in his place.

Grant's lying telegrams to Washington had caused gold in New York to fall from 180 to 171.

CONFEDERATE STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.—The Senate met at 12 o'clock M. yesterday. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Duncan, of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Walker, of Ala., offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate what steps had been taken towards the construction of a railroad from Blue Mountain, Ala., to Rome, Ga. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to secure the return to their commands of deserters from the infantry who have enlisted in the cavalry; and of fixing by law the time for which soldiers shall be permitted to serve in the cavalry, and of providing that on the expiration of such period they shall be assigned to service in infantry, and their places supplied by those who have served a similar period in the infantry.

Mr. Brown, of Miss., presented a resolution of the legislature of the State of Mississippi, in relation to the recent act of Congress suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Also, resolution of the same, asking the passage of a law relieving the citizens of certain portions of that State, whose property has been destroyed by raids of the public enemy, from the payment of the tax in kind. Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Also, resolution of the same, asking the passage of a law reducing the *ad valorem* tax of five per cent. upon property and credits to two and a half per cent, and to extend the time of the payment of said taxes to the 1st November, 1864, instead of 1st June, 1864. Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. Wigfall introduced a bill that officers of the General Staff for the Army of the Confederate States shall not be assignable to command or the performance of duty except in their own departments, respectively. Referred.

Mr. Oldham, of Texas, introduced a bill to establish a Bureau of Foreign Supplies.—Referred.

Mr. Caperton, of Va., introduced a bill to amend the law so as to authorize the appointment of ensigns for the battalions of infantry.

Mr. Barnwell, of S. C., from the Committee of Finance, reported a bill to amend the "act to reduce the currency and authorize a new issue of notes and bonds." Put on the calendar.

Mr. Watson, of Miss., introduced a bill to secure the prompt printing of the laws of the Confederate States. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Orr, it was resolved that the Senate attend in a body the funeral of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart at 5 o'clock P. M.

On motion, the Senate took a recess till 4½ o'clock P. M., and then adjourned.

House of Representatives.—The session was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Moore, of the Presbyterian Church.

The Speaker read an invitation to the House to attend the funeral of Major Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, which was, on motion of Mr. Goode, accepted, and the House resolved to attend in a body.

Mr. Hilton presented the memorial of Messrs. Barley and Maxwell, asking compensation for prisoners captured and vessels destroyed. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Chair presented the memorial of S. Fassett French, treasurer of funds for the statue of Gen. T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson, praying exemption from taxation and export duty of certain cotton and stock subscribed to the above fund. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr Chilton offered a bill requiring payment for horses impressed by Major General Wheeler, by order of the General Commanding the Army of Tennessee, and to require an account of the proceeds of such horses when turned over to the troops. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr Shewmake:

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the House, if not incompatible with the public interests, whether the reasons given in his special message for suspending the privilege of *habeas corpus* still exists to such extent that the public safety requires a continuance of the suspension thereof.

The resolution was adopted.

By Mr. Chrisman:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire what legislation may be necessary to protect Confederate prisoners at Point Lookout and elsewhere, from the inhuman and brutal treatment to which they are exposed.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Chambers offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient, at the present session of Congress, to repeal the act passed at the last session of Congress, entitled an act to authorize the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases.

While the resolution was pending, on motion of Mr Singleton, the House went into secret session.

The Losses in the City Battalion.

CAMP 25TH VA. BAT'N,
Brooke Turnpike, May 13.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Please publish the following correct list of the casualties in this command in the fight yesterday. OSCAR R. HOUGH, Adjutant.

Company D, Capt J F C Potts.—Killed: Lieut N R Motley. Wounded: Privates G S Baker, knee; E S Coleman, slight; W G Anderson, hip.

Company C, Capt W W Harrison.—Killed: 1st Sergt L S Aynes; 2d Sergt J T Thaxton, Corp'l A H Brown, private B C Morris.—Wounded: Lieut John Randolph, thigh and hand; Sergt R H Spencer, hand and leg; privates E T Coleman, arm; Thos Harris, breast; R J Oliver, neck; Wm M Parr, side; Wm Henshall, hand; R C Richardson, leg; M Ratter, thigh.

Company B, Capt J W Fisher.—Killed: Corp'l John G Taylor; private Jno Layne. Wounded: Privates Chas Ashford, severely; W W McCraw, thigh; Geo W Mays, hip and arm; C W Norris, breast; J A Tilman, neck, W R Patterson, knee; R L Wilkinson, hand; David Obnias, knee, slight.

A LONDON PAPER says that a pneumatic tube is now in operation between a railroad station and the post-offices, and that for more than a year, without a single break or accident, the mails have been conveyed between the two points, at the rate of thirty miles an hour. But this is only a small affair, and the capitalists are besieging the Government to allow them to construct lines for passengers and other traffic through all parts of the city. The same paper gives an estimate, showing that by this new method of locomotion, a speed of six miles a minute may very economically be obtained.

The Secret Police System of New York.

Not long since a man named Hilton was arrested in New York upon the charge of printing bonds for the Confederate States. He was a loyal leaguer, and asserted that he was merely printing counterfeits of the Confederate bonds. He was sent to Fort Lafayette. Shortly afterwards George H. Briggs was arrested and sent to the same prison, and also James S. Chalker, an inspector of customs. After Briggs got into the prison he was allowed to make some statements relative to the Hilton arrest, which he had been instrumental in bringing about. The New York *World* says:

From these statements it appears that the Confederate Government had discovered by their agents that it was Mr Hilton who was printing the spurious currency, and that they determined to stop it. They therefore sent several parties North to accomplish this. They found Mr. Briggs here, and, from his peculiar situation, found it convenient to make a tool out of him to carry out their purposes. They compelled him by threats of personal violence, and by threatening him also with imprisonment through the influence which they had here with the United States Custom House officials, to assist in writing the letters which were intercepted and to be the party to supply information to the New York postmaster regarding the letters. Briggs had several interviews with those Confederate agents, and manifested some repugnance at being the party to incarcerate Mr. Hilton in Fort Lafayette.

At one of these interviews Briggs was closeted with Major Cummings, the agent of the rebel Government in New York, at the St. Nicholas Hotel. They were alone in a room, and Major Cummings forced him, drew a revolver while they were locked up, and threatened to blow his brains out unless he complied with his wishes in assisting in the conspiracy against Hilton, and he further threatened to turn him over to the custody of the Government officials here. He said he was intimate with Mr Chalker, in the Custom House, who could get him arrested at any time. Mr Briggs, it is stated, gives his belief that the whole proceedings against Mr Hilton were suggested by Mr Chalker, and carried out successfully through his influence. Mr Briggs, it is understood, came North first as a rebel spy, but on his return South, being arrested, got angry at the Confederate Government, and came North again rather inclined to be opposed to the Jeff Davis Government. It was then that he assisted in circulating the spurious Confederate currency.

WHY MR. CHALKER DISLIKED MR. HILTON

Here comes a bit of history which not only tends to show that Mr Chalker assisted in the confining of Mr Hilton, but also illustrates the manner in which he did the business, and in which he added largely to his frugal salary, as Custom-House officials are wont to do.

Mr Briggs had a desire to go to Nassau, and on being informed by Mr Chalker that he could go, was on the eve of starting when word came from Mr Chalker that there would be trouble if Mr Briggs should go, and that he would probably be arrested, as he was suspected of being a rebel agent, but that on the payment of three hundred dollars to him he could allow Briggs to depart.—As Mr Briggs was very anxious to go he desired Mr Hilton to pay Mr Chalker on his account. Mr Chalker said it would be necessary to pay fifty dollars by the next Saturday. So Mr Hilton made out a check payable to Mr Chalker's order, which Mr Chalker endorsed, and upon which he drew the money. The check came back from the bank, of course into Mr Hilton's hands. Afterwards Mr Chalker heard that Mr Hilton had said that he had this Custom House official in his power, because he had in his possession this check to money paid to allow a man, who was suspected of being a rebel agent, to depart.

Mr Chalker was troubled about it, and went to see Mr Hilton. He told what he had heard, but Mr Hilton did not ask pardon and was not especially sociable. Whereupon Mr Chalker said he should not be fool enough to take another check evidently meaning that hereafter he should receive only greenbacks as the reward of corruption, as they could not be identified again. Mr Chalker afterward made inquiries as to where he could get possession of this fifty-dollar check, but with no success. He therefore conspired with the rebel agents in assisting to get Mr Hilton put into Fort Lafayette, so that he should not give evidence before the committee from Congress which was at that time about to investigate custom house frauds.

The evidence that was sent to the Secretary of War was quite strong and complete against Hilton, the Secretary, of course, not knowing the secret of the intercepted letters.

CHALKER'S COMPLICITY WITH THE REBELS

When Briggs came to this city in the spring of 1863 he made the acquaintance of Chalker, and Chalker soon learned his antecedents, and had such relations with him that he soon became intimate with the rebel agents. Their correspondence, it is said, was carried on in cypher, and Chalker was so far in their confidence that he had the secret of the cypher in his possession, and kept the secret until the agents left the city. He, it is also stated, aided them in leaving the city. An order was issued at Washington for their arrest, and Mr Chalker, knowing this, put the officers who were in search of them off the scent by stating that they had gone to Boston to take passage from that place. When one of them, named Camack, left on the British steamer Cuesta for Nassau, Mr Chalker was on the pier and saw him off, having been intimate with him while he was in the city. Tombridge, now in Fort Warren, and Major Cummings, were on the pier with him. Mr Chalker did not report any of the facts which he knew concerning them until they were well away from the country, so that they could not be taken. While the officers were watching carefully at Boston on Mr. Chalker's information, the Confederate agents were leaving New York under Chalker's protection.

The Confederate agents, while in New York, made their boasts that they would not be arrested, for their intimacy with Chalker would allow them to leave the port at any time. Mr Chalker had sufficient influence to have everything done his own way. Mr. Chalker, it is said, occasionally received letters from the Confederate agents at Havana. What they are about the consulting public is not permitted to know.

It is the common report in Nassau that the inspector's department of the New York Custom-House can be bought at any time at two or three hundred dollars to permit vessels and contraband goods to leave this port. Mr Chalker is the captain of the inspector's force.

MR. BRIGGS.

It is said that it is principally through the affidavit of Briggs that many of these highly interesting and somewhat remarkable matters came to light. Mr. Briggs, though the actor in the conspiracy against Hilton was not much to blame, it would seem. He was made to believe by Chalker that Mr. Hilton was actually engaged in shipping machinery to the South, and thus his repugnance to the proceeding was somewhat abated. After the departure of the rebel agents Mr. Chalker became still more intimate with Mr Briggs, and took him to his house in Hoboken, and kept him; and when Mr. Briggs's family came on from Georgia, also took them there. Mr. Briggs was desirous of going to General Dix and stating the circumstances in reference to Mr. Hilton, but as he was under Chalker's roof, enjoying his hospitality, he concluded not to trouble himself about it. When he was arrested his mouth was opened and he told the whole story. Chalker's consternation at the arrest was very great, and he was judicious enough to ask Briggs "for God's sake to swear that this check from Hilton was borrowed money." When Chalker was arrested he gave a fictitious name.

A NICE LITTLE TRANSACTION UNDER THE CONFISCATION LAW.

A charming little incident is related of the manner in which the custom-house officials take advantage of the confiscation theory. One of the officials who is still in high standing and repute at the custom house informed against a large piece of property in the South. Mr Chalker having previously ascertained that Briggs could give testimony which would insure a judgment. The case came on and a judgment was obtained for $60,000, of which one half went to the informer. Perhaps Mr Chalker got half of that thirty thousand dollars; he certainly deserved it, for he engineered the matter, and was to go between the informer and principal witness. A check of $1,000 was drawn, it is stated, for Mr Briggs as the principal witness, but Mr Chalker becoming greedy cashed the check himself and gave Mr Briggs one hundred dollars, reserving nine hundred for himself, and intimating to Briggs that he (Chalker) had got $2,000, and that $900 was Briggs's half. Mr Chalker, however, had Briggs in his power, and by simply making known his antecedents could procure his summary arrest, without process of law, of course.

ANOTHER SNUG TRANSACTION.

Here is another incident which illustrates the general probity and incorruptibility of Custom-House officials.

Mr Chalker once upon a time, in the exercise of his official authority, seized a quantity of liquor from a liquor merchant on Broadway, Mr Chalker then having accomplished this official transaction proceeded to prosecute a little private business by sending a messenger to the merchant with the request to know what he would pay to have his liquors restored to him. The merchant gave his check for fifty dollars, and got his liquors back again.

A FRIGHT IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The day after the arrest of Chalker, a meeting of certain parties high in authority in the Custom house took place, and it was decided that Chalker must not remain in Fort Lafayette, and that he must be so assured, otherwise he may see fit to make revelations of secrets of the Custom house, and uncarth many transactions now nobappily for the public buried in obscurity. They immediately went to work, and through the influence of the Chairman of the Congressional Committee and of the United States District Attorney, prevailed upon General Dix to release Chalker from custody as speedily as possible, on the ground that he was an important witness for the Government in certain important cases which it was represented were shortly to be tried. They also stipulated that his release must be unconditional, otherwise when he should be brought upon the stand, it would be charged that he was a prisoner, and consequently his evidence would be worthless. Upon this he was brought up from the fort on the orders of Gen Dix. He has not yet appeared as a witness in any case, and it is understood that the cases which were referred to have been postponed for a month.

CHALKER AT LIBERTY.

After Mr Chalker's release he proceeded to the custom-house, where he was closeted with his superiors for a considerable time, and received assurances of sympathy and protection. They also promised him that United States Marshal Murray should be held accountable for his arrest, and he has boasted to several parties that he shall institute proceedings against the marshal, and with every hope of success. He has further told that the power and influence of the custom house was so great that he could be protected from any proceedings that might be instituted against him and that all he had to do was to hold his head up and say nothing of his previous transactions.

It is understood that Chalker, by the advice of his superiors at the custom-house, has used every possible exertion to have an interview with Briggs, and that he has sent to him in indirect ways that he must retract the statement he has made against him or he will send him to Fort Lafayette, being abundantly able to do so.

HOW CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICIALS ARE RELEASED FROM CUSTODY.

It has been one of the most difficult matters in arresting parties in the custom house to have them held in custody. No sooner is an official arrested at the custom-house than his *confreres* appear before Gen. Dix with a statement that he is an important witness in some Government case, and that it is ten-fold more to the advantage of the Government to have him at liberty than to have him confined. When this subterfuge fails, it is usually urged that he has a sick wife or some other relative near the point of death—that it would be a humanity not to allow him to be allowed to see. The arguments are usually potent enough to procure the release of the prisoner. Chalker's case is not the only one in point. It is a well known fact that Mr. Hussy, who, it will be remembered, was arrested at the custom house some few weeks since, was detained in this city and is now at the House of Detention on the ground that he was an important witness in some Government case. So far as heard from Mr Hussy has never been brought before any tribunal where his testimony was required. It is another singular fact that Mr Smalley, who was arrested at the Custom-House, was brought to this city and detained here for several weeks on the plea that there was great sickness in his family. The last excuse for keeping Mr Smalley here was that it was the first of May, and that he ought to have an opportunity to assist his family in the annual migration.

MORE REVELATIONS TO COME.

The above is a brief outline only of a portion of Chalker's transactions. There are others of a more startling character, the facts in relation to which we have not obtained with sufficient accurac