

AMUSEMENTS

RICHMOND THEATRE, Broadway and Broad streets, corner Seventh and Broad streets. SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8, 1864. SECOND NIGHT OF THE RE-OPENING.

MISS PARTINGTON'S DANCING ACADEMY. DANCING, between Sixth and Seventh streets, on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS from 8 to 10 P. M.

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AUCTION SALES

By Thomas W. Keese, Auctioneer, (Office corner of Twelfth and Cary streets.) I WILL SELL THIS DAY at the Horse Lot, on Canal Street, the following:

I WILL SELL THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, on Canal Street, at 10 o'clock, several good saddle and harness HORSES, among them a nice BLACK MARE, five years old, and a pair of BAY CARRIAGE HORSES.

I WILL SELL THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, on Canal Street, at 10 o'clock, a lot of HIGH POTATOES, in good order, and in parcels to suit purchasers. D. K. WELSH, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Dr. C. R. BRICKEN, Physician and Surgeon, will attend promptly all cases requiring his professional services.

CLOAK MAKING, STITCHING, REWINDING, COLLARING, HEMMING AND FINISHING VERY DESIRABLE, PLAIN AND HANDSOME SHIRT BOSOMS, COLLARS, CUFFS, HANDS, INFANTS' DRESSES, &c., &c., neatly and promptly done, at the residence of Mrs. MINOR, Third street, three doors beyond Leigh.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—At the request of many of the members of the HENRY'S BROTHERS, I will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 11th instant, at the Old Market, at 9 o'clock, a valuable COW, taken under an attachment in favor of R. L. King against Edward E. Davis, of the County of Henrico.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Rev. Dr. Dore, having returned to the city, will preach at the Methodist Church, on Grace street, between Fourth and Fifth, on TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING at 11 o'clock. Also in the evening at 7 o'clock.

HERRINGS! HERRINGS!!!—Seven thousand cut North Carolina HERRINGS for sale by J. H. DIGGES, Corner of Fifth and Main streets.

BROTHER F. MCCARTHY IS EX-PECTED to preach in the Second Baptist Church on Monday next at 11 o'clock.

THE WAR NEWS. FROM THE VALLEY. A dispatch from General Early to General Lee, dated the 8th instant, says: "Sheridan's whole force commenced falling back today the Valley last night and the column met about a mile from Fort Harrison. Our troops pressed their attack with great vigor, driving the opposing line in confusion back to their works, inflicting severe loss upon them. On arriving at their entrenchments they made a stand, and, being well supported, our troops were brought to a standstill, but retained their ground at last accounts."

Battery Harrison is said to be a most uncomfortable position for the enemy. They are subjected nightly to a gunboat shelling, and during the day the inmates are regaled with round shot and shell from land-batteries, while our sharpshooters besiege them so closely that no one dares to show his head above the parapets for fear of the deadly aim of our men.

As an instance of the fatality of the firing of our sharpshooters, we were informed by a gentleman, who was witness to the fact, that one of them killed eleven of the enemy in one day.

A rumor reached the city last night that we had, by a flank movement, isolated Fort Harrison, and that it was now completely in our power, all communication with the main army being cut off. This, however, is doubtful, and, at least, needs confirmation.

Simultaneous with the advance above mentioned, our troops, in the vicinity of the Darbytown road, were put in motion, and pressing on with their usual alacrity, compelled the whole line of the enemy to give way. Following up their advantage, our men continued to advance, the Federals retiring stubbornly at first, but finally breaking into a double quick, they were soon in confusion, and abandoned their flight nine field pieces, which our men took possession of.

After a brisk march of about two miles—the enemy all the while retreating before us—we came upon their first line of earthworks of any strength, having already passed two temporary lines, at which the enemy made but a short stand. Here, however, the entrenchments were held by fresh Yankees, and they poured into our ranks a terrible fire from cannon and small arms. Unfortunately, at this juncture, one of our brigades faltered, threw our line into confusion, and thus stopped our advance.

Here we lost most heavily. Charging the works with fury and dogged determination, we endeavored to regain our advantage, but in vain; and finally, falling back out of range of the enemy's guns, we established our lines two miles in advance of our position of the morning. The track of battle led to the right of the Darbytown, and in the direction of the Newmarket road, our extreme right finally retired in front of the line of entrenchments thrown out from Fort Harrison, and about a mile and a half north

of it. Our loss was not very severe, as a whole, but some of our best officers fell. Brigadier-General Gregg, commanding the Texas brigade in Field's division, was killed. His body arrived in the city last night. Brigadier-General Gary was wounded; Brigadier-General Bratton, of S. C., seriously wounded; Colonel Haskell, Seventh South Carolina cavalry, painfully, but not seriously, wounded in the head; Major Haskell, South Carolina artillery, wounded. Some of the local troops, among them some of the War Department clerks, were slightly engaged, but we hear of no casualties.

We captured, besides the nine guns, about a hundred horses and some three hundred prisoners. Among them, Major A. S. Ashe, Kautz's adjutant-general, and a number of the staff of the notorious Spears, who, it is said, narrowly escaped capture.

The engagement was renewed last night about dark, but we could obtain no particulars.

PETERSBURG. Some little skirmishing took place yesterday in the vicinity of Petersburg, with some heavy firing. A number of deserters came in yesterday morning.

GENERAL LEE'S OFFICIAL DISPATCH RELATIVE TO THE BATTLE OF YESTERDAY. Last night an official dispatch was received from General Lee, stating that, yesterday morning, General Anderson attacked the enemy on the Charles City road and drove them from two lines of entrenchments, capturing ten pieces of cannon, with their caissons and horses, and a number of prisoners.

The enemy were then driven to the New Market road, when, being found strongly entrenched, they were not pressed.

Our loss is small, that of the enemy unknown.

The brave General Gregg died at the head of his brigade.

THE YANKEES BURN RAPID ANN BRIDGE. An official dispatch from Gordonsville last night states that Yankee raiders burnt the railroad bridge over the Rapid Ann yesterday.

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COMMANDER OF CAVALRY IN THE VALLEY.

Major-General Lansford L. Lomax, who now commands the cavalry in the Valley, succeeds General Ransom. He is a young and very excellent officer, and is doing much to improve that part of his command which needs improvement. He was a second lieutenant of cavalry in the old United States army, and is a son of Major M. Page Lomax, deceased, also an old United States officer.

THE DEATH OF MRS. GREENHOW.

The death of a woman by drowning is an event that always excites the tender sympathies and pity of generous minds. It was the fate of Mrs. Rose A. Greenhow, formerly of Washington, to meet such a death at Wilmington, as already announced. Her life had been eventful. She was a native of Maryland, and quite distinguished in Washington society. Her strong intellect and energy of character led her to take a very great interest in politics. She possessed personal graces as well as mental, that added no little to the distinction she enjoyed. She was the widow of Dr. Robert Greenhow, son of Mr. Robert Greenhow, of this city, well known in other days. He was a gentleman of much learning, who filled the office of translator of several languages for the State Department of the old Government. Mrs. Greenhow had visited Europe to publish a book she had written on the war and her imprisonment by the Lincoln Government. This she had accomplished, and was just returning to the Confederacy, when, on Saturday last, she met her death. The Wilmington Journal thus notices the event:

"As we write—at half past four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, October 1, 1864—the corpse of Mrs. Rose A. Greenhow, a well known, and, we may add, a devoted Confederate lady, just returned from Europe, is laid out in the chapel of General Hospital No. 4. All the respect due to Mrs. Greenhow's position and character is, no doubt, paid to her remains by the ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society, and, indeed, we may say, by the ladies generally."

"Up to the time of writing, we have obtained few particulars. We know that, on Friday night or Saturday morning, the steamship Condor, in endeavoring to come in over the New Inlet bar, got aground, and that a boat from her got swamped on the 'rip,' and that Mrs. Greenhow, being a passenger on board that boat, was drowned. We have not learned that any other of the passengers on the boat perished."

General Taylor and Provost Marshals. The Montgomery Advertiser announces that General Dick Taylor has abolished all provost offices in the district of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana. The Advertiser thus speaks of the measure:

"It has been a common remark that more men were engaged as provost guards on the streets and trains than had been secured by such means to the service, and the country will heartily thank General Taylor for the inauguration of a policy looking both to the restoration of law in this regard, and to the strengthening of our armies by the use of the abundant material hitherto withheld from their support and scattered broadcast over the land. The provost marshal system, as at present organized, is a nuisance, and ought to be dispensed with everywhere except in the immediate vicinity of our armies."

We learn from the Macon (Georgia) Confederate that the President has tendered Captain Desha, of Kentucky, command of the Confederate forces in Southwestern Kentucky, with the rank of brigadier-general, a change in the command there being necessitated by the unfortunate loss of sight to Colonel Adam R. Johnson, who had been but recently promoted to a brigadiership, and who, by this sad calamity, has been rendered unfit for further service.

Captain J. L. Griffith, of Kentucky, captured with General Morgan, died on the 14th of August, and Captain E. D. Warden, of Louisville, Kentucky, died on the 16th of August—both of typhoid fever, in Fort Delaware.

THE TACTICS OF JOHN PHOENIX.—A correspondent of the Boston Courier writes the following: "A neighbor told him that he had seen a man only the day before, who was just from the 'front,' who assured him that Grant might have taken Richmond at any time within a month, and the only reason he had not done so was that he wished to hold Lee where he was to prevent his going to the relief of Atlanta. I asked him if he had ever read the works of John Phoenix. 'No,' he replied; 'who was he?' 'A distinguished writer on tactics,' said I, 'who once described 'a military position' somewhat similar to your conception of Grant's. He was engaged in a street fight, and says: 'When we fell, I came undermost, and held my antagonist down by my nose, which I inserted between his teeth for that purpose.'"

SUGAR-CANE FLOUR.—While the papers are all giving very general and useful information with regard to the manufacture of syrup and sugar from the Chinese sugar cane, we do not recollect to have seen a reference to its advantages in the production of bread. An intelligent gentleman writes: "As wheat crops were light in some parts of the Confederacy, and the staff of life likely to be scarce, it may be well for your readers to know that excellent biscuit and fair light-bread may be made from the flour of the seed of sugar cane. I have eaten of the bread myself, and found it to be very good. The gentleman at whose house the bread was prepared informed me that from one acre of the whole seed-crop he obtained four barrels of flour. I understand the crop is remarkably promising in all parts of the Confederacy, and as the time for harvesting it is approaching, much suffering may be saved by carefully saving the seed."

LAKEPORT, Sept. 21—10:30 A. M. To the New Orleans Associated Press. The gunboat Selma just arrived from Mobile. She left day before yesterday. The rams Tuscaloosa and Nashville are

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

We have by flag of truce Northern dates of October 5.

In the engagement of September 30, near Squirrel Level, the Federals acknowledge a loss of two thousand in killed, wounded and prisoners, more than half of whom were prisoners.

On Sunday last a shell from a rebel battery grazed General Meade's boot leg, took a piece from the tail of General Humphrey's horse, and entered the ground between Generals Bartlett and Griffin. The shell did not explode.

The Tribune is silent as regards operations north of the James, but says Farquhar arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 4th and proceeded up James river.

A dispatch to the Tribune from Louisville, dated October 4th, says that "a band of thirty-five guerrillas captured two upward-bound freight trains on the Nashville railroad at 10 o'clock last night, between Richland station and Fountainhead. They burned nineteen cars, but they contained no stores. To-day the trains will be slightly disarranged by the disaster."

Accounts from Missouri state that General Price is moving on Rolla in three columns, the right under Shelby and Marmaduke, the centre under himself, and the left under Cooper—the latter being composed mainly of half-breed Indians. About five hundred rebels entered Union, the county seat of Franklin county, on Saturday, and captured about one hundred of the county militia.

Washington had a garrison of six hundred men, under Colonel Gale, who evacuated the place on the approach of the rebels, and took his men and stores across the Missouri river. The depot at Jacksonville, on the North Missouri railroad, was burned by guerrillas on Monday morning.

General Schofield has received information that General Barbridge captured the salt works near Abingdon, Virginia, with little resistance.

[He received a bloody repulse.—DISPATCH.] On Saturday last a portion of Forrest's command shelled Athens, Alabama. Guerrilla bands are operating near that city, and last week two or three commissary trains were captured.

On Monday, Forrest appeared before Dalton, Georgia, and demanded its surrender.

On the 4th, gold opened at 192, fell to 189 1/2, and closed at 190 1/4.

Judge J. S. Baldwin, late chief justice of the California Supreme Court, died in San Francisco last Saturday. He was a native of Virginia.

LATE FROM NEW ORLEANS. We have received a copy of the New Orleans Era of the 22d instant. It contains the proclamation of "Governor" Hahn announcing the adoption of the new constitution. The entire vote polled in the twenty parishes reported is only eight thousand four hundred and two, of which 6,836 were for, and 1,566 against, the precious budget. In St. Charles parish, all told, only 37 votes were polled; in St. James, 7; in St. John the Baptist, 9; in Iberville, 28; in East Feliciana, 165; and in St. Landry, 32. In Orleans the vote was 4,662 for, and 789 against, the constitution. What a farce! It must make even Hahn blush.

The steamer Gertrude, Captain Kerr, was capsized near Baton Rouge on the 20th instant. Two ladies, Madame Kendrick and Miss O'Meara, a little daughter of Mrs. Burton, of Bayou Sara, and four of the hands of the boat, were drowned.

On the 21st, a fire at Baton Rouge destroyed half a block of frame and brick buildings, including Piper & Badford's furniture warehouses. We copy the following from the Era:

A private letter from Pensacola, received in this city, gives the subjoined interesting particulars of the expedition in Florida, sent out by General Asboth in the latter part of last month.

"Captain Eugene F. Roberts, and his noble company A, (the regiment is the Eighty-second United States Colored Infantry) was complimented in General Orders for a successful charge on the rebel work known as Fort Hodson, at the Fifteen Mile House, on the Pensacola railroad, where the colors of the Seventh Alabama (rebel) cavalry regiment were captured, besides a large number of horses, sabres, rifles, corn, cattle, ammunition, etc.; and some twenty-two rebel privates and three lieutenants were either killed, wounded or made prisoners. The rebel loss was as follows: Three privates killed, eight wounded and eleven captured; two officers wounded and one captured. The only loss on our side was one man mortally wounded and a horse killed.

"We destroyed by fire their new earth and log breastworks, besides all the buildings at the station. Before the charge was made, Captain Roberts skirmished three miles through the pine woods, the rebels steadily falling back before him, when he suddenly came upon the breastworks. It was at once perceived that the enemy was endeavoring to entrap our men, but, as the line of rebels rose above the works to fire, an order was given for the black troops to lie down, and the whole volley whistled harmlessly over their heads.

"In the dense smoke, Captain Roberts and his men crawled up to within fifty yards of the works, when the captain ordered a charge. With bayonets fixed, they started with a yell and cleared the works, and made the captures, as above stated."

LAKEPORT, Sept. 21—10:30 A. M. To the New Orleans Associated Press. The gunboat Selma just arrived from Mobile. She left day before yesterday. The rams Tuscaloosa and Nashville are

reported to have gone to Montgomery, Alabama, but the report is not confirmed. It is believed they have gone up Spanish river to get a nearer position to the city.

[The Selma, our readers will remember, is one of the vessels captured from the rebels in Mobile bay.—Editor Era.]

A PRUDENT FORECAST.—If, after this war, there remain but two North American nations, there will still be a danger of their consenting to bury their animosities in the prosecution of ambitious purposes, which may involve the whole world in the wars of the American continent. That this apprehension is not altogether chimerical has been shown by what has transpired of certain negotiations, a few weeks since at Niagara. The self-constituted diplomatists, who would have arranged terms of peace and separation between the American nations, discussed a programme which was put forward, we trust, without authority from their respective Governments. A frontier line was to be drawn between North and South; but measures were to be at once taken with the view of swelling the territory of each section to dimensions equal to those of the old Union. The plan was simple. The armies of North and South being united, a million of men were to march northward and conquer Canada for the North. The victorious army would then move southward, and annex Mexico to the dominion of the cotton planters. The programme was unscrupulous and wicked; but who shall say that it was not feasible? If we have misrepresented the views of these precious negotiators, we shall be glad to be corrected. There is too much reason to believe that such propositions were seriously debated between Messrs. Clay and Greeley. As we are ill prepared to make head against a million of men on the American lakes, and as even the Emperor Napoleon will recoil from the thought of having to defend his newly-crowned brother against such a horde, the execution of his nefarious plot can have but one result in England and France. It makes us desire the utter ruin of the North. We rejoice to hear that Mr. Lincoln is becoming every day more unpopular; that a committee of Congress has denounced him; that governors of States and mayors of cities openly controvert his authority; that powerful secret societies are agitating against him; that discord is growing up between the States, New England being at variance with New York, New York with Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania with Illinois. We trust that the principle of secession, having taken root, will bear seed and multiply. With a dozen jealous principalities on the English frontier, the loyal Canadians will have no cause to fear American aggression. Mexico will be safe, and Europe will not be dragged into war.—Morning Herald, 17th ult.

CUTTING A LION'S CLAWS.—The Brussels journals give an account of a curious surgical operation just performed on the great African lion belonging to the Zoological Society of that city. For some time past the animal has been suffering from disease in the feet, which necessitated the cutting of its claws. In order to do this without danger, a large box was prepared with a grated bottom, covered by a wooden floor, which could be withdrawn so as to allow the lion to pass to pass was also made to descend by means of screws, so as to press on the animal and prevent it from drawing in its foot. When the lion entered the box the latter was turned on its side and the sliding bottom withdrawn. The paws then slipped between the bars, and the screws above were tightened. M. Thier-nasse, assisted by five pupils of the Veterinary school, then proceeded to cut away the claws. The patient bore the operation tolerably well, only uttering a short roar occasionally, and seemed relieved when the first paw had been cut and dressed. A keeper, to whom the lion is much attached, sat near his head and endeavored to calm it by talking, evidently not without effect. The operation was successfully performed, and there is every reason to believe the cure will be complete.

ABOLISHING PROVOST OFFICES.—General Dick Taylor has done one thing for which he ought to be thanked, if he never does another. He has abolished all the provost offices in the district of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, over which he presides. Captain Taylor, former provost-marshal at this place, has been ordered to report to Forrest, and the employees in his office to Major Jones, commandant of this post.—Montgomery Advertiser.

DIED. On the 7th of October, WILLIAM JAMES, youngest son of Thomas Addison, aged five years and thirteen days.

Dear little WILLIE has gone to rest, Without one sigh, among the best; Without one doubt, without one fear— Too young to know that God was near.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his father, on Seventeenth street, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

On Tuesday, October 4th, at 12 o'clock, Mr. J. H. BECKTEL, of this city.

Mr. Becktel was on duty with the local forces, and while viewing the battle-field at Fort Gilmer, was struck by a ball from a sharpshooter and instantly killed. He was an exemplary citizen and Christian, and leaves a wife and seven children.

Yesterday evening, of diphtheria, in the eleventh year of her age, SALLIE E., second daughter of E. C. and Janet C. Crump.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock from the Leigh Street Baptist Church. The little scholars of the Sabbath School (of which she was so fond) are also invited.

FUNERAL NOTICE.—The funeral services of MRS. ROBERTA A. LAMAR will be held on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT at 11 o'clock at the Leigh Street Baptist Church.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day—September 22, 1864, formed a co-partnership in the style and firm of M. G. GORDON & CO. Will keep constantly on hand the best assortment of SHOES AND BOOTS to be found in the market. Have just received a large assortment of Ladies' MOROCCO BOOTES, sizes ranging from 1 to 9. Also, Boys' SHOES, of superb quality. Servant Women's SHOES, Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, CASSIMERE OVERSHIRTS, Mason's genuine BLACKING, CONCENTRATED LYE, &c. Corner of Fourteenth and Main streets. M. G. GORDON. (Oct 1—54)

NOTICE.—TO THE OWNERS OF ALL LICENSED VEHICLES IN THE CITY WHETHER FOR PUBLIC OR PRIVATE USE.—We have forwarded to you this notice of the change in the laws of the State, and of the new regulations, and are requested to bring them to the City Hall before the FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER next, for inspection. All the vehicles to be reported to the Mayor for a fine, which is not less than \$5 nor more than twenty dollars. JOHN TALMAN.

LOCAL MATTERS.

EXECUTION OF A NEGRO.—At half past eleven o'clock yesterday morning, a negro named Henry, slave of the Virginia Central Railroad Company, was hung in the jail yard at Henrico County Courthouse. On the 28th of July last the unfortunate victim was guilty of setting fire to the hay and wheat stacks of William C. Day, of Hanover county, and was subsequently guilty of an attempt to assassinate Mr. Day by waylaying him on the public highway. For these offences he was tried by the County Court of Hanover on the 20th of August, and condemned to be hung; but, on account of the insecurity of the jail and the proximity of the enemy, the condemned man was transferred to Henrico county jail and the execution ordered to take place in the jail yard