mander of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina. It is perhaps proper to add that this was done at the instance, and by the particular request, of Lieutenant-General Grant, the General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States.

SUCCESSFUL RAID BY GENERAL ROSSER—CAPTURE OF BEVERLY AND THE YANKEE GARRISON.

A telegram from Wheeling, dated on Thursday, says:

We learn that the garrison at Beverly, West Virginia, were attacked on the morning of the 11th by a force of the enemy, under General Rosser, and the town and a large portion of the force defending it were captured. The number of the enemy not stated.

A later dispatch confirms the above, but states that the rebels have again retreated whence they came.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

A telegram from City Point, of the 11th, says:

All remains quiet in front, although rumors begin to float about that Lee is contemplating some movement or other, but what that movement is, no outsiders can imagine. Perhaps it is the one which is to "astonish the world." Whatever it may be, I think Lee will find Grant prepared.

A letter-writer notices the removal of the paupers from the Prince George county poor-house to the alms-houses at the North. There were seven women, five children and two young men—one an idiot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Yankee papers are feeding the public with rumors of Union meetings held in counties in Georgia, favoring reconstruction, which they claim are prompted by Governor Brown.

The Denver City *News* reports that Colonel Kit Carson, with a few of the companies of the First New Mexican cavalry, lately ran against a band of one thousand Indians—Kiowas and Camanches—on Red river, south of the road from Fort Union to the States, and was badly repulsed. He had to fight his way back.

The St. Albans raiders' case, in Montreal, has again been continued thirty days, for evidence from Richmond. A dispatch from Toronto says the case of Burly was before the court to-day. The original document, signed by Jeff. Davis, was produced. It authorizes the raid. Objection was made to receiving it. The court adjourned to Thursday to consider the objection.

Forrest is reported to be concentrating a large force at Paris, Tennessee. A great number of his men are hovering around their homes in Tennessee and Kentucky, conscripting Union men.

A telegram from Toronto on the 12th says: Burleigh was again before the court to-day. Jeff. Davis's manifesto was objected to because it did not bear the seal of the so-called Confederate States. A decision was reserved till Tuesday.

Vice-Admiral Farragut visited the United States Senate chamber. On motion of Mr. Grimes, a recess of ten minutes was taken for the purpose of social intercourse with the Admiral.

The Democratic State Convention of New Hampshire has nominated E. W. Harrington, of Manchester, for Governor.

Wisconsin, according to her Governor's message, has furnished 75,133 men to the Yankee army.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Moravian brings intelligence from Europe to the 30th ultimo. We copy from the telegrams in the Yankee papers a portion of the news:

GREAT BRITAIN.

The news from America of the success of Generals Sherman and Thomas caused much satisfaction among the friends of the North, and the Confederate loan declined three per cent., while there was a slight improvement in Federal securities.

The item of news, however, which claimed most attention was the order of General Dix to pursue rebel raiders into Canada, if necessary.

The London *Times* remarks that if the American Government is so ill-advised as to send its troops across the Canadian frontier, a very serious misunderstanding between the two countries may be the consequence.

The London *Daily News* hopes that the order of General Dix to pursue the raiders across the Canadian frontier will be disavowed by the superior civil authorities of the Washington Government. It says:

"The plea which could alone warrant such a course, the refusal of the Canadians to administer justice and observe the duties of allies, has, happily, no foundation in fact."

The London *Star* condemns the hasty action of General Dix, and the uncalled-for resolutions which were passed in the House of Representatives in reference to Canada, as tending to complicate a position already sufficiently embarrassing.

The London *Morning Post* thinks that the promptitude of the Canadian Government in ordering the re-arrest of the raiders is substantial testimony to its own good faith, and will have a re-assuring effect in Washington and New York.

The New York correspondent of the *Times* points out that the Federal Government gave notice in October of its intention to increase its armament on the lakes, and it will therefore be able, long before the opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence, to have as many war ships on the lakes as it can buy, construct or transport in the interim, and that the British Government, unless it should have material for ships, and arming and equipping them on the Canadian shores, will find itself, about the 15th of April, with only one vessel upon each lake to oppose the the Federal war vessels.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

Reductions of the armies are to be effected on a grand scale by Austria and Italy. It is said the Italian reduction will be eighty-five thousand men.

INDIA.

An official telegram, dated Calcutta, December 12th, announces that the fortress of Dalimpote Bhootan was captured by the British, with the small loss of two officers and fifty men. The position was very strong. Three officers and seven men were subsequently killed by the accidental explosion of gunpowder.

The *Daily News* publishes a letter from Professor Goldwin Smith, asserting his conviction that the sinking of the Florida was entirely accidental.

The *Times* publishes a letter from Lord Wharncliffe, in response to Mr. Seward's refusal to allow the Liverpool Bazaar Fund to be distributed to Southern prisoners. Wharncliffe quotes Northern papers to disprove Mr. Seward's statement, that the prisoners were not suffering unusual privations. He denies that the funds were mainly contributed by those trading with the South, saying the movement was almost entirely carried out by Southern ladies in England, and that the refusal will not practically affect the distribution of the fund. The letter of Mr. Adams, communicating briefly Mr. Seward's refusal, is published. In it Mr. Adams expresses regret that he has to close the correspondence.

The *Times* has an editorial complimentary to Messrs. Wharncliffe and Adams, and, by inference, the reverse to Mr. Seward.

The *Daily News* justifies Mr. Seward's course, and shows that Wharncliffe deserved rebuke.

La France points to General Fremont as the late Mr. Dayton's successor.

The Russian ambassador had returned to Rome.

The *Times* contrasts the temperate language of Lincoln, in his late message, and the proclamation of General Dix and the resolutions offered in the Federal Senate by Mr. Chandler. It says: "In Congress we are charged with complicity in assassination and pillage, while a military commander threatens our territories with invasion; but the chief of the Republic does justice to both Canada and England, and we gladly receive his views as those which time and reason will commend to the American people. War between America and England would be simply the most formidable intervention in behalf of the South which Mr. Davis could desire." The *Times* especially recommends this point to the consideration of the Americans.

It adds: "It has been long surmised that the Confederate agents, in their various operations, have been rather allured than deterred by the prospects of international embroilment arising out of their schemes. If, besides escaping with a cruiser and plundering a bank, they could bring a powerful enemy on the back of their foe, it would be an enormous aid to them.

Perhaps some of them, now looking to the St. Albans raid, have hopes of this kind. It is much wiser to disappoint them than to play their game. The Federals may assure themselves that not even the capture of Nashville nor the defeat of Sherman would gratify the South half as much as a rupture with this country, which certain Northern politicians are incessantly advising.

The London *Post* says that neither the English nor the Federals will allow themselves to be driven into unfriendly relations by the buccaneering exploits of a third party, whose object is sufficiently manifest. It will no doubt be found necessary to the interest of both nations to maintain an effectual military police, both on the shores and lake, with the view of preventing a recurrence of recent depredations. The *Herald* says we must take care and give them no reasonable grounds of provocation; that if the war should commence it may be their fault, not ours.

The *Star* believes that the feeling in the United States about the release of the St. Albans robbers would doubtless subside as soon as the course of the Canadian Government was known.

The *Times's* city article says the funds were rather less firm yesterday, consequent upon the demand for money at the close of the year, also in connection with the foreign and share settlement now in progress. The American news caused some little depression in Canadian securities, although the only importance attached to the fresh example of national weakness furnished by the last New York intelligence is that the order of General Dix and wildness of the political press should lead some irrepressible persons to violate Canadian territory, and thus place the Washington Government against their anxious desire, in a position as disagreeable, both to the people of England and the respectable classes of the United States, as was occasioned by Commodore Wilkes and the vote of the House of Representatives in the Trent affair.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 28.—A stringent press law has been promulgated. The Porte has granted its concession to the construction of a railway from Jaffa to Jerusalem.

BERLIN, December 29.—Private dispatches from St. Petersburg state that Prince Gortschakoff seriously contemplates retiring from office. Baron Breebeg is mentioned as his successor.

It is said that M. Walinew, Minister of the Interior, will have the French mission, and be succeeded by General Mulitin, and that Admiral Krable, Minister of Marine, will resign and be succeeded by Admiral Glassusaph.

CALCUTTA, December 13.—Shirtings are a shilling a piece higher.

BOMBAY, December 14.—Import prices are firm, with a tendency to advance.—Exchange on England has slightly advanced.

VERY LATEST PER THE MORAVIAN, *VIA* GREENCASTLE.

LONDON, December 30.—The English journals continue to comment upon the Canadian difficulty, which has caused a slight depression in Canadian funds. The papers generally discountenance the idea of the English Government being driven into unfriendly relations with the United States.

The *Times* shows that the rebels could desire nothing better for their cause than such a result.

Suspension was announced of three sugar refining houses in Glasgow, viz: John Reid, Jr., & Co.; Baird & Patterson; and Baird, Nelson & Co., for about £80,000 each.

Satterthwaite's Circular says: "In consequence of the holiday season, very few transactions took place in American securities until the 28th, when, on the receipt of news of important victories, an active demand sprung up for five-twenty bonds, which rapidly rose to 44 3-4, closing at 44 1 2. Illinois and Erie show an advance of one dollar per share in the week."

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, January 13.—The steamer China, from Liverpool on the 31st, has arrived.

The London *Times*, alluding to the present attitude of the North to Canada, says: "In the present state of Northern feeling there is too much reason to apprehend some outrage which may render a rupture inevitable. Americans neither appreciate the strength of England nor understand the unanimity with which a war would be prosecuted if forced upon a reluctant government and nation; and the first result of that war would be the immediate and irrevocable establishment of Southern independence."

Richmond Dispatch.

MONDAY MORNING.....JANUARY 16, 1865.

THE *DISPATCH COUNTING-ROOM* HAS BEEN REMOVED TO THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THIRTEENTH AND MAIN STREETS, (Spence's Building,) IMMEDIATELY OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND.

THE WAR NEWS.

The quiet of the military lines in front of Petersburg and Richmond remains unbroken. The Army of the James last week witnessed a very touching scene—old Benjamin Butler's farewell to his troops. He was torn suddenly and ruthlessly from his beloved niggers by Lincoln, and sent into the shades of private life at Lowell, Massachusetts. His affecting farewell address, and a full account of his leave-taking, will be found in the extracts from Northern papers published in another column. In his address, he gives Grant a severe parting kick. Though for the moment under a cloud, he will soon burst from his seclusion with renewed effulgence. It will be observed, he is ordered to report by letter to the Adjutant General of the United States. We expect next to hear from him as the Military Governor of Kentucky.

The Yankee journals mention the starting out of another great naval expedition. It is already battering at Fort Fisher. Since our last issue no official dispatches have been received from Wilmington, but there are reports in circulation—the source of which we have been unable to trace—that the Yankee fleet was bombarding Fort Fisher fiercely, and that two of its vessels had been sunk by the guns of the fort. There is also a rumor that the Yankees had effected a landing at the point where Butler's troops disembarked.

A gentleman who left Staunton on Saturday morning, reports that it was rumored, and believed by the military authorities there, that General Rosser had taken Beverly, Randolph county, capturing between five and six hundred prisoners. No official intelligence confirmatory of this rumor has been received; but there is reason to give it credit, as General Rosser is known to be on a raid into that section of Virginia.

Mr. Francis P. Blair, Sr., left Richmond on Saturday, on the flag-of-truce boat, for Grant's lines. As the end, and object, and results, of his mission have furnished the theme for endless speculation and discussion, we are glad to be able to relieve public curiosity by laying before our readers some facts concerning his interview with the President. He called upon the President on Friday morning. The meeting, especially upon the part of Mr. Blair, was marked by a degree of cordiality that was as refreshing as it was unexpected. He shook the President's hand warmly, assuring him at the same time of his undiminished regard and esteem. The first compliments over, he requested a private conference with the President, which was immediately accorded him. After a private conversation of an hour's duration, Mr. Blair took his leave, expressing himself highly gratified with the reception he had met and the results of the conference. Some time after his departure, the President wrote him a note, stating that as he (Mr. Blair) would, perhaps, like to have in writing what he (Mr. Davis) had said to him, he had written to report that he was willing, as he had ever been, to appoint commissioners to meet commissioners of Mr. Lincoln, with a view to an adjustment of the difficulties existing between the two countries. It is understood that Mr. Blair told the President that he came in no official character, but simply with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Lincoln. He expressed the opinion that Mr. Lincoln would certainly appoint commissioners to meet the commissioners appointed by our President.

The same boat that carried Mr. Blair down the James river brought back General Singleton, an Illinois Peace Democrat, another unauthorized peace commissioner. This peace commissioner business is fast becoming ridiculous. For the benefit of whom it may concern, we will state that General Singleton is at the Spotswood Hotel, where he has been called on by a number of citizens.

We should not be surprised to see old Horace Greeley next, flying around in Richmond as a peace commissioner.

Hon. Henry S. Foote, of Tennessee, is still at Fredericksburg, the House of Representatives not having yet decided what action they will take in his case.—Persons who came down from Fredericksburg yesterday state that Mr. Foote was very indignant that he should have been arrested, and demanded to be brought to Richmond immediately; and when this was refused him, he wrote to Judge Halyburton, petitioning for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

NOT "PRIVATEERS."

We are requested to state that the "Olustee" and the "Shenandoah," armed vessels of the Confederate States Navy, and commanded by commissioned officers of the Confederate Navy, are not "privateers," equipped and armed on private account, but are regularly commissioned war vessels of our Government.

MARRIED.

On the 10th instant, at St. Luke's Church, Powhatan county, Virginia, by the Rev. Francis Baker, Captain T. A. BRANDER, Confederate States Army, to Miss ELIZABETH L., oldest daughter of the Rev. Lewis Walke.

At Broad Street Methodist Church, by the Rev. W. H. Christian, on Tuesday, January 10, 1865, R. S. POLLARD, Esq., of Richmond, to LOU F. MINSON, of York county, Virginia.

DIED.

Of consumption, in the town of Manchester, on the 15th instant, Mrs. JULIA S. WREN, wife of Captain Joseph Wren, late of Powhatan county, in the forty-fifth year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral THIS DAY (Monday) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, in Manchester.

LATE FROM BALTIMORE.—SELLING OFF VERY FAST, AT BELVIN'S BLOCK SHOE STORE, OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF GOODS, lately received, as follows:

100 pairs of Ladies' Fine Balmoral Walking Shoes,
100 pairs Congress Lasting Gaiters, a very nice article;
200 pairs Morocco Bootees, large sizes, suitable for servants;
200 pairs Bootees, of French calfskin, city made, all sizes;
500 pairs Misses' and Children Shoes, various kinds and qualities;
100 pairs Babies' Little Beauties, some ankletes;
200 pairs Boys' Shoes, very excellent, and now very scarce goods;
50 pairs Boys' Boots, a No. 1 boot for service;
200 pairs Gentlemen's Congress Gaiters, French and other kinds;
50 pairs Cavalry Boots, and other kinds on hand, large sizes;
100 pairs Servants' Brogans and Army Shoes,
50 Linen and Calico Shirts,
Merino Undershirts,
100 Hoopskirts, beauties, bell shape, latest style;
100 French Corsets, stitched, with whalebone in them;
10,000 Shoe Eyelets,
50 Children's Gutta-Percha Long Combs,
1,000 boxes of Mason's Genuine Blacking,
100 gross of Pearl Shirt Buttons,
100 gross of Silk and other qualities of Shoe Laces;
100 French Calfskins, for retail;
Ladies' Linen Cambric Handerchiefs,
Needles.

We would advise our customers to purchase now, as we have a FINE SELECTION OF GOODS, not to be surpassed in the Confederacy.

DARBY, BEAD & CO.,
Bank street, opposite Twelfth,
ja 14—1w a few doors above Main.

TO TRAVELERS.—Good BOARD and comfortable ROOMS as any in the city can be had at the EDGEMONT HOUSE, on Main street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, third door from Sixth street, at the following rates:
Per day.....$25
Single meals.....10
ja 16—2t*

GLOVES AND NETTS made to order by leaving the material on Fourth street, Gamble's Hill, fourth door from the corner, left hand side going out. SEWING and CROCHETING of any kind done in the best style and at short notice.—Call between the hours of 3 and 4.
ja 16—M3w*

FOR SALE, two fine SHE GOATS, both of them with young kids. Inquire of Colonel INGRAM, at the New Market. ja 14—3t*

SOUTHERN SYMPATHIZERS IN BOSTON.

A new volume of Mr. Edward A. Pollard's History of the War has been published. In a Northern paper, which has seen a copy, we find the following extract from it relative to the author's experience in the city of Boston before being incarcerated in Fort Warren:

"I passed a week in Boston, entirely unknown and secluded, when an incident occurred that was to open up to me a new and surprising interest in the Yankee metropolis. I was sauntering in the reading room of the hotel (Young's) one evening, when an amiable-looking gentleman came up to me, with a beaming face, and whispered, 'Are you not Mr. Pollard, from Richmond?' I was so taken aback by the plump question that I could not help answering, 'Yes.' 'I thought so,' he replied quickly, 'some detectives here know you; hush, talk low—I want you to let me bring a friend around to see you at nine o'clock this evening.' I signified my assent, and awaited with some interest an interview about which there appeared to be some mystery.

"At 9 o'clock I received in my chamber the gentleman who had so unceremoniously introduced himself to me, and who was, indeed, to prove a friend, accompanied by a gentleman whose name was already familiar to me as one who had suffered for his early and brave sympathy for the Confederacy in this war. There are obvious reasons why I should not mention here the names of those friends and of other sympathetic persons in Boston, afterwards found, who surprised me, not only by the warmth and delicacy of their personal kindness, but by their sentiments for my country.

"The next day it was insisted that I should be introduced to a number of persons in Boston who sympathized with the South, and some of my countrymen will be surprised to learn that to meet these persons I was carried to the Merchants' Exchange, to the offices of the leading lawyers, and to some of the largest business establishments in Boston. I may say, that in the course of two or three days I met at least one hundred gentlemen in Boston, among its most influential classes, who expressed to me an ardent sympathy for the South in her struggle for constitutional liberty, and an earnest desire for the acknowledgment of her independence as the only possible termination of the unnatural and unhappy war.

"What I was made a private witness of in Boston was sufficient to satisfy any candid mind that the Southern Confederacy had a party in the North of devoted and intelligent friends, entitled to her consideration and gratitude.

"In short, I discovered a circle of 'secessionists' in Boston, and had been cursing the black desert of heartless crowds before my eyes, without the least thought that it contained an oasis for the despised Confederate. I was overwhelmed with kindness by my newly-found friends, offered a testimonial dinner, which I peremptorily declined; invited to charming country places and suburban rides.—Alas, from this amicable diversion, my thoughts were to be turned into a channel of bitterness!"

LADIES' STRATAGEM.

The Delaware (United States) *Republican* says:

"A few days ago the will of the late Thomas Jamison, who resided near St. George's, was burnt under the following singular circumstances: Mr. Jamison, recently deceased, had left his large estate, about a hundred thousand dollars in value, principally to his sons; leaving his daughters, three in number, only six thousand dollars each, coupled with the strange condition that that amount should be forfeited if they married without the consent of the executor, Mr. Thomas J. Craven. The will was drawn by Charles B. Lore, Esq., and witnessed by Mr. Eli Biddle. It was read after the burial of Jamison.

"A few evenings afterwards the young ladies sent for Mr. Craven, and desired to look at the will. He went there and found a hot fire in the stove, a table opposite, with seats on the side near the stove for the ladies, and on the further side from the stove for himself. One of the ladies stated that she wished to examine some items, and requested the will to be handed to her. Mr. Craven complied with her request, but suspecting her intention, moved to the opposite side of the table and sat alongside of her.

"She examined the will carefully, when he perceived Miss Annie Jamison open the stove door.—He at once moved to take hold of the will, suspecting her intention, when his suspicions were allayed by her asking her sister for the poker. Thinking she wished only to poke the fire, he felt rather ashamed of his suspicions, when he was handed *Harper's Magazine* to look at. This for a moment diverted his attention, when, in an instant, the will was handed to Annie, with the leaves all opened, rammed into the hot stove, Mr. Craven pushed on one side, the light put out, and the will, before he could interfere, destroyed forever.

"The will has not been recorded, but Charles B. Lore, Esq., has a copy. The ladies say they would not mind the small amount of money left them, but they do object to one not connected with the family having anything to say in their matrimonial engagements. The case will be heard before the Register, and more than probable come before the court at New Castle."

APPEARANCE OF THE BATTLE-FIELD OF FRANKLIN.

The Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes:

"I lately passed over and examined the field where was fought, November 30, one of the fiercest and bloodiest battles, for the numbers engaged, of the whole war. The carnage among the rebels must have been fearful. All along in front of the breastworks on which they charged, for several rods deep, the graves are clustered as thick as in the most populous Potter's-field of the Old World. As the rebels occupied the field after the fight, they had abundant leisure to bury their dead decently, hence there are none of those disgusting and revolting exhibitions that sometimes shock the beholder, but he cannot repress a feeling of unfeigned sadness at the thought that in the short space of four hours all these multitudes were slaughtered in a vain struggle to accomplish the command of a madman.

"The breastworks cross the Franklin pike a right angle, and it was right down this road and on either side of it that the rebels charged in a solid phalanx five lines deep. Behind the works lay the Twenty-third corps, the Third division to the left, the Second division to the right. In front of them the destruction was far more terrible than elsewhere. They occupied a sort of salient in the works, which projected forth and met the brunt of the attack like a great rock in the edge of the sea. The country is level and perfectly open, and the balls took full effect. Our men were crowded so densely behind the works that those in the front did nothing but fire the pieces, which were loaded by their comrades in the rear. It needs only that one should look at the abattis of brush which lay in front of them to learn what a deadly torrent of lead filled all the air. To use the homely comparison of one who helped in that day's work, 'It looks just as though it had been run through a threshing machine,' and so it does. A grove of small locusts just in the rear of our works wears such an appearance as it might if a visitation of hail had been followed by one of locusts, and after that each several and particular remaining shred of bark and limb picked off. The rebels buried their dead by regiments, in rows parallel to the road. They made the graves about eighteen inches deep, and separated by a thin wall of earth. Some regiments number as many as fifty killed outright. The whole number of dead, according to their own confession, is about one thousand seven hundred and fifty. The working party, detailed for the purpose, were occupied in their ghastly work five days and nights. Each grave is marked by a little board, with the name, company and regiment carefully cut in it."

Charles Scott, an old citizen of Lynchburg, Virginia, died on the 12th instant.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—NEW SHOE STORE.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF RICHMOND.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and the public in general that they have fitted up a beautiful SHOE STORE, on Broad street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, and they will open on TUESDAY MORNING with a large assortment, (their own manufacture), consisting of

Ladies' Goatskin LACE SHOES,
Ladies' Calfskin LACE SHOES,
Ladies' Calfskin CONGRESS SHOES,
Ladies' Cloth CONGRESS GAITERS,
Ladies' SLIPPERS,
Misses' and Children's SHOES,
Infants' SHOES,
Men's CAVALRY BOOTS,
Men's CITIZEN BOOTS,
Men's high OXFORD TIES,
Men's low OXFORD TIES,
Men's fine BROGANS,
Servants' SHOES.

Also, ladies' and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes repaired.

HARVEY, HELLINGS & CO.
ja 16—3t*

TELEGRAPHIC.

SHERMAN'S ARMY GONE BACK TO THE SAVANNAH RIVER.

[Special dispatch to the Richmond Dispatch.]

CHARLESTON, January 14.—The enemy's forces about Hardeeville have retired back to the Savannah river. There is some doubt whether a corps had been sent to Beaufort. There are no indications of an advance this way.

INTERESTING FROM SAVANNAH.

[Special dispatch to the Richmond Dispatch.]

CHARLESTON, January 13.—Intelligent persons from Savannah state that the late meeting there numbered about three hundred, of whom one hundred were Jews, seventy-five Irish, and the remainder men of Northern birth and shaky politicians, who no more represent the people of Savannah than a dozen deserters represent Lee's army.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, January 15.—Two hundred and fifty refugees arrived here last night from Savannah.

The Yankees were busy removing obstructions from the river, and say they will soon move on Augusta, Branchville and Charleston. No movement has been made as yet, though refugees think there will be soon.

Sherman and his officers threaten to reduce Charleston and South Carolina to desolation.

His rule in Savannah, for policy, continues mild. He has written a letter to the citizens, saying the only way to have peace is to send members to the United States Congress and return to the Union and that it is ridiculous to think of any other kind of reconstruction.

The refugees brought out such servants and baggage as they desired.

Many negroes were returning to their masters.

NEGROES FOR HIRE AND SALE.

NEGROES FOR HIRE.—We have the following NEGROES for hire: Chambermaids, House Girls, Nurses, Cooks, Gardeners and small Boys.

As we have determined to close our hiring in a few days, all persons desiring servants of the above description are requested to give us a call, as we intend hiring them out regardless of prices.

CLOPTON & LYNE,
corner of Franklin and Fifteenth streets.
ja 16—2t

FOR HIRE, several BOYS and GIRLS, at reasonable prices for good homes. Also, a good BLACKSMITH.

FRANCIS T. ISBELL,
ja 14—2t corner of Eleventh and Bank streets.

FOR HIRE.—BOYS AND GIRLS, accustomed to farm and house work. Also, two SHOEMAKERS. Apply at
ja 14—3t E. & S. WORTHAM & CO'S.

COOK FOR HIRE.—I have for hire a SERVANT WOMAN, who is a good cook, washer and ironer. Also, two boys, accustomed to waiting in the house. JAMES MOORE,
ja 14—2t* Franklin street.

FOR HIRE, two GIRLS, one about fourteen and the other about sixteen years of age, accustomed to the house. Apply to J. L. PORTER, at A. E. Moore's, Cary street. ja 13—3t*

GARDENER FOR SALE.—I have for sale, privately, a No. 1 GARDENER and his WIFE, who is a No. 1 cook, washer and ironer and fair seamstress. Also, a rough CARPENTER, a good SHOEMAKER, and several likely HOUSE GIRLS; all brought from my farm, and sold for no fault. [ja 12—4t*] D. McDANIEL.

SHAFER, ROYSTON & CO., No. 110 MAIN STREET.—We have on hand a large stock of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, by the yard, or made to order in the best style. FURNISHING GOODS, all kinds, wholesale and retail; WHITE, BROWN and BLACK FLAX THREAD, SPOOL SILK and COTTON, a large lot; fifty dozen Gentlemen's SILK TIES, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, all kinds; GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, DRESSING and FINE COMBS, in great variety; Mason's best BLACKING, OVERCOATS, PANTS and VESTS, SHIRTINGS and LINENS, BUTTONS of all kinds, low; STAFF BUTTONS, just received; SHIRTS and DRAWERS, all kinds; two hundred dozen PAPER COLLARS, fifty dozen LINEN COLLARS, at SHAFER, ROYSTON & CO.'S NEW STORE.
ja 16—4t

MEDICINES, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.
Cough Syrup (Sarsaparilla),
Picot's Virginia Worm-Killer,
Leonard's Instant Relief, for coughs, &c.;
Rock's Good Samaritan, for rheumatism;
Fl. Extract Spigelia and Senna, Santonine,
Chip Logwood, Copperas and Alum,
Nutmegs, Mace, Allspice and Pepper,
Low's Brown Windsor and other Soaps,
Colognes, Pomades, Hair Oils,
Combs, Egyptian Shampoo,
Elastic Nursing Tubes,
and many scarce and desirable articles, at
POWER & McPHAIL'S Apothecary,
corner of Seventeenth and Main streets.
N. B.—Prescriptions prepared at all hours, and on Monday and Friday nights our store will be open all night. ja 16—eod6t

TO THE FARMING COMMUNITY.—I have on hand and for sale, GUANO, TOBACCO, SHELL LIME and SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME. I shall have CRUSHED BONES, if persons desire them. Any one wishing any of the above fertilizers will forward their orders in time, so that I can prepare them.

E. H. CHESTERMAN,
South side of Dock, opposite Seventeenth street,
Richmond, Virginia. ja 16—2aw3w*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—All persons having CLAIMS AGAINST THE ESTATE OF THOMAS JONES, deceased, are requested to present them for payment, and those indebted to said estate to make payment to me.

H. K. ELLYSON,
Sheriff City of Richmond, and as such
Administrator of Thomas Jones, deceased.
ja 16—10t

FOR SALE.—Can be bought of the subscriber, FOUR OR FIVE HUNDRED CORDS OF PINE WOOD—standing or uncut, in sight, or nine miles of Richmond. A bargain can be had by addressing a few lines to S. L. W., to the care of Colonel Warren, at Van-Lew's Hardware store, or see John K. Childrey, Esq., (Tobacconist.) Said wood will do, also, for charcoal purposes.
ja 16—4t*

FOR SALE, a young Black Girl, likely and intelligent, of amiable disposition, accustomed to the house, nursing, cooking and sewing. She will make an excellent seamstress and cook. A fine Top Buggy, Spring Wagon and Harness. The Girl will be for hire if not sold in a few days. For rent, three houses, in Manchester.—Apply to Dr. BROOCKS, 142 Main street. 1t*

NOTICE.—Ladies that have HATS and BONNETS left at my store to be dyed and pressed, will please call and take them away by NEXT SATURDAY, the 23d, or they will be sold at auction on the 25th. MRS. C. CHENWICK,
three doors above Central depot, on Broad street.
ja 16—3t*

FOR SALE, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Bonds, guaranteed by Virginia;
Virginia Registered Bonds, new issue;
Virginia Central Railroad Coupon Bonds.
ja 16—1t* W. E. ISAACS & CO.

PICKLES.—Five cases CAMERON'S ENGLISH PICKLES for sale by
HUFFARD & CO., Governor street,
ja 11—6t between Main and Franklin.

FOR SALE, a handsome sweet-toned PIANO. Price, $3,000; or the subscriber will exchange it for a small farm, anywhere above Richmond. Address N., at this office. ja 16—3t*

FOR SALE, a RANGE; large size and in good order. Inquire at the corner of Grace and Twenty-eighth streets, Church Hill.
ja 16—3t*

TANNERS' OIL.—One hundred barrels TANNERS' OIL in store and for sale by
ja 16—3t CHARLES T. WILLIAMS & CO.