# Richmond Dispatch.

FRIDAY MORNING.....MARCH 9, 1860.

### Senator Seward.

In recent conversations with two gentlemen, residing in different and distant parts of New York—one a Democrat, the other an "Old Line Whig"—there was a singular coincidence of sentiment, and almost of language, in the opinions expressed by them of Senator SEWARD. Each of them spoke of him as a fine scholar, a man of letters and of the lamp, but not a statesman, the "Old Line Whig" adding that he was a demagogue.

Certainly, that man is not a statesman whose grasp of mind and heart is not comprehensive enough to embrace anything but a section; who is unable to look and labor for the glory of the whole Confederacy, but whose whole idea and aim is the elevation of self, at the risk of the disruption of the Union and the ruin of his country. When we think of such men as JEFFERSON, WEBSTER, CLAY, CALHOUN, we think of statesmen; men of eminent political abilities, able to hold the helm of State, and to guide the ship, amid all the intricacies and perils of her voyage, to a secure and glorious haven. Every one of these men was ambitious, but it was a noble ambition, and they forced their way upward by superior political capacity, and by the powerful manner in which they grappled with such great principles and measures as those which in former days divided parties. But SEWARD, on the contrary, has elevated himself to notoriety by riding hobbies and humbugs from the first moment he entered political life. He began his career with "Anti-Masonry," and has ever since been on the alert for some *ism*, some fanatical or sectional prejudice, to carry him into office. It is for this purpose that he seizes upon the popular antipathy to slavery in the free States; that, finding that antipathy somewhat innocuous, and by no means prepared for aggressive measures, he steadily and assiduously fans it into a flame, and puts the whole government in deadly peril for the purpose of improving his chances for the Presidency. This man, who has certainly no true conception of the constitution which was framed by the founders of this government, or is determined to subvert it in order to secure his personal elevation, has no right to the grand and patriotic name of statesman. He is a factionist and a demagogue; his heart is full of treason, stratagems and spoils. He is, it is true, a man of letters; he can construct a sentence, but he is better able to destroy than to construct a constitution. It certainly does not add much to the dignity of his character, or to his chances for high and enduring fame, that he is more solicitous to shut out bad English from his style, than bad principles from his mind and evil practices from his life; more anxious about rhetoric than right: more careful to preserve the unity of a figure than the unity of his country.

Every great statesman seeks earnestly to develop the resources and consolidate the strength of the people for whose interests he legislates. Such a soul as that of DANIEL WEBSTER took in the whole United States. It was not a Polar sea, inaccessible to the heat of the sun, and destitute of all warmth and vitality, but a nature that could respond to the bracing breeze and glow with the tropic fire; that made "the whole boundless continent its own." HENRY CLAY exulted in the stars of the national flag, as the eagle does in the sunlight. Both these men, though ambitious, went for their country first, and acted upon the principle that it was better to be right than be President. SEWARD would infinitely rather be President than be right; he cares not what wrongs are perpetrated so he can clutch the sceptre; all that the valor of our fathers achieved in a seven years' war, all that their wisdom devised and secured in our present form of government, all that the combined energies and enterprise of America have since accomplished, WM. H. SEWARD is at this moment putting in imminent peril for the purpose of securing his own election to the Presidency. Are not our Northern friends right, then, in pronouncing him no statesman, but a demagogue, and a demagogue of the most unprincipled and dangerous kind? It is no justification to say that, if SEWARD be elected President, he will desert the cause which has carried him into power, kick away the sectional ladder by which he ascended, and prove a national President. Possibly, if the President were restricted to one term, this might be the case, but, if it were, it would only prove him a double traitor, a traitor alike to his party and his country. Who can trust such a man? Must he not be rotten to the core? There is no proof that he has either the capacity or the principle to administer the government of the United States.

### Who is a Gentleman?

The New York *Tribune*, whose editor is renowned for his breeding, of which he once gave a sample in an attack upon a non-combatant adversary, commencing "you lie, villain," is very unhappy because it has discovered, as it thinks, that our Minister at the Court of St. James is not a gentleman. The discovery was made in this wise: Mr. LONGWORTH, of Cincinnati, famous for his Catawba wine, sent some baskets of that delicious beverage to Mr. DALLAS, requesting him to distribute a large number of samples among such of his guests as could appreciate its merits, and assist its circulation. To this very reasonable request, Mr. DALLAS very politely demurred, excusing himself by saying that he could not "reconcile the duties of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States with those of a commission merchant." Whether he sent back the wine or the market price thereof, we are not informed; but he utterly defeated the attempt to make him the instrument of puffing Mr. LONGWORTH'S wine.—GREELEY thinks this refusal of the Minister to convert the Embassy into an auctioneer's ware-room, was a very ungentlemanly act. ABBOT LAWRENCE, he says, and his boy BIGELOW, and Mrs. LAWRENCE, and all the little LAWRENCES, would have been very happy to undertake the affair, and would have made quite a family business of it. The cause of this difference between the Ambassador that was and the Ambassador that is, lies in a nutshell. ABBOT LAWRENCE never attended a dancing school, and was never taught to "pigeon-wing." Mr. DALLAS *did* attend a dancing school, and was *taught* to "pigeon-wing." Nevertheless, in spite of dancing schools and pigeon-wings, Mr. DALLAS is not a gentleman, and Mr. LAWRENCE *was!* We hope this number of the *Tribune* will never reach Mr. DALLAS. He would be very much distressed if he saw it. We trust nobody will ever be so cruel as to tell him anything about it.

Now, we are not double F. V.'s, and cannot, therefore, probably, be accepted as judges of what gentility is. But if a man belonging to the second families be allowed to express an opinion upon such a subject, we should say that a juster rebuke than that which Mr. LONGWORTH received was never administered. It strikes us, moreover, as exceedingly vulgar to make a present, and connect it with such objects as Mr. L. had in view. We would lay a wager that we could *guess* from what quarter of the country he comes. We applaud Mr. DALLAS for rejecting the overture, and certainly think he took a proper view of his position. The next step would have been to deluge the Embassy with Yankee inventions, constituting the Ambassador General Agent, upon the cheap terms of receiving in full for services rendered a Yankee clock, or a sewing machine, or a box of pills, or a bottle of elixir, or, above all, a full supply of EZEKIEL'S Hair Dye; which last article, we doubt not, would be more acceptable to his Excellency than all the rest put together; for he has been noted for his grey hairs ever since he was a man of middle age.

SHIP BURNT.—Capt. Miller, of the bark Parthian, arrived here, reports that fifty miles East of Cape Henry he saw the ship Susan, of Boston, burning. Her crew were taken off by a schooner. She was laden with cotton.

EARLY VEGETABLES.—The editor of the Norfolk (Va.) Herald has been feasting on asparagus, which was cut on the 5th inst.

The Providence Journal says the small-pox is unusually prevalent in Rhode Island at the present time.

### British Opinion upon the Annexation of Savoy.

The British press, and even some members of Parliament, seem to be greatly exercised upon the subject of the Savoyard annexation. They admit that the people are Frenchmen and desire to belong to France, but their fears are greatly excited for Switzerland, as if Switzerland were not already as accessible to the armies of France, whenever she may think proper to invade her, as she ever can be made by the annexation of Savoy. Their principal anxiety is, however, for the honor of VICTOR EMANUEL. How, says JOHN BULL, can he think of giving up the home of his ancestors, the cradle of his race? There is something, they think, very monstrous in the idea.

Now, everybody knows that Normandy is the cradle of Queen VICTORIA'S race, and that her ancestors held possession of it for nearly four hundred years after the chief of her family had subdued England. The Kings of her race once styled themselves Kings also of France, in remembrance of the claim set up by EDWARD III., and prosecuted so nearly to a successful issue by that monarch and his great-grandson, HENRY V. Well, where is the cradle of VICTORIA'S race now? Does she hold a foot of territory in Normandy or in any other quarter of France? If the honor of VICTOR EMANUEL be involved in the transfer of Savoy to France, what becomes of VICTORIA'S honor? The King of Sardinia makes the transfer without compulsion. The transaction is peaceable, and with the knowledge and consent of the people principally interested. VICTOR EMANUEL is willing, the Emperor of the French is willing, and the Savoyards are willing. On the other hand, the ancestors of VICTORIA lost Normandy by a long war—that is to say, they were unable to hold it by the sword, and were expelled greatly against their inclination. We submit, that VICTOR EMANUEL'S case is much the better of the two. Hanover was the native country of that branch of the Royal family from which VICTORIA is more immediately descended. How much of Hanover submits to her sway at the present moment? It is true Hanover is still governed by a descendant of GEORGE I., and that it is severed from the crown of Great Britain by the operation of the Salique law. But is the Salique law, according to modern ideas, a more imperative rule of political action than the wishes of a whole people?

The continental possessions of the House of Hanover were always a subject of grievance to Great Britain. They were constantly involving her in wars, and entangling her in the diplomacy of the German States. Enormous sums of English gold, and rivers of English blood were wasted in their defence. Yet they never were of any practical value whatever to Great Britain, and were always an object of jealousy to the British people. It was a happy day for Great Britain when the accession of a female enabled her to cut them loose, and let them down the wind. They had nothing in common with the British nation. They were Germans of the most decided German taste. Their language was German, their notions were German, their politics were German, their ideas of Government were German.—They were Germans in feature and in form, in tastes and in amusements, in gesture and in manner, in walking about and in standing still, in going out and in coming in. They were German all over, and nothing else but German. Why, then, should they be governed by Great Britain, whose system they could not understand, whose freedom they despised, and with whom they had nothing in common? So it is with the Savoyards at this day. They are Frenchmen, and the Frenchest of the French—more Frenchmen than the French themselves. Their king, on the other hand, although his family came originally from Savoy, is an Italian king. His ancestors have been Italian kings for centuries before him. His thoughts, his ambition, his aspirations, are all Italian. The bulk of his subjects are likewise Italian. Why, then, not allow the Savoyards to follow their own inclination, since he does not object!

### The Legislature.

In the Senate, a preamble and resolutions were offered on the subject of the boundary line between Maryland and Virginia. One of the resolutions authorizes the Governor to send a competent person to England to obtain all documentary or other evidence which may exist there tending to ascertain and establish the lines of boundary between Virginia and the States of North Carolina, Tennessee and Maryland. A report was returned by a select committee, which was adopted, disapproving and rejecting the boundary line heretofore run between this State and Tennessee by Leonidas Baugh and Jas. C. Black, as commissioners on the part of Virginia.—The Governor is empowered to pay them for their work, and then employ competent persons to run again and re-mark said boundary line. The bill amending the charter of the James River and Kanawha Company, which provided for converting its floating debt and other liabilities into stock and for a continuance of the work, was defeated in the Senate. The "act providing for a more uniform currency of the banks of this State" was under discussion when the Senate adjourned.

The House of Delegates adopted a resolution for an earlier hour of meeting, and then passed to the consideration of the resolutions reported by the Joint Committee, adverse to a Conference of the Southern States, which had been sent from the Senate with the concurrence of that body. The debate *pro* and *con* was characterized by ability and earnestness. The anti-Conference resolutions were finally adopted by 90 ayes to 42 nays.

### The Shoemakers' Strike.

A Boston correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, states that the boot and shoe manufacturing interest in Massachusetts is supposed to be that yielding the largest income. The annual sales in a good year amount to near sixty millions of dollars.—There are from forty thousand to fifty thousand persons employed in manufacturing these goods,—a twenty-fourth part of all the inhabitants of the State. Those shoemakers are also found in considerable numbers in the States of New Hampshire and Maine, and elsewhere in the Eastern States. Most of the shoe towns are the most extreme of all the Northern towns in their violence towards the Southern States and their institutions. This is manifested by their votes, and by the abolition conventions that are entertained by them. Now that they are suffering for the lack of that trade which their bitterness has driven away, they may be led to ask, says the Journal's correspondent, "What have we gained by waging war upon the domestic institutions of our sister State. What has humanity gained?"

### New Books.

TEN THOUSAND WONDERFUL THINGS, comprising the marvellous and rare, odd, curious, quaint, eccentric and extraordinary in all ages and nations, in art, nature and science, including many wonders of the world, with illustrations. Edited by EDMUND FILLINGHAM KING, M. A. New York: DICK, FITZGERALD & Co. For sale by WOODHOUSE & Co.

NIGHT LESSONS FROM SCRIPTURE. By the author of "Amy Herbert," (Miss SEWELL,) and PASSING THOUGHTS ON RELIGION, by the same author. New York: D. APPLETON & Co. Both these little volumes, from one of the most talented as well as pious ladies of the day, are gotten up in very handsome style by the APPLETONS. For sale by WOODHOUSE & Co.

SHOT IN CHURCH.—During a prayer in a Methodist Church at Portsmouth, Va., Tuesday night, the congregation were startled by the report of a pistol, which proceeded from a weapon in the pocket of a lad named Haynes. A boy named Brown received the ball in his leg.

THE AMERICAN OVERLAND MAIL.—St. Louis papers state that the English are beginning to take advantage of the overland mail to send letters to China. There are regularly received at the St. Louis Post-Office some six or seven small sacks, weighing about thirty pounds each.

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER SLAVER.—The bark Imaum, at Salem, Mass., from St. Helena, January 24, reports the arrival there of the British steamer Triton with a Spanish slaver, with 600 negroes on board.

THE HUNGARIAN.—Letters received at Toronto render it certain that Marcus Talbott, member of the Provincial Parliament for Middlesex, C. W., and his bride, were passengers in the Hungarian.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE VIRGINIA MEDICAL COLLEGE took place at Mechanics' Institute Hall last night, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and the heavy fall of rain about 7 o'clock, a large and highly intelligent audience assembled to witness the imposing ceremony of conferring the degree of M. D. on the large graduating class, about eighty in number, and of hearing the addresses prepared for the occasion.

About 8 o'clock the students entered the main hall, followed by the Professors, visitors and others, and took the seats reserved for them, the Armory Band discoursing most excellent music as they passed down the aisles. The Professors and their guests took their seats on the stage, and as soon as the audience became seated, Rev. JAS. A. DUNCAN, of the Broad Street Methodist Church, offered up a most fervent and eloquent prayer in behalf of the graduates and the faculty.

After music by the band, Prof. JOYNES proceeded to confer the degree of M. D. on the graduates, furnishing each one with his diploma, the audience applauding the young doctors as they passed to and from the stand, where the awards were made.

LIST OF GRADUATES.

John M. Adams, Alabama; William J. Allen, Lunenburg co., Va.; James M. Armstrong, Augusta co., Va.; Wm. W. Arnold, M. D., Missouri; John B. Blanton, Arkansas; L. C. Bogard, Mississippi; David H. Brumback, Page co., Va.; John H. Cameron, Rockbridge co., Va.; Elijah L. Carter, Richmond, Va.; John J. Crowder, Mecklenburg co., Va.; Wm. V. Croxton, King William co., Va; Isaac Curd, Goochland co., Va.; Samuel H. Coffman, Mississippi; Samuel R. Dance, Prince Edward co., Va.; Robert B. Dandridge, Henry co., Va.; Joseph W. Devenport, Mississippi; C. Watson Doyle, Dinwiddie co., Va.; Emmett A. Drewry, Southampton co., Va.; Edward Eppes, New Kent co., Va.; John C. Farmer, Missouri; John B. Fontaine, Hanover co., Va.; M. L. Garrison, Warren co., Va.; George E. Gee, Lunenburg co., Va.; Isaac R. Godwin, Henry V. Gray, Botetourt co., Va.; Elijah H. Grigg, Buckingham co., Va.; Colin J. Hackett, Louisa co., Va.; Philip S. Hancock, Chesterfield co., Va.; J. Wesley Harrison, M. D., Sussex co., Va.; Benjamin A. Hill, Alabama; William O. Hill, Rockingham co., Va.; Charles M. Hunter, Caroline co., Va.; Thomas L. Hunter, Jr., King George co., Va.; George B. Jennings, Rockingham co., Va.; Joseph M. Keyes, Mississippi; Thomas B. Lane, Matthews co., Va.; T. Fishburne Lee, Alabama; John P. Lipscomb, Pittsylvania co., Va.; Phipps Lloyd, Richmond city, Va.; A. Sidney Loving, Nelson co., Va.; George T. Luckett, M. D., Alabama; Francis E. Luckett, M. D., Richmond, Va.; Wm. W. Marston, New Kent co., Va.; C. G. Massie, Goochland co., Va.; B. H. May, Petersburg, Va.; W. M. Mayes, Ala.; Hunter H. McGuire, M. D., Winchester, Va.; John W. McIlhany, Fairfax co., Va.; Bayard L. McIntosh, Georgia; Archibald S. McKeithen, J. G. Michael, Alabama; William E. Michie, Richmond, Va.; Thaddeus C. Montague, Northumberland co., Va.; James N. Moorehead, Hampshire co., Va.; Thomas E. Moorman, Campbell co., Va.; J. Andrew Morson, Richmond city, Va.; John B. Newton, Westmoreland co., Va.; Wm. Winter Payne, Fauquier co., Va.; M. D. Parham, Brunswick co., Va.; Lewis S. Pendleton, Thomas P. Perkins, Louisa co., Va.; William P. Robinson, Essex co., Va.; Isaac A. Robinson, Botetourt co., Va.; Thomas Rowe, M. D., Richmond city, Va.; Joseph H. Ryland, Mississippi; N. Bayard Sadler, Georgia; John C. Saeed, Nelson co., Va.; Joseph W. Southall, Amelia co., Va.; Joseph H. M. Sykes, Southampton co., Va.; H. Cabell Tabb, Richmond city, Va.; Sterling S. Tarpley, Mississippi; Samuel A. Taylor, North Carolina; Benj. B. Temple, Fredericksburg, Va.; George W. Thomas, Jr., Georgia; Newton J. Thompson, William M. Thompson, Alabama; Edward H. Toone, Mecklenburg co., Va; Washington L. Vaughan, Nelson co., Va.; Watkins Warren, James City co., Va.; Robert T. Wilson, Mississippi; John W. Wood, Alabama; Landon A. Woodson, Goochland co., Va.

Prof. PETICOLAS delivered the Valedictory Address, and a more appropriate one we never listened to. Enlivened by rich humor, which caused much applause, it contained much wholesome advice to the graduates, that will prove of infinite value to them in after life, if acted upon. When Dr. P. concluded, the band played "Home, Sweet Home," in a most effective manner.

Prof. GIBSON, on behalf of the Faculty, stated that the annual prize of $100 offered by Dr. Thomas D. Warren, of Edenton, N. C., for the best essay, had been awarded by an efficient and impartial committee to the essay signed "Cupris," and then opening the sealed note containing the author's real name, announced as the successful competitor Dr. ELIJAH L. CLARKE, of Richmond city, who is the author of the essay on "The action of the imponderable agents of the human organism, considered physiologically and Therepeutically," and inviting him to the stand, handed him the prize.

[Dr. Carter is the son of James M. Carter of Church Hill.]

JAS. LYONS, Esq., on behalf of the faculty, then addressed the students and the graduates—and after giving them much good advice, complimented those who had left the North to complete their studies here.

The exercises closed with a benediction by Rev. Mr. DUNCAN.

MEDICAL GRADUATES.—The Commencement of the Medical Department of the University of New York took place Wednesday night. Among the graduates were the following from *Virginia*: Eugene Y. Bargamin, A. C. Garrett, Anth'y R. Boykin, Eugene L. Broaddus, John Burkett, Walter Coles, J. S. Deyerle, Dan. W. Gibbs, Richard K. Gregory, Ed. J. Moseley, Thos. L. Scott, Thos. J. Taylor, Jos. S. Tipton, Bev. St. Geo. Tucker, John S. Williams and Peter Winston; the following from *North Carolina*: Wm. A. Blount, Christopher C. Cobbett, C. G. Cox, John M. De Rossett, G. N.Ennett, John C. Goodman, T. P. Haddock, Rob. W. Harris, J. H. Leary, W. H. Lilly, J. P. McCombs, W. W. McKenzie, R. C. Pearson, Jr., David Rameeur, T. H. Sharp, J. C. Shepherd, Junius Stallings, Dan. Sumney, E. V. Thompson and R. W. Woodruff; from *Tennessee*: W. F. Long and G. B. Thornton.

THE DIOCESE OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The Annual Publication for 1860 has just appeared at Rome. It states that there are not less than eight hundred and fifty dioceses in the Catholic world, exclusive of ninety apostolic vicarates and numerous prefectures. The present Pope Pius IX. has himself created eighty new dioceses. Without counting those of Holland and England, he has created eleven in the United States, four in other parts of North America, two in South America, three in Brazil, one in California, one in Newfoundland, one in Mexico, two in Canada, two in the Kingdom of Naples, one in Hungary, one in Tuscany, one in Guadaloupe, one in Martinique, one in Africa, and one in France.

FAST DAY IN CONNECTICUT.—Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, has appointed Friday, the 6th of April, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

The shoemakers' strike is reported as rapidly extending to all the principal manufacturing towns in Massachusetts. The strikers remain orderly and peaceful.

Aaron Leggett, the owner of that portion of the Mount Vernon estate, now known as "Mount Zepher," died in New York a few days since.

The Cleveland Gas-Light Company, at their last semi-annual dividend day, divided their surplus, giving to each stockholder a dividend of *fifty per cent.* on every share of stock.

The Union Prayer-Meeting Convention is in session at Philadelphia. Among the Vice Presidents is J. B. Watkins, of Richmond, Virginia.

The people of Danville, Va., last Saturday, adopted resolutions, with very few dissenting voices, against the proposed Southern Conference.

Thirty-eight physicians graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine on Wednesday last.

Dr. Martin, a native of Lexington, Ky., was shot and killed at Saltillo, Mexico, a short time since, by Dr. King.

The Kentucky Senate rejected the bill prohibiting the marriage of cousins—yeas 11, nays 19.

The great strike of the workingmen of London has ceased. Both sides—journeymen and employes—claim the victory.

The price of the London Times, it is said, will shortly be reduced to twopence.


COLDS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary Irritation. mh 9—d3tFS&Tu&wlt

PHOTOGRAPHS AND AMBROTYPES, of a superior quality, can be obtained at all hours of the day, and in any kind of weather, at REES' Mammoth Steam Gallery, Main street, near the Dispatch office, at prices ranking from 25 cents to $25.—Large size groups, in gilt frames or fancy cases, at reduced prices. Facilities for executing 500 portraits daily. fe 15—ts

RICHMOND THEATRE.

A MAGNIFICENT BILL, } For the
A MAGNIFICENT BILL, } Benefit of
A MAGNIFICENT BILL, } M'LLE LOUISE WELLS, M'LLE LOUISE WELLS, M'LLE LOUISE WELLS, Who will appear as in the great Equestrian Drama of ROOKWOOD, ROOKWOOD, ROOKWOOD, Or TURPIN, the HIGHWAYMAN, TURPIN, the HIGHWAYMAN, TURPIN, the HIGHWAYMAN, And ZOLOE, ZOLOE, ZOLOE, In the Spectacle of From the Operatic GRAND TRIAL DANCE, GRAND TRIAL DANCE, GRAND TRIAL DANCE, LA BAYADARE, LA BAYADARE, LA BAYADARE, Assisted by Mrs. E. Adams and Miss Salome. BENEFIT, BENEFIT, BENEFIT,