DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XXI.—NO 2 RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 2, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

THE DAILY DISPATCH is served to subscribers at TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier weekly. Price for mailing, $5 a year, or $3 for six months, in advance.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at $3, in advance.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every FRIDAY, and mailed to subscribers at $2 per annum.

WANTS.

WANTED—SITUATION.—A young lady, (a Virginian,) of several years' experience, desires a situation as teacher, either in a school or private family. She will teach French and Music, with the various English branches.
Testimonials of qualifications, &c., furnished if desired
Address (stating salary)
"Miss U. F.," box 219,
ja 1—3t* Charlottesville, Va.

WANTED—WRITING.—The advertiser desires work for his pen. Will be glad to get copying of any kind, or will engage to post one or two sets of books, and make off semi-annual accounts for the ensuing year—he is said to write a good hand, and guarantees neatness and accuracy in any work that may be given him to do. Any person desiring such services, can address "QUILL," Box 88, Richmond. ja 1—3t*

WANTED—At the Carbon Hill Mines, in this county, 10 good COAL DIGGERS, a first rate CARPENTER and BLACKSMITH, two skilful ENGINE RUNNERS, and twenty LABORERS, for surface operations.
Also, six LABORERS at the coke yards.
Also for my family, a good COOK, WASHER and IRONER. JNO. J. WERTH,
ja 1—1s Agent

WANTED TO HIRE—
A few NEGRO MEN, for NURSES, at Georgia Hospital.
Apply to
J. T. NEWBERRY,
Georgia Hospital, 21st street,
ja 1—2t* between Main and Cary.

WANTED—
IMMEDIATELY,
A No. 1 male or female COOK.
Also a good
Dining Room SERVANT,
Apply at
MRS. MOSBY'S, corner of
ja 1—3t* 9th and Franklin sts.

WANTED—SUBSTITUTE'S NOTICE, I still want 3 more good men as substitutes, and will pay them a bonus of from $65 to $—. Call at the office of the City Water Works, and enlist in a No. 1 Artillery company.
ROBERT HILL,
ja1—3t* Substitute Agent.

WANTED—
AN OUTFIT
by a gentleman who wishes to join a volunteer company.
Security given for repayment.
Address "S," Dispatch office. ja 1—3t*

WANTED—
By a YOUNG MAN,
for two or three months,
A situation as ACCOUNTANT.
Satisfactory references given. Address "B. W," through P. O. ja 1—3t*

WANTED—
A BED ROOM,
FURNISHED,
In a private family, in close proximity to the 2d Georgia Hospital, 20th st.
Address J. B. FICKLEN,
ja 1—3t* At the Hospital.

WANTED—
A SUBSTITUTE,
IMMEDIATELY.
Liberal price paid.
For particulars apply at once, to
ja 1—4t* WM. S. PHILLIPS.

WANTED—A
GOVERNESS,
to go to the country, that can teach Music, French, and the English branches. Apply corner of Adams and Main streets, Richmond city. ja 1—3t*

WANTED to hire for the ensuing year a firstrate SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE. Apply at my residence, on Grace, between 6th and 7th sts. W. G. PAINE.
ja 1—3t

WANTED—
Two or Three good
CANDY MAKERS.
The very highest wages will be given.
Apply to JUAN PIZZINI,
ja 1—1s No. 128 Main st.

WANTED—For the year, a good Female HOUSE SERVANT. None need apply unless well recommended. Inquire at my house, Franklin street, between 3d and 4th sts.
ja 1—1s C. DIMMOCK.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE, (colored.) One of mature age preferred. Inquire at Franklin st., between 3d and 4th.
ja 1—1s J. A. CASKIE.

WANTED—SUBSTITUTES.
I wish to employ, immediately, four SUBSTITUTES—one for artillery, and the rest for infantry service. A liberal bonus given.
THOS. J. BAGBY, Agent for
Hiring out Negroes, and Renting out Houses,
de 31—3t No. 8 Wall street, under St. Charles Hotel.

WANTED—A situation as a MALTER, In a Distillery or Brewry, by a man of experience, Having made malt of all sorts of grain. Apply at the Dispatch office, By addressing "Malt," stating where an interview may be had. de 31—3t*

WANTED—One or two
FURNISHED ROOMS,
With BOARD, for a gentleman and his wife, And two well-bred children.
Address "MARYLAND,"
de 31—3t* Dispatch office.

WANTED—A steady young MAN, as Surgeon's Steward, On the Confederate steamer "Patrick Henry," Now lying at Mulberry Island, James river. Apply, immediately, at A. MILLSPAUGH'S, Main street.
de 31—3t*

WANTED.—
30 good WHEELWRIGHTS.
30 good BLACKSMITHS. 30 good HELPERS.
Apply to W. S. WOOD, A. Q. M.,
de 31—1w Bacon's Qr. Branch.

WANTED.—A wish to purchase, for my own use, a sprightly Servant GIRL, from 11 to 14 years old.
ALSO—To hire, for the ensuing year, a genteel Servant GIRL, for General Housework.
I also have several well-grown BOYS to hire out. J. M. CONRAD,
de 31—1s Cary st., bet. 11th and 12th.

WANTED—A LADY TO TAKE CHARGE OF A CHILD 5 or 6 years of age, to travel South. To one who can come well recommended liberal wages will be paid. Address "L. D.," Dispatch office, stating where and at what hour an interview can be had. de 31—3t*

WANTED—TO HIRE—A
Colored WOMAN,
By the month, as cook and washerwoman.
Inquire at the first three story house North side of Grace st., going West, Between 3d and 4th sts.
de 31—5t*

WANTED—A SUBSTITUTE, to fill a place in the 53d Regiment of Virginia Militia, at Jamestown, for which a good price will be paid if immediate application be made to
GLOPTON & LYNE,
Corner Wall and Franklin streets,
de31-1w Up stairs.

WANTED—To hire for the ensuing year, a good COOK, WASHER and IRONER; also a good HOUSE SERVANT.
W. H. RICHARDSON,
de31 3t* No. 6 Exchange Building.

WANTED—A middle aged, unmarried woman, either slave or free, to NURSE an infant. Apply at the residence of R. B. HAXALL, corner Grace and 6th sts. de 31—1s

WANTED—
TO HIRE,
For the ensuing year, a LADY'S MAID, one accustomed to sewing. She must be without incumbrance, and come well recommended, and for such an one a liberal price will be paid. Apply at my house, on 5th street, between Main and Cary.
de 30—6t* J. B. McCLELLAND.

WANTED—
We wish to hire,
For the ensuing year,
Our usual number of
NEGRO MEN,
For Wagoners and Mill Hands.
HAXALL, CRENSHAW & CO.
de 30—6t

WANTED—A
GOOD COOK,
without incumbrance.
Also a BOY, to wait in the house. Apply at residence north side of Main street, between 3d and 4th, or at the store of PURCELL, LADD & Co.
de 30—1s JAMES F. PURCELL.

WANTED—To PURCHASE,
A good female COOK,
without incumbrance.
Apply at the office of
de 30—1w JOHN A. LANCASTER & SON.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE or FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without BOARD, by a gentleman who is a member of this and the next Congress. Address stating locality, M. WALLINGSFORD,
de 30—1w* Post-Office Department.

WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to rent or purchase a comfortable brick DWELLING-HOUSE, with a good lot, in the upper part of the city. Apply at the office of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad.
de 30—2w E. H. GILL.

Richmond Dispatch.

THURSDAY MORNING.....JAN. 2, 1862.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Activity of the Enemy—Increased Preparation by the Confederates—Gen. Buell's Offer of Battle—No Attack Expected on Bowling Green—Gen. Floyd's Brigade, &c.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

NASHVILLE, Dec. 27, 1861.

The activity displayed by the enemy a few days ago near Green river, threatening apparently Bowling Green, has resulted in nothing but to cause us to strengthen our position more, and to make greater preparations to meet them. When the report came first of the immense force of the Federals, estimated as high as sixty to seventy thousand men, prepared to march on Bowling Green, and as a large column of it having crossed to this side of Green river, some uneasiness was felt. We believed that Gen. Johnston, with inferior numbers, could whip the enemy, but felt that against such odds the accidents and chances of war might place our brave army in a trying or critical situation. No one doubted that a battle under such circumstances, would be most desperate and bloody. We might have lost thousands of the best and bravest men without producing any other result than that of successfully defending ourselves. But the enemy have not had courage to advance beyond Green river. A large portion of the force that crossed to this side has recrossed. Gen. Buell is making himself as famous by his marches and counter-marches as the ancient King who marched up the hill and then marched down again.

All the excitement that existed a few days since, in anticipation of a battle, has died away. It was my opinion, as expressed in the *Dispatch*, that there would not be any great battle on that field, notwithstanding the demonstrations made by the enemy and bluster by the Northern press. I need not repeat the argument I made. Facts show my reasons were well founded. General Buell would have accepted battle, had General Johnston been foolish enough to have offered it, with half the force of the enemy and before their entrenchments. It is not there we should attempt to force our way to Lexington, Frankfort, and the Ohio. The time has passed for such a movement, unless we can draw off the immense Federal army there to some other point. Although I have no idea the Federals will presume to march on Bowling Green, still we are much better prepared to receive them now, and there is less cause for uneasiness, than there was when they threatened to do so a few days ago.

General Floyd's brigade is expected in Nashville to-day, en route for Kentucky.—The people are prepared to give a hearty welcome to this noble corps. No troops have done better or suffered more in the war than General Floyd's. The number of the brigade and its destination is not made public. Wherever it goes it will do good service. It might be rendered most efficient in co-operation with Zollicoffer and Marsall in a movement towards Lexington and Frankfort. The line of communication to Nashville by way of Bowling Green is well defended. The active campaign should be in the Blue Grass region and most populous part of Kentucky.

Reports continue to come in, which appear well founded, that General Crittenden, with twelve thousand Federals, are threatening Hopkinsville. It is stated that this force is divided into three columns, to march from Clinton, Greenville, and Madisonville, at the same time. Col. Jackson's command is united with that of Crittenden. Gen. Clark is near Hopkinsville with 3,000 to 4,000 troops. There is great excitement in that section of the State. Great numbers of Kentuckians were flocking to the Confederate flag with whatever arms they had or could find, while others were moving their stock and other property farther South. We shall hear soon, probably, of desperate fighting in the neighborhood of Hopkinsville.

The recent fire here in the ordnance stores of the Confederate Government is less disastrous than it was supposed to be at first. It will not be of so much inconvenience to the service. No doubt is entertained now of it being the work of an incendiary. A thorough, though secret, investigation is going on as to the cause. The city authorities are placing the city under an efficient guard.

VERITAS.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

Sword Presentation—Orders to March—The Dispatch, &c.

THOS. ARTILLERY WINTER Q'RS., December 29, 1861.

Yesterday, Rev. F. McCarthy, Jr., a member of our Company, presented to our 2d Lieutenant, E. J. Anderson, in behalf of the company, which was drawn up to witness the ceremony, a beautiful sword—the one noticed in the *Dispatch* a few days since—"as a memento of their admiration and gratitude for his gentlemanly, benevolent, and gallant conduct." The speeches were brief, but to the point, and the boys gave three rousing cheers when the Lieutenant closed.

On the day of the Drainsville fight, our company was ordered to hitch the horses and cook two days' rations, instantly. We were in perfect ignorance of the skirmish that caused the order; and, as we had given up all hopes of another general engagement with the Yankees, the cry "to arms," came like a thunder clap from a clear sky. Numberless were the speculations indulged concerning our destiny. Some guessed it was Winchester, some Yorktown, while some thought McClellan had turned fool, and was advancing on Centreville. Night closed in cold and dreary, only one blanket was allowed on such a march, and great suffering stared us in the face. We were greatly relieved when we heard the cause of the alarm, and were ordered to unhitch and go to bed.

Richmond has treated our boys very well, but she does not know yet what valuable service we have performed. I may tell a few things another time.

We are very fond of the *Dispatch*, and buy it up eagerly whenever it is brought into the camp. TELEGRAPH.

Coal, Iron, Salt, &c.

Editors of the Dispatch:—I find that much is said at this time in favor of connecting the Richmond and Danville Virginia Railroad with the North Carolina Railroad at Greensborough, North Carolina, or some other prominent point.

I have ever believed it would be of inestimable value to the Southern Confederacy. It should not be a road only of transportation across the States, but located with an eye to the immense mineral wealth deposited in the valley of Dan river and Town Fork. Here we have inexhaustible beds of coal, iron ore, marble, white, blue, and gray limestone, serpentine and porcelain clay, &c.

Besides, the Buffalo Wallow, three miles south of Germantown, in Stokes county, derived its name from the great lick for wild animals that was common in this country, and has ever been looked upon as favorable for salt water.

With all these things before us, it does seem that thirty minutes' time would be but a bubble in the Southern Confederacy in comparison to the great wealth it will develope to the States. Do not these things at least entitle the Dan River Coalfield Railroad to a reasonable inspection before the final connexion is ordered?

The road is willing to submit its minerals and prospects to the best geologists South, and abide their decision for the general good of all.

We hope that all the papers that favor this connexion will insert the above, so that this Government shall have every advantage that this country affords.

A CITIZEN OF STOKES COUNTY.

BISHOP HUGHES IN FAVOR OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—The Staunton (Va.) *Spectator* learns that Archbishop Hughes has gone to Europe, not for the purpose of advancing the interests of the Lincoln Government, but for the purpose of using his influence to secure the intercession of foreign powers in behalf of peace, and the recognition of the Confederate States.

General Scott's Letter on the Mason-Slidell Affair.

The following is a copy of the letter of Gen. Scott that appeared in Europe, to which frequent allusion has been made:

To ———, *Esq.:*

My Dear Sir: You were right in doubting the declaration imputed to me, to wit: that the Cabinet at Washington had given orders to seize Messrs. Mason and Slidell even under a neutral flag; for I was not even aware that the government had had that point under consideration. At the time of my leaving New York it was not known that the San Jacinto had returned to the American seas; and it was generally supposed those persons had escaped to Cuba for the purpose of re-embarking in the Nashville, in pursuit of which vessel the James Adger and other cruisers had been dispatched.

I think I can satisfy you in a few words that you have no serious occasion to feel concerned about our relations with England if, as her rulers profess, she has no disposition to encourage the dissensions in America.

In the first place, it is almost superfluous to say to you that every instinct of prudence as well as of good neighborhood prompts our government to regard no honorable sacrifice too great for the preservation of the friendship of Great Britain. This must be obvious to all the world. At no period of our history has her friendship been of more importance to our people—at no period has our government been in a condition to make greater concessions to preserve it. The two nations are united by interests and sympathies—commercial, social, political, and religious—almost as the two arms to one body, and no one is so ignorant as not to know that what harms one must harm the other in a corresponding degree.

I am persuaded that the British Government can entertain no doubt upon this subject; but if it does, I feel that I might take it upon myself to say that the President of the United States, when made aware of its existence, will lose no opportunity of dispelling it.

Nor is there anything, I venture to affirm, in the seizure of these rebel emissaries which ought to receive an unfriendly construction from England. Her statesmen will not question the legal right of an American vessel-of-war to search any commercial vessel suspected of transporting contraband of war; that right has never been surrendered by England, it was even guaranteed to her by the treaty of Paris, and British guns, frowning down nearly every strait and inland sea upon the globe, are conclusive evidence that she regards this right as one, the efficacy of which may be not yet entirely extinguished. Of course there is much that is irritating and vexatious in the exercise of this right under the most favorable circumstances, and it is to be hoped the day is not far distant when the maritime States of the world will agree in placing neutral commerce beyond the reach of such vexations.

The United States Government has been striving to this end for more than fifty years; to this end, early in the present century, and in its infancy as a nation, it embarked in a war with the greatest naval power in the world; and it is even now a persistent suitor at every maritime court in Europe for a more liberal recognition of the rights of neutrals than any of the other great maritime nations have yet been disposed to make. But till those rights are secured by proper international guarantees, upon a comprehensive and enduring basis, of course England cannot complain of an act for which, in all its material bearings, her own naval history affords such numerous precedents.

Whether the captives from the Trent were contraband of war or not, is a question which the two Governments can have no serious difficulty in agreeing upon. If Mr. Seward cannot satisfy Earl Russell that they were, I have no doubt Earl Russell will be able to satisfy Mr. Seward that they were not. If they were, as all authorities concur in admitting, agents of the rebellion, it will be difficult to satisfy impartial minds that they were any less contraband than a file of rebel soldiers or a battery of hostile cannon.

But even should there be a difference of opinion upon this point, it is very clear that our Government had sufficient grounds for presuming itself in the right to escape the suspicion of having wantonly violated the relations of amity which the two countries profess a desire to preserve and cultivate.

The pretence that we ought to have taken the Trent into port, and had her condemned by a prize court, in order to justify our seizure of four of her passengers, furnishes a very narrow basis on which to fix a serious controversy between two great nations.—Stated in other words, an offence would have been less if it had been greater. The wrong done to the British flag would have been mitigated, if, instead of seizing four rebels, we had seized the ship, detained all her passengers for weeks, and confiscated her cargo. I am not surprised that Capt. Wilkes took a different view of his duty, and of what was due to the friendly relations which subsisted between the two governments. The renowned common sense of the English people, I believe, will approve of his effort to make the discharge of a very unpleasant duty as little vexatious as possible to all innocent parties.

If, under these circumstances, England should deem it her duty, in the interest of civilization, to insist upon the restoration of the men taken from under the protection of her flag, it will be from a conviction, without doubt, that the law of nations in regard to the rights of neutrals, which she has taken a leading part in establishing, requires revision, and with a suitable disposition on her part to establish these rights upon a just, humane and philosophic basis. Indeed, I am happy to see an intimation in one of the leading metropolitan journals which goes far to justify this inference. Referring to the decision of the English Admiralty Courts, now quoted in defence of the seizure of the American rebels on board the Trent, the London *Times*, of the 28th of November, says:

"So far as the authorities go, the testimony of international law writers is all one way; that a belligerent war cruiser has the right to stop and visit and search any merchant ship upon the high seas. * * * But it must be remembered that these decisions were given under circumstances very different from those which now occur. Steamers in those days did not exist, and mail vessels, carrying letters wherein all the nations of the world have immediate interest, were unknown. We were fighting for existence, and we did in those days what we should neither do, nor allow others to do, nor expect ourselves to be allowed to do, in these days."

If England, as we are here encouraged to hope, is disposed to do her part in stripping war of half its horrors by accepting the policy long and persistently urged upon her by our Government, and commended by every principle of justice and humanity, she will find no ground, in the visit of the Trent, for controversy with our Government. I am sure the President and people of the United States would be but too happy to let these men go free, unnatural and unpardonable as their offences have been, if by it they could emancipate the commerce of the world.—Greatly as it would be to our disadvantage at this present crisis to surrender any of those maritime privileges of belligerents which are sanctioned by the laws of nations, I feel that I take no responsibility in saying that the United States will be faithful to her traditional policy upon this subject and to the spirit of her political institutions.

On the other hand, should England be unprepared to make a corresponding sacrifice, should she feel that she could not yet afford to surrender the advantages which the present maritime code gives to a dominant naval power, of course she will not put herself in a false position by asking us to do it. In either case, therefore, I do not see how the friendly relations of the two governments are in any immediate danger of being disturbed.

The over-prompt recognition, as belligerents, of a body of men, however large, so long as they constituted a manifest minority of the nation, wounded the feelings of my countrymen deeply. I will not attempt to deny, nor that that act, with some of its logical consequences which have already occurred, has planted in the breasts of many the suspicion that their kindred in England wish them evil rather than good, but the statesmen to whom the political interests of these two great people are confided act upon higher responsibilities and with better lights, and you may rest assured that an event so mutually disastrous as a war between England and America cannot occur without some other and graver provocation than has yet been given by either nation.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

PARIS, December 2, 1861.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.—At eleven o'clock yesterday, the gun-boat Florida engaged a large Federal steamer which was blockading Pensacola Island Pass, and after a sharp fight of an hour [illegible] minutes the enemy hauled to [illegible] towards the frigate Macedonian [illegible] lying off the main bar, and [illegible] with him, she continued her course [illegible] Pensacola. She appeared, from [illegible] to be seriously injured. Not [illegible] the enemy struck the Florida, [illegible] of the shells exploded quite near [illegible] body hurt" on our side.—*Mobile Tribune*, 29th inst.

The *Advertiser and Register* states that the enemy's steamer in the New London, and that thousands witnessed the fight from forts Morgan and Gaines, and from the bleaching vessels outside.

The Confederate Flag.

Editors Dispatch:—The following is proposed:

Description.—The flag is divided into three parts. The first and third equal in size—the middle one-third or one-fourth as wide as either of the other, forming a narrow strip between them.

The first part next the staff is blue, with a broad carving belt running diagonally from the lowest corner near the staff, to the corresponding opposite corner of the top. This belt is formed by lines or strips of white. It represents the zodiac, or path of the sun through the heavens. In the centre is placed a large figure of the sun formed of white. In the corner spaces, above and below the belt, are white stars equal to the number of the Confederate States.

The middle portion of the flag is a perpendicular belt of white. The part on the right is red.

Explanation.—The blue is the color of the sky; the stars represent the States, while the sun is the symbol, not of any particular idea, but of beneficent influences in general—light, heat, life, quickening energy, fertility, purity, love, joy, elevation, glory, the fervid rays of the natural sun darting on our Southern land, the favor of Deity, Christianity, the National Constitutional Government dispensing its blessings to all the States, and forming the centre and bond of unity between them, as the sun holds together, illuminates, warms, and cheers the solar system.

The other parts, white and red, are designed simply to give variety of color, distinctness, and effect to the flag. The whole, in the writer's estimation, would constitute a beautiful and striking banner, eminently appropriate as the ensign of our Southern nation. Although the stars are retained, yet as the sun is the central and most conspicuous figure upon it, it may properly be denominate, "THE FLAG OF THE SUN." It is true that when the sun shines the stars are invisible, but still they are in the heavens, and the track of the sun is among them. Hence, as emblems of the States, considered individually and numerically, they are placed upon the flag. J. H. M.

DEC. 28, 1861.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A SOUTHERN LADY.—The following extract from the letter of a young lady to her friend in the army will serve to show the spirit of the fair in the pending contest for right:

"I love the true soldiers of the South. I love them everywhere, and wish I could do something for their comfort; but, owing to the humble surroundings of home, I can do nothing; yet I will never forget to ask the ever merciful Father, from his high throne in Heaven, to guide their every step and see each fetter riven. May they, with united efforts, be strong, trusting in Him to the last breath of their lives. May those who fall in the battle fall trusting in Him who musters the hosts there; and when the last arrogant monarch's magisterial crown with all its gorgeous beauties in the dust shall have bleached, may theirs be one sparkling with eternal glories.

"Numbered with the Confederate soldiers I have a brother, whose blood ere long may dampen and crimson one little spot of some dearly-bought field; yet for no price would I have him at home this night. I feel proud that he is gone. Away from kindred hearts, he may fall where will be no kind hand to even ease his dying posture, and there, pale and lifeless, be pelted by a winter's storm, or parched by a summer's sun, and even vultures feed upon his mortal body. This all cannot hurt his immortal soul, that must live for ever in ease or pain. O, may he so live that his soul may be borne upon the plumed wings of bright angels away to the happy mansions in the fields of eternal rest!"

MEETING OF BRITISH RESIDENTS OF NORFOLK—*Resolutions of Condolence*—At a meeting of British residents in Norfolk, and others connected by affinity and family relations with the subjects of Her Majesty's dominions, held on the 28th ult., over which Col. Myer Myers presided, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st, That in the death of Prince Albert we recognize a sad affliction upon his widowed Queen—upon the Royal household, and a loss to all who came within the sphere of his enlarged and useful benevolence.

2d. That we deeply feel, and warmly sympathize with Her Majesty in this painful bereavement, and we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

3d. That bowing in humble dependence to the Divine Will, we would yet hope that her life may be prolonged—her reign be marked by continued prosperity, and all that a mother's heart can desire in the future of her loyal household.

4th. That Myer Myers, Esq., British Consul at this port, be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that they may be presented to the Queen as a memorial of the sentiments entertained towards her by those owing allegiance, as well as those connected by close affinity of blood and relationship with the subjects of Her Majesty's dominions.

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEIT CONFEDERATE BILLS!—Two Confederate notes were rejected at the State Bank within the last few days as counterfeit—one a $5 and the other a $10 bill. The signatures, T. Ellett for Register, and H. H. Goodloe for Treasurer, when compared with the genuine, are at once discoverable.—The former, though approximating the genuine signature, is not in that almost copper-plate neatness of Mr. Ellett's, besides the initials T. and E. are connected by the forger, while the original is never seen without a period after T. (as here printed) and entirely isolated from Ellett. Mr. Goodloe's signature is a free, distinct and neat running hand—the forger poorly imitates the initials and bunglingly cramps the name Goodloe. The forgery of both bills was evidently done by the same person. Extreme caution in examining the signatures, and particularly these two names, is necessary, when handling Treasury notes. A little vigilance and scrutiny may detect the offenders and bring them to punishment.—*Savannah Republican*, 28th.

MAN KILLED.—An aged man named Simpson, a resident of Orange county, Virginia, was killed at Gordonsville on Saturday night, by being run over by an engine of the Orange railroad. He was walking on the track, and, meeting the engine, stepped to one side to let it pass. Immediately after passing him, the engine commenced backing, and the deceased, having gotten on the track, was run over by it, having both his legs severed from his body. He survived but a few hours after the accident.

RE-ENLISTED.—Capt. Dyerle's fine company from Roanoke county, Va., passed through Lynchburg Sunday evening en route for home, having been granted forty days' furlough. The company, to a man, have re-enlisted for the war, thus showing their determination to stand by the flag of the South until it shall wave over a people recognized as free and independent by all the world.

RE-ARREST OF PARSON BROWNLOW.—The Knoxville *Register*, of the 27th ult., says:

Brownlow was arrested and remanded to prison by Col. Monsarrat, Commandant of this post, immediately on his discharge by the civil authorities.

FREE FIGHT AMONG THE TIGERS.—We understand that a free fight occurred among some of the members of the Tiger Rifles at Bristoe Station, near Manassas Junction, on Saturday last, in which one of them was instantly killed by a cut from a bowie-knife, and several others severely wounded. The fight was the result of a drunken frolic.

FATAL OCCURRENCE IN SOMERVILLE, TENN.—A Tennessee exchange regrets to learn of the death of W. H. Robinson, Esq., clerk of the county court of Fayette county, which occurred in Somerville, on Saturday evening, from the accidental discharge of a pistol. He lived only an hour after the occurrence. He was an old citizen of Fayette, and highly esteemed.

A SAD CASE OF SUICIDE.—George Lee, whose property in New Orleans has just been confiscated by the rebels, committed suicide at Ballston Spa, N. Y., a day or two since. The loss of a hundred thousand dollars caused him to become insane.

ABOLITION OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT IN ENGLAND.—By Sir Richard Bethell's Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill, now become a law, imprisonment for debt is practically abolished in England and Wales. A debtor, even though he should wish it, will not be allowed to remain in prison beyond fourteen days.

FATAL RESULT OF AN APPEAL.—Michael Harney, a member of the Montgomery Guards, who was stabbed early on Christmas morning in the right shoulder and bowels, at Charleston, S. C., died of the effects of the latter wound on Sunday, the 29th ult.

HOMICIDE.—The Darlington *Southerner* says that Capt. George F. Williams, of society Hill, was shot and instantly killed, on Saturday last, by Capt. William H. Wingate, of Darlington. Wingate was arrested and lodged in jail.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

25 BAGS SOFT SHELL ALMONDS.
40 boxes RAISINS.
50 cases ALE and PORTER, in bottles.
50 bbls. Halifax Cut HERRINGS.
100 half bbls. Family Roe do.
50 bbls. Powdered SUGAR.
100 boxes Adamantine CANDLES.
25 eighth-casks fine Cognac BRANDY.
100 cases and baskets finest quality CHAMPAGNE.
200 bbls. WHISKEY, BRANDY, and GIN.
For sale by
ja 1—3t WM B. JONES & CO., 15th st., bet. Main and Cary.

FINE GREEN TEA and FRENCH BRANDY.
We have on consignment—
12 chests fine Green TEA
11 quarter-casks 4th proof French BRANDY.
22 eighth-casks do. do.
All of which we are instructed to sell at market prices. JOHNSON, YOUNGER & OTEY,
ja 1—1t 13 Pearl street.

20 BBLS. NEW CROP NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—
20 bbls. Powdered and Crushed Sugar,
100 boxes Ground Pepper, 90 do. Green Tea,
10 do. Chocolate, 10 cases French Mustard,
5 do. Worcestershire Sauce,
10 bags Rio Coffee, 20,000 Corks.
For sale by EAGLAND & BRO.
ja 1—3t*

50 BOX'S FINEST BRAND CHAMPAGNE.
100,000 CIGARS assorted brands.
25 cases SARDINES.
50 bags prime Rio COFFEE.
10 bbls. FILBERTS.
For sale by THOMAS JONES,
ja 1—1w No. 8 Main st, Richmond, Va.

FOR SALE—
50 sacks Liverpool
On consignment. G. A. SALT,
P. A. WOODS,
Commission Merchant,
de 31—3t* 11th and Cary sts.

LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES AND CIGARS—To which we invite the attention of the trade—
50 bbls. Crushed and Powdered SUGAR.
50 baskets Heidsick & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
50 cases Godino Star CHAMPAGNE.
50 cases Chas. Heidsick "
10 bags Black Grain PEPPER.
4,000 lbs. Ground "
500,000 German CIGARS.
150,000 Domestic "
100,000 Havana "
50 bbls. Rye WHISKEY.
10 quarter casks Cognac BRANDY.
3 quarter casks Port WINE.
20 quarter casks Cherry and Blackberry BRANDY.
LEE & DUNHAM,
de 30—6t* 33 Pearl street.

50 DOZ. BUCKETS.
8 bags Old Government Java COFFEE.
1,000 bushels PEA NUTS.
100 bushels Navy White BEANS.
20 kegs extra new LARD.
100 boxes Adamantine CANDLES.
50 gross MATCHES.
For sale by
G. W. ROBINSON,
de 30—6t* 29 Pearl street.

IRISH POTATOES, BUTTER AND LARD.
We have consigned for sale 150 barrels of "WILKES'S" celebrated SNOW-BALL and PINK-EYE POTATOES, from the Peaks of Otter.—
Also a lot of very super or BUTTER and LARD.
JOHNSON, YOUNGER & OTEY,
de 13—3w 13 Pearl street.

RYE WHISKEY, APPLE AND PEACH BRANDY.
We have on hand several Brands of MOUNTAIN RYE WHISKEY, a large lot of APPLE and PEACH BRANDY, 10 casks of LONDON PORTER. Also 10 barrels of superior BLACKBERRY WINE—All of which we will sell at reasonable prices. JOHNSON, YOUNGER & OTEY,
de 13—3w 13 Pearl street.

HAMS AND BUTTER.
Just received, a prime lot of Sugar-cured canvass HAMS,
And some fresh Mountain BUTTER.
For sale by
de 7—ts F. McCARTHY, 117 Broad st.

APPLE BUTTER.
Five hundred pounds
NICE APPLE BUTTER,
FROM THE VALLEY.
For sale by
E. M. SPILLER,
de 28—6t* Cary, near Pearl st.

100 CASES CHAMPAGNE WINE,
Various brands,
Some very fine,
For sale by WM. B. JONES & CO.
de 28—6t

BUTTER, BUTTER, BUTTER.
3,000 pounds prime BUTTER.
For sale by E. N. SPILLER,
de 24—10t* Cary st., near Pearl.

ALE, PORTER, &c.
200 casks Marzetta Ale in quarts and pints.
100 " Alsop's " in quarts.
79 " Byass " in quarts.
50 " Abbott's PALE ALE, in quarts and pints.
200 " Hibbett's PORTER, in quarts and pints.
400 boxes fine CLARET WINE.
200 " fine Rhine "
100 " Munn's CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints
25 baskets Imperial Cabinet CHAMPAGNE, in quarts.
100 boxes Charles Heidsick's CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints.
100 hxs. and baskets CHAMPAGNE, other brands.
30 boxes OLIVE OIL
For sale by
S. WOLFF,
de 16—1m New Orleans, La.

BUCKWHEAT, RYE FLOUR, CORN, &c
80 bags Buckwheat Flour;
20 bbls. Rye "
400 bags Corn, in depot;
150 bushels Bolted Meal, in depot;
100 " Rye;
200 bales Hay and Oats;
For sale by BLAIR & HARVIE,
de 2 Cary and 11th streets.

J. S ROBERTSON,
Corner Governor and Franklin sts.,
Richmond, Va,
Keeps constantly on hand large and varied assortment of choice
FAMILY GROCERIES,
AND FINE LIQUORS,
AND CIGARS,
Imported expressly for this market.
—ALSO,—
The best Old Rye WHISKEY and Apple and Peach BRANDY, distilled in the Mountains of this State.
All LIQUORS and GROCERIES sold by him are warranted pure and good, or no sale
P. S—Particular attention paid to putting up and shipping Goods for officers and soldiers, stationed at and away from Richmond.
COMMISSION BUSINESS.—Will make liberal advances on TOBACCO, WHEAT, FLOUR, CORN, and all other minor products of the country, such as BACON, LARD, POULTRY, EGGS, BUTTER, DRIED FRUITS, LEATHER, HIDES, POTATOES, BEANS, PEAS, &c.
☞ Quick sales and prompt returns.
de 17—1m

PICKLES.
PICKLES,
CAPSUPS, &c.
Home made—¼, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, and 3 gallon jars.
For sale at 192 Main street.
de 27—6t* W. L. MAULE.

NOTICE.—Being in the Army, my Commission Business will be closed on 1st January, 1862. Persons having bills will please present them to my uncle, D. C. RANDOLPH, for payment, before the 1st January.
One Herring's SAFE and two DESKS for sale.
de 27—6t* MANN PAGE

PRESERVED GINGER, PRUNES, &c.
200 cases of PRESERVED GINGER,
75 cases PRUNES, in jars,
50 bags soft-shell ALMONDS,
For sale by
A. F. COCHRAN & HALL,
de 26—1m New Orleans.

RICH'D & DANVILLE R. R. CO.,
DECEMBER 19, 1861.
NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of Three per cent. was declared, payable on the 1st day of January, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th instant to the 1st day of January, 1862.
THOMAS W. BROCKENBROUGH,
de 11—1m Auditor.

NOTICE.—In consequence of our having to pay cash for materials, used in our business, we are compelled to adopt the CASH SYSTEM in its strictest sense, and return for Pipes, Coverings, &c., must be accompanied with the money to secure their execution.
de 31—1s GEO. WATT & CO.

LOST, STRAYED, &c.

LOST—On the 19th December—
A stiff brown Morocco PORTE-MONNAIE,
Containing the sum of $25 75,
And a card with various addresses.
A suitable reward will be given for its delivery at the Dispatch office. ja 1—3t*

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—The above reward will be given for return of a Colt's FIVE-SHOOTER to me, at the Old Market. I lost it somewhere in Richmond, Christmas.
ja 1—2t* WILLIAM J. BROWN.

STRAYED—$10 REWARD—From my house corner Main and Jefferson streets, a RED COW, with a white streak down her back, two white feet, horns bent slightly inward, and a star in the forehead. The above reward will be given if she is delivered to me at my house, or information given so that I get her again.
ja 1—3t* S. R. RHODES.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Will be paid for the delivery at my house, corner of Marshall and 7th streets, of a light red COW, of medium size, without horns marked on right ear with a crop and slit, and white streak on one of her hind legs [de 28—6t] J. L. APPERSON.

LOST—$10 REWARD—In February last, 1861, a gold WATCH, made by M. J. Tobias, London, No. 78,0 9 I will give $10 reward to the finder, if left at the Dispatch office.
de 27—6t* MITCHELL McCALLOCH.

STRAYED—From the house of Rev. Jno. B. Taylor, on Friday night, the 20th instant, a COW and CALF. The Cow is nearly black; the Calf red, and about three months old. Any information concerning them will be thankfully received.
de 25—1s A. E. DICKINSON.

LOST—$25 REWARD—Between the First Market and Brooke Avenue, a
BLACK BAG,
Containing two Account Books and sundry papers. I will give the above reward for their delivery to me, at
de 21—1s Nos. 17 and 19, First Market. JOHN LINDSEY.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION IS WANTED of the family of WM. EATON. A negro girl, HENRIETTA, left Richmond 15 years ago; her mother, CLARISSA, remaining with the Eatons. The desire is to know if the family still lives here. Address Mrs. L. D. JOHNSON, care of A. K. Parker, Grace st., opposite Centenary Church. ja 1—2t*

THE UNDERSIGNED handed his WATCH to a gentleman, yesterday, opposite Mr. Sutherland's Stables, on Franklin st. The gentleman will confer a favor by leaving it at this office. The Watch is