Richmond Dispatch.

BY GOWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

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

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

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DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XXI.—NO 19 RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Richmond Dispatch.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, 1 day	$0.50	1 square, 6 days	$1.50
1 do 2 days	0.75	1 do 6 days	1.75
1 do 3 days	1.00	1 do ½ week	2.0
1 do 4 days	1.25	1 do 1 month	6.0

Larger advertisements in same proportion.

Advertisements published till forbid will be charged 50 cts. for square of EIGHT LINES for the first insertion, and 25 cts. for each continuance.

WANTS.

WANTED—A REGIMENT OF MEN FOR MANNING THE BATTERIES.—The Governor has authorized Messrs. J. PANNILL and WILLIAM P. BURWELL to say that he will receive, for twelve months, a number of companies, to organize a regiment, for the special purpose of manning the Batteries in and around the city of Richmond.

Any companies forming for this special service in the city or counties in which the militia has been ordered to hold itself in readiness, will apply forthwith.

Any persons in the city or country desirous to join Company "A," now forming in this city, may apply by letter or in person, at

J. PANNILL'S Counting-room, Shockoe Warehouse, or
WM. P. BURWELL'S Law Office, Bank st.

ja 15—1m*

WANTED—25 MEN, to enlist in a corps of Artillery and Artificers, stationed at Richmond. Terms:

Sergeants	$34.
Corporals	23.
Privates	17.

With an additional pay of 40 cents a day for each extra service, and also the bounty of $50 of fered by the Confederate States for enlistment for the war.

For further information apply to Lieut. Pairo, at L. Baker's Saloon, corner of Main and 9th sts., or to Peyton Johnson, L. H. Dunlop, care of Q. M. Gen. Bloomfield, Yorktown.

T. W. PAIRO,
Recruiting Officer,
Transportation Office.

ja 11—1m

WANTED—NEGRO LABOR.—The James River and Kanawha Company wants to HIRE negro CARPENTERS and LABORERS, to work on the repairs of the canal during the present year. Liberal wages will be paid, and rations, clothing, and medicine and medical attendance furnished. For further information address the undersigned, in this city, or see the Company's Agents along the line of the canal, who are authorized to hire.

E. L. OHINN, Sup't
J. R. and K. Canal.

ja 15—d3t

WANTED—NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

Work to employ twenty-five BLACKSMITHS and twenty-five WHEELWRIGHTS, to work for the Army of the Potomac, at or near Manassas Station. Liberal wages paid for good workmen.

ALFRED M. BARBOUR,
Chief Quartermaster Potomac District.

Centreville, Jan. 1, 1862. ja 10—eod1m

WANTED—SUBSTITUTES.—I am authorized to employ two sound and healthy men, who are not subject to militia duty, as substitutes in a volunteer company, for which very liberal compensation will be paid. THOS. TINSLEY JOHNSON,
Front Building, Shockoe Warehouse.

ja 20—3t*

WANTED TO RENT—A moderate-sized HOUSE, in a pleasant neighborhood, for which we are willing to pay a liberal rent. Apply to or address

MARCUS HARRIS & BRO.,
ja 20—3t* Next to American Hotel.

WANTED—At a liberal compensation, a manufacturer of

METALLIC ZINC,

He must be acquainted with the process, and attached to the building of the Works.

Address "Z" at this Office ja 20—3t*

WANTED.—We wish to employ a steady and industrious YOUNG MAN, acquainted with the Hardware business, who, willing to devote his time and attention to the interest of his employers.

CLARKSON & CO.

ja 22—3t

WANTED—To purchase or exchange, for Rappahannock river land, from 5 to 20,000 acres of good TIMBERED OAK LAND, on or near the James River Canal. The wood is wanted for the purpose of obtaining tan bark for a Tannery. Address "W. P. S.," Bowling Green, Caroline county, Va. ja 20—12t*

WANTED—A skilful and industrious MAN, To run a SAW MILL at the Carbon Hill Mines.

ja 16—tf JOHN J. WERTH, Ag't.

WANTED—READ THIS.—To whom it may concern.—By ROBERT HILL, Employment Agent, six doors above City Water Works, six good MEN, for an Artillery Company, and will pay a cash consideration for each, worthy of a call.

ROBERT HILL.

ja 20—3t*

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE or part of one, suitable for a small family. Rent from $250 to $300, to a good tenant. Address "J. E." Dispatch office. ja 20—6t*

WANTED—BOARD.—By a single gentleman in a pleasant family, up town. Address "S." Box No. 279, Richmond Post Office.

ja 20—3t*

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—An experienced TANNER, for the present year. Satisfactory references required.—Wages stated. Apply to the undersigned, 2 miles South of Pole Cat Depot, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad.

R. P. H. CAMPBELL, Penola,
ja 18—12t* Caroline county, Va.

WANTED—

3 WHITE BOYS,

To learn the Confectionary Business.

Apply to A. ANTONI.

None need apply unless they can come well recommended. A. A.

ja 17—ts

WANTED A YOUTH,

About 16 or 18 years of age,
To learn the Drug and Prescription Business.

Address Box 874, P. O. ja 17—ts

WANTED—

CANDLE-MAKERS.—

Wish to engage six good CANDLE MAKERS, also 1 workman and steady man, we will give steady job, and give work by the pound. Apply immediately to

C. CREW & SON.

ja 17—ts

WANTED—

OVERSEER AND GARDNER.—

A first class OVERSEER AND GARDNER wants an engagement. The best of reference given. No family but his wife. Address

J. M. FARMER.

ja 17—3t* Bowling Green, Caroline Co., Va.

WANTED TO HIRE—

A good COOK, WASHER and IRONER,

For a small family.

A liberal price will be paid for a good Servant. One without encumbrance preferred.

Apply immediately to

RICHARD L. BROWN,
At W. B. Jones & Co's,
ja 16—tf Store on 15th st., bet. Main and Cary.

WANTED.

I wish to engage some No. 1.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS,

and will give the best wages and constant employment. Also, a good LETTER ENGRAVER. Inquire at Dispatch office.

ja 16—3w BLANTON DUNCAN.

WANTED.—Temporary employment will be given to an expert

ACCOUNTANT and COLLECTOR,

Under satisfactory recommendations. Written applications, only, addressed to Box 765, will be received. ja 16—ts

WANTED.—A Virginia LADY, of several years' experience, desires a situation as TEACHER in a private family. She is qualified to teach the English and Ornamental Branches usually taught in high schools, with the rudiments of French and Music. The best recommendation can be given. For particulars, address "Box 111," Charlottesville, Albemarle, Va. ja 14—12t*

WANTED—A

WOMAN

to act as Chambermaid and Assistant Nurse. She must be experienced and of good character.

JOHN O. STEGER,
ja 14—ts 3d st., bet. Clay and Leigh.

WANTED—A situation as MINING CAPTAIN, by a thoroughly practical Miner, from Cornwall, England. The subscriber has had thorough experience in gold, silver, copper, zinc, and lead mines; five years in the gold mines of Virginia, and four in Cuba. Good references given. Address "P. C.," Wilderness Post-Office, Spotsylvania county, Va. ja 4—1m*

WANTED—A

LADY

to teach FRENCH, in the

Fredericksburg High School,

ja 16—1m* WM. B. JOUNSON, Principal.

WANTED TO EMPLOY.—Some one familiar with the manufacture of

LAMP BLACK,

to take charge of a Lamp-Black House at Wilmington, North Carolina. Address

J. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,
ja 17—1m* Wilmington, North Carolina.

WANTED TO BUY—A young WOMAN, with or without incumbrance, competent and qualified as a house servant. Apply at corner of 12th and Franklin streets, over Confederate Commissioner's Office.

ja 7—ts

WANTED.—Three or four good COOPERS, white or colored, by the piece, month, or year, to make flour barrels, in Chesterfield county, near Mattoax Depot, R. R. R. Apply at Clarke & Simpson's Drug and Shoe store, No. 43 Main street.

WANTS.

WANTED—

SUBSTITUTES.

I wish to employ four good and reliable men as Substitutes for persons in the army at different points, immediately. A liberal bonus will be paid. None but persons exempt from military duty, by non-residence or otherwise, need apply.

THOS. J. BAGBY,
Agent for Hiring out Negroes, &c.,
No. 8 Wall st., under
ja 21—3t St. Charles Hotel.

WANTED—A young lady, of Southern birth and education, who has had several years' experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation in a private family as teacher for the present year. She is fully competent to teach all the higher branches of English, French, music on the Piano and Guitar. Also, Grecian Painting. Reference given if required. Address "Virginia," Keysville, Charlotesville, Va.

P. S.—A good home in a religious family much desired. ja 21—3t*

WANTED.—A PHYSICIAN wishes to buy a small FARM, of from 100 to 300 acres, within twenty or thirty miles of Richmond, and near the river or one of the railroads. He wants good dwelling and other houses, and would prefer to buy the situation of some practicing physician. He will pay cash, or give Richmond property in exchange. Give particular description and the price, and address, for one month.

ja 21—1m* M. D.

WANTED—

A Situation in a DRUG STORE,

By a young man who has had some experience in putting up Prescriptions, &c. Satisfactory references given. Direct A. B. C., Columbian Hotel, or W. J. P., through the Post-Office. ja 21—3t*

WANTED—Hands to make

SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c.

Enquire at No 229 Main street, adjoining Spotswood Hotel. Those who have worked for us will please call.

ja 21—4t* N. C. BARTON & CO.

WANTED—To find a respectable family willing to take charge of an INFANT for one year. A fair compensation will be given. Address "J. T. J.," Richmond Post-Office.

ja 21—3t*

WANTED—Bonds of the Confederate States, of the PRODUCE LOAN, by

ja 8—ts BACON & BASKERVILL.

LOST, STRAYED, &c.

STRAYED—From my stable, on Friday, Two MULES,

One a dark mare, and the other an iron grey, with a large wart on the right fore leg. A suitable reward will be given on their being returned to me at my store, No. 24 Main st.

ja 21—ts STEPHEN MASON.

$10 REWARD.—Missing, from my office, a pocket-case of INSTRUMENTS, (morocco, lined with velvet,) having a silver clasp with my name engraved upon it. It is of Chaniere's make, Paris.

ja 21—3t* ST. GEO. PEACHY, M. D.

ESTRAYED—Broke loose, be ween Broad street and Confederate States Stables, Bacon's Quarter Branch, on Saturday evening last, one BAY MARE, blaze face, one white hind foot, about 15 hands high, between 9 and ten years old. Slightly grey on the back from the use of the saddle. A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery to me, at Bacon's Quarter Branch, or at the stable of DAVIS & HUTCHESON, on Franklin street

ja 17—6t WM. S. WOOD,
Captain and A. Q. M.

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

Nos. 17 and 19, First Market.
de 21—ts JOHN LINDSEY.

ARTILLERY COMPANY.

The undersigned having been authorized to raise an

ARTILLERY COMPANY,

In connection with the

WISE LEGION,

Have opened a Recruiting Office next door to Crawford's Saloon, on 10th street, between Main and Cary, 2d door from Main street.

Uniforms will be furnished free of cost, and each recruit for the war receives the bounty of $50.

Board and comfortable lodging provided. Mr. WM. H. BRANDER will recruit in Chesterfield for this Company.

THOS. A. BRANDER,
D. J. BURR REEVE,
ja 21—4t* WM H. BRANDER.

FRUIT TREES, &c.

For sale, a large stock of Apple, Peach, Cherry, Dwarf Pear, (one, two and three years old,) Plum, Apricot and Nectarine Trees. Also, Roses, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Sugar and Silver Maples, &c., &c.

The above are thrifty and well grown, and will be sold cheap by the quantity.

JAS. GUEST, Richmond, Va.

☞ Lester's PERFECTED TOMATO.

ja 21—7t*

CONFEDERATE, INFANTRY, ARTILLERY AND NAVAL BUTTONS. We have on hand, and for sale, the above Buttons, in any quantities. Also, brass pressed LETTERS, cross SABRES, cross CANNONS, &c, for military caps.

Letters of inquiry must contain stamp to pay return postage.

LEWIS & KAYTON, Brand Cutters,
13th street, bet. Main and Cary.

☞ Address, by mail, LEWIS & KAYTON, box 995, Richmond, Va. ja 21—12t*

ADVERTISEMENT.—A young man who has graduated in Latin, in the University of Virginia, and attended Lectures in the Schools of Greek and Mathematics, desires a SITUATION as Assistant in an Academy, or Teacher in a private family. Reference—Faculties of University and Hampden Sydney. Address "R. B. T.," Burkeville P. O., Nottoway county, Va.

ja 21—8t*

STEAM BOILERS.

I have for sale two STEAM BOILERS. One has never been used, and the other but very little. They can be seen at my factory, on 7th, below Eyrd street, adjoining the Government Workshops.

ja 21—6t JAMES THOMAS, Jr.

TOBACCO BROKERS.—The subscriber proffers his services to PURCHASE TOBACCO ON BROKERAGE. His long experience in the trade will enable him to select judiciously qualities suitable for shipping, manufacturing, or re sale.

Patronage respectfully solicited.

ja 21—6t T&F* J. A. JONES.

PEG MACHINE FOR SALE.

I have a Peg Machine for sale, new and in good running order. One man and a boy can make from eight to twelve bushels per day. For particulars address H. A. WISWELL, Staunton, Va., or G. W. LAKE, Richmond, Va. ja 21—5t*

RICHARDSON'S Virginia and North Carolina ALMANAC, for 1862.

Published, and for sale, at $8 per gross, or $1 per dozen.

A. MORRIS,
ja 21—3t Publisher and Bookseller.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I have appointed WM. P. COX, of the city of Richmond, my Agent, to transact any business appertaining to my interest in the Freight Boat business, running in the James River and Kanawha Canal.

ja 21—2t* JAMES M. JORDAN.

PEW FOR SALE—In First Presbyterian Church, Middle aisle, No. 101. Apply to WM. S. DONNAN, Esq., Governor street. ja 21—3t*

ENGINEER'S LEVEL, &c.

For sale, an ENGINEER'S LEVEL, With Tripod, &c., complete. A very fine instrument. Made by Brown, of New York. For sale low by CLARKSON & CO.,

ja 20—3t 106 Main st.

TO COAL MINERS.

A very fine COAL AUGER,

In perfect order, for sale low by

CLARKSON & CO.,
ja 20—3t 106 Main st.

GRAIN BAGS.

The JAMES RIVER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

can now supply GRAIN BAGS

in quantities to suit purchasers.

ja 20—6t E. B. BENTLEY, Agent.

NOTICE—Intending, after the 20th of this month, to close out the balance of my stock of UPHOLSTERY GOODS at auction, I will until that date sell all my goods at old prices.—Those in want would do well to call.

ja 6—15t WM. A. WALTERS.

I HAVE ESTABLISHED A BROOM MANUFACTORY,

And solicit orders, at

29 Pearl street.

ja 16—1m* G. W. ROBINSON

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of MARY D. MYERS, dec'd, will make payment to me, and all having claims against her estate will present them to me for settlement.

E. K. ELLYSON, S. C. R.,
And as such Administrator of
ja 16—6t Mary D. Myers, dec'd.

Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY MORNING...JAN. 22, 1862

FROM NORFOLK.

[OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NORFOLK, Jan. 18.

"On the 16th of May," says that adventurous traveller Captain John Smith, "on the 16th of May, 1607, they fixed upon a peninsula on the North side of James River about fifty miles from its mouth, and then in the possession of the Paspaheghs. This was pronounced a very fit place for a very great city; but there was some contention about it between Captain Gosnold and Wingfield even after the provisions were landed. Here they commenced the settlement of Jamestown, which was, as it proved, the small beginning of our now great and prosperous Confederacy." Hence the city of Jamestown. The subsequent struggles of the new colony, its growth, the exploits of its founders, Smith, Gosnold, Newport, Ratcliff, Martin, and others, have become as familiar as household words through the pages of history. For the next century the record of the Colony was one of many difficulties, but of gradual growth. The two ensuing summers were spent by Smith and his companions, in exploring the numerous rivers, bays, inlets, and creeks surrounding the country by Jamestown, and in conquering them by arms, or winning them by treaty with the Indian owners. Slowly as time progressed the Colonial wilds of Virginia became inhabited by English emigrants, and one by one the daring adventurers who first settled them passed away. Englishmen of wealth and influence became planters, purchased lands in the new world, and brought out tenantry to cultivate them. The culture of tobacco became a source of wealth, and hundreds were tempted by the prospect of gain to leave their English homes for the new found El Dorado. For the next twelve years after the settlement of Jamestown the number of planters rapidly increased; but still the affairs of the colony did not thrive equal to the expectations of the people. In 1620, the same year Miles Standish put his foot on the "blarney stone" of New England, twelve hundred and sixty-one additional settlers were induced to emigrate, but they soon became dissatisfied, and cherished the hope of a speedy return to England. Like men who rushed to the Pacific coast in the years 1849 and 1850, they left the comforts of civilization for the sake of gain, and soon found out the difference between a comfortable home in Britain and life in the wilderness. But then there were few women in the country; and what else could have been expected. In order to attach them more closely to the settlement, and to render the colony more permanent, ninety young women, of a reputable character, were sent over to become the wives of the planters. So good an effect did these ninety young women, of a reputable character, have upon the community in the bush, that they were soon followed by sixty more, (of whose character or characteristics history says nothing,) sent at the expense of the English Colonial Company. Thereafter women came in every ship, the planters paying the cost of their transportation; and so well did these young women conduct themselves that the price of a wife rose from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco. After this there was very little discontent, and the settlements increased rapidly. The next year the London Company granted their Colony a written constitution, and a local Government was formed. So things went on prosperously until the reign of King James was over; then came Charles I, Cromwell, Charles II, and finally the Georges. And through all the years—through many difficulties—these settlements in Virginia continued to grow in wealth and importance.

With the number of emigrants increased the amount of tobacco raised in the Virginia Colony, and it soon became necessary to form towns for the purpose of concentrating trade for facilitating the exportation of tobacco, and for the promotion of commerce. In selecting locations for these towns none seemed to offer better advantages than a district called by Capt. Smith, *Nansamund*, situated on the Elizabeth river, and on the 8th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and eighty, seventy-three years after the settlement of Jamestown, the Assembly of Virginia passed an act directing the purchase of fifty acres of land for the town of Norfolk. Extraordinary inducements were offered to lawyers, bricklayers, artizans, and mechanics, to take up their residence within the fifty acres; and they were exempted from arrest, and their property was not liable to seizure for debt. Owing to the healthfulness of the location, the fine harbor, its facilities for trade, the place increased gradually towards the dimensions of a town. September 15th, 1736, by a royal charter from George II, (about whom Mr. Thackeray tells so many pleasant stories,) it was formed into a borough: and that is how the city of Norfolk came about.

From 1736, the date of its chapter, to 1770, the town of Norfolk grew rapidly. Its fine location and its excellent harbor gave an importance few other towns possessed.—Trade from all parts of the State flowed into its streets, and avenues were opened to commerce with the world. At one time there was but a single rival in the colony, and that, Dumfries, a Scotch settlement on the Potomac, now a ruined and obsolete burg. The year 1770, saw Norfolk the richest and most flourishing city in Virginia. It had increased in size until its inhabitants numbered six thousand; and had increased in wealth, of which its fine streets, its stores and warehouses, its wharves, its churches, and its elegant private residences, were evidence.

When the American Revolution begun, Norfolk was in a very prosperous condition. At that time many of her sons joined the popular Massachusetts clamor against "the King," and assisted in the overthrow of British Government in the Colonies. When hostilities actually begun, the city was the scene of stirring events and suffered severely before the close of the war. Early in the difficulties, the British fleet, under Lord Dunmore, made Norfolk harbor its principal rendezvous. The Virginians commenced making preparations to defend themselves, and threw up fortifications around the town. The first battle fought was at "Great Bridge," on the north bank of the Elizabeth river, a few miles from the city, which took place on the morning of December 9th, 1775. Lord Dunmore dispatched 200 regulars and 300 blacks and tories to capture the bridge which was defended by 300 "shirtmen" as they called the Virginians, but they met with a severe defeat and returned with a loss of 102 killed and wounded. This victory determined the Virginians to take the city of Norfolk; but, like the Yankees at Portsmouth, the British commanders became alarmed at the noise around them, and the fortifications were hastily abandoned. Twenty pieces of cannon were dismantled and spiked before Lord Dunmore took to his ships. Owing to the increasing hostility of the people the fleet could not get provisions, and Lord Dunmore sent word to the Virginia authorities that unless they furnished him, he would bombard the town. No attention was paid to this, and on the 1st of January, 1776, after a notice to non-combatants to leave the city, he opened fire. The wooden buildings by the water were soon in flames, and owing to high winds the conflagration spread until nine-tenths of the city was destroyed.

Several times after the British fleet came into Hampton Roads, and two or three times Portsmouth, immediately across the river, was occupied. That town also suffered severely during the war and was frequently used as places of rendezvous, as Annapolis and Old Point are used by the Yankees. On the 18th of April, 1781, a large body of British troops, under Maj. Gen. Phillips and Brig. Gen. Arnold, embarked at Portsmouth on an expedition for the purpose of destroying some American stores. A body of light infantry was sent up the Chickahomany ten or twelve miles, where several armed ships, sundry warehouses, and some ship-yards were burned.

Five miles below the city of Norfolk is Crany Island, lying at the entrance of the harbor, three miles from Hampton Roads.—During the last war with England this was the scene of a battle. On the 22d of June, 1813, a large fleet made an attack upon it, with a force of about 4,000 men, but met with a serious defeat. The loss to the enemy was two hundred, while the Virginians did not lose a man. The fortifications on this island were erected by Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton, then in command of this district.

One more event of interest, and I have done. In the year 1855, the city of Norfolk was the scene of a serious and fatal epidemic that has been appropriately denominated "the great pestilence in Virginia." The yellow fever swept through the town until it was more than decimated. The tale of horrors that terrible disease unfolded, beggars the power of words to describe. It has, however, been made the subject of an interesting book from the pen of Mr. William B. Forrest, entitled, "The Great Pestilence in Virginia."

Norfolk is now a city of much importance. It is situated upon the Elizabeth river, as it widens out to the sea, eight miles from Hampton Roads, and thirty-five from the ocean. It has somewhere in the vicinity of fifteen thousand inhabitants, exclusive of the soldiers stationed near. The harbor is large, safe, easy of access, and defended by Craney Island, Sewell's Point, Fort Calhoun, and Fort Monroe.

I turn from the last words of this slight historical sketch to light a cigar, and listen to the rain beat against the window. All day long it has been wet and stormy, but with an occasional hour of fair weather.—One cannot always tramp for news, and stand at the street corners to catch the items of gossip which float on the current of public talk, and on such days, how better could "your own" employ himself than in reading up in the old time records of the town in which he is a sojourner, and of learning what interest attaches to its olden associations. In a time when every day makes history of greater interest, people are apt to care little for the history of the past; but if *some one* looks over my task with pleasure I shall not feel these evening hours have been spent in vain. BOHEMIAN.

WAR MATTERS.

Our summary is made up from late papers received at this office:

A VISIT TO THE BRITISH STEAM FRIGATE "IMPERMALITE."

The Annapolis correspondent of the New York *Herald*, under date of the 12th instant, furnishes us with the following extract:

This morning the Governor, Speaker of the House of Representatives several members of the Legislature, accompanied by Dr. Thompson, paid a visit to the British frigate Immortalite, now lying in our harbor. They left the dock at eleven o'clock, on board a small propeller, and in a few minutes were standing on the deck of John Bull's defender; and a right noble vessel she is. She carries 53 guns, 50 of which are 32-pounders; one large Armstrong, 100 lbs, and two smaller Armstrong guns. She is worked by screw and sail, and can make thirteen knots an hour easily. Her mission to this port was to take off Lord Lyons, in case there was war; and when she entered the bay, and the captain saw the large fleet which was lying here, belonging to General Burnside, he hardly knew how to act.

After examining the vessel thoroughly, the party were entertained with luncheon at which the wines and ale (hale) of old England were merrily discussed. We returned to shore about two o'clock, well pleased with our visit and the gentlemanly officers of the vessel; and one wish, I am sure, was unanimous—"that she may never visit our shores with any hostile intent."

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE COL. SAMUEL COLT.

From the Hartford (Ct.) *Courant*, of the 16th inst., we gather the following account of the funeral ceremonies of the late Col. Samuel Colt, of revolver notoriety:

The funeral of Col. Sam Colt took place on Tuesday afternoon, at his late residence on Wethersfield avenue. The time for the obsequies was fixed at three o'clock; but two hours before the appointed hour the people began to gather on the avenue in front of the house and on the grounds about it. At two o'clock there was a stream of people upon both sides of Main street tending to the place. Upon no occasion have the people of this town come out in such force as they came out yesterday to testify their respect to the man who had added so greatly to the prosperity of his native city.

At three o'clock there was a dense mass of men, women and children packed upon the walks and street in front of the house. At that time, too, the workmen in the armory, marshalled by Wm H. Green, Esq., a contractor in the establishment, marched from the meadows, preceded by the armory band. The gate opened, and two by two they filed into the north wing of the building, through one of the parlors where the body lay, took their last look of their late employer, and passed through the library to the exit on the southern side of the building. There were over fifteen hundred of them all, and about an hour was consumed in their passage. The Colt Guard, Company A, Twelfth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, followed, under command of Capt. Geo. N. Lewis. Then came the Putnam Phalanx, Captain Gordon, and a few of the multitude in waiting outside were admitted.

The body lay in a parlor, encased in a metallic coffin and looked very natural. Upon the case were laid wreaths of camelias and white roses in evergreens. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Washburne, of St. John's Church, assisted by Assistant Bishop Williams, and the Rev. Messrs. Abercrombie and Fisher. The Episcopal burial service was read, and the pall bearers, Gov. Thos. H. Seymour, Hon. Henry C. Deming, E. K. Root, James H. Ashmead, A. W. Birge, Horace Lord, of this city; Col. May, of Palo Alto fame, (of New York,) and Chas. Woodbury, Esq., of Boston, bore the body to the tomb, which is situated near the lake upon the grounds surrounding the house.—Here there were prayers, and then the remains were lowered to their final resting place.

The armory band played a solemn dirge, and the vast concourse dispersed. The services were not concluded until a late hour.—Among the notabilities present besides the gallant May, there were Col. Deming, of the Twelfth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, and his staff, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Hon. Isaac Toucey, late Secretary of the Navy, and others.

THE APPROACHING MOVEMENTS OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.

The following extract from a letter received by one of our prominent citizens, says the New York *Post*, comes from a responsible source, and hints at certain movements said to be impending:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—My dear Sir: * * * * The night of rebellion has passed, and the dawn is about breaking. Before the present month has gone these things will surely come to pass: General Halleck, with the great flotilla and an army of one hundred thousand strong, will sweep like an avalanche down the Mississippi, where they will be joined by General Butler in New Orleans and Mobile. General Buell, with nearly or quite the same force, will march into Tennessee, capture Nashville, and cooperate with the Union forces in a manner and direction it would not be politic now to point out. Generals Rosecrans and Kelly will advance from Western Virginia, and do their share in harmony with the general plan. Generals Banks and Stone will move in conjunction with the rest from the Upper Potomac. General Burnside will do his appointed work. General Sherman will explain by deeds, not words, his inaction. General McClellan will force the rats from their holes at Manassas, attack them at three points at once, and fulfill his modest pledge that the war will be "short but desperate."

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN GENERAL BUTLER AND THE GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

We see it stated that the reason for ordering on shore the men who had already been shipped on board the Constitution at Boston was a difference of opinion between Governor Andrews and General Butler. The Governor claimed the right to control the recruiting and organize the regiments; and General Butler claimed to be independent of the Governor, and to be authorized to recruit the regiments in what Governor Andrews considered an "irregular" way. There was a sharp correspondence between the parties, the Governor refusing to issue commissions to the officers, and Butler persisting in recruiting in Massachusetts whether the Governor liked it or not. How the difficulty was arranged is not known; but the fact that the troops went on board the Constitution again on Monday indicates that it was somehow settled. General Butler, it is said, has promised to make good the State bounty out of his own pocket, if the Governor refuses to pay it.

REFUSAL OF MAYOR BROWN AND MR. WINDER TO ACCEPT YANKEE OVERTURES.

The Boston *Advertiser*, of Wednesday, the 15th inst., says.

Yesterday an order was sent to the fort to allow Mayor Brown of Baltimore, an additional furlough of ninety days. An order was also forwarded for the release of W. H. Winder, of Baltimore, upon taking the oath of allegiance. Capt. Jones, who carried down the orders, reported upon his return that Mayor Brown refused to accept the furlough, inasmuch as he was restricted from going south of the Hudson river, and that Mr. Winder refused to take the oath of allegiance.

DISCHARGED CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.

We take the following paragraph from the Baltimore *American*, of the 15th inst. The most of the gentlemen referred to have arrived at Norfolk by way of a flag of trace:

For several days past a number of Confederate prisoners have been sojourning at Barnum's Hotel. Their names are as follows: Captain Tansill, formerly of the U. S. Marine Corps; Captain J. W. Poole, of the North Carolina Volunteers, and formerly an officer of the Baltimore City Guards; L. J. Johnson, Captain of a North Carolina corps; Surgeon James L. Lindsay, of North Carolina; Surgeon William M. Page, of Virginia; R. W. Jeffrey, of Virginia; Captain William Sutton, of North Carolina; James T. Lassell, of North Carolina; and Lieutenant-Colonel Pegram. All these persons have been confined for some time past in Fort Warren, and nearly all were captured by the Federal forces at Cape Hatteras, and, having been discharged by the authorities at Washington, they will soon return to the Confederate States. They would have left yesterday afternoon for Fortress Monroe but for the fact that the regular steamer was detained. Last evening they were the principal guests of a fashionable party given by a prominent Secessionist.

THE NORTHERN BOMBARDMENT.

A Madrid journal—rather an out-of-the-way authority for such news—declares that the plan of the London cabinet, in case of a war with the United States, is to direct a simultaneous bombardment, by three naval divisions, against Portland, Boston, and New York. Another fleet will attack Fortress Monroe and ascend the Potomac to Washington.

REVOLT OF NEGROES—ONE OF THE GUARD KILLED AND ANOTHER FATALLY WOUNDED.

From the Lancasterville (S. C.) *Ledger*, of the 15th inst., we copy the following:

We regret to hear of a distressing affair which occurred near Pocataligo last week, resulting in the death of one Lancaster volunteer and dangerously wounding another. Peter Twitty and —— Bradley, members of Company E, Capt. Clyburn, (Blair Guards) were sent from Page Point to headquarters in charge of three negroes (runaways) who had been taken by our pickets. On their way, the attention of the guards being diverted for a moment, the negroes rushed on them, and in the struggle which ensued, Twitty was killed and Bradley dangerously wounded.—The prisoners made their escape. The body of Peter Twitty was brought home and buried at Fork Hill Church a few days ago.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE FLEET FROM PORT ROYAL.

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 18th inst., says:

By an arrival yesterday from the neighborhood of Broad River, we are informed that the large Lincoln fleet, which has been stationed in Port Royal Bay and vicinity since the fight at that point, has suddenly disappeared. It is surmised that they have left to join the Burnside expedition, or have gone on another raid against some point on the coast of Georgia.

THE YANKEES AGAIN SHELLING SEWELL'S POINT.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, of the 18th inst., contains the following account of another little exploit of the Yankees against Sewell's Point:

The Federals at the Rip Raps amused themselves on Thursday last by throwing a number of shells at Sewell's Point. The shells thrown were of a new pattern, and were doubtless sent for the purpose of testing their qualities. One of them, which fell about thirty yards from Corporal Larke, of the Norfolk County Light Guard, who was on picket duty with a squad of men at the time, was afterwards dug up by that gentleman and brought to this city yesterday.

Corporal Larke informs us that fifty-three of these shells were thrown at himself and party, but that a number of them did not explode. The one he recovered buried itself some five feet in the earth, and on taking it out he removed the small brass cover and took off the cap, which was thought to be defective. One of the shells struck a gum tree and took it off clear. They were fired through the port holes of Fort Calhoun, and not from the same point as those they have heretofore favored us with.

We suppose that the Yankees will not thank us for it, but a decent regard for truth compels us to add that nobody was hurt—not even a rooster. By the way, an allusion to roosters reminds us of a correction we have to make. It will be remembered that in our account of the shells thrown some time since at Sewell's Point, we stated that no further damage was done than the killing of an old rooster. A gentleman from the battery there just informs us, that the statement was incorrect, that the rooster was not killed, but was only wounded, and that he has now entirely recovered. We know this information will distress the Feds, but the truth must be told.

MORE VANDALISM.

The Martinsburg *Republican*, of the 18th instant, says:

The marauders are now making almost daily incursions from Maryland into this co. in the neighborhood of Falling water and Little Georgetown. Several persons have lost chickens, geese, and shoats, within the past week, and one or two barns and stables have been burned near the river. Jo. Kearns and his party are suspected for the most of these outrages. But a few days since they captured William Davis, who had returned home from this place, and took him to Maryland as a prisoner.

WHAT THURLOW WEED SAID TO BENNETT—AN IMPORTANT DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD INTERCEPTED.

From the New York *Sunday Times*, we clip the following:

Some months since it was publicly announced that Thurlow Weed shared the hospitalities of the eccentric-eyed sage of Washington Heights, at his own residence, and much curiosity was manifested as to "what was the matter." Weed is not the man to spend his time with a scallowag like Bennett without a purpose, and our Washington correspondent, in a private note, gives us the facts in the case, which are very curious.

After Bull Run, it will be remembered, the Government was compelled, by a sense of self-preservation, to practically suspend the *Journal of Commerce, Daily News, Day Book*, and other disloyal papers. The *Herald* all this time was perfectly loyal; but about the time Mr. Chase was negotiating his first loan, it began to show its secret venom to the loyal cause by attacking the financial policy of the Administration, and was preparing, true to its instincts of mischief, for a terrible onslaught on the Government.

Secretary Seward, however, was determined not to submit to it, and he consequently sent Weed to see Bennett and inform him of the feeling at Washington. He was notified that if he opened on the Government his paper would be seized and sent to Fort Lafayette. Bennett "dom'd" a good deal, but was silenced by a copy of a dispatch dated at the *Herald* office, which had been seized by the Government early in the war, which proved the *Herald* establishment to have been in the interest and pay of Jeff Davis. The old Scotch traitor was completely cured by this exhibit, and promised to support the Government earnestly, and especially Mr. Seward. This is the first time this matter has been made public.

SPEECH OF MR. LOVEJOY IN THE FEDERAL CONGRESS—HIS VIEWS OF THE SURRENDER OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

The following remarks were made by Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, in the House of Representatives at Washington, on the 11th inst., upon a bill which was presented to make an appropriation to carry into effect the act providing for the exhibition of American products at the World's Fair. Although its publication has been deferred till the present occasion, we are sure it will command the attention of many of our readers who have not read it:

Mr. Lovejoy, (Rep.,) of Illinois—I am very decidedly opposed to this bill. I think it is enough for us, in all conscience, to have been humbugged and dishonored and disgraced by the British nation, without now appropriating thirty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of an American exhibition there.

Mr. Kellogg, (Rep.,) of Illinois, inquired if it had been through the action of the British Government, or of our own Government, that we have been thus dishonored and disgraced.

Mr. Lovejoy—I understand how it was done. That disgrace was all that the nation could bear. We marched up to it sweating great drops of blood. We came to it as Christ went to the cross, saying, "if it be possible, let this cup pass from me;" and yet we are required to say that we did it cheerfully—that we did it gladly—and that we now appropriate thankfully thirty-five thousand dollars to fit out Commissioners to appear at the Court of St. James. Inasmuch as we have submitted to that disgrace, as we have submitted to be thus dishonored by Great Britain, I think the least we can do is to acknowledge it, and to stay at home till the time comes that we can whip that nation. Then I will be willing to go and appear at their World's Exhibition. Every time I think of that surrender, the words come instinctively to me which Queen Dido requested by Queen Dido to rehearse the sufferings which had befallen the Trojans during the siege and capture of Troy, "Oh, Queen! you require me to renew the intolerable grief of that time by re-acting it." Every time the Trent affair comes up, every time that an attempt is made to [illegible] time that I have to [illegible] tion of the tortured [illegible] to come to my lips—I am made to [illegible] horrors which I suffered when the news of the surrender of Mason and Slidell reached us. I acknowledge it, I literally wept tears of vexation. I hate it, and I hate the British Government. I here now publicly