Richmond Dispatch.

BY J. A. COWARDIN & CO.

☞ The DISPATCH is published DAILY, (Sundays excepted.) Price for mailing, $6 per year, or $3 for six months; three months, $2; one month, $75—in advance.
☞ The SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at $10—in advance.
☞ The WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every FRIDAY, and mailed to subscribers at $5 per annum.

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XXV. RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1864. NO. 24

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR Sale Privately.—A Farm of 480 acres, with good buildings, in the county of Charles City, 25 miles from Richmond and 3 miles of a good landing on Chickahominy river, at present occupied by Mr G W Gay. The dwelling has 6 rooms, all the usual out-buildings, and the whole in good order. About 175 acres are cleared, the balance is wood, mostly of original growth of oak and pine, of which there is a good deal of very fine timber. The large quantity of wood and timber on this farm, and its contiguity to the river, render this tract very valuable; besides, there is a large supply of marl upon it. Those desiring to secure a farm, heavily wooded and timbered, would do well to call at once. Possession given on or about 1st January, 1864. Apply to
ja 28—4t JAS M TAYLOR, Auct.

VALUABLE Hotel and other real estate at Ameliа C H, for sale.—We are authorized to sell the above valuable real estate, known as the hotel and residence at Amelia C H, containing by recent survey 187 acres. It has been laid off into 25 lots, varying in size from 1½ to 14 acres; embracing a number of beautiful building sites and fine wood lots. The hotel is a large frame building, capable of accommodating fifty persons; besides which there is a large dwelling adjoining, containing 9 rooms, besides lumber house, stable, &c. Possession given immediately, thus affording a fine opportunity for persons to embark in the hotel business, or to secure really valuable property.

There is no hotel kept at the court house, and one is not only much sought for by the persons attending Court, but for the travelling public on the Danville Railroad, as the cars pass at such hours as to allow two meals per day to be taken at the hotel.—It is believed that for purposes of investment or speculation no better opportunity has been offered for some time past. A plat of the property can be seen at our office.

TERMS—Cash or credit, at the option of the purchaser, or real estate in the city of Richmond will be taken in exchange. GODDIN & APPERSON,
ja 27—2 Aucts.

SPLENDID Estate for Sale.—I offer for sale one of the most desirable Farms in tide water Virginia. It lies on Back river, in Elizabeth City county, Va. The land is of the first quality, very rich, in a high state of cultivation, and thoroughly set in clover. It has an abundance of wood and short timber. The improvements are very good, valuable timber. The dwelling house and all the outhouses, barns, &c, usually found upon a first-class farm. It has an inexhaustible shore of oysters. The attention of capitalists is specially invited to this farm, as it presents great inducements to invest, and may be bought low by early application. Address
M T HUGHES,
ja 27—3t* Box 1,160, Richmond, Va.

AN Improved Farm, of 410 acres, two miles east of Brandy Station, in Culpeper county, for sale.—A neat and substantial cottage of six rooms, and all necessary out buildings, built in 1856. One hundred acres in wood, nearly two hundred in meadow, the residue in grass. Title perfect
Address B H SHACKELFORD,
ja 26—10t* Ballard House.

75 ACRES of Wood Land on the New Charles City road, 5 to 6 miles below Richmond, for sale.—We are authorized to sell a valuable tract of wood land located as above, adjoining the lands of Mr Winston Jordan. The soil is of excellent quality and is free from water, and has on it a large quantity of valuable pine wood. Apply to
ja 26—3t GODDIN & APPERSON.

VALUABLE Flour, Corn and Saw Mill in King William county, near the Mattapony river, 4 miles below the Court House for sale, together with farm of 125 acres.—At the request of Mr P P Dunaway we offer for sale his valuable farm and milling property located as above. The farm contains 125 acres, on which there is a small cottage dwelling, with two rooms and a passage. Also, carriage house, stable and several smaller houses. The mill house is 32 by 36 feet, part brick, and is in good order. Besides the saw mill, it is arranged for grinding corn and manufacturing flour. The toll last year was 300 bushels wheat, and 60 barrels corn. It has a fine custom, and can be made very profitable.—Price $25,000. Apply to
ja 25—3t GODDIN & APPERSON.

BEAUTIFUL Farm of 205 acres, in Henrico county, 12 miles west of Richmond, for sale.—We are authorized to sell the beautiful Farm on which Mr W P Harrison now resides. It contains 205 acres, of which 80 acres are in woods, and 125 acres open land, in good heart. The improvements are in excellent order, with every convenience needed for the use of the place. There is on the place an excellent young orchard. A plat of the land can be seen at our office. Price, $20,000. Apply to [ja 26—3t] GODDIN & APPERSON.

BEAUTIFUL Farm in Halifax county, near to Clover Depot, containing 146 acres, for sale.—We offer for sale the Farm located as above, recently owned by Dr Wooten. It contains 146 acres, of which 60 acres are open land, balance in wood and timber. There are on the place every needed building for the use of the place, including an excellent dwelling, in first rate order. It is within half a mile of Clover Depot. Price, $14,000. Apply to [ja 25—3t] GODDIN & APPERSON.

FARM for sale.—The owner of a farm lying three miles from Ashland, in Hanover county, Va, and containing 573 acres, offers it for sale. The land is well enclosed, has a new dwelling house containing 11 rooms, has a good new barn and corn-house, and plenty of good wood land, and a fine meadow, to be cleared. For further information application may be made at the Enquirer office. ja 22—eod10t

MILITARY NOTICES.

RECRUITS Wanted—For the James City artillery, stationed at Chaffins' Bluff. Apply to day in person, between 1 and 3 P M, at V Lucas's grocery, corner 20th and Franklin streets.
W S SLATER,
ja 28—1t* Lieut James City Artillery.

RECRUITS WANTED—For the 41st Battalion Va Cavalry.—I am authorized by Gen Imboden to receive thirty recruits into my company, now in winter quarters near Staunton, Va. Fifty dollars bounty, horses, and all necessary equipments for a cavalryman. For further information inquire at my office, on Franklin street, one door below E H Stokes, Auctioneer.
N E EDMUNDS,
Capt and Recruiting officer 41st Bat Va Cav,
ja 27—4t* Imboden's Command.

SECOND Company, Richmond Howitzers—Persons desiring to join this company, Capt David Watson, will apply to the undersigned, who will grant furloughs until the 10th February next.—Volunteers received until the maximum is reached. The company is now attached to the 1st Virginia artillery, reserve of Ewell's corps, in winter quarters at Frederick Hall Depot, Louisa co, Va.
Sergt REUBEN B PLEASANTS,
ja 23—12t* 16 Pearl st, up stairs.

BARRACKS 24TH AND FRANKLIN STS., Richmond, Va, Jan 22d, 1864.

ON DUTY in Richmond.—By special permission, I am authorized to recruit my company to the maximum number of men allowed by law; said recruits to be gotten from men who have furnished substitutes, and who are themselves made liable to service by General Orders No 3, A & I G O, current series. All who desire to join us will present themselves within the next ten days, with proper certificates of character.
H P OWEN, Capt Com'g Co C,
ja 23—3t* 18th Reg't Va Infantry.

RECRUITS Wanted—For co E, 10th Va battalion artillery, battery No 3, Richmond defences. A favorable opportunity for volunteering is now offered to those who have lately become conscripts. No volunteering will be allowed after 1st February next. Apply at once.
THOMAS B BLAKE,
ja 18—6t eod* Capt co E, 10th Va bat art.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICES, &c.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The business conducted under the firm of POWER & HANDLEY was dissolved by limitation on the 1st January. All persons having claims will please present them, and those indebted will make payment to me or to Mr. B G McPhail, at the old stand of Power & Handley.
ja 25—3t J. R. POWER.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of Green & Davis, was dissolved on the 1st January 1864, by mutual consent. All persons having claims against, and those indebted to the said firm, will settle with Mr. Samuel S Green.
SAM'L S GREEN,
ja 25—6t* OLIVER D. VIS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP Notice.—The undersigned, proprietors of the Richmond Foundry, have associated with them Messrs John G Andrew and Alex'der Scott in their business, which will be conducted under the style and firm of Samson, Pae & Co, from January 1st, 1864.
SAMSON & PAE
ja 15—3t†

BELVING'S Block Shoe Store—1,000 pairs of shoes by blockade, 1,000 pairs of Shoes.—We have just received a large case of ladies' Congress leather gaiters from Paris, made by the celebrated manufacturer Portier. They are the nicest goods we have ever had for ladies, being a pretty shape, and soft and fine as kid, and are worth a half dozen pairs of the kind usually sold; several cases of children's shoes, making a variety; 300 pairs of men's English shoes, which are being sold for less than they cost in Wilmington—$35 and $38 a pair. Gentlemen wanting a No 1 pair of shoes of our own make, out of the best French leather, can find a choice supply of several styles. Ladies can find a large assortment of shoes here, with French corsets, hoop-skirts, corset springs and laces, shoe laces, and other articles. DARBY, READ & GENTRY,
ja 20—3t Store on 12th st, opp Bank.

NOTICE—Owing to the heavy advance in the price of feed, we are compelled to change the following rates for boarding horses on and after February 1st, 1864:
Board per month.....$225
Board per day or night.....10
Single feed.....4
JAMES O JOHNSON,
W H SUTHERLAND,
B W GREEN.
ja 22—3t*

RICHMOND ARSENAL, Ordnance Storehouse, Jan 22d, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 29th inst, at this storehouse, for furnishing twenty-five hundred sabre scabbards.
O W EDWARDS,
ja 23 to Capt and Military Storekeeper.

RUNAWAY.

1,000 DOLLARS Reward.—Left my house on Saturday evening, January 23d, Lavinia and Lavinia.

Matilda is a very stout woman, about 5 feet high, black complexion, smooth and pleasant features, has scars on her arms, neck, and hand, and is about 30 years old.

Lavinia is a small, medium height woman, black complexion, sharp features, has scars on her arms, from sores, and is 21 years old.

Both are supposed to be trying to make their way to the peninsula in company with other negroes, as they are known to have left with Mr Nicholas Davis's servant girl. The above reward will be paid to any one for the apprehension of each, or $500 apiece for their delivery to me at my house, or where I can get possession of them.

They were seen near the old Fair Grounds on Sunday evening last, and may be still in that part of the city.
WM TH. HEMER,
ja 26—3t* No 931 Broad st, between 6th and 7th.

50 DOLLARS Reward.—Ran away, on the 20th inst, my mulatto boy, named Bob, about 5 feet high, well built, 23 years old, has a brother living with Mr Pleasants, the auctioneer, has been hired for the last year to Mr John Lindsay, on the Plank-road, and has a scar on the side of the neck. He was last seen on the tow-path on his way up the canal. He is supposed to have a forged pass. The above reward will be paid if he is delivered to me at my residence, on Carrington street.
ja 23—eod3t* THOS FRENCH.

FOUR Hundred Dollars Reward.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Friday last, two negroes Bob is a black man, about 28 years of age, about 6 feet 2 inches high, good teeth, and rather a good looking negro. Calvin is of dark brown complexion, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, and ruptured. He wears a truss in consequence of the rupture. No other marks remembered. We will give two hundred dollars each for their delivery to us at Staunton, or to J N Davis & Co, of Richmond.
MASON & HARMAN.
ja 27—6t

RANAWAY—From Lee & Bowman's jail, Franklin street, on the 24th of January, a negro man named Armistead. He is about 35 years old, black complexion, black beard and moustache; one of his little fingers is stiff; he was raised in Alleghany county, Va, at the Sweet Springs; when he left he had on home made jeans clothing; wore one boot and one shoe. A liberal reward will be paid for his recovery. [ja 27—2t†] W A HOPPE.

50 DOLLARS Reward.—I will give $50 for any information that will lead to the recovery of a small black Mare, quite lame in the right hind leg, shoulder very sore, has a white spot in her forehead, and unshod, except the lame foot. She strayed or was stolen from my house, near the City Spring, on 8th street. She was heard from near Old Church, Hanover county. All expenses will be paid for her return, with the reward. L McKENNA, 8th st.
ja 26—3t*

100 DOLLARS REWARD for the delivery to me of Sims, 26 years old, slender, with high forehead, dark mulatto, who left yesterday, supposed with troops for Petersburg.
ja 25—6t* S C ROBINSON.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD for the delivery to me, in the City of Richmond, of Jacob. He is about 25 years old, bright mulatto, who left Friday morning, the 22d. He is supposed to be lurking about Richmond, or he may be in Hanover, where he was hired last year.
ja 25—eod3t* WM. BRACKETT

200 DOLLARS Reward.—Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 19th inst, my boy Austen. The said boy is about 16 years old, about five feet high, and of a light brown complexion. He took with him my dark bay horse, small in size, but compact and in good order. Austen has a high forehead, but narrow, and his hair extends very low on either side. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to Messrs Lee & Bowman, in Richmond, or secured in any jail, and the recovery of the horse.
D SCOTT, Bestland P O,
ja 26—1t Essex co, Va

FIVE Hundred Dollars Reward.—Ran away, my boy Barrett. He is 23 or 24 years of age; 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high; has the thumb cut off of the left hand; was seen at Ashland some three weeks ago. A reward of five hundred dollars will be given if delivered to me at Roanoke Station, Richmond and Danville Railroad, or confined in jail so that I can get him.
JNO M WHITE,
ja 25—10t† Talcott P O, Charlotte co, Va.

200 DOLLARS Reward.—Ran away, on Sunday night, the 17th inst, my negro man James; he is about 22 years old, quite likely, with smooth skin, black complexion, full suit of hair, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, weighs about 150 pounds, and with his index finger on his right hand stiff. In attempting to make his escape he will doubtless pass through Richmond, as his mother lives there with Mr Wm R Pugh, on Grace street, between 7th and 8th. The above reward will be paid on his apprehension and confinement in jail so that I get him.
WM B GREEN,
Mossingford, Charlotte co, Va. ja 21 12t*

500 DOLLARS Reward—Will be paid for the delivery to me or securing so that I can get them, two negro men belonging to Mrs Elizabeth Hines. Adam, 6 feet high, very black with thick lips, left on the evening of the first of January. Peter, 5 feet 8 inches high, brown skin, thick lips, with some impediment in his speech, left Monday, the 18th of January. It is supposed that both are making for the lines of the enemy. $250 for the recovery of either one will be given.
CHARLES BRUCE,
ja 21—10t* Heat of 17th st.

150 DOLLARS Reward.—Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 21st inst, a yellow girl, named Betty, with long hair and one front tooth out, about 5 feet 2 inches high, 23 or 24 years old, stout built and well formed, and of good address when spoken to. She formerly belonged to Mr J L Heisklel, of Albemarle. We will give the above reward for her apprehension and delivery to us in the city of Richmond, or for her confinement in any jail so that we may get her again.
ja 23—ts T N DAVIS & CO, Aucts.

1,500 DOLLARS REWARD.—I will give $500 for the recovery of my servant girl Ellen, and $1000 for the recovery of one diamond cross, one set diamond ear rings, and two large fine cluster diamond rings, carried away by the said girl.

Ellen ran away from me at the Ballard House, on Wednesday evening, the 13th of January, carrying with her the above diamond jewelry.

Description.—Ellen is very white, and may readily pass herself as a free white woman. She is about 26 years of age, slender and delicately formed, narrow face, light brown straight hair, eyes nearly blue, rather high forehead; weighs about 115 or 120 pounds.

She had on when she left, two black rings and a gold ring. She dresses well and carries with her good and fine clothes. She is a superior seamstress.
JNO V WRIGHT,
M C from Tennessee.

Any information may be given to Hon J D C Atkins, during my temporary absence from this city.
ja 21—6t*

50 DOLLARS Reward—Ran away from Jetersville, on the 15th of this month, my boy Allen, who was hired to Mr James Moore, of that place. Said boy Allen is a bright, gingerbread color, 19 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, rather high forehead, and is very likely. I will give a reward of fifty dollars for his delivery to me at Jetersville, Amelia county, or lodged in any jail so that I get him again. He may aim to go to Richmond.
ja 22—8t† GEORGE E FARLEY.

WM J STEPHENS,
235 BROAD STREET,
Has just received a very nice article of Black and Blue French Merinos, Bombazines, Alpacas, Ginghams, Organdies, a beautiful stock of White and Fancy Flannels, Brown and Bleached Cottons, Jeans, an excellent stock of Irish Linens, &c, with a large and good variety of fine Cloths and Cassimeres, to all of which he calls the attention of those in want.

He also has a good stock of Shoes, such as ladies' fine morocco balmoral, very nice; a choice article of fine French calfskin Walking shoes, misses' and children's Calf and Morocco Boots, Cloth Gaiters, &c; good, stout Brogans for boys, cheap, with a very good lot of shoes for servant men and women, at moderate prices.

N B One fine Crape Bonnet, new, made of the best materials. ja 20—eod3t†

FURNITURE.—I have on hand, and offer for sale, a fine assortment of Furniture, viz:
Lounges, entirely new, made by myself
Sofas, divans
Rocking chairs, parlor, cane-seat, and other chairs
Tables, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes
Several complete parlor suites
Mirrors, mattresses, blankets, and two very good new carpets.

Call early at my rooms, on Franklin street, below 15th.
JOSEPH GUSSEN,
ja 25—6t* Cabinet-maker and Upholsterer.

JUST RECEIVED—
100 yards heavy woolen jeans
100 lbs fine bank shoe thread
Nice white flannel, yard wide
Heavy plaid linsey. "
Osnaburgs, 4-4 brown muslins, etc
For sale at W B POLK'S,
ja 21—3t* 75 Main st.

CHIMBORAZO Hospital.—All persons having claims against Chimborazo Hospital are requested to come forward and collect them by the 1st day of February. Office hours from 10 A M to 2 P M.
J B McCAW, Surgeon.
Chimborazo Hospital, Jan 25 ja 26—6t†

MANUFACTURED Tobacco.—600 packages of dark tobacco, embracing half pounds, fives and tens; highly sweetened, and well adapted for export. For sale by
E & S WORTHAM & CO.
ja 26—1m

SIDE Saddle for sale—An elegant Side Saddle, nearly new, having been used but four times, made before the war, and of the best materials. Apply at
E B PLEASANTS'S Auction Rooms,
ja 26—2t* Main street.

NO 10 Cotton Cards,
1,000 pairs for sale by
ja 26—3t* WM H TOWLES, SONS & CO.

Richmond Dispatch.

THURSDAY MORNING.....JANUARY 28, 1864

YANKEE DESTRUCTION AT LOWER BRANDON.

On Tuesday last the Yankees came up James river as far as lower Brandon and landed on that estate. They burnt most of the buildings on the place, including the barn, which contained 3,000 barrels of corn. Not satisfied with this barbarism, they killed all the cattle on the place and left them there. They then left, carrying off with them all the negroes.

Lower Brandon is one of the finest estates on the lower James river, and is owned by Mrs. George E. Harrison, a daughter of the late Thomas Ritchie, the well known former editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*. It was one of the few estates which escaped molestation when the enemy under McClellan devastated that section in 1862.

It is stated that a signal station and seven of the signal corps were captured on the Brandon estate.

At last accounts the gunboats and attendant transports were still in the river, and we shall not be surprised to hear of other outrages.

CONFEDERATE STATES CONGRESS.

The *Senate* met at 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. J. C. McCabe, of the Episcopal Church.

House bill to authorize the assignment of Judges of Military Courts from one Court to another was passed.

Also, House bill to authorize commanders of corps and departments to detail field officers as members of Military Courts in certain cases.

Senate bill to limit and define the time of office of the Secretaries of the four Departments of the Government was postponed till Tuesday next.

Senate bill to regulate the travelling expenses of officers of the navy and others travelling under orders was also postponed.

House bill to amend the act in relation to the receipt of counterfeit Confederate Treasury notes by public officers was considered and rejected.

House bill to fix the rank, pay, and allowance of Adjutants of regiments and independent battalions was also rejected.

Senate bill to establish and regulate territorial commands in the army was considered and rejected.

Senate bill to authorize the issue of bonds for payment to the Alabama and Florida Railroad was passed with an amendment.—The amendment reduces the rate of interest on said bonds from eight to six per cent.

On motion of Mr. Semmes, of La., the Senate resolved into secret session on the Currency bill.

The *House* met at 11 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr Hume.

Mr. Ingram, of Ga., introduced a bill to continue in service during the war certain companies therein specified, which was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Holder, of Miss., introduced a bill to repeal the law allowing commutation for forage, fuel, and room-rent, when not actually needed. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Vest, of Mo., introduced a bill to declare certain persons citizens of the Confederate States. Referred to Military Committee.

Mr. Hanley, of Ark., introduced a bill to provide for holding elections for representatives in the Congress of the Confederate States from the State of Arkansas, which was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Goode, of Va., introduced a bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, amendatory of the act to regulate impressments.

Mr. Gartrell, of Ga., from the Judiciary Committee, reported back Senate bill to amend the act to provide a mode for authenticating claims for money against the Confederate States, not otherwise provided for. The rules were suspended, and the bill taken up and passed.

The same gentleman also reported back a joint resolution in relation to the salaries of the judges of the District Courts of the Confederate States in the State of Virginia. After some discussion, it was moved to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report a bill increasing the salaries of District Judges for a certain period.

Mr. Baldwin, of Va., moved to amend the motion of Mr. Ewing, by instructing the committee to inquire whether all the judges of the District Courts have been confirmed by the action of the Senate according to the requirements of the Constitution.

The Speaker, (Mr. Russell in the chair,) decided that this amendment was not in order, as not being germain to the subject under consideration.

Mr. Baldwin appealed from the decision of the Chair, which he discussed at some length.

On motion of Mr. Hilton the House laid the appeal upon the table.

The question then recurred upon the motion of Mr. Ewing to recommit the bill with instructions, and on the vote being taken it was rejected.

The resolution as reported from the committee was then placed upon its passage, when the yeas and nays were called, and resulted—yeas 34, nays 31.

Mr. Chambers, of Miss., introduced a bill to authorize the President to establish additional military courts. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Tenn., the House went into secret session.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Committee on Confederate Relations, to whom had been referred the subject of the power of Congress to sequestrate the property belonging to alien enemies within the limits of Virginia, made a partial report denying the power of Congress to pass such a law, and instructing and recommending our representatives in the Confederate Congress to vote for the repeal of the act of said Congress passed on the 30th August, 1861, in regard to the subject.

The consideration of the Military bill consumed the remainder of the session.

The *House* received, tabled, and ordered to be printed, the joint resolution of the Senate against extending the provisions of the Conscription act.

A bill for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the State of Virginia in Confederate States hospitals, was reported.

Also a bill to increase the fees of Notaries public.

Also a few other bills of minor importance.

The bill to regulate the transportation of freight and passengers on railroads was again taken up and its consideration resumed.

A protracted discussion again ensued, which was prolonged until the hour of adjournment.

CATCHING CONSCRIPTS AT VICKSBURG.—A Yankee letter from Vicksburg says:

At Vicksburg, the past week, was witnessed a considerable local excitement. A large number of thieves and gamblers had flocked thither. In addition to these thieves were numerous cotton dealers and persons who had fled there from the North to escape the draft. The order recently issued in Memphis was issued there, and a great consternation was visible. Patrols walked the streets, stopping every man not in uniform, and demanding a sight of his pass. If he could not display the proper documents he was walked up to the provost marshal's office, and there put under a course of examination. If he could not display the proper authority, or define his position clearly, he was marched to the jail, and then delivered over to the tender mercies of some regimental commander as a recruit. Two choices were given him—that of enlisting or entering as a drafted man.

WOOD SCARCE.—Wood must be very scarce in Atlanta. The *Appeal* overheard the following female colloquy a few days ago:

"Well, I expect to get married one of these days, and, indeed, mama I hope will never while it will take all a man has or even can make to buy me a load of wood!" Doubtless woman, that.

The Horrors of the Cold.

The St. Louis and Chicago papers, of the first week in January, are filled with details of the intense cold weather in the West, and the suffering and death incident thereto.

At St. Louis on Friday, the first day of the new year, at 7 o'clock in the morning, the thermometer fell to 19.5 below zero, and a minimum thermometer indicated a temperature, some time before daylight, of 22 degrees below zero! Such a degree of cold had not been known there before in thirty-one years. The various railroads entering St. Louis were all blocked up with snow, water-tanks frozen, and the cars covered up. The Mississippi was frozen over, and was made a great thoroughfare for pedestrians and loaded teams. People were terribly frostbitten, and some of their limbs were obliged to be amputated. Others perished outright.

At Chicago the effects of the cold were fearful in the extreme. On Friday the thermometer fell as low as 20 degrees, and on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, to 25 degrees below zero! Many people were frozen to death. The terrible snow storm, accompanied with high winds, which piled it in huge drifts, obstructed the regular passage of trains, and much intense suffering, and in some instances death, was the consequence. The *Times* says:

The fierce tornado sweeping over the prairies filled the air with moving clouds of snow, and piled up huge drifts between the fences along the railroads, until the tracks almost everywhere were impassable by the trains.

The train on the Michigan Central railroad, which was due at Chicago at half-past 10 o'clock on Thursday evening, proceeded with great difficulty until within about four hundred yards of the Michigan Southern crossing, some seven miles out. There, at six o'clock on Friday morning, almost eight hours behind time, the train plunged into an immense drift, which lay directly across its way, and finally stopped.

The scene when the passengers realized the perils of their situation, were so terribly real as to baffle all description. There were over a hundred passengers on board, many of them being women and children, with but a short supply of food.

One by one, out into the blinding storm, went those who were able, and, digging down through the snowdrifts which were piled over them, they tore up the fences near the road and brought them as fuel to the cars. Soon a new peril broke out among the passengers. The roof of the car took fire from the heated pipe, and as the wind caught the flames, they roared and crackled and curled downward towards the passengers as if in mockery of their misery. The snow was banked almost to the bottom of the car, and to separate it from the others by hand was an utter impossibility.

In this moment of peril the women vied with the men in their efforts for the common safety. At first it seemed as if all hope to extinguish the flames were vain, but energies were not slackened or hearts unnerved. The contest was brief but desperate, resulting in the flames being quelled. The wind and the snow came rushing in at the aperture in the roof, and the car was no longer tenable. All the passengers then withdrew to the next one.—Proper precautions were taken against a similar disaster there. But the ashes had, unfortunately, been entirely removed from the stove in this car, and, when anticipating no danger, the floor of the car took fire from the bottom of the stove. It was much easier extinguished than the other, but not without considerable labor, or until a large portion of the floor had been cut away, and that car thus rendered untenable also.

The passengers of the entire train were now huddled together in the only remaining car. It was now nearly two o'clock in the afternoon, and there were no signs of the storm abating or of any deliverance reaching them.

Suddenly, however, they were startled into new hope by the arrival of a train on the Michigan Southern railroad. It stopped at the crossing of two roads, only some four hundred yards distant, and its conductor signified his readiness to take passengers of the Michigan Central train into the city. The work of transferring them was immediately commenced, the engine in the mean time moving the train slowly backwards and forward to prevent the snow from drifting around and under it. The distance between the two trains, nearly four hundred yards, was filled with a drift nearly ten feet in depth, and to make the passage from one to the other was a work of great labor and difficulty. The storm was at its height, and the cold so intense that the faces of the women and children were frozen almost as soon as they came in contact with the wind—turning white as instantly as if they had been plunged in boiling water. Scarcely any one made the passage from one train to the other without being badly frost bitten, many quite seriously.

The women and children had to be carried over to the other train, and not a few men who essayed it had to demand assistance. This was cheerfully rendered by volunteers from among the Michigan Southern passengers.

The rescued passengers, immediately upon their arrival at the Michigan Southern train, were made as comfortable as possible. Those who were frozen were promptly attended to, ladies tearing up their handkerchiefs and scarfs to rub the frozen feet, face and hands of their unfortunate fellow-travellers.

The Michigan Southern train was likewise blockaded by the snow. The conductor was obliged to leave the car in a snowdrift, and go on to Chicago to acquaint the people with the condition of affairs. It was soon known that "two hundred men, women and children were freezing to death within four miles of Chicago." Sleighs, blankets, buffalo robes, provisions, &c., were immediately procured, and a party started for the train. The details of their adventures, although very interesting, would occupy too much of our space. Suffice it to state, that they were all gotten to the city, though much frostbitten.

The following terrible incident is given in the Chicago *Tribune*, of January 4th:

About thirty miles from the boundary line between Michigan and Indiana, in the latter State, about midway between Centreville and Crown Point, lived a German, with his wife and five children, named Krutzer. The oldest was a boy of seven years of age, the next a boy of five, and three girls, all of less age than the boys, the youngest but an infant.

The country where the family resided is very rolling, and the snow had drifted into the hollows, making the roads almost, if not wholly impassable for pedestrians.

The driver of the stage-coach coming from Crown Point to Lake, via Centerville, found that Krutzer's dwelling had been burned to the ground, it is supposed the night previously, but none of the family were to be seen. About a mile further on, however, he was horrified to find the father and the boys frozen to death. The boys were in the father's arms, and it is supposed that he had fallen with them after having been so far affected with the frost as not to be able to proceed. The three corpses were placed in the stage; but before they had proceeded more than a quarter of a mile on its destination, the body of the oldest girl was found in a snow-drift, with a shawl clearly wrapped closely around it, where it had doubtless been deposited by its weary mother while yet alive, in the hope that some chance traveller might rescue it from an impending fate. This corpse, too, was placed in the coach, and again started on its way, only to find, after travelling a short distance, the lifeless remains of the mother, with the two young est children. The body of the mother was standing erect in a snow drift, with the children in her arms, the youngest one being at the breast.

The seven lifeless bodies were conveyed to Centerville by the driver of the stage, at which place they were decently interred by the inhabitants.

The *Times*, in speaking of the weather and affairs at Camp Douglas, says:

The effect of the cold was terribly severe. Especially did the guards suffer from it. Those who were off duty could barely manage to keep partially warm when inside the barracks by keeping up good fires, and, although the guards were frequently relieved, not less than eighty of them had their feet, ankles, and hands so badly frozen that they are all incapable of duty for some time—many for all their lives. Two of the guard on Thursday night were terribly frozen, and when found were stark and stiff, incapable of moving a foot or raising a hand. It required the exertions of a number of their comrades to remove them to their quarters, where they remained at 5 o'clock yesterday evening in a very critical and suffering condition. Their recovery is considered extremely doubtful.—Many others were more or less frozen, the extent of whose injuries are unknown.

During the violence of the storm on Thursday night four of the Confederate prisoners scaled the fence, and, dropping to the ground, escaped. The guards were blinded by the fury of the storm, and were unable to halt the fugitives. After reaching the ground on the outside of the fence, while the storm was beating in all its fury, the escaped prisoners started in a southerly direction, and made very slow progress, as may readily be imagined.—Two of them were retaken early in the morning, nearly frozen, and were retarded to camp. The remains of the other two were found about three miles from the camp, on the road to Calumet, having travelled as long as possible, and seemed to have fallen and died in their tracks.

In Pennsylvania, also, the weather was extremely cold. The Pittsburg *Chronicle* narrates the annexed incident:

Two brakemen on the Oil Creek Railroad were frozen to death the other night, one of whom rolled off the car, and the other was found at his post, his hands frozen to the brake wheel.

LOOK OUT FOR TROUBLE.—A dozen or two deserters from the enemy have lately landed at Columbus, Ga., from Fernandina, Fla., and sought employment in the Government workshops in Columbus, where, we believe, they have been engaged. The first thing we know a fire will occur in or about Columbus, and away will go millions of dollars of Government property.

The generality of people judge of an by our reputation of Rosin.

HORACE GREELEY, ESQ., ON WAR.—In a copy of a little "Yankee Notion," called a "New Year's Gift Book," we find an article entitled "Humanity," by Horace Greeley, one portion of which stands in glowing contrast with the present war-shrieking position of the Abolitionists. Read what he says:

"Away, then, from human sight, with the hideous implements of human butchery and destruction! Break the sword in the scabbard, bury the cannon in the earth, sink the bomb in the ocean! What business have these to disturb by their hateful presence the harmony of God's Universe? How dare men to go out into the balmy air and bright sunshine, and there, in the full view of Heaven, essay to maim and massacre each other? How would their wretched bubblements of National interest or National honor sound, if addressed directly to the All Ruling, as an apology for wholesale slaughter? Who would dare be their mouthpiece in proffering an excuse so pitiful? And do not the abettors of war realise that their vile appeals to the baser passions of our nature resound in the ears of the Recording Angel?"

PRICES TO CHARGE THE GOVERNMENT.—At a planter's meeting in Perry, Houston co., Ala., on the 16th, the following prices were reported by the committee as equitable and just for provisions furnished by them to the Government for the army:

Corn $3.00 per bushel, field peas $3.00 per bushel, wheat $5.00 per bushel. Sorghum syrup $3.50 per gallon, stall fed beef 50 cents per lb., fat hogs, gross, 60 cts. per lb., nett pork 75 cts. per lb., bacon $1.25 per lb. Upon consideration of the report by the committee, it was adopted with the amendment that three (3) cents per mile per cwt. be allowed for hauling over five (5) miles.

At the same meeting $1,075 were subscribed by a few individuals for Gen. Morgan's command.—Houston county is all right.

CURIOUS CLAIMS.—A Paris letter says: "A curious law suit is on the tapis here, and I doubt if there has ever been a precedent for it before the American bar. Mr. Erlanger, the Paris banker, who engineered the Confederate cotton loan, and who, it is said, is about to marry a *belle rebelle*, has been sued by a couple of Englishmen, who claim no less than £75,000 for having introduced him to Mr Slidell! Preposterous as the claim may seem, there is a serious legal trial to establish it now in progress. Another similar case—charging commission for an introduction, is also in dispute in London. Mr. S., of a well known commercial house, charges £1,000 for introducing Mr. H. to Mr. C., between whom there followed a sale and purchase of ten thousand Enfield rifles! If these claims are established, introducing business men to each other in Europe will be about the most profitable and agreeable vocation a poor man can adopt."

DESTRUCTION OF A TOWN IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Petersburg *Express* learns from a gentleman who arrived there Tuesday that, when he passed through Warsaw on Monday morning, that town was in flames, as that the probabilities were not a building would escape the fury of the element. The fire occurred at a late hour Sunday night in a large stable owned by the proprietors of the stage line running between Warsaw and Fayetteville, and was purely accidental. The large hotel and all the other buildings in the place were ablaze when its informant passed. Warsaw is a thriving village of Duplin county, N. C., and situated directly on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad twenty-nine miles from Goldsboro', and fifty-five from Wilmington. It was partially destroyed late in the year 1862 by a party of Yankee raiders who sallied out from Newbern.

LINCOLN'S CARES.—No man in this agony, says Mrs. Stone, in the Boston *Watchman*, has suffered more and deeper, albeit with a dry, weary, patient, pain, that seemed to some like insensibility.—"Whichever way it ends," he said to the writer, "I have the impression that I shan't last long after it is over." After the dread ai repulse of Fredericksburg, he said, "If there is a man out of hell that suffers more than I do, I pity him." In those dark days his heavy eyes and worn and weary aid told how our reverses wore upon him, and yet there was a never failing fund of patience at the bottom that sometimes rose to the surface in some droll, quaint saying or story, that forced a laugh even from himself.

THE PLEA OF INSANITY IN A MURDER CASE.—George Victor Townley, who some time since in England, murdered Miss Goodwin, a young woman to whom he had been affianced, has been tried, found guilty and condemned to death. A defence was set up that he was insane, and it was sought to prove the plea of insanity by producing evidence of the prisoner's general moral derangement. A physician who had twice seen the prisoner since his incarceration, was of opinion that he is insane. Baron Martin, the presiding judge, demolished this plea by telling the jury that assuming "that the prisoner's mind was diseased on the 31st of August, yet, if he knew the act he did would probably cause death, and that what he was doing was against the law of God and the subject of legal punishment, he is responsible for his act."

A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.—An English astronomer has discovered that we are several millions of miles nearer the sun than has been supposed. This is certainly very satisfactory, when we reflect that coal is $40 a load, and wood $30 a cord.

"My lad," said a lady to a boy carrying a mail bag, "are you a mail boy?"
"Yer doesn't think I'm a female boy, does yer?"

CONFEDERATE STATES TAXES.

NOTICE to the Tax-payers of Henrico County.—By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury we notify the tax-payers of Henrico, which includes the almost entire mass of the citizens, that it is their duty to come forward and give in to the assessors of the county, a statement of their incomes, salaries, and all other subjects of taxation. To enable them to make these assessments, we will attend during business hours of each day this week, at our office at the Henrico Court-House, to receive their statements.
J D WARREN,
JAS M CARTER,
JNO O GODDIN,
ja 25—eod3t† Assessors Henrico County

CONFEDERATE States Taxes—Notice to all persons liable to taxation by the Confederate Government in District No. 11 composed of that part of the city of Richmond lying between 6th and 14th streets.—By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, I hereby notify all persons liable to taxation—which embraces the great mass of the people of this district—that it is their duty to come forward and give in to me, or to W E JOHNSON, or JAMES KEMPT, the other Assessors of this district, a statement of their incomes, salaries, and all other subjects of taxation, that they may be