Richmond Dispatch.

TUESDAY MORNING.....JANUARY 31, 1865.

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

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

SENATE.

MONDAY, January 30, 1865.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Minnegerode, of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, called the Senate to order, stating that he had been requested by the President of the Senate, during his temporary absence, to preside until the Senate should organize.

The forty-eighth rule of the Senate being suspended, an amendment was offered to the rules of the Senate, that in cases of the temporary absence of the President and President *pro tempore* of the Senate, the Senate may, by order, appoint any Senator, who, as President *pro tempore ad interim*, shall provide over the body during the absence of the President and President *pro tempore*, and while he shall thus preside, his powers and duties shall be the same as those of the President or President *pro tempore*.

The amendment was agreed to, and under it, Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, was appointed President *pro tempore ad interim* of the Senate.

On motion, by Mr. Semmes, this action of the Senate was ordered to be communicated to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Dortch, of North Carolina, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of making reputation *prima facie* evidence of the fact of desertion in all prosecutions under the act to prevent the procuring, aiding and assisting persons to desert.

Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, introduced a bill, which was referred to the Military Committee, to provide for receiving volunteer troops for the war. It provides that, within three months east of the Mississippi river, and within six months west of that river, persons not now in the service of the Confederate States, or absent without leave, may organize into companies and offer themselves to the President as volunteers for the war, and be organized into battalions and regiments, subject to the laws and regulations now in force.

Mr. Henry said such a law would add thousands of men to the service who would never enter it as conscripts.

Mr. Oldham, of Texas, presented resolutions of the Legislature of Texas concerning peace, reconstruction and independence, which, after remarks by Messrs. Oldham, Brown and Wigfall, were ordered to be printed.

House bill to provide for sequestrating the property of persons liable to military service who have departed, or shall depart, from the Confederate States without permission, the same having been reported adversely upon by the Judiciary Committee,

Mr. Garland rose to address the Senate, but gave way to Mr. Wigfall, who introduced the following bills:

A bill to encourage the cultivation of cotton in the Trans-Mississippi Department. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A bill providing for the auditing and payment of properly-authenticated claims against the Cotton Bureau in the Trans-Mississippi Department. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill providing for the auditing and payment of properly-authenticated claims. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Hill presented the memorial of the mechanics and artizans of the city of Columbus, Georgia, praying to be relieved from the hardships laid upon them by their present organization into reserved corps. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Hill, of Georgia, the Senate resolved into secret legislative session, and, when the doors were opened, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 A. M. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hoge, of the Presbyterian Church.

Senate bill "to increase the number of acting midshipmen in the navy, and to prescribe the mode of their appointment," was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Senate amendments to House bill to increase the efficiency of the cavalry were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the House: firstly, the number of soldiers from each State added to the army since the passage of the conscript act; secondly, the number of soldiers within the conscript age exempted or detailed in each State, and the grounds of such detail or exemption, distinguishing between each class; and thirdly, the number between eighteen and forty-five not quite for active service employed in executing the conscript laws and detailed on post duty.

Mr. Smith said that a tabular statement from the Bureau of Conscription had been referred to on the floor of the House sometime since, to show that Georgia had more than 12,000 men exempted from military service, and that there were so many exempted in this way, and that by the process of detailing other men, they defeated the conscription. He (Mr. Smith) had taken the tables quoted, and had shown by both houses to be incorrect. The figures then went into the question.

The figures then went into the question. It is said he will thoroughly purge the commission if not restored to command.

The State of Vermont is covered with snow nearly three feet in depth.

A private dispatch from Julesburg, Colorado territory, to Atchison, dated January 16, says that the Indians have burned a large number of stations on the overland mail route, killed a teamster, and stolen many horses. The Atchison *Press* of the 18th adds: "The above dispatch shows that the overland road is fully in possession of the hostile Indians."

LATER FROM MEXICO—RUMORED CESSION OF FIVE STATES TO FRANCE.—A telegram from San Francisco, dated the 23d, gives the following intelligence, which seems to have startled the Yankees a good deal:

Letters from Mazatlan, to the 19th instant, announce the arrival there of Captain Beauregard, a brother of General Beauregard, of the Confederate States, in the capacity of private secretary to William M. Gwin, formerly United States Senator from California.

Captain Beauregard reports that Mr. Gwin has been created a Duke by the Emperor Maximilian, of Mexico, and that Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Durango and Lower California have been ceded to the Emperor Napoleon by the Mexican Government, in payment for the troops furnished by the French Government to subjugate Mexico, and that Mr. Gwin has been appointed Viceroy over those States, and will soon enter upon the duties of his office.

This story is not believed, further than that Mr. Gwin has obtained certain land grants, and is authorized to encourage immigration from the Confederate States.

The Imperial forces appear to be gradually acquiring possession of the country, in spite of occasional successes by Juarez.

Much feeling exists against the Americans on the part of the Imperialists, and at Mazatlan they are harshly spoken of by the Imperial organ. Many Americans, in consequence of their treatment, are returning to California, who intended to stay in Mexico.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA.—Fellow-citizens: The question of opening informal negotiations of peace with the enemy having assumed a shape agreeable to my own, and, as I believe, to your wishes, I shall waive all personal considerations and resume my seat in the House of Representatives this day.

Your obedient servant,
W. R. SMITH.

RICHMOND, January 31, 1865. ja 31—1t*

IN HENRICO COUNTY COURT, JANUARY 30, 1865.—The Court met to-day, pursuant to its adjournment on Wednesday last, and heard the excuses of certain persons named in the list adopted on Monday last, erased their names from the same, and, for reasons appearing, added to the said list the names of certain others: and the Court doth therefore order that the following persons produce the number of slaves opposite their respective names in the subjoined list, to the Sheriff of this county, at the Courthouse, on MONDAY NEXT (being the 6th day of February, 1865,) by 12 o'clock M. And the Sheriff of this county is directed to take into possession the slaves of all owners, hirers and hospitals who fail to deliver such slaves on that day, each of whom, in such case, will be liable to a fine of ten dollars per day for each slave not delivered, besides a fee of five dollars to the Sheriff for taking the slaves: And the Court doth appoint WILLIAM B. CONNER, Second battalion, company D, Virginia reserves, as an overseer for a portion of said slaves; and doth advise all persons sending slaves to work on the fortifications to make provision for their support whilst they are so engaged, as the Government will pay for all food thus furnished.

The following is the list:

Allen, William C	1
Belcher, John	1
Cosby, J. W	1
Carrington, Colonel	1
Cohn, Jacob	1
Christian, Ann	1
Deitrick, William A	1
Duval, Samuel S	1
Duval, Miles	1
Ellett, A. L	1
Edmunds, Robert	1
Ford, A. J	1
Garnett, William F. G	1
Green, B. W. & Sons	2
Haxall, Boling	1
Heckler, V	1
Hughes, John C	1
Higginbotham, E. J	1
Johnston, Thomas	1
Kerr, Mrs. & Robert Maxwell	1
Knight, William C	2
Lyons, James	1
Lersner	2
Leake, T. C	2
Lawson, Peter	1
Maynard, J. C	4
Omohundro's S. estate	1
Paleske, C. G	1
Poe, John	1
Payne, Robert	1
Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company	1
Randolph, William B	2
Shields, John C	1
Schutte, Richard	1
Stearns, Frank	1
Taylor, M. S	1
Tinsley, Reeves	1
Wickham, John	1
Winston, James	1
Werth, John J. (agent)	3
Westham Iron Works	15

HOSPITALS.

Louisiana Hospital	1
Camp Lee	1
Camp Winder Hospital	11
Camp Jackson Hospital	5
Howard Grove Hospital	4
Chimborazo Hospital	10
Stuart Hospital	1

A copy—Teste:

ja 31—cod1t WILLIAM FOLKES, C. H. C.

HAVING REMOVED FROM Franklin street to No. 40 Cary street, I will keep always on hand, saddle and harness HORSES for sale, and will also sell HORSES, MULES, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &c., at auction, on every SATURDAY, in rear of my stable. The auction having been moved by consent of the auctioneers from Council Chamber Hill to the lot in rear of my stable.

EGBERT T. BASS, Auctioneer.

Have on hand several superior saddle HORSES for sale privately. Also, three work HORSES.

ja 31—3t* E. T. BASS, Auctioneer.

OFFICE OF THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD, RICHMOND, January 30, 1865.

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—On and after WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1865, the THROUGH MAIL TRAIN will leave Richmond daily at 6:30 P. M. and arrive in Danville at 9 A. M. Leave Danville at 11 P. M. and arrive in Richmond at 1:15 P. M.

JAMES H. LESTER, Ticket Agent.

ja 31—1w

ROBERT HILL & SON will sell five barrels of APPLE BRANDY below the market price.

ja 31—1t* ROBERT HILL & SON.

FOR SALE, fine EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR; also, Corn; also, MEDICINAL WHISKEY.

ja 31—3t E. R. SHEPHERD.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

[EXTRA SESSION.]

SENATE.

MONDAY, January 30, 1865.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Christian, of Middlesex, from the Committee on Public Institutions, presented a bill to amend and re-enact the act passed March 4th, 1864, entitled "an act authorizing an increase of the salaries of the professors of the University, and providing for the education of persons disabled by wounds received in the public service."

Mr. Keen, of Pittsylvania, presented, with appropriate remarks, a series of patriotic resolutions adopted by the officers and soldiers of the Fifty-seventh Virginia regiment, which were read and referred to the Committee on Confederate Relations.

Mr. Frazier, of Rockbridge, also presented resolutions of the same character from the soldiers and officers of the Rockbridge Battery, Salem Flying Artillery, Powhatan Artillery and the Third company Richmond Howitzers, all of which were referred to the Committee on Confederate Relations.

The bill providing for an increase of compensation of the Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, which was pending at the time of going into secret session on Saturday, was taken up.

The bill was advocated on its passage by Messrs. Hunter and Armstrong, and opposed by Mr. Brannon.

Mr. Stevenson called the previous question, which, being agreed to, the vote was then taken on the passage of the bill, and resulted in the negative by the following vote: Yeas, 18; nays, 21.

Mr. Christian, of Middlesex, offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Public Institutions to inquire and report to the Senate how many pairs of shoes and how much clothing could be furnished by the penitentiary in twelve months for the soldiers of Virginia; and, also, as to the expediency of authorizing the Governor to devote the resources of that institution to aid in clothing Virginia troops in the Confederate service. Agreed to.

By leave, Mr. Cogbill presented a bill to increase the compensation of clerks of courts for public services. Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice.

House bill for the relief of the securities of John E. Lewis, sheriff of Greenbrier, was defeated by yeas, 15; nays, 25.

Joint resolution for the relief of the employees on the religious newspapers published in the city of Richmond was adopted.

Mr. Hunter introduced a resolution tendering to Colonel John S. Mosby, understood to be in the city, recovering from a wound received some time since, a privileged seat upon the floor of the Senate. The resolution was agreed to, and Messrs. Hunter, Neeson and Bell were appointed a committee to wait upon Colonel Mosby and inform him of the action of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Christian, of Middlesex, the joint order of the day being the election of superintendent of the penitentiary, was then taken up.

The President announced that the Senate was ready to receive nominations, when Mr. Christian, of Middlesex, put in nomination Colin Bass, the former superintendent.

There being no other nominations, the [illegible] proceeded to an election, and Colin Bass was thereupon unanimously [illegible] in his possession retired [illegible] minutes and thereupon emerged, going to show that 5,158 and 7,185 were the correct numbers exempted under these heads, instead of 18,000 and 29,000, respectively, as stated.

The resolution was offered with a view to correct the previous official tables.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Farrow, of South Carolina, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Claims to inquire into the expediency of establishing a court of claims. Adopted.

Mr. Herbert, of Texas, presented a bill "to furnish bagging and rope for baling tithe cotton." Referred to the Committee on Quartermaster and Commissary Departments.

Mr. DeJarnette, of Virginia, offered the following resolution:

"Whereas, all nations have seen with alarm the establishment of any formidable Power in their vicinity; and whereas, the people of the Confederate States, as well as the people of the United States, have ever cherished the resolve that any further acquisition of territory in North America by any foreign power would be inconsistent with their prosperity and development; and whereas, the invasion of Mexico by France has resulted, as is alleged, in the establishment of a government founded on the consent of the governed; nevertheless we have reasons to believe that ulterior designs are entertained against California and the Pacific States, which we do not regard as parties to the war now waged against us, as they have neither furnished men nor money for its prosecution: Therefore

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do resolve*, That the time may not be distant when we will be prepared to unite *(on the basis of the independence of the Confederate States)* with those most interested in the vindication of the principles of the Monroe doctrine, for their vindication, to the exclusion of all seeming violation of those principles on the continent of North America."

Mr. DeJarnette supported the resolution in a comprehensive speech of about an hour in duration; and, at the conclusion of his remarks, it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported back the Senate amendments to the consolidation bill with the recommendation that the House refuse to concur therein.

The motion to disagree prevailing, a conference was asked for; and the House, on motion of Mr. Lyon, of Alabama, resolved into secret session on the finance matters before it in secret session.

When the doors were re opened, the House adjourned.

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HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The House met at 11 A. M. Not a quorum of members were present, and a call of the House being ordered, the doors were closed. Subsequently the call of the House was suspended, and a quorum appearing, business proceeded.

The Speaker announced the committee of the House under the joint resolution concerning the change of guage of track of the Piedmont railroad—Messrs. Bouldin, Buford and Keiley.

A large number of bills were taken up in their order on the calendar and advanced to a second reading.

Mr. Hunter, of Berkeley, introduced a resolution inviting Colonel J. S. Mosby to a privileged seat in the House; and a committee being appointed, waited upon Colonel Mosby and conducted him to a seat beside the Speaker's chair. A recess of the House was taken, and the members and visitors were introduced to the guest of the House by the Speaker, and the Colonel was congratulated heartily on his recovery from his recent dangerous wound.

Mr. Riddick submitted to the House a series of patriotic resolutions, adopted at a meeting of the Ninth Virginia infantry, Army of Northern Virginia, repledging themselves to a continuance of the struggle until our independence is achieved: The resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The order of the day, the election of a Superintendent of the Penitentiary, was gone into by the two Houses in joint session, and the election resulted in the choice of Colin Bass, Esq., the present efficient incumbent, who had no opposition.

The bill to prohibit the traffic in gold and silver coin and the currency of the enemy was advanced to its engrossment, and at a quarter-past 1 o'clock the House went into secret session for the consideration of business on the secret calendar.

LATER FROM NEW YORK.

We have received copies of Northern papers of Wednesday, the 25th instant.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, January 24.—10 P. M.—Gold active and strong on the call, opening at 206, closing on call at 205 1-2. After call, sold at 203 3-4, closing at 204 5-8.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONFEDERATE COTTON AT NEW YORK.

The steamship Atlanta, from Mobile bay on January 16th, has arrived with one thousand bales of cotton from the Confederate Government, to purchase blankets, clothing, etc., for Confederate prisoners. The cotton is in charge of Captain Noyes, of General Granger's staff, and was delivered to him on January 13th by the Confederate authorities outside their obstructions in Mobile bay from their steamer Waverly.

BUTLER AS A DUELLIST—HE WANTS TO KNOW WHETHER HE IS A GOLD OR BOLD ROBBER.

In the Yankee House, on Tuesday,—

Mr. Brooks said that not long ago, in the course of his remarks, he had occasion to speak of a certain Major-General as a gold robber. But in some of the prints he was represented as saying "bold robber." No doubt this was a misunderstanding. He had received a letter from a Major-General, who, it seemed, supposed that his remark was particularly applicable to him, though at the time there was another Major-General in the city of New York.

At his desire the letter was read, as follows:

WASHINGTON, January 20, 1865.

James Brooks, Member of Congress, House of Representatives:

I find in the *Daily Globe* of the 7th instant a report of your remarks in the House on the 6th instant, an extract from which, personal to me, is appended. I have the honor to inquire whether your remarks are correctly reported, except, perhaps, in the misprint "gold" for "bold"; and, also, whether there was any modification, explanation or limitation made by you other than appears in this report. The gentleman who hands you this will wait or call for your answer at any time or place you may designate.

[Signed] B. F. BUTLER, Major-General.

The extract from Mr. Brooks's speech was in substance as follows:

I am bound to say an effort was made to control the city of New York during the autumn election. The Government sent there a gold robber in the person of a Major-General of the United States. Robber as he was of the public treasure, and Major-General, he dared not exercise control over the actions of those whom the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Schofield) had called thieves and robbers.

Mr. Brooks, resuming, said that the letter from General Butler was brought to him by H. C. Clark, Captain and Adjutant.

Mr. Stevens (Pennsylvania), having the floor, resigned it to Mr. Boutwell, who said he represented the district in which General Butler resides. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Brooks) had charged General Butler with being a gold robber. Now, he had seen from the commencement of this war that Secessionists and Northern men who sympathized with that cause had never hesitated to arraign those upon whom rested the crime of being patriots.

General Butler, on the very day he sent a letter to the gentleman, addressed one to the Speaker of the House, in which he referred to words said by the [illegible] of politics, and which had been [illegible] of a high character, [illegible] committed by an officer of the United States who, if guilty of it, ought to be visited with the most condign punishment. It seemed to the writer that the public slander should be rebuked.

Having no means of redress, General Butler, appealing to a sense of justice, asked that an investigation be ordered into the charge through a committee of the House. He desired, also, to put in issue every official act of his public life affecting his integrity and personal honor, so as to give his accuser an opportunity to make good his allegation and transfer the matter to the courts; and if the allegation was false, that the House might vindicate its dignity by punishing the calumniator and slanderer.

Mr. Cox—What did General Butler mean when he said he was removed from office because he would not sacrifice his men like other generals?

Mr. Stevens—He never said any such thing.

Mr. Cox—I will read what he did say.

Mr. Ingersoll—I hope you will not read all of the address of General Butler.

Mr. Schenck—I hope permission will be given, as my colleague so seldom addresses the House.

Mr. Cox—My colleague ought not to complain, considering that he occupied the floor nearly all day yesterday.—[Laughter.] This is what General Butler says: "I have refused to order a useless sacrifice of the lives of these soldiers, and I am relieved from command."

Mr. Cox—What does that mean?

Mr. Stevens—I don't know, but I suppose he was relieved from command.—[Laughter.]

Mr. Cox—But that does not relieve the gentleman from his condition. [Laughter.]

Mr. Ingersoll—It is not assumed that I intended to attack General Grant.

Mr. Cox—Without intention. But attacks are so frequent they ought to be stopped. Does the gentleman want to catechise me?

Mr. Ingersoll—Not exactly.

Mr. Cox—Was it not a direct stab at General Grant?

Mr. Ingersoll—It simply means he did not assault Fort Fisher, and, in the second place, he had been superseded and was going home. [Roars of laughter.]

Mr. Cox—I acknowledge my friend's explanation is entirely satisfactory.—[Laughter.]

Mr. Ingersoll concluded by saying—I moved a suspension of the rules for another object. I desired to save to the country a great general, and to Congress a great legislator.

The appeal from the decision of the Chair was withdrawn, so the question at issue was thus ended, and the House adjourned.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES ABOUT WILMINGTON FROM GENERAL GRANT.

The following official dispatches from General Grant relate to the movements at Wilmington:

CITY POINT, VIRGINIA, January 23, 1865, 10 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

One of my staff has just returned from Fort Fisher with dispatches from General Terry, from which I extract the following:

On the 16th, the enemy up Forts Caswell and Campbell, and abandoned them and the works on Smith's island, and those at Smithville and on Reeves's point. These places were occupied by the navy. The whole number of guns captured amounts to one hundred and sixty-two.

A large number of small arms also fell into our hands, besides quantities of ordnance and commissary stores. Our casualties prove smaller than at first reported. They foot up thus: Twelve officers and one hundred and seven men killed; forty-five officers and four hundred and ninety-five men wounded.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

NEW YORK, January 24.—The steamer S. R. Spaulding has arrived from Fort Fisher with dates to the 22d instant.—She brings four hundred and forty-five wounded soldiers. She reports that a number of our gunboats have gone up Cape Fear river, and were engaged in shelling the woods on both sides to dislodge the enemy.

RETALIATION ON CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.

In the Yankee Senate, on Tuesday, the following resolution was offered, among others, by Charles Sumner:

Resolved, That the United States, filled with grief and the deepest sympathy for the cherished citizens who, as officers and soldiers, have become the victims of heaven-defying outrages, hereby declare their solemn deliberation to put an end to this great iniquity by putting an end to the rebellion, of which it is the natural fruit; that to secure this humane and righteous consummation, they pledge anew their best energies and all the resources of the whole people, and they call upon all to bear witness that in this necessary warfare with barbarism they renounce all vengeance and every evil example, and plant themselves firmly on the sacred landmarks of Christian civilization, under the protection of that God who is present with every prisoner, and enables heroic souls to suffer for their country.

It lies over.

FROM NASHVILLE.

A letter from Nashville says:

Military movements down this way—that is, of a directly warlike character—are absolutely tame, so much so that the time-honored phrase, "all quiet on the Potomac," would easily answer the [illegible] nothing, but [illegible] now. A short time [illegible] the drift of events, which will be found sufficiently sensational for the most morbid imaginations.

It was anticipated that an early aggressive movement on the part of General Thomas was on the programme. I think now that present indications don't look exactly that way.

General Thomas Francis Meagher left here yesterday with a considerable force, ostensibly for Savannah.

Hood's army is reported at Okalona, Mississippi.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

A dispatch from Washington says:

It appears from a communication of the Secretary of War that the entire subject of an exchange of prisoners is now placed in the hands of Lieutenant-General Grant; and that, although only partial exchanges have thus far been made, there is reason to believe a full exchange will soon be effected.

LINCOLN IN FAVOR OF RUNNING GOODS INTO THE CONFEDERACY TO PAY FOR COTTON.

They are having a lively time in the Yankee Congress "investigating" the cotton question. Some of the Yankee generals, including Dana, have been trying to stop the contraband trade by which cotton is gotten out of the Confederacy and goods sent back in return. Dana had issued an order stopping it, and he got the following letter from Lincoln, which has been brought to light in the Congressional debate:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, January 6, 1865.

Major-General Dana:

The attached document, purporting to be an order issued by your authority, is sent you with the request that you will inform me whether such an order had been issued by you; and if it had, please inform me by what authority it is that you undertake to impose terms in the premises not imposed by the Government, which, in effect, entirely thwarts and defeats the object of the Government.

It is suggested that if executed in good faith the order of the Government in the matter in question, or in any other matter, operates unfavorably to the military service, it would be proper for you to report to the Government fully upon it, and that would be the only proper course.

Yours, &c., A. LINCOLN.

A Washington letter-writer, speaking of this, says:

This letter shows the feeling of the President against the military commanders who have defeated the operations of the law. But it is nothing compared to the vim and argument used in the letter to General Canby, in which the President treated the subject as a financial necessity. As soon as these letters are thoroughly understood in Congressional circles, there will be some rich developments on this subject. More than one official under the power of the President may find that he holds his place by a slender thread, and cannot defy the President, as they seem to imagine, with impunity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

George Smizer, formerly State and County Collector of St. Louis county, Missouri, has been sentenced, by the commanding general at Memphis, to banishment south of the lines, and a fine of ten thousand dollars, on charges of burning, or conniving at the burning, of Government cotton while in the Confederacy, and also of attempting to bribe a Union officer while in Memphis.

Toronto papers say that the story that a number of gunboats were coming from England for service on the lakes is untrue.

General Dix, you will perceive, has "shut down" on the rebel "personals" in the *Daily News*. The editor thinks the proceeding an "unwarrantable interference" in his business affairs.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of the 20th says: "General Phil Sheridan and staff arrived in this city yesterday afternoon by special train from Parkersburg. General Sheridan is a small, thick-set man, apparently about thirty two or thirty-three years of age, and wears a light moustache and goatee."

Mr. Deshler, Treasurer of the Sherman Testimonial Fund, in a note to the Ohio *State Journal*, says the first contribution (after General Grant's) was made by a widow lady, who, as she presented her twenty-five dollars, remarked that, "as a friend and neighbor, she was present at the birth of William Tecumseh Sherman, and put upon him his first clothes."

A young girl, named Deacon, belonging to Newcastle, New Hampshire, was making her bridal dress one evening last week, when a lighted kerosene lamp beside her was overturned upon her clothes, burning her so fearfully that she died on Thursday.

Charles Sumner declined the invitation of the Massachusetts Legislature to deliver a eulogy on the life and character of the late Edward Everett.

Ladies with Southern sympathies, in Washington and Baltimore have a new way of "distinguishing" themselves now. Instead of wearing red and white favors, they wear two curls over the left shoulder.

The Washington *Chronicle* of Thursday says that Major-General Butler, in pursuance of orders, will leave for his home, in Lowell, with the kindest feelings for Mr. Lincoln and his Administration, and that he will then assist say all the Executive may wish.