DAILY DISPATCH.

VOLUME XXVIII. RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1865. NUMBER 41.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW GROCERY AND COMMISSION HOUSE. The subscribers have associated themselves, under the style of WALKER & WRENN, for the purpose of conducting a GROCERY AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS. Their storehouse is on Fourteenth street, between Main and Franklin.

They solicit consignments of all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE and MERCHANDISE generally, and pledge themselves to give strict attention and prompt returns to all sales intrusted to them.

Families and boarding-house keepers would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we have agents throughout the country buying provisions.

JOHN W. WALKER,
late of Cumberland county.
A. W. WRENN,
fe 10—eod late of Culpeper county, Virginia.

COMMISSION HOUSE.—The subscribers have associated themselves, under the style of HILL & PLEASANTS, for the purpose of SELLING ON COMMISSION such articles as may be consigned to them by farmers and others.

Their office is at the auction-house of Hill, Dickinson & Co., corner of Franklin and Wall streets.

They solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

They have a good store-house and stable.

N. B. HILL,
J. H. PLEASANTS.
February 7th, 1865. fe 7—3awlm

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 3 BELVIN'S BLOCK, GOVERNOR STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND FRANKLIN, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.—The undersigned have associated themselves together, under the firm and style of BURTON & WALLACE, for the purpose of conducting a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AUCTION BUSINESS. They are prepared to receive on consignment all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, viz: Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard; CATTLE of all kinds, HORSES, MULES, NEGROES, &c., from any part of the Confederacy. They are also prepared to receive and sell, by auction or private sale, all kinds of FURNITURE, READY-MADE CLOTHING for male or female; also, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, &c., either at their store or private residences in the city. Also, to attend day sales at stores on as reasonable terms as any other auctioneers in the city, either by the hour or day. They will also attend to the sale of BUTTER, EGGS, FOWLS, DRIED FRUIT, VEGETABLES of all kinds, and any other little DOMESTIC NOTIONS for the ladies in the country or city. We will also buy on commission any articles for our country customers; and, if quick sales and prompt returns will add anything to our concern, we hope to share a portion of public patronage.

Our regular auction, at the store, will be every WEDNESDAY.

Consignments respectfully solicited.

C. C. BURTON,
of the late firm of Burton, Sons & Co., Petersburg;
G. A. WALLACE,
of the firm of Wm. Wallace Sons, Richmond.
The Weekly Whig, Enquirer and Examiner copy. fe 8—ts

A. FARLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND MERCHANDISE BROKERS,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,
CORNER OF TWELFTH AND CARY STREETS,

respectfully offer their services to the public in the above capacity. Our acquaintance with the trade offers peculiar advantages to those having PRODUCE of all kinds for disposal.

Strict attention will be given to purchase STOCKS, COLLECTION OF ACCOUNTS, &c.

REFERS TO
D. T. Williams & Co., Richmond.
Davenport & Co., Richmond.
A. F. & J. D. Harvey, Richmond.
J. M. Conrad, Chester, Virginia.
W. T. Anderson & Co., Lynchburg, Virginia.
T. D. Neal, Danville, Virginia.
Harris & Howell, Wilmington, North Carolina.
George Alden, Camden, South Carolina.
James Dunlop, Camden, South Carolina.
E. A. Williams, Clarksville, Virginia.
Samuel B. Ragland, Richmond. fe 1—1m

JOHN W. GENTRY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 78 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,
wholesale and retail dealers in
BLOCKADE GOODS, SUTLERS' STORES, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.

The finest assortment of
Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,
Foreign and Domestic Cigars,
Toilet Soaps, Writing Materials,
Brogans, Fancy Articles, &c., constantly on hand.

Just received,
100 dozen genuine Briar-root Pipes, of a very superior quality, and
A large lot of Blacking Brushes, &c
An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.
Also, for sale, two splendid China Tea Sets (complete). fe 3—1m

A HOUSE AND LOT IN HANOVER, FREE OF CHARGE.—I have, on my farm, in Hanover county, seven miles below Hanover Courthouse depot, on the Virginia Central railroad, a COMFORTABLE HOUSE, with three rooms, a kitchen and hen-houses attached, with an enclosed yard. This house, formerly occupied by my overseer, I will let any respectable man of family occupy, during the current year, free of charge; my object being the preservation of said premises and an incidental protection to myself and family. As an additional inducement, I will give all necessary wood during the year, and the free use of five or six acres of excellent land in front of the house. Application, with proper reference as to the character of the applicant, to be made to me, through Hanover Courthouse post-office.

fe 13—eod5t* MARY B. NEWTON.

FREE MASONRY AND THE WAR. Being a report of the Committee under the Resolutions of 1862, Grand Lodge of Virginia, in reference to our relations as Masonic Bodies and as Masons, in the North and South, growing out of the manner in which the present war has been prosecuted. Adopted by the Grand Lodge of Virginia, December 12, 1864, and ordered to be published.

JOHN DOVE, Grand Secretary.

The above now ready for delivery at one dollar per copy. fe 9—eod2w

LINWOOD HOUSE.—In compliance with the necessities of the times, from and after this date the LINWOOD HOUSE will be kept upon the European plan, and all persons be required to pay for what they may order. The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords. Thankful for past favors, the subscriber hopes, by proper attention to her house, for a continuance of the public patronage.

fe 10—1t* MRS. P. A. SAMUEL.

NEW SHOE STORE, CORNER OF SIXTH AND BROAD STREETS.—We wish to call the attention of the ladies to our stock of GAITERS, BOOTS and SHOES, of our own manufacture. We are prepared to sell at the lowest market prices. We also have on hand a general assortment of servants' shoes. All work purchased of us will be warranted to give satisfaction.

fe 13—6t* MANNING & SHANAHAN.

FOR THE UNITED STATES.—The cheapest, shortest and most reliable route to Yorktown. Parties desiring to go North, who can obtain proper passports, will find it very much to their interest to call at No. 102 Main street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, where information will be given, and necessary assistance rendered, in getting passports. fe 13—eod1w*

PROFESSIONAL.—DOCT. J. C. WILLIAMS, from the county of New Kent, offers his professional services to the citizens of Richmond. He may be found at his office, in E. R. Mumley's store, No. 169 Main street, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.

Residence on Sixth street, between Main and Cary. fe 11—2taw2w*

TWENTY-FIVE KEGS SUPERCARBONATE SODA for sale by

fe 13—1t ED. T. ROBINSON.

Richmond Dispatch.

BY J. A. COWARDIN & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Daily Paper.—For one year, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS; six months, FIFTY DOLLARS; three months, TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS; one month, TEN DOLLARS.

Agents and News Dealers will be furnished at THIRTY DOLLARS per hundred copies.

All orders must be accompanied with the money, to insure attention; and all remittances by mail will be at the risk of those who make them.

Advertising.—Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per square for each insertion. Eight lines (or less) constitute a square.

Larger advertisements in exact proportion.

Advertisements published till forbid will be charged THREE DOLLARS per square for every insertion.

FRIDAY MORNING.....FEBRUARY 17, 1865.

A foreign publication gives an entertaining fancy sketch of a tiger hunt in India, with sundry illustrations, in the best style of the art. The hero of the sketch is a tall, gaunt, firm-looking man, who is attended by a companion, low of stature, and who always keeps himself close behind the principal performer. In one of the hunts they manage to entrap a tiger in a hogshead, and to get his tail through the bung-hole, which they ingeniously contrive to fasten into a knot. The tiger, not liking his new quarters, proceeds to take up his line of march,—to secede, in short,—carrying the hogshead with him; while, to prevent the knot slipping, the tall man takes hold of the tail of the tiger, and the little man, to prevent accident to himself, grips firmly the tail of the tall man's coat.—The illustration which accompanies this scene is one of the most laughter-moving of oddities in this line of humor which we have ever seen.

Extremes are said to meet,—they certainly met in this instance,—and the farcical caricature might be made, with some modification, to illustrate a terrible tragedy in America. A tall man from Kentucky is enacting the part of the Nimrod-in-chief of a hunt on such a scale as India never saw, while always behind him, close as his shadow, is a little man from New York, holding on to the coat tails of the hard-handed gentleman in front, and keeping himself in a position to escape any sudden turn that the game may make upon its pursuers. The little man, in the present case, is the chief instigator of the sport, but he does not love hunting well enough to take direct hold of a tiger's tail. He keeps at a respectful distance from that infuriated animal, except on such occasions as Peace Commissions, when he is a model of courtesy and politeness, and invokes the blessings of Heaven upon the whole tiger family, and sends his love to any of their friends and relatives who may chance to have heard of him in former times. The parties then resume their former attitudes; the hunted animal in front, tall man hold of the tail again, and little man in the rear, pushing the tall fellow on, and looking out for himself as usual.

The President of the United States, by virtue of his office, occupies a more prominent position in the antipathies of the Confederate people than any other individual. But it is only as such that he is entitled to that distinction. Personally, he has no such claims to the abhorrence of Southern minds as William H. Seward, who, more than any other individual in the North, is responsible for the state of public sentiment which brought on the war; for the political organization of abolitionism; for the adoption of coercion, and, we doubt not, for every important step that Lincoln has taken, from the time when, on his way to Washington to be inaugurated, he refused to disclose the policy of his Administration, down to the conclusion of the peace commission at Fortress Monroe. It is unjust, and, it seems to us, impolitic, to aim the batteries of the Confederate press at Mr. Lincoln as the real President of the United States. The archenemy of our country, and of peace and liberty, is William H. Seward, who has become, virtually, the monarch of the United States, and makes all the other departments of the Government,—executive, legislative and judicial,—the mere registers of his decrees.

When England was engaged in the effort to put down the rebellion in India, she had no more hearty sympathizers with her sufferings than the people of America. This sympathy was not elicited by the justice of her cause, for no one in the United States pretended to believe that she had any lawful claim to the allegiance of a single native of India. It was simply compassion for those miseries of humanity which followed in the train of the Sepoy revolt, and admiration of the courage and constancy of a handfull of English soldiers in deadly conflict with innumerable foes. Everybody in the United States, for that reason, and that alone, rejoiced when the war was terminated.

It is hard to believe, and yet we fear it is true, that the Government of that same country looks with aversion and apprehension at the termination of a war in America, which, in its accumulated and long-continued horrors, has had few parallels in history. There seems to be really a dread among the commercial and manufacturing classes of Great Britain that the Confederacy is on the point of succumbing; not because they care a groat for the Confederacy, but for certain injurious effects that Peace may bring to their own interests. The Government of England shares, beyond question, the same ideas, and holds itself aloof from the conflict to allow both belligerents to exhaust themselves, and furnish corner-stones of the ruins for British aggrandizement. Out of the blood and agony of America, England expects to coin her fortune and revive her youth. Can cold-blooded selfishness go farther?

The New York *Times*, conducted by the greatest military strategist now in civil life, glorifies Grant's only exhibition of activity during the winter,—his late unsuccessful dash at the Southside railroad,—as showing that he does not permit any "winter quarters," and gives his enemy no opportunity of recreation.

With the exception of this solitary movement, we should like to know what single move that miracle of human energy has made during this whole winter which entitles him to be looked upon as an American Napoleon. With a tremendous army at his command, with ports open for unlimited supplies of men, provisions, and all the appliances of war, with his enemy within musket shot, he has once put his head partially out of his shell, and then, having received a good thump on it, subsides into quiescence. But this is enough for Yankee-Doodle, Doo. Hurrah for the General that has broken up the old system of "Winter Quarters"! A Napoleon of the New World.

We need not inform our readers that the first man, in modern warfare, who on a grand scale, broke up this old system of winter quarters was Napoleon the Great, though Pichegru, during the campaign in Holland, is said to have been the first to set the example of disregarding the calendar. Other Generals had been in the habit of making their appearance, like the birds, in the genial days of spring, and disappearing with the first cold weather of autumn. To show what disregard of "winter quarters," in the practice of Napoleon, meant, we have only to go back to the operations which preceded the peace of Tilsit. He had previously shown, in Italy and in the battle of Austerlitz, that the frosts of winter had as little power to paralyze his energies as the burning sands of Egypt. On the 25th of November, a season of the year when Federal Generals (in a climate where there can be said to be no winter) compose themselves and their armies for a six months' hybernation, Napoleon left Berlin, and on the 28th his vanguard entered Warsaw, the Russians recrossing the Vistula as he advanced. The troops marched frequently in roads knee-deep with mud and water, suffered severely for want of provisions and shelter, and were, many of them, without shoes. Nevertheless, they only needed to be near the Emperor to forget their fatigues and sorrows, and begged earnestly to be led to the conflict. It was on the 6th of December that Ney crossed the Vistula, obstructed by ice, dispersed a body of Prussians in his front, and in three days was followed by the whole army. The country which the French now traversed was covered with woods and intersected by ravines, and the roads filled at that time with mud, to the depth of three or four feet, from a recent thaw. Nevertheless, in such a country, the French and Russians fought a severe battle on the 28th of December, in which each side lost about eight thousand men in killed and wounded. The execution of Napoleon's manœuvres between that period and the 7th of January was necessarily such as to impose the utmost hardships upon his troops. Some idea of the severity of their sufferings may be gathered from the fact, that even the Russians, inured as they were to the intense cold of northern latitudes and to the most miserable fare, were reduced to such a state of frenzy that, unable to endure the agonies of the campaign, they vehemently demanded that their General would lead them to battle or turn their march homewards. The General accepted the former demand, and having retreated with great loss, closely pursued by the French, arrived on the 6th of February at a position where he resolved to try the fortune of a general engagement. On the 7th occurred the great winter battle of Preuss-Eylau, over a country glittering with snow and frozen lakes, and during a violent storm, which drove with piercing cold the snow-drifts through the air. Through that trying winter, in a region terrible for the rigor of its climate, the French were marching and fighting as if no such season as winter existed. Spring found them where winter had left them—in the field—and summer brought forth the harvest which they had planted under the snows. On the 27th of July, Napoleon reaped the fruits of his indomitable energy in the peace of Tilsit.

We dare say that Grant, a respectable soldier, and familiar with military history, indulges no particular gratitude towards those flunkeys of the Northern press who, because, in this so-called winter, in a genial climate, he has made one little fight, are making a grand fuss over him as the General who knows no "winter quarters." If he knows anything else he has been very chary in communicating his knowledge to the world. Will these people never become tired of making themselves asses? Why will they not be content to wear the lion's skin, instead of keeping up that unmistakable bray which discloses their true character?

We learn that the remaining statues, intended for the Washington Monument in the Capital Square, have been long since completed. Their execution was entrusted to Mr. Rogers, a young artist of no ordinary promise, resident in Rome, who, we dare say, has fulfilled his work in a manner which will enhance his high reputation, and be every way worthy of the subject. But there is no possibility of removing the statues to Virginia till the war is over, and, by that time, they will have acquired, in addition to their other attractions, the mellowing touches of age. In the interval, we must endeavor to solace ourselves with the heroes of flesh and blood whom the war has produced, equal to any which will adorn the Monument, and whose fame will be one day immortalized by their country in imperishable bronze. It will be the proud duty of the triumphant survivors of this war to construct another grand Monument, and adorn it with statues of the great characters of the Second American Revolution.

We have somewhere read of a man who, for a certain consideration, had made a contract with the Devil, by which he engaged at a certain time to give him possession of his soul. As the period for the consummation of the contract approached, he became naturally nervous, and applied to an old lawyer to get him out of the scrape. The lawyer accordingly held a peace conference with his Satanic Majesty, and made a strong effort to induce him to cancel the bond.—But the Devil obstinately refused all compromise, and insisted upon unconditional submission, until the opposite counsel raised a point upon his learned brother which had the most instant and decisive effect. In a word, he threatened to put the whole case into Chancery!—The Devil immediately gathered up his carpet bag on his tail, between his legs, and, with a yell of baffled rage and mortification, broke up the conference.

The interminable delays in the Chancery Courts of England were aptly hit off in this satire. Chancery Lane was a long lane, with no turning and no sunshine. The best property in London never came out of Chancery with so much as a whole pane of window-glass or an entire chimney; or, at the best, any other aspect than that of a picturesque ancient ruin. Like the specimen suit of Jarndyce and Jarndyce, lawyers were always "appearing and disappearing in the case, swearing and interrogating, filing and cross-filing, arguing and motioning, referring, reporting and revolving about the Lord Chancellor and all his satellites," and would have continued to do so till the end of the world if Lord Brougham had not risen, and, by his vigorous reforms, rendered it possible for a Chancery Suit in England to be begun and ended in the same century.

We have been reminded of these interminable delays in the administration of English justice by two paragraphs in the local columns of the city papers, one of which sets forth that Mrs. PATTERSON ALLAN has lately re-appeared to answer an indictment for treason; and another, that GEORGE W. ELAM, indicted for counterfeiting, is again up for justice. If there is anything in English equity at the present day which can equal these specimens of the vital energies of our criminal practice, Brougham has lived and labored in vain. We mean no disrespect to "Mrs. Patterson Allan" or to "Mr. George W. Elam," nor do we pretend to sit in judgment on their guilt or innocence. But we are becoming as nauseated with those two names as with the phrase, "Foreign Intervention." How long they have been appearing and disappearing we do not pretend to remember, but we are scarcely permitted to forget them a few weeks at a time before "Monsieur Tonson come again" to our infinite disgust and indignation. The types announcing the fact seem to be left standing, in readiness for the same impression from term to term,—"Mrs. Patterson Allan, recognized in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for her appearance to answer an indictment of treason," etc., etc. Any one, in that sum, ought to be recognized, no doubt; but it is a question whether, even with the aid of that amount, Mrs. Patterson Allan's best friend will be able to recognize her by the time her case is ended. Summers bloom and fade; and winters come and go; battles are fought; campaign follows campaign; great military reputations are born and die; well-known citizens are borne to their last home, and whole hosts of young soldiers vanish from the earth together, but "Mrs. Patterson Allan" never becomes extinct.—She is always appearing and disappearing, and we verily believe will continue to do the same till the present generation is gathered to its fathers. Girls who were born when that case was young will be married and become mothers before it is ended; boys will grow up, enter the army, and die on the field of honor, before we hear the last of "Mrs. Patterson Allan." We are not certain that peace itself may not arrive before the conclusion of that investigation. There are people who predict that the end of the world will occur in this century. We have heard no one venture a prediction of the end of the case of "Mrs. Patterson Allan." We are confident that the last paragraph which the youngest Confederate baby, who lives to become an octogenarian, will read in the newspapers will be this: "Mrs. Patterson Allan, recognized in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for her appearance to answer an indictment for treason," etc.

We are in favor at once of recognizing the independence of "Mrs. Patterson Allan," and permitting her to retire to any quarter of the globe most agreeable to herself, where we shall never hear her name again.

THE POPE'S LETTER.—The Pope's encyclical letter has met with disfavor from the different Governments of Europe.—In Russia and Poland the reading of it has been absolutely prohibited. So it has been in France; but in that country the greater part of the archbishops and bishops have set the Government at defiance, and have read the letter from their pulpits. In Austria, Prussia, Spain and Portugal, the Government has contented itself with reminding the clergy that the publication of such a document, without the consent of the temporal ruler, is an infraction of the law which will subject them to penalties. In England, the Government does not trouble its head about such matters; so that the Catholic clergy can do as they please about it.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered a medal to be struck off to commemorate the suppression of the Polish rebellion of 1864.

LETTER FROM GENERAL LEE.—The resolutions recently passed by General Wise's brigade were presented to General Lee, enclosed in a letter from General Wise. The following is the Commander-in-Chief's reply:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF
"NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
"February 4th, 1865.

"*Brigadier-General Henry A. Wise, commanding, &c.:*

"General: I have received the declaration of principles and rights made by your brigade, and return my thanks to yourself, your officers and men. The spirit evinced in this document is the true one. If our people will sustain the noble soldiers of the Confederacy, and evince the same resolution and fortitude under their trials which have characterized the army, I feel no apprehension about the issue of this contest. I do not see how we can, by any compromise or negotiation, abate aught of the rights claimed in this admirable declaration without a surrender of the liberties we derived from our ancestors.

"As long as our soldiers are animated by such sentiments, and supported by the country, I believe that our overthrow is beyond the power of the enemy.

"Very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"R. E. LEE, General."

THE NEGROES NOT TO RIDE IN THE PHILADELPHIA STREET CARS.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* contains the following account of the failure of the first regular effort to allow "colored" citizens to ride with whites in the street cars:

The Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroad Company, with a view of testing how far public opinion desired, and would sanction, the carrying of colored passengers in the city railroad cars, four weeks ago passed an order removing all restrictions to passengers on account of color. The experiment has not been a successful one, and the company has been compelled to impose the restriction again, as the following announcement of theirs show:

"At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 6th instant, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, the Frankford and Southwark Passenger Railroad Company have been carrying colored passengers, without restriction, for the last four weeks, and the experiment has resulted in a serious prejudice to the company, arising from hostility to the measure on the part of the patrons of the road, and a want of sympathy on the part of other similar companies; and whereas, the directors, whatever their private views may be, cannot consistently jeopardize the pecuniary interests of the stockholders; therefore

"*Resolved*, That the order admitting colored persons be rescinded from and after the 10th instant, except on special cars, to be appropriated.

"*Resolved*, That every fifth car be appropriated for colored passengers."

One difficulty with the railroad companies is, that there are not enough colored persons disposed or able to ride in cars to make up for the loss sustained by white customers refusing to ride with the colored persons, and it is not to be expected that business companies will sacrifice their pecuniary interests to carry out a political or social principle.

A CHEQUERED WEEK IN EUROPE.—The week which terminated on the 21st of January was distinguished in the old world as one of calamity. Violent gales have prevailed all over Europe, and have occasioned great damage. Houses have been blown down, trees rooted up, ships stranded or sunk, and the like. These storms have been intermitted with heavy falls of snow and with severe frost.—Accidents of all kinds have been unusually numerous, especially in England, where fogs have darkened the atmosphere and dimmed people's perceptions.

IMMENSE EXCITEMENT IN CALIFORNIA.—In San Francisco, on the afternoon of December 24th, an "extra," purporting to have been published from the office of the *Alta and Bulletin*, was issued, and caused great excitement. It announced the capture of Richmond and Savannah, and a whole column was devoted to such startling captions as "Lee's Army Whipped," "General Butler Mortally Wounded," "Grand Assault on Savannah," "General Hardee and Ten Thousand Men Taken Prisoners," "Fighting in the Streets of Richmond," "Every House a Fortress," "The Final Blow Dealt the Rebellion," "Gold Down to Eighty-four."

MADAME NARASCHINE, the wife of young Dumas, who has been alternately dubbed Countess and Princess, does not sport a title at all, but she is universally admitted to be one of the most thoroughly *grandes dames* in all Europe, and she is connected by her first husband with the Emperor of Russia. Her manners, her wit, her learning, her high social position, and her auburn hair, of that precise shade which dyers most try to imitate, are the theme of ecstatic articles in the Jockey Club journals. Her sister in-law, of Swedish origin, a nun of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, is one of the most fashionable holy women in the noble Faubourg of St. Germain.

At a ball at Konigsberg, in Prussia, last month, a young lady suddenly fainted, and it was afterwards proved by the doctor, who was called upon to render aid, that her indisposition arose from the presence of arsenic in some green ornaments in her hair and in the trimmings of her dress, which were of the same color.