Richmond Dispatch.

MONDAY.....DECEMBER 18, 1865.

THE DISPATCH BUILDING IS ON GOVERNOR STREET, NEAR MAIN, AND NEARLY OPPOSITE THE OLD DISPATCH CORNER.

Special dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

Suffrage in the District—Compromise Offered—The January Interest Payment—The Mission to China—Pacific Railroad, &c.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—Representative Eggleston, of Ohio, will introduce a bill in the House next week to repeal the charter of the city of Washington as well as the laws for local government in other portions of the District of Columbia, and place the city government of Washington in the hands of three commissioners, thus depriving the people of all suffrage. This is the compromise which it is said Western members will accept on the negro suffrage question here.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided not to anticipate the payment of the January interest on United States bonds of 1881.

Minister Burlingame left for China to-day. His instructions look to an enlarged sphere of commercial relations with the Celestial Empire.

The Vice-President of the Central Pacific railroad of California received to-day eleven hundred thousand dollars in bonds from the Treasury on account of the completion of the second division of that road.

Secretary Seward has invited the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to a State dinner on to-morrow evening.

MR. HARRIS, OF MARYLAND.—This gentleman, whom the people of the St. Mary's district have continued in Congress for a number of years notwithstanding that he was accused of sympathizing with the South during the recent struggle has hitherto not taken his seat in the present Congress. Mr. Raymond telegraphs to his paper:

"Mr. Harris arrived here to-day, and intends to take his seat in the House on Monday next. Some speculation has been indulged as to the course Mr. Harris would pursue with reference to the test, or iron-clad oath as it is sometimes called. The absence of Mr. Harris up to this time, taken in connection with his avowed predilection for the recently defunct Southern Confederacy, has been interpreted as a determination on his part not to take the oath prescribed by act of Congress; but further speculation in the matter is put at rest by the announcement of the gentleman to-day that he can formally and conscientiously take the oath. It has been expected, and some now believe, that the House will refuse to let Mr. Harris occupy his seat, or will hereafter expel him as an unworthy member, because of his alleged commission of an offence for which, it will be recollected, he was tried and found guilty, last summer, by a court-martial. On the other hand, Mr. Harris and his friends claim that even if he had been guilty of the offence alleged, he was afterward pardoned by the President, and his supposed political disability was thus removed. And it is further claimed that the testimony presented to the President in the application for pardon clearly showed that the witnesses on whose evidence Harris was convicted were unworthy of belief and had perjured themselves on the trial."

MR. DAVIS VISITED BY HIS OLD RICHMOND PASTOR.—The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Nw York *Herald* is "authoritatively informed" that the Rev. Dr. Minnigerode, of Richmond, pastor of St. Paul's Church, of which Mr. Davis is a member, and which he generally attended during his residence here, has been permitted to spend a day in company with Mr. Davis:

"The sacrament was administered to him, and everything done that could be, by his old religious teacher and adviser, through scriptural reading and prayer, to give him peace of mind and that cheerful content and resignation following the right kind of teaching and faith. During his imprisonment, Mr. Davis's only religious attendant and adviser has been the post chaplain, Rev. Mr. Cheevers, a most amiable and excellent man and worthy and devout clergyman. It was natural he should like to be attended by his old pastor, and no one will be inclined, I am sure, to blame him for asking the privilege of his attendance upon him or find fault with the request being complied with."

GREELEY IN FAVOR OF A. H. STEPHENS FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.—After announcing that Mr. Stephens has declined to be a candidate for United States Senator from Georgia, the New York *Tribune* adds:

"We would far prefer the reformatory convictions and trustful foresight of Mr. Stephens to the merely negative qualities of Mr. Johnson, who, if not quite given over to the mulishness which characterizes a few of his contemporaries, was never a decided or wholesome actor or thinker, and is unable to digest the present condition of affairs. Georgia has a real Union party, however small, who are the most chagrined sufferers by the ruling process of reconstruction; but there is no hope whatever that Georgia, more than any other late insurgent State, will select her architects from the class of tried Unionists."

THE FENIAN TROUBLES IN NEW YORK.—There is little to add concerning the Fenian troubles in New York. On Thursday, several Circles sent in their adhesion to President Roberts, and others forwarded resolutions endorsing President O'Mahoney. The New York *News* says:

"The principal feature on Thursday in the progress of the developments which the officers of the Fenian Brotherhood seem to deem it desirable should be made public, was the arrival of the military delegation to Ireland, numbering nine officers. There was, of course, a very great desire on the part of the Brotherhood generally to learn their views in relation to the state of affairs in Ireland. No official report, it appears, has yet been presented, and therefore all that is known of their conclusions is of an unofficial character. It is understood since their return that the impression which has prevailed here, and also apparently to some extent with the British authorities, that a concerted outbreak had been intended at the present time, and that the arrest of Stephens had prevented it, was entirely erroneous. It does not appear to have been looked to, neither was a general outbreak or open revolution now necessary to, or any part of, the plans of the Fenian Brotherhood; and that, therefore, the arrest of the Fenian chief in Ireland, while greatly to be regretted, did not, to any very alarming extent, interfere with the steady progress of the movement in Ireland.

"According to another statement, published in the *World*, the contributions of the Fenian Brotherhood and the Fenian Sisterhood, in the various States of the Union, to the war fund, from the 11th of September to the 28th of October, were $120,650.22. The list embraces subscriptions of 20 cents, 40 cents, 60 cents, 80 cents, &c., the lowest sum that is received being 10 cents, while the higher sums are $1,000, $1,500, $3,000 and $5,000, and one from California is $7,248.90, which is the largest. On one day $10,319 was received, and on another $10,-001, and on others from $9,000, $8,000, and so on. These figures comprise the tenth financial statement to the Brotherhood. What the whole sum received is, is not divulged; but the contributions during the past year have been large."

THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND SOUTHERN DEBTORS.—At the last meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce Mr. Conkling offered the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That a memorial be presented to Congress, praying for the passage of a law exempting suitors in the national courts of the Southern States from the operation of the statute of limitation for a period long enough to give legal creditors an opportunity to enforce their demands.

"*Resolved*, That a committee of five members be appointed by the President to carry out the object of the foregoing resolution."

We think that Mr. Conkling might have saved himself this trouble. A Southern Judge would be very apt to decide that "time does not run" as against creditors who are prevented by a state of war from enforcing their claims—as in England time never runs against the king, and the "king never dies."

The Canadian Government proposes, in exchange for a continuance of the reciprocal trade with the United States, to enlarge the Welland and St. Lawrence canal, so as to secure transportation from Chicago to the Atlantic, giving the privilege of free navigation to American vessels.

Hanging of William Corbitt and Patrick Fleming for Murder.

CHICAGO, December 15.—To-day, for the first time in Illinois since 1840 the death penalty was suffered by two men for murder. The unfortunate culprits, named William Corbitt and Patrick Fleming, were convicted on Tuesday, November 31, of murdering Patrick Maloney Cicero, about six miles west of Chicago. It was a cold-blooded affair, as they had no personal enmity towards their victim, but did it for a paltry fifty dollars given them by a man named Williams, who, for some years past, had cherished a bitter animosity against Maloney.

The two men were thoroughly prepared for their coming doom by their spiritual directors, Dr. McMullen and Father Murphy, aided by the Good Sisters of Charity, and no one would have thought, by their calmness, that they were so soon to have been sent before their Maker. At twenty-five minutes before three the doomed men were led forth from their cells to the scaffold, and after a few remarks the caps were drawn and the ropes adjusted, and at precisely ten minutes before three, William Corbitt and Patrick Fleming swung off into eternity. The execution took place in the court-house, and was witnessed by very few besides the number required by law.

National Bank Stock Subject to Taxation by State and Municipal Authorities.—Court of Appeals—September Term.

The City of Utica vs. G. Clarence Churchill et al.—The point in controversy in this action was, substantially, whether or not certain taxes imposed by the city of Utica upon the stockholders of the Second National Bank of Utica upon their several shares in said bank were legally imposed, and whether payment of the same could be legally enforced. The Court held unanimously (Judge Porter not sitting in the case) that the interest of the stockholders in the national banks organized under the act of Congress of June 3, 1864, are legally taxable for State and county and municipal purposes, pursuant to the laws of the State; that the objection that these moneyed institutions are instrumentalities of the General Government for the execution of its constitutional powers, and are exempt from State taxation upon the principle by which the late Bank of the United States was adjudged to be exempt, does not apply where, as in these cases, the tax, instead of being assessed against the corporation, is against the individual stockholders; that this last position was authoritatively adjudged by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Osborn *vs.* The United States Bank (9 Wheaton, 738); that the stockholders are not exempt from taxation, though the capital of the banks be invested in the securities of the public debt of the United States; that taxes are imposed upon the owners of property in respect of, or on account of, such ownership. Hence, where a certain kind of property is declared by the Constitution or by law to be exempt from taxation, the exemption is conferred upon such owners; but the stockholders are not in a legal sense the owners of the securities held by the bank. Their interest is of a collateral nature, and is not the interest of an owner.—*New York Herald.*

GENERAL GRANT ON THE REBELS.—Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant, with several members of his staff, passed through this place on last Sunday morning, *en route* for Washington city. He was returning from a tour through several of the Southern States. At Jonesborough, Doctor Sevier introduced him to a large crowd. Among the crowd was one who had fought pretty hard on t'other side, who, while hobbling up to the General, remarked: "I fought that man pretty hard, but I would like to see him." The General answered: "That does not keep you from being a good citizen; I had as soon see you as anybody." If those in authority in this State would recognize this fact, and act accordingly, we would soon have quite a different state of affairs.—*Bristol (Tennessee) News.*

OREGON TREASURE.—Within the six months past, treasure in gold and silver bullion to the amount of twelve million of dollars has passed through the portals of Oregon on its way from the rich gold and silver highlands of Idaho, the western portion of Montana, and a bit of British Columbia.

A Great Country.—A letter, received at the Treasury Department a few days since from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Territory of Montana, announced that the product of the gold and silver mines of that Territory for the current year will be upward of *sixteen millions* of dollars. We wonder what proportion of the people of this city have any idea where *Montana* is? Those who have heard of it at all, have probably a general notion that it is away off somewhere near to where the sun sets; but whether it is east or west of the Missouri river, west or east of the Rocky Mountains, only those who are fortunate enough to possess a recent, and, what is more, a correct map, will be able to tell. We have no doubt that a good many will inquire as to the facts when they learn that a small number of miners have taken sixteen millions of gold and silver from its bowels during the current year.—*New York Times.*

HON. THOMAS CORWIN TAKEN DOWN WITH PARALYSIS.—An assemblage of distinguished Ohians, in Washington city, were entertained last Friday evening by J. C. Wetmore, Esq. It was the most complete representative company of all classes of officials and persons of note that has been drawn together in Washington this season. About eleven o'clock in the evening, Hon. Thomas Corwin, whilst surrounded by a circle of friends whom he was entertaining by his fund of anecdote and wit, was stricken by paralysis, and fell helpless and speechless into the arms of the gentlemen standing nearest to him. Mr. Corwin is dangerously ill.

COLONIZING VIRGINIA FREEDMEN IN FLORIDA.—Colonel Brown, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Virginia, has submitted to General Howard a proposition concerning the transfer of negroes from Virginia to the unoccupied Government lands in Florida—the result of a conference between him and a legislative committee. General Howard has the proposition under advisement. He expresses the belief that the matter will be submitted to Congress.

SENATOR SUMNER'S PROPOSITION.—The Chicago *Tribune*, the leading Republican journal in the Western States, expresses the opinion satirically in regard to one of Mr. Sumner's propositions, that in all States where one-sixth of the population are colored, one-half of each grand jury shall consist of colored men, should be amended so that, in places where two-sixths of the population are black, all the jurors shall be colored, and where one-sixth of the people are mulattoes, one-half of the jurors *shall be colored women.*

AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION WANTED. There is a great deal said in Congress about negro suffrage, negro equality, negro rights, and all that, and amendments to the Constitution are offered to meet the several points.—We have no doubt all parties will agree that negroes should be on an equality with the whites in one respect, and that is, that they should have the privilege of working for a living like the whites. Therefore an amendment to the Constitution is wanted which will make the niggers work. Here is a chance for Sumner, Wilson, Wade, Thad. Stevens, and all the rest. The sugar plantations in Louisiana, to say nothing of the cotton plantations all over the South, are anxiously awaiting an amendment to the Constitution that will reach this subject.—*New York Herald.*

A SORROW LODGE.—Our Masonic friends will be pleased to learn that their Ill. Brother, Albert Pike, 33, Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of the Southern jurisdiction of the United States, is daily expected in our city for the purpose of holding a Sorrow Lodge in memory of the illustrious Masons who have died within the last four years. The convocation will be of a high order. He will be assisted by a number of eminent Masons, many of whom are already in our midst. On the arrival of Brother Pike the proceedings will be duly announced to the Masonic world.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

C. C. Dame, of Newburyport, has been elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; General William Sutton, Senior Grand Warden; Wyzeman Marshall, Junior Grand Warden; John McLellan, Grand Treasurer; and Charles W. Moore, Grand Recording Secretary.

Pius IX. recently alighted from his carriage in the Piazza del Popolo, and traversed on foot the whole length of the Corso, the Broadway of Rome. The old men remarked that they had never seen a Pope on foot in the Corso before.

A company has been organized in Spain for the purpose of laying a submarine telegraph cable between Cuba and the United States.

Paris trade suffered to the amount of one hundred million of francs by the cholera panic.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday at 146⅝.

The Garland Case.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—The Supreme Court of the United States has ordered that Robert H. Marr have leave to file a printed argument, asking, as does Mr. Garland, that he may be readmitted to practice without taking the oath prescribed by Congress.

Important Revenue Decision on Repairs.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just decided that in section ninety-four, as amended by the act of March 3, imposing a tax of one and three-fifths cents upon cars, engines, carriages, and *other articles* repaired, whose value is increased thereby ten per centum, the words "other articles" was meant to include all manufactured articles subject to an excise tax under the several clauses of the ninety-fourth section.

All goods, wares or merchandise, therefore, subject to an excise tax, whenever repaired so as to increase their value ten per centum, will be assessed for the above tax.

The following points are to be considered in determining when a tax accrues in cases of repair: First. The article repaired. Second. The amount of value added. Third. The ratio of such added value to the entire value of the article after having been repaired.

In case any separate portion of an article is supplied anew, that portion is to be taxed just as well in its use for repairing as though used for a *new* article.

If a railroad company put a car, engine or boiler into a shop for repairs, all new parts supplied are to be regarded as pertaining to the entire car, engine, boiler, &c., and no tax accrues unless the cost of making repairs equals or exceeds one-eleventh of the value of the car, engine, &c., after the repairs have been made. But if such repairs increase the value of the whole ten per centum or upwards, or if the cost of making the repairs, including labor and materials, equals one-eleventh of the value of the thing repaired, a tax accrues, and is to be paid on the cost of repairing.

When the article repaired is a unit, though made up of taxable parts, repairs are to be regarded as pertaining to the unit.

If the repairs are upon a ship, the hull, as finished, constitutes the unit. If an engine, everything pertaining to the engine, *excepting the boiler*, which the law provides for taxing separately. If a car is repaired, the repair pertains to such car as an entirety, including all its parts—the body, the wheels, the axles, &c.

This rule will, in all cases, be observed, unless the owner sends the disjointed parts of an article to the machinist to be repaired and refitted to its original place; then the machinist must report the thing repaired, and the question of liability to tax will depend upon the ratio of *increased* value to the entire value of the thing repaired.

The law having prescribed no mode of estimating the increased value of an article repaired for use, without a sale of the same either before or after the repairs were made, the cost of repairing has been assumed by this office as the measure of value on which the tax shall be assessed.

Death of Ex-Governor Allen.

PROVIDENCE, December 16.—Hon. Philip Allen, formerly Governor of this State, and afterwards United States Senator, died this morning at his residence here.

Loss of a Schooner.

FORTRESS MONROE, December 16.—The schooner Georgia, from New York for Petersburg, was burned here last night.

General A. P. Stewart.

This gentleman, late a lieutenant-general in the Confederate service, is a member of the commercial house of Stewart & Brother, in this city, and it is his intention to devote himself exclusively to business, and all statements to the contrary are injurious to him, however kindly intended by those who make them.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE BOILER—ONE MAN KILLED AND ANOTHER SEVERELY SCALDED. On Thursday night the boiler of locomotive No. 232, attached to the express train for the West, exploded at Sykesville station, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, distant thirty-two miles from this city. James W. Stevens, the engineer, was instantly killed, and Thomas Lathe, the fireman, badly scalded. The explosion caused great consternation among the passengers on the train, which consisted of seven cars. The locomotive was almost completely demolished, the boiler being torn entirely from it and forced a distince of ten feet beyond the track. The body of Mr. Stevens was thrown by the force of the explosion to the rear of the train, and when found was considerably mutilated.—*Baltimore American.*

TRIAL FOR TREASON.—The first treason case consequent upon the late rebellion is now being tried in the United States District Court of Tennessee before Judge Trigg. The case is the United States *vs.* John S. Gamble, who was an enrolling officer under the Confederate Government in Blount county, East Tennessee. This is the first treason trial since the memorable Aaron Burr case.

DISCHARGE OF CIVILIANS.—General Grant has issued an order directing all department commanders to discharge at once all civilians employed in their commands, except clerks whose services cannot be dispensed with. In all cases where necessity requires a continuance of the work now performed by civilians, such as contract surgeons, wagonmasters, teamsters, &c., men will be detailed from the ranks for such duty.

UNDER ARREST.—Captain Ben. Robinson, senior editor of the Fayetteville *News*, reached here on yesterday in charge of a guard of United States soldiers. He, as well as the guard who arrested him, is entirely ignorant of the charge on which his arrest is based.—*Wilmington Journal.*

A NEW RAILROAD.—It has been decided, after careful consideration, to intersect the State of New York by a new railroad, whose terminj shall be New York and Oswego respectively, and which shall traverse the intervening counties in a generally northwesterly and southeasterly direction.

GENERAL KILPATRICK.—This officer left Washington Saturday morning for New York. He leaves for Chili on the 1st of January.

FIRE IN PETERSBURG.—A fire broke out in the frame building occupied by Mr. J. M. Whitehurst, in the rear of Odd Fellows' Hall, Sycamore street, about ten o'clock yesterday morning. The stock of goods, consisting of sundry bales and packages of material, furniture, &c., was saved, through the energy of those present.—*Express.*

Some of our tradesmen advertise the Fenian hat. We should think that the style just at present must be a shocking bad hat.—*New York Tribune.*

The above is not very witty, but very remarkable as coming from Horace Greeley, who is everywhere known as "the philosopher of the old white coat and shocking bad hat."

Everybody has heard of the big organ in Boston. It is in the big music hall. The Sisters of Charity are holding a fair in the hall just now. The other evening a Fenian maiden accosted a well-known wag, Mr. George Infant Robinson, at the exhibition, and, supposing him to be on the committee on raffles, asked him if the "organ was up." He said, "yes; will you put your name down for a chance—one dollar." The simple Fenian paid her dollar." Mr. Robinson passes it over to one of the ladies, and thought that was the end of the matter. But daily his Fenian friend calls at his house to inquire, "have I drawn the big organ, sir?" The organ which she was so anxious to "draw" is about as large as the *Post* building.

Reports from the various freedmen's districts in the United States, received by Major-General O. O. Howard, agree in the statement that, as a general rule, the tone of the press has been such as to materially advance the interests of the bureau.

The delegation from this city to the late session of the Grand Masonic Lodge of Virginia, in Richmond, returned last night. They express themselves as highly pleased with their trip.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Henry M. Morfit, Esq., a native of Norfolk, Virginia, died in Baltimore a few days ago.—He had been a distinguished member of the bar in Missouri, Virginia, Maryland, and in Washington city.

Major Dole, the Portland postmaster, has resigned, and one of the newspapers of that ilk say the popular salutation is, "How are you, Major, I am glad to see you *out.*"

The Secretary of the Treasury has notified seventy-five clerks of his Department that their services will be dispensed with on the 31st instant.

The Hon. William Smith, formerly member of the United States Congress, but more recently Governor of the State of Virginia, is on a visit to the city.—*Washington Union.*

The first Grand Jury in Fredericksburg since the close of the war was in session last Thursday.

GREELEY APPROVES.—A bill, offered in the Virginia Legislature, proposes to distribute the over-crowd of negroes on the Peninsula to their homes in other States. As there are some sixty or seventy thousand people in that neighborhood, it is not likely this work will be done in a day. Yet, could the policy of distribution be carried out in a humane and liberal spirit, we think the South would reap the benefit of it. We hear of much destitution around the great refugee centres, where the freedmen, hopeless of aid or work elsewhere, swarm upon the overtasked care of a Government not able at all times to provide for them. The supernumerary and starving condition of labor in some portions of the South is answered by a great demand in others. Here, then, is work for the immigration and labor societies if they will only turn their attention southward, and give the same kind of inducements and guarantees to black laborers that they are anxious to afford to white ones.—*New York Tribune.*

The County Court of Caroline, it is stated, has passed an order requiring all dealers in ardent spirits to refrain from selling the same between the 23d instant and 1st of January under the penalty of a forfeiture of the licenses.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—DECEMBER 18, 1865.

Sun rises	7 18	Moon sets	6 00
Sun sets	4 42	High water	4 25

PORT OF RICHMOND, DECEMBER 16 and 17, 1865.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Clairmont, Allen, Philadelphia, merchandise and passengers, R. H. Dibrell.
Steamer Maria, Allen, barges in tow.
Steamer City of Richmond, Stranahan, Norfolk, United States mail, merchandise and passengers, Haskins & Bridgford.
Steamer State of Maryland, Travers, Baltimore, merchandise and passengers, D. & W. Currie.
Steamer William Allison, Southgate, City Point, schooners in tow, Virginia Towing Company.
Steamer Brandt, Phillips, City Point, schooners in tow.
Steamer General S. Van Vliet, Jones, City Point, schooners in tow, W. H. Finn.
Schooner W. N. Gesner, Leete, New York, lumber, S. Strong.
Sloop Monarch, Duffy, Hampton Roads, light.
Sloop Flying Star, Hampton Creek, oysters.
Sloop Henry Austin, Petterson, Horn Harbor, oysters.
Steamer Lady Lang, Blanchard, Fortress Monroe, Government forage.
Steamer Francis King, Shaw, Fortress Monroe, schooners in tow, to Government.

SAILED.

Steamer M. Martin, Livingston, Norfolk, United States mail, merchandise and passengers, Haskins & Bridgford.
Steamer Albemarle, Bourne, New York, merchandise and passengers, Samuel Ayres & Co.
Steamer Ellie Knight, Graham, Baltimore, merchandise and passengers, Christian, Lea & Co.
Steamer City of Albany, Martin, Baltimore, Government horses.
Brig Anna D. Terrey, Haskell, Clairmont, to finish loading for New York, A. Millspaugh.
Brig Albert Adams, Ayres, New York, *via* Isle of Wight, to finish loading with wood for A. Millspaugh.
Schooner S. C. Willets, Wheaton, New York, *via* Wilcox's Wharf, to load with wood.
Schooner George S. Repplier, Miller, Philadelphia, *via* Bermuda Hundreds, A. Millspaugh.
Steamer Petersburg, Travers, Baltimore, merchandise and passengers, D. & W. Currie.
Schooner Mignonette, Colbert, Baltimore, light
Schooner Minnehaha, Frank, Baltimore, merchandise, A. Millspaugh.
Sloop B. Tennis, down the river, light.
Sloop Sophia Coleman, Cabin Point, light.
Steamer E. Ludlow, Nelson, City Point, brigs and schooners in tow, F. W. Lewis.

MEMORANDA.

Schooners S. C. Avaris, L. A. Baylis, Eliza Williams, below the harbor, merchandise, to Government quartermaster.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRE INSURANCE.

MARINE INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.

POLICIES GIVEN IN THE BEST COMPANIES HOME OR FOREIGN, ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

ALL LOSSES SETTLED IN RICHMOND PROMPTLY AND LIBERALLY.

GOODS INSURED BY CANALS, RIVERS, RAILROADS, STEAMERS, or SAIL VESSELS TO AND FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, IN THE BEST MARINE COMPANIES, BY

MONTAGUE & WHITALL, NO. 231 MAIN STREET, NEAR THE SPOTSWOOD HOTEL.
de 14—ts‖

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, No. 14 MAIN STREET.—By purchase and manufacture, we have now, and shall keep constantly in store, a full stock of goods in our line. We call attention to the following goods particularly: five hundred GRINDSTONES, from eighty to eight hundred pounds; three hundred kegs best CUT NAILS, four-penny to sixty-penny; Emery's universal COTTON GINS; Cotton and Hay PRESSES; WELL FIXTURES and STRAW-CUTTERS; VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, two to twelve inch; STRETCHED LEATHER BELTING, two to twelve inch; pure GUM PACKING; HEMP PACKING; MANILLA ROPE, all sizes to five-inch; PLOWS and PLOW CASTINGS, in great variety; Blacksmiths' BELLOWS; Platform SCALES; COAL SCALES and DEPOT SCALES, &c., &c. WOOD TURNING done to order.
de 14—ts§ H. M. SMITH & CO.

LADIES, LADIES, LADIES DON'T fail to come and see the LADIES' FAVORITE SHOE STORE OF RICHMOND, which has been handsomely fitted up, with $50,000 worth of SHOES of all styles, and HATS for yourselves and children.

FURS,
1,000 DUPLEX HOOP SKIRTS—the only skirt for a lady to wear; and
LATEST STYLES BALMORAL SKIRTS,
VELVET RIBBONS and BUTTONS,
GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS, CUFFS, CORSETS,
CORSET FASTENERS,
SKIRT BRAID, HOODS,
SONTAGS, SHAWLS,
TRAVELING BAGS,
PURSES and many FANCY GOODS.

We want all the ladies of Richmond to come and see us, and we will do our best to please. Goods made to order for you.
READ & MONTGOMERY,
de 14—ts¶ corner of Broad and Ninth streets.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION.—Gentlemen, don't fail to come to the
LARGE SHOE STORE,
CORNER BROAD AND NINTH STREETS.
200 cases lately arrived from Boston, adapted to all classes—great bargains;
1,000 pairs BOOTS and SHOES, custom work.
Such a stock has never before been presented to the people of Virginia. Wholesale and retail.
We are selling splendid work at low prices.
ALSO,
A big stock of HATS and CAPS.
Work made to order in the best style.
de 14—ts† READ & MONTGOMERY.

WILLIAM H. SCOTT, DRUGGIST corner of Franklin and Seventeenth streets offers at low rates
400 ounces QUININE,
150 ounces GUM OPIUM,
40 pounds POWDERED OPIUM,
2 cases E. I. RHUBARB,
25 pounds IODINE,
75 ounces MORPHINE,
200 pounds ENGLISH CALOMEL, &c.
de 14—ts‡

DRUGS, DYESTUFFS.
1,000 pounds FLOUR SULPHUR,
1,000 pounds BRIMSTONE,
25 barrels COPPERAS,
5 barrels EPSOM SALTS,
300 pounds INDIGO,
5 barrels ALUM,
1,000 pounds EXTRACT LOGWOOD,
300 pounds BLUESTONE, by
WILLIAM H. SCOTT, Druggist, corner Franklin and Seventeenth streets.
de 14—ts‖

HOUSE PAINTING.
L. L. MONTAGUE & SON, Main street, between Seventh and Eighth, are prepared to undertake HOUSE PAINTING in all its departments, in good style and on very reasonable terms.
Our old customers, and the public generally, are invited to give us a call.
L. L. MONTAGUE & SON, House and Sign Painters.
de 14—ts§

W. B. ROBINS, REAL ESTATE AGENT, RICHMOND, VA., (office, iron front building, Governor street,) offers for sale FORTY-TWO EXCELLENT FARMS AND PLANTATIONS, large and small, lying in different sections of the State. Most of them are highly improved, and convenient either to water navigation or to railroads.
Prices low and terms reasonable. A call solicited. W. B. ROBINS,
de 14—ts¶ Real Estate Agent, Box 415.

FOR SALE, one of the best CIGAR STANDS in the city, which will be sold cheap for cash. For further information, apply to
P. E. GIBBS,
de 14—ts† No. 238 Main street.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

BY JOHNSON'S INDEPENDENT AGENCY.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—In the United States Supreme Court yesterday, argument was commenced in the case of the application of Mr. A. H. Garland, of Arkansas, a pardoned rebel, to be allowed to practice in said Court without taking the oath prescribed by act of Congress. The question involved is the constitutionality of the oath, which requires every applicant for admission to the bar of a United States court to swear that he never voluntarily aided in the rebellion. Mr. M. H. Carpenter, counsel for Mr. Garland, took the ground that the President's pardon restores his client to all his former rights, and that this bar to his entry into national courts as a practitioner is therefore unconstitutional. Attorney-General Speed replied, maintaining the constitutionality of the oath. The argument was listened to with much interest by a large assemblage of legal gentlemen. It will be continued on Friday next.

The Cabinet meeting yesterday was long and important, lasting until 3 o'clock. General Grant was present. It is understood that the matter of the reorganization of the army was considered.

Horace Maynard being asked what he thought of the prospects of the Tennessee delegation since the last action of the House, said he thought Thaddeus Stevens had the whole Southern Confederacy in his breeches pocket, and meant to keep it there for a good while.

It is reported that General Butler, who is now in this city, is soon to uncork the several vials of his wrath upon the head of the Lieutenant-General.

Commodore Brashear writes the Navy Department from Callao that the Peruvian Government has determined to make common cause with Chili in resisting the aggression of Spain.

Strong pressure is being brought to bear to induce Logan to reconsider his declination and accept the Mexican mission.

Advices received to-day state that the Liberal cause is in the ascendant in all parts of the country. Imperial troops are deserting in large numbers.

The Committee on Appropriations hold daily sessions. They have an economical fit, and are cutting down estimates fearfully.

A meeting of Senators and Representatives from the South has been held. They have come to the conclusion that Congress does not intend to admit them this session. They therefore intend to go home immediately.

The friends of Marshall O. Roberts declare that he has been offered the New York Collectorship.

Large numbers of Senators and Representatives were at the President's house this morning. Parties who are interested assert positively that the President has given orders in the various departments to make no more appointments for the present, wishing to see what course Congress will pursue on the reconstruction question.

The people of this city are so afraid of negro suffrage that they are petitioning Congress to take away the charter altogether, and govern by a commission.

The House Judiciary Committee yesterday agreed to a bill which strikes the word "white" from the charter wherever it appears.

The Ways and Means Committee do not contemplate a reduction of the currency at present.

The weather is more moderate to-day.

Inauguration of Governor Jenkins.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GEORGIA, December 14.—Governor Jenkins was inaugurated at noon to-day. In his address to the Legislature he said that now there is no conflict between the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Georgia, and the laws of the United States are supreme. He pays a handsome tribute to the good conduct of the negroes during the war, and says they must be thoroughly protected in their persons and property, have the right to enter the courts, and should be encouraged to work, and they will then be the best working class, and their late owners the best employers, in the world.

He reviews the condition of the State institutions, and says that even light taxes will be burdensome, but thinks the people will not suffer, and concludes with the words, "God help us all."

Provisional Governor Johnson then tendered the oath to Governor Jenkins, who was then declared by the President of the Senate to be Governor of Georgia.

The sentiments expressed in the address were cordially endorsed by the members of the Legislature, which body will adjourn to-morrow.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 13.—The receipts of cotton at this port are falling off, and the advices from the interior are to the effect that the maximum has been reached, and that there will in future be a steady decline. Prices here are hardening in consequence, and parcels heretofore offering on sale have been withdrawn. Shipments on joint account are quite a feature of the market. Freights to Liverpool rule at three farthings per steamer direct.

The Cholera in Paris.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16.—A letter from the Paris correspondent of the *Ledger* informs us that down to November 23, the date of his letter, there had been sixty-six hundred deaths from cholera in that city. It also states that the milder form of the disease, known in Paris by the term cholerine, had attacked nearly everybody during the damp, sultry weather that had been prevailing for the preceding five or six weeks.

From Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, KY., December 15.—In the Senate, to-day, a message was received from the Governor announcing that he had pardoned Governor Howe, William E. Simms and others till the end of the Assembly, and that a general law be passed pardoning all persons indicted in the State courts for treason.

In the House, the bill providing a civil remedy for injuries done by disloyal persons was reconsidered and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, December 16.—Cotton dull—middling, 49. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat and corn quiet and unchanged. Pork firm at 29¾. Whisky firm.

Other Dispatches.

In addition to the above, we have received from Johnson's line other dispatches concerning the "The Fenians," "A Visit to Mr. Davis," "Mr. Harris, of Maryland," and various Washington items, all of which we had obtained from other sources, and which will be found elsewhere in our columns.

ALMANACS, ALMANACS.—Richardson's Virginia and North Carolina ALMANACS, at publisher's prices.
COLE & TURNER, News Dealers, &c., Whig Building.
de 14 tsf

MACHINISTS' AND SAW-MILL SUPPLIES, &c.—MACHINE BELTING, GUM and HEMP PACKING, FILES, WRENCHES, STOCKS and DIES, BELLOWS, BABBITT METAL, LACE-LEATHER, RIVETS and BURS, STEAM GAUGES, SAND SIEVES, SHOVELS, &c., IRON AXLES, SPRINGS, HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, ENAMELED CLOTHS, BOLTS, BANDS, &c., &c., for sale by R. L. WILLIAMS, No. 67 Main street, near Fifteenth street.
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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

Ratification of the Anti-Slavery Amendment by the Legislatures of Georgia and Alabama.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The State Department has been officially advised of the ratification of the anti-slavery amendment by the Legislatures of Georgia and Alabama.

The Ice Gorge—Damage to Steamers, &c.

ST. LOUIS, December 16.—The ice gorge in the river gave way to-day. The ice swept past the city with tremendous power, sinking and severely damaging a dozen steamers and a number of barges, involving a loss of about three hundred thousand dollars. The danger is still imminent to the other boats.

General Scott—From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, December 14.—General Scott has arrived here. A salute was fired.

A citizen who returned from Matamoras, who was intimate there with the French officers, says that the latter apprehend a war between France and the United States. [There is no such apprehension in Washington.]

STEAMERS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC—NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED IN 1851.—This old and long established Company, in order to regain its former position, which was interrupted by the late war, has, at considerable expense, just completed the building of two superior side-wheel Steamships, viz: the
NIAGARA AND THE SARATOGA.
In point of strength, speed and finish, the public will soon discover that they are unequalled, and in command of experienced and skillful seamen, viz: Captains GEORGE W. COUCH and A. L. KING. The Pursers are well known to the community, viz: Messrs. WILLIAM O. and J. M. SMITH.
These Steamers will leave Pier No. 21, North river, New York, alternately every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock, M.
Returning, they will leave Richmond every TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock, P. M., touching at City Point and Norfolk each way to land and receive passengers.
As they will come directly to the wharf at Rocketts, the necessity for transhipment is avoided.
For expedition and security, this route, as past experience has proven, will be found the best in every respect. Insurance, if at all deemed necessary, can be effected on the most moderate terms.
The frequent changes, too, incident to the "Inland Sea" or Chesapeake Bay route, which is so injurious to cargo, is avoided; independent of which, in the event of any claim for damages or for packages going astray, which may occasionally occur, parties shipping their goods by this line will have but one carrier to look to for redress, as there is no connection with other lines or carriers.
All goods consigned to the agents in New York, for any part of the United States that can be reached by railroad or vessel, or, indeed, for any foreign destination, will be forwarded with promptitude.
In the construction of these Steamers, special attention has been paid to the finish and comfort of the Saloons and State-Rooms, in order to induce travel by them.
By this route the passenger avoids the many changes incident to all of the other routes in reaching New York or in returning home, independent of the comforts by this safe and easy mode of travel. Its cheapness, over all others, is a matter of special attention and consideration.
Passengers can secure their tickets and staterooms either on board or at the offices of the different agencies.
Freight solicited either way, and by application the rates will be found to be moderate.
When ordering goods from New York, the patrons of the line are requested to order by the "Old Line, New York and Virginia Steamship Company," Pier 21, North river.
Remember that there is no transhipment of goods by this line, and insurance, if deemed at all necessary, can be effected for a trifle.
The agents are G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, New York; J. M. SMITH & BRO.,