Richmond Dispatch.

SATURDAY.....DECEMBER 30, 1865.

Details of the European News.

STEPHENS SAID TO BE IN PARIS—HIS EXTRADITION DEMANDED.

[From the Dublin Evening Post, December 13.]

The report that Stephens had arrived in Paris is stated this afternoon to be fully confirmed. It is further stated that his extradition has been demanded by the British Government on the ground of prison-breaking, to which demand the French Government replied by referring the British Minister to the crime for which Stephens was originally committed, contending that the minor offence of prison-breaking is merged in the high political crime imputed, and refusing, consequently, to surrender the refugee.

[From the Cork Examiner, December 14.]

The reply attributed to the French Government we very much doubt. Would it, if made, be conclusive? Suppose that after his escape from prison he had knocked down a man, maltreated and robbed him, and that his surrender was demanded, would the French Government be entitled to refuse it on the ground that, though he might have stolen one thousand pounds and left its owner half dead, yet, in the eye of the law, treason was a higher crime than robbery and maiming, and there was no arrangement for the surrender of traitors, his case did not come within the extradition treaty? The French Government has, we presume, only to do with the offence on which a demand is founded, and, satisfied that that offence has been committed, we doubt if it would be empowered to shelter him on the plea pretended. However, the probability is that no demand has been made, and that Government is not yet even certain that he has left the kingdom.

NAPOLEON PICKS UP A QUARREL ABOUT THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

[Paris Correspondence London Times.]

It is announced that the French Government has given notice of its intention to dissolve the treaty of extradition concluded between Great Britain and France on the 13th of February, 1843. The *Gazette des Tribunaux*, in its observations on this notice, remarks that the dissolution of this treaty will, in no way, impede the action of the French laws with respect to those Frenchmen who have crossed the Channel after the commission of a crime in France, inasmuch as since the 13th of February, 1843, not one individual accused of crime who has taken refuge in England has been surrendered to the French Government. The *Gazette* adds that the treaty was always executed by the French Government, but never by the English. It would not, consequently, be consistent with the dignity of the Emperor's Government to permit a treaty to exist which the other contracting party did not observe; and everybody can understand why the Government desires to put an end to such a state of things. The *Gazette* says, in conclusion, that the extradition of Frenchmen accused of crime, and who had fled to England, did not take place in consequence of the innumerable difficulties impossible of solution which English magistrates raised. The production of a warrant, or even a decree of the Imperial Court sending the accused for trial, did not appear sufficient to prove that a regular prosecution existed against the individuals whose extradition was demanded. The transmission through the Embassy of the acts and decisions delivered by the French committing magistrates or emanating from the French tribunals, although invested with all legal signatures possible or desirable, would not satisfy the English authorities, and they required the accomplishment of so many antiquated formalities that the French authorities found it necessary to abandon the demand of extradition.

ANOTHER REPORT ABOUT STEPHENS—HE IS SAID TO BE IN IRELAND.

[Drogheda correspondence Saunders' News Letter.]

There are strong grounds for believing that James Stephens is still on Irish soil. No sensible person would doubt this who had the opportunity of frequently passing through the rural districts, and entering into conversation with young men of the peasant class, who are evidently connected with the Fenian Society, and who assert that Stephens, even at the risk of his life, must remain in Ireland as the "Head Centre" of his country. When asked, a few days ago, why it was that Stephens would be so foolish as to remain here, knowing that one thousand pounds sterling was offered for his apprehension, and that should he be again taken, all chance of escape might be given up forever, a shrewd country lad remarked, "Would you want a general to leave his army? Stephens is sworn to remain with his men." Others argue, that should the Head Centre fly from the country he would be considered as having abdicated, and that no Fenian, after such a circumstance would occur, was for a moment bound to the oath he has taken. There is a strong belief entertained in many remote districts that James Stephens is not only secretly located in this country, but that he continues to issue dispatches, from time to time, through the country to the A's and B's. Another significant fact connected with Fenianism is the great sympathy evinced for each prisoner who receives his sentence in Dublin, and for those who are in prison. It is confidently believed that subscriptions are being collected throughout different districts of the country for the support of the wives and families of all who are or may be arrested for Fenianism, who are not provident enough to afford the means of sustenance themselves, and that even respectable farmers are coerced to contribute to the fund. I merely give the tone of sentiment and the feeling which pervades in the provinces, which is too distinct not to be observed by parties in the habit of travelling among the people in the country districts.

ANOTHER CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

The trial of Jeremiah O'Donnavan was commenced on the 11th. He dispensed with the assistance of counsel and cross-questioned the witnesses himself with much point and ability, but without shaking their testimony. He pronounced the trial a legal farce. On the 12th, the entire day was occupied by O'Donnavan in his address to the jury in his own defence. He commenced at the opening of the court, and did not desist until after six o'clock in the evening. There was nothing remarkable in his address, a large portion of it being the reading of editorial articles from the *Irish People* newspaper. He insisted that he had done nothing criminal; asserted that his case had outraged all law, and gave it as his opinion that Ireland would never be free without fighting. His bearing was insolent, and when he remarked upon the court his language was offensive and saucy.

On the 13th, after about an hour's absence, the jury returned a verdict of guilty on all the counts against O'Donovan Rossa. The Attorney-General called the attention of the Court to the fact that the prisoner had pleaded guilty to a similar indictment in 1859. In reply to the usual question, if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, the prisoner said he expected no other result, as the Crown had reserved documents necessary for his defence, packed the jury and the bench.

Justice Keogh said he would not allow such observations.

The Prisoner—"You may do your best."

At 8 o'clock the Judges retired to consider the sentence. The prisoner was sentenced by Justice Keogh to penal servitude for life.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH BELGIUM—SPECULATIONS, RUMORS, &c.

The *Moniteur* says: "The loss of a sovereign who had gained, by his wisdom, so high a position in the councils of Europe, has excited unanimous regret." One journal, however, the *Opinion Nationale*, thinks that, with all his acknowledged ability, he was too forgetful of "the profound sense of the revolution which raised him to the throne." When Belgium separated from Holland, it earnestly desired a close connection with France, whereas King Leopold did his best to give a different direction to the sentiments of his people. Then, again, he married his son, the Duke of Brabant, to an Austrian princess, "in order to keep the French policy in check," and to this fault he added that of making Antwerp one of the most formidable citadels of Europe. By acting in this manner, King Leopold did wrong, for he sacrificed everything to the interests of his dynasty.

"The Austrian marriage may give improper inspirations to the new King, encircle him with a dangerous *camarilla*, and, perhaps, at a given moment, excite the legitimate distrust of France. The Antwerp affair is not less grave. Did not recent show, on Belgian authority, that the citadel at Antwerp, instead of being a fortress for Belgium, tends to deprive it of [illegible] which it drew from the [illegible] neutrality."

On the other hand, the *Siècle* published a [illegible] to the following:

"It is stated, in virtue of an arrangement already [illegible], and with the consent of England [illegible] and the sea-coast are to be given [illegible] Flanders and Brabant to France [illegible] with a part of Limbourg, to Holland. We have not seen the treaty, and we are not responsible for the mistakes of the pretendants of these reports. Moreover, is the annexation possible without very, very liberal modifications in the domestic policy of France?

LEOPOLD THE SECOND.

The new King of the Belgians, Leopold Louis Phillipe Marie Victor, was born on the 9th of April, 1835, and is consequently in the thirty-first year of his age. When little more than eighteen years old, he married Marie Henriette Anna, Archduchess of Austria, and daughter of the late Archduke Joseph, Palatine of Hungary—an alliance which was arranged, it has been asserted, with a view to strengthen the Cobourg dynasty on the Belgic throne after the death of the first sovereign of the line. We may, however, question whether any such purpose lay concealed in the match, inasmuch as the old King knew too well the temper of the Belgian people and their constitutional tendencies to seek for support for his family from what was then so absolutist and revolutionary a State. The young Prince held for several years the rank of major-general, and had the honorary command of a regiment of grenadiers. In the year 1855 he and his Duchess traveled for several months in different countries of Europe, and finally extended their wandering by a trip to Egypt and Asia Minor. He became, on attaining his majority, a member of the Senate, in whose discussions he has frequently taken an active and intelligent share; and rarely has there been an important debate in which he has not participated when within reach of Brussels. The energy with which he pleaded in favor of the establishment of a steam navigation service between Antwerp and the Levant is always remembered with gratitude by the commercial bodies of the country. On all occasions he has spoken as the advocate of liberal and enlightened measures, tending to increase the prosperity and happiness of the people. When, some ten years since, he visited Paris, at the time the International Exhibition was open, some factious spirits chose, for party purposes, to get up against the young Prince a cry of "re-action and French influence;" but there was no foundation for the alarm, which was enacted rather against the Ministry than the Royal family, and the nation refused to heed the political calumnies of a few reckless demagogues. The attempt to render the King unpopular had this beneficent result, however; it brought out the real sentiments of the nation, and showed how strong was its affection for their constitutional sovereign, and how deep a confidence they had in his integrity and wisdom. This affection and confidence will, we trust, be now manifested by the Belgians toward the son of their old friend and ruler. The present King has three children, Louise Marie Amelie, born February, 1858; Leopold Ferdinand Elie Victor Albert Marie, Count of Hainault, born June, 1859; and Stephanie Clotilde Louise Hermine Marie Charlotte, born May, 1864.

In the Circuit Court of Hinds county, Mississippi, the Hon. John Watts, the presiding Judge, decided that the stay laws enacted by the Legislature of that State were unconstitutional. The question was regularly presented to the Court, on a motion for a judgment in a cause founded on a promissory note, on which suit was commenced previous to the passage of the stay laws.

An affray took place on the Dayton and Western railroad, on Monday afternoon, between the conductor and some workmen who had taken passage as "dead heads" on the road, in which two of the workmen were killed and others wounded. The baggage master of the train was also wounded.

Brummel, in his decay, was wittier than in his best days. He considered himself "independent" at Calais, because he had "little to depend upon"; and a hungry friend observed at his modest table "that nothing was better than cold beef." The beau replied, "I beg your pardon, cold beef is better than nothing."

The colored people of Cincinnati held a meeting in that city on the twenty-first instant, and resolved to send John Jones, one of their number, as a lobby member to Congress. This action was taken at the suggestion, as it is understood, of Charles Sumner, who is anxious that this class of citizens should bring all their "moral pressure" to bear on the present Congress.

A train of six hundred bales of cotton was lately seized by the military authorities at Corinth, Miss. Part of it belonged to General Forrest, who was reported as having been shot by the guard. Forrest is now a partner of a cotton firm in Memphis, and the statement of his being shot was probably a *ruse* to cover a little more cotton thieving.

All the prisoners in the jail at Cynthiana, Kentucky, consisting of four white men and two negroes, recently made their escape from that institution, leaving behind them a written request to "clean up the prison by the time they returned from their holiday excursion."

The New Bedford *Mercury* says "nothing is wider from the truth than the charge that the Republican party is more anxious for power than it is to hasten the reconstruction of the Union." The *Mercury* will have its joke.—*Prentice.*

Sumner called President Johnson's message in relation to the South "a whitewashing document." Use a ton of whitewash upon Sumner's political character and the whitewash would turn black, not the character white.—*Prentice.*

Eleven negroes have been recently sentenced to the penitentiary from Montgomery county, Alabama, and seven from Tuscaloosa county. At this rate, the penitentiary of that State will be soon filled with this class of prisoners.

General Howard asks the modest sum of eleven millions and three-quarters for his bureau! and three millions of it for teachers and school-houses for the blacks.

The New York and Erie railway has just negotiated a loan of four million five hundred thousand dollars, in England, for the completion of its double track.

The owners of the ship Nora, of Boston, valued at $80,000, and destroyed by the Alabama, have petitioned Congress to demand redress of England.

The Methodist Church was founded in America in October, 1766. Next year will witness the centennial anniversary of American Methodism.

A colony of fifty families will embark from Maine for Palestine in July next. They will settle near Jaffa, where they have purchased land.

Carl Schurz has been extensively through the South in the last few months, but, though a General, he didn't get there during the war.—*Prentice.*

The safe of the Pulaski county treasurer at Winnemack, Ohio, was broken open on Sunday night and robbed of one thousand dollars.

It is said that nine-tenths of the national banks are in favor of removing the Currency Bureau to New York.

The rebels are said to have fired stones from their cannon in one of the battles of the war. They were load-stones, of course.—*Prentice.*

Such people as Wilson and Sumner and Thad. Stevens are flies in the Union cream-pot. *Prentice.*

The Indiana Republican Convention will be held on the 22d, and the Democratic Convention on March 1st.

Some Americans have recently constructed a telegraph across the Andes, to connect various cities of Columbia, South America.

The Dominican Republic is in a sad condition. Completely desolated by the recent Spanish invasion, the people are almost destitute.

The Mississippi Senate has adopted a resolution for the erection of a monument at Jackson in memory of the rebel dead.

The Mississippi river levees are soon to be rebuilt by military authority.

A marble statue of Andrew Jackson is to be erected at Nashville.

The Indiana Legislature, before adjourning, passed resolutions in favor of hanging Jeff. Davis.

Maine is expected to cut two hundred million feet of logs this season.

Hon. James A. Bayard sailed for Europe about a week since.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—I have this day appointed Mr. E. B. SPENCE my agent for the purpose of conducting the MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING BUSINESS in the city of Richmond.
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December 16, 1865. de 16—1awlm

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Sing me to Sleep, Father, (Root).....50c.
Still Security, (Frenz).....30c.
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1. *Resolved*, That the interests of the Church, especially at this time, require that the RICHMOND CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE be supported by the hearty and unanimous co-operation of our preachers and people.

2. *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Conference are due, and are hereby cordially tendered, to the editor for the judicious and able manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the paper; while we warmly appreciate his generosity in acting as editor without remuneration.

3. *Resolved*, That the present editor be, and he is hereby, affectionately requested to continue as editor of the paper.

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NATHANIEL AUGUST, President.
JOEL A. FITHIAN, Vice-President.
L. P. HULBURD, Cashier.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NATHANIEL AUGUST, JOEL A. FITHIAN,
JOHN W. HALL, J. L. APPERSON,
L. W. GLAZEBROOK, JOHN DOOLEY,
W. N. McVEIGH, WALTER K. MARTIN,
JOHN H. GREANOR, HUGH W. FRY,
H. B. DICKINSON.
TEMPORARY OFFICE:
No. 7 FOURTEENTH STREET, UNDER EXCHANGE HOTEL.
This Bank will RECEIVE DEPOSITS, BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE on all the PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND EUROPE.
Its services are respectfully tendered to all BANKS, BANKERS and OTHERS for the transaction of business.
Especial attention will be given to COLLECTIONS on all available points in the South, and prompt returns made.
Highest price paid for Government securities.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
With a view to encourage a spirit of economy, especially among the laboring and salaried classes, this Bank will receive deposits and grant certificates therefor, payable with interest and on demand without notice.
This system is in extensive operation in the Northern cities and in Europe, and its advantages are so apparent that none having idle capital should fail to avail themselves of its benefits.
de 11—ts N. AUGUST, President.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1837.—JOHN MURPHY & CO., PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, PRINTERS AND STATIONERS, WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK-BOOKS, PAPER, STATIONERY, &c., 182 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE.
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, in superior styles, at low prices.
Particular attention given to RAILROAD and COMMERCIAL PRINTING, FINE WORK FOR BANKING and INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c. &c. Extensive facilities, combined with upwards of twenty-five years' experience, enables them to offer superior advantages in the execution of this class of work.
BLANK BOOKS of every description made to order in superior styles.
Careful and prompt attention to all orders.
de 22—1m*

J. P. BELL & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES, SCHOOL-BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., NOS. 57 AND 59 MARKET STREET, LYNCHBURG. de 15—1m

LIQUORS.—LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT IN TOWN.
WHISKY of every grade, some very fine and old;
OLD LONDON DOCK BRANDY, 1861;
COGNAC BRANDY, dark and pale;
SHERRY, PORT AND MADEIRA WINES,
FINE OLD JAMAICA AND ST. CROIX RUM,
SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY,
CHAMPAGNE, best brands;
CHERRY AND APPLE BRANDY,
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALE AND PORTER,
HOLLAND GIN,
FINE HAVANA CIGARS,
for sale in quantities to suit the trade, on best terms, by
D. FERGUSON,
de 11—1m No. 44 Main street, Richmond, Va.

KEEP YOUR MONEY IN VIRGINIA!
DUNN & DIEDLE'S ALE
Manufactured at FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, and surpassed by no American Ale; IN BARRELS and HALF BARRELS; also, in kegs, for family use. Wholesale Agents for Richmond.
de 11—3m WILLIAM T. KING & CO.

THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, BETWEEN THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH STREETS,
RICHMOND, VA.,
ARE NOW PREPARED TO FORWARD
CURRENCY,
COIN, VALUABLES
AND FREIGHT
TO POINTS NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.
The tariff of charges is based upon fair business principles, without being oppressive to the public.
GOODS SHIPPED FROM THE NORTH
by steamships and marked to the care of the National Express and Transportation Company will be promptly forwarded to destination
FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION OR DRAYAGE.
Goods called for *without charge* and promptly forwarded.
All desired information in regard to the extent of the lines operated by this company furnished at any of the agencies on application.
J. E. JOHNSTON, President.
J. D. IMBODEN, General Superintendent.
de 13—ts

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
Cash assets, July 1, 1865.....$13,500,000
Annual income, in cash..... 3,500,000
The dividends of this company are larger in amount, for premiums paid, than in any company in the world. All of the profits arising from this immense fund and annual income ANNUALLY DIVIDED amongst the insured.
Applications can be made to
J. B. MACMURDO,
A. BOLLING,
Dr. J. B. McCAW,
JOHN M. OTEY,
S. S. NICHOLAS, or
E. B. MEADE, with
O. F. BREESEE, General Agent,
Office, Franklin street,
de 15—ts between Seventh and Eighth.

RELIABLE
SOUTHERN INSURANCE.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE EFFECTED
IN THE
PETERSBURG SAVINGS AND INSURANCE COMPANY
AND THE
NATIONAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA,
BY
STEVENS & PEGRAM, Agents,
Cary street, between Eleventh and Twelfth.
de 15—ts

BRANCH OFFICE
OF THE
SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW YORK.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000 00
SURPLUS..... 600,000 00
ANNUAL INCOME OVER..... 1,000,000 00
This Company takes
FIRE AND MARINE RISKS
ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS,
COUNTRY RISKS ALSO TAKEN.
All losses paid at this office without delay of sending proof to home office.
Application can be made to A. BOLLING, JOHN M. OTEY, S. S. NICHOLAS, or E. B. MEADE, with
O. F. BREESEE, General Agent.
Office, Franklin street,
de 15—tf between Seventh and Eighth.

MONTAGUE & WHITALL
(Late of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Richmond,)
INSURE PROPERTY OF ALL KINDS IN THE MOST RELIABLE COMPANIES.
They also effect
MARINE INSURANCE AND LIFE INSURANCE.
Office, No. 221 Main street, just below the Spotswood Hotel. de 11—ts

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF RICHMOND. CHARTERED 1832.—This Company has passed through the ordeal of fire, and through financial crises, and is still solvent. The Directors and officers are thankful for the liberal support it has received from a discerning public, and pledge their best efforts to make the Company worthy of continued patronage.
BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE and OTHER PROPERTY INSURED AT CURRENT RATES, and LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.
The interest of our community is identified with the largest success of our LOCAL INSTITUTIONS. Build up these, and our prosperity is sure.
W. L. COWARDIN, President.
WILLIAM WILLIS, JR., Secretary. de 11—1m

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
New arrival of
FASHIONABLE HATS AND CAPS,
for gentlemen, youths and boys.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
JOHN DOOLEY
has reduced the prices of LADIES' FURS fully twenty-five per cent.
Ladies are particularly requested to take notice of this reduction.
The stock of HATS of all qualities, from the coarsest to the finest fashionable Hat, is full, and will be found all that is desirable. Also, a large stock of low-priced NEGRO HATS.
de 22—3t No. 209 SPOTSWOOD HOTEL.

JUST RECEIVED,
20 BARRELS MOUNTAIN BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
20 BAGS MOUNTAIN BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
50 BARRELS RICHMOND SUPERFINE FLOUR,
50 BARRELS RICHMOND EXTRA FLOUR,
15 FIRKINS MOUNTAIN BUTTER,
200 POUNDS DRIED WHORTLEBERRIES,
25 BUSHELS CHESTNUTS,
200 POUNDS BEESWAX,
on consignment, for sale by
STEVENS & PEGRAM,
Cary street, between Eleventh and Twelfth.
de 15—ts

RAILROADS.

OFFICE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD COMPANY,
RICHMOND, 20th December, 1865.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.
On and after this date, (THURSDAY, December 28th, 1865,) the trains on this road will be run as follows:
THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS will leave DAILY, (Sunday nights excepted,) at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 2 P. M.
THROUGH EXPRESS AND FREIGHT TRAIN will leave DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 9 A. M.
Freights received DAILY from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
No freights can be started by Passenger Trains.
SAMUEL RUTH,
de 28—ts Superintendent.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—On and after TUESDAY, December 26th, the PASSENGER TRAIN on this road will run as follows:
Leave Richmond daily, Sundays excepted, at 7.30 A. M. Arrive at Danville at 6.15 P. M.
Leave Danville daily, Sundays excepted at 4.30 A. M. Arrive in Richmond at 3.15 P. M.
Trains connect at Burkeville with trains on the Southside railroad for Lynchburg, and at Danville with the trains on the Piedmont railroad for Greensboro', Charlotte, &c.
THOMAS DODAMEAD,
de 12—ts Superintendent.

VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
The following regular trains will be run on this road on and after THURSDAY, December 21:
A MAIL TRAIN DAILY (except on Sundays), between Richmond and Staunton, leaving Richmond at 7.45 A. M. and Staunton at 9 A. M.
A TRI-WEEKLY MAIL TRAIN, leaving Staunton at