Richmond Enquirer.

VOLUME LV. TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1858. NUMBER 59.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER,
PUBLISHED DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
BY RITCHIE, DUNNAVANT, TYLER & WISE.

TERMS:

☞ DAILY PAPER, seven dollars per annum, and at the rate of eight dollars if taken for a shorter period than one year. For the SEMI-WEEKLY, five dollars per annum, and three dollars for six months, payable in advance. For the WEEKLY, $2 per annum, or six copies for $10, to be paid invariably in advance. When letters containing money are sent by mail, they must be *registered*, or they will be at the risk of the writers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

IN THE DAILY PAPER—FOR TEN lines or less, first insertion, fifty cents, and every succeeding insertion twenty-five cents. If inserted twice a week, or three times a week, thirty-seven and a half cents for each insertion after the first; and when inserted only once a week fifty cents for each insertion will invariably be charged.

IN THE SEMI-WEEKLY.—FOR TEN lines or less, first insertion, 75 cents; for each continuance 50 cents; when inserted once a week, seventy-five cents will be charged for each insertion.

IN THE WEEKLY.—FOR TEN lines or less, first insertion, seventy-five cents; for each continuance fifty cents.

Annual advertisers are charged thirty-five dollars for a square of TEN lines or less, fifty dollars for two squares, and in that proportion for advertisements of a greater length, except Auctioneers, who are charged $100 (paper included.)

☞ All dues to this office may be remitted per mail, in good and available Bank notes, *if registered*, at the risk of the editors.

☞ All Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, exceeding eight lines, are charged for as advertisements.

Orders from a distance must be accompanied with the advance pay, or satisfactory references, to insure execution.

THE "GREAT REPUBLIC" MONTHLY.
TO THE PUBLIC.
THE BOOK AND PERIODICAL TRADE, AND THE PRESS.

WE have the honor to announce that we shall issue, on or about the 1st of December next, so as to be in season to command the early attention of the public and the periodical trade, the first number of a new illustrated Magazine, to be called THE "GREAT REPUBLIC" MONTHLY.

It is intended to make this Magazine superior in every respect to anything ever before issued in this country. The general scope of its character can best be understood by its name. It will be thoroughly national—in no wise sectional or sectarian, and wholly impersonal. It will offer to the writers and thinkers of this Union a common field, where they can meet on the highest ground of cotemporary literature. It will aim to gather about it every variety of intellect.

The range of articles will be a wide one, covering, among other groups, Essays, Sketches, Humorous Tales, Stories, Historical Incidents, Reviews, Critiques, Biographies, Scientific Articles, Travels, Table Talk, Dramas, Incidents, Politics, Poems, Ballads, Stanzas, Sonnets, Music, Correspondence, Gossip, etc., etc., etc.

The Magazine will be profusely illustrated in the highest style of wood engraving.

The Literary department will present greater variety, combined with more thorough excellence, it is believed, than ever before offered to the American public in a single periodical. The following authors and popular writers are included in the list of contributors engaged:

Geo D Prentiss, Charles Swain, Fitz-Green Halleck, Chas J Ingersoll, Orestes A Brownson, Gen Geo P Morris, Nathaniel Deering, Hon Chas Gayarre, Wm Gillmore Simms, Park Benjamin, Hon Albert Pike, (of Arkansas,) Abbe Adrian Rouquette, Hon R T Conrad, Rev Ralph Hoyt, Seba Smith, (Jack Downing,) J T Headley, John G Saxe, Lieut M F Maury, Edward S Gould, Chas F Briggs, C P Cranch, Wm H C Hosmer, Geo W Peck, R H Stoddard, John R Thompson, Frederick S Cozens, A J Requier, Maj J H Eaton, U S A, Levi Reuben, Thos Dunn English, Duncan Kennedy, Rev Newell A Prime, Henry B Hirst, Henry Ward Beth, Thos Mackellar, H J Brent, (Stirrup,) F W Hunt, M D, Edmund Flagg, Fayette Hurd, Hannah F Gould, Sarah Helen Whitman, Caroline M Kirkland, Elizabeth F Ellet, Jane Ermina Locke, Alice Carey, Phebe Carey, Madame Le Vert, Mary Forrest, Mary E Stebbins, (Mrs Howett,) Elizabeth Oakes Smith, Anna C Botta, (Miss Lynch,) Louisa S McCord, Maria J McIntosh, Alice B Haven, Pamelia S Vining, Mary A Rice, Ada M Kennicott, Elizabeth K Churchill, Clara Doty, Abbie W Crocker, Nellie Burchfield, Ann E Porter, Mary N Godfrey, Lavinia S Goodwin, Jane G Austin.

In addition to the foregoing brilliant array of American authors, there are a large number of first class writers engaged, among them some of the most distinguished of the day, who are compelled, from pre-existing engagements, or other causes, to withhold their names for the present, but who will, nevertheless, contribute frequently to our pages. We would also announce that we shall add to our list of contributors the names of other distinguished authors, as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be completed.

Each number will contain an original piece of music, composed expressly for this work.

Of the superior excellence of the Magazine in every respect, and of the certainty of its permanent success, very little more need be said.

The terms and general conditions of the Magazine will be as follows:

TERMS:

VOLUMES.—There will be two volumes a year, of about 700 royal octavo pages each, commencing in January and July, and ending in June and December, respectively, making six numbers to each volume, and twelve numbers to each year. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Prices—Single copies $0 25
Subscription, 1 copy one year, sent by mail ... 3 00
Clubs, 2 copies, one year 5 00
" 3 copies, one year 7 00
" 4 copies, one year 9 00
" 5 copies, one year 10 00

And all additional copies, over five, at the rate of $2 each, if sent to the same Club. Clubs may be formed at different Post Offices. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Premium subscriptions, entitling the subscriber to the Magazine for one year, and to their choice of either of our two great steel engravings, entitled "The Last Supper," and "The City of the Great King," $4.

The engraving will be sent on rollers by mail, prepaid.

Agents and Canvassers can make liberal and satisfactory arrangements upon application, stating the territory required.

All Postmasters and Clergymen are authorized to receive subscriptions, which they may forward to us, giving name and address of subscriber, and deducting 25 per cent for their trouble.

POSTAGE AND POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS.—The rate of postage will not exceed three cents for each number, to be paid in all cases at the office where it is received.

Canadian subscribers will remit thirty-six cents each, in addition to subscription, to prepay postage to the line.

All communications, to be entitled to answer, must contain return stamps.

Subscribers must in all cases write Names, Town, County and State in full, as legibly as possible.

There is little risk in sending money by mail. Large sums should be remitted by draft, if possible, or registered letter.

OAKSMITH & CO.,
Publishers of the "Great Republic" Monthly,
112 and 114 William street, New York.

N. B.—The "Great Republic" Monthly is for sale by all the News Dealers and Book Agents throughout the United States and Canada. Nov 15—law4t

WANTED,
A PRINCIPAL FOR THE "QUINCY ACADEMY," FLORIDA.

THE Trustees are desirous of engaging a competent gentleman to fill the vacancy in this Institution, which will occur on the first day of January next, by the resignation of Mr. N. H. Stewart, who has occupied the position of Principal for the last FIFTEEN YEARS, and is induced to retire only on account of enfeebled health, induced by an affection of the throat.

There are two departments—Male and Female—which are entirely separate and distinct, but conducted in the same building. The Principal will be expected to employ competent assistants, (subject to the approval of the Trustees,) and to give his personal superintendence to both departments.

The Academy building will be occupied free of rent, and the compensation will be that derived from the patronage of the Institution.

This is the oldest Literary Institution in the State, having been in continuous and successful operation for more than twenty-five years, with a patronage varying from one to two hundred pupils annually. The town of Quincy is the county site of Gadsden county, and distant from Tallahassee about 22 miles, with which it will soon be connected by the extension of the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad.

Application for the situation, accompanied by proper testimonials, may be sent to the Secretary of the Board until the first day of December, proximo, on which day a selection will be made by the Board of Trustees.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
JOHN M. W. DAVIDSON, Secretary.
QUINCY, FLA., October 5—ct20Dec.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, near Scottsville, Albemarle county, a negro man, CARTER. CARTER is rather under size, black—or nearly so—and about 21 or 22 years old. He was formerly owned by Walter H. Finnall, of Stafford county; has lived in Washington City and in Fredericksburg. I will give $100 if delivered to Hector Davis, Richmond or $75 if secured in jail so I get him.
Nov 12—ots6w H. N. TEMPLEMAN.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Chesterfield county, Va., on October 12th, last, my negro boy, named GEORGE. George is a light gingerbread color, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, stout built, little or no beard, and about 19 years of age. I purchased him of Mr. John Gamball, Hampton. He has a mother in Southampton and a brother in Petersburg, where, I have no doubt, he must be lurking about either one place or the other. I will give the above reward if taken out of this county, and ten dollars if taken in the county and delivered to me or Cary Street Jail, in Richmond.
Nov 25—6t* JAMES A. FORE.

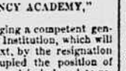
SHOCKOE MILL.
RICHMOND GROUND PLASTER.

THE subscriber has completed his new Mill for grinding Plaster, located on the dock, at the mouth of Shockoe Creek, with enlarged and complete machinery sufficient to supply any demand for the present or that may arise in many years to come. He is now prepared to supply orders for PURE GROUND PLASTER, (pulverized to a degree that cannot be surpassed,) from a heavy stock of superior Nova Scotia Lump, procured with the greatest care, with the full knowledge that a great deal of Lump Plaster is entirely worthless to the farmer, and flatters himself that his long experience in this business, with the close attention and study given it, will enable him to supply the demand from this and adjacent States with this valuable fertilizer in its purest and richest state, and at satisfactory prices.

With a full determination to sustain the established reputation of his house for PURITY AND SOUNDNESS, he respectfully solicits orders. JOHN H. CLAIBORNE,
Nov 24—ct1wMa No. 11 Pearl street.

GEO. WATT. P. H. STARKE.

THE CUFF BRACE PLOW.



THIS PLOW has been steadily gaining favor with the farmers and planters for the last ten years, until it may now be considered the most popular Plow in use in the whole South. It has taken premiums at three of our State Fairs, and at the last (1858) took the first over all the most popular Plows in use. It has also taken every premium given by the Mechanics' Institute of Virginia upon Plows, as well as a silver medal, being the highest award offered by this Institute, and has been successfully tested in every variety of soil in this State, and many of the more southern States.

Manufactured by the undersigned, at their Factory on Franklin street, below the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va., where may be had nearly every article used for tilling the soil. All made in our own shops, of the best material.
April 13—ely GEO. WATT & CO.

NOTICE.

THE concern of Baldwin, Cardwell & Co., having been dissolved, they have assigned all debts due them to me. I am anxious to close the business as early as possible, and all persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment to me. HORACE L. KENT.
Nov 15—clm

SITUATION WANTED.

A GRADUATE of a Northern College, who has had six years' experience in teaching, and is at present Principal of a Female Seminary, desires a situation as Principal or Teacher in an Academy. Southern or Western Virginia preferred. References given if required. Address
JNO. E. ALEXANDER, A. M.,
Mercersburg, Penn.
Nov 25—ct

SCHOOL WANTED.

A YOUNG Gentleman, who has attended the Lectures at the University of Virginia for two sessions and is competent to teach ENGLISH, LATIN, FRENCH, MATHEMATICS, &c., desires a situation in a private family as teacher or as the principal of an Academy. Address Editors of the Richmond "Enquirer," or L. T., Warrenton, Va Nov 2—clm

WANTED.—By a Young Man, who has had many years experience in the business, a situation to take charge of a Hotel in some country town, either in Virginia or North Carolina. Address A. B. C.
Johnson's Springs P. O.,
Goochland Co., Va
Sept. 8—ots

Richmond Enquirer.

BY RITCHIE, DUNNAVANT, TYLER & WISE.

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7.

MERCHANTS AND POLITICS.

In the absence at the Democratic Convention, of the local and political editors of the "Enquirer," the commercial editor finds himself seated in the chair of the latter, and although a novice, he intends an attempt at a political editorial.—If it should not be so thoroughly political or so entirely orthodox as the reader has been accustomed to find in the emanations from the chair he has assumed, he trusts such allowances will be made as are usually accorded to novitiates.

Every man in this country is one of its sovereigns, and responsible, more or less, according to his influence, for the laws which govern.—No class of our citizens are in such a position of influence as the merchant. Of the millions of our population there is none so isolated as to preclude him from intercourse with the merchant. Coffee, and cotton in the shape of yarn or cloth, have become absolute necessaries, and these can be procured only from the merchant—and every article of surplus product, whether great or small, passes from the producer in to the hands of the merchant. As a class, the standard of intelligence is higher among them than is found in any other large class. This arises from the necessities of their business, which brings them in contact with all kinds of purchasers in the sale of their wares and merchandise, and with other merchants in making their purchases. It is necessary, also, to his success that he should inform himself of the sources of supply of his merchandize, and the best market for the sale of the produce which passes through his hands. It is this constant seeking for information, and the daily intercourse in trade, that brings mind in contact with mind, and thereby raises the standard of intelligence, begets friendships and establishes a community of interests so universal as to bind together not only our entire country, but the whole civilized and even semi-civilized world, so that, in every treaty between country and country, commerce is regarded as the chief point of interest. The statesman regards commerce as the promoter and preserver of peace, the missionary regards it as a pioneer and co-worker.

In quiet, self-denying charities, in works of benevolence, in founding hospitals and colleges, in hearty support of Bible, tract and missionary societies, in the promotion of the arts and sciences, in public spirited enterprises, such as building steam ships, rail roads, canals and cities, in every enterprise—material, intellectual, moral and religious, he is the foremost and most liberal. To these he freely gives his time, means and influence.

There is one single department in which he does not exercise the influence to which his intelligence and position entitle him and his ramified interests demand; and that is in making laws and giving practical shape to local, State and Congressional legislation.—There is not a single interest, of the humblest customer of the remotest merchant, or the largest producer or manufacturer, that is not well understood by the merchant. With very slight modifications, the material interest of every part of our country is the same; and while every class suffers, none is more injuriously effected by bad or unwise legislation than merchants, and there are none more capable, from their practical intelligence, to make good laws; and yet how few merchants are found in our Legislative councils, and how little political influence do they exert?

It is a well known fact, that all our political movements, from the primary meeting in the smallest precinct to the highest places, are controlled almost entirely by professional politicians, who are too ready to pander to any sectional excitement, however prejudicial to the country, so that their own advancement may be secured. In how many instances is it the case that an insignificant demagogue, without the stake of the smallest substantial interest, wields an influence a thousand-fold greater than the merchant, whose transactions are counted by millions, and the ramifications of whose business extend to the remotest parts of the earth.

Whether the reason of their indifference to politics be found in the absorbing interest of their own immediate business affairs, the modest appreciation of their own merits and influence, or their unwillingness to resort to the truckling required, in many cases, to insure their election, we will not now enquire, but only call attention to the existence of this indifference, and urge every merchant reader, to the serious consideration of his duty in view of the responsibility imposed upon him by his position. It may be a sacrifice of apparent present interest to take an active part in politics, or become a legislator, but no one better understands the importance to the whole people of wholesome legislation; nor is any one better qualified than he to legislate wisely.

From the days of John Hancock to the present there have been some commercial men in our State and national councils, and their influence has always been felt, and the advice and counsel of the most intelligent have been sought in all important business matters.

It is due to himself, it is due to the class to which he belongs, it is due to the country and to the world that the merchant should aspire to that rank in politics which he occupies in every other relation.

To the people at large, and especially to those who complain of high taxes and bad laws, we commend the serious consideration of their duty in the premises. The remedy is in their own hands—let them elect to their councils good, practical business men, such as are found in all trades, callings and professions, but especially among the merchants.

We do not, in anything we have said, desire to flatter every one who sells "tape," into the belief that he would make a wise legislator, nor the people into the foolishness of voting for every merchant who may choose to offer himself for their suffrages,—a wise and prudent discrimination should at all times be exercised.

New Presbytery.

The Churches connected with the Old School Presbyterian denomination, in Maryland and the District of Columbia, have formed themselves in a new body, called the Presbytery of Potomac, which convened in Washington at the F street Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday evening.

Visits of Officials from Japan.

It is stated that the President has received information from Japan that a full embassy from that country will make its appearance in Washington sometime in May or June next.—They will be brought to Panama in an American steam frigate, and thence proceed to New York. It will be marked by splendid presents to the Government from the Japanese Emperor.

Proceedings of the Petersburg Convention.

The absence from Richmond of four members of our editorial corps, actively participating during the latter part of the past week, in the deliberations of the Petersburg Convention, renders our issue of to-day very deficient in reading matter. The reason for this is that the reports which have reached us of the proceedings of the Convention are so imperfect and inaccurate, that we are unwilling to give them an insertion in our columns.

We will endeavor to furnish, in to-morrow's issue, a report, which if not complete, will at least be as accurate as our joint observation of all the occurrences will enable us to prepare.

The following is the official statement of the ballot for the Gubernatorial nomination:

Votes polled in favor of Hon. John Letcher	51,528
Judge John Brockenbrough	11,405
H. A. Edmundson	10,986
Geo. W. Hopkins	6,556
Jno. R. Tucker	4,220
Wm. Smith	840
Total vote polled	85,532
Necessary for a choice	42,766
Majority for Mr. Letcher over the vote for other candidates	17,520

On Saturday morning, Mr. John Randolph Tucker, of Frederick, was nominated for Attorney General, by acclamation.

The announced result of the first ballot for Lieutenant Governor is as follows:

The first ballot resulted in no nomination.—The total vote polled amounted to 78,515; necessary for a choice 39,257. Of this vote,

Mr. Harris received	31,949
Old	17,608
Montague	11,690
Dejarnett	8,101
Crutchfield	6,663

With the balance scattering between Kemper, Stovall and Flournoy.

We take occasion to remark that the small number of votes reported for Messrs. Dejarnett, Cruchfield and Kemper, does unavoidable injustice to the compliment received by these gentlemen from their respective friends in the Convention. After the vote was taken and before it was sealed, a large quota was withdrawn from these three gentlemen, to be bestowed on the leading candidates. We will hereafter publish the vote as it stood before delegates were permitted to change their votes.

The names of Messrs. Dejarnett, Crutchfield and Kemper were withdrawn before the vote was taken on the second ballot. After the voting commenced, the name of Dr. Harris was withdrawn, at that gentleman's own request. A spirited, single-handed contest then ensued between the respective supporters of Messrs. Old and Montague. The greater part, however, of the large vote polled for Harris, was promptly changed to Montague, obviously placing him far in advance of his competitor.

Late in the evening, and after all the votes were given, Mr. Old announced that he had learned from the Secretaries that Mr. Montague had obtained a majority of the votes cast.—Therefore, and in order to spare the necessity of scaling and counting the vote, Mr. Old moved that Mr. Montague be nominated by acclamation, which motion was immediately adopted by the Convention.

RAIL ROAD CONVENTIONS.

Two Rail Road Conventions were held during the past month.

The Cleveland Convention was composed of delegates from nearly all the roads in the six Northwestern States. Of the Eastern roads, only the Erie, Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads were represented. The object of the meeting was to establish a basis of mutual harmony and self-preservation. To the disastrous competition of the leading lines of the Northwest, aggravated by their mutual violation of half-matured and indefinite agreements, is to be attributed, to a very great extent, the ruin of some of them, and the embarrassment of many others.

The "rules and regulations adopted by the Convention are strictly commercial in their character, and appear, as a whole, to embody all the necessary provisions as to rates, classification of freights, advertisements, runners, agencies, &c.," and if the companies, who are parties, will faithfully adhere to them, they will unquestionably be enabled to "maintain charges for transportation, graduated so as to produce the largest amount of revenue, with the lowest expenditure, securing to each the proportion to which it may be justly entitled."

The territory covered by these "rules and regulations" reaches Eastward to the Western terminus of the four great Eastern lines and includes these lines, and Southward to the Ohio river, and North and West indefinitely. It is divided into three districts, each of which is to nominate a commissioner to a General Convention which is to meet annually. These Commissioners are to "carry into force and effect all the orders of the Conventions of roads in interest; and are to regulate the freights and fares on competing roads, to and from common points, being guided by a maximum and minimum rate by the Conventions."

"The organization may be dissolved at any time upon a vote of a majority in interest."

We do not approve of chartered monopolies, much less such a combination of them. With an organization apparently so complete, it will always be in the power of the leading lines to compel all minor ones to conform, upon pain of being crushed, to any rate of fare, however unreasonably high.

Railroads are entitled to a fair remuneration for their services, and for the capital honestly expended in building and stocking them, but have no right to levy a tax upon the people at large, to meet their losses occasioned by fraud, defalcations or recklessly extravagant management.

Under the management of honest and competent business men, rail roads should have no more fear of competition than merchants and manufacturers have. In the hands of such men the competition between rival roads would be honorably conducted, and such a system of economy introduced as to preclude the necessity of high rates, and an accountability that would secure the revenue from waste and defalcation.

The Chattanooga Convention assembled on the 25th ult., and was composed of delegates from the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac; Orange and Alexandria, Richmond and Danville, South-Side, Virginia and Tennessee, East Tennessee and Georgia, Memphis and Charleston, Nashville and Chattanooga, Mississippi Central, Vicksburg and Southern, New Orleans and Jackson, Montgomery and West Point, South Carolina, Norfolk and Petersburg, and Tennessee and Alabama. The representative of the East Tennessee and Virginia was unavoidably absent.

V. K. Stevenson, Esq., of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, was chosen President, and Messrs. Hazelhurst, Barney and Campbell were appointed Secretaries. After agreeing to a schedule of *through* fare rates, which was to be submitted to the several companies for approval, the Convention adjourned. The session continued three days. A portion of the delegates representing the line of road through East Tennessee and Virginia, repaired to Bristol.—Of their meeting at that place the "News" says:

"A satisfactory tariff of through freight rates from Memphis to New York, and between intermediate points, was agreed upon. We have not space to give the details of the arrangement this week; but we may state in brief that it obviates the complaints that have heretofore been made, with regard to the difference in the charges between the points named, by the various competing lines. The principal articles of freight can now be shipped from Memphis to New York at about the same charges by either of the routes; and *pro rata* charges for equal distances between other points, have been adopted on the Central and Southern routes.

"This arrangement appears to be a very favorable one for the Central route, so far as the interests of the stockholders of its companies are concerned. As to the other tendencies of the measures adopted we cannot form a fair opinion, in the absence of a full report of the proceedings of the convention."

THE THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

The second session of the Thirty-Fifth Congress commences to-day; and it is believed that a quorum of both Houses will be in attendance; if so the President's annual message may be sent in and read. Copies of the message, with the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster General, &c., have been sent to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond, in advance of the mail, and will be distributed to the press, as heretofore, by the respective postmasters of the above named cities as soon as they shall be notified by telegraph, that the reading of the message has been commenced in Congress, which will probably be at about one o'clock, P. M. The message, it is supposed, will be one of the most important ever transmitted to Congress. It will occupy between nine and ten columns of the "Enquirer." We expect to lay it before our readers in to-morrow's paper.

France and the United States.

The Patrie, a French paper, protests against the doctrine that Europe is not to interfere with political affairs on the Continent, and scouts the "Monroe doctrine." It concludes a long article upon the subject as follows:

The United States will not effect in the world what powerful Russia, with her army of a million of men, with her fleets, with the genius of her Czar, and with the discipline and the tenacity of her inhabitants has not been able to do in Europe. They will not succeed in contesting her legitimate share of influence wherever she may usefully exercise it. We do not at all intend to oppress them, but they must know that Europe will not allow herself either to be excluded or humiliated. It is necessary that they should know that we will not abandon either in the Atlantic, the Mediterranean or the Black Sea, the cause of right and of civilization.

THE NEW BRAZILIAN TARIFF.

The following is the official statement of the alterations of the Brazilian tariff of customs, effected by a royal decree of the 15th September, 1858:

	Merchandise.	Number, weight, or measure.	Duties.	
Art. 147.	Codfish, salted and dried	Quintal.	500 5	per cent.*
Art. 151.	Baizes, glossed of any quality or color	Vara.	4,160 5	"
	Ditto, Colchester	"	160 5	"
	Ditto, hairy or shaggy	"	200 5	"
	Ditto, of any other quality	"	120 5	"
Art. 155.	Beaver cloths or borol, of any quality	"	200 5	"
Art. 321.	Shoes, bootees, or half-boots, heavy, suitable for soldiers, seamen, &c.	Pair	480 30	"
	The rest as in the tariff.			
Art. 731.	Flour of Alepo	Arroba	120 5	"
	Flour of Aravita	"	100 5	"
	Oat or barley meal	"	60 5	"
	Potato flour	"	100 5	"
	Flour of mandioca	"	50 5	"
	Flour of millet	"	80 5	"
	Flour of sago	"	120 5	"
	Flour of tapioca	"	100 5	"
	Wheaten flour	"	150 5	"
	Flour of any other quality	"	100 5	"
Art. 748.	Iron, wrought, hammered, or cast, when it comes in pieces already prepared for building small houses		Free.	
	The rest as in the tariff.			
Art. 901.	Hydrochlorate of Soda, or common course salt.		Free.	
Art. 957.	Wood, unwashed	Pound	50 5	"
	The rest as in the tariff.			
Art 1249.	Fish not classified, shellfish, oysters, and other lake mollusks, in pickle, salted, or dried	Arroba	160 5	"
	The rest as in the tariff.			
Art 1580.	Dyes, prepared with water, for the manufacture of painted paper.	Pound	10 25	"

*Tare the same as in the tariff.

Important Land Suit in Western Virginia.

A heavy land suit is being tried in the Circuit Court of Kanawha county, Virginia, in which Messrs. Emilie and Charles Dumas, E Lacouture and D'Huc de Mousignon, are all suing each other for a piece of land, of which the Kanawha Star gives the following history:

"It appears that in the year, 1831, Colonel James Swan, of Boston, died in Paris, France, seized and possessed of very large tracts of land lying and situated in the counties of Randolph, Harrison, Wood, Kanawha, Greenbrier, Bath, Tyler, Logan, Boone and other counties west of the Alleghany Mountains in Virginia. That these tracts, in the aggregate, contained upwards of two millions acres of land. That after the death of Col. Swan, these lands became forfeited to the Commonwealth, for non-payment of taxes, amounting to some $70,000. In the year, 1838, it was made known to the General Assembly of Virginia, that Col. Swan had rendered service to the United States, in our revolutionary struggle with Great Britain and had become indebted in large sums of money to officers of the French army, and his old companion in arms, and has, in his last will, directed that his large landed estate in Virginia should be sold to pay his creditors the money thus borrowed. These facts being made known, the Legislature of Virginia, very generously and magnanimously, on the 15th of March, 1838, passed an Act conveying all the lands forfeited to the State, as before mentioned, to one John Peter Dumas in trust, for the benefit of the creditors of James Swan, which creditors were mostly Frenchmen, residing in France."

The litigants all claim to have bought the claims of the French creditors to a greater or less extent, and are suing each other and Josiah Randall—that gentleman having a claim of $15,000 against the land, as trustee appointed by the Kanawha Court. The suit will soon be decided.

New Channel of Trade Opened.

The Wilmington (N. C.) papers announce in a spirit of triumph the opening of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation improvement. On Wednesday the steamer Enterprize and barges Pioneer and Perseverance left Wilmington with merchandise and machinery for Egypt, on Deep river, and all intermediate landings above Fayetteville. This improvement connects Wilmington with the great coal region of North Carolina, in Chatham county. The work, however, is not entirely completed, but it is expected the Legislature of that State, at its present session, will vote the necessary means to put it into full and effective operation during the coming year.

SALMON.—The Harrisonburg "Telegraph" says, that fine specimens of salmon are daily caught in the Susquehannah river at different points.

RAILROAD MEETING IN LUNENBURG.

At a meeting held at Spring Hill, in the county of Lunenburg, on the 18th November, nearly all the principal planters in the lower end of the county attended. Mr. Thomas C. Elder was called on to act as Chairman, and Wm. M. Bagley, elected Secretary.

The object of the meeting, as explained by the Chairman, was to consider the expediency of extending the Roanoke Valley railroad from Clarkesville, either to the Junction of the Richmond and Danville road with South-Side road, or to Blacks and Whites on the South-Side road. The meeting was then addressed by Colonel Jones—we think from Danville.—For plain, practical common sense, straightforward pointed argument, we must say that his address can scarcely be equaled, and we have reason to think that nearly all were convinced, that although the building of railroads imposes a heavy tax, yet they make us able, and more than able, to pay them, and take stock besides; and that our reckless and unprofitable system of farming, and consequent poverty, should mainly be attributed to want of public improvements and facilities of getting our produce to market, and manures for our lands.

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Thos. Campbell, President of the South-Side Railroad, in a handsome and spirited manner, who concluded in an eloquent and touching appeal to all present, to aid to the full extent of the ability of each in building the road.

Judging from the intense interest and deep feeling which pervaded this assemblage of the gray headed, the middle aged and the young, all the bone and sinew of the land, we imagined they were ready to exclaim, we will do our best. The meeting after expressing its gratitude to the speakers for the able and satisfactory manner in which they addressed the people, adjourned to partake of a bountiful supply of good old fashioned barbecue. This being done, and having again taken seats in the house and called to order by the Chairman, after various suggestions propositions and amendment, the sum of $17,500 was subscribed, on condition that the road should be extended from Clarksville, touching at Boydton, and crossing the Nottoway river below the confluence of the two branches,) to Blacks and Whites, the work to commence at Blacks and Whites. But no dout the matter will be open for compromise. Mr. Campbell said in his speech that he had no doubt but that the South-Side road would extend an arm ten miles from Blacks and Whites to meet us. This encouraged us a good deal; and if Petersburg and Clarksville will assist in a becoming manner, I think that our people, after being roused up a little more, will take the bull right by the horns. No doubt a great deal more can be raised in the lower end of our county, I know that four of the wealthiest citizens were absent from the meeting, two being in the South, and the others not being able to attend, one of whom told me that he intended to subscribe $2,000. Indeed we are in high spirits, and a member of the meeting said he could almost hear the whistle. On motion of Col. Allen, a committee composed of the following gentlemen were appointed to solicit further subscriptions. The same committee to retain the subscription until the condition under which we subscribe be complied with:

Committee—Col. R. H. Allen, Wm. M. Bagley, W. Maddux, James L. Hite, Robert Bridie, Robert Blackwell and Messrs. Moore and Harriss.

These gentlemen will please apply to the Secretary, at our next court, for a caption of the subscription lists, and also from Clarksville via Boydton to the Junction of the Richmond and Danville and South-Side road, the work to commence at the Junction, for which route $300 was subscribed.

On motion of Rev. H. Lee, the meeting then adjourned.

THOMAS C. ELDER, Chairman.
WM. M. BAGLEY, Sec'y.

VIRGINIA METHODIST CONFERENCE.

SEVENTH DAY.

PORTSMOUTH, VA., Dec. 1, 1858.—Conference convened at 9 o'clock. Religious exercises conducted by J. Lear.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

On motion of H. H. Gary, W. C. Blount and L. F. Way were appointed a committee to collect the Statistics of the Conference.

The following persons were nominated and elected by the Conference the clerical members of the Book and Tract Depository: L. M. Lee, J. D. Coulling, Paul Whitehead, D. P. Wills, J. E. Edwards.

On motion, the Conference adjourned to afford the Book and Tract Society an opportunity to elect the Lay Members of the Board. The following persons were chosen: J. D. Morton, D. Paul, Thomas Branch, R. H. Dibbrell, Samuel Putney.

R. C. Smiley, B. F. Ames, [local deacon,] J. P. Garland, Robert Moore and Major S. Colona, having passed the required examination, were admitted on trial in the travelling connection.

L. J. Hansberger, formerly of the Philadelphia Conference and J. W. Wonycott, a Local Preacher within the bounds of the Virginia Conference, were re-admitted into the travelling connection.

The following elders passed in examination of character, and were continued on the effective list: D. S. Doggett, James A. Duncan, C. C. Pearson, Nelson Head, J. J. Edwards, E. M. Peterson, G. W. Nolley, John M. Saunders, Wm. E. Judkins, A. M. Hall, Jacob Shough, Wm. A. Robinson, Wm. F. Bain, T. A. Pierce, L. M. Lee, Cyrus Doggett, W. W. Bennett, J. C. Granbery, Jacob Manning, T. J. Bayton, Wm. L. Dalby, T. A. Ware, W. G. Cross, Wm. G. Williams, Chas. A. Davis, James D. Coulling.

S. T. Moorman, J. C. Garlick and Humphrey Billups, elders, passed in examination of character, and continued on the supernumerary list.

J. P. Woodward, an elder, was on account of ill health, placed in the same relation.

The following deacons belonging to the class of the third year, passed in examination of character and on studies, and continued candidates for elder's orders: J. J. Lampkin, R. B. Beadles, T. H. Boggs and J. B. Fitzpatrick.

The following elders were continued on the Superanuated list: Minton Thrift and J. H. Watson. The last mentioned was transferred with the territory from the N. C. Conference.

Wm. H. Starr, J. E. Joyner and Elijah Chambers, elders, formerly superanuated, passed in examination of character and were placed on the effective list.

P. Doll, a supernumerary of last year, passed in examination of character, and was placed on the effective list.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the Conference dismissed with the benediction by Bishop Kavanaugh.

EIGHTH DAY.

PORTSMOUTH, VA., Dec. 2.—Conference met at 9 o'clock, Bishop Kavanaugh in the chair.—Religous exercise conducted by J. K. Powers.

The following elders passed in examination of character, and continued on the effective list: J. F. Poulton, J. McMullon, T. Diggs, John P. Brock, John L. Corke, H. H. Gary, H. M. Linney, R. T. Nixon, J. F. Brannin, Wm. M. Ward, Thomas H. Haynes, Wm. H. Wheelwright, Alex. G. Brown, James C. Spiller, Jno. W. White, Wm. Grant, John S. Briggs, A. Wiles, Jas. L. Spencer, John D. Blackwell, Jos. S. R. Clarke, Lemuel S. Reed, Esmond A. Gibbs, N. Thomas, Wm. A. Smith, H. B. Cowles, Leonidas Rosser, Geo. W. Carter, J. R. Waggener, P. A. Peterson, W. C. Blount, H. S. Atmore, D. J. C. Slaughter, Lloyd Moore, Joseph Spriggs, R. A. Gregory, A. Clarke, J. D. Southal.

H. D. Wood, G. W. S. Harker, Benj. Devany and M. M. Dance, passed in examination of character and continued on the supernumerary list.

The name of T. C. Hayes being called, L. Rosser, his Presiding Elder, stated, in a brief, but deeply interesting address that brother Hayes had ceased his labors on earth, and entered the rest of Heaven. He was appointed at the last Conference to Amherst circuit; his health failing, he repaired to Baltimore for medical treatment, where, strong in faith and hope, he his body, with his charge, laid down.

On motion of Jacob Manning, the thanks of the Conference were tendered to the ministers and friends in Baltimore for their attention to Rev. T. C. Hayes in his illness.

After a tedious discussion on a subject involving a legal question, the Conference adjourned with the benediction by the Bishop.

We are inclined to believe that the session will extend into next week, on account of the large quantity of business to be transacted.

MAP OF THE RICHMOND COAL FIELD.

Omitting the political views expressed, we heartily endorse all that is said of Mr. DeBow's map in the following, which we copy from the "Whig."

We are indebted to Mr. S. H. DeBow, the publisher, for copies of a very neat, and, we have no doubt, accurate map of our neighboring coal field, with its surroundings and connections with tide-water at Richmond, Petersburg, and Port Walthall.

We are really pleased to find that some one has been impelled by a commendable public spirit (for pecuniary gain could scarcely be anticipated) to get up such a map, inasmuch as it conveys at a glance a more vivid idea of the important position of this coal field in relation to the commerce of our State, than could be derived from pages of letter-press, or even from the casual inspection of the locality, which is made by hurried visits to the region. So palpable is the demonstration furnished by this map of the convenient and indefinite resource of this mineral deposit lying at our very doors, and containing, as we all know it does contain, the most useful varieties of bituminous coals, together with extensive beds of natural coke, that we are lost in wonder that the people of the counties of Henrico and Goochland, and Chesterfield and Powhatan should toss up their caps, and huzza for free-trade doctrines, the practical results of which have alone prevented them from reaping the golden harvests that might have been gathered from the wealthy mining districts which, under a wise governmental policy, would have been long since in their midst.

While we must confess that we see no present hope of wiser counsels in this respect, we nevertheless commend Mr. DeBow's map to the patronage of all—to our Whig friends who instinctively feel an interest in all such things, and to our Democratic friends that while contemplating it they may "learn, mark and inwardly digest" the anomalous picture of a magnificent *coal field* in 14 to 20 miles of tide-water, and no *coal trade* worthy a place in our commercial statistics.

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