THE DAILY DISPATCH.

☞ TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the DISPATCH is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other Daily paper in the city of Richmond. It is therefore greatly superior to any other as a medium of advertising.

RICHMOND, VA.:

Wednesday Morning, January 14, 1852.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE DISPATCH.

This morning the DISPATCH appears with four additional columns added to its dimensions. This addition is one forced upon us by the heavy advertising custom which has been drawn to the paper. We could no longer stave off what we wished most heartily to avoid: a change in the size of the paper. We much preferred the smaller size; but could no longer adhere to it in justice to the public nor to ourselves. We shall now have more room for our advertising customers and more for ourselves; but still, let us assure them, that our room is not so spacious as to allow any long stereotyped advertisements to render our columns hideous by their everlasting occupation of one locality. The advertising in the Dispatch must still be brief, pithy, and often changed, to accommodate itself to our space, and this is the only kind of advertising that is worth a rush to the advertiser.

The necessity which now impels us to the change we have made, exhibits the most extraordinary case of success in newspaper enterprise that ever occurred in the history of the Virginia press. We have the consolation of knowing too, that this success has been based entirely upon the independent merits of the paper.—From the first, there have been no gratuities to buy a good-will we could not command by industry and tact in business. We never made a gratuitous distribution even of our paper.—We never solicited custom—knowing that that kind of custom is yielded most reluctantly, paid for grudgingly, and withdrawn upon the very first opportunity that offers. By the course we have pursued, however, we have succeeded to a city custom never yet awarded to a newspaper in Richmond, and our friends are fast and earnest. They came voluntarily—they remain because they are retained by the same reasons which attracted them. We have a circulation greatly superior to that of any other paper in Richmond, and our business is constantly increasing.

We most heartily thank the public for its kindness towards us; for its appreciation of our merits, and for its overlooking of our faults; for these we have, else we were not human.—Our march is straight ahead—with a fixed plan and a fixed purpose, and we shall leave nothing undone which is in our power to perform, that may help to make us worthy of the public applause and support.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH.

This paper is winning golden opinions in the country—and in all directions of the country. In the two last days we entered upwards of a hundred names, which came from the West, the Valley and the Tide-water—all good men and true, each with his dollar of good-will for the Dispatch. So that if we had not a great deal of money at home, our friends are helping us very liberally through the mails.

FOURTEENTH JANUARY.

This is the anniversary of the battle of Rivoli, fought in 1797, between the Austrians under Alvinzy, and the French under Bonaparte.

All the efforts of the Austrians to relieve Mantua, which had been besieged by the French since June, 1796, had failed. The first attempt, under Wurmser, in July, had been defeated by the battle of Castiglione. The second, in September, had resulted in the utter annihilation of Wurmser's army, he himself, with a few thousand men, having been shut up in the fortress, to which he had cut his way through the blockading force. The third attempt was made in November, under Alvinzy, and had been defeated by the signal victory of Arcola. In one campaign, Bonaparte, whose force in the field had never exceeded thirty thousand men, had already destroyed four armies, each of which was at least double his own strength. The Austrian Court, in spite of its reverses, could not yet consent to relinquish its hold upon Italy. It determined to make a last effort, and to that end reinforced the forces of Alvinzy, who had retired to the Tyrol after his defeat at Arcola, so as to swell their numbers to 70,000 men. There were 20,000 in Mantua, so that the force against which Bonaparte had to contend was 90,000 strong. Alvinzy began his march from the Tyrol, early in January.

The Directory which governed France at that period, had very early conceived a mortal jealousy of Bonaparte. During the campaign of 1796, it had left him to struggle alone against the overwhelming forces of the Austrians. After the battle of Arcola, however, it could no longer resist the force of public opinion, and sent him such reinforcements, as when combined with the sick and wounded, who had left the hospitals, made him more formidable than he had ever been. In the early part of the year 1797, he found himself at the head of 35,000 men, and a formidable artillery. Of these 7 or 8000 guarded Mantua, under Serrurier, 23 or 24,000 occupied the line of the Adige, while the rest were performing garrison duty in various fortresses. Of those upon the Adige, the division of Augereau was at Legnago, that of Massena at Verona, while that of Joubert was in advance, and occupied Rivoli and La Corona. A division, under General Rey, was at Dezenzano, on Lake Garda, as a reserve.

The Austrians, in their former campaigns, had tried all the routes for attacking the lines of the Adige and Minico. The plan which they now adopted was altogether new. Alvinzy, with 45,000 men, was to attack the posts on the upper Adige, while another attack was to be made by 25,000 men, under the command of Provera, upon the Lower Adige, which it was necessary to force in order to reach Mantua. Alvinzy's was to be the principal attack.

We took occasion formerly to describe the three routes by which an army coming from the Tyrol would approach Mantua, and we refer such of our readers as feel an interest in the matter to the map. One of these runs behind the lake of Garda, and comes upon the rear of the French army and of Mantua. A [illegible] the Adige, that is to the [illegible] its bank. A third runs along the Western bank of the Adige, between that river and lake Garda. This was the route that Alvinzy chose, and it led into the very middle of the French line.

Between the Adige and lake Garda runs a chain of mountains called Monte Baldo, and the road which Alvinzy had chosen runs between this chain and the Adige. For the greater part of the way it runs over the low grounds of the Adige, but at Incanale the mountains come down to the very verge of the river. Here the road leaves the river, and ascends the mountain in a spiral direction, opening at the top upon a plateau, called the level of Rivoli. From this position the Adige is commanded on one side, while on the other the mountains rise above it so as to form a kind of amphitheatre. This was the strong position of the French, the point at which they would be sure to make a stand. The plateau cannot well be attacked in front alone, since the attacking party could be hurled down the spiral ascent by a force of greatly inferior strength, and since, from this elevated position, the party attacked could sweep both sides of the river with his artillery. But from Incanale, several other roads lead to the flank and rear of Monte Baldo, which, though not accessible to artillery, afford good footing for infantry.

Determined to attack by all the routes at once, Alvinzy, on the 12th, fell upon the advanced positions of Joubert, and forced him back upon the level of Rivoli. On the same day, Provera, approaching Verona, was attacked and driven back by Massena. Another of his advanced guards marched upon Caldiero.

Bonaparte, who had been at Bologna, arranging affairs with the Pope, arrived immediately after the victory of Massena, and instantly stopping the pursuit, recalled the troops to Verona. In the night he received intelligence that Augereau, who was below him on the Adige, at Legnago, was in the presence of a powerful enemy, and that Joubert, who was above him at Rivoli, had been attacked and driven back. Uncertain as to which was the main attack, he remained in his central position at Verona, with Massena's division, and ordered General Rey, who sent word that no enemy was before him, to proceed to Castel Nuovo, so as to be half-way between Joubert and Augereau, and ready to assist either. On the 13th, Bonaparte learned from Augereau that the enemy had confined his demonstration to a mere fusillade—he had before him at Verona only two or three thousand men—while Joubert informed him that he had been attacked by immense forces, and was in a fair way to be surrounded upon the level of Rivoli, which he held with the greatest difficulty. He saw the plan of the enemy in an instant.

He sent orders to Rey, instead of stopping at Castel Nuovo, to push at once to Rivoli. He left a regiment of infantry and one of cavalry at Verona. He set out in the night between the 13th and 14th, for Rivoli, with three demi-brigades of Massena's division, and a squadron of cavalry. Pushing on before the troops, he arrived at Rivoli at two o'clock in the morning. The weather had been very rainy for some days, but it had now cleared up, was intensely cold, and extremely bright. The horizon was in a blaze with the fires of the enemy, whose forces he reckoned at 45,000 men, while Joubert's division did not exceed 10,000. From the number of fires, he discovered that the enemy meant to attack in five bodies. The first of these, with which were the entire artillery and cavalry, were to ascend by the spiral road from Incanale. Three other corps composed entirely of infantry, had ascended the mountains which overhang Rivoli, and were to drop down upon it from their elevated positions. A fifth corps was on the other side of the Adige, and could only reach the French by means of their artillery. Bonaparte, then, had in his front the infantry, who had scaled the mountains, and were ready to come down upon him; on his right flank, the main body coming from Incanale by the winding ascent; on his left, was a division commanded by Lusegnan, turning that flank, and placing himself in his rear, to cut him off from Verona. It was necessary to hold the level of Rivoli at all hazards.—Though Joubert's soldiers had marched and fought for forty-eight hours, he roused them before day to attack the advanced posts of the Austrian infantry, in order to obtain more space to deploy. The action thus commenced, soon became very warm, but the infantry having no artillery, for they could not drag it up the mountain, could not withstand the tremendous fire which the French guns opened upon them. They fell back upon the heights from which they had descended. At this moment, the extreme right of the Austrians fell suddenly on the extreme left of Joubert, and threw it into great confusion. Bonaparte galloped to the spot, and taking a demi-brigade of Massena's division, which had just arrived, ordered it to rally the left of Joubert. Massena advanced at the head of this corps, interposed it between the routed troops and the enemy, rallied the former in his rear, and swept every thing before him. But the check of Joubert's left had given time to the infantry to rally, and Joubert giving back with the right, it was approaching to form a junction with the main body, ascending from Incanale. At this very moment, that body repulsed the 39th demi-brigrade, and the Austrian division on the other side of the Adige was playing on the plateau with its artillery. Already the grenadiers of the main Austrian body had climbed the plateau, and the cavalry and artillery were about to follow, when Lusignan's soldiers appeared on the rear of the French army. Forty-five thousand Austrians had surrounded sixteen thousand French. Bonaparte paid no attention to Lusignan farther than to point to his troops and say "they are ours!" He knew that the battle must be decided before they could take part in it. A strong body of cavalry and artillery was directed upon the force which was advancing from Incanale. Joubert, who was retreating, suddenly faced about, and all charged together. Grenadiers, artillery, cavalry, all were hurled pell-mell down the winding road of Incanale. The French artillery thundered upon their rear, and committed murderous ravages in their tumultuous array. The whole force of the French was now directed against the infantry. Without artillery, without cavalry, and without the hope of forming a junction with the main body, they fled instantaneously, and dispersed in the mountains of Monte Baldo. Bonaparte then wheeled his whole line to the right about, and attacked Lusignan. That corps retreating before the French, met with Rey's division of reserve coming from Castel Nuovo, and being placed between two fires, threw down its arms. The Austrian army was utterly annihilated.—It lost 12,000 prisoners, and as many slain or wounded on the field of battle. Joubert, dispatched to pursue the scattered corps and prevent them from rallying, in a few days took 8000 prisoners. Bonaparte returning instantly with Massena's division, to cover Mantua, fell on the rear of Provera at La Favorita, while he was attacking Serrurier, and captured his whole force of 8000 men. Out of 70,000 men, Alvinzy lost in a few days 45,000 killed, wounded or prisoners, to say nothing of ten or fifteen thousand who disbanded, and never rejoined their colors. His army, in fact, was utterly annihilated, and so depressing was his defeat, that Mantua surrendered a few days after, and all Italy lay at the feet of the conqueror.

The battle of Rivoli has been considered by military men as one of the most skilful military operations of which there is any record. During its continuance Bonaparte was constantly exposed to the greatest danger. He was always in the hottest of the fire, and had four horses shot from under him. The battle lasted from day break till five o'clock in the evening. In consequence of his heroic conduct on this occasion, Massena was afterwards created Duke of Rivoli.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 13.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Shackelford, the Senate proceeded to the election of a Printer to the Senate.—John Warrock, the worthy incumbent of many years, was re-elected unanimously.

Under a resolution offered by Mr. Campbell, the Speaker appointed Messrs. Campbell, Smith, Stovall, White, Ambler, Sheffey, Cowan, Bassell and Thomas, a committee to report rules for the Senate.

A resolution for the appointment of a 2d doorkeeper was postponed until Saturday next.

Upon Mr. Isbell's motion, the Governor was waited upon by a committee, and informed that the Senate was organized and ready to receive from him any communication. The Governor's Message was soon after received and ordered to be printed.

The Senate then concurred in the resolution from the House, proposing to open and count the returns of the election for Governor, &c. And soon thereafter, the Senate, headed by their President *pro tem*, proceeded to the hall of the House of Delegates to unite in the duty of superintending the counting of the official returns of the election for State officers.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—The Speaker appointed Messrs. Tomlin, Goode of M., Miller of B., Yerby, Jones of C., Russell, Leake, and Martz, a Committee to revise and propose Rules for the government of the House.

A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Tomlin, that the House, if the Senate concur, proceed at one o'clock to-day, to open the returns of the election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and to count the votes.

On motion of Mr. Segar, a resolution was adopted, that a select committee of 21 be appointed to inquire into the progress of the leading lines of public improvements in this State, including both canals and railroads; to ascertain, as near as may be, the sums necessary to complete the same, as they have been already projected; and also to inquire into the expediency of making further appropriations in aid of said works.

On motion of Mr. Rives, the resolution was amended, so as to inquire "what other works are necessary to be undertaken and constructed by the State."

A large number of resolutions of inquiry and petitions in reference to local matters, were presented, and appropriately referred. Mr. Yerby presented a petition from citizens of Fredericksburg, for an amendment of the Charter of that city. Mr. Crow presented a resolution that the Committee of Courts of Justice enquire into the expediency of extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and Mr. Staples presented a resolution that their jurisdiction be extended to the sum of $100.

On motion of Mr. Bottom, the Speaker was instructed to invite Ministers to open the sessions of the House with prayer.—And a resolution was adopted, allowing the use of the Hall of the House of Delegates for the annual meeting of the Virginia Historical Society on Thursday evening next.

At 1 o'clock, the House proceeded to execute the joint order for opening and counting the returns of the election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the Senate having concurred, and taken their seats in the Hall of the House of Delegates, in obedience to the requirements of the new Constitution, to witness the opening and counting. A committee of two on the part of the House, (Messrs. Patrick and Tomlin,) and two from the Senate, (Messrs. Isbell and Creigh,) were appointed to aid the Speaker and Clerk in the examination. They progressed with the work, which was found to be exceedingly tedious and laborious, up to the hour of 3 o'clock, when the House adjourned, having gotten through with only seven counties.

UTAH.—In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, the President communicated to that body Friday, a report on the affairs of Utah. The report is accompanied by a number of documents relating to the charges against the local government and authorities of Utah. In support of the charges are letters from Messrs. Brandenbury, Brocchus and Harris, officers appointed by the President in Utah who withdrew from their posts, as they alleged, from the open resistance to their authority, and the molestation of their personal rights. They charge on the government and people, disaffection to the United States, fanatical intollerance and open profanity. On the other side are Mr. John M. Bernhissel, delegate from Utah, and Gov. Brigham Young, whose letters deny all accusations by the retired officers. Besides is a memorial of the Legislature of Utah, praying the appointment, by the U. S. Government, of other officers in place of those who had retired.

DEATH OF LEMUEL SAWYER.—Mr. Lemuel Sawyer, for a number of years a representative in Congress from the State of North Carolina, died in Washington on Friday night of a disease of the heart.

LOCAL MATTERS.

FIRE.—About 11 o'clock, last night, the Carriage Manufactory of Mr. Moseby Johnson, on Franklin street, between 16th and 17th streets, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was immediately given, and the firemen were promptly on the spot, but the fire could not be suppressed until the entire collection of wooden structures, from Williams' brick factory to the corner brick building at the Old Market, was swept away—together with two wooden tenements on west 17th street, just opposite the Market.

Mr. JOHNSON is, we regret to say, a heavy loser—his loss he estimated last night at about $7,000, with an insurance of $2,000—a heavy blow to a very deserving mechanic.

Next to him was the stable of THOS. DAVIS. All the horses were gotten out of it.

Next were the grocery shops of RIVERS and BRITZOLARI. Their goods were nearly all gotten out, but their stores were burned. Their loss not heavy.

Adjoining these, was the corner brick building, which was saved, with some slight damage. In rear of this were the two small tenements on 17th street, one of which was completely destroyed, the other partially. The houses were of very little value; being built on ground rent in the cheapest manner.

Mr. MILBURN sustained some loss in the removal of his goods.

The fire, owing to the very combustible nature of the buildings was a very brilliant one; and lighted up a great part of the city. The firemen deserve great credit for the manner in which they turned out and worked such a cold night.

CITY COUNCIL.

STATED MEETING—Monday, January 12.

This body met at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon.—Present—Mr Myers, President, Aldermen Haskins, Dimmock, Cullen, Mills, Hill, Denoon, Saunders, Sheppard, Jr., and Carrington.

BONDS.—The bond of Dabney M. Miller, as City Assessor, was submitted and approved, and he was qualified by the President of the Council.

A bond offered by J. A. Lancaster & Son, as Agents for the Equitable Fire Insurance Company, was received, and a license granted them.

COMMUNICATIONS.—One from the Mayor, enclosing a letter of C. G. Williams, proposing to sell to the city a quantity of oakum, rope, and yarn, suitable for picking at the Alms House—was read, and laid upon the table.

One from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, enclosing a letter from Dr. H. M. Rudder, Superintendent of Quarantine at City Point, was referred to the Hospital Committee.

One from Hall Neilson was submitted, accompanied by deeds from himself and others, ceding to the city the street, called Franklin, or Arch street, and asking improvements of that and other streets in the vicinity. Communication referred to the Commissioner of Streets generally; deeds to the City Attorney for examination.

MEMORIALS.—One from Dabney M. Miller, asking an increase of his salary as City Assessor—which had been laid on the table—was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Dimmock, referred to the Committee of Equalizers.

PETITIONS.—For the construction of a culvert to carry off the water which passes under the Canal in 6th street, presented by J. Bragg and others, were referred to the Commissioners of Streets generally.

For the remission of fines and taxes, presented by John Stansbury and Patrick P. Moore, were severally referred.

RESOLUTIONS.—Mr. Carrington offered a resolution providing that a select committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a House of Refuge or Correction in this city—which, on motion of Mr. Dimmock, was laid on the table.

Mr. Carrington offered a resolution prescribing that the Commissioners of Streets, generally, enquire into the expediency of constructing a stone bridge across Shockoe Hill creek, at a point on the south side of Mr. John McGraw's enclosure, and run an alley or street leading from the said Shockoe creek, to Valley street, and just below and nearly opposite the street leading down from the Shockoe Hill Burying-Ground—which was adopted.

Mr. Carrington submitted a resolution, instructing the Committee on Light to enquire into the expediency of so amending the Gas Ordinance, passed on the —— day of ——, 1850, as to exempt the watch men from the duty of attending to, and lighting the gas lamps; and that the said Committee have leave to report, by ordinance or otherwise—which, on motion, was rejected.

Mr. Dimmock submitted a resolution providing that a Committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of amending the Ordinance concerning the Commissioners and Superintendents of Streets, and the Overseer of City Hands, with leave to report by ordinance, or otherwise, which was adopted—and the following gentlemen were constituted said Committee: Messrs. Dimmock, Mills and Haskins.

Mr. Dimmock offered a resolution instructing the Commissioners of Streets, generally, to apply to the James River & Kanawha Company to construct a bridge across the Canal, at the point where 6th street intersects said Canal—which was adopted.

Mr. Mills presented a resolution requiring that the Ordinance regulating the Markets, passed December 15th, 1851, be referred to a Committee, who shall enquire into the expediency of amending the same, with leave to report by ordinance, or otherwise, which was adopted—and the following gentlemen were constituted said Committee: Messrs. Mills, Sheppard and Carrington.

Mr. Mills submitted a resolution instructing the Commissioners of Streets, generally, to enquire into the expediency of employing a competent engineer to determine upon, and report a regular system of graduation for the streets and alleys of the city, and for such other purposes as they may deem necessary, and report by ordinance or otherwise—which was adopted.

REPORTS.—Reports from the officers of Police and Night Watch were received, and referred to the Committee of Police.

The report of J. G. Wade, Measurer of Grain, from August 12 to December 31, 1851, was submitted, and laid on the table.

From the Committee of Claims, Mr. Cullen presented a report recommending the payment of sundry accounts of Poll-Keepers, which was read and approved.

The Council then proceeded to the election of the City Police, the result of which we gave in yesterday's paper, and then, on motion, adjourned.

FOUND.—The black leather trunk advertised as lost in yesterday's Dispatch, and belonging to Mr. Irving, a member of the House of Delegates has been found, greatly to the satisfaction of its owner. It remained on the packet boat until it arrived at Columbia where it was taken off, and from whence, it has since been returned to Mr. Irving.

The owner of the shaggy Newfoundland Dog, advertised in our paper of Thursday last, as being lost, can hear of him by applying at this office.

STEALING WOOD.—The continued case of the negro James Thornton, charged with stealing wood, was taken up on yesterday and disposed of. The negro acknowledged that he had taken the wood, and that his object in so doing, was to reimburse himself for some logs borrowed by the hands of the canal boat from which he had taken it—from him some time since. The Mayor did not concern in Thornton's summary made of securing payment of debt, and ordered him ten lashes.

THE FAIR AT LAFAYETTE HALL.—The Dispatch returns its most hearty thanks to the kind Ladies of the Catholic Fair at Lafayette Hall for the specimens sent it of the delicious refreshments they there spread out for the enjoyment of their visitors. The Dispatch has a sweet tooth, and knows what is good; but it was not for the mere gratification of the palate that it esteemed the present sent it. To know that it was not forgotten—aye, more; to know that it was remembered by the kind and gentle ladies, whose hands prepared the present—that is the source of satisfaction and of gratitude of the Dispatch! May the gentle ladies who are at Lafayette Hall vending the rare specimens of their handiwork, the beautiful frabrics of their own fashioning, for the benefit of their Church, meet with all the success in their enterprize they could expect or even desire. Exertions prompted by motives such as their's, should meet no chilling discouragements, but should be cheered by the unvarying sunshine of the approval and generosity of the community.

SERMONS.—Sunday morning last, the Rev. Mr. Doggett preached a most excellent and instructive discourse at the Centenary M. E. Church on "Decision." His text was the 30th verse of the 12th chapter of Matthew: "He that is not with me is against me, and he that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad." In elucidating this theme, the reverend gentleman very impressively adverted to the importance of starting out in life with a fixed purpose to fulfil the requirements of our great Creator. We should set out with a determination to yield implicit obedience to the divine law, and that obedience would bring peace, contentment, and permanent happiness in its train. Having informed ourselves of the great purpose of our creation, and the capacity and immortality of the soul, there should be no hesitancy as to the course we should pursue in life, no vacillation, but a decided, firm stand in support of the first great principles of virtue and christianity, should be ours. The eloquent preacher then descanted at length upon the necessity of a firm and consistent religious course through life, after the first great step had been taken in obedience to Divine command. This was a sad feature in the career of multitudes of professors, that they were tossed to and fro by every untoward gale of opposition or temptation, and every wind of doctrine. The contrast between a steady and a fluctuating course of action was strikingly drawn, and the benefits of a firm adherence to, and consistent practise of, Scripture truths, down to the hour when the final change should come, were gloriously depictured; for, said the faithful pastor, unto such as overcome in this world, there is reserved in the pure and sinless land above a seat at God's right hand, and the crown of eternal life.

At the same hour, the Rev. Jas. H. Fitzgerald, of Nottoway, delivered an impressive and searching sermon in the Second Presbyterian Church, from the words, "And if the righteous scarcely be saved, where shall the ungodly and the sinner appear."—The narrative and moral of the sermon accorded strictly with the spirit and letter of the text—exhorting to a change of heart and life.

The Rev. Mr. Woodward, pastor of Asbury chapel, on Union Hill, delivered an affecting and appropriate funeral discourse in the morning—in remembrance of some youthful spirits recently departed.

BLOCKS FOR THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—We paid a visit, Monday, to Mr. Rogers, at his Marble Yard, corner of Main and 8th, for the purpose of inspecting three blocks designed for the Washington Monument, which we had heard were completed. We shall notice them in their order:

1st. By the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. This block is four feet long, by three wide, with a pannel moulded. The Bible opened at the 133rd Psalm, and the Square and Compass arranged across the pages, as they usually are in Masonic representations, forms the ornament of the centre.—The inscription is, "By the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Virginia. Lo! she gave to this Republic the chief corner stone. Aug. 4th, A. L. 5754." The block is granite, the conception good, and the execution admirable.

The second in order, is that presented by St. John's Lodge. It is four feet by two, of polished granite, with a marble Bible, open at 133rd Psalm, and crossed by the Square and Compass in the centre. Inscription, "Presented by St. John's Lodge, No. 36, Richmond, Virginia."

Grand Lodge of the Order of Odd Fellows. The block presented by this Order is of marble, four feet long, by two wide, with an eighteen inch bed. The design sculptured upon it consists of a crook, with three links, crossed by a bow. Two arrows project from one extremity, and a gavel from the other.—The whole is intermixed very tastily with evergreen. Inscription, "Contribution by the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Virginia, A. D. 1851."

The execution of all these blocks does infinite credit to the skill of Mr. Rogers—so much so, that we are confident the work could not have been done better any where. We understand he has already sent on not less than twenty-two different blocks, contributed by various associations.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, at 7½ o'clock, as the horses of Mr. R. N. Talley were standing near 29th street, on Church Hill, they became frightened at a man running across the road in front of them, and started off with the carriage to which they were harnessed, at a tremendous pace, taking undisputed possession of the street during their staple chase run, for several squares. They were brought up all standing against a brick corner wall, which they undertook to turn, breaking the shaft and damaging the front part of the carriage considerably. No material injury resulted to the horses, and fortunately, no person was injured by their stampede.

QUICK PASSAGE.—We were informed, yesterday, by a friend who had received a letter from a passenger on board of the vessel that the clipper ship Grey Eagle, which left this city for Rio Janeiro in October last, arrived in that port on the 20th of November, after a passage of thirty-nine days, one of the quickest on record. She passed every vessel that she hailed on the way; among them the celebrated fast-sailing packet, the Golden Gate of New York. The Grey Eagle plies regularly between this port and Rio Janeiro, and by her rapid sailing, and quick passages from port to port, has fully earned the title she has received, that of "The Skimmer of the Seas."

ASSAULTING.—The case of William Dabney continued from Monday, and who was charged with assaulting two men, named Jones and Tate, on the Armory Bridge last Sunday, was tried before the Mayor on yesterday, and Dabney was bound over in the sum of two hundred dollars to keep the peace.

HUSTINGS COURT.

Several free negroes were registered, and cases continued at this Court on yesterday. No criminal cases were examined. We suggest that the hinges of the doors, opening into the room occupied by this Court, be bathed externally with a little oil, and see if it will not assuage their squeaking and grumbling.

At a meeting of **Niagara Section, No 68, Cadets of Temperance**, the following officers were elected for the present quarter: George R. Steel, W. A; John T. Oler, V. A.; Simpson Jones Jr., T.; Joseph Gill, A. T.; C. W. Lambeth, S.; R. M. Scott, A. S.; A. L. Jones, Guide; Jas. J. Marrisett, Usher; Dan'l. Lyons, Watchman; Wm. Ritter, A. W.

DIORAMA OF MR. CALHOUN'S FUNERAL.—We had the pleasure of witnessing this interesting and expressive work of art on Monday evening, and recommend to our readers, generally, for themselves to go and do likewise. The view of Charleston harbor, with its appurtenances, is very accurately and beautifully painted, as are also the views of Citadel Square and Broad street—wherein the various bodies of military, and firemen, and the civic societies are seen forming, preparatory to the grand Funeral Procession. The splendid and imposing catafalque in which the remains of Mr. C. lay in state some 24 hours, is also very fully represented upon canvass. The chief attraction of this Diorama, however, is the view of the Charleston Hotel and a funeral procession. With the exception of the carriages, and their contents, the entire material of the Procession, even to the features of the soldiers, firemen and civilians taking part in it, is presented in a striking and life-like manner to the public gaze. To the solemn and thrilling music of the "Dead March, "the procession, embracing upwards of 4000 figures of men and horses, is seen moving. By means of machinery, the feet and heads of the horses, and the feet of persons in the procession, are made to perform the regular motions, keeping correct time with the solemn anthems and music-wails that ever and anon issue from an invisible band. Go, and see for yourselves.

DRUNK IN THE STREETS.—The devotees of Bacchus should be very careful how they "turn the point" this cold weather, or they may furnish Coroner Wicker with a case and a fee. It is no joke to lie out in the cold, with the icy ground for a bed, and a freezing atmosphere for a cover-lid. Two negroes have recently been found dead from exposure to the inclement weather, because of intoxication; and Virginia Banks, a free mulatto woman, would, doubtless, have been a stiff corpse, yesterday morning, if it had not been for the kindness of Mr. H. Pleasants, who, seeing her late Monday evening, extended on the ground in a state of drunken, half frozen stupefaction, in the upper part of the city, had her conveyed to his residence and thoroughly warmed, until an officer could be obtained to take her to the cage. Yesterday morning she stated that she was a stranger in the city, here on a visit to her child, and that her inebriation was occasioned by indulging too freely with her friends. This being her first appearance before the Mayor, she was discharged.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, AT BOSHER'S HALL.—The junior bachelor of the Dispatch, in behalf of the "senior," returns his profound and devoted acknowledgments to those bewitching "angels" who minister to visitors at the Fair in Bosher's Hall, with all the grace, delicacy and sweetness of sylphs—for their kind and substantial remembrance of the "lone and wandering," on yesterday. To all who desire to aid a good work, carried forward under the auspices of virtue and beauty, we say go to Bosher's Hall with a heavy purse, ready to overflow into the tiny fingers of the beauteous damsels in attendance, the moment their silvery accents are heard entreating the purchase of any of the fancy and useful articles, which they have for sale. Those who thus act may have their pockets lightened, but their hearts will be filled and illuminated with the sunshine that radiates from good acts.

RICHMOND THEATRE.—Upon the last two evenings crowded and fashionable audiences have been in attendance at this establishment, to witness the chaste and effective acting of Mrs. Anna C. Mowatt and Mrs. Potter, and the mirth-provoking personifications of Mr. Burke. This evening a delightful entertainment is offered in the play of the "Love Chase," and the comedy of the "Wool Dealer." Mrs. Mowatt, whose fame is co-extensive with her abilities as an actress, will appear as "Constance," and Mr. Burke as "Deuteronomy Dutiful."

MARINE NEWS.—The steamer City of Richmond arrived on yesterday from New York, heavily laden with merchandize and a full list of passengers. The steamer Belvidere left for Baltimore on yesterday.—The Curtis Peck—the Norfolk steamer—was compelled to delay her departure in consequence of the large quantity of ice in the river. If the weather continues as cold as it has been during the last 36 hours, the river navigation will again be greatly impeded, and the canal don its thick and sturdy ice-armor.

CIRCUIT COURT OF LAW FOR HENRICO.

Before Judge CRUMP—Yesterday.

Toler *vs* Glazebrook & Farrar. Demurrer by defendants to notice, and special plea tendered.

Estates of Francis T. Foster and John P. Vanriest, committed to I. A. Goddin, Sheriff of Henrico, for administration.

Shepperson *vs.* Peshine. Jury still *hung*, and adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

☞ **Union Section, No. 86, Cadets of Temperance,** met at their usual meeting place, Springfield Hall, on Church Hill, and duly elected and installed the following officers: Geo. R. Crump, W. A; Henry Bodycum, V. A.; J Childress S.; Sam. Taylor, A. S; Fred. Gunn, T; H. C. Fergusson, A. T; Geo. Holdsworth, G.; Newton Meredith, U.; Rich'd Spraggins, W.; Jno. Meanly, A. W; Robert E. Richardson, P. W. A.

☞ **Messrs. Editors:**—We have observed with pleasure the name of Mr. A. L. ROYSTER mentioned as a suitable one to supply the vacancy in the Legislature caused by the death of our esteemed and much lamented Carrington, and we now beg leave to endorse said nomination, as one eminently suited to the wants of our community. Mr. R. is a gentleman well qualified to perform the duties with ability of a State Legislator for the city of Richmond; and by his well known abilities and his thorough going devotion to the Whig cause we may expect to be represented as a city should be, viz: by one well versed in its wants and interests. We hope it may be the pleasure of the meeting on Thursday night next to nominate Mr. R. with a hearty good will.

Many Voters of Jefferson and Madison Wards.
ja 11—1t*

☞ Farmers, if you know your interest, always keep on hand at least one bottle of H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment. It will be the means of saving you either a horse or cow before the year is over, depend upon it; and if any of your family have cuts, burns, sprains, rheumatism, stiff joints, sore throat, toothache, &c., it will cure them also without any possible doubt; and it will allay the most severe pains in a few minutes. Every bottle you buy will do good enough to equal twenty times the cost. See advertisement. ja 13—3t

☞ *Dr. Rose's Pain Curer.—The Wonder of the Age.*—All pain cured like magic. This wonderful preparation gives immediate relief to all bodily pain. It is used internally and externally. Acute Rheumatism, Ear and Tooth Ache, Swollen Face, Pains in Back or Limbs, Sudden Colds, Ague, Pains in the Womb, Cholera Morbus, Scalds, Burns, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Pimples and Chronic Eruptions, and Pains in the Stomach, all yield in a few minutes to this chemical compound. In bottles at 12½, 25 and 50 cents.

To be had of Purcell, Ladd & Co., Bennett & Beers, Adie & Gray, Gaynor & Wood, O. A. Strecker, R. R. Duval, J. Blair and A. Bodeker. ja 3

☞ **To the Citizens of Richmond and Strangers visiting the City.**—If you wish to have your hair cut and dressed in the most fashionable and tasty manner, and your whiskers changed to a beautiful black or brown, then call at the AMERICAN HAIR DRESSING, SHAVING AND SHAMPOONING SALOON, under the American Hotel.

N. B.—Hot, cold and shower BATHS, at all hours. Price 25 cents, or five tickets for $1. Entrance on 11th street. ja 6

☞ **NOTICE.**—Those persons teaching Schools in Monroe Ward, who are desirous of receiving a certain number of indigent children, in addition to their present number of scholars, are requested to inform the undersigned of the location of their school houses, the number of scholars at present, and the number they can accommodate.

CHARLES DIMMOCK.
ja 10—3t