

Great Britain paid to Ocean steam companies upwards of \$3,500,000, or three and a half times as much as we paid. To the Cunard line she paid upwards of \$700,000, nearly double as much as we paid to her superiors in every respect, the Collins line. It will be a crying shame if the proprietors should be obliged to sell the Collins steamers to the Czar.

### 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.  
Tuesday Morning, January 27, 1852.

### MESSRS. RIVES AND WEBSTER.

The correspondence between these two gentlemen, in relation to the conduct of the first in not presenting himself at the levee of Louis Napoleon, until his usurpation had been confirmed by the vote of the people, will be found on our first page. We think the course of Mr. Rives, and the instructions of Mr. Webster, will be approved of by the American people.

### THE LATE COLD SPELL.

For the amusement of our readers, we have put together a number of statements of the weather, from all parts of the country. The winter has been a very hard one in Europe, as well as on this continent.

At Franconia, in New Hampshire, the Mercury sank lower than the range on the Fahrenheit thermometer. A spirit thermometer was then used, and it was ascertained that the cold was forty degrees below zero.

We find the following Telegraphic despatches in the Washington Republic of the 21st instant:

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—A despatch from New York states that they have now the coldest winter ever known there. The East and North rivers are frozen over.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—In Philadelphia today the cold is awful. The Delaware is frozen over, and travel is much interrupted.—Several fires occurred last night and this morning.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—The weather is very cold here. The thermometer at seven o'clock this morning stood at 14 degrees below the freezing point. The river is full of heavy floating ice, and navigation is entirely suspended.

The National Intelligencer of the 23d inst. has the following:

The Meteorological Journal of the Observatory shows how unusual is the quantity of snow which has fallen in this vicinity during the present season. We give the amount which has fallen at different dates for the winter of 1851 and 1852, and the aggregate for several years:

Dec. 15, 25 inches. There fell in the winter of	1851, 4 "	1842-43, 15.5 "	
" 22, 4 "	1843-44, 25.4 "	" 29, 2 "	1844-45, 25.4 "
1852, Jan. 3, 3.3 "	1845-46, 10.5 "	" 6, 9 "	1847-48, 10 "
" 9, 2 "	1848-49, 9.6 "	" 10, 1 "	1850-51, 10.6 "
" 11, 7 "	" 12, 7 "		

To this date, 31.3 "

The Philadelphia Ledger says that Dr. Conrad of that city, has examined the record of the weather kept at the Pennsylvania Hospital, with scrupulous exactness, ever since the year 1825, and that last Tuesday was the coldest day in all that time. Our readers will recollect that we expressed the opinion that there had not been such a day, at least, in Virginia, within many years. We have heard that on last Tuesday morning the thermometer was fourteen below zero in Charlottesville, and still lower in Staunton. At the White Sulphur Springs, it was, in 1835, as low as 19. We learn that it had not been lower than 14 when last heard from, but that was previous to Tuesday.

The New York Evening Post thus speaks of the cold of that awful Monday night and Tuesday morning.

THE FROST.—Last night was, without exception, the coldest this city has experienced for many years. The East River, between Brooklyn and the Fulton Ferry, was so completely frozen over, that the regular trips of the ferry boats were suspended for some hours.—Hundreds who were thus cut off from the usual means of communications with this city, were forced to cross the river on foot, for the first time, perhaps in their lives: while others, more timorous, were compelled to confine their spheres of operations to Brooklyn. The North River was frozen over in some parts, affording a safe passage for pedestrians. So intense was the cold, that water placed a few feet from the fire was frozen over with a thick ice.

This morning several of our hands, and many other persons, including women, crossed from Brooklyn to this city on the ice—at about eleven o'clock the ice, with many persons on it, began to move towards Governor's Island.—Several boats put out to their assistance—several persons got into the water, but thus far we have heard of no loss of life. One gentleman crossed from Brooklyn to this city quite early, with a horse and wagon—an event which has not happened but two or three times within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. The thermometer was three degrees below zero at four o'clock this morning. A man with a horse and cart was crossing on the ice when it started this forenoon, and they were carried down the bay.

During the war of the revolution, in the winter of 1779-80, Sir Henry Clinton having carried a large body of troops to Charleston, Washington conceived the idea of attacking the city of New York. The intense cold, never equalled before or since in this country, by freezing the rivers to the consistency of terra firma, favored such an operation. The British fearful of such an attempt, made all haste to fortify themselves as well as they could. On the occasion, cannon of the heaviest description then used, were carried to Staten Island on the ice.

The Ledger thus speaks of the cold in Philadelphia:

The thermometer, at half-past six o'clock on Tuesday morning, in an exposed situation, ranged at four degrees below zero, which is said to be the lowest indication of the mercury since the 15th of February, 1822, when it stood at five degrees below zero. The Delaware river, which the evening before was crossed by the ferry boats, was frozen tightly from shore to shore, and during the day not less than a thousand persons passed over on the ice, acted probably by the novelty of the undertaking. For severity, the present winter compares with that of 1836, when the river was frozen over about the middle of January, and remained closed to the end of February. In that year, Washington's birthday was celebrated by the roasting of an ox upon the ice, at the lower end of the Island.

A gentleman of Charleston, who has kept a careful record of the weather since 1823, has handed to the Courier an extract from his Diary, from which we take the following:

1852. January 4th, Mercury 34 deg.; 5th,

42 deg.; 6th, 40 deg.; 7th, 30 deg.; 8th, 37 deg.; 9th, 48 deg.; 10th, thunder storm with hail; 11th, 40 deg.; 12th, 33 deg.; 13th, snow with heavy 27 deg.; 14th, 38 A. M., 25 deg. at 12 M.; 14th, 22 deg.; 15th, 46 deg.; 16th, 35 deg.; 17th, 36 deg.; 18th, 48 deg.; 19th, 39 deg.; and 22 deg. at half-past 8 P. M.; 20th, 14 deg.; 21st, 31 deg.; 22d, 28 deg.

The 12th of February, 1823, and the 8th of February, 1835, were both colder in Charleston than last Tuesday. On the first of these days the thermometer stood at 11, and on the second at 2 degrees above zero.

We suppose our readers, if they had any doubts before, are by this time convinced that the weather has been quite cool. We shall, therefore, wind up this article by congratulating them upon the glorious sunshine of Saturday and Sunday, and by giving them a little touch of philosophy, conveyed in the following extract from the New York Courier and Enquirer. It is proper to remark that a gentleman of this city, told us that being a few miles in the country during the Christmas holidays, he experienced, very sensibly, the shock of an earthquake. We forgot to mention it at the time, and it is recalled to our recollection by the article before us.

"The cold is travelling in a new path. New Orleans, on the 12th, was visited by a snow-storm, and on the 13th the temperature of the city of Washington was twenty-seven degrees below the freezing point. A convulsion at some point on the earth's surface, not often visited by terrestrial tremors, has produced this result.

"In previous communications, we said that the long cycle in Dec. which commenced the night of the 15th and 16th, and ended the night of 27th and 28th, was connected with earthquakes. That the commencement, termination, and fluctuations on the 20th and 25th were the result of earthquakes. The New York Commercial Advertiser of January 5th, states an earthquake was felt at St. Thomas on the 16th December, (hour not stated), and the Bradford (Vt.) Intelligencer of the 27th of December, states that an earthquake was felt there the morning of December 25th. The 20th and 27th, or 28th, now only remain to be heard from.

"We are examining the arctic records in connection with the narration of Sir John Richardson. Sir John states, that on the 22d of August, 1848, he encountered a great storm, latitude 65 deg. North, longitude 113 deg. West, and on the same day severe shocks of earthquakes were felt in the West Indies. On referring to our records of terrestrial phenomena, we find a record of an earthquake at Antigua on the 22d, accompanied by thunder, lightning, and a hurricane. The day previous a hurricane and lightning storm at St. Kitts was attended by three shocks of earthquake. The 20th of the city of Paris was visited by a fearful thunder storm, during which the lightning struck eighteen different places in that city. The day previous to this lightning storm in Paris, an earthquake visited Montevideo, and two days previous viz: on the 17th, shocks of earthquake were felt at St. Lucia, and on the 13th shocks were also felt at Montevideo. Thus we connect the changes of the atmosphere with the disturbances of the terrestrial crust. It is that which is forced into the atmosphere from the earth's interior that changes the condition of its atmosphere and produces all the sudden changes of temperature.—These changes affect everything that has life, and those who breathe the changed atmosphere both physically and mentally.

"Since the termination of the cold cycle on the 28th of December, other cycles have followed.

"A warm cycle followed the cold cycle, and was attended by a dense fog, by aurora, and by thunder and lightning; when it had reached ninety hours, the fog was expelled by a free wind, which abundantly over a great extent of surface in the northern hemisphere. The warm term ended at 8 P. M. on the 1st of January, having continued for a term measuring five-sixteenths the circle of 360 hours. From 9 A. M. of January 1st to the present hour, 8 A. M. of 15th, there have been but three movements of temperature above the freezing point, viz: on the 5th, at 1 P. M., 27 deg.; 9th, 1 P. M., 34 deg.; 10th, 1 P. M., 31 deg.; and 11th, 1 P. M., 36 deg.; The temperature is now, at 9 1/2 A. M., 32 deg.; having been at rest during the entire night at 24 deg.; and 25 deg.

"Since writing the foregoing, the cold cycle which commenced at 2 P. M. of the 11th, has terminated. At 8 this morning the temperature on the magnetic and meteoric wires was at 25 deg.; at 9 o'clock, 29 deg.; at 10, 32 deg.; and at 11, 36 deg. The duration of the cycle from 2 P. M. of 11th to past 10 A. M. of 15th, is ninety hours, or four-sixteenths the circle. The whole atmosphere gives testimony to the conclusion of the cycle.

January 15, 1852. E. M."

### CORRECTION.

The Lexington Gazette of the 23d says: After the re-establishment of the tariff policy in 1824, New England diverted her commercial policy, and turned her attention to manufactures, and thus, the interests of New England became identified with the protective system. At this time the protective policy was ardently pressed in Congress by Mr. Barbour of Virginia, and Messrs. McDuffie and Calhoun, of South Carolina.

There are several errors of fact here, to which we take the liberty of calling the Gazette's attention. Mr. Barbour, (that is Mr. P. Barbour,) did not press the tariff in Congress in 1824. On the contrary, he delivered his famous speech against that measure, on the 30th of March of that year. In that speech he took the ground that the measure before the House was unconstitutional, and he was the first who assumed that ground, at least during that debate. It was said by the Washington papers of the day, to have been one of the most powerful speeches ever delivered in the House of Representatives. Mr. Clay evidently saw that it had made a deep impression, for, instead of trusting his followers to answer it, he came forward and encountered Mr. Barbour hand to hand. His speech in reply is one of the best known of all his speeches. It is generally called his speech "upon the American System," and was delivered on the 30th and 31st of March, 1824, immediately after Mr. Barbour had taken his seat. These two speeches opened a debate which lasted for weeks, and drew within its vortex nearly all the celebrities of that time in the House.—Among others, Webster and Randolph spoke. Mr. Calhoun, it will be remembered, was at that time Secretary of War, and not a member of Congress.

We are inclined to think the Gazette mistaken likewise with regard to Mr. McDuffie's having spoken in favor of the Tariff at that time, though he did speak in favor of the internal improvement policy.

A CONFIRMED BIGAMIST.—A good joke is told of a bigamist out West. After having married half a dozen wives, he was complained of and lodged in jail. He soon managed, however, to break jail, and was again at large, but being recognized by a man who was desirous of obtaining the reward offered for his arrest, he invited the bigamist to accompany him home, and called to his wife to sit with him, while he went for an officer. On his return, the constable, who was the poor fellow's charging, to find that the Lotherio had actually absconded with his own wife!

### Important Mail Facilities—Two Mails a Day.

We are gratified to learn that the Postmaster General has effected an arrangement with the Presidents of the Railroads on the great Northern and Southern routes, by which this city will, on and after the first March next, be supplied with two mails daily from North and South.

The mails from the North will be due at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., and will depart at 7 A. M. and 9 P. M. The mails from the South will be due at 6 A. M. and 8 1/2 P. M., and will depart at 7 1/2 A. M. and 5 P. M.

### LOCAL MATTERS.

#### CITY COUNCIL.

DANGEROUS WOODEN BUILDINGS.  
This body convened together at 4 o'clock last evening, for the purpose of considering a petition of George Carrington and others, to prohibit the erection of wooden buildings on the site of the late conflagration. In relation to the subject, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, the Council of the City of Richmond being satisfied, from the petition of George M. Carrington and others, that the owners of not less than two-thirds of the ground included on the square of the city bounded by Main street on the South, by Franklin street on the North, by 15th street on the West, and by 17th street on the East, have petitioned that the Council will prohibit the erection, in such square, of any building, or of any addition to any building, in said square, more than ten feet high, unless the outer walls be of brick and masonry or stone and mortar; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Council do hereby prohibit the erection, on said square, of any building and of any addition to any building therein, commencing with the parview of the first section of the ordinance concerning wooden buildings, &c., passed September 5, 1851.

#### RELIEF TO THE POOR.

On motion of Mr. DENNON, an additional sum of five hundred dollars was appropriated to be applied by the Committee to the immediate relief of the poor, &c.

A communication was received from the Richmond Library Company, announcing their acceptance of the rooms in the Athenaeum Building, donated to their use, and returning thanks for the same. Laid on the table.

A petition was received from Thomas Whitlock, presented by Mr. Carrington, praying for the remission of fine, which was duly referred.

Mr. McCance was then elected to supply the vacancy in Madison Ward, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Conway Robinson, and on motion, the Council adjourned.

The committee, having charge of the subject of the New Market, will meet at 7 o'clock next Thursday evening, at Dr. Mills' office, for the purpose of considering certain plans that have been prepared.

RELIEF TO THE POOR.—The almoners of the city charity, belonging to the Council committee and the Union Benevolent Society, were actively engaged last week in distributing the necessary relief to the indigent of our city. We were informed by Councilman Denoon, who has been engaged at all hours of the day of last week, in common with others of the Council, in searching out those in our city from whom applications were received—that the amount of distress and real suffering was unparalleled. This was the case particularly in Monroe Ward, where Mr. Saunders and Mr. Denoon were the committee of relief, and arose partly from the fact that a great many workmen have been thrown out of employ by reason of the failure of Triplett, of the Nail factory, and its consequent stoppage—and the stoppage of the Treadgear Iron Works during the last six weeks. That our readers may form some idea of the general destitution in the city, we give the statistics up to yesterday morning, of the necessities distributed, simply in the section allotted to Mr. Denoon—we shall furnish the statistics of other sections as we can obtain them. To one hundred families chosen out of two hundred who needed application, 1125 bushels of coal and 163 cords of wood had been distributed, and about 40 applicants were allotted groceries from the stores of Messrs. Green, Giannini, Gray, Hunt and Saunders. The coal was distributed in portions embracing 12 to 25 bushels each. Mr. Saunders, we understand, distributed an amount about one-third less than the above; and all of it has gone to needy families, many of whom were Americans and on the verge of starvation. This demand shows fully the necessity existing for the late gift of the Council; and as can easily be perceived, if the other sections of the city have been in like suffering, which is probable, the liberality of the Council must be further amply extended to the unfortunate and deserving poor of our city.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A large out-door meeting for the discussion of the subject of Temperance—the first of the kind, we believe, in this city—was held 3 o'clock last Sunday afternoon, at the corner of Bird and 10th streets, on the south side of the Basin. Mr. A. S. Lee, Dr. Proctor, and Mr. B. Wells addressed the assembly. Invitation extended to those who wished to oppose the doctrine of temperance to come forward and occupy the stand—and some one in the crowd stating that Mr. Cassidy, who was not present, would accept the challenge—the meeting adjourned until next Sunday afternoon to the same time and place, when it is expected there will be a full and free conference between the advocates and opponents of the cause. A fair field, say we, and no favor.

NEGRO MISCELLANY.—Mortimer Turpin, slave to Edward Simmons on Union Hill, was arrested by watchman Boze, on Sunday evening, for having no pass and being disorderly. It appears that he left home contrary to the will of his master, and he was ordered on yesterday, by the Mayor, 20 lashes.

Bennett Christian, slave to Mordecai Karnall, was caught with an improper pass and discharged by his Honor on yesterday with an admonition.

John Petray, a free negro belonging to Caroline county, was found by watchman Boze, Sunday evening, lying asleep in a wagon near the lower Market House. This negro was up before his Honor on the 14th inst. for want of a register, and by him requested to return immediately to Caroline Co. The Mayor ordered him 10 lashes and to be committed for want of register.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—Martha Chandler, a white woman, just from the poor-house, was taken up by watchman Flouray last Sunday night, for being drunk and disorderly in the street, and on yesterday was committed to jail, by his Honor, in default of \$50 security, for three months.

CIRCUIT COURT OF LAW.  
BEFORE JUDGE ROBERTSON—YESTERDAY.  
Brooks vs. Brooks, adm'r.—Demurrer to evidence overruled, and judgment for the petitioner.  
Morrison vs. Scott.—By consent, leave given plaintiff to amend his declaration.  
Adjourned till 12 o'clock, M., to-day.

THE ATHENAEUM.—We learn, by telegraph, that Professor Guyot of Cambridge, will arrive in Richmond to-day, and may be expected to deliver the first of a very interesting course of lectures on Wednesday evening. There will doubtless be a full attendance.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLAGE.—The indolgent Captain Jenkins, with a posse of watchmen, made an order decent Saturday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, upon an unlawful assembly of negroes and white men, gathered in the back and front rooms of the old "Bird in Hand," situated near the foot of Church Hill. There were three white men associated in the matter: Richard Weston, the man who kept the house, Francis Franklin, a boarder, and Wm. English, a visitor, who were severally bound over by his Honor, on yesterday, in the sum of \$300 to appear at the February term of the Hustings Court.—Franklin and Weston, in default of bail, were committed, but English, furnishing security, was discharged.

Thirteen negroes were brought up to the Court also for participating in the unlawful gathering, named as follows: Henry Tuppence and William Roberts, free negroes; Randolph, slave to T. & S. Hardgrove, John Carter, slave to Wood and Penn, berton, Albert Sears, slave to T. & S. Hardgrove, Henry, slave to Wm. Cullin, Frederick, slave to Washington B. Ross, Alfred, slave to T. & S. Hardgrove, Henry Colpin, slave to W. B. Ross, Paul, slave to E. S. Turpin, and Marshall, slave to T. & S. Hardgrove, Moses Carter, slave to Wm. Cullin, and Alley Hagan, slave to J. Riley, the first seven of which being in a back room gaming, were ordered thirty-nine lashes each—the succeeding four found in the front room eating, were ordered twenty lashes each—and the other two caught tying the others, were only ordered ten lashes each. One negro, named Henry, belonging to T. & S. Hardgrove, made his escape, but a warrant was issued for his apprehension this morning.

Captain Jenkins, upon searching the building, discovered that there were several bags marked by R. & F. R. Co., and C. R. Co., some of which were sewed up so as to form a bed containing straw. Upon interrogating Weston as to their appearance in his store, when it was known that these Companies never sold or gave away their bags, and besides these were mostly new—he replied that Mrs. Cozzens, who lived over his store, had sold them to him. This statement Mrs. C. denied positively, and Weston was accordingly arrested on suspicion of attaining them unlawfully. Captain J. also found about 60 pounds of tobacco, mostly new and fresh in appearance, lying in a box a foot long, which Weston said he had bought from a tall free man of color named Davenport, for six pence a pound, and three jack-packs, one of which had pieces cut off of both ends, as if to avoid detection, which are supposed to be stolen, and which Weston declared had been left in his charge by a black man who had not yet called for them.—Yesterday morning, T. Sharpe, agent for the Richmond and Fredericksburg R. Co., called and identified 8 of the bags, worth twenty-three pence each, as the property of the Company, and Mr. P. Jones, agent for the Central R. Co., identified two bags as belonging to that Company.

Mr. Robert P. Vaughn, clerk to T. & S. Hardgrove, stated that upon examining the tobacco before him, he believed it to be the property of his employer, who had lost 271 lbs. of the same description of tobacco, since the 12th of January. This was his belief, though he could not positively identify the tobacco as theirs; it was of the same quality, appearance and length of plugs manufactured at their factory; and in its present condition, estimated it to be worth 10 or 11 cents a plug, and twenty cents a pound, and when finished thoroughly, twenty-five cents a pound.—There were several small plugs of inferior tobacco, which Mr. Vaughn did not think belonged to T. & S. H. Witnesses having been duly examined, the Mayor bound Weston over in the sum of \$200 to answer the charge of receiving stolen property belonging to the R. & F. R. Co., worth \$184—\$200 for receiving stolen property belonging to T. & S. Hardgrove, and \$200 for associating in an unlawful assemblage. Being unable to give the bail required, \$800, Weston was committed to jail to appear before the Grand Jury of the Hustings Court on the 9th of February next.

SEMON.—The Rev. Mr. Doggett delivered in Centenary Church, on Sunday evening, a pungent and profound discourse upon the "Mammy." His text was a portion of the 25th verse of the 16th chapter of Luke: "Son, remember that thou in thy lifetime receivest thy goods, but that thou shalt leave them behind thee, and thou shalt be as the unprofitable servant, whom the Lord will use as he will." Remarking, at the outset, that men were daily gathering material for their future misery or happiness—he then referred to the state of the mental faculties after death. Among those faculties were reason, perception, imagination, judgment and memory. Pre-eminently stood memory. Memory was a great source of pleasure or woe in this life—how much more in the future! There were seasons in life when the whole panorama of certain scenes in the past was spread in a moment before the eye of the mind, affording the keenest enjoyment or the most poignant misery. The recollection of unjust actions and of praiseworthy—of departures from and adherence to the paths of rectitude and virtue, were the chiefest in memory's train. And, oh! when the mantle of earth's grossness was torn from the spirit, how unutterably blissful, or how sorrowful, must be those recollections! The memory would then revert to the past with supernatural tenacity, and the slightest incidents of a life mispent, or a life unimproved, would bring with them unbounded happiness or untold misery. In addition to this, the memory of our actions, and the manner in which we had spent our lives, would cause us to give perfect credence to the justice of the final award. In concluding, the Rev. gentleman took occasion to refer to the great reward or punishment which the Creator had in store for every child of humanity, and which, in connection with the pleasure or pains of memory, must render the final sufferings or happiness of man stupendous and indescribable in their character. This is but an imperfect sketch of a few of the leading ideas of this discourse. Mr. D. seemed to improve with exercise, and the fine powers of his highly disciplined mind—not expended upon truths abstract—or metaphysical—but truths plain and practical—and those powers are applied with a startling intensity to the discussion of every theme upon which they are brought to bear. We deprecate with others the proneness of certain young men to stand at and about the Church doors until after the services have commenced, and then entering with pompous majesty, on loud sounding boots, the aisles and galleries, and disturbing the entire congregation in their devotions—and again as soon as they have yawned heavily through the sermon, to rush to the doors of exit, and there form a dense barrier of staring eyes and jostling forms, through which the orderly part of the congregation must force themselves. No one but a Shaker could do so, looking at the ladies at appropriate times, and places—and we believe that the eyes may occasionally gaze upon that purest, most attractive type of beauty—woman—at the same time that gaze be of a modest and appropriate character, and not vulgar and intrusive.

A sketch of the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge's sermon, delivered in the Monumental (Episcopal) Church last Sunday morning, we are obliged to defer until to-morrow.

JACK-PLANES FOUND.—Those carpenters or workmen who have recently lost tools of this description, in a sudden or mysterious manner, do well to call at the Mayor's Court and examine, for identification, the three Jack-Planes, taken from Weston's store on Saturday night, under suspicious circumstances.

A SCRIPTURE PAGE.—Out of the large number of different chapters that compose the Bible, there are two, singular to say, of like meaning, that are written in almost precisely similar language. The difference of language is only perceptible upon close examination and comparison. We refer to the 19th chapter of 2 Kings, and the 37th of Isaiah. In the latter chapter there is one more verse—thirty-eight in all than in the former—occasioned by making the 15th and 16th verses in the latter out of the 15th in the former chapter.

DEAD.—Yesterday morning, Mrs. NANCY JOY, in the 67th year of her age. The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from the Second Baptist Church, this evening, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

THE CATHOLIC FAIR.—As the weather has now moderated, the ladies of the Fair at Lafayette Hall have determined to hold "the Fair" open to-night and Tuesday night, in order to dispose of the many very elegant articles which they have still on hand. Those ladies and gentlemen who have not yet favored them with a visit, are requested to call and select such objects for ornament or use as may please them. Terms of sale very moderate. ja 26-27

WISCONSIN, January 16, 1849.—Mr. H. G. Farrell: We have seen your Liniment tested, and are convinced of its good qualities; we are selling a great deal, and it gives universal satisfaction; it has cured a bad case of erysipelas here, and is highly extolled as a remedy for both man and beast. See advertisement. ja 26-27

Rockbridge Alum Water.—Certificate.—BENEDICT, Co., August 22d, 1844.—This is to certify that my wife, Mary Wilson, was attacked with scrofula about four years ago. Her neck was very much swollen and ulcerated for some eight months, during which time she received the services of several physicians without any benefit, and was at last pronounced incurable. Hearing of the virtue of the "Rockbridge Alum Water," and my wife being unable to go to the Springs herself, I procured a small quantity, and she used the solution of this water regularly, three glasses, three times a day for two weeks, when she seemed perfectly restored, and used but little afterwards. Since that time there has been no appearance whatever of the existence or the return of the disease. JOHN W. WILSON. The subscriber is still the sole agent for the sale of this celebrated Water, and is receiving from time to time fresh supplies from the above Springs. JOHN H. SEAYERS, Columbian Hotel.

Only 12 1/2 and 25 cents for Bilious Habits and the Liver, the best Purgative Bill known.—Dr. ROSE'S RAILROAD OR ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS are the best Pills, as thousands who have used them declare, for purifying the blood, carrying off all bile, and producing a healthy tone to the liver. They are called "Railroad Pills," because they go ahead of all other Pills in their good effect.

Dr. Ross's celebrated Family Pills for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Sour Stomach, are also in great demand—price 25 cents, and for sale by Purcell, Ladd & Co., Adie & Gray, Gaynor & Wood, A. Bodeker, Bennett & Beers, R. R. Duval, O. A. Strecker and J. Blair. ja 24-25

I CURE ALL PAIN FOR 12-19 CTS.—YO CURO DOLORES, as the Spanish say. Dr. Ross's wonderful Pain Curer will almost immediately cure Rheumatism, Chills, Sore Throat, Swelled Face, bad Colds, Bruises, Sprains, Cholera, Pains in the Back or Limbs, Cramps, or Pains in the Stomach or Bowels, Sore Throat and Stiff Neck. Every bottle contains 25 pills by them. Price 12 1/2 and 25 cents, to be had of PURCELL, LADD & CO., Adie & Gray, O. A. Strecker, Gaynor & Wood, Bennett & Beers, R. R. Duval, A. Bodeker, and J. Blair. ja 24-25

The greatest Cough Medicine of the age is BRAGG'S COMPOUND VEGETABLE COUGH MIXTURE, which is warranted to prove beneficial in removing Coughs, Colds, or any diseases arising from neglected Colds. For sale by Wm. P. Ladd, C. B. Walter, Broad street, Purcell, Ladd & Co., H. C. McNamee and J. Blair, Broad street, O. A. Strecker, Main street, Richmond, and J. C. Blair, Fredericksburg. Price 50 cents per bottle. de 27-1m

FOR THE HAIR.—To strengthen or invigorate it, there is no article within our knowledge at all comparable to the HYPERION HAIR RESTORER. It renders the hair beautifully soft and glossy, effectually eradicates dandruff, and is together one of the most elegant and perfect preparations of the kind before the public. It is to be had at the Drug Store of Messrs. PURCELL, LADD & CO., 92 Main street, where dealers or consumers can be supplied in any quantity. ja 16

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DR. CLAY'S OFFICE.—Moved to 9th street, between Broad and Grace streets, next to the Washington Hotel. Calls for professional services left at my office, night or day, or at the office of the City Hotel, will be promptly attended to. My office will sleep in my office. ja 7-1m

DR. J. B. MCOWEN tenders his professional services to the citizens of Richmond. OFFICE—At his residence on Grace street, between 7th and 8th. ja 16-31aw2m

DR. E. C. FISHER tenders his professional services to the public in the various branches of his profession. Office in the basement of his dwelling, on 4th street, between Broad and Marshall streets, 2nd door from the corner. no 27-6m

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