

VOL. 2-NO. 92. THE DAILY DISPATCH. JAS. A. COWARDIN, Proprietor. HUGH R. PLEASANT, Editor. CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING...

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH published every Friday morning, and mailed for ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. TO CLUBS, for \$5 six copies; for \$10 thirteen copies; for \$15 twenty copies; for \$20 twenty-seven copies.

MAIL ARRANGEMENT. Richmond Post Office. The Mail is received and closed as follows: GREAT NORTHERN MAIL, via Washington City...

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MAGAZINES FOR FEBRUARY, AT G. M. WEST & BROTHERS. Harper's Magazine for February—25 cts. International for February—25 cts. Blackwood for January—25 cts.

FORREST DIVORCE CASE—Nos 3 and 4 Lantern, at 6c; Vol. 4 Vassar's Lives of the Painters, Bohm's Library, \$1; Lucertus, in prose and verse, \$1 25; Mandel's Fossils of the British Museum, in Gideon Algeon Mantell, L. D. F. R. S. \$1.50.

SIR FRANCIS HEAD'S NEW WORK, printed from the proof sheets, received in advance of publication, direct from Mr Murray, the London publisher: Sir Francis Head, or Paris in 1851, by the Brunnens of Nassau, &c.

BAPTIST BOOK DEPOSITORY. NEW PUBLICATIONS JUST RECEIVED. The Method of Divine Government, physical and moral, by Rev James McCosh.

JOSEPH R. KEENINGHAM is prepared to execute orders in every department of Book Binding and Blank Book manufacturing. His papers, about twenty years of age, are of the best quality.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY—Sartain for February, Waverly Magazine, American Courier, Saturday Evening Post, Boston Museum, Flag of our Union, just received by R. D. SANXAY.

PERIODICALS FOR FEBRUARY. The National Magazine; London Pictorial, Plough, Loom and Anvil, No 7; supplies of Harper's Magazine and Lady's Book for January; also, Spirit of the Times, Arthur's Home Gazette, Gleason's Pictorial, last numbers; also, the Star Spangled Banner for 24th January, just received by R. D. SANXAY.

DEKOVIAN GUANO—Eight thousand bags of genuine No. 1 Guano, per bark Record, direct to Hampton Roads, from Peru, discharging and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. S. McGRUBER & SONS.

MR. CALHOUN'S NEW WORK ON GOVERNMENT AND THE CONSTITUTION.—NASH & WOODHOUSE will receive, in a few days, a supply of Hon. John C. Calhoun's new work on Government and the Constitution.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.—The subscriber has now in his complete assortment of Stock and Wholesale Ready Made Clothing, embracing every article of Gentlemen's wear.

THE DESTINY OF WOMAN. We saw, a few days since, the journal published by Mrs. Bloomer in Syracuse, N. Y. in which paper, there is little besides far-fetched reasons and long-winded exhortations to her sex to forsake all their characteristic delicacy and gentleness for the assumption of those harsher duties and occupations which have always, heretofore, been regarded as unwelcome to the fairer portion of our race.

NOTICE.—Those parents or guardians residing in Monroe Ward having children under their control which they are unable to educate, will please send in their names, residences and number of children to Capt. Dimmock, if residing South of the centre of Main and Clay streets; and to William Evans, Esq. if North of the centre of Clay street, who will assign such children to schools free of charge.

GENERAL PAIN FOR 12 CENTS. DR. ROSE'S DOLORES, as the Spanish say, Dr. ROSE'S WONDERFUL CURE will cure almost immediately Colic, Rheumatism, Chills, Tooth Ache, Swelled Face, Bad Colds, Bruises, Sprains, Cholera, pains in the Back or Limbs, Cramps, or pain in the Stomach or Bowels, Sore Throat and Sore Neck. Every person should have a bottle by them. Price 12c and 25c, to be had at R. D. DUVALS, Under the American Hotel.

ONLY 12 CENTS AND 25 CENTS.—FOR BILIOUS HEADS AND THE LIVER.—The Best Purgative Pill 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 effects.

VALUABLE REMEDIES FOR COUGHS, to be had at BENNETT & BEERS' Drug House, No. 135 Main street. Dr. J. C. WALKER'S Genuine Cod Liver Oil Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry Mrs. Davis' Cough Elixir Dr. ROSE'S Cough Syrup and Expectorant J. W. YARBER'S Compound Mrs. Girdner's and Norville's Liverwort Wistar's Cough Lozenges and Candy For sale on low terms by the gross, dozen or less at R. D. DUVALS, No. 1 R. ROSS, HERRINGS, E. C. 50 bbls. good HERRINGS, for sale low 10 lbs. No. 1 Cut HERRINGS 10 lbs. prime New Lard 10 lbs. do Clarified Vinegar 50 lbs. Mountain Butter, part prime 3000 lbs. Butter, do do do 4000 lbs. Wool, washed and unwashed 100 lbs. Ginseng 100 lbs. Seneca Root, for sale by L. D. CRENSHAW & CO.

50 HALF BOXES LOAF SUGAR. 50 lbs. Crushed and Powdered 100 lbs. Yellow Coffee Receiving and for sale by DAVENPORT, ALLEN & CO.

10 TERRES COIT POT OIL. 50 lbs. Farrier's 10 lbs. Solar Lamp Landing and for sale by DAVENPORT, ALLEN & CO.

VERMACELLI AND MACCARONI.—A fresh supply at nine-pence per lb. by the box, ten cents. Old Market, and 232 Broad st. JUST received a few lbs. of small Hams, which we are retelling at 12c per lb. HULST & KING, Old Market, and 232 Broad st.

A Curious Page of Family History. The Chambellans were an old Yorkshire family, which once had held a high place among the landed gentry of the country. A knight of that family had been a Crusader in the army of Richard Coeur de Lion; and now he lay, with all his insinuations about him, in the parish church, while others of his race reposed in the same channel, under monuments and brasses, which spoke of their name and fame during their generation.

Are we ever to see some sweet lady-friend twirling a cane down Main street? Can we ever, unblushingly, ask a lady "who makes her netter habiliments?" That woman is fitted for something more exalted than a mere piece of fashionable show, no one will question who can boast the acquaintance of the sex; for there are too many noble and sensible females who, in their superintendence of household duties and distribution of charities, show the ability to be useful and the power to console.

We speak from home experience, for the honor of home excellence. Amazonian attributes are not the boast of the lovely flowers of a southern soil. There are men enough to attend to gardening, ploughing, and carpentry; and the army will still find men sufficient for its ranks. But how shall we describe that woman should be? We fear, did not the image appear bodily, that the task would overcome our effort.

We seem to see woman in her home, the superior spirit, guiding all household affairs; adorning the social coterie; charming away, by the talisman of her smile, the burden of daily doubts and griefs; the constant friend and the brilliant ornament. Frighten away the dove of gentleness from her heart by the wrangle of the Senate; destroy the exquisite tact and taste of manners and ideas, which distinguish her, by the jostle of a crowd of worldly experiences; and the last gleam of Heaven, the strongest proof of a better existence is darkened and lost.

Virginia Legislature. Senate. TUESDAY, February 3. There was no business a final or important character transacted in the Senate to-day. On motion of Mr. Stovall, it was resolved that when the Senate adjourn to-morrow, it adjourn to Monday next. (To afford an opportunity to make repairs to the Senate Chamber.) House of Delegates. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. DeForrest. A communication was received from the Senate, informing the House of the passage of a resolution appointing fifty committees to district the State for elections under the new Constitution. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The following bills were reported: A bill disabling any person concerned in a duel from holding office. A bill providing for cases in which the governor commutes capital punishment. A bill for paving the public lots in the city of Richmond, and for other repairs. A bill to increase the capital stock of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company, to extend its charter, and for other purposes. A report was made against the expediency of extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace (the second session).

The following resolutions of inquiry were offered and referred: A bill for the expediency of rescinding the tax on persons dealing in or offering for sale or barter carriages, buggies, gigs, or carriages, the products or manufacture of any State other than Virginia, or of extending the said tax upon all other articles of manufacture of other States. By Mr. Stevens.—To inquire what additional legislation, if any, is necessary for the more effectual suppression of gambling among slaves and free negroes. By Mr. Barbour.—Of appropriating a sum of money to remove two bars in the Rappahannock river, between Port Royal and Fredericksburg. By Mr. Lemly.—For laying off the counties into districts, for working the county roads, and for electing the surveyors of said districts by the people therein, and fixing the compensation.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Leyburn, was adopted by the House: Resolved, That the Second Auditor be requested to inform the House the aggregate amount of State stock that has been sold at the Auditor's Office since the adjournment of the last session, and at what rates; also, what amount has been sold within said period by authority of the Board of Public Works, at other places than the city of Richmond, by whom negotiated, to whom sold, at what rates, and what were the net proceeds of sales thus made in distant markets. Mr. Butler presented the petition of John P. Stedd and others, asking for certain repairs to the lots for the sale of live stock in Richmond. Mr. Imboden moved to take up his resolutions on the subject of the revenue due Virginia from the sale of the public lands by the Federal Government, and make them the order of the day for Monday next. These resolutions propose submitting the question of reception of Virginia's quota to a vote of the people of the State.

The question was taken, and the House, after debate, refused to take up the resolutions. The remainder of the day was occupied in discussion upon the contested election case from Braxton and Nicholas. Mr. Jackson, of D. and T., spoke about an hour in reply to the remarks of Messrs. Leake and White, of Hanover, the day before, and in favor of the claims of the contestant. Messrs. Dunlap, Imboden, and Moore, of Harrison, followed—the latter retaining the floor for Wednesday, (to-day.) James Montgomery, the poet, a Sheffield (England) paper says, has read the notice of his death in the American papers, with the accompanying eulogies, with much satisfaction, and, what is more, read them without aid of glasses.

Pollexfen had, like many other fathers, let his heart be torn by a brilliant match, and although, after some delay, he had made of the Chambellans family, he could not object on the score of birth; yet he thought his son might do better. He was too wise to make any direct opposition; on the contrary, he gave his conditional consent, only stipulating for time. It was required that twelve months should elapse before the marriage took place, when his son would be little more than two-and-twenty, while Mary would be not quite nineteen. He wrote paternal letters to Mary, and polite epistles to her father. He applied at head-quarters for leave of absence for his son; whom he immediately summoned up to London, where his own duties, as member of Parliament, would detain him for some time.

Under any other circumstances, Capt. Pollexfen would have been delighted with this arrangement; but as it was, he would infinitely object. However, there was no help for it. Old Mr. Chambellan himself urged the duty of immediate obedience to his father's summons, and Pollexfen departed.

For many weeks his letters were as frequent as the post would carry them. He was very miserable under the separation; and, much as he loved him, Mary could not wish him to be otherwise. His regiment was suddenly ordered abroad; the necessity of preparation, and the order to join his detachment at Canterbury without delay, rendered it quite impossible for Captain Pollexfen to see Mary before his departure. He wrote her a tender farewell, sent her his picture, and exhorted her to write frequently, and never to forget him for an instant; promising, of course, everlasting constancy for himself.

There was little chance that Mary should forget him, in that old lonely house, without either friends or neighbors. Besides, the possibility of ceasing to love her affianced husband never occurred to her. With Capt. Pollexfen it was different. Under no circumstances was his character that would bear so much change; and the distraction of foreign scenes, and the constant absence of his mind, at length he felt it a great bore that he was engaged to be married. The regiment remained sixteen months absent, and he heartily hoped that she would have forgotten him.

His father died shortly after her lover's departure; the family property descended to her brothers, and she was left entirely dependent upon them. Captain Pollexfen's letter had entirely ceased; Mary had received no communication for more than six months, when she saw the return of his regiment announced, and his name gazetted as colonel. He, however, neither came to see her, nor she could see him; and Mary became seriously ill. She could not read rather more than a year, had been a woman of superior education and strong character. To her Mary owed all the instruction she had ever received, and the tinge of refinement which made her manners very superior to those of either her father or brothers. She, however, was quite unconscious of this, and they all lived very happily together in the quiet of the country place.

It happened that, in the spring of 1745, an uncle of her mother's, who resided at York, was about to celebrate the marriage of one of his daughters; Mary Chambellan, with her father and brothers, were invited to the festivities. The father would have sent an excuse for himself and Mary; he was getting old, and did not like to be put out of his usual ways. The brothers, however, pleaded earnestly that their sister might have a little recreation. Finally consent was obtained, and she went with her brothers.

It was a very fine wedding, and a ball and supper finished the rejoicings. Some of the officers, quartered with their regiments in York were invited to this ball. Among others was a certain Captain Henry Pollexfen. He was a young man of good family in the south of England, heir to a large fortune, and extremely handsome and attractive on his own account, independent of these advantages. He was, by all accounts, a type of the fine, high spirited young fellow of those days; good tempered, generous, and overflowing with wild animal life and spirits, which he threw off in a thousand impetuous extravagances. He could do all night at a ball, ride a dozen miles to meet the hounds, and then return to a deep and after a hard day's sport, sit down to a deep and rouse, and be as fresh and gay after it as if he had been following the precepts of Lewis Corcoran. The women contended with each other to attract his attentions; but although he was devoted to every woman he came near, and responded to their universal good-will by flirting indifferently, his attentions were no indiscriminate, and he devoted himself to her exclusively.

The next York Assembly was to take place in a few days; and this young man, who did not know what contradiction meant, made Mary promise to be his partner there. Old Mr. Chambellan, however, who thought his daughter had been away from home long enough, fetched her back himself on the following day; and Mary would have done as well to ask to be the moon as to remain so to the assembly. Henry Pollexfen was extremely disappointed when he found that Miss Chambellan had returned home; but he was too much care-cased and sought after to be able to think long about the matter, and so his sudden fancy soon passed away.

In the autumn of the same year he met one of her brothers in the hunting field. Accident threw them together toward the close of a hard day's run; when, in clearing a stone fence, some loose stones were dislodged, and struck Captain Pollexfen's horse, laming him severely. Night was coming on; it was impossible to return to his quarters on foot; and young Chambellan invited to his fellow sportsman to home with him. He had been invited to the same situation. The invitation was accepted. Although old Mr. Chambellan would as soon have opened his doors to a dragon, yet even he could find no fault under the circumstances, and was constrained to welcome their dangerous guest with old-fashioned hospitality. He soon became so charmed with his visitor, that he invited him to return, and the visitor gladly did so.

His almost forgotten admiration for Mary revived in full force the moment he saw her again. He soon fell desperately and seriously in love with her. Mary's strong and gentle character assumed great influence over his mercenary and impetuous disposition. That she was deeply attached to him was nothing wonderful; she could scarcely have helped it, even if she had not sought to win her affections.

In a short time he made proposals of marriage for her to her father, who willingly consented, feeling, if the truth must be told, very much flattered at the prospect of such a son-in-law.

Henry Pollexfen then wrote a dutiful letter to his own father, telling him that he could be no more than a spectator of the arrangements in high places—embracing United States Senators, Supreme Courts, and all kinds of government.

His father, however, was not so easily satisfied. He had a great deal to say on the subject, and he was not so easily satisfied. He had a great deal to say on the subject, and he was not so easily satisfied.

TEXAS DEBT. The Galveston News, says the N. Orleans Picayune, furnishes a synopsis of a bill which it describes as having passed both Houses of the Legislature of Texas, providing for the payment and liquidation of the public debt. We give the substance, although there is some doubt upon our minds whether the bill has actually become a law. The latest date of Galveston from the city of Austin appears to be of the 17th, at which time, according to the letter writers, the bill which passed the Senate had been for some time before the committee of the House, who had reported a substitute, the consideration of which had been deferred to the next Monday, the 25th. But Intelligence may have been received at Galveston later than we find stated in the papers.

The bill which the News quotes as passed by both Houses, appropriates two out of the five millions of bonds which the Comptroller has gone to Washington City to receive, to pay certain accumulated debts immediately. The holders may be able to recognize them by the description which has reference to the report of the Auditor and Comptroller of the State, by which the State debts are scaled and classified under sixteen heads. The immediate payments ordered to be made are: of those under the third head of that classification, \$226,000 for ten per cent. funded debt of February 5th, 1840; the fourth head, \$7,448 for eight per cent. funded debt of February 5th, 1840; the fifth head, \$69,451 for funded paper—various enactments; the tenth, \$26,129 for miscellaneous liabilities; the fourteenth, \$79,222 for second class debt; the fifteenth, \$16,647 for third class debt, lately admitted as second; sixteenth, \$72,977—less \$38,053, amount acknowledged by joint resolution.

These appropriations amount to \$1,058,543—leaving \$3,941,457 unappropriated specifically. This is to go into a fund for the payment of claims embraced under the second class of debts, being the class for which the impost duties were not pledged.

It is to be particularly noted that only two millions is appropriated of the bonds immediately receivable, for which the State Comptroller has gone to Washington. The other three millions are reserved, apparently, for other uses, than the payment of claims, or otherwise.

The sum of the bill is that Texas will receive five millions in cash, or its equivalent, put away three millions, pay out a little more than one million, and reserve nearly another million to constitute a fund, to abide the discretion of the other five millions, when it shall be relieved from the U. S. Treasury by the consent of the creditors, or by an alteration of the terms of the appropriation by act of Congress—a prospect, at the present showing, somewhat remote.