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.:

Friday Morning, February 6, 1852.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued this morning. It contains "The Convict's Bride" and "A Curious Page of Family History:" two most interesting stories; the full and thrilling details of the loss of the steamer Amazon, with which one hundred and fifteen human beings perished; Poetry, including the piteous and tearful story of "*Phœbe Brown and Reuben Wrigh;*" amusing and interesting selections; news from all quarters; interesting Californian intelligence; interesting letters from New York and Washington; the defence of Consul Hodge and Captain Long, in the matter of the caprices of Kossuth; Legislative proceedings; Editorials, including a notice of Lieut. Maury's interesting letter on the trade of the Southwest; a skech of Professor Guyot's Lecture at the Athenæum; a full and correct report of the Markets, with various other matters "too tedious to mention."

The WEEKLY DISPATCH is the cheapest paper south of Mason and Dixson's line. ONE DOLLAR per annum; 3 cts. per single copy.

VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

This is the third great improvement which comes under consideration in the report of the Board of Public Works. The country which it traverses being entirely distinct from that penetrated by the other two, it can in no respect be considered the rival of either. Its effect upon the counties through which it has thus far passed, has already been great, and as it progresses through the regions beyond the mountains, it must be still greater. The immense fertility of those regions, the vast amount of produce locked up in their bosoms, the activity of the population engaged in creating it, and above all, the restless enterprise peculiar to the age, rendered it certain, that unless some means had been speedily afforded them of reaching the sea, through Virginia, they would have sought a market in some other State. The facility which it will afford of reaching the Virginia Springs—those fountains of health, which have no equal upon the face of the earth—will of itself attract an immense travel from all quarters. It connects Richmond directly with the Ohio river, in the neighborhood of Guyandotte, and will thus be the means of securing a vast portion of that travel which now takes the course of the Ohio river to Pittsburg. From Portsmouth, on the Ohio, not far from the projected terminus of this road, a continuous line of canal improvement extends all the way to Lake Erie, and directly through the centre of the State of Ohio. Egress from this Lake to New York can not be had at a point less than four degrees North of Portsmouth, and consequently that egress would be closed at least two months before the Ohio in that quarter would be shut up. This would give to the Central Road an advantage which it would not be proper to pass over. For several months of the year the canals which terminate in Lake Erie, would be loaded with produce, taking the direction of the Ohio, and passing off through Virginia on the Central Railroad, while there could be no access to New York.

These advantages, however, are small compared to that which we should derive from a direct communication with Cincinnati, that young giant of the West, whose growth is the miracle of the New World. This city is putting forth all her energies to reach the Atlantic by the shortest, quickest, cheapest, and most practicable routes. Her aims have heretofore been confined to forming a connexion with New York, for no other reason than that she was met always by a correspondent spirit on the part of that State. That if we furnish her with a means of reaching the sea-board, without obstruction, at all seasons of the year, we shall attract her trade through Virginia, is perfectly certain. Through Cincinnati we shall command the trade of the Northwest—of Indiana, of Illinois, and of a great part of Michigan, for the reason that our improvements will never be rendered of no avail by ice, as those which lead to New York are, for at least one quarter of the year.

JAPAN.

We have always held the position taken by the late John Quincy Adams, in his famous lecture upon the war of England upon China, that it was proper to compel a nation to trade, whether it desired to do so or not, revolting not only to common sense, but to the spirit of Christianity. Extended as it might be, it would cover any crime, however enormous, and serve as a pretext for everlasting wars.—Who shall prescribe the exact boundary, between absolute non-intercourse, and tariffs so high as to amount to prohibition? Yet it is not denied, we presume, that it is competent to any nation to lay prohibitory duties, nor is the fact of her having done so, just cause of offence to her neighbors. Yet, where is the difference, in point of fact? Spain and Portugal, and the nations of Spanish and Portuguese descent on this continent, have, by a system of prohibitory duties, shut themselves, in a great measure, out from commerce with the world. They are, in point of fact, almost as effectually secluded, as China herself. Suppose they should go even farther than this. Suppose they should lay duties so highly prohibitory as to render all trade with them a sheer impossibility. Will it be said, that they have not the right to regulate their own domestic concerns—to exercise that right of sovereignty, which undoubtedly appertains to every independent State?

The kingdom of Japan excludes all Europeans, with the exception of the Dutch, who are limited to a small island in one of the ports of the empire. In all sober seriousness we would ask, if they wish to retain their national independence, are they not right for pursuing the exclusive policy with the utmost strictness? Their immense population, the high state of cultivation which pervades their island, rendering it a garden upon a magnificent scale, the vast aggregate of wealth amassed by long centuries of industry, their position upon the map of the world within a few days sail of India and China, all combine to render them a tempting spoil to the invader. Can it be supposed that they are not conscious of this fact? Can it be imagined, that after having seen the tremendous strength of one European nation put forth in India, to the subjugation of one hundred million of people, they are not aware of their utter inability to preserve their independence, in the event of a struggle? What then can they do? They know that if their ports should be thrown open to the commerce of the world, there would never be wanting pretexts for making war upon them, on the part of those whose eyes are everlastingly fixed upon them with desire. Could they, then, pursue any course less calculated to give offence—less apt to produce war—less liable to furnish a pretext for a quarrel, to those who wish nothing better than to fasten a quarrel upon them?

It has been customary to call the Japanese barbarians, but they are not barbarians. On the contrary, they are a people of a very high, and a very ancient civilization. True, their civilization is different from ours, and we regard it as of a much inferior description. But is it a part of our mission—that mission of which we have lately heard so much—to force our own upon them, at the point of the bayonet? We hear that they are Pagans, too, and so they are, and so were the Greeks and Romans, when Greece and Rome were worthy of the glory with which their names have come down to us. But are we to kill and take possession, because they know not the Gospel?—Is this the way to teach a knowledge of the Saviour? Did he himself prescribe this method of publishing the glad tidings of salvation?

We certainly approve of every attempt to open new sources of commericial enterprise, on the part of our Government, and we should hear with pleasure that the gates of Japan had been thrown open to our people. But if this can be effected only by force, we lift up our voice against it, even in the beginning. We look upon the English war with China as one of the most horrible and unjustifiable political crimes ever committed. Sorry should we be to see it repeated by our Government. If, nevertheless, our sailors are there detained, in violation of all law, it becomes the Government to demand them, and not to desist until they shall have obtained their release. If a war should be the consequence of such demand, then the burden will lie not upon us, but upon them. If it come in this shape, we can do nothing less than make the best of it; but do not let us force it, under the pretext of a right to make them trade with us, whether they wish it or not.

Great Race at Charleston.

A race which excited much interest, was run over the Charleston Course Wednesday. It was the four mile day, and there were three entries. One of them was a Virginia horse, and the Virginians are understood to have bet largely upon him. We learn by the telegraph that they were the losers; and strange to say both the horses who were the champions of the field, and upon whom the bets were chiefly made, were beaten, and a horse not regarded a serious competitor, took the purse. The competitors were, Jefferson Davis, Monte, and Inspector—they came out in the order in which they are named, Inspector is the *Virginian.*

Caution to the Public.

Many of the small notes of SELDEN, WITHERS & Co's Exchange Bank of Washington city have been cut and spliced by some artful rascal, so as to multiply them—making *six* out of *five*, or *five* out of *four*. So numerous have become these specified notes, that Messrs. SELDEN, WITHERS & Co., have determined to cease redeeming all that have been submitted to this operation. So the public should be cautious to refuse all such. We were sorry to learn from a member of the firm yesterday, that these cut and spliced notes came from Richmond exclusively. We are not gratified at the distinction thus earned by our city.

EARTHQUAKE IN MEMPHIS.—From the Memphis papers, we learn that on the 23d inst., at 2 P. M. that city was startled by another earthquake, which seemed to come from the usual headquarters of all the earthquakes of the Southwest—the direction of New Madrid, Missouri. The shocks continued in rumbling succession about 10 seconds, and were much severer than those experienced last May. A considerable degree of insecurity was generally felt by those who happened at the time to be enclosed by brick walls, and one or two chimnies and some old brick walls in the southern part of the city we understand, were shaken down.

THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.—We learn (says the Memphis Eagle of the 24th instant) from the Chief Engineer, Col. James F. Cooper, now in this city, that the efforts of Col. Mills at Charleston, in behalf of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, have been crowned with complete success. The whole of the Charleston subscription, $250,000, has been guarantied by the amplest and most unquestioned security, with the single condition that the section of the Road lying between the Mississippi line, and Decatur, on the Tennessee river, a distance of 106 miles, be put under contract by the 1st of April next.

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—The San Antonio Ledger of the 15th ult., says that it learns from a gentleman, just from the Rio Grande, that he had seen and conversed with Carvajal, at his encampment, fifteen miles from Davis' Rancho, at a place called Agua Nueva. He had five hundred men, and was constantly receiving reinforcements. The same informant says that Uraga, the commander of the Mexican forces, has only about twelve hundred men, and very little chance of increasing his force. He has issued an order of confiscation, and is now confiscating and selling the property of all the insurgents of his country.

GEORGIA STILL GOING AHEAD.—The people of Macon, Ga., are agitating the project of digging a canal some six or seven miles long, by which the water of the river is to be brought into the city, for manufacturing purposes.—Mr. Holcombe, the engineer, has surveyed the work and reports that it can be done at a cost of $212,500. It is estimated that this would afford power sufficient for twelve factories of five hundred spindles each.

Departure of the Steamer Canada.

BOSTON, Feb 4.—The royal Mail steamer Canada sailed for Liverpool at noon to-day. She took out thirty-five steerage passengers, and $152,700 in American gold.

CHARLESTON AND NEW YORK STEAMERS.—The Evening Post announces that the steamer Union is now to be put upon the New York and Charleston line, and that early in the spring the James Adger will be added. A steamer will then leave Charleston for New York twice a week. We doubt not but all travellers, who have had experience of the safety and pleasant accommodations of this line, will be pleased to hear of this arrangement.

FROM SAN JUAN.—The schooner Townsend, Capt. Jones, arrived here, says the N. O. Picayune, on Tuesday evening, from San Juan, having left there on the 9th instant. She brings dispatches from Commodore Parker to the Government at Washington. A grand ball was given to Com. Parker on the night of the 8th, by the citizens of San Juan. The officers of the English brig-of-war Express were present.

Business was prospering, and real estate rapidly advancing in price.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—The Concordia (La.) Intelligencer of the 17th, says that an Indian belonging to the remnant of the Choctaw tribe, which still lingers near the ancient hunting-grounds, committed suicide, some days since, on Mr. William Ferriday's plantation, in that parish, after a very novel and ingenious fashion. Tying one end of a piece of buckskin to the trigger of his rifle, and attaching the other end of the thong to a small tree, he stretched himself deliberately upon the ground, and pulling the muzzle towards him, met death from the faithful piece, which may often before have been the instrument of it in his hands upon the war-path, or amid the fastnesses of his native forests.

The Natchez Courier says that the poor suicide had, while under the influence of strong drink, murdered a member of his tribe, a friend and brother, and that this was the deliberate self-decreed expiation of the crime.

☞ **The Sheriffalty of the City of Richmond.**—By the new Constitution, the City of Richmond has been erected into an independent judicial circuit, and its citizens will be required to elect a Sheriff for themselves exclusively. Hitherto, the duties of that office have been discharged by the appointees of the County Court of Henrico; and since our connection with that county has been severed, we sha l, for the first time be obliged to elect our own Sheriff. The duties of that office are so various and responsible, and so directly concern all of us, that we cannot begin too early to consider who is best fitted to perform them. Without his knowledge, we take the liberty of presenting the name of THOMAS W. DOSWELL to the public, as one admirably suited by long experience, by indomitable energy and by the most scrupulous integrity, to perform all the functions of that office. It is rare to find in combination so many of the qualities peculiarly required for such service, blended in a single individual.—Possessing, in an eminent degree, activity alike of mind and body, quickness of apprehension and promptness of action, courage of the highest order, and a resolute firmness not to be shaken in the discharge of his duty, he has, along with these, a real benevolence of heart, which tempers and pervades his whole official conduct, and rend rs him by far the most courteous, polite and obliging officer we have ever had. No higher praise can be bestowed upon him than to say, that, after years of arduous and active service, after discharging the sometimes unpopular, and often painful, duties of the Sheriffalty among our own citizens, he has not made an enemy. This would not be to his credit if he had shrunk in any emergency from the faithful and exact performance of the tasks which the law has imposed upon him—and the strictest scrutiny is challenged to find an instance in which he has been derelict, or where the fear of personal or other responsibility have deterred him from the strict path of duty. As persons, interested in common with all our fellow-citizens in the faithful, and at the same time agreeable, execution of the laws, we take the liberty of recommending Mr. Doswell as every way worthy and deserving the office of Sheriff of the Richmond Circuit.

fe 6—1t* MANY CITIZENS.

☞ **The Athenæum.**—The fourth Lecture of Professor GUYOT will be given this evening. Subject: "The New Word and the Old World, considered as theatres for the development of mankind."

No postponement on account of bad weather. Doors open at 7, Lecture begins at half past 7 o'clock. Tickets for sale at the bookstores and at the door. *The Committee on the Athenæum.*

fe 6

☞ **Mexican Mustang Liniment.**—The new discoveries and new affinities that medical chemistry is constantly adding to medical science and the healing art, shows conclusively how greatly superior some of the new combinations in the MUSTANG LINIMENT are to old preparations; that Liniment being the result of great labor in chemical analysis, is the reason of the great superiority of this new preparation to old mixtures; and the immense sale of it proves how much it is valued by those who have used it and know its virtues in the cure of Bruises, Strains, Burns, Stiff-Joints, Chapped-Hands, Broken Breast, Swellings or Pains in any part of the body. See advertisement in another column.

fe 6eodts

☞ **Rockbridge Alum Water.**—*From the Rev. A. D. Metcalf, of Rockbridge, near Lexington, Va.*—Messrs. J. & A. H. Campbell:—Having for several seasons visited your justly celebrated Springs, and having uniformly derived much advantage from the use of the water, I cheerfully add my testimony to its virtues, both that other invalids may profit, as I had done, by the use of the water, and that you may, in some measure, be rewarded for the expensive improvements and excellent accommodations you have made and provided. My disease is chronic liver affection, accompanied with cough and dyspepsia. The water uniformly appeals to the liver, with great action on the bowels; improves the appetite and digestion, and produces a general tonic effect on the whole system. I feel well satisfied that I am indebted, to a large extent, to the virtue of the Rockbridge Alum Spring Water for a considerable portion of the health and comfort I have enjoyed since I tried its efficacy.

Respectfully, A. D. METCALF.

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. SEAYRES,

fe 4—ts Columbian Hotel.

☞ Who that has suffered with that most tormenting of all things, corns, but will hail with joy the great *Arabian Liniment!* If persevered in, it never fails to cure, and is just as good for almost ALL diseases which require an external application; and for animals, no medicine ever discovered has proved so efficacious as *H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment.* See advertisement. fe 4—1t

☞ **I CURE ALL PAIN FOR 12 1-2** CTS.—YO CURO DOLORES, as the Spanish say. Dr. Rose's wonderful Pain Curer will cure almost immediately, Corns, Rheumatism, Chilblains, Toothache, Swelled Face, bad Colds, Bruises, Sprains, Cholic, Pains in the Back or Limbs, Cramps, or Pains in the Stomach or Bowels, Sore Throat and Stiff Neck. Every person should have a bottle by them. Price 12½ 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 21—ts

☞ **CARD.—Montague's Richmond Directory for 1852,** will be ready for delivery to subscribers on or about the 10th inst. Those who have not subscribed, can do so by leaving their names at any of the bookstores, or at the Floyd House. W. L. MONTAGUE.

fe 3—6t

☞ **BATHS, BATHS, BATHS.—Hot, Cold and Shower Baths** can be had daily from half past six, A. M., to half past nine, P. M., and on Saturday to eleven, P. M., at the American Hair Cutting, Shaving and Shampooning Saloon, under the American Hotel. Entrance on Eleventh street. Single Baths 25 cents, or five tickets for one dollar ja 29

☞ **Only 12 1-2 and 25 cents for Bilious Habits 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 effect.

Dr. ROSE'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 21—ts

LOCAL MATTERS.

Escape of Prisoners from the City Jail.

Yesterday, about a quarter past five o'clock, a number of prisoners made their escape from the City Jail, under the following circumstances: Mr. STARKE, the Jailor, had entered the jail yard for the purpose of locking up the prisoners for the night.—Some days before, complaints had been made by Mr S. of injury done to the jail-property. Christopher Murphy, one of the prisoners, alluded to those complaints, and affected to be aggrieved at them. In order to vindicate himself from all blame, he invited Mr S to enter his cell and see that he had not injured the jail-property. Mr S. yielded to his entreaty, and entered with him—going to the back part of he cell to make the examination. Just then he was seized by four of the prisoners, thrown down, and searched, as he supposes, to see if he had any weapons concealed upon his person, as they did not take his money. They then fastened the door upon him, and made good their escape by the guard gate, the bolt of which they drew back with an instrument, evidently prepared for the purpose, formed of pieces cut from a wooden bucket, tied together, with a wire-hook at the end.

The prisoners inflicted no injury upon Mr STARKE. As soon as he was liberated, he started in pursuit of them, but they had the advantage of a half an hour's start, and he, and those who assisted in the pursuit, were unable to find them. None had been taken at ten o'clock last night.

Seven prisoners are known to have escaped, viz: B. B. Beach, Gideon Martin, and Patrick H. Holmes, sent on for trial before the next Superior Court for felony; John Cronan, William Walsh, and Christopher Murphy, confined for misdemeanors, and Henry C. Hunter for a breach of the peace.

DESCRIPTION.—*Beach* is low set, has a dark complexion, and is about 20 years of age.

Martin is about 19 years of age, slender built, and has a healthy appearance.

Holmes is about 30 years old, stout, hair red, and about 5 feet 10 inches high.

The other prisoners being confined for trifling offences, a description is deemed unnecessary.

CHARGE OF STABBING.—The continued case of Henry T. Miller, of Chesterfield, charged with stabbing officer T. B. White, and attempting to stab officer Haley, at the Theatre, on the night of the 27th instant, was taken up by the Mayor on yesterday.—A very large number of spectators were in attendance. Mr. Miller was obliged to be supported while coming into and sitting in Court—he was very weak and emaciated. His right arm was bound up in splinters. Mr. Myers appeared in behalf of Mr. Maule and the officers—and Messrs. Scott and Johnson for Mr. Miller.

T. B. White was first called to the stand, and testified that on the night of the 27th instant, as he was standing in the parquette door, which parquette was filled with ladies, during the stillest part of the play, when the least noise in the house would be heard through all parts of the house—he heard a loud talking and cursing near him in the lobby, outside of the first tier of boxes. Upon turning around, he saw Miller talking very loudly, so as to be heard for some distance, to another gentleman, who directly afterward went away. He then went up to Miller, and politely requested him to make less noise, when Miller said, "shut up yourself, God d—n you" He then undertook to speak to him in regard to the impropriety of his conduct, and approached him for that purpose, when Miller pulled out his dirk, and swore that he would kill any man who came near him, and bid defiance to any one to put him out—White, thereupon, had the alarm bell rung, which was always done when there was any disturbance, for officer Haley, and to get his stick. Haley came down, and White got his stick. Haley then said to White that Miller had already created some disturbance up stairs, and he had spoken to him by way of caution. White approached Miller, speaking quiely and laying his hand on his arm, told him to put up his knife, and make no further disturbance, and that he must go out. With that, Miller drew back his arm, and made a lunge at Haley, who was standing near, and commenced cutting at White, he striking in return. In the course of his striking, he hit Miller on the arm. Upon being cross-examined, Mr. W. stated that when Miller struck at Haley with the dirk, he tried to ward the blow off—that Miller followed him up about nine yards, cutting at him, and that finally, when Miller fell against the stair railing, Mr. Dabney got the dirk out of his hand.

John C. Haley, officer at the Theatre, testified that he had seen Miller up in the gallery somewhat noisy, and that he politely requested him to keep quiet, which M. said he would do. M. then went down stairs, and soon after he heard the alarm bell ring, and upon going down, saw Miller standing against the door, and bidding defiance to any one who should attempt to put him out. Haley then attempted to remonstrate with him, when he shook his dirk as him, and Haley went away to get his stick, for the purpose of defending himself. Upon returning, he saw White clutching the arm in which M. had his dirk, and immediately after let go, when M. commenced cutting at White and himself. White struck him on the arm, and Haley struck him, he believed, on his head. He had just got his stick from Mr. Weymouth, doorkeeper of the Theatre, when White let go of M., and the struggle commenced.—He went to the cage with M., and then went with a Mr. Crump for a doctor.

Cross-Examined.—Do not recollect whether I said to Mr. Crump afterwards that if I had been down stairs, the fuss would not have occurred. I think I made the remark that Mr. White was rather quick in his temper.

John Weymouth, doorkeeper, deposed: That he stood some fifteen or twenty feet from where Miller was, and heard no noise prior to the affray. In regard to the affray, his testimony was similar to that of the officers. [In this evidence the reporter leaves out the repetitions.]

James H. Pecor testified to seeing Miller standing with his back against the door, with a dirk in his hand, and Mr. White urging him to keep quiet.—When White laid his hand on Miller's arm, M. raised his dirk as if to strike Haley or White, when White hit him on the arm with a stick. He saw persons urging Miller on to attack White, and heard one man say that if M. did kill White, Bob Scott or Jim Lyons could get him clear.

Mr. Mundane deposed: That he heard the scuffling, and coming down stairs, saw Haley strike Miller over the head with a stick, and M. fall back against the stairs. He then ran down stairs and caught Miller by the throat, and held him while a Mr. Dabney took the dirk out of Miller's hand.

Wm. Dabney testified to being sent for: Coming up out of the parquette—seeing Miller struck on the head, and to taking, after considerable effort, the dirk out of M.'s hand. He saw a man holding White tight around the arms, and White said, don't hold me, he will kill me. He heard Miller say that he was a freeman, and intended to fight his way through.

Stephen L. Saunders affirmed that he was standing in the lobby; White came to him and said that Miller had bid him defiance, and said he would not go out of the Theatre; Mr. W. said, however, that he must go out if he was disorderly. Saunders was standing about 10 or 15 feet from Miller and heard some disorder previous to his conversation with White; he then went around and saw the affray.

Charles Regnault deposed: that as he was coming into the Theatre, he met Officer White, who asked him if he had seen Haley, and pointed to Mr. Miller, saying, that there was a man who refused to behave himself and bid him defiance. Testimony, about the affray, corroborated that of the other witnesses.

Alexander Dabney testified: that he did not see the affray; he helped to carry Miller out of the Theatre, however. Mr. Crump requested him to give up Miller, saying, that he would take care of him, and this the officers refused to do; Mr. C. made no further effort to get Miller released.

Albert Allen deposed: that he heard the scuffle; upon going to the scene of action, saw Dabney trying to get the dirk out of Miller's hands; he succeeded after some difficulty.

Mr. Eggleston swore to seeing the concluding part of the affray, and to hearing Miller say, when arrested, "my friends, fight it out, don't give it up so." He had seen Miller in the third tier in the early part of the night making considerable disturbance, and he afterwards remarked to Haley that if he had been door-keeper he would have rung the bell for the officers to put Miller out before they did.

The testimony for the Commonwealth here closed.

The witnesses for the prisoner were then called.

Col. Bottom testified, that as he was sitting on a box late in the evening, Mr. Miller came in and commenced talking with him in a very free, though not a boisterous manner. He appeared to be somewhat ill-humored, and remarked that he was not a man to be run over. About fifteen minutes after this the affray occurred. Miller evinced considerable animation as if he had been drinking a little, but was in no way boisterous or unruly.

Messrs. Cox, Cheatham and Wooldridge were here sworn, and testified to being acquainted with Mr. Miller for periods varying from 10 to 20 years, and always seeing him exhibit on every occasion the deportment of a gentleman; that he was universally beloved and respected in Chesterfield co. by his friends and acquaintances; that they had never seen him ill-humored or in liquor.

The connsel for the prisoner here waived other testimony of similar import.

Dr. Bolton, Mr. Miller's attending physician, testified to binding up the wounds on the night of the fracas. There were two wounds and one bruise on the head. One above the temple, about an inch long, which bled profusely—probably two quarts. The other two were of no great account. He found the inner or *ulna* bone of the right arm broken in two, so that the bone separated, and one piece stuck out under the skin about a hand's breadth above the wrist. There were three other bruises on the arm and one on the finger.

Thomas Burton deposed: that he was in a box about ten feet from the door, and heard no loud talking or noise, until the affray had commenced.—He went out and saw a gentleman having White in his arms, who said "Let me go, I will not strike him any more."

John West deposed: that he was standing not far from Mr. White, by the first tier of boxes, when he heard a kind of hissing noise, and upon turning round, saw White and Haley advancing towards Miller. He saw blows interchanged, and heard White cry out "Kill him, John, kill him." Before he heard the hissing, he had heard no disturbance whatever. He saw Haley and White strike Miller two or three times in the course of the difficulty. Had never seen Miller before to his knowledge.

Col. Crump deposed: that Mr. M., with some other gentlemen and himself, came to the Theatre together. They sat in the second tier of boxes, and after a while Miller went up into the gallery. They soon after followed Miller, and found him in the gallery bar, drinking with some friends—but orderly. Haley came in and requested M. not to talk so loud, or he might create a disturbance; and M. said he would not, and soon after they all went down stairs and sat again in the second tier. Miller seeing a friend, Mr. Bottom, in the first tier, said he would go down and talk with him, and be back in a short time. Miller went down, conversed with Bottom, and then left B, and not a minute elapsed after this before he (Mr. C.) heard the cry of "a fight." Upon going down stairs, he saw a man with his hands on Miller's throat pressing his head back, Haley holding on to his left arm, and two gentlemen on to his right. Mr. C. then went to Miller, out of whose hand the dirk had been taken, and putting his arm around him, said he would take care of him, but the officers refused to let him go. Upon going out with Miller, an old man came up and said "where is the damned rascal who stabbed my son." On the way to the cage, he heard him abusing Miller. On arriving at the cage, he asked for a chair for Mr. Miller, and was very uncourteously replied to. Mr C. then went on to state that he, with Haley, proceeded to find a Doctor, and on his way conversing with Mr. Haley—Haley told him that White was a man of unfortunate temper, and that if he had taken his (H.'s) advice, the difficulty would not have happened. Mr. H. explained that he did not remember to have said anything more than that White was of quick temper. Mr. C. further stated that Haley had said he was sorry he had had anything to do with the business.

Dr, Jeter testified to knowing Miller from a boy, and to his universal good character.

Messrs. M. Johnson and Scott then summed up the testimony in a few brief remarks, which our limited space forbids presenting, contending that, from the testimony, it was apparent Miller had had no words previous to the affray justifying the hasty action of the officers; that Miller, when he scuffled with the officers, after their deliberate resolve to turn him out, acted on the defensive, as the position of the arm made apparent by the situation of the blows proved; that his disorder was nothing like as reprehensible before the difficulty commenced as the overlooked disorder in the pit of "boots," "boots;" that White had not acted with forbearance or prudence; that no malicious or premeditated intent to commit personal injury was made apparent; that the stabbing must have taken place—if it really did occur—when White first laid his hand on Miller and the scuffle ensued; and that Miller had certainly, in sickness, deprivation of time and attention to business, notoriety and misery to feelings, been sufficiently punished, if crime he committed.

Mr. Myers stated that he appeared for the Lessee and Officers of the Theatre, but he did not deem it necessary to argue the case then; Mr. White had simply acted in defence of his life, and could not be charged as acting rashly; order must be preserved in the Theate, at all hazards, or it would be made a constant scene of riot.

Mr. Scott rejoined, stating, that in his remarks, he had sought to point out a course of conduct which a wise and prudent officer would pursue—a departure from which, even in the slightest degree, must subject him to criticism. There was one thing, certain, that, with three bar-rooms, if order was preserved in the Theatre, judicious police officers must be there to preserve it, for, if the officers left, every drop of liquor must go, too, or there would be no order. (Loud applause, which was immediately hushed.)

The Mayor then stated that he would have to send Mr. Miller on to the Hustings Court, not for a malicious act of felony, but an unlawful act.

Mr. Miller was then bound over in the sum of $500 to appear before the Grand Jury of the Hustings Court, on Friday, the 13th inst. Complainant and witnesses were severally recognized to appear.

SUSPICIOUS.—Mary Baker, a free woman, was arrested on suspicion of stealing a box of cigars and a pot of preserved limes, which were found upon the premises of a cook-shop, in an alley back of Bosher's Hall—which cook-shop is hired by her husband, a man named Holmes. The articles were claimed by Mr. Bossieux. The case was continued by the Mayor for further examination until Thursday week.

INTERESTING DISCOURSE.—The Rev. Dr. L. M. LEE delivered a powerful discourse on Sunday evening last, at City Street Chapel, from the following words: "*For there is one God, and one Mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus, who gave himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time.*" 1 Tim., ii. chap., 5th and 6th verses. Dr. L. stated in the commencement, that every sentence in the text afforded ample material for a discourse, but as he must necessarily be brief, he would proceed to a discussion of the subject without dividing it. He then spoke of the attributes of God, his omnipotence, omniscience and omnipresence; and stated that the idea, *there is one God*, prevailed in every portion of the world where God's creatures existed. Although by some fire and water and graven images of wood and stone were worshipped, nevertheless, that there was a great Head and Supreme Ruler of the Universe, was fully impressed upon all mankind. He was seen in the full blaze of the noon-day sun, in the paler rays of the moon, and in the twinkling stars. He was heard in the tempest's roar; and the deep-toned thunder proclaimed his power. He next proceeded to speak of the infinite goodness and matchless purity of the man Christ Jesus, who gave himself a ransom for all. He concluded with a strong appeal to all who had neglected the terms of the gospel to be reconciled to this Mediator who had, with such a disinterestedness of purpose, died an ignominious death, that all might live. The sermon, as a whole, was one of unusual ability; replete with sound doctrines, able arguments, and eloquent and sublime views of the unrivalled power and supreme goodness of God.

IRISH CIVILITIES.—There was a very serious fight with the natural weapons of fists, yesterday, near Ludlam & Watson's Warehouse, between two sons of Erin. They fought without interruption until they became tired of their hostilities, and quietly seated themselves upon a log, and entered into very earnest conversation. One of them had his face very much bruised, and after a while he went to the edge of the Basin to wash off the blood. This his antagonist assisted him to do. He first untied his neckerchief, then dipped, in the palms of his hands, the water to wash his face, and concluded the amiable and civil action by taking his own handkerchief from his pocket, and wiping his face with it! Such a sudden conversion of belligerents into comrades, was never before witnessed.

"HARPER'S," AND THE "INTERNATIONAL."—The February numbers of these Magazines are published. (We have received the former from Messrs. Nash & Woodhouse.) The merits of these rivals have induced a number of those who rarely read to take from their pages the occupation of an otherwise idle hour, and have thus gradually promoted the portion of letters from an humble share in the popular taste to a daily increasing importance.

We know many who will acknowledge that these magazines supply a most considerable *desideratum*

It is difficult to decide which of the two is superior. They each have peculiar excellencies, but to the majority of tastes, perhaps, the "Harpers" may be generally prefered, though the present number of the "International" is, on the whole, more readable than the other.

NEGRO MISCELLANY.—Charles, slave to Ellet Burruss, and Robert, slave to W. B. Ross, arrested for want of legal passes, were on yesterday discharged by his Honor with admonitions. James, slave to Philip Howard, found trespassing very suspiciously upon St. Paul's Church, was ordered by the Mayor ten lashes. Woodson Mars, free, and arrested with Albemarle papers, was discharged on yesterday upon promising to procure Richmond free papers at the next term of the Hustings Court, or return to Albemarle. Virginia Mayo, found without papers, and under recognizance to appear and answer a charge of assaulting Elizabeth King, undertook Wednesday to make her escape from the city, attired as a man. She was brought before the Mayor yesterday, much to the amusement of spectators in her *Bloomer* costume. The Mayor ordered her "nine-and thirty," and to be committed to jail.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held before Coroner Wicker, on yesterday morning, upon the body of Michael Morris, a negro man, who died suddenly at the house of a free negro, at the corner of 24th and Main streets. The circumstances created suspicion of violence, but after an inspection of the body and external examination of his person by Dr. Gooch, the jury returned a verdict of death from cause unknown. There were no marks of personal violence of his person.

JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA COMPANY.—After two ineffectual attempts to convene the adjourned meeting of the stockholders in this Company, it has been determined to hold it in the Hall of the House of Delegates this evening. See notice of the Secretary in our advertising columns.

DEAFNESS.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Dr. Heartley, who proposes to treat deafness. He bears with him testimonials of skill in the management of that class of disease which he undertakes to treat.

FIRE.—There was an alarm of fire between 7 and 8 o'clock yesterday morning, occasioned by the burning of some boxes on the premises of Mrs. Shield's dwelling on Main street. The flames were speedily extinguished.

DIED,

Suddenly, yesterday, Mrs. ELIZABETH WOODSON, wife of Mr. Jacob Woodson, of this city.

☞ The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend her funeral this (Friday) evening, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, on Broad street.

☞ An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the James River and Kanawha Company will be held in the Hall of the House of Delegates This Evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

fe 6—1t WM. P. MUNFORD, Secretary.

☞ **Virginia Legislature.**—Members of the Virginia Legislature now in session, are particularly invited to call at M. P. SIMONS' Gallery, and examine his exquisite likenesses of the President and his Cabinet, also, Senators and Members of the House, together with a large sample of other distinguished and well known persons of this and other countries, too numerous to mention. All are desired to call, whether in want of pictures or not; and those wanting pictures would do well to judge for themselves of their superiority. All pictures warranted to give full satisfaction.

M. P SIMONS,

fe 6 Eagle Square, 151 Main street.

☞ **HAWES R. SUTTON,** NOTARY PUBLIC—Particular attention paid to writing DEEDS and other legal instruments, and COLLECTING CLAIMS of all kinds. Office in the Law Building, Richmond, Va. no 14

☞ **DR. A. H. ATWOOD,** HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN—Offers his services to the people of Richmond and vicinity in all the various branches of his profession. Dr. ATWOOD may be found at the Floyd House, corner of Main and 11th streets, opposite the American Hotel. ja 7—1m*

☞ **DR. CLAY'S OFFICE**—Removed 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 boy will sleep in my office. ja 7—1m*

☞ **DR. E. C. FISHER** tenders his 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*