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.:
Monday Morning, February 9, 1852.

☞ See First Page for Proceedings of the Legislature, Correspondence of the Dispatch, &c.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

The New York Times gives a history of the law under which Capt. Levy stands indicted, pretty much as follows:

During the days of the Directory, in France, that body, as is well known, conceived a violent animosity against the Government of this country, partly on account of its refusal to assist France in her struggle with the Powers of Europe, and partly on account of the treaty concluded with Great Britain, and known as Jay's treaty. This hostility was still farther increased by the recall of Mr. Monroe, who was supposed to be favorable to France.—Gerry, Marshall, and Pinckney were sent out as envoys, to settle all matters with France, in 1798, and it was during their mission that the famous X, Y, Z, correspondence took place, in which it was intimated that matters might be smoothed by a gift, or rather a bribe, to the Directory. This was, of course, rejected, and the consequence was, that Marshall and Pinckney were not only refused a hearing, but were ordered to leave Paris under pain of arrest.—Gerry, who belonged to the opposition party at home, was permitted to stay, and to carry on negotiations alone, which he declined to do, though he remained for a long time in Paris, encouraging the French Government (so the Federalists said) to hope for a change of rulers and consequently a change of policy at home. In the meantime, the X, Y, Z, correspondence had been published in this country, and had roused the spirit of party to the highest pitch. Its effect, however, was decidedly in favor of the Federal party.

At this moment of time, a new actor appeared on the theatre of public affairs. This was Dr. Logan, of Germantown, Pennsylvania, who was a Quaker by birth and profession, a man of some reputation for talents and acquirements, a correspondent and friend of Mr. Jefferson, and a staunch member of the Republican party. This gentleman determined to undertake a mission to France on his own hook, and he left New York for that purpose, carrying with him private letters of introduction from Mr. Jefferson, in *lieu* of the usual passport from the Secretary of State. From the moment he landed in France, he was received and treated with great attention, the Government of that country recognising in him, whether justly or not, the Representative of the opposition party in the United States. When he returned to this country in November, 1798, he was furiously assailed by the Federal party; but he nevertheless waited on the Secretary of State to whom he unfolded the results of his mission, and by whom he was coldly received, as well as ex-President Washington, from whom he received a severe reproof for presuming to interfere between the Government and its agents. Not at all discouraged by this rebuff, he next called upon President Adams, at Braintree, and laid before him the reasons which he had for believing that, under certain circumstances, the French Government could be brought to consent to receive a Minister from the United States. That he made a considerable impression upon the mind of the President, is quite certain, and the Times thinks that he then and there laid the train of causes which produced the long and bitter war between that officer and the Federal party. A proof of this consists in a fact connected with the preparation of his next message to Congress. Oliver Walcott had drafted that part of it relating to France with the approbation of the other Secretaries, and had made the President say therein "to send another Minister to France would be an act of humiliation not to be submitted to, except under the pressure of an extreme necessity, which does not exist." The President, under the influence of the interview with Logan no doubt, softened this expression as follows, "to send another Minister, without more determinate assurance that he would be received, would be an act of humiliation to which the United States ought not to submit." In answer to this part of the message, the Senate complained of an intercourse carried on by France, "through the medium of individuals without public character or authority, designed to separate the people from their Government, and to bring about by intrigue that which open force could not effect." To this the President responded by asking whether such "temerity and impertinence on the part of individuals, affecting to interfere in public affairs, whether by their secret correspondence or otherwise, and intended to impose on the people, and to separate them from their Government, ought not to be enquired into." The suggestion of the President was made the basis of the act of 1799, which has since been known as the "Logan Act," and is that under which Levy stands indicted. It subjects to a fine of $5000, and imprisonment of not less than six months nor more than three years duration, any person who of his own will and without the knowledge or consent of the Government, shall carry on any correspondence with a foreign Government with the view of thwarting the views of his own, &c.

☞ The receipts of cotton at all the shipping ports to the latest dates, have increased over those of last year to corresponding periods, 101,610 bales. The exports to foreign countries have increased 51,147 bales. Those to the United States northern ports, 117,503 bales. The exports to foreign countries have increased 51,147 bales. Those to the United States northern ports, 117,503 bales. The stocks on hand have decreased 97,210 bales.

FROM RIO.—The ship Midas arrived at Savannah on the 24th instant, in forty-five days from Rio Janeiro. The captain reports that on the 21st of December, latitude 80 deg. 40 sec. south, longitude 34 deg. 50 sec. west, San Alonze bearing west by north, twelve miles distant, he was boarded by officers of the Brazilian cruiser Lindora, who overhauled his papers, &c.

FREE NEGROES.

The movements which have been made in some of the free States, by the free men of color, within the last few weeks, are full of interest. They indicate a great and decided change in favor of emigration to another, and, for them, a better and a happier land. The Convention of free men of color lately assembled at Cincinnati, for the purpose of adopting measures to improve the condition of their race, gave strong evidences of their inclination towards colonization. The report of their proceedings in the Cincinnati Gazette says:

"On Saturday a letter from James G. Birney (Liberty party candidate for President) to the convention was read and received with many demonstrations of applause. Mr. Birney, as well as his brother-in-law, Gerrit Smith, has for years been a most decided and uncompromising opponent of every scheme for the colonization of the free colored people of the United States, but within the last year his sentiments have undergone a change, and in the letter to the convention he takes strong ground in favor of emigration. His letter will have great weight.

"The subject of emigration has been the principal one discussed during the session.—On Friday, the President, John M. Langston, (a graduate of college,) addressed the convention for nearly two hours in support of the policy of emigration. He pointed to the significant fact that nearly every one of the distinguished gentlemen who had written letters to the convention had heartily approved of the policy of general emigration, and the devotion of these men to the best interests of the black race was unquestioned. He contended there was a natural repellency between the two races, growing out of a consciousness, on the part of the whites, that they were the oppressors, and among the blacks that they were oppressed. He warned his race that when they decided to remain in this country they tamely and meanly assented to the *absorption* and EXTINCTION of their race. He would never consent to this. Mr. Langston's scathing denunciation of all who would consent to the policy of *amalgamation*, will be remembered by all who heard it. It was an able effort."

Mr. Birney is decidedly opposed to Canada or the British possessions in any part of the world, as the spot for emigration, and just as decidedly gives his voice in favor of Liberia.—Mr. Birney, it will be recollected, was the candidate of the Liberty Party in 1844, and has heretofore been a most strenuous opponent of the whole colonization scheme. His sincerity cannot be questioned, for he has proved it in a way which we suspect few of his abolition associates would like to imitate. In other words, he set free, at a single dash, thirty as likely slaves as ever ploughed the soil, in Kentucky, as soon as they fell to him by the death of his father. He went even farther than this, for he provided for their education, and for their first start in life, thereby greatly impoverishing himself. After such a disinterested act, it would be hard if the free men of color did not listen to him, rather than to Horace Mann, who never did them or any body else any service, so far as we can learn, and who is doing all he can against colonization, or to Cassius M. Clay, who has rendered emancipation in Kentucky, at one time a probable event, henceforth, forever, a sheer impossibility. We learn, from the National Intelligencer, that Mr. Birney has published a pamphlet on colonization and that paper speaks of it as follows:

BIRNEY ON COLONIZATION.—The pamphlet on Colonization, from the pen of Mr. James G. Birney, the abolitionist, comprises an examination into the case of Strader et al. *vs.* Graham, recently decided in the United States Supreme Court, and concludes with an address to the free colored people of the United States, advising them to emigrate to Liberia. The point of special interest in the pamphlet is the advice to the free colored people to emigrate to Liberia. He points out forcibly the necessity for their going somewhere before long, owing to the stringent enactments of the various free States excluding them from their territories.—He contends that the state of things which rendered their presence here an encouragement to their enslaved brethren has passed away; that their presence can be of no service; that by remaining they will only destroy themselves; that "superiority on the part of the whites will always be vaunted over them," and that, "as a class, inferiority will always be acknowledged" by the blacks. Having shown the necessity of going some where, he then considers the various countries opened to them—Canada, the British West Indies and Liberia. He gives various strong objections to the two first, and concludes by warmly recommending them to go to Liberia.

We trust in heaven, for we are, and have always been, friends of the free colored people, that they will take this view of the case, and give it their serious attention, in preference to being led away by the folly of the colored men of New York. What can they possibly hope by remaining here? Not an equality of privileges, not an equal operation of the laws, not any thing which may tend to ameliorate their condition, or make them or their descendants, one century hence, a bit better off than they are at present. Even now, the free States begin to close their gates against them, and the slave States are, as if by a unanimous impulse, preparing to cast them forth. Let them go, at once, to Liberia; to that true land of promise for the free colored man, where they may educate their children, enjoy all the privileges of equal laws under a good government, and be the founders of a nation which shall spread the arts, the sciences, the gospel and civilization over a heathen land.

We would remark that there is now before the Legislature of Tennessee, a bill for the removal of free negroes.

☞ It may not be generally known that in the vicinity of Mobile, Alabama, there exists a Cotton Factory, carried on by a joint stock company, running 5000 spindles and 130 looms. This establishment is not only doing a profitable business for those interested in its stock, but adds essentially to the prosperity of that city, pertaining to domestic manufactures, and especially in this peculiar branch. The labor is performed by negroes altogether, who are as expert in their vocations as are the most experienced white operatives of the North and East. These efforts to furnish the South with the substantial manufactures of its great staple, should be fostered and encouraged. It is a substantial presage of future prosperity and local independence.

READ AND CLEMENTS' APPLICATION REJECTED.—The Supreme Court at Washington, on Friday last, rejected the application of Read and Clements for a new trial. They were convicted last year by the U. S. District Court, sitting in this city, of murder and piracy on the high seas. Nothing can save them now from the gallows, unless the President interferes with the pardoning power.

LOCAL MATTERS.

PROFESSOR GUYOT'S FOURTH AND LAST LECTURE *at the Athenæum, Friday evening, on "the New World and the Old World, considered as Theatres for the development of mankind.*—The learned lecturer remarked that, in the lectures already delivered, they had studied successively the characteristic forms of the continents composing the New and the Old World, the characteristic features of the climate—seasons—temperature—winds and rains, and then the manifestations of all these different elements of climate in the new world, referring only by way of comparison to the Old World. By summing up all these features of the New World, and contrasting them with those of the Old, the true physical character of both would be understood, and it would be made clear how these Worlds were instruments in the hands of Providence to affect the condition of the human race. As he had before stated, the form of the New World was marked by simplicity, that of the Old World was complex. The large plains on the New were immensely fertile, those of the Old but of little use. In the Old World those plains situated in good climates were small. Climate was a prominent feature of the New that distinguished it from the Old World. A comparison was here instituted between the open character of the New World, so accessible to the trade winds and vapors of the ocean—its immense rivers, and rains and fertility—with the confirmed nature of the Old World, its small rivers and fluctuating feeble rains and minor productiveness. Reference was also made to the immense hydrographical basins of the Mississippi, St. Lawrence and Mackenzie in North America, and the Amazon, Oronoco and LaPlata in South America of which there were none in the Old World—and to the interior lakes of North America, which contained more than one half of the fresh water on the surface of the Globe. This great mixture of land and water was a great characteristic of the New World.

The abundance of warm and moist rains caused vegetation to thrive in a most astonishing manner.—This was the vegetative continent, or side of the globe. There were no dry, parched deserts without vegetation here as on the Old World—the great plains of the New teemed with magnificent forests and abundant vegetation.

Professor G. then passed to consider the great difference not only in the form and fertility of the two worlds, but in the animals belonging to each. Where there was immense vegetation as in South America, there was a corresponding variety of insects appertaining to, and directly dependent upon that vegetation. Animals of a higher character abounded. There were forests full of serpents and gigantic lizards, and basilisks filled the warm waters. Birds of numberless variety and *mammalia*, the greatest in number, species and perfection.—All these species of mammalia pertained to regions of great vegetation.

A contrast was then instituted to show that the animals of the Old World were of the highest and most superior and ferocious type. The lion and tiger of the Old were compared with the puma and jaguar of the New World, thus showing the inferiority of the same type of animals in the New World. Even the highest caste of animals, the monkeys here were of the lowest type. The orang-outang and chimpanzee of the Old World being of course superior. It was true that the bear, buffalo and stag of North America were exceptions, but as a whole, the animal life of the New World was secondary to the Old World. Vegetable life, of course, was secondary to animal life, and thus the Old World was superior. Commencing with this postulate that the Old World was superior to the new in this respect, he carried his position forward. As a people we were the offspring of the Old World; and therefore secondary in formation.—The first settlers of the Indians of the new—before us—were inferior to the inhabitants of the Old World. Then again in the variety of forms and functions—the different mountains, plains and valleys—the size and groupings of the Old World were superior to the simple and plain character of the New World.—This inferiority in nature did not extend however to the benefit of this New World to humanity. That was another question.

In contemplating the design of this varied structure of the globe, the question arose was this variety—a mere accident of nature he thought not. He believed that all these different countries and forms of countries were made to be instruments in the development of man—and to furnish fields for mental and physical activity. By looking into the history of the past, we would see what part the continents of the Old World had played, what part they would play in future, and what part the new continents with their peculiar nature would play in the future. There were three historic countries, Asia, Europe and North America. Here, including in a general sense, the temperate part of South America, the lecturer then traced the historic nature, contending that in the central part of Asia in the region of America, mankind took its origin. All the civilized nations came down originally from the high heights beyond, the Chinese—the Hindoos from Cashmere, &c. The first civilization began in this central Asia—the continent of germs. The religion of nations commenced there. There it was where Christians and Mahommedanism started. The Eastern part of the Old or Eastern Asia was a continent to itself—and was composed of desert plains shut up by mountains. In Western Asia there were immense plateaus of land especially towards the centre. But the starting point of humanity was not in these low lands, but in the central heights of Armenia and Mongolia—civilization, however, did not commence in the heights; the first civilization was found in the plains and below of central Asia, and it expanded from thence. The high lands and dry hard soil of the heights, induced a patriarchial, simple, and wandering life. In the low lands, aggregations of individuals could follow agricultural and commercial pursuits, and from nations as had been done. The barriers of nature, mountains, plains and rivers, thus formed the boundaries of different nations, who came from one original point—but had spread over the whole continent. They were nations too that would not mix together—were hostile to each other—appearing like their own soil of varied and distinctive character that could scarcely be harmonized. Owing to the difficult nature of this country, almost imperious to the improvements of art for canals, could not be built through its immense deserts, or railroads over its rugged mountains—the people, from their origin, were slaves to nature. Hence the religion of the people had been and was now chiefly the worship of objects of nature. This was the character of the continent of germs, where the first civilization arose.

After the planting of its first seeds, then was human nature further developed in Greece and Rome. The element of humanity had been constantly developing in the continents of the Old World during its past history, from the time of its origin in the continent of *germs*. The inequalities of nature extended to its inhabitants. There were Germans, Spaniards, Frenchmen, Englishmen and others, and in these nations, the principles of humanity and liberty had been slowly developing. He regarded the Old World as a most appropriate theatre for the development of man and civilization. Although originating in Asia, yet in the continent of Europe, civilization had been nurtured and strengthened, so that the peace and intelligence of Asia had to yield to that of Europe.

Professor G. then, with much tact and appositeness, alluded to the position of Armenia, the third continent. Of simple physical structure, and a vast expanse of plain, without the barriers of the Old World—here was a general broad field or the development and nurture of humanity—of nations. Here there need be no difference of habits, of language or government, because of natural barriers. Here was the principle of free association of States carried out, which in the Old World, if applied at all, was applied by force. Here was the great theatre for the development of humanity, and of the principle of free association—from whence the light of truth and of a glorious example, could emanate to the whole world. With enthusiastic fervor, Mr. G. alluded to the position of America destined apparently by nature, to be the leader of humanity and liberty and true christianity. There were no natural barriers to a social brotherhood of nations. The Peninsulas, which alone were separate from the extended open surface of this continent, were naked and dreary, unfit for man and habitation, as if so marked by the hand of the Creator. Asia had been the originating continent, Europe the educating, and America was the acting continent. Here all the nations of Europe could come, and taught by the history of the past, develope humanity to its fullest limit. The great principles of liberty and free association could here be expanded, and situated as we were between two oceans, and having ready access to the other continents and countries of the world, we should seek to spread those principles, and regenerate the remainder of mankind. The hand of Providence and the position and form of the New World, seemed to point it out as the final theatre for the development of mankind, and from whence should irradiate and spread the highest principles of brotherly love—of liberty and a refined humanity. In closing his lecture, Mr. G. referred to the fact that he had been obliged, in consequence of giving only four lectures, to augment their contents more than he should otherwise have done.

We confess, to a high degree of gratification in attending upon this series of lectures—which were of a most instructive character.

THE ATHENEUM.—The audiences in attendance upon the able and entertaining course of lectures delivered at the Atheneum during last week, were large and intelligent. The majority of those present were young ladies and gentlemen, a very gratifying feature. We earnestly hope that the sneers which have marked the first efforts of this institution will crown its future labors with general usefulness and renown. The committee of the Athenæum deserve great credit for their unwearied efforts to administer to the personal comfort, as well as instruction, of those who attend the lectures. For the ample accommodations which—as soon as the matter was brought to their notice—they courteously prepared for the attaches of the press, in behalf of the Dispatch, we return our grateful acknowledgments. May the good feeling which has sprung up between the managers of this institution and the press and people of Richmond generally, be perpetuated and augmented.

PARODI.—The Whig says of this lady: "The high reputation she has established, under the disadvantage of following the Swedish and Irish songstresses, affords the most decisive evidence of her great powers."

This is a mistake. Parodi came to this country after Jenny Lind, it is true, but long before Catharine Hayes. She has followed *her*, in no one instance, but has preceded her everywhere. Here, she was ahead of her by eleven months. If there be any following in the case, Miss Hayes has followed Parodi. We do not think, in the meantime, that we under-estimate Miss Hayes when we say that Parodi would not labor under any disadvantage in following her anywhere.

THE CONCERT.—We never saw the Concert-room of the Exchange so crowded as it was on Saturday night. The benches were all filled, long before we entered, and a crowd, in the space not occupied by benches stood, so close together, that they might, without a strained metaphor, be compared to herrings packed in a barrel. In the gallery constructed for the orchestra, high above the heads of the less aspiring crowd, sat the Lord Mayor of Fredericksburg, in company with several other persons whom we did not recognize, but the feet of one of whom we should be apt to know again, since they were protruded over the railing and submitted, for two hours, to the inspection of the admiring spectators below.

We have spoken so often of the several artistes engaged in this exhibition, that we feel it almost supererogatory to do more than allude to them now. They were, all, on the occasion, equal to themselves. Parodi never appeared to greater advantage; Patti was equal to herself, which is praise enough; Hauser certainly never surpassed his performance on that night; and Strakosch sustained his claim to be called the Napoleon of the piano-forte.

The success of this first concert, gives earnest of what may be expected to-night, the bill being, to our conception, even better than it was on Saturday night. Parodi, it will be seen, gives us the Casta Diva, from Norma, the most magnificent invocation ever poured forth by a human being, to a heathen God. Of her capacity to do full justice to the sublime conception of Bellini, we imagine there is not a doubt.

We cannot close without expressing the hope, that persons who have a great deal of talking to do, will do it before they go to the Concert to-night. To say nothing of the extreme annoyance to persons who wish to hear, it seems to us entirely unnecessary to make such a public display of ill-breeding.

JUDGE W. CRUMP.—We but express, we believe, the generel opinion of the bar, and of that portion of the public having acquaintance with legal proceedings in the city, when we say that Judge Crump, during the laborious session of his Court, acquitted himself of his responsible duties with very great credit, and general satisfaction. His impartiality, his promptness and the general clearness and justness of his decisions, we have heard very highly praised by competent critics of the qualifications of a good judge. As a young man, honored with so important a trust, he deserves well the praise of having performed its difficult duties in an efficient, enlightened and faithful manner.

RECOVERED.—Henry Hunter, one of the prisoners who made his escape from the city jail on Thursday last, was arrested on Saturday morning about half past eight o'clock, in front of the Broad street Hotel. He was, at the time of his arrest, considerably under the influence of liquor, and engaged in making some very spirited addresses to attentive listeners. He was sent back to confinement.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL.—The improvements and alterations introduced into this establishment by Mr. Smith, render it one of the most convenient houses on the continent. To say any thing of its *menage* were superfluous. It has already taken *caste* as a first-rate hotel, a house which has no superior either to the North, to the South, to the East or to the West, of this immense country.

NEGRO MISCELLANY.—Edmund, slave to R. A. Mills & Co., and Jordan, slave to Walker & Harris, arrested for having improper passes, were on Saturday discharged by the Mayor with admonitions.

Beverly, slave to J. H. Grand, for disorderly conduct, was ordered 20 lashes by the Mayor.

Henry, slave to Bartlet Burton, of Hanover, was ordered 39 lashes by the Mayor for stealing oranges from Joseph Augustine.

William Ira Davis, with King William papers, was committed on Saturday, by his Honor, until he procured Richmond papers.

FINED.—Lewis Shonberger's negro driver, named Hudson, drove his team through the streets at unlawful speed, and Mr. S. was consequently fined $5 and costs.

F. R. Walford in one case, and E. Ils & Beers in two cases, were severally fined for the rapid driving of their negro teamsters.

CHARGE OF STEALING.—James Ford, a youth about ten years of age, was brought before the Mayor on yesterday, at the instance of Mrs. Church, who charged him with entering her store very quietly, after it was closed on Friday evening, in company with another boy, and taking some handkerchiefs from the window. She heard a whispering in the store, and upon going in found Ford—the other boy running off as soon as he heard Mrs. C. approaching. She found nothing upon Ford, but supposed that he handed the handkerchiefs to the boy who got clear. This boy Ford has long been a suspicious character, and in default of $100 security, was committed to jail.

MARRIED,

At Woodville, Cumberland, by the Rev. J. S. Armistead, D. D., on Thursday, the 5th inst., Mr. A. BOLLING, of Richmond, to Miss ELIZA T., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED,

On the 8th inst., after an illness of twelve weeks, HENRY CANNON, infant son of Samuel W. and Julia A. Meeuley, aged 11 months.

☞ Go where you will, talk about what you may, and you will either see or hear of the great Arabian preparation, known to the people of the United States as H. G. Farrell's Celebrated Arabian Liniment. It has made some of the most remarkable cures of paralysis, rheumatism, nervous affections, spinal complaints, &c., on record, and indeed as an external remedy is applicable to nearly all diseases which could possibly be benefitted by a medicine of that kind. See advertisement.
fe 9—6t

☞ **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 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

☞ **To the Citizens of Richmond, and Strangers visiting the City.**—If you wish to have your hair cut and dressed in the most fashionable and tasty manner, and your Whiskers changed to a beautiful black or brown, then call at the American Hair Dressing, Shaving and Shampooning Saloon, under the American Hotel.
Single Baths 25 cents, or five tickets for one dollar. Entrance on Eleventh street. fe 7

☞ **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 waiting 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.

☞ **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.

☞ **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

☞ **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

CONSUMPTION.—RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.'S CELEBRATED GENUINE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.—This valuable remedy, introduced by us to the notice of the medical profession, but little more than two years since, has, during that short period, advanced more rapidly in the public estimation than any remedy yet discovered for this dread destroyer of the human race. It has been used with the most signal and gratifying success, even in cases considered hopeless, and in the late reports of the New York and Pennsylvania Hospitals, on its use, it is spoken of as being more valuable than any remedy yet discovered for Consumption and Pulmonary Affections, and it has the great advantage over all other remedies that, instead of reducing, it increases the strength and flesh of the patient, thus enabling nature to cooperate with the remedy, and overcome the disease.
Owing to the purity and superior quality of the Oil of our manufacture, having given it a popularity over all others, several persons have copied the shape and style of our bottle, in order to palm off inferior quality and adulterated Oil, and as the article, unless pure, is, in most cases, worse than useless, we would call particular attention to our signature, which is over the cork of each bottle, without which it is not genuine. Be particular and enquire for Rushton, Clark & Co.'s Cod Liver Oil, and see that the signature is over the cork. For sale by PURCELL, LADD & CO., C. Bennett & Co., Seabrook & Reeve, H. C. McNemara, and Druggists generally, where pamphlets may be had gratis, giving the history and use of the Oil.
de 18—2m

☞ **LEE & BAYLY,** ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—SAMUEL T. BAYLY, NOTARY PUBLIC, attends to the taking of depositions, attesting deeds, and other legal instruments, and all the duties generally of the office of Notary.
Office on 11th street, 2nd door from Main.
ja 31d1m*

☞ **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. 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*

☞ **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*

☞ **AUCTION CARD.**—The attention of the trade is solicited to the sale of Boots, Shoes, &c., THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at the store of Karr & Brother, opposite the Banks.
ALEXANDER NOTT & CO.,
fe 9 Auctioneers.

☞ **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*

HARPS, STRINGS, MUSIC, &c.

J. F. BROWNE informs his friends that he will visit Richmond about the 13th of February. He will have a few very fine **Double Action Harps,** and will be happy to attend to any orders he may receive, or for repairs, &c., at Mr. P. H. Taylor's Piano and Music Store, 160 Main street, opposite the Banks. J. F. BROWNE,
fe 9—ts 295 Broadway, New York.

LAST NOTICE BEFORE CLOSING.—We have now on sale the residue of our stock of Dress and Fancy Goods, embracing first rate styles Printed Hernannes, Silk Alborines and Grenedines, Plain and Fancy Barages and Tissues, Printed Jacoues, French Cambrics and Ginghams, Rich Parasols, Embroideries, Laces, &c.
Also, a fair assortment Rich Fancy Silks, Fancy Delains and Cashmeres, numerous styles Rich Vestings, Cassimeres, Linen Drillings, &c., all of which we offer at considerably less than New York cost, for only a few days more.
fe 9—ts WARREN FABISS & BROWN.

☞ **FOR SALE.**—A blooded Mare, beautiful in appearance, of fine form and action, six years old this Spring. If early application be made a bargain may be had. Enquire at the office of Dunlop, Moncure & Co.
fe 9—1t* G. W. ROYSTER.

HEALTH INSURANCE.
MECHANICS' UNION ASSOCIATION.—CASH AND GUARANTEE CAPITAL $50,000.—Office in Exchange building, next door to the Post Office, Richmond. M. B. DEAN, President. Finance Committee: William Patten, G. C. Wood, H. B. Judkins.
This is an Association of Working Men and others for the mutual assistance of each other in case of sickness or accident.
By the payment of the following annual deposits, you will become a life member, and will be entitled to a weekly benefit during life, if you should be disabled by sickness or accident from attending to your ordinary business or occupation. Females insured against sickness common to both sexes.
YEARLY DEPOSIT OF MEMBERS UNDER 50 YEARS OF AGE.
Table of Rates, No. 1.
Those drawing for the first week's sickness, by sickness

$2 pr yr. draw $2 pr w'k.	$7 pr yr. draw $7 pr. w'k
3 " " 3 "	8 " " 8 "
4 " " 4 "	9 " " 9 "
5 " " 5 "	10 " " 10 "
6 " " 6 "	

Table of Rates, No. 2.
Those not drawing for the first week's sickness, by paying

$2 pr yr draw $3 pr. w'k	$5 pr yr dr $7 50 pr w'k
3 " " 4 50 "	6 " " 8 75 "
4 " " 6 00 "	7 " " 10 00 "

Those over fifty years of age will be charged 25 per cent. extra. One dollar and fifty cents admission fee will be charged, in addition to the above, the first year, and must be paid at the time of application, and the first year's deposit within thirty days.
REFERENCES.—Ex-Governer Jared W. Williams, Lancaster, N. H; Hon. A. P. Stephens, Rockland, N. Y; Dwier & Barber, Western Hotel, New York City; Robbins & Brothers, Draper, Tiffi & Bacon, New York City; His Excellency John Hubbard, Augusta, Maine; Pratt & Reath, Witham & Newman, Philadelphia; Philo F. Wilcox, President Chicopee Bank, Springfield, Mass; Albert Morgan, President Agawam Bank, Sringfield, Mass.
All communications should be addressed to
A. WILBUR,
Actuary and General Agent, Richmond, Va.
☞ A few **Agents** wanted. Apply at the office.
fe 28

NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR NEW YORK, VIA NORFOLK.
The new and elegant double engine (side-wheel)
STEAMSHIP ROANOKE.
1200 TONS BURTHEN—LEWIS PARRISH, COMM'R.

The ROANOKE has recently had large additions made to her accommodations for passengers, and is now on the route again between Richmond and New York, touching at Norfolk going and returning.
She leaves New York every Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Richmond every Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.
Freight received up to the hour of 1 o'clock, P. M., every Tuesday. Shippers can learn of us every Monday morning at what hour she will be ready on that day to receive freight.
This line has no connection with any other. Those who desire to have their goods landed at either point in 30 to 36 hours, or in express time, can accomplish it by this fine Steamship.
Passage, including meals and stateroom accommodations to or from New York,....$12 00
Steerage passage from New York,.....6 00
This line is not responsible for the delivery of goods unless bills of lading are granted therefor.
Passengers can secure their tickets at our office, south side of the Basin, or of our Clerk, on the wharf, at Rocketts.
fe 9 LUDLAM & WATSON.

100 REWARD.—Runaway, from the subscriber, on the 3rd inst., my boy JACK. He is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches in height; a very bright mulatto; has a scar over, and a very small one on the lid of one of his eyes. He is a very stout, well built man. I will give $10 if taken in Lynchburg or the county of Campbell; $50 if taken out of the county, for his apprehension and delivery to me in Lynchburg.
fe 9—3t ROBERT S. WILKINS.

STEAMER BELVIDERE.
FOR BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA.—Shippers by the Belvidere can learn of us this morning at what hour she will be ready to receive freight to-day, (Monday) Freight received until 1, P. M, on Tuesday, the 10th inst. Freight for Philadelphia will be shipped via canal from Baltimore, if open, otherwise via railroad, at railroad freight. LUDLAM & WATSON.
fe 9—2t

PRIVATE PRACTICE.—Dr. PLUME & CO. may be consulted, confidentially, for the treatment of the following diseases: Eruptions, Sore Legs, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, or enlargements, Syphilis, and all morbid discharges, whether recent or chronic. Also, all those complaints termed female diseases. The advertisers invite attention to their chemical extract of Wild Flowers, which may be regarded as the very best article known, to give tone and vigor to certain abused and debilitated organs, as well as to renovate a system shattered by dissipation or other cause.
Medicines securely put up, with full directions, and sent to order. Post paid letters promptly attended to. Office on Franklin street, below Exchange Hotel, and first door below Trinity church, Richmond, Virginia fe 9

DENTIST FILES.—An assortment of the various kinds used by Dentists, for sale by
GENNET & JAMES,
fe 9 Eagle Square.

GENTLEMEN'S GOWNS.—We have in store a good supply of the above, to which we invite a call at CHAS. HARTWELL & CO'S.,
fe 9 Opposite Swan Tavern.

SPECTACLES.—Persons in want of Spectacles, in any kind of frames, can be suited by us. We keep glasses, framed and not framed, to suit all eyes requiring their aid. Some of them from the celebrated house of McAllister, of Philadelphia.
Also, Concave Glasses, for near sighted persons.
GENNET & JAMES,
fe 9 Eagle Square.

AMERICAN HOTEL.
RICHMOND, VA.
THE subscriber begs to inform his friends and the travelling public, that the American Hotel has just been elegantly refitted and furnished in the most costly manner. The situation of the house is unsurpassed, being on Main street, fronting the Capitol, and commanding a fine view of the James river and surrounding country.
Having had the experience of several years at Jones' Hotel, Philadelphia, the undersigned assures his patrons that no trouble or expense shall be spared to make the American all that a first class hotel should be.
fe 7—1m* J. MILDEBERGER SMITH.

EXTRA LARGE PAINT BRUSHES, of Benlan's superior make received and for sale by BENNETT & BEERS,
fe 7 Druggists.

60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE—Just received, for sale by
fe 7 WILLIAMS & BRO.