

THE DAILY DISPATCH.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the Dispatch is estimated 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 13, 1852.

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon's constitution is at present the topic of discussion in all the newspapers, English and American, to the exclusion of almost every other subject. Even the London Times has little more than a growl to spare at the rest of the world, so busy is it in hating the French Usurper. As for that gentleman, he seems to have feathered his nest very handsomely, and whether he may choose, in future, to reign under the name of President or of Emperor, the result will be pretty much the same. He has all the power, all the money, all the army, all the navy. He can make what laws he pleases, and refuse to authorize such as he does not like. The lives, the liberties and the property of his fellow citizens, or more properly speaking, of his subjects, are completely at his mercy. He can declare war, make peace, conclude treaties, and form alliances. In one word, he can do whatever he may think proper under this constitution, and he is responsible to no one save to God and to the people for his acts. This is autocracy in its most literal sense; despotism as absolute as that of the Czar, or of the Austrian Emperor.

Such is the state of things which has grown out of the revolution of 1849, a revolution which was hailed throughout the world, by the friends of human freedom, as a triumph of their principles. In such a manner have been disappointed the hopes of those who looked upon the gigantic struggles which France had been making for sixty years with admiration, and indulged the hope that she had profited so well by experience, as not to run the same risk of engulfing her liberties, that she had encountered in 1789. All has proved deceptive; and if foreign nations find fault with the government of Louis Napoleon, France has no right to do so. She has solemnly vowed herself unfit for freedom, and we believe there are few persons in the world who will not concede that for once she has voted a solemn truth.—Being desirous to enter once more into bondage, she has found a man who has kindly volunteered to take charge of her, and if she chooses to give herself up to him, surely no one has a right to complain. They were her liberties—she, no doubt, knew what they were worth—and if she thought them of so little value that she could afford to throw them away, why upon her head must the consequences rest.

In the debate upon the proposition to give Canada a constitution, in 1791, Edmund Burke, for the first time, drew the broad line of distinction between the Anglo-Saxon race and the other races of Europe, and in reply to Fox, who insisted upon the capacity of Canada to govern herself, and relied upon the example of these States for proof of the position, stated that the parallel was not just, because of the distinction between the two races which lived on the opposing shores of the St. Lawrence. Most of our readers doubtless recollect that speech, for it was one of the most memorable ever delivered, and furnished the occasion for the disruption of the long friendship which had existed between him and Fox. Every day in the history of France has justified the assumption of Burke, at least so far as its capacity to govern itself is involved, and now, after sixty years experience, the French people have been brought to the same conclusion.

The English journals express great indignation at the suppression of the National Guard. An examination into the history of that body, since 1789; will leave the true friends of freedom little reason to regret its dissolution. They have never been efficient in protecting the community or themselves, and those very communities, where they exist in largest bodies, as Lyons, for instance, have always been points at which the largest corps of regular troops have been stationed. This last fact proves, that in the opinion of the public at least, so far from preserving order, they are sure to violate it, and that peaceable citizens by no means place great dependence on their efficiency in the hour of danger. They seem to have submitted, almost without a struggle, and many of them are said to regard their dissolution as a matter of relief.

The English papers assail Louis Napoleon as a murderer, and state that thousands were massacred in the streets of Paris, while he was carrying his coup d'etat into effect. This is positively contradicted by the well informed correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, who says that, upon the authority of M. Trebuchet, head of the Sanitary Bureau, a gentleman of spotless reputation, the total number of killed and wounded, (exclusive of the military,) was only one hundred and ninety-one, of whom two-thirds were insurgents.—The loss of the soldiers was fully as great, proving that it was a fight and not a massacre. It is bad enough, however, at best, yet it is not so bad as the depositions which have been made to Cayenne. These have been the most horrible of all the consequences resulting from the coup d'etat, and they will continue a blot upon the memory of Louis Napoleon, longer after he and the victims of his tyranny shall have been mouldering in the grave. Yet, when English journals undertake to censure him, it would be well to ask if there is no such place as Botany Bay and Van Dieman's Land, and no such persons as O'Brien, O'Meara, and Mitchell, or whether the editors never heard of St. Helena and Napoleon.

GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.

A London letter, per the latest arrival, says that at Port Phillip "a rich chocolate-colored clay has been found, beautifully variegated with specks and lumps of gold, after the fashion of a plum-pudding. No machinery for crushing is needed, since the solid clay crumbles easily in the hand, and allows the gold to be got at as pleasantly as possible. No such 'digging' as these have been heard of, where a man sometimes finds as much before breakfast as he would save from his ordinary earnings in a twelvemonth. The great question for the city folks is how such discoveries can be turned to the best account, and the solution is seen in the shape of about a dozen new gold companies, for working the rich clay to the best advantage."

THE RICHMOND WHIG AND OURSELVES.

The senior editor of the Whig having been absent from the city for some weeks, returned only on Wednesday evening. On Tuesday last we had a conversation with the junior editor touching the proceedings of the Typographical Society, and the use which had been made of his letter to that body. In the course of that conversation we understood him to say that he was opposed to forcing any one into the measure which he himself had voluntarily adopted, and that he had not been aware of the use to which his letter would be applied. In one of the religious papers of this city, on yesterday morning, the following editorial appeared:

A GOOD MOVEMENT.—Recently, the proprietors of the Daily Whig of this city gave notice to the subscribers of that journal, that they should discontinue Sunday work in their office. The Typographical Society having taken the matter into consideration, and having adopted, by a large majority, a resolution to abstain from desecrating the Lord's day, by working, as several of them had heretofore done, made known their decision to the daily offices in the city, all of whom, with the exception of the Daily Dispatch, agreed to abandon Sunday work in future. We trust that the proprietors of the Dispatch will yet see the propriety in concurring in this measure.

That such a desecration of the Sabbath day exerts a demoralizing influence upon those thus employed, is a well ascertained fact. Debarred from attending the services of the sanctuary, they must necessarily become irreligious, if not sceptical. Apprentices in such offices are placed in an unfavorable position, as respects their future prospects. The plea of necessity has frequently been shown to have no valid foundation, and any supposed benefit that might be derived from having the news a little earlier, is no equivalent for the injury thus inflicted on a laborious and worthy class of the community.—Why should not printers, journeymen, compositors, and all those who are engaged in attending the services of the sanctuary? Are they to be compelled to violate a command of Jehovah, and the law of the Commonwealth, and to import intelligence arrives between Saturday night and Sunday night, it can be communicated to the public by means of extras.—That it should have been so long contemplated, and countenanced, by professors of religion, is a matter of especial wonder. It has been carried on in defiance of the State law prohibiting labor on the Sabbath, and the police have failed to do their duty in reporting the offenders, and have thus connived at their breach of a positive enactment. We trust that they will hereafter be made to do their duty, and arrest the offending parties. We hope, too, that the religious portion of the community will sustain those presses which abstain from this unnecessary desecration, and discountenance any one which shall persist in upholding it.—Religious Herald.

We shall enter into no controversy with the Herald, nor is it necessary, for the Whig, not only by publishing, without comment, endorsing this assault upon us, but manifested an eagerness to commence the warfare, which is, to say the least, unusual. On the same morning on which it appeared in the Herald, it appeared in the Whig!

We have already stated that the printers in this office have twenty-four hours entire leisure, and that they have every opportunity to attend divine worship if they think proper to do so. We shall say nothing about "extras," since, to judge from what is said of them above, they must be issued from the Whig office without labor. Nor shall we do more than allude to the very neighborly hint to the police to take us into custody, and deal with us according to law. But we do ask especial attention to the concluding sentence, in which the whole religious community is invited to drop the Dispatch and take the Whig. The Whig, it is true, carried on Sunday work for twenty-seven out of its twenty-eight years of existence; but it has now grown rich, and, like those moral gentlemen who first make a fortune by rum-selling, and then lecture on temperance, it can now afford to band the sin which is no longer necessary.

We take the occasion to say, that we acquit Mr. Edw. Wm. Johnston entirely of all part in the publication of this article. We feel assured that the personal relations existing between himself and one of us, would never have allowed him to countenance such a proceeding against us.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

We should judge from the following paragraph, that the London Times was no great admirer of the present state of things in France, and still less of Louis Napoleon:

From the London Times, Jan. 23. On what single point can the eye of a Frenchman, educated under a Constitutional Government, be directed with the slightest satisfaction? It is sometimes the consolation of the slave to extol the great qualities of his master; but in this instance fidelity herself is the blemish. France has crucified before Napoleon the Second without one of the excuses which palliated her submission to Napoleon the First. The tyrant is not only far greater, but his agents are incomparably more. The least eminent of the proscribed might well boast to the world, in comparison with those who have driven him forth. The Church has degraded herself by an alliance with those who wield the powers of this ignominious tyranny. The army, instead of the saviour, has become the executioner of France, the middle classes are terrified and silent, the lower orders careless and acquiescent. We may well then compare the feelings of a modern French statesman with those which Thrasus or Helvidius manifested in the face of the recent dominion of the Caesars. Happily, however, there is this distinction in favor of modern France. Within the limits of France, Algeria, and of Cayenne, terror and espionage may paralyze the tongue and crush the pen, but, unlike the Roman Empire, France does not fill the world, and her wrongs can at least be made known at once, without awaiting, as in Rome, the tardy reprobation of futurity.

KOSSUTH AND THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT. In regard to the rumor that the Turkish Government had required England to forbid Kossoth's residing there, the Vienna Correspondent of the London Chronicle says: "I mention this to-day, from having seen the story repeated in a German paper; and because it ought to be known publicly that Kossoth was not bound by any promise to the Porte as to his future movements or domicile. It was undoubtedly the wish of Austria to fetter his personal freedom in some way or other, but it is satisfactory to know that the Sultan was firm to the last, and imposed no conditions on the exile."

LOLA MONTES.—The Washington Telegraph has a critique upon Lola, which is peculiar. It is certainly very frank. The editor says: "The dancing of Lola Montes, it is admitted by all, does not compare with that of any of the celebrities who have preceded her. Some prettiness and gracefulness of motion, some pretty effects, and a skilful disposition of dress, ornaments, rouge and padding, won the admiration of many. The associations of this lady in her past life seem to have enlisted curiosity, and some admiration is excited by a beauty that has not yet wholly perished. We would subdue every emotion into the gentleness of charitable compassion—and let her pass!"

Virginia Legislature.

House of Delegates. THURSDAY, February 12.

After several days absence, caused by indisposition, Speaker Crutchfield again resumed the chair this morning. A bill was reported, to incorporate the Fredericksburg Water Power Company. Also, a bill authorizing the Pennsylvania and Lynchburg Turnpike Company to convert their Turnpike into a Plank road, and to extend the same.

Also, a bill to amend the act passed March 4th, 1851, providing for the construction of the Mechanicburg and Wythe Turnpike, so as to authorize a change of terminus of said road in Wythe county, and an extension of the same to the Cumberland Gap Turnpike in Mercer county. And—a bill to extend the charter of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company.

Mr. Jones, of Chesterfield, presented a petition of the President and Directors of the Middlelothian Coal Mining Company, asking that said Company may be released from certain penalties incurred by the Company. Mr. Ball presented a petition of citizens of the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, for an increase of the capital stock of the Manassas Gap Railroad Company, for the purpose of constructing a branch from some point on said road to Middleburg in the county of Loudoun.

BILLS ON THEIR PASSAGE. A bill to authorize the Governor to leave a part of the Army Building and land adjoining. A bill incorporating the Union Cemetery Company. A bill concerning the Hardy White Sulphur Springs. A bill concerning the hauling of seines in the waters of Accomack. A bill allowing Sheriffs further time to pay in the Revenue and receive a per centage therefor, was, after debate, rejected.

SEVERITY OF THE FRENCH POLICE.

The following extract is from a Paris letter dated the 23d Jan: The strict severity with which the tribunals just now construe political crime, is noteworthy. A few days ago a large quantity of insurrectionary tobacco pipes were seized at St. Omer, "having for effigy seditious emblems," such as the bonnet rouge, "portraits of ROBESPIERRE, DANTON, and the principal proscribed Montagnards. One of the little merchants on the Boulevard sought to turn an honest penny during the holidays, by selling at his booth porte-monnaies adorned with the names and portraits of LEZARD KOLLIN and LOUIS KOSSTUTH. He was arrested, and was another for the same offence, and has since been condemned to six months imprisonment and 50 francs fine. M. SERAPHIN CHERUBIN, tailor, was condemned to prison for forty days, and to a fine of 16 francs, for "having in his possession" four leaden balls.

MANSY LETTER FROM GEN. CAVAIGNAC.

General Cavaignac has addressed the following letter to the French Minister of War: Monsieur le Ministre.—At a moment when my companions of captivity are the object of additional rigors, the next exception in my favor gives rise to interpretations which I disown. I neither seek nor fear persecution. The aspect of the country during the last few days is, moreover, sufficient to render exile supportable; but I wish to remain, in the presence of all, with regard to the present government of France, in the only situation compatible with my honor and with my devotion to liberty. I therefore beg of you, Monsieur le Ministre, to give the necessary orders that I may, as I request, be placed upon the retired list—a position which thirty years active service and eighteen campaigns entitle me to claim. (Signed) GENERAL CAVAIGNAC. The request was granted.

SCARCITY OF COTTON.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says: "Cotton has become so scarce in Havre that the manufacturers of Rouen have been compelled to purchase that article in Liverpool; and the Minister of the Interior, in order to relieve them from the additional duty to which cotton imported from England is subject, has given orders that the shipping of the United States shall be admitted into French ports without the payment of additional duty, though they may have touched at an English port, provided they shall not have landed their cargoes while stopping there."

I. O. O. F.—The degree of Rebecca, says the N. Y. Tribune, was conferred on eight ladies, wives of members of Meridian Lodge, No. 42, at their rooms, corner of Grove and Hudson-sts., on Saturday evening last. They expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the chaste and imposing ceremonies.

A RENT COMET.—A correspondent of the Boston Traveller states as a fact, that Biela's Comet was rent in twain in Nov. 1845. There is no doubt of the fact. The two pieces were seen both in Europe and America. One was larger and brighter than the other, and side by side they retired into the distant regions of space, in the same path the unbroken comet would have pursued.

The Kossuth and Long Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 9. The Kossuth Correspondence, as filed in the Navy Department was transmitted to the Secretary of State several days ago. It covers about one hundred and twenty pages of foolscap. There are letters from Capt. Long, Com. Morgan and Mr. KINNEY, our Charge at Constantinople. Mr. KINNEY became very nervous, and wished Morgan and Long to dispatch Kossuth out of the way as soon as possible. He appears to have feared that Kossuth would blow up the whole European Continent. In his reply to Morgan he quotes with approbation some severe remarks of the Commodore about Kossuth.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of Texas, at its late session in Austin, settled a question of much importance to the people of many portions of that State. It was done in the case of Hancock et al vs. McKinney, and refers to the eleven league and similar Mexican grants of lands. The court has decided that the conditions attached to the grant are subsequent conditions, and that no one but the State can take advantage of their non-performance. Hence no location on such grants can avail anything to the locators.—Also, that a grant to a party by his attorney is no evidence of fraud, and that every act of the officer authorized to make the grant is presumed to be correct. The decision is generally looked on as a strong one in favor of old titles, and it does go far to settle them, but the South-western American says, it does not settle all the eleven league grants, as some suppose.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

In the Senate of Rhode Island a bill has passed, by a majority of three, for the abolition of capital punishment.

LOCAL MATTERS.

FIRE.—On Wednesday night between 11 and 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in Mr. J. R. Mountcastle's stable, on Church Hill, and entirely consumed the contents, together with an adjoining frame dwelling. The dwelling was owned by Mr. M., and tenanted by Mr. Smith. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary, and we understand there was no insurance. Fires are becoming very frequent in this section of the city; and it is evident that midnight marauders and incendiaries are prowling about the Hill. The corporation limits should be extended so as to provide for the exposed suburbs an efficient night watch. Driven from their hiding places in the city proper, law-breakers of every grade are taking refuge beyond the corporation limits, in thickly settled neighborhoods, where there is less chance for their depredations being discovered and brought to light.

ARRIVED.—The Hon. James Buchanan arrived in this city Wednesday evening in the cars from Washington. He paid a visit on yesterday to the House of Delegates, and conversed there with many of the members, for some time. He was tendered a complimentary dinner by many Democratic friends on yesterday, but declined accepting it. He is now enjoying, by invitation, the hospitalities of Judge Mason.

RECOVERING STOLEN GOODS.—The continued case of Mary Baker, charged with receiving stolen goods belonging to Louis Bossieux, was taken up by the Mayor on yesterday. It will be remembered that at her last examination, Henry Holmes, slave to Joseph Hicks, was implicated in the matter, and charged with hiring the house in which the cookshop kept, and also hiring Mary. From the evidence, which was of an inviolable character, in consequence of the preparation of Bossieux, it appeared that the goods claimed by Bossieux, a box of sardines and a jar of pickled hams, had been taken to Holmes' house without the knowledge of Mary Baker, who was simply employed to wait upon the shop during the day. She was, therefore, discharged. Archy Page, slave to Mr. B., it was proved, had always borne a doubtful character, and the suspicion that he took the goods from his master's store to Holmes' amounting almost to a proof, he was ordered by the Mayor, twenty lashes. The Mayor also ordered Holmes thirty-nine lashes. Officer Yarrington testified that Holmes, a slave, kept spirituous liquors for sale, besides a miscellaneous assortment of groceries and candies. The Mayor ordered the shop to be broken up as soon as possible.

ANOTHER DISORDER AT THE THEATRE.—There appeared before his honor on yesterday, two youths, no of very ancient renown, but of modern fame, whose efforts are put forth to allure youth from the path of virtue. Their names were Caroline Valentine and Ellen Fletcher. From the evidence presented, it appeared that they had been "imbiting" with their spiritual God Bacchus, and as his influence gives mirth and frolic, they wended their way to the theatre to witness Richard the Third. Becoming indignant, probably, at Richard's cruelty in putting to death King Henry, or at Richard's false love to Queen Ann, they became excited and disorderly, and as a consequence disagreeable to the audience of the third tier, so that the officers of that quiet resort of amusement invited them to hold their quiet in the "tower," over the market. On yesterday the mayor bound Caroline over in the sum of \$100, and Ellen in the sum of \$50, to keep the peace.

HUSTINGS COURT.—Before Recorder Pulliam and Aldermen Caske, Coles, Bray, Wingfield, Farrar and Rileigh. Yesterday this court was occupied in the transaction of civil business. The Grand Jury were in session, and after making a number of presentments, adjourned over until Saturday.

GAUGLESS CHARGE.—A negro man named Simon Proyer was arrested late Wednesday evening, without papers, and with two blankets in his possession, which were supposed to be stolen. Upon examining witnesses in attendance on yesterday, it was proven that he was sent on an errand by his employer with the blankets, and he was accordingly discharged.

DELICATES.—The high excellency of Mr. R. Adams' light and creamy twists and rolls, crispy and piamp pies, and sweet and semi-transparent confections and cakes, we have often heard spoken of in the highest terms. It was not until recently that we cultivated an intimate acquaintance with any of his kind of delicacies, and confess that an extended introduction to a portion of them on Tuesday, impressed us with a feeling and very palatable sense of their many virtues. Do not forget to give Adam, at No. 171, Main Street, a call.

STEEL PENS.—We have always been strong advocates of the pliant quill, and writers in general laud its virtues. When, however, we can obtain a "ready-writer" of steel that will glide quickly over the paper without spatter or blot, we are truly grateful, and speedily accept its very useful aid. We have recently tried an article of this character, in the shape of "Randolph's Albatra" and "Randolph's circular pointed pen," which is of great flexibility and invaluable to the expert and graceful writer. These pens are for sale wholesale and retail by J. W. Randolph, No. 122, Main Street.

VALENTINES.—To-morrow being St. Valentine's day, a lovers and haters can send their missives of affection or ridicule under sanction of a long established custom, and as many have not the "gift of poetry," we recommend that they procure from some sources an expression for their feelings, "made to order."

Messrs. Randolph & Co., Main Street; A. Morris; R. D. Sanzey, 22 West Main Street; T. H. Gresham, Broad Street; West & Brother, Exchange; and Nash & Woodhouse, Main Street, offer a varied assortment of most approved Valentines, suited to every taste and feeling.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—Caroline Dowd was arrested on Wednesday evening for being drunk and creating a disturbance in the street. She was committed to jail by the Mayor, on yesterday, in default of \$50 security.

DISCHARGED.—Mary Brown was arrested on Wednesday in default of five papers, and on yesterday was committed to jail by the Mayor, for want of a register.

FINED.—Edmund, slave in the employment of the James River Company, was reported by officer Yarrington, on yesterday, for rolling a wheelbarrow loaded, upon the unpaved portion of a sidewalk. The company was accordingly fined by the Mayor \$5 and costs.

CONTINUED.—The reported case of Edmond & Davenport, charged with a violation of the ordinance relating to the weighing of hay, was taken up yesterday by the Mayor, but continued until the defendants could consult further with counsel.

RESTORED.—Mr. W. A. Carter was on yesterday, after due examination, pronounced sane; to the great gratification of his numerous relatives and friends. We fervently trust that health of body and mind may mark the remainder of his days.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—No official return has as yet been received in this court in relation to the decision of the Supreme Court at Washington, upon Field and Clement's application for a new trial.—This decision was given on Friday, February 6th, and is in these words: The United States vs. Thomas Reid and Edward Clements, certificate of division from Circuit Court of the United States of East Virginia. Mr. Chief Justice Tauey delivered the opinion of the Court in this case, directing it to be certified to the said Circuit Court. Ist. That the said Circuit Court ought not to have received the evidence of Clements in behalf of the prisoner; and that the refusal of the prisoner to admit his testimony does not entitle the prisoner to a new trial. And, secondly, that the facts stated in the affidavits of the jurors, do not entitle the prisoner to a new trial.

We understand that the mood of Clements is changing greatly, and that he is exhibiting a more penitient and subdued disposition from day to day. The witness Costello, so long in duress, was on yesterday discharged from custody by order of the Court.

AVOID BAD COMPANY.—It will be remembered that a few days since, a youth named James Ford was arrested upon suspicion of aiding another youth, who made his escape, in stealing from the store of a Mrs. Church several pocket handkerchiefs. The charge was not proven against Ford clearly, but he having entered Mrs. C's store very suspiciously, and been for a long time regarded as a very doubtful character, the Mayor bound him over for mischief in the sum of \$100, in default of which he was committed until Wednesday, when the required security was given. On yesterday, the youth supposed to have aided Ford in the commission of the theft, named Joshua McCook, was brought before the Mayor for examination. From Ford's testimony, it appeared that he had simply left McCook outside the door while he went in to get some pins, and McCook hearing the noise inside, when Mrs. Church collared Ford and locked him in, ran off. Testimony was also adduced to prove that McCook had always, from infancy, been a remarkably correct boy, and the Mayor honorably discharged him with an admonition to avoid the company of boys of bad character in future.

FINED.—Messrs. Hoyer & Co. were fined \$2 and costs on yesterday by the Mayor, for permitting an obstruction in the shape of a dry goods box, to remain upon the pavement in front of their store for several days, contra y to law. E. H. Clark was fined according to law for the action of one of his teamsters in driving a cart too rapidly.

Henry Froming was also fined for a like offence in the same amount.

Capture of Kossuth.—What all Austrians could not accomplish, has been accomplished by WHITEHURST, who has succeeded in capturing the great Magyar to sit for his dagger-recollected, which is now on exhibition at Mr. W.'s Gallery, in this city. It is a perfect likeness, and the only one taken since his landing in America. fe 13—34

W. L. MONTAGUE.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS.—Just published, a Table showing the Tolls on the James River and Kanawha Canal, for any number of pounds from 1 to 3,000 for 40 points between Richmond and Buchanan—and adapted to the reduced tariff of Tolls.

For sale at the Toll office and at H. K. ELLY-SONS Printing Office. fe 10—34

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—The attention of the public is invited to the sale to take place this Morning, on Broad street, No. 292, commencing at 10 o'clock.

NOTICE.—The creditors of VALENTINE HECKLER are hereby notified that, by the provisions of a deed of trust, executed by said Heckler and wife, dated the 28th day of January, 1852, and recorded in the Clerk's office of Henrico County Court, on the 29th day of January, 1852, the creditors provided for by said deed are required, in the case of their refusal to accept such provisions, to notify such refusal to the Trustee within sixty days from the recording of the said deed. Should no such notification be given, they will, by the terms of the said deed, be entitled to the benefit of its provisions. GUSTAVUS A. MYERS, Trustee. fe 13—34

LOST, on the street leading from the China Store of Stebbins, Darrault & Co. to Clay Street, or in that immediate neighborhood, a PURSE, with six dollars in it. If the finder will leave it at this office, a liberal reward will be paid for it. fe 13—27

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, 21 years old, Languages very fluently, and the English and French spoken in New York for one year, wants a situation as a salesman in some wholesale or importing house. Can give city references. Address L. P. B., box 809, Post Office. fe 13—26

NEGROES FOR HIRE.—Will be hired A. T. Harris's Tavern, on the Brooke Turnpike, a few miles above Richmond, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., about 25 Negroes, belonging to the estate of William W. Hall, dec'd. THOS. W. D. SWELL, D. S. fe 13—34

PRIME LARD IN BBL'S.—Expected per steamer, for sale by WILLIAMS & BROTHER. fe 13—34

BACON & BASKERVILLE are receiving for sale: 100 bushels superior Government Java Coffee; 100 boxes Winchester Candies; 50 lbs. Tar. fe 13—34

AMANTINE CANDLES.—30 boxes of, for sale by JOHN H. CLAIBORNE. fe 13—34

GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO.—I am authorized to contract for the delivery of this article at a low rate, if orders can be obtained to some extent. I will warrant it genuine, having the most unquestionable evidence of its purity. JOHN H. CLAIBORNE, D. S. fe 13—34

SALMON.—Just received, a nice article of pickled salmon at only 10 cents per pound. fe 13—1w HULST & KING

PICKLED CUCUMBERS.—Put up expressly for table use, at only 37 1/2 cents per gallon, at HULST & KING'S, Old Market, fe 13—1w And 233 Broad street.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.—On and after THURSDAY, the 19th February, 1852, a regular passenger train will run between Richmond and Jennings Ordinary, connecting at Jennings Ordinary with Flag & Co.'s line of Stages for Barwickville, Farmville, Lynchburg, Halifax Court House, Danville and Milton. The train will stop for passengers only at the following points: Manchester, Roblox's, Coal Field, Tomahawk, Powhatan, Mattox, Scott's Shop, Amelia Court House and Wyanoke.

Leave Richmond four times a week, viz: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 A. M. Returning, leave Jennings Ordinary at 10:30 A. M. Children over 3, and not over 12 years of age, half price to any points except the two first named. Servants travelling by themselves must be furnished with two passes, so that one can be retained in the office; and it must be expressly stated on the pass that they are permitted to go on the cars. A freight train will leave Richmond every Wednesday. Parties forwarding goods must have them on the ground the previous evening.

N. B.—The Stage leaves Jennings Ordinary every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 A. M. and returning, meets the cars at the same point every Monday, Tuesday and Saturday. For seats in the Stage to Lynchburg and intermediate points, apply to the Agent at the Danville Depot, Richmond. To ensure seats, persons must be at the office and have their names entered twenty minutes before the cars leave.

Passengers not providing themselves with tickets and neglecting to have their names entered on the way-bill, will be considered as way passengers and charged an increased rate of fares. fe 13—1w JOHN H. OSBORNE, Sup't.

GRAND STATE BALL: MILITARY AND CIVIC: At the Richmond Theatre.

At the Richmond Theatre, on Monday Evening, February 23d, in a style of grandeur and elegance never before witnessed in the State. The building to be superbly decorated, the scenery taken out, the Parquet floor over, and the whole converted into a magnificent Ball Room, capable of accommodating 20,000 persons; and the citizens of the entire State are cordially invited to co-operate in making the occasion worthy of the Old Dominion.

MAN A G.E.B.S.: His Ex'y Gov. John M. Hunter, Lt. Gov. S. F. Leake, Speaker O. M. Crutchfield, Judge J. Y. Mason, Wm. Lambert, Mayor, Maj. Gen. J. B. Harris, Col. G. W. Munford, G. E. Deneloe, W. M. Patton, Jr., John M. Hunter, Jr., Thos. E. Bottom, Robert E. Scott, Dr. John Dove, James Barbour, Russel W. Allen, Capt. R. O. Haskins, Col. Walter Gwyn, Jacob Ezekiel, M. S. Taylor, Dr. W. P. Scott, James K. Lee, Sam'l-L. Bayly, Dr. W. D. Haskins, B. Heath, Capt. R. G. Scott, Jr., Wm. W. Duvannant, Capt. W. J. Sheppard, Capt. R. N. Nimmo, Chas. R. Farrow, Dr. James H. Conway, Thos. W. Dowell, Col. C. Tompkins, James H. Grant, Col. Samuel S. Myers, John M. Patton, Jr., Joseph Mayo, Lt. Col. T. C. Rice, Gustavus A. Myers, Russel W. Allen, Simeon Wheeler, Capt. J. H. Richardson, C. A. McVey, Cadis B. Luck, James M. Talbott, Capt. P. T. Moore, B. B. Douglas, Dr. James Dove, Lieut. W. S. Beaufort, Dr. Thomas M. Tate, John Goode, Jr., Joseph Hetzler, Capt. J. C. Caske, Lieut. J. B. Bayly, Joseph Segar, Richard J. Muse, P. W. Coleman, Lieut. C. H. Richardson, Wm. Old, George Harrison, Benj. W. Jackson, Col. T. B. Bigger, Thomas L. Moore, James R. Chamberlayne, James L. Taylor, John T. Gibson, Ed. T. Mapp, J. M. Smith, Lieut. G. G. Cabell, Lieut. A. Richards, Z. D. Kidwell, Lieut. Johnston, Cheslerford, William King, Wm. Allen, Surry, Lt. R. T. Crouch, Goodrich, Geo. L. Nicholson, Lieut. Jas. Lytle, Cheslerford, Patrick H. Aylett, Lewis E. Franman, Geo. T. Verby, Lieut. Crawford, Hugh Pleasants, Dr. F. Marx, Isaac D. Dunn, Potitoux Robinson, J. M. B. Stewart, Petersburg, Subscriptions lists now open at the Box Office of the Theatre, the American and Exchange Hotels. fe 13—4f WILLIAM L. MAULE, Lessee.

DAPTIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.—Just D received, and for sale at this store: Life of Christ, by Rev. John Fleetwood, D. D. A Commentary on the original texts of the Acts of the Apostles, by H. Hackett. A Commentary on the Book of Psalms, by G. Horne, D. D. A new Translation from the original Greek of all the Apostolic Epistles, by James McKnight, D. D. Doddridge's Family Expositor of the New Testament. A Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, by Hodge. Sacred Rhetoric, or Composition and Delivery of Sermons, by Henry J. Ripley. History of American Missions, by W. Gammell, A. M. The Reign of Grace from its Rise to its Consummation, by A. Booth, with a memoir of his life, &c. Spiritual Mindfulness, by John Owen, D. D. The Happy Home, by Rev. Jas. Hamilton, D. D. A full and complete copy of the Bible. Also, a Catalogue of a lot of first rate English and French Letter Paper; also, American do, at low prices. CHAS. WORTHAM, Depository.

MAURICE TIERNAY.—The soldier of Fortune, by Charles Lever—50 cents. Armand, or the Peer and the Peasant; a play in five acts, by Anne Cora Mowat—13 cents. Lady of the Lake, by Walter Scott, from his larger work—with numerous wood cuts. Women of Christianity, exemplary for acts of piety and charity, by Julia Kavanagh—75 cents. History of the Jews in Great Britain, by the Rev. Moses Margulouth—30 cents. The Universal Songster, or Museum of Mirth, forming the most complete, extensive and valuable collection of ancient and modern songs in the English language, with a copious and classified index, in 3 vols.—\$3. Quintin Matsys, or the Blacksmith of Antwerp, by the author of Robin Hood, Wat. Tyler, &c.; beautifully illustrated, and only 50 cents. The Illustrated Hand-Book, a new guide to travellers through the United States of America—\$1.50. Democracy in America, by Alexis de Tocqueville, abridged in our country, by G. L. Hunt, &c. Translated by Henry Reeve, Esq. Third edition, in two volumes. Disturbing the Railroad, Steamboat, and Telegraph Boats, being a guide through the United States and Canada—25 cents. Children of the Abbey, a Tale—75 cents. The History of Tom Jones, the Foundling, by Henry Fielding—50 cents. For sale by fe 13—1w GEO. M. WEST & BROTHER.

LAMBERT'S OFFICE, 14th Street, under Exchange Hotel. Drawn No. Kentucky, Class 24, Feb. 11: 47 32 42 17 72 3 15 38 25 39 40 7. Whole 7 23 47, a prize of \$20.

LAMBERT. To-day.—The Kentucky State Lottery, Class No. 26. Capital: \$18,000, 17,000, 3,000, 3,000, 1,250, 1,250, &c. 75 numbers, 13 drawn. Tickets \$1.

To-day.—The Kentucky State Lottery, Class No. 26. Capital: \$18,000, 17,000, 3,000, 3,000, 1,250, 1,250, &c. 75 numbers, 13 drawn. Tickets \$1.

To-day.—The Kentucky State Lottery, Class No. 26. Capital: \$18,000, 17,000, 3,000, 3,000, 1,2