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, April 16, 1852.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH,

For April 16, is now ready and for sale at this office. It is the cheapest family newspaper in Virginia. The number for the present week contains among other articles the following:

LITERARY.—Poetry: Comrades, Fill no Glass for me; Spring Birds; The Ploughman. A Tale of Impossibilities; Letter of Thomas Reed to his father.

EDITORIAL.—The decline of England; Twelfth of April; Reed and Clements; The Island of Cuba; Thomas Moore; Spiritual Rappings; A Grand Disappointment; California; Congress and its new Library; Richmond and its Prospects; the Capitol Square; The Enterprise of Journalism; Give her the Steam, &c.; Expedition to Japan; Smaller Articles.

NEWS OF THE DAY.—Proceedings of the Legislature and of Congress; Proceedings of the Whig State Convention; Domestic and Foreign Intelligence to the latest moment.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Letters from our Correspondents in Washington, New York and at other Points

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—Richmond Markets; Prices of Stocks, Cotton, &c. Price, 3 cents per single copy; $1 per annum, in advance.

REED AND CLEMENTS—AN EXPLANATION.

Both of the editors of this paper were absent from their post when the paragraph appeared in its columns, speaking in condemnatory terms of these unfortunate men. The gentleman who wrote that paragraph is a kind-hearted gentleman—he meant, we are sure, to injure no human being. Yet as his remarks were made under what the editors conceive to be a mistaken idea of the duty of the press, they deem it right to say thus much.

One of us has always been of the opinion that Reed and Clements should be pardoned, and has signed a petition to that effect.

ABBOTT'S LIFE OF NAPOLEON—THE BATTLE OF LODI.

There is now in course of publication a life of the Emperor Napoleon by the Revd. Mr. Abbott, a gentleman of some distinction in the literary world. We can hardly be induced to believe that a parson is the best person in the world to write the life of a great warrior, especially of such a warrior as was the remarkable person whose life he has undertaken. The book is accordingly, as far as it has gone, a rhapsody rather than a history. The style is exaggerated, the sentiments are often absurdly swollen, and there is a sort of *cant* running through the whole that renders it, to our taste, supremely disgusting. Not Mrs. Gaines herself (we beg pardon for introducing the name of a lady, and should not have done so but for her own apparent willingness to keep always before the public) could have discoursed more eloquently, or if the reader choose, more ridiculously upon the horrors of war than he has done. Yet he is relating actual occurrences, not preaching a sermon to prevent any of these horrors from taking place. If he undertakes to write a *history*, surely he ought to inform himself beforehand of the fact that cannon balls will kill—that shells will destroy houses and their inmates—that men when they go to war mean to kill each other—and that a battle must inevitably result in a vast deal of wholesale murder. All this, we say, ought to be known to the historian, as well as to the moralist; it is known, we should fancy, to every human being. The folly of *many* wars, and the *wickedness* of all, when the precepts of our Saviour are taken into consideration, cannot be a subject of doubt to any man who is a christian, that is to say, who has been educated in a christian community. Why, then, when writing the life of a man whose whole reputation is grounded upon a continual violation of the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," preach everlastingly about the fact that he actually did kill?

This, however, was not what we aimed at when we commenced this article. Mr. Abbott seems to have been at little trouble in obtaining his facts, and the consequence is that they are not always of the "first water." His account of the battle of Lodi, for instance, seems to have been taken entirely from Scott's life of Napoleon, nor does he appear to have consulted any other. He states that the loss of the French at Lodi was two thousand. Napoleon stated it at two hundred, and it is literally impossible that it could have been much larger, if all the circumstances stated by himself, and never since contradicted, are true. Those circumstances we have before spoken of; but as they are of lasting interest, we do not hesitate to repeat them.

The French army had beaten the Austrians in one or two battles, and were attempting to cut them off from Milan. The river Adda lay between them and Milan; and the town of Lodi (an ancient city of middle-age celebrity, the name being corrupted from the two Latin words 'Laus Dei,') offered the point at which it was most convenient for both parties to cross. There was a bridge across this river, and the Austrians having crossed it, it was of great importance to them to cut it down, and leave the enemy on the other side. The French, on the contrary, did not wish them to cut it down.—In the mean time they had brought thirty pieces of artillery to bear upon it, but they placed their infantry and cavalry so far in the rear of their guns (in order to take advantage of some heights) that Bonaparte, though on the opposite side of the river, was nearer to them than the cavalry and infantry aforesaid. As a battle cannot well be fought in modern days, without artillery, and as the party who seizes the guns of his adversary is almost sure to conquer, he made the whole issue turn upon the possibility of seizing the enemy's cannon. The troops were much fatigued—he made them lie down behind the ancient rampart that ran along the river, completely protected from the guns of the enemy. In order to prevent the enemy from approaching the bridge, to cut it down, he kept up a hot fire from 4 pieces of artillery, which he managed himself. At the proper time, the troops having been properly refreshed, he marched a column of six thousand grenadiers along the ramparts, and protected the way from the fire of the enemy. They rushed suddenly, and rushed across, receiving but a single fire before they had rushed over and seized the guns. That fire, Napoleon says, killed two hundred men; Abbott and Bourrienne and Scott say two thousand! Is the thing credible? The first number is very large; what shall we say to the second? The thing is too monstrous for the faith of any created being.

But to magnify the loss of the French, new elements have been introduced. Sir Walter Scott, drawing on his imagination for his facts, talks about a desperate fight that took place after the French had crossed, &c. There was no such a fight, or at least if there was, Napoleon has said nothing about it. He describes the battle as a simple rush for the guns. They were seized, and the enemy gave it up. As for the operation of Beaumont, who crossed with his cavalry below, at a ford, to turn the flank of the Austrians, Napoleon attributes no part of the success of the action to it, though it might have been rendered very formidable. But Beaumont either lacked courage to execute it as he should have done, or he had not the intelligence necessary to the occasion. He did nothing, and Napoleon was so provoked with him, that in allusion to him, he wrote to the Directory saying "Send me some Generals for the cavalry, who do not pride themselves upon making skilful retreats."

Another mistake of a fact personal to Bonaparte, himself, in connection with the battle of Lodi, has been fallen into by this writer. We recollect having seen lives of Bonaparte, written many years before he ever went to St. Helena, in which he is represented as seizing the colors at the bridge of Lodi. Those prints had become so common that they induced Dr. O'Meara to inquire of the banished Emperor, at St. Helena, whether it was at Lodi, or at Arcole, that he seized the colors. His reply was, "at Arcole, and not at Lodi." It is shameful in a biographer, writing the life of a man so celebrated, not to be apprised of a fact so notorious, or, if apprised, to sacrifice the truth so palpably to a taste for dramatic exhibition.

GUANO.

The Washington Republic says:

We have received from the Hon. John D. Freeman, of Mississippi, a note enclosing an interesting statement of the nature, supply, use and cost of the article known under the name of guano, extensively used as a fertilizer in some counties of the State of Maryland. This statement is from the pen of the Hon. Allen Bowie Davis, of Montgomery county, Maryland, is addressed to the Hon. Joseph S. Cottman, of the same State, and has been prepared, it would seem, at the request of Mr. Freeman, who proposes to apply this fertilizing agent to the exhausted lands of the State of Mississippi. The Peruvian guano is stated to be the best of the various kinds imported; and it is believed that the first cargo ever imported into the United States arrived in the city of Baltimore in the year 1844. Mr. Davis has an exalted opinion of the virtues of guano, and suggests that it should be sowed on poor lands at a depth of not less than four inches, though some farmers, he says, think that eight or ten inches is not too deep. Moisture is found by experience to be necessary to its full development, and it is well to mix a peck of plaster of Paris with a bag of the guano weighing one hundred and sixty pounds. It is found by experience greatly to stimulate the growth of wheat, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, and garden vegetables.

We shall be happy to give this interesting document in full at an early period, if the demands upon our columns will admit of it.

Remarks. That Guano is a wonderful fertilizer, there can be no doubt. That there are persons who have failed in the application of it, to particular tracts of land is likewise true. To such persons we say try it again. Probably you may succeed better the next time, and we can give you a very substantial reason for hoping that such may be the fact. Listen awhile, and we will tell you why we think so.

There is hardly a reader of the Dispatch, who has not heard of Mr. Richard Sampson of Goochland, one of the best—we suspect the *very* best—of Virginia farmers. We beg pardon of the gentleman for introducing his name into the public prints, but his example is considered of so much value among farmers, that we do it for the sake of that class of the community. Well, as we were going on to say, we happened to be at Mr. Sampson's house a short time since, and rode with him into his lower-grounds. He, it is well known, is a man who always gives every new suggestion with regard to farming a fair trial. He tried the lime and he thought it failed to have the proper effect. He tried the guano on his thin land, and it acted like a charm. At the same time, from the same cargo, and under the same circumstances, he tried it on his low-grounds, and it had no effect at all. Very rationally, we think, he came to the conclusion that nature did not intend that the low land should be richer than it was—that it had reached the maximum of its fertility—and he determined to waste no more guano on *that* portion of his plantation, but to scatter it all on his high land. It happened, however, that he had a remnant left last year, and he scattered it on about half an acre of his low-grounds, just by way of an additional experiment, or it might be by way of getting rid of it. He was amazed at the result. There is all the difference in the world in the appearance of that part of the field which is guanoed, and that which is not. He is utterly unable to account for the reason why it should have failed so entirely before, and succeeded so thoroughly now. He thinks he must have made some blunder, but he cannot tell what it was. He says that it has determined him to make another experiment with the lime. Mr. Sampson is right beyond all doubt. A great fertilizer may, by possibility, fail, at one time, and succeed at another.

THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIAN AND OURSELVES.

The Virginian says:

The Richmond Dispatch, of the 18th, notices our last article upon the friendly controversy into which we had fallen, and says:

"We confess our great satisfaction at the tone and temper of the Lynchburg Virginian towards the Danville Railroad. We cannot muster energy enough to dispute the rival merits of works which it appears are now so friendly—so entirely mutual in their kind regard for each other. We are much gratified by the following paragraphs in the Virginian's article, &c."

The Dispatch had misapprehended the spirit and purport of our previous articles, and we are glad that there remains no other difference between us, than the original questions, as to the relative length, capacities and attractiveness of the two lines of railway towards the Southwest.

This is kind, this is hearty—is in the true spirit. Still we insist upon it, without intending in the least to disparage the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, that the Danville route is the shortest.

POETRY—A wiseey washey kind of food that young people live on while troubled with the palpitation of the heart. Mixed with moonlight, it is very apt to make your young ladies feel as if they would lean against a white vest.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION—2ND DAY.

Pursuant to adjournment on Wednesday night, the Convention assembled yesterday in the African Church, at 11 o'clock.

The Committee appointed the previous evening, on permanent rules for the government of the proceedings of the Convention, reported in favor of the rules of the House of Delegates, so far as applicable. The Convention adopted the rules recommended, and proceeded to business.

In obedience to a resolution offered the previous day by Mr. R. E. Scott, of Fauquier, the several delegations from their respective Congressional districts, proceeded to announce the name of the gentlemen who had been selected by said delegations to form a committee of fifteen to propose resolutions expressive of the principles or "platform" of the Whig party, for the adoption of the Convention. The result was the choice of the following gentlemen for said committee:

Messrs. Joseph Segar, D. Saunders, Andrew Kennedy, Harrison Robertson, Jas. M. Preston, J. H. McCue, Charles W. Russell, Robt. E. Scott, John Ward, B. H. Nowlin, and five others whose names the reporter's ear could not catch.

The recommendations were adopted by the Convention.

Mr. Scott, of Fauquier, moved that his resolution, offered and considered for some time the day before, be now taken up. Agreed to.

The resolution was read as follows:

Resolved, That the several delegations from the several Congressional districts recommend to the Convention suitable persons for electors and assistant electors in their respective districts, and for assistant electors in the counties composing the same. And that they further recommend two delegates and two alternates from each district, to represent the Whigs of this State in the Whig National Convention.

On motion of Mr. John J. Jackson, the resolution was amended so as to authorise the appointment of three Electors from each district and three Alternates.

Mr. Tyree Maupin, of Rockingham, offered an amendment, proposing that the Delegates to the National Convention be chosen by the people in Convention, in each Congressional district, instead of the manner proposed by the resolution of Mr. Scott.

Mr. Maupin advocated, in a speech of some length, the adoption of his amendment. He was in favor of taking a lesson from the Democrats in regard to the mode of appointing delegates. Call meetings and stir up the people on the subject of the next Presidential election. It was the only way to enlist them in the cause and set them to work. He was opposed to the Convention doing that which he believed properly belonged to the people—the selection of their own delegates to the National Convention.

Mr. W. H. Macfarland followed on the same side, and in opposition to the adoption of the resolution of Mr. Scott. He was decidedly in favor of the people selecting their own delegates to represent them in the National Convention.

Mr. Imboden, of Augusta, was in favor of the appointment of delegates by the Convention. The people in many counties could not get up meetings in time to select delegates.—He did not believe the Convention had the right to transfer the choice back to the people. It had been the practice of Whig Conventions of Virginia to appoint their national delegates. The people had sent their delegates here again to perform that duty; and, moreover, he did not believe the people would have time to hold their meetings throughout the Commonwealth, and get up Conventions to select delegates.

Mr. Scott of Fauquier, was wholly opposed to the district mode of appointment, and proceeded at length to enumerate his objections thereto. The interval between this time and the assembling of the National Convention was too brief to afford the requisite time for the appointment of delegates by district conventions. The Convention had appointed a committee to perform the important duty of expressing the principles of the Whig party, and he thought that Committee should have the less important duty of recommending delegates for the National Convention. He did not view the selection by the Convention alone, but by the districts as here represented by their delegates for that purpose. He was opposed to copying after his political opponents in this, and nearly all other respects. He believed the appointment of delegates at this time was desirable to produce harmony at home and harmony in the National Convention in reference to the sentiments of the great State of Virginia.

Mr. Scott of Powhatan, was in favor of the appointment of delegates by the people, and spoke at some length against their appointment by the Convention.

Mr. Hill Carter advocated the appointment of delegates by the Convention. He maintained that it was evident that Millard Fillmore was the decided choice of the people of Virginia—and he was opposed to any proceedings which might defeat the will of the majority.—He was opposed to the discussion which would arise before the people in efforts to choose delegates by district conventions. No good and much evil might result from it. Nor did he think the people had time before the assembling of the Convention in June to act advisedly in the choice of delegates.

Dr. Patrick of Kanawha, said there were twenty-one counties in his Congressional District, and he believed they would all favor the appointment of delegates by the people. He was willing to trust the people. Whatever may have been the mode of appointment heretofore, he believed the people were the proper persons to consider the subject, and then select delegates to represent the result of their choice.

Mr. McFarland again addressed the Convention in reply to the objections made by the several speakers in regard to time, &c., &c. The National Convention, he said, would not meet before July, perhaps not before August; and he maintained that there was ample time for the selection of Delegates by popular election. There was no reason why the Whigs should adhere to ancient usages in regard to mere matters of policy, unless gentlemen could point out advantages which had resulted by such a mode of appointment. The experience of the past, he was of opinion, admonished the Whig party of the propriety of a change of some usages in reference to mere party policy, where no principle was involved.

Mr. Vincent Witcher thought all the talk about giving the election to the people sounded very well; but he was also of opinion that the people were represented in that Convention. How did the delegates get here, if the people did not send them? And for what did they send them here, but to represent them in the appointment of delegates and other matters rightfully pertaining to their duties. He was in favor of adhering to ancient usages until some better arguments than any he had yet heard be advanced for a departure therefrom.

The discussion was ably conducted on both sides for two hours, when the vote was taken by counties according to the representation in the House of Delegates, and resulted: In favor of the amendment proposed by Mr. Maupin 29, against it 89. [A result which was claimed by some as indicating the relative preferences in the Convention for Gen. Scott and Mr. Fillmore.]

The resolution of Mr. Scott, providing for the selection of such delegates to the National Convention as may be recommended by the delegations from the several Congressional Districts of the State, was then adopted.

And then the Convention, at 2½ o'clock, adjourned to meet again at 8 o'clock, the same evening.

NIGHT SESSION.

When the Convention met, Mr. Scott, from the Committee of 15, reported the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That we regard the acts of Congress, commonly known as the Compromise, as a final settlement and adjustment of the questions involved in them, and we will consider any attempt to disturb them, as a blow aimed at the peace of the country and the integrity of the Union.

2. That we approve the administration of President Fillmore, believing that by his wisdom evinced in the conduct of our National Affairs amidst embarrassing difficulties, his loyalty to the Constitution, his firmness in the maintenance of the laws, and his just regard for the rights of the States, he has eminently fulfilled our expectations, and justly entitled himself to our continued confidence and support.

3. That we prefer Millard Fillmore as a candidate for the Presidency over all other persons who have been proposed for that high station, and if he shall be nominated by the Whig National Convention, the Whigs of Virginia will give him their cordial support.

4. That the Whigs of Virginia will give the like cordial support to any other true Whig who may become the nominee of that Convention, who has stood by and does stand by the Compromise, out and out, and regards it and stands by it with unalterable determination as a final settlement and adjustment of the measures involved in it.

5. That the wise maxims of Washington respecting the foreign policy of this country, which have been practically illustrated in the administration of President Fillmore, ought ever to guide the Federal Government in its intercourse with foreign nations.

6. That the public lands are the common property of all the States—that such disposition should be made of them as will enure equally to the benefit of all, and that an equitable portion of them in kind, or a like distribution of the proceeds of their sales among all the States, is not only clearly within the constitutional power of Congress, but is the wisest and most rightful disposition that can be made of the common fund.

7. That whilst we are opposed, as to a Tariff, to excessive duties, and, as to Internal Improvements, to lavish appropriations, we are content, by a judicious arrangement of duties necessary for an economical administration of the government, to encourage our domestic industry, and to provide, in time of peace, such improvements of our harbors and principal rivers, as may be necessary to assure our strength within and secure our safety without.

8. That we hold the union of the States to be a primary object of patriotic desire and the federal government to be indispensable to its efficiency and permanency; as this sprung only from a compromise and mutual concession between diverse interests, so we believe it can only be successfully administered in the same conciliatory spirit which gave it birth; and we consider respect for its just authority and acquiescence in its constitutional measures as duties required by the plainest considerations of national, State and individual welfare.

These resolutions were adopted unanimously, and in the midst of the greatest enthusiasm.

An Electoral Ticket and delegates to a National Convention were appointed. Also, a Central Committee.

Raleigh T. Daniel is the Elector, and A. Judson Crane and Thos. J. Evans, the sub-Electors for Richmond city.

Messrs. Geo. W. Summers and James Lyons were appointed Electors for the State at large.

Messrs. J. M. Botts, H. Rhodes, and R. C. Stanard, are the delegates from the Richmond district to the National Convention.

After a harmonous session of two days, the Convention adjourned at about 11 o'clock, last night, *sine die*.

Is Louis Napoleon really a Bonaparte?

The opinions upon this subject seem to be very various. Some assert that he is the son of a Dutch Admiral—others that the Count de Flahaut, a French General of distinction in the days of the Empire, may lay fair claims to the paternity—and there are various others who have been named, for his mother's lovers seem to have been legion.

For our own part, though his features do not seem to be Bonapartean, any more than his figure, we have yet no doubt that he is a genuine Bonaparte. He betrays the characteristic of the Corsican in all that he does. He has forgotten no friend that was a friend of the Emperor, and he has forgiven no enemy! That is not only *Corsican*, but it is Napoleon.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The House of Delegates met and immediately adjourned yesterday. No bills were finally acted on in the Senate.

☞ The Spiritual Rappers have begun their knockings or rappings in Mount Holly, N. J. The Mirror says a person of that neighborhood, who is a firm believer, gives out that he will soon convince the people of the truth of this new discovery. He intends to call upon the spirit of Sampson to move a two-story house for him, which he wishes placed about fifty yards from where it now stands.

Miss Dubois says she may be old now, but she has seen the day when she was as young as ever she was.

☞ **Another Certificate.**—NEW KENT, April 7th, 1852.—SIR: Having received much benefit from your Premium Bitters, I must now return you my thanks for the great benefit received therefrom, wishing that they may be beneficial to others as they have been to me. For many years I have been afflicted with that most deleterious disease, the Dyspepsia, not having had one day of health since my twentieth year. My physicians had failed to cure me, having spent about $5,000 in paying their bills; but since I commenced using your Bitters, I have been much relieved, and I hope permanently so. Your obedient servant,
R. S. WILLIAMSON, D. S. N. K.
ELIJAH BAKER, Esq. ap 16—3t

☞ **Wonderful Cure of Hereditary Scrofula by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.**—This certificate is from the pen of a gentleman whose name appears on the journal of Congress, one who is extensively and favorably known:

"It affords me pleasure to state that Dr. Jesse Hampton's Tincture has effected a most extraordinary cure of my slave boy Albert. The patient was three years old, and had the Scrofula—(his father was scrofulous.) The boy was a moving mass of sores from head to foot—the upper lids of the eyes were much swollen, and turned inside out, exhibiting horrible mattering ulcers that protruded over the eye-balls so as to produce blindness. It is strange, yet true, this child, that I felt reluctant to see die as a relief from suffering, has been restored to health under the treatment of Dr. Hampton.
W. P. THOMASSON.
Louisville, March 20, 1851.
Call on O. A. STRECKER and get pamphlets gratis. See advertisement in to-day's paper.
ap 2—m

LOCAL MATTERS.

I. O. O. F.—The following officers were elected by the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year:

R W Grand Master, John R. Edmunds, Upperville, Fauquier, Va.

R. W. D. G. M., H. N. Gallaher, Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va.

R. W. G. Warden, Charles B. Coale, Abingdon, Washington county, Va.

R. W. G. Secretary, David H Reed, Richmond, Va

R. W. G. Treasurer, George W. Toler, Richmond, Va.

R. W. G. Chaplain, Reuben Jones, Norfolk, Va.

R. W. G Marshal, M. Seagers Richmond, Va.

R. W. G. Guardian, Alexander Grant, Richmond, Va.

R. W. G Conductor, James E. Allmond, Luray, Page county, Va.

R. W. G. Herald, William Whitworth, Manchester, Va.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE HALYBURTON.—On yesterday the counsel for the mutineers found guilty, on Wednesday, made application for a new trial, but the Court refused to grant it.

A suit for $500 damages for assault and battery was brought against Henry Pillsbury, captain of the brig Marseilles, by a seaman named George Barton, who charged Pillsbury with beating him severely on the voyage of the brig from New Orleans to this port. Messrs. August and Watkins for plaintiff; E. Y. Cannon, Esq., for defendant. Testimony was adduced and the case argued at length by the counsel. The Court will give its decision to-day.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM.—We understand that one of the buildings attached to Mr. James Bosher's coach manufactory, was set on fire on Wednesday night through one of the basement windows, but fortunately the exceeding dampness in consequence of the rain, caused it, after burning a parcel of shavings, to be discovered by the smoke which ascended to the second story, and was put out with a few buckets of water. This was, no doubt, the work of an incendiary, as there has not been any fire used in that part of the building for many years past. It is very important that a bright lookout should be kept for those scoundrels, and if caught, let them suffer the severest penalty of the law.

SOIREES MAGIQUE.—Macallister's stay in this city is drawing rapidly to a close, and we advise all who desire to witness the most wonderful necromantic feats of the age, to give him a visit ere he leaves with his budget of wonders. A sight of the mechanical curiosities he exhibits, is alone worth the price of admission. The stage is filled with them, and appears like the interior of some fairy or enchanted palace; indeed we should not be at all surprised if this evening, or to-morrow night, he gave his auditors a view of Aladdin's wonderful lamp.

MUSIC.—This evening, Dr. Smith, of Boston, will deliver a lecture on music at the Exchange Concert room, to be accompanied with vocal and instrumental illustrations. The children of the doctor will furnish the illustrations, and from what we can learn, their musical performances are of the most pleasing and harmonious character. We expect to see a full and delighted audience in attendance upon this novel musical address.

FINE!.—Officer Yarrington reported Messrs. Cosby & Ballard, on yesterday, for allowing their hacks to be used without having copies of the ordinance regulating the fares, fixed up in conspicuous places so as to be easily read inside of the hacks. They were fined $1 50 each. We understand that some twenty odd reports will be made by Yarrington and the other day officers for this violation of ordinance. This is as it should be.—We are always glad to see the police performing their duty faithfully. May the shadow of their vigilance never grow less.

STEALING.—The continued case of Ellick and Andrew, charged with stealing an umbrella and book from B. Gildersleeve, on Monday last, came up in due order yesterday. Officer Yarrington failed in securing Ellick, the real thief, he having run away from the city. Andrew, it was proven, had nothing to do with the commission of the offence, and he was accordingly discharged by his Honor.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY—The continued case of Claiborne, slave to Richard Alvey, who entered Wm. Anderson's tobacco factory Tuesday night, was on yesterday taken up by he Mayor. A young man named Early testified to seizing Claiborne after he had got into the window, and was about entering his room—and to having him conveyed to the cage. The Mayor ordered him thirty-nine lashes.

OSBORN'S DAGUERREOTYPES.—Though not much in the habit of paying visits, on yesterday we dropped in at Osborn's Daguerrean Gallery, and confess to have viewed the daguerreotypes there on exhibition, with much gratification. An examination of several specimens, very speedily convinced us that Mr. Osborn was an accomplished professor of the art of daguerreotyping. A beautiful and striking characteristic of his pictures, is found in their pellucid back-ground; and its purity sets forth the dark miniature-bust with so much precision and strength of outline, as to develop the general features with the greatest exactitude. The contrast is finely exhibited. This *peculiar* beauty of Mr. O's pictures cannot fail to give them great celebrity.—The room in which the pictures are taken, is so arranged as to admit the largest volume of light possible; and we should say for perfect adaptedness to the purpose for which it is arranged, has no superior. Add to this facility of light and finish of portraiture, spacious and airy sitting rooms, convenient of access from Main street, and we think attractions of the most positive nature are offered to all who desire a faithful and refined copy of their own or their friends' features for preservation. The lilliputian flags that flutter gaily from the balcony of Osborn's rooms on Main street, opposite the banks, point out unerringly the location of the gallery.

WITHOUT PAPERS.—Sally Hudson, a free negress, arrested Wednesday night in default of register, was, on yesterday, discharged by the Mayor upon promising to procure free papers at this term of the Hustings Court.

RUNAWAY.—Lt. Wilkinson arrested a negro girl, yesterday morning, in the lower market, named Sarah, belonging to Mr. Wooldridge—who ran away from her hirer, Mr. Miller, Monday last. The Mayor committed her to jail until claimed and jail fees were paid.

DISCHARGED.—Lewis Hamilton, arrested by the watch on Wednesday night, in default of free papers—on yesterday produced them, and was discharged by the Mayor.

HUSTINGS COURT.—Civil business only, transacted in this court on yesterday.

Samson Division, No. 4, S. of T.—The following is a list of officers installed into office on last Tuesday evening, April 6th, 1852:

W R, Wm. Smith; W A, E C. Minor; R S, Geo. J. Hooper; A R S, John R. Woodard; F S, James M. Berry; T, R. H. Rountree; C, J. H. Divine; A C, C. Hudson; I S, James Cleland; O S, James Atkison; Chaplain, J. J. English; R W P, B. A. Parks; L D G W P, John R. Wells.

DIED,

On the 15th, at his residence on Duval street, Mr. WILLIAM G. GARDINER, in the 33d year of his age. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Duval street Church, to-morrow afternoon, at half past three o'clock.

☞ **To the Voters of Henrico County.**—Fellow citizens:—At the solicitation of many friends in various parts of the county, I hereby announce myself, as I did through the medium of other papers some weeks ago, a candidate for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney, for Henrico county, with the assurance that if elected, its important duties will be discharged with promptness and fidelity.
Respectfully, your fellow citizens,
ap 15—4t* JOHN N. DAVIS.

☞ **A Dangerous Affair.**—The man who forges a weapon to furnish further assistance to the powerful artillery of woman, directed against the hearts of unarmed men, must be a terror to bachelorhood. The aid which Bogle's Hyperion Fluid for the hair, and Hebeaiona for the complexion, renders it, when used by the fair sex, the most powerful ally of Cupid that is known. Sold by the inventor, at 277 Washington street.
For sale in Richmond by
SEABROOK & REEVE,
ap 14—6t 175 Broad street.

☞ It would hardly do for any one to have the temerity nowadays to question the excellence of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, which are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson. In cases of dyspepsia, liver complaint, and derangement of the digestive organs, their many virtues have long since been made plainly apparent. They purge from the system the morbid humors which retard the natural functions and bring paleness to the cheek, and suffering to the brow. They banish those clogs upon happiness, and restore the system to high health. ap 14—6t

☞ 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.
For sale by PURCELL, LADD & CO., corner of Main and 14th streets, Richmond, Va.
ap 14—6t

☞ **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. PARKER** having removed to Franklin street, a few doors below the Exchange, and opposite to Trinity Church, his former office (corner of Main and 15th streets) is for rent. It has been occupied as a physician's office for ten or twelve years past. ap 5—1m

☞ **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
I will pay the market price for Bounty Land Warrants. fe 27

☞ **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 Shampooing Saloon, under the American Hotel.
N. B—Hot, cold and shower BATHS at all hours. Price 25 cents, or five tickets for $1.
ap 12

☞ **DR. WM. F. FARRAR** offers his Professional services to the citizens of Richmond and its vicinity. Office over A. Bodeker's Apothecary Store, on Market bridge. Main st.
ap 12—d1m

☞ **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

☞ BEVERLY HICKS, Esq., of Lafayette Seminary, writes, from which we extract: "I have used Hampton's Vegetable Tincture for a severe attack of chronic inflammatory sore eyes and great debility, with great benefit to my general health. This Tincture has had a most happy effect in regulating and bringing to action a torpid liver, and removing pains of the hips and loins." Hon. H. Clay and others bear testimony to the high character of Mr. Hicks.
Extract of a Letter from Thomas H. Scott, Esq., of Kentucky: "I had two colored children much affected with sore eyes—I thought it a scrofulous affection. I got a bottle of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, which gave them great relief, and before they finished the second bottle their eyes were well."
Hundreds of our own citizens bear the same testimony. Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Cough, General Weakness, all throat and other diseases arising from impure blood are cured by it. Call and get a pamphlet gratis, and read history of it.
See advertisement to-day. For sale by O. A. STRECKER, Main street. ap 1—dts

☞ **Mustang Liniment.**—LADIES—We make you a Chesterfield bow, and politely call your attention to the excellency of our Liniment. It has a beautiful cream or drab color, and is free from all impurity; it will not soil the skin or clothes and will always relieve pain when an *external* application can reach it, and will *cure* broken or caked breast, sore nipples, neuralgia, chapped hands, and also will remove ugly blotches, tumors or pimples, leaving the skin soft and smoothe and will in no case injure the skin in the slightest degree.
mh 29—eodts

☞ **To the Voters of Henrico County.**
At the solicitation of many friends in the county of Henrico to be a candidate for the office of **Prosecuting Attorney**, I respectfully announce my self a candidate for that office.
Respectfully, JOHN M. GREGORY.
ap 5—d&wt4M*

RICHMOND ENCAMPMENT, No. 2, K. T., &c., April 16th, K. T., 734, A. D., 1852.
Orders, No. 4.—SIR KNIGHTS—Assemble at the Asylum in the Mason's Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, 17th inst, at half past 7 o'clock. By order of the N. E. Grand Commander.
THOMAS B. BIGGER, Captain-General.
Attest—EDWIN BURTON, Jr., Recorder.
ap 16—2t

DR. OTIS offers his services to the citizens of Richmond. Office on Franklin street, between 7th and 8th streets. ap 15—1t*

FOR RENT—A Tenement on 4th, between Franklin and Grace streets. Possession given immediately. For terms, apply at this office.
ap 16—3t*

FOR RENT.—Two excelient ROOMS, over the rear of Mr. Zimmerman's store, suitable for offices—entrance from 12th street. Apply to
ap 16—3t* JOHN GRÆME.

FOR RENT.—Two new three story tenements, in one of the most eligible portions of the city, on Main, between 2nd and 3rd streets. Possession given the 1st of May. Apply to
ap 16—6t W. GODDIN.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber has for sale a pair of well broke six year old Horses, in which a bargain will be sold if early application is made. They are fine movers.
G. L. EARNEST,
ap 16—3t Council Chamber Hill.

FOR INVALIDS.—I have for sale an India Rubber Air Bed, ordered for a sick person, but did not arrive in time. It is entirely new, and will be sold at cost. To those invalids who desire a soft and cool bed, this will be found superior to all others. For sale by
ap 16—d6t O. A. STRECKER.

MADAME ACHILLE AND MONSIEUR CORALLI, will commence their course of tuition on Tuesday afternoon, 13th inst, at Bosher's Hall. The course will consist of 20 lessons. The dances taught by these Professors were never introduced in America before last winter, when they were brought from Paris by Mons. Coralli, a member of the Corps de Ballet of the Grand Opera; they have obtained an unprecedented success in New York during the last season; they consist principally of la Coralliese, la Nouvelle Schottish, la Kossuth, la Quadrille Francais, le Quadrille Mazurka, la Redowa, la Sicilienne, la Cracovia, la Polka Mazurka, la Redowa Francais, la Valse a deux temps, la Valse ordinaire, la Schottisch Simple, la Polka, la Coriezza, le Cotillon Allemand, and Queen Victoria tempest. Most of these new and fashionable dances being of M. Coralli's composition.
TERMS OF THE COURSE:—$10 for 20 lessons, given daily. Mad. A. and Mons. C. will be found at Bosher's Bakery day, at 4½ o'clock P. M.
ap 16—3t*

TANNER'S OIL.—50 bbls, for sale by
ap 14 DAVENPORT, ALLEN & CO.