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 23, 1852.

COMPETITION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES ON THE OCEAN.

It is very common for English statesmen to pass compliments upon the energy, enterprise and ingenuity of this country in Parliament—for the English press to repeat those compliments, and for literary men of all descriptions to join in with the press and the politicians.—Yet there cannot be a doubt, that there exists in the minds of Englishmen, of all classes, towards this country, a spirit of deep and intense rivalry, a rivalry as strong and as bitter as though we were actually engaged in war. It is fortunate for both parties, that war is not considered quite so trifling a matter as it seems to have been one hundred years ago, or we should now be engaged in mutual destruction, both by sea and land, instead of a peaceful struggle, which can injure nobody, and must be beneficial to the whole world.

It seems to be, in modern times, a sort of axiom, that the nation which rules the sea can rule the world. From the day of the battle of La Hogue in 1699, down to our own time, England may be literally said to have "ruled the waves," according to the words of one of her own poets. The Dutch had already surrendered the trident, forty years before, and the French were beaten out of all hopes of obtaining it from that moment. True it is, they made many a gallant struggle afterwards, but from La Hogue to Trafalgar, from 1699 to 1805, their naval history is the history of a series of disasters, such as can hardly be found on record any where else. It was not until the United States "set up for themselves," that the naval supremacy of England was shaken—that she could be taught to believe that there *might* be a time when she would be obliged to surrender it to a younger and more vigorous rival. Paul Jones, and Biddle, and several others, had taught her in the revolutionary war, that it was much easier to beat the French at sea, than it was to beat the Americans; but she had forgotten the lesson until it was recalled to her mind by our brilliant naval victories of 1812-'13-'14. Now, within the last few years this contest for naval supremacy has assumed another shape, and it is at this moment going on, with an intensity of excitement far exceeding any which usually attends upon actual war. We allude, of course, to the contest for supremacy on the ocean, in progress, between the English and American steam vessels, and particularly between the Collins and Cunard lines of steamers. The English had the advantage of a fair start—they had no rivalry for more than ten years—they enjoyed a monopoly of all the benefits which could be derived from ocean steam navigation—and it was not until Mr. Collins entered the field that they had the slightest shadow of competition. He came in suddenly and quietly, and he outstripped their whole fleet at once.

Never was there more intense excitement in England, not even while Wellington was gaining his victories in Spain, nor while we were beating their frigates and sloops at sea, and capturing their fleets on the lakes. Statesmen of Great Britain evidently look upon this contest as a struggle for the command of the seas, and they believe that whoever shall succeed will be mistress of the ocean. This is proved from the vast amount of money which has been spent upon the Cunard line of steamers, by act of Parliament, and from the unusual facilities of every description which have been afforded them. Inferences not less decided may be drawn from the numerous obstacles which the British authorities on both sides of the water have thrown in the way of the Collins line. Plans have been resorted to, under the patronage of the British government, to monopolise not only the mails, but the freight also, and these plans have been conducted with so much secrecy, so much forethought, and so much energy, that it is paying the highest compliment to the proprietors of the Collins line to say that they have not succeeded.

Such is the character of the contest at present. England, through all classes of her population, from the sovereign on the throne to the peasant in his hut, is alive on this subject, while on this side of the water, we are absolutely indifferent to the issue. The Congress of the United States—that body to which are entrusted the honor and the interests of the United States—is perfectly apathetic. Engaged in President making, or in a disgraceful scramble for office, the members of Congress know not, and care not, for the all important issue involved in the tremendous struggle going on before their eyes. They see not that the sovereignty of the seas is to be the reward of the party that succeeds, or if they do, it gives them no concern. To them it is of far more importance that some favorite, from whom they may expect favors, should succeed to the purple, than that America should be mistress of the seas! This we regard as truly deplorable, for should the American line be forced to go down, we may consider the contest as decided in favor of Great Britain, henceforth forever.

RAILROAD BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA AND CAIRO.

We published the other day a paragraph from the English newspapers to the effect that the Pasha of Egypt was about to construct a railroad between these two points, at a cost of £1,000,000 sterling, that is to say about $4,800,000.

The idea of a railroad between Alexandria and Cairo has in it something strange, and almost startling! The most modern of improvements, traversing the most ancient of countries—the engine puffing and snorting through the land of Goshen, that mysterious land which seems to exist rather in our dreams, than in any solid and tangible form—that land whence Moses led his countrymen to encounter unheard of hardships in the desert, and finally to take possession of the promised land! The cars will thunder far louder than the "tread of Cambynes," within hearing of the Pyramids, those mighty structures, the wonder of the whole world, whose size is so enormous that one of them must have required an age for its construction, and whose antiquity is so great that even the oldest of profane historians could form no conception of the time when they were built. On goes the untiring iron horse by the tombs of the Pharaohs, and over catacombs where repose thousands of mummies. It seems like profanation thus to disturb the sight of so many centuries. We should almost fear that the ancient monarchs of Egypt, those Pharaoh's so celebrated in scriptural history, would be roused from their last resting places in the pyramids, to demand who it was that was bold enough to disturb their rest.

The present Pasha, like his predecessor, appears to be a great improver, at least he seems desirous to be thought so. Let us hope that he will not, like that predecessor, destroy the monuments of Egypt, for the purpose of obtaining stone to carry on his works. The whole world is interested in the preservation of those monuments. They are the records of the oldest people of whom we know any thing—a people who were a great nation long before Joseph was sold into captivity, and while the inhabitants of Syria and Palestine were yet in the Nomadic state. They may be considered as a history, in stone, of the earlier portion of man's career upon earth.

THE SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH.

We learn from the New York Tribune, that a paper with the above title is to be established in New York and Brooklyn, and that it is to be the organ of the Spiritual Rappers. We make the following quotation from the prospectus:

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH.—Friends of Spiritualism: To meet the demand of the times, and to furnish an earthly channel through which the important facts and communications emanating from the Spirit World may be collected together and presented for the mutual benefit of mankind, it is proposed to establish in the city of New York a paper, to be issued weekly, commencing the first week in May, 1852, to be entitled as above.

The Spiritual Telegraph will be devoted chiefly to an impartial presentation of the evidence of intercourse between the natural and spiritual worlds, and communications of general interest from spirits, through whatever medium and wherever they may have been given, and however diverse the sentiments may be in themselves, or from those held by mortals; to the end that all the facts in spiritual phenomena, and all the sentiments expressed by spirits, may be brought together in one sheet, and made accessible to every person, energizing thought, progress and social intercourse, and exert their influence in harmonizing and elevating the mind.

If these men do not subject themselves to the charge of receiving money on false pretences, then there is no use for any such law. They propose to open a channel of communication with the spiritual world, and to receive a certain sum of money for every revelation. What is this but receiving money under false pretences?

Strange as it may appear, notwithstanding the palpable exposure which this fraud has lately undergone, there are still, according to the Express, a large number of persons, some of them very wealthy, in New York, who still believe in it. One of the rappers, the same paper says, who figures very conspicuously in the "Rapping" exhibitions at the Howard Hotel, is now in the upper part of the city, rapidly amassing a fortune. She has already a splendidly furnished mansion, and keeps an office where she receives her victims.

THE FRESH OF 1771 AND THE MONUMENT.

Since our article of Wednesday last appeared, a friend has given us some further information touching the monument on the Turkey Island estate. It was raised, not to mark the height of the flood, but to commemorate it, and is upon ground much higher than any fresh has reached. It stands about a mile from the James River, and about a quarter of a mile from the west shore of Turkey Island Creek, which divides Henrico county from Charles City. It is surrounded by a thick growth of young pines, the successors of the forest trees that flourished in the days of the Randolphs, in "The Park"—for a park was once there, with high palings around it, and dun deer within—and the name still adheres to the place. The monument is an obelisk, of brick, faced with stone, originally some 25 or 30 feet high; but the summit, to the extent of several feet, has been broken off by falling trees. There are inscriptions on three of the faces of the obelisk, one of which has been so worn as to be partly illegible. We copy them below *verbatim*.

On the East Face.—"The foundation of this pillar was laid in the calamitous year 1771, when all the great rivers of this country were swept by inundations never before experienced, which changed the face of nature, and left traces of their violence that will remain for ages."

On the South Face.—"In the year 1772, this monument was raised to the memory of the first Richard and Jane Randolph, of Curles, by their third son, to whose parental affection, industry and economy he was indebted for their tenderness in infancy, a good education in youth, and ample fortune at mature age."

On the West Face—

"Oh! earth, to him indulgent be,
* * * * cest bestowed on thee,
* * * * barren hills with useful shade,
* * * * twinkling rills each silent glade,
* * * * to wear a thoughtful gloom,
* * * * Nature's vernal bloom."

Among the "changes in the face of nature," alluded to in the first inscription, was the total disappearance of an island at the mouth of the creek, called "Turkey Island," which has bequeathed its name to the creek, and the estate on the main land, now the property of Col. Robert Pickett, of this city. We are struck with the reflection, that in so short a period as has elapsed, great physical changes have been almost forgotten, and the possessions of a powerful family have passed into the hands of strangers. Little did the "third son" of Richard and Jane Randolph, of Curles, anticipate, when he penned the second inscription, that the waves of revolution in politics and legislation were so soon to sweep away the landmarks of colonial aristocracy, with the hereditary acres upon which they were planted. A more pleasing thought, however, is suggested by the filial piety which here bears witness to the parental virtues of the dead, and which commands our respect in spite of the quaint violations of grammar which the writer commits.

ANOTHER CUBAN EXPEDITION.—A Washington letter in the Philadelphia American says—

There are rumors circulating here and in circles that ought to be well informed, of an organization for a third expedition against the island of Cuba. Several of the so called officers of the first attempt have been lounging about the metropolis during the winter, with no visible occupation, and no manifest means of support. It is believed that the material for the proposed movement, if procured at all, will be obtained from among a class of foreigners of desperate fortunes, who are ready to engage in any enterprise, however lawless, that may promise pecuniary reward. But it is to be said, to the discredit of persons claiming to be Americans, that the origin and responsibility of the new scheme may be placed at our own doors.

The Duchess of Berri gave a grand *soiree* on the 14th ult., at Milan, at which the celebrated Rubini appeared.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH,

For Friday, April 23rd, is now ready and for sale at this office. Its contents embrace a story of a Legitimist Barber; full particulars of the late Fresh; proceedings of the Whig State Convention and the Virginia Legislature; interesting intelligence from Europe and California; an account of the Orientals in America; foreign and domestic news and correspondence; Editorials, Poetry, Latest News, Items, &c. &c. Price 3 cents per single copy; $1 per annum, in advance.

REED AND CLMENTS.

A few short hours, and these unfortunate men will have suffered the extremest penalty of our laws, and passed from this active, sensient and moving world into the unfathomable regions of eternity, the passage way to which is through the dark valley of the shadow of death. Their doom is fixed and certain, as the following communication from Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, to the United States Marshal of this District, which reached this city yesterday morning, will show.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 21, 1852.

THOMAS HALL, Esq.,
U. S. Marshal, Richmond, Va.

SIR—I am requested by the President to inform you that the application for the pardon of Reed and Clements has been again renewed by various petitions and some affidavits which it was supposed would change the facts, but upon a careful examination of them, he does not feel convinced that they do, and finds himself again compelled to perform the painful duty of refusing the application.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

The prisoners received this communication, that sounded forth their death-knell, with but little manifestation of emotion. Clements stated that he was not disappointed. They will be publicly executed upon the scaffold erected beyond the extremity of Poor House hill, about a quarter of a mile to the left of the Poor House, this day between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock. The sad procession will move from the Henrico county jail at about 10 A. M., under escort of a large body of infantry and cavalry. It is to be hoped that the last dying moments of these criminals will not be marked by disorder or turbulence on the part of any of the thousands of spectators who may be in attendance.

POSTPONED.—The execution of Jordan Hatcher, a negro slave, who was found guilty of the murder of his overseer, William P. Jackson, which execution was to have taken place to-day, has been postponed until Friday, the 7th day of May next, the Governor having respited Hatcher for two weeks, in order to allow him further time to prepare for his future final doom. Hatcher is in good health and *sound* mind, and has been visited by several clergymen of different denominations. The rumor that he had become deranged is entirely false.

CIRCUIT SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW.—BEFORE JUDGE CHUMP.—*Commonwealth* vs. *B B. Beach*.—Burwell Burr Beach, the famous boring burglar, was tried yesterday on two indictments, one for burglariously entering Kent, Paine & Kent's dry goods store, and stealing a large quantity of dry goods therefrom, and the other for breaking into the Theatre and stealing sundry musical instruments. Our readers, doubtless, recollect the particulars of these burglaries. For the first offence, Beach was sentenced to three years confinement in the penitentiary, and for the second offence, to one year's confinement in the penitentiary. There was a third indictment for breaking into Pairo's Exchange Office, which was not tried, the Commonwealth's Attorney probably considering that the prisoner had been sufficiently sentenced in the other two indictments, entering a *nolle prosequi*.

Commonwealth vs. *James Martin*.—Martin was indicted for the murder of Thomas Arrigan, whom he killed in an affray last month. It will be recollected that Martin did not inflict the wound which caused Arrigan's death, until after he had been knocked down twice by Arrigan, and had been kicked severely by his brother, Thomas Martin. After hearing the testimony and the arguments of counsel, the jury retired, and at 7 o'clock entered court, and announced through their foreman that they had been unable to agree upon a verdict. The sheriffs were then sworn, and the jury given in their charge.

HUSTINGS COURT—Before Recorder Pulliam, and Aldermen Wingfield, Cowles, Bray, Farrar and Inloes.

Commonwealth vs. *Rix*.—This was the case of a mulatto girl named Rix, charged with breaking into Miss Virginia Pretty's house, some weeks since, and stealing therefrom several silk dresses. Owing to the necessary absence of Mr. Scott, counsel for the prisoner, the case was continued until the next term. After transacting some civil business the Court adjourned.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—The case of Wosseman, charged with receiving a ham worth $1, knowing it to be stolen, from Cornelius, slave to the R. & P. R. R. Company, on Wednesday, came up before his Honor on yesterday. It was proven that the ham belonged to the company, and that Cornelius took it over to Wosseman's store and left it there in a bag. When taxed with the commission of the theft, Cornelius at first denied it, but some severe threats induced him to state that it was at Wosseman's, and upon going there, Wosseman delivered the bag and ham up. The Mayor ordered Cornelius 39 lashes, and held Wosseman to bail in the sum of $300 to appear before the Grand Jury of the Hustings Court, on the 10th day of May next.

FINED.—Henry Gesler was, on yesterday, fined $5 and costs for running a wagon without license. Reported by Lt. Wilkinson. Superintendent Diddop, of the lower market, reported John Lindsay for a violation of ordinance in keeping a calf tied to his stall for a short time on yesterday. Mr. Diddop stated that the calf had only been there a few minutes, and that Mr. Lindsay had sent for a wagon in which to carry it away, but that the ordinance was imperative, and he had to report the violation. The Mayor said that Mr. D. had done perfectly right in reporting Mr Lindsay, but as the calf had only remained at Mr L.'s stand a few minutes, and the design of the ordinance was simply to prevent the nuisance occasioned by the continued presence and lowing of cattle around the markets, he should not fine the accused. The warrant was, therefore, dismissed.

NOTICE.—The attention of Mr. Bates, superintendent of streets, is respectfully requested to the condition of Creek Alley, from 6th street leading to Shockoe creek. A portion of the street there has recently been turned up for the purpose of laying down new water pipes, and the paving stones excavated have been so placed as to stop up the passage way and impede the transit of vehicles. Many citizens are complaining of the obstruction.

RUNAWAY.—A negress named Lucy, belonging to John R. Anderson, of Hanover county, ranaway from her master about 10 days ago, and on Wednesday was arrested by officer Trueheart and conveyed to the jail. She was committed by the Mayor to jail until claimed and fees were paid.

ADDRESS OF THE REV. CHARLES SPEAR.—The unfavorable weather prevented a large attendance at the Capitol on Wednesday evening, to listen to the address on prison discipline and moral reform, by the Rev. Mr. Spear, of Boston. He had made some progress with his subject before we entered the Hall. When we reached there, he was speaking of his mission to England to advance the cause which he had undertaken. He took with him letters of recommendation from Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, and other distinguished citizens of his State, to persons of rank and station in England. Those letters, and particularly the letter from Mr. Webster, secured him an audience with many distinguished persons, and a welcome to all the prisons in England and wherever he went. He visited Sir George Gray, Lords Ashley and Lansdowne, and conversed with them on the subject of his mission. The former answered the letter of Mr. Webster, which is now on file in Washington. He found more liberal sentiments prevailing in England towards this country than he had anticipated. There was amongst those whom he visited the expression of a strong desire that our Union and prosperity should be perpetual. He alluded to the practice of England sending her criminal and pauper population to the U. States. It was not done by the Government, but by the wealthy persons of England and Ireland. The owners of landed estates would send their tenants away rather than let them remain on their land without paying rents. Lord Ashley is the advocate of the system, and stands at the head of those who pursue that policy; yet he found him to be the devoted friend of the poor and unfortunate, and was indebted to him for much valuable information. Lord A. would leave his mansion at late hours of the night and pick up poor wandering children in the streets, take them to his home and afford them food and protection.

His mission was not, the speaker said, to shield the guilty from punishment. It was to reform them by the means of education and moral appliances. He was an advocate of education to prevent crime—he was in favor of moral efforts to reform the criminal. He was of opinion that schoolhouses should be encouraged as the best means to avoid the necessity of penitentiaries. He wished to prevent, and not to shield crime. It costs less to educate, in his opinion, than to punish and to build prisons. Mechanics complain of the unequal competition created by the convict's labor. But what would be the cost of crime, if the convict were not made to labor and support himself? Is it not better, asked the speaker, that he should be made to support himself than that the people should be made to support him? Convicts were obliged to eat and live as well as other people.—But, to avoid complaint on either hand, prevent crime.

Moral efforts had been made with much success in England to reform criminals. Lord Ashley, with this view, got up a thieves' Convention in London. He had become familiar with many of the numerous rogues of that large city, and he procured an attendance of more than three hundred avowed thieves as members of his Convention.—None were admitted by the door-keeper until they had satisfied him that they were rogues. Lord A. was Chairman of the Convention, the proceedings of which have been published in the speaker's periodical, printed in Boston. He related some incidents of that remarkable Convention. The Chairman selected from amongst the members a notorious thief, who declared that he was without money and had no home, and gave him a £5 note to go out and get it changed, in order to test his honesty. He promptly returned with it, to the surprise and admiration of the other members of the Convention. It proved that there was such a thing as honesty among thieves. Various questions were propounded to the thieves in reference to their education, habits, &c., in order to elicit information useful in the work of reformation; and they were appealed to, to answer whether they would go to work and become good citizens, if some aid were afforded them in carrying out such a purpose. Efforts were made to touch a like their pride and moral sentiments. There is a chord in the breast of every human being that can be touched and made to vibrate with noble and generous impulses. Those chords were touched, and with marked effect. He advocated what he believed to be the true system in producing such results. He was termed "the prisoners' friend," because he aimed to reform them by kind and moral means.—His doctrine he believed to be embraced in the true philosophy of religion.

While in London, he visited some of the "ragged schools." In one school he found seventy children who had no home. They were kept there upon scanty subsistence, and crowded into little cribs without those comforts which he believed essential to moral indulgence and instruction. If you wish to operate on the mind, you must pay some attention to the body. To operate effectually upon the religious feelings, a certain degree of comfort to the body was necessary. The speaker took to his house in Boston, a destitute convict just discharged from the Penitentiary. He allowed him to eat at the family table, and tried with a great degree of success the effect of kindness and moral persuasion upon him. After he left him, he fell a victim to drunkenness, but not to further thieving. He believed more good could be effected by kind and moral means, than by corporeal punishment. He was in favor of regular preaching to prisoners, and of visiting them in their silent cells, for the purpose of imparting moral instruction and advice. He was opposed to sectarianism and bigotry, and in favor of religious toleration in the broadest sense. He wished to see Catholics, Methodists, Presbyterians, and all denominations enjoying equal privileges, and all uniting in the work of criminal reformation. He visited the prisons and the hospitals of France, and there saw as many as twelve hundred prisoners in a single prison, many on the tread-wheel, and others moving cannon balls from place to place, as a punishment, or for exercise. The prison houses of England and France exceed those of the United States in cost and proportion, but the people of those countries admit that their prison discipline is far inferior to that of this country, notwithstanding they have officers whose special business it is to visit the various prisons throughout the country, and regularly report the result of their observations, in order to obtain a knowledge, and to unite all the advantages of prison discipline. He eulogized highly the numerous Catholic women he met with in the hospitals of France, ministering relief to the sick and dying poor. This tribute was due to them, although he was a member of another Church. He alluded to the large Halls of Science which he met with in France, filled with splendid paintings and other specimens of the fine arts, of free access to all persons.

The speaker stated that there were in the United States thirty thousand persons at all times in prison, and for the improvement and benefit of this class of persons, he was laboring; a work in which (as Mr. Horace Mann reminded him, a few days ago, in Washington,) he had no rival. He was the only person in this country who had as yet thought proper to turn his particular attention to the subject. He did not believe all of the worst men were in our penitentiaries. The greatest rogues are those of the greatest cunning, and thus escape detection. The big fish escape, while the little ones are caught in the meshes of the net. There were many men of talent and fine sense within the walls of our prisons, who might be restored to their friends, and become useful members of society, if a judicious course were pursued towards their reformation.—He alluded to the practice of discharging convicts upon the world without money, friends, or work, and applauded Virginia for the liberal allowance she gives to each convict when discharged.

We cannot follow the speaker through all of his speech. Our limits forbid. He closed by an appeal to the people of Virginia, (a State which he complimented very highly,) to aid him in his new and benevolent enterprise. He also appealed to the ladies to unite in the work. They could contribute much to the advancement of this and all other moral improvements and reforms. Let all parties enquire what can be done to prevent crime, and to reform and ameliorate the condition of those who have unfortunately become its victims. He had on that day visited the miserable beings, Reed and Clements, doomed to an ignominious death, with that death now at their door, and afforded them all the consolation in his power.

The speaker returned his thanks to the members of the General Assembly for the kindness and the compliment of the use of their Hall, and expressed himself much pleased with the people of Richmond. He was under many obligations for the kindness and liberality he had met with at their hands. After referring to the history of some of the great men of this State, he closed by a eulogy upon Washington, in which he introduced a very eloquent extract from the writings of Robert Treat Paine, expressive of the virtues and high character of Washington.

We went to hear this Reverend gentleman with fears that some things would be said not agreeable to our ears, and not in accordance with Virginia opinions. We confess we were agreeably disappointed. We heard nothing exceptionable to our mind.

ELECTIONS OF COUNTY OFFICERS.—The bill for the election of County officers finally passed both Houses of the Legislature yesterday.

The bill provides for the election of the following officers on the fourth Thursday in May next:

Clerks of Circuit Courts, (for 6 years.)
Clerks of County Courts, (for 6 years.)
Surveyors, (for 6 years.)
Attorneys for the Commonwealth, (for 4 years.)
Justices of the Peace, (for 4 years.)
Overseers of the Poor, (for 4 years.)
Sheriffs and Constables, (for 2 years,)
Commissioners of the Revenue, (for 2 years.)

In each district in a county, four Justices of the Peace are to be elected, one Constable, one Overseer of the Poor, or such additional number as the County Court may direct.—Richmond, under this law, will have to elect a Sheriff, a Clerk and Commonwealth's Attorney of the Circuit Court, and a Commissioner of the Revenue.

TURNER'S CIRCUS.—A. Turner & Co.'s combined Menagerie and Circus will enter this city this morning, headed by the celebrated New York Brass Band. Many of the animals of the menagerie formerly belonged to Van Amburgh's magnificent collection; and among them, the elephant Abdallah excites the wonder and admiration of all who have seen his almost incredible performances. The exhibition will be held on Mr. Valentine's lot, Broad street, this evening and to-morrow evening.

THE FRESH.—The river fell several feet on yesterday. The water still covered the docks at Rocketts, to the depth of one or two feet, impeding the transportation of freight, yesterday afternoon.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—The gifted Smith Family will give another of their vocal and instrumental entertainments at Odd Fellows' Hall this evening.

MASONIC.—St. John's Lodge No. 36, on yesterday afternoon attended the remains of their deceased brother, James Reith, to the grave and buried him with the customary Masonic honors.

DRUNK.—William Camp, arrested Wednesday for drunkenness, was discharged by the Mayor yesterday with a suitable reprimand.

DIED,

At the residence of her father, on Thursday, the 22nd inst., Mrs. ANN ELIZA BERRY, consort of James M. Berry, in the 20th year of her age, after a short but severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation. The friends and acquaintances and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, James Atkinson, on 17th, between Main and Franklin streets, To morrow Afternoon, at half past 3 o'clock.

"The Lord giveth and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

☞ **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*

☞ **Simons' Pictures of Ladies** are superb gems of the art. It is often wondered why they are so superior to most Daguerreotypes. The reasons are obvious. His delicate process is so well adapted to their delicate complexions, hence it is they are so bright, beautiful and fair. For ladies dresses: plain black, dark plaid or striped will be found most becoming. For children, select a clear day, between 10 and 3. Copies made from Daguerreotypes and pictures of all kinds. A large and choice assortment of fancy Frames, imported Cases, fine gold Lockets, Pins, Rings, Seals, &c., selected expressly for Daguerreotypes, kept always on hand. Daguerreotype Materials cheap, for cash.
M. P. SIMONS,
ap 22 151 Main street, Eagle Square.

☞ **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 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 citizen,
ap 21—dtd e* JOHN N. DAVISS.

☞ **DR. JOHN P. LITTLE** has removed his place of residence to the house of Mr. Cringan, on 6th street, between Clay and Leigh streets, opposite the residence of W. Godden, Esq. He may be found during office hours at his former office on Governor street, between Main and Franklin. ap 19—1m*

☞ **DR. A. E. PETICOLAS** offers his professional services to the public of Richmond and its environs. When not in his office, Dr. P. may be found at the Virginia House or the Medical College.
Office on Broad street, between 10th and 11th, nearly opposite the City Hall ap 20—2m*

☞ **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

☞ **NOTICE.**—All persons are hereby forbid trafficking in my bottles, as I will prosecute all such to the full extent of the law, as my bottles are never sold. They are marked T & C, and M McCormack.
N B. All persons having my bottles in their possession, will please return them to me as soon as possible, as they are of little use to any but myself.
M. M'CORMACK.
I am now ready to supply orders for soda water in bottles; also, best Philadelphia Porter and Ale. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to, either city or country.
M. M'CORMACK.
ap 17—2w* 303 Broad street.

☞ **We would call the attention of** the public to the beautiful piece of Painting on the corner of Grace and 7th streets, the residence of the Rev. George Woodbridge, one of the finest painted Houses we have seen in this city, executed by Messrs LIVINGSTON & CLARK. This piece of painting is an ornament to the painters, and when we have our house painted, we shall employ them. ap 17—6t*

☞ **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

☞ **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.

☞ **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

☞ From the Norfolk Daily Courier, April 12.
"The afflicted are particularly blessed in having within their reach such a sovereign remedy for all kinds of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, as Dr. Hampton's Vegetable Tincture has proved itself to be. Seldom, indeed, is such an invaluable remedy brought before the public in so cheap a form. We are aware that there are thousands of nostrums sold, all purporting to perform wonders in the way of curing diseases, but this Tincture has built for itself a solid foundation in the public confidence, and to the afflicted, it is a gem of the first water."
The genuine article can be obtained in this city at O. A. STRECKER'S extensive Medicine Warehouse, Main street, who will give pamphlets gratis. See advertisement in to-day's paper. ap 10

☞ **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

☞ **MORE TESTIMONY.**—We have just learned from a lady in this city, who has been afflicted with Dyspepsia for several years, that by the advice of a friend she was induced to try **Baker's Celebrated Premium Bitters,** after having used a number of other prescriptions without any effect, and that four bottles of it has perfectly cured her of the disease, and she is now as healthy as she ever was in her life. This is but an addition to the thousands of testimonials in the hands of the proprietor, showing conclusively that it is the best anti-dyspeptic tonic now in use. For cholics, loss of appetite, weak and disordered stomach, and such other diseases as arise from indigestion, these Bitters have no equal, while for ague and fever and biliousness, if taken according to directions, they are a sure cure. As a spring medicine for children, these Bitters are unrivalled, and every housekeeper should keep them on hand and use them freely during the spring months. A few bottles, judiciously administered, will ward off many distressing spells of fever. Give them a trial Price only 50 cents per bottle.
To be had in Richmond at the Drug Stores of A. BODEKER, ADIE & GRAY, BENNETT & BEERS, PURCELL, LADD & CO., and GAYNOR & WOOD, Main street; H. BLAIR, WM. P. LADD and SEABROOK & REEVE, Shockoe Hill.
ap 1—ts

☞ **SEAYRES' CELEBRATED** LIVER PILLS—*Prepared from the Mass obtained at the Rockbridge (Va.) Alum Springs.*—These Pills are confidently recommended as having all the virtues of the water, and in many cases they are preferable. In derangement of the stomach and bowels, or want of action in the liver, their immediate effect upon the liver and kidneys especially, entitle them to public consideration. If the patient be bilious they search out the bile and expel it from the system—unlike all other Pills, they may be taken with impunity, (irrespective of weather,) as there is nothing in them calculated to injure any one. In cutaneous diseases and eruptions of the skin, of whatever sort, they are a sure remedy, and particularly efficacious in diseases such as females are subject to, dropsies, flatulency, &c., &c. These Pills may justly be styled an universal remedy, as they are decidedly the best in use for the cure of all diseases resulting from irregular habits. After their use has been continued for a time, the whole system becomes invigorated, and the patient is restored to perfect health. They are carefully prepared and put up in vials of 100 at $1 each. A liberal discount will be made to Druggists.
For sale by JOHN H. SEAYRES, Columbian Hotel, Purcell, Ladd & Co., Main street, S. M. Zachrison & Co., Druggists, Broad street, O. A. Strecker, Druggists, Market Bridge, Richmond; James Cooke & Co., Fredericksburg; Rushton, Clarke & Co., New York; Dyott & Son, Philadelphia; E. L. Stroecher & Co., Macon, Ga; F. J. Sampson, Powhatan Ct. House; N. T. Watkins, Halifax Court House; G. H. Jones & Co., Petersburg; W. H. Gilman, Washington, D. C.; Walter H. Middleton, Farmville, Va.; H. G. Archer, Danville; Coleman & Rogers, Druggists, Market street, Mortimer & Mowbray, Baltimore; and Druggists generally, wholesale and retail. fe 3

☞ **The Office of the New York Herald,** Philadelphia Ledger, Baltimore Sun, Baltimore Clipper, and General Depot for all the Newspapers, Magazines, and Cheap Publications, is at 109½ Broad street, opposite the Broad Street Hotel.
THOMAS H. GRESHAM,
ap 19 General Agent.

ATTENTION!
Richmond Light Dragoons.
Parade in front of Lafayette Hall THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock precisely, fully equipped, arms in order for inspection, with three rounds ball cartridges.
By order of the Governor.
ap 23 W. O. GEORGE, O. S.

TEMPERANCE.—A public Temperance Meeting will be held in the Valley Chapel THIS EVENING, at a quarter before 8 o'clock. The friends, and especially the enemies of the Temperance Reform, are respectfully invited to attend. Several interesting addresses will be delivered on the occasion.
ap 23—1t*

SADDLE STOLEN.—Was stolen on Wednesday morning between 9 and 2 o'clock, from a stable in the rear of Mr John Thompson's hat store, an English shafted **Saddle,** (nearly new) with drab cloth, and covered stirrup leathers. Any information that will lead to its recovery, will be liberally rewarded and no questions asked. Apply at this office.
ap 23—1t*

MRS. C. VIGLINI,
101, MAIN STREET.
WILL open her spring and summer styles of MILLINERY on Tuesday, 27th April, consisting of all the newest importations, selected by her for this market, to which she respectfully requests the attention of her customers and the public generally. ap 23—2w

NOTICE.—I have appointed my brother, J. LOEWENTHAL, my agent and attorney in fact, to conduct in my name, and at my cost and risk, a Dry Goods and Jobbing business.
ap 23—6t* ABRAHAM LOEWENTHAL.