

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the Dispatch is larger than 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.: Tuesday Morning, July 27, 1852.

CONSLI RICE AND THE MEXICAN AUTHORITIES AT ACAPULCO.

Passengers by the steamer United States say that there was much excitement at Acapulco, growing out of the proceedings against U. S. Consul Rice. American citizens touching at that port find it difficult to restrain manifestations of their resentment, which could only lead to lamentable results. The Representatives of Great Britain and other foreign powers there do not hesitate to declare the proceedings of the Mexican authorities unlawful for unprecedented, contrary to the usages of all civilized nations, and deserving the most rigorous measures of retaliation. The correspondence between Mr. Rice and Al Senor Matilde Romero, Promotor Fiscal of the District of Guerrero, Mexico, is published. Romero says that the Mexican General Government has nothing to do with Mr. Rice's imprisonment, and he imagines it results only from private pique of the Judge at Acapulco. Mr. Rice says, in reply, that he is equally ignorant of the cause of this detention in prison. He adds: Yesterday, June 11th, at 8 1/2 A. M., a guard of soldiers, under the command of a sergeant, surrounded my house. The sergeant informing me that he had orders from the commandant to take me to prison. I asked him to produce his order, otherwise that I should refuse to go but by force. He replied in an insulting manner, that if I did not come forthwith he would bring the care of Dr. Drinklage, for five days, and at the time of my arrest, had scarcely strength to stand. Whilst I was dressing, the soldiers used the most insulting language toward me, saying, "Let us go in and drag him out if he does not come soon—he is nothing but a d—d Yankee," and conducted themselves in a menacing manner, that my wife, who had been sitting for a week past, was so much frightened as to seriously endanger her health, if not her life.

I was marched to the Court House, by the guard of about fifteen soldiers, and delivered over to the Judge of the Court of First Instance, who refused to receive me, saying he knew nothing of the matter. The sergeant of the guard then produced an order from the Judge of the District Court for my arrest, without mentioning any cause for the proceeding. Upon this the Judge of the First Instance sent to the District Judge for instructions, and an order came to imprison me in the prison of the Juzgado, a little room, as you know, of not a dozen feet square, which is used for drunken men and criminals of the lowest order; which has neither window nor light, and in which at that moment had people in it that had been picked up bestruck drunk in the streets. The jailer, however, said he would not take the responsibility of confining me in such a place, but gave me the use of his own room.

I have now been here twenty four hours—yet no change having been made against me, no food nor water being given me, nor bed to sleep upon nor light. The soldiers have been all night in the door of my room, whistling and singing and talking, although I am now under the charge of Dr. Drinklage, as my physician, and am unable to hear the least noise without pain. I have struck my flag the flag of the United States—closed my office, and hereby notify the military power of this Division, that I shall not open it again until so ordered by the United States Government.

THE TEHUANTEPEC GRANTS.—The Louisville Times has an article on this subject, the following facts, in which, the editor says, have never been made public: "It will be remembered that Commodore Porter, of our navy, engaged in the service of Mexico during her revolution against Spain, and continued in her navy until the close of the struggle. After the war was closed, Mexico offered him a grant of land as the reward for his valuable services, and gave him the right of it. He selected the tract lying about the Gulf side terminus of the present proposed Tehuantepec route, which his sagacity, even at that early day, taught him would be inevitably demanded by the commerce of the world. Com. Porter possessed himself of, and preserved, deposited in an iron box, well secured, the evidences of this grant, and at this death bequeathed them to his son, Lt. Porter, now of our navy. This box a few days after the death of Commodore Porter in Washington city, was found to have been abstracted from the place where he had always kept it, and has never been recovered to this day. But there can be no doubt of the binding force of this grant, and its priority to all other grants of the same ground. The evidences of it are in existence among the archives of the Mexican Government, and we have reason to believe that Col. Sloo, who has been intimately associated with, and perhaps is an authorized agent of Lieut. Porter, made this grant the basis of his successful application to the Mexican Government, which grant which he has obtained. If such a grant as that to Commodore Porter is to be found among the records of the Mexican Government, and we have no doubt of its existence, it of course nullifies all subsequent grants and takes precedence, and our own Government, with the proofs of it presented, would of course be compelled to withdraw from insisting upon the Garay or Hargous grant."

Governor Hunt, of New York, in a letter to the Sheriff of Dutchess county, declines further commutation of sentence, or the pardon of either Ann Hoag or Jonas Williams, convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hung on the 30th instant. The sentence will, therefore, be put into effect upon that day. In relation to the case, he says:

"The case presents no extenuating features to justify me in releasing her from the sentence of the law. On the contrary, her crime was of the deepest atrocity. Without even the poor plea of resentment, she destroyed a kind and confiding husband, by mingling poison with his daily sustenance. She destroyed her lawful protector to gain a paramour, and obtain free scope for the indulgence of a guilty passion. Having conceived this diabolical purpose, she proceeded to execute it with a degree of perseverance rarely equalled. Failing in the first attempt, she procured poison of a surer potency, and continued to administer it until her trusting victim found relief in death. It was a murder made doubly detestable, by the superadded crimes of treachery and adultery. The execution of capital punishment upon a female is repugnant to the generous impulses of the heart. But the criminal code makes no distinction between the sexes in the punishment of crime. The woman who has renounced the virtues which adorn the female character, and profaned the laws of God and man, by the deliberate murder of her only legitimate protector, appears before us disturbed by all those moral graces which entitle her to plead the prerogative of the gentler sex. She ceases to be a woman; her hands are stained with the blood of the innocent; she presents a melancholy spectacle of the guilt and degradation to which our common nature may descend, when the nobler affections are extinguished by depraved and licentious passions."

John Day, convicted of manslaughter in Washington, has been sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary.

DELAWARE COLLEGE.—At the recent annual commencement of this institution, the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Henry A. Wise, and the degree of A. M. upon Janus A. Littlepage, of Virginia.

Mr. David Jacques has been convicted of incendiarism at Clarkburg, Va.

Mr. M. Night, postmaster at Grady Creek, near Wheeling, died of cholera on Wednesday last.

Reception of Mr. Webster at Marshfield—Important Speech.

Boston, July 25th.—The reception of Mr. Webster at Marshfield yesterday was a grand affair. He arrived at Kingston in the cars at 4 o'clock, accompanied by Charles Lannan, his private Secretary, and was greeted by an immense concourse of citizens. He was received at the depot by a Committee deputed to accompany him to Marshfield. Business was suspended along the route, and the roads crowded with men, women and children. Arriving at Marshfield, the procession entered Webster's grounds and halted in front of a rotunda, erected on a hill, around which an immense number of Webster's friends and neighbors had congregated.

The Hon. Seth Sprague delivered an address of welcome, to which Mr. Webster responded in feeling terms. He said he had not looked for such a testimonial of regard and such a welcome home. His heart was deeply touched, not by the brilliant display around him, but by the fact that the community among whom he had so long dwelt, who knew him so well, should have manifested such unbounded esteem. After proceeding further in this strain, he alluded to our political position.

Mr. Sprague, he said, had been pleased to refer to recent occurrences upon which he did not deem it fit for him to say anything as the time had not yet come. Whatever he had good or bad to say in him, he would hold in his own keeping and not trust it to the waywardness of others.

He then alluded to the fishery question, and said it would not become him to say much on that point, until he spoke officially, but he would assure them the Administration would not neglect the matter under any circumstances.

The fishermen, he continued, shall be protected in their rights at all hazards. Why should they not? Most potent consequences were involved. The fisheries were the nurseries of a navy, from which the most glorious triumphs had sprung. Their sudden interruption by England cannot be justified by any principle or consideration whatever. It was wholly unjustifiable. The treaty of 1818 was made with the crown of England, and if a vessel is captured and adjudicated upon, the crown is answerable. We know whom to deal with. The United States will never permit their rights to be adjudicated by petty provinces, nor allow our vessels to be seized by petty officers and condemned by the municipal courts of Quebec and Newfoundland—No! no! no! He then branched off upon other topics, when the ceremonies closed and the meeting adjourned.

THE SHIP PRENTICE.—The fire on board this ill-fated vessel has been extinguished, and she is now on her beam ends filled with water. The injury sustained by her is very considerable. Her mizen mast is gone, her cabin destroyed, and her hull seriously damaged, so much so, that an experienced shipwright, who, at our request, kindly examined it, is of opinion that the ship cannot be repaired at a less cost than from seven to ten thousand dollars.

The cargo, which consists of some 30,000 feet of pitch pine lumber, and upwards of 1300 bales of cotton, is under water. 600 bales of the cotton were purchased some time since and are insured abroad, as also is the lumber. The balance of the cotton, comprising July 700 bales, was purchased recently, and is insured in the following offices in this city, viz: The Charleston Insurance and Trust Company, The South Carolina office, The Nashville Marine Fire Insurance and Life and Trust Agency, The Augusta Agency, and The Columbia Agency. The ship herself is insured in Boston.

Captain Woodbury, we understand, has addressed a note to the Mayor requesting an investigation into the circumstances connected with the fire, and has also invited the attendance of the Presidents and Agents of the above named companies on the occasion.

We learn that the investigation will take place this morning.

We mentioned yesterday, in connection with this fire, that an accident had occurred to Mr. W. P. Condon, unattended, however, with serious consequences.

We regret now to have to record the death, on the same evening, of Mr. James Kirker, a blacksmith and wheelwright, residing in King street, under the following distressing circumstances: It appears that when the alarm of fire was given, Mr. Kirker had a loaded gun in his hand, and aiming hastily out of the cock of the gun struck most probably against the door, discharging the contents of the piece through his heart, and killing him instantaneously. An inquest was held over the body yesterday morning by Coroner De Veaux, and a verdict returned in accordance with the above facts.—Charleston Courier 24th.

The season, as usual, has very much diminished the flow of water in the small streams and the large rivers. Our James river has a rather thirsty appearance, and many parts of his rugged bed are exposed. Hundreds of black smooth rocks, which never see the sun from November till June, are bare. We do not know how the boys navigate their accustomed bathing places in the falls. We suppose they change the order of exercises through slippery-dick, in big and little bells, and over skin-belly, to suit the stage of the water. By the way, the bare rocks are delightful places for the turtles to take an airing after their morning meal of fresh fish and water esculents. The boys trouble these lazy amphibians very much—they are good marks to practice at with projectiles of one kind and another. Some plunge into the water at the first stone thrown at them; others wait until a pebble strikes their hard shells. We observed one of the former kind the other day. He saw a mischievous boy approach the shore, and raised his head in that ungracious manner peculiar to turtles, and eyed him inquiringly, as if he said, "I wonder if that fellow will throw at me!" The fellow did throw—he lay on the rock after the stone fell long enough to make the following soliloquy—"Devil take these boys! a body can't come out to get a little air and sun but they must be throwing at them!"—and then he dived into the water.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Stephen Watkins, a respected citizen of Montgomery county, Md., committed suicide on Tuesday last, by cutting his throat with a razor. It is supposed he was laboring under an aberration of mind at the time, brought on by a fear of pecuniary embarrassment. He was in good circumstances, and had been married only nine months. His father, Mr. Gassaway Watkins, also committed suicide about ten months ago by cutting his throat.

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LOCAL MATTERS.

HONORS TO HENRY CLAY.

The heavy thunder storm of Sunday night purified the atmosphere, rendering the opening days of yesterday—the day selected for the great funeral procession and other exercises in honor of the departed Clay—clear and auspicious. There was just a sufficiency of clouds and wind during the morning, to restrain the burning rays of the sun, and wait them where their influence was powerless upon the heads of the assembled multitude. There was certainly a fierce struggle for the mastery, but Old Sol eventually was blown into dense rolling clouds that stood between earth and heaven like awnings in the sky. The hurry and the din of preparation, for the funeral pageant, commenced with the birth of Monday's dawn. The occupants of the stores and dwellings along the route of the procession, as well as of many located in other streets, were engaged busily, at an early hour, in decorating their edifices in appropriate mourning emblems. We saw many a fair hand engaged in the solemn though grateful task of commemoration. Besides the ordinary dressings of arpe and black and white muslin on Main street, we noticed the following decorations:

At the City Hotel, beside some tasteful festoons, was the inscription—"DUST TO DUST RETURN, BUT CLAY IS IMMORTAL." Binford & Mayo displayed tasteful drapery, and the motto—"WE MOURN HIS LOSS."

At the corner of 14th and Main streets a small but beautiful black fringed white flag was suspended across Main street, lettered—"ALL MOURN HIS LOSS."

Ginter displayed, in crepe letters on a muslin ground, the inscription—"IN MEMORY OF DEPARTED WORTH."

A similar inscription adorned the front of Mr. Hall's private dwelling; house, next to the City Hall, the entire front of the dwelling, in addition, being appropriately draped.

The "Arboret" was literally clothed in mourning, one of the most tasteful decorations exhibited being suspended across the street in front, with the inscription—"OUR BRIGHTEST STAR HAS FALLEN."

There was another tasteful device on this street as follows:—"THE STAR OF THE WEST, HENRY CLAY."

The private decorations along this street were numerous and chaste. Regnault & Bro. furnished a very elegant mourning emblem, as did the Classical School with its bouquets of flowers decked in the habiliments of sorrow. The Edgemont House and the private dwellings opposite, were decorated in the most elegant manner. We saw the ladies diligently employed in their sad task at a very early hour, and we knew that their labors would be well and tastefully performed. Upwards of a dozen pair of fair-lyle fingers were engaged about the same time in veiling in the most appropriate mourning festoons and garlands, the pillars and portico of the splendid brick dwelling in 1st street, at the corner of Franklin.

Coming into Broad street, we found like appropriate decorations. At the Marshall House festoons of arpe gathered around a bust of Henry Clay, suspended over the door of entrance. Milneiser's store was fronted with black velvet drapings. At the Fredericksburg depot the large engine Henry Clay was drawn into the street, and there remained during the day, enshrouded in mourning. The engine bell waltzed during the passage of the procession. There were numerous other tasteful decorations. The flags of the vessels lying at Rockets were suspended at half-mast and the various church bells were tolled and minute guns fired during the transit of the procession.

Business throughout the city was generally suspended, and a universal desire exhibited to do honor to the memory of Henry Clay. At about 10 o'clock, the line of the funeral cortege was formed on Main street, near the County Court House, in the following order:

- Chief Marshal and his two Aids
Orator of the Day and the Governor in an open brouche
Judges and Officers of the Federal Court
Judges and Officers of the Courts of Virginia
State Officers
Clergy
Mayor, Aldermen, City Council, and Officers.
Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution, and of the War of 1812
Officers and Soldiers of the War with Mexico
Officers of the Army and Navy of the United States
Officers and Members Scientific and Literary Societies
Historical Society of Virginia
Benevolent Society
German Benevolent Society
Red Men
United American Mechanics
Rebels
Sons of Temperance
Druids
Odd Fellows
Richmond Fire Association
Masons
Citizens on foot, four abreast
Citizens on horse-back, four abreast
Citizens in Carriages.

The procession was one of the largest and most solemn and effective ever seen in Richmond. Large numbers of persons fearing the heat, refrained from forming into line. The following aids assisted in regulating the line of march:

- AIDS:
Maj Gen J B Harvie
Col John Rutherford
" H C Cabell
" Thos J Evans
" Thos H Ellis
" T C Rice
" G M Carrington
" G W Munford
" T B Biser
" G N Johnson
" J D Quates
Major S McKee
" T B Barham
Capt W M Fulton
R G Scott, Jr
" W Y Shepherd
Joseph Mayo
Dr Frederick Max
James Lyas
Judge Robertson
Judge Crump
Acad Pleasants
R G Scott, Sr
James Winston
R C Stansard
Henry P Irving

The Marshals and aids were all mounted and appropriately armed. The procession then moved up Main street to 1st, thence along 1st to Broad-down Broad to 9th, down 9th to Capitol street, and down Capitol street to the North gate of the Capitol Square, through the gate into the Square to the place of speaking.

Here when the entire procession had marched into the Park, the scene was magnificent.

The orator's stand, which was draped chastely in mourning, looked down upon the up-turned faces of a multitude of people, numbering from eight to ten thousand—the ladies forming a beautiful and entrancing feature. The other portions of the Square were filled with the military and civic societies, so that there must have been upwards of 15,000 people assembled within the entire Square. After music, the exercises at the Square were opened with a fervent prayer by the Rev. Mr. Doggett.

Mr. Lyons then introduced the orator of the day, Wm. E. Macfarland, to the immense assembly, all of whom that chose being conveniently and comfortably seated. The discourse embraced a sound and practical review of the life, character, and services of Henry Clay, and as it will be published in full

hereafter, we will not omit to be happy by inserting here to insert an outline.

Mr. Lyons then came forward and introduced a subscription for the relief of the Artillerymen wounded by the premature discharge of a cannon; after which the Rev. Mr. Moore closed the exercises with a benediction. The vast assemblage then dispersed, giving marked evidence of the solemn influences of the exercises of the day upon their feelings and general deportment.

In the afternoon, shortly after the conclusion of the exercises at the Park, there was a heavy thunder storm. The band of the U. S. Army Pennsylvania, we must not omit to state, immediately after its arrival here on Saturday evening, discoursed some music on the Square that fairly set the grave old trees of the Capitol to waltzing with the chirping children of the air that had protection in their mighty arms. The music of the Marine band from Washington, was also excellent; but they have got to "pick their pipes" and try again, before they can pass our Airy hand.

RAINFUL ACCIDENT.—While the Fayette Artillery, with their usual patriotism and good feeling, were doing honor to "departed worth," by firing minute guns during the progress of the Clay funeral procession yesterday, at about 11 o'clock, one of their cannon went off prematurely, and accidental taking of the left hand of James Johnson, and three or four fingers of the right hand of James Eddings, artillerymen, who were standing near the muzzle of the cannon at the time of the discharge. Mr. Eddings' face, particularly the right side, was also terribly scorched with the fire, so that it is feared that he will lose his eyesight. If mortification should set in, amputation of the hands will be necessary. At 12 o'clock we were informed by the Doctors of the Medical College, to which the wounded men were promptly conveyed, and where every attention that medical skill could furnish, was paid to them—that they did not then consider that the life of Mr. Eddings, who was of the two most severely injured, was at all in danger.

Carriages were not readily offered to convey the wounded men from the square. While efforts were making to discover some hack owner or hack-birer or some member of that class of beings called carriage-maitry, who had humanity enough to lend or to hire a carriage for this purpose, an elderly gentleman, whose name was not ascertained, took his family from his barouche, and left them to stand on the sidewalk, while he, like a humane gentleman as he was, placed in it the unfortunate artillerymen, and drove them to the Infirmary. It was truly a great sacrifice; but to volunteer in such a manner, amidst such a crowd, was an act that was most assuredly registered in heaven.

P. S.—The disfigured arms of the men injured have been amputated since writing the above, at the elbow. Some effort should be made by our citizens to provide for the families of these unfortunate men.

HUSTINGS COURT.—We are authorized to state by the Mayor that there will be no called court of Hustings to try John and Jane Williams for murder held to day. The order was given under a misapprehension. Their trial will take place on the first day of the next regular term of the Hustings Court, commencing on the 9th of August.

STEALING.—Samuel Rosebridge, on Saturday night, stole two hammers valued at \$3, from the store yard of Jeremiah Shehan, and was arrested by officer Yarrington and conveyed to the cage.—On yesterday the Mayor committed Rosebridge to jail to await examination before the Grand Jury of the Hustings Court on the 9th of August next.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—Thomas Mayhew, arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct Sunday night, was, on yesterday, discharged from custody on furnishing \$100 security to keep the peace.

George Adams, for similar offences and for resisting watchman Snead, was required to give security in the sum of \$200.

RUNAWAY.—Catharine Martha Clough, slave to Thomas C. Jones, arrested Sunday as a runaway, was, on yesterday, committed until claimed and jail fees paid.

THE UNFORTUNATE BEDROOM.—The case of Thomas Stanley, charged with stealing a suit of clothes got married in, and which he alleged he borrowed, came up and was farther continued until the 29th inst., owing to the absence of witnesses.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Particular attention is solicited to the sale of Groceries, to take place this morning at Mr. S. S. Baker's on Franklin street, at 10 o'clock.

Also the sale of Ice this evening at 5 o'clock, at Carrington's Mill.

GEORGE J. SUMNER, Notary.

HAWES & SUTTON, NOTARY PUBLIC.—Particular attention paid to writing DEEDS and other legal instruments Office in the Law Building, Richmond, Va. my 6

EXCHANGE HOTEL BATHS NOW OPEN.—Hot, Cold and Shower Baths at all hours of the day and evening. my 20-2m

LAND WARRANTS.—The high est market prices will be given in cash for Bounty Land Warrants, of 40, 80, or 160 acres. JOHN K. MARTIN, Pension Agent.

Notice.—All Revolutionary claims, PENSIONS, and all claims arising out of the War of 1812, or the Mexican War, will be prosecuted with diligence. I have in the Continental and State services, in my office, J. K. M.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY! IN THE WAY OF DRY GOODS—MILLISER, friend, customer, and acquaintance generally, that they have received, and ready for sale, large quantities of their stock of Goods, all bought within the last few days at auction, for less than half the original cost, being late in the season and desirous of having a room for our Fall purchases, we will sell the best bargains ever offered in this place.

Look at the Catalogue.—Lawn 61 cts 3/4 yard; solid color Barees at one shilling, cost 3/4; Ginghams and Delaines too numerous to mention; while goods, such as dotted, plain, and striped Swiss checked Cambric Madras; Lace Slaves for Misses, 12 1/2 cts; Lace Vels 3/4; Misses' black and white Hoes; 8 1/2 cts per pair; Linen Towels 9 cts a piece; 3/4 Furniture Prints for 4d; Linen Lustre 10 cts a yard; Merino Prints in dark colors, suits for the approaching season, 8 cts per yard; Linen Hdkfs for 8, 10, and 12 cts, besides the best and cheapest Domestic Goods, such as brown and bleached Shirting and Sheeting, Tickings and Flannels, to be had in the city. Call soon, or you may miss some of the bargains, at

MILLISER & BRO.'S, 129 Broad street, my 27-2t

NOTE.—On Monday, 30th inst., in Richmond or Macchester, my Booklet, containing two bonds, one for \$100 and one for \$50, and Blacksmith's accounts for \$50 and \$60 dollars. The binder shall have my thanks for leaving it at the Dispatch office, as the papers are of no use to any one except myself.

A RARE CHANGE.—For sale, the stock and a good will of a small CONFECTIONERY, situated in a business part of the city. For particulars enquire at this office. my 27-3t

STATIONER'S OFFICE. Draws Nos Delaware No 45 July 27 8 40 70 14 25 4 64 29 55 2 44 11 49 Whole Nos 2 35 49 a price of \$100. Ticket Nos 4 14 49 sold and paid by

For Tuesday.—Delaware Ex. Nos 45. Capital \$4,211. Tickets \$1. Also, Delaware, Nos 46. Capital \$18,000. Tickets \$1.

THE GREAT CURE FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

The most safe and sure compound for Bowel Complaints, Pains in the Stomach, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Pain in the Back, Sides or Limbs, Toothache, Bruises and Sprains, is Dr. Ross's Pain Expeller, which is a simple, safe, and instantly relieves all pains, and is used by the old and young. Thousands have been relieved in a few minutes from the most acute pain. In bottles of 12 1/2, 25 and 50 cents, and for sale by Bennett & Beers, Adie & Gray, Purcell, Ladd & Co., Duval, O. A. Strecker, A. Bodeker, J. Blair, S. M. Zachrisson, W. P. Ladd, Gannor & Wood. je 22

TO THE CITIZENS OF RICHMOND AND TRANSIENT VISITORS.—If you wish to have your hair cut and dressed in the most fashionable and tasteful style, and your whiskers changed to a beautiful black or brown color, please call at the Hair Cutting, Shaving, and Shampooing Saloon, under the American Hotel, on Franklin street, at 10 o'clock. N. B.—Hot, cold, and shower baths can be had daily from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M., and on Saturday at 11 P. M. Single bath 25 cts; five tickets for \$1. Entrance 11th street. je 22

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 1099 Broad street, opposite the Broad Street Hotel. THOMAS H. GREEN, Proprietor. je 22

THE GREAT CURE FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS.—The most safe and sure compound for Bowel Complaints, Pains in the Stomach, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Pain in the Back, Sides or Limbs, Toothache, Bruises and Sprains, is Dr. Ross's Pain Expeller, which is a simple, safe, and instantly relieves all pains, and is used by the old and young. Thousands have been relieved in a few minutes from the most acute pain. In bottles of 12 1/2, 25 and 50 cents, and for sale by Bennett & Beers, Adie & Gray, Purcell, Ladd & Co., Duval, O. A. Strecker, A. Bodeker, J. Blair, S. M. Zachrisson, W. P. Ladd, Gannor & Wood. je 22

A WORD TO THE WISE.—Cholera Preventive and Cure for the Prevailing Diseases of the Summer—A Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cramp Cholice, Summer Complaint, with all diseases of the bowels, may be found in the celebrated "TINCTURE" of Hampton's.

By its mild action on the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, it will cure the diseases of those organs, with all Chronic Complaints, as Dyspepsia, Cough, Asthma, Bronchial and Lung Affections, Rheumatism, Back, Side and Breast, Consumption, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Flatula, Piles, Worms, Nervous Debility, with all Diseases arising from Impure Blood, &c. &c. &c. je 22

IT HAS BECOME A FAMILY MEDICINE wherever introduced. The wonderful cures have earned for it a reputation never given to any other Medicine. Call on O. A. STRECKER, Main street, and get pamphlets gratis. See advertisement in my 22's issue.

LIVER PILLS.—PREPARED FROM THE MASS OBTAINED AT THE ROCKFORD (Vt.) ALUM SPRINGS.—These Pills are Diuretic, Cathartic, Tonic and Alterative in their effects upon the system. They excite the action of the Liver in many cases in which Cholera would have no effect. They are also peculiarly efficacious in Female Diseases.

The wonderful success which has attended the use of the Rockford Alum Water and Pills for many years, in a great variety of diseases has acquired for it a celebrity rapidly increasing, and it is steadily increasing. The most eminent Chemist of the day has examined the Water and Pills, and found it possessed extraordinary medicinal properties. It has been declared by the best authorities to be a cure for every form of chronic, Bilious, Liver Diseases, all Chronic Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diseases of the Eyes, Mercurial Affections, and particularly adapted to cases of Passive Uterine Hemorrhage, complicated with derangement of the liver and Stomach, and many other disorders arising from impurity of the blood.

For sale by Druggists and country merchants generally throughout the United States. Price \$1 per bottle, \$3 per dozen.

Druggists and others wishing to purchase in large quantities, or become Agents for the sale of the above celebrated Liver Pills, will please address JOHN ANDERSON & CHESTNUT, Alum Springs, Rockbridge Co., Va. or JOHN H. SEAYRES, Columbia Hotel, Richmond, Va. je 7

CHOLERA, DIARRHÆA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLIC, CRAMP, GRIPING PAINS IN THE BOWELS, SPASMODIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS, &c., may be cured by Dr. Ross's Great Summer Remedy. It is a simple, safe, and instantly relieves all pains, and is used by the old and young. Thousands have been relieved in a few minutes from the most acute pain. In bottles of 12 1/2, 25 and 50 cents, and for sale by Bennett & Beers, Adie & Gray, Purcell, Ladd & Co., Duval, O. A. Strecker, A. Bodeker, J. Blair, S. M. Zachrisson, W. P. Ladd, Gannor & Wood. je 22

CHILLS and Fevers, Acute, Bilious, Remittent and Nervous Fevers, General Weakness, Weariness in the Limbs, Chronic Diarrhoea, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, &c., may be cured by Dr. Ross's Great Summer Remedy. It is a simple, safe, and instantly relieves all pains, and is used by the old and young. Thousands have been relieved in a few minutes from the most acute pain. In bottles of 12 1/2, 25 and 50 cents, and for sale by Bennett & Beers, Adie & Gray, Purcell, Ladd & Co., Duval, O. A. Strecker, A. Bodeker, J. Blair, S. M. Zachrisson, W. P. Ladd, Gannor & Wood. je 22

Stabler's Alternative.—A valuable remedy for Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholice, Cramp, Griping Pains in the Bowels, Spasmodic and Nervous Disorders, &c., may be cured by Dr. Ross's Great Summer Remedy. It is a simple, safe, and instantly relieves all pains, and is used by the old and young. Thousands have been relieved in a few minutes from the most acute pain. In bottles of 12 1/2, 25 and 50 cents, and for sale by Bennett & Beers, Adie & Gray, Purcell, Ladd & Co., Duval, O. A. Strecker, A. Bodeker, J. Blair, S. M. Zachrisson, W. P. Ladd, Gannor & Wood. je 22

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