

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the Dispatch is larger than that of any other Daily paper in the city of Richmond. It is therefore superior to any other as a medium of advertising.

RICHMOND, VA.

Tuesday Morning August 17, 1852.

Persons abroad from the city can have the Dispatch sent to them for any period of time they may desire, by leaving their orders and paying the cash for the time specified.

THE PROTEST OF THE HOLY ALLIANCE AGAINST THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EMPIRE IN FRANCE.

Napoleon said of the Bourbons, that notwithstanding all the sufferings they had endured during their exile, they had learned nothing and forgotten nothing. They went away the most ignorant, stupid, bigoted, of the whole human race, and they came back precisely as they had gone. The same thing, we believe, had been said of the Stuarts, and with quite as much reason. Indeed, we doubt if there is a royal race in the world to whom the remark may not justly be applied, were they placed under circumstances calculated to draw it forth. Kings have not the opportunity of judging of the progress of the world and of the world's ideas, as other men have. To them the idea of three centuries ago, is the idea of to-day, and will be the idea of to-morrow. Expel them from the throne, for offences of the most flagrant nature, and they are never corrected by the infliction. Reinstall them, and they commit the same offence with the most unerring certainty. That is not all, however. Their brother Kings, tho' spectators merely, cannot see the follies they commit—cannot see that their whole movements are against the age.

The French revolution caused the death of at least six millions of human beings. It was produced by the follies of a race of Kings which had been accumulating for centuries, and which finally led one of them to the block. It caused a general massacre or expulsion of the nobles and priests and it ended in the erection of a military empire. The head of that empire, after such a profusion of bloodshed as the world had never seen—was at last overthrown. The old race of Kings is brought back to be expelled a second time. France has thus shown that she will not have them—that she will endure everything rather than submit to them. Yet the three principal powers of Europe—they who profane call themselves the Holy Alliance—are determined that they shall return—that they shall govern France—that if it can be done in no other manner, it shall be done at the point of the bayonet! The wickedness—the atrocity—the appalling criminality of this determination, let them be veiled under what cunning terms of diplomacy they may, are apparent enough. They mean that legitimacy, for which so much blood has been shed, is to be the cause of shedding still more. They mean that France shall not govern herself—that the people have no rights—that their liberties are to be extinguished at all hazards. All this might have been expected from the Holy Alliance, because it is perfectly consistent with their known principles, and it is not for this that we denounce this convention as so supremely wicked.

It is because the authors of it know that they are deliberately preparing a war which may last for half a century, and involve the whole world. They cannot believe that France will submit to have the Bourbons forced upon her a second time at the point of the bayonet, save after a terrible struggle. They are therefore deliberately preparing, for the sake of a family, detested by a large majority of the French people, to force that family upon them, though it cost ten millions of lives, and it can scarcely cost less.

We are, we hope, true republicans. We are something even more than that. We are in favor of allowing every people to choose their own form of government. We detest compulsion. We would not force people to do any thing—even to become freemen—if they did not wish it. We hoped, when the Revolution of 1848 broke out, the French would be republicans. We hoped that they had learned wisdom by sixty years of experience and suffering. But they have not thought proper to fall into our views, and they were at perfect liberty to do so or not, as they might think proper. They have preferred to take Louis Napoleon, for better, for worse, as a man takes his wife. As republicans we assert that no man has a right to gaisany their choice. If they choose, in their own country, and without interfering with any one else, to erect the empire a second time, and to pat him on it, we say let them do it. As for the Holy Alliance, we think Nicholas would do much better without Francis Joseph than with him. He will prove a heavy drag on him, or we are very much deceived. It is only by his assistance that Hungary and Italy are kept down.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT RACE ON THE HUDSON.

We should have thought that the disaster of the Henry Clay would have kept racing at a discount on the North River for some time to come. But it seems to be as lively as ever. A correspondent of the New York Herald describes one of a very exciting and dangerous character which took place on Friday last between two boats called the Alida and the Francis Skiddy. Neither of them blew up.

THE DEFEAT OF THE AMERICANS.

The English papers speak with considerable exultation of the defeat of this yacht, for no other reason that we can see, than the fact of her having been built in the United States. She was not, at the time, owned by Americans and what is still more important, she was not manned by Americans. Had her crew been American, there might have been some cause for exultation; but as long as she was in Yankee hands, she slipped away from every thing that could be brought against her with the most perfect ease. Is any thing more wanted to prove satisfactorily that the Yankee sailor is the best in the world?

Seven dwellings were burnt in Hamburg street, Baltimore, Saturday night, by incendiaries.

CAMELS FOR NEW MEXICO.

In the debate upon the Army Appropriation Bill in the House of Representatives on Friday last, Mr. Bissel, of Ohio, offered an amendment appropriating \$20,000 for the purpose of introducing the camel into the service, to be employed in the vast deserts of our possessions acquired from Mexico. Mr. Bissel told the House that this subject had occupied the attention of the Secretary of War for several years—that he had resorted to all the means in the power of the government to obtain the best and fullest information—and that the result had been a firm conviction that camels were the best means of communication across those immense deserts. The amendment was opposed, but finally prevailed.

We are glad to hear that this appropriation has been put into the general bill, and we hope it will succeed. The experiment is one that deserves to be made. How else, for the present at least, are we to pass those immense barriers, the most formidable, we believe, of their kind, in the world, with the exception of the Great Sahara? Innumerable lives are lost there every year, on account of the difficulty of getting water, the animals dying first, and as a matter of course, the men afterwards. This may be obviated by the employment of the camel. That animal travels, with ease, sixty miles a day, and is in no danger of dying of thirst. The traveller, therefore, will never lose his mode of transportation, whatever else he may be compelled to suffer. He may always have along with him all that is necessary for subsistence, because the camel can carry more than almost any other beast of burden. Besides, we might learn from the experience of others that the camel is the only, or at least, the best animal to be employed in desert wars. Napoleon, when in Egypt, had a regiment of dromedaries to fight the Arabs in their deserts, and we believe the English employ them in the same way in India.

We had much conversation with Mr. Gliddon upon this subject, and we became convinced that this was the only way of carrying on a successful war against the savages who infest the cultivated portions of that distant country, murder the inhabitants, and take to the desert, as to a place perfectly inaccessible. We suspect the Secretary has had some communication with him, for the suggestion was originally his. We hope to see the camel naturalized in that part of our territories, as there is no doubt that he may be, with ease.

THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIAN.

We should have mentioned that this ancient and well edited sheet has been converted into a daily, no change being made in the editorial and proprietary departments. Over the former, Mr. McDonald still continues to preside with his accustomed ability, while the names of Shields & Terry are retained as heads of the latter. Lynchburg has now two excellent dailies, the one on the old system of subscription, the other on the penny plan. We do not know, however, that they are at all antagonistic, for the one is political, and the other neutral, so that the fields they occupy are essentially different. As the town is growing, and the people are enterprising, we have no doubt there will be a plenty for both, and we hope both may enjoy a plenty. The Republican, also an excellent paper, and taking the opposite political side to the Virginian, hangs back yet awhile from the daily arrangement. We think it will be obliged to come over, however, in the end. The magnetic telegraph, indeed, will beget dailies wherever it goes, even in places where, but a short time since, they would not have been dreamed of. It is proper, in the mean time, to observe, that we know no town of the same size with Lynchburg so well supplied with newspapers, both as to number and quality.

A view of the pretty sheet on which the Virginian is printed, recalls to our recollection the vast change which has been made in journalism, even in Virginia, where new ideas are not apt to take hold with great facility. We remember the Virginian longer than we do any other newspaper in existence. It was originally called the Lynchburg Press, and was owned when we first knew it, by William Duffie. About the beginning of the year 1820, the late John H. Pleasants bought into it, and named it the "Virginian." From that time we remember it well, and we perfectly remember the first sheet of it we ever saw. It was a little, dark colored, old looking sheet, the type having been in hard use probably for twenty years. We congratulate the proprietors upon its change for the better in this particular, and wish them all the success they can desire.

Fram South America.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13, 1852.—A letter received at the American office, from Ciudad Bolivar, under date 11th ult., contains some political and commercial intelligence.

The elections were going on, and created much excitement. The American residents celebrated the 4th with national salutes, and a grand ball in the evening.

The third of the Oronco Company's steamers was to be launched on the 1st August. The company had carried all opposition before it, and was likely to prove a monster no opportunity.

The newly elected Archbishop of Venezuela made his entry into Bolivar, on the 10th ult., and was received with great pomp. He was elected by the Provincial Congress, of which he was a member, and has yet to be confirmed by the Pope. Should the confirmation be refused, the Venezuelan church threatens to declare its independence of Rome.

The crop of coffee will not reach more than 8,000 bags, and tobacco about 15,000 baskets. More than 300,000 hides were exported to be shipped from that port alone. Hides sold at 12c; coffee 9c; tobacco 10c; cocoa 12c; skins 25c; and indigo 75c. Upwards of 300,000 deer skins would be shipped between the 1st date and November.

MORE PIONEERS GONE.—John Thompson, aged 85, a worthy old gentleman, one of the earliest settlers in Belmont county, died at his residence. Col. Maresca Duval died in Washington county on the 19th inst., aged 77. Col. Duval was an early settler in Jefferson county, and commanded a regiment of Ohio militia called into service after Hull's surrender, to defend the frontier. John Sney, who removed from Bucks county, Pa., and settled near Dayton 46 years ago, died very suddenly while dressing himself a few days since. He was a wealthy and much respected farmer.—Am. Gaz. 10th

Mr. J. S. Barbour, Jr., of Culpeper county, sold on Monday week last, a part of his farm, 400 acres, at \$18 per acre, which cost him \$81 per acre some few years ago.

Correspondence of the Balt. Sun.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Aug. 15. The bark VESUVIUS, of Baltimore, Captain Woodburn, arrived here on Thursday from Calao. Her crew, shipped at that port, were represented to be "sable seamen" and "ordinary seamen." On going to sea, the officers soon discovered that but two of the former were able to perform duty; whilst the "ordinary men" did not know one rope from another—nor are they much wiser now, as the captain states.

On the 26th June, midnight, about latitude 37 South, longitude 36 West, the vessel experienced a heavy blow. It became necessary to double reef the maintop sail. In reefing, the yard is laid to the wind, so that the sail may shake instead of being full, in order to knot the points with ease. Mr. Henry Cross, chief mate, whose proper station was on deck, at the braces, perceiving the inefficiency of the men, went aloft to assist them. Capt. Woodburn took the wheel, and sent the helmsman aloft also. In the operation of reefing, the sail gave a tremendous shake and three off into the sea one of the hands, named Edw. Town, said to be originally from Cincinnati, Ohio, and he was drowned.

The melancholy circumstance was attributed to accident. The vessel pursued her course homeward without the slightest alteration or suspicion against any one. On Friday evening two of the crew went before Justice William H. Fowler, and charged the chief mate with having knocked the man Town overboard on the occasion referred to, and after investigation, Mr. Cross was committed to jail.

This action on the part of the two men equally astonished the captain and second mate, the other men, who at the time were on the yard, as well as others who had for more than two months been messmates with the deceased.

Except the two men alluded to, all on board certify to the ability and uniform kindness of the chief mate, and the second mate testifies that in reefing the prisoner was himself in imminent peril of his own safety.

Mr. Cross, the chief mate, was formerly of Cincinnati, but has a family now residing in New York, where he claims citizenship. The captain and second mate are held by their own recognizance to appear at the Superior Court, in Richmond, Va., where the trial will take place.

FROM TAMPICO.—By an arrival at New Orleans, the Tampico has dates from Tampico to the 21st ult.

The only news we find is the arrival of a Government express on the 20th, with permission for the introduction into the port of Tampico of 1500 bbls. of flour and sufficient lard to satisfy the exigencies of the moment. The editor of the Comercio says that the Government has taken in respect to the prisoners, with the best intentions, in favor of towns which like Tampico, are in a decaying state.

FRENCH CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—The Paris Board of Health, in view of the prevalence of hydrophobia among the dogs of that city, has published the following notice:

- 1. Every person bit by an animal who is mad, or suspected of being mad, should immediately press the wound on all sides, to force out the blood and the virus.
2. The wound should then be immediately washed with volatile alkali, soap suds, with lime water, with salt water, or pure water, or if none of these are at hand, with urine.
3. An iron, at white heat, should next be pressed deeply into the wound.
These directions, if rigidly followed, will be found sufficient to ensure against the possibility of the appearance of this frightful contagious disease.

Led into error, as we too often are, by the Telegraphic reports of distant elections, we in common with our neighbors, announced in our number the election of two Whig Representatives to Congress and of a Whig Legislature in the State of Iowa. Such a success in that State could not have been expected, and was hardly credible. We could not, however, doubt the accuracy of the news, as it came through several channels, and we give the news as it came to us. Subsequent accounts, through the same channel, now represent that the Democrats have elected one of the Representatives in Congress, (Mr. Henn), and also a majority of the members of the State Legislature.—National Intelligence.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—The body of Mr. Balaam Burch, Carpenter, was found yesterday afternoon under the arch at 3d and D streets. He went from home on Wednesday evening last to a part of the city called English Hill, on an errand, and did not return. He was an immigrant, whom he left about a week, and nothing more could be heard of him until yesterday afternoon, when his body was found, as above mentioned. His watch and other valuables were still on his person, discouraging the idea of violence; and it is supposed that in the dark he missed his path and fell into the large open conduit, swollen by the heavy rain of that evening, and was swept under the arch across 3d street and drowned. Mr. B. was a very worthy and much esteemed citizen, and has left many relatives and friends to deplore his loss.—Nat. Int. of yesterday.

Two barrels of liquor were seized and destroyed, according to law, in Cabotville, Mass., a few days since. The liquor was poured into the street in presence of a large crowd, and took its way through a wooden sewer, when a mischievous boy, at the lower end of the sewer, in the dark he missed his path and fell into the large open conduit, swollen by the heavy rain of that evening, and was swept under the arch across 3d street and drowned. Mr. B. was a very worthy and much esteemed citizen, and has left many relatives and friends to deplore his loss.—Nat. Int. of yesterday.

ATTENTION.—Attention is invited to the sale of Carriages, Buggy and Cabs, to take place this morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Store Room on Main street, opposite Van-Lew & Taylor's, and next door to the store of Titus C. Rice.

WATSON & HUGHES, Trustees. Sale to be conducted by GEORGE J. SUMNER, Auctioneer.

LAND WARRANTS.—The high for Bounty Land Warrants will be given in cash on the 1st of September, at the office of JOHN K. MARTIN, Pension Agent, Office No. 4 Law Buildings, Richmond, Va.

NOTICE.—Voluntary Assignments, PENSIONS, third month extra pay, Bounty Lands, and all claims arising out of the War of 1812, or 1814, will be received with diligence. I have a full list of the Revolutionary Officers and Soldiers in the Confidential and State services, in my office. J. K. M. au 11-30

HAWES R. SUTTON, NOTARY PUBLIC.—Particular attention paid to writing DEEDS and other legal instruments of every kind. Office at the Law Buildings, Richmond, Va. my 6

EXCHANGE HOTEL BATHS NOW OPEN.—Hot, Cold and Shower Baths at all hours of the day and evening. au 30-20

DR. THOMAS HARRISON has removed to the Clifton House—office formerly occupied by Dr. Bolton. au 9-1aw3w

WANTED.—A situation on a Farm by a Man that can make well recommended. Address W. F. W., through the Richmond Post Office. au 17-15

WANTED.—By a young Man, a situation in some Store or as a Porter, and to attend to the general necessary work required in a Store. City reference can be given. au 17-15

WANTED.—A MONTH, about 16 or 17 years of age, to learn the Blacksmith business. Apply to JOHN DUNN, at the Old Market, au 17-15

WANTED.—SALESMAN at the Dry Goods business. JACOB A. LEVY, 59 Main street. au 17

RICE, LARD, MILK, N. E. RUM, MOUSE, TAIN DEW, WHISKEY, SUGAR HONEY, MOLASSES, for sale. au 17

WANTED.—DAVID SPURFORD, ALLEN & CO. au 17

LOCAL MATTERS.

Fire.—About half past eight o'clock last night, the alarm of fire was given, and it was soon found to proceed from the establishment rented by J. A. Glazebrook, and occupied by Isaac J. Mercer as a saw, door and blind manufactory, and J. A. Glazebrook as a steam planing mill, on the south side of the Dock, nearly opposite the Dock office. The locality is well known to our citizens by the planing machine which was a part of the establishment. The whole building burned down with inconceivable rapidity. An immense quantity of lumber being within and around it, took fire and was also consumed. The conflagration was a most brilliant, but at the same time, a most rapid one. The loss was great, and we learn was covered by no insurance of any consequence. We understand there was on the premises a very good steam engine used to drive the works.

We understand Mr. Mercer's loss is between \$1200 and \$1500, upon which there was no insurance. The entire loss is believed to be very great, but no correct estimate could be made of it last night.

PROTRACTED MEETINGS.—This is the period of the year selected by Methodist congregations, located in the different circuits of Virginia, for holding protracted meetings. These meetings usually commence on Sunday—and are held in neat and retired country edifices, where peace, quietness and simplicity are the chief characteristics. More pleasant seasons of enjoyment cannot be imagined. When a meeting is appointed to commence at a particular place, at an early hour of the day selected, the people for miles around gather to the consecrated edifice. They bring with them large hampers of choicely prepared refreshments wherewith to supply the cravings of hunger between the morning and evening service. The discussion of these home-made, old-fashioned and delicious country dinners, affords full opportunity for a free interchange of neighborly enquiries and social courtesies. These meetings continue three or four days. The difference between them and camp meetings, consists in the fact that the visitors go home every evening and do not camp out tents. The objects of both are alike, viz: the conversion of souls.—Sunday last we paid a visit to a meeting that had just commenced under the auspices of the Rev. Mr. McMullen, at North Cut Church, situated about 9 miles from Richmond, in Henrico county. The church is a plain and substantial one, and delightfully located amongst groves of trees. We found but few on the ground at 10 o'clock, but by 11 the people commenced pouring in from every direction. The road, for a brief season, was literally covered with vehicles. Here would come a stately old-fashioned formed coach, containing a dignified gentleman of the old school and his graceful family. Then the more democratic wagon filled with high-backed chairs, were laden with trim and smiling Methodist girls, would drive up. What a scrambling arrival of these democratic coaches occasioned among the boys! The race of gallantry was short but vigorous. A rustling of dresses and subdued laughter is heard, and a merry bound plastic comedy persons of the damsels on mother earth. Then comes a vigorous shaking of umbrellas, and a cloud of waving umbrellas shades the passage of beauty and manliness to the church. Arrived there, the triumphant gallants leave their ladies and take seats on the opposite side of the road as "outsiders," until the minister arrives. A cloud of dust announces the arrival of several buggy loads of the "boys" from Richmond, who gladly exchange the heat and bustle of the city for the calm and refreshing rural loveliness of the country. But now the minister is seen entering the church, and a general movement takes place for seats inside by the "outsiders." The church is speedily filled, and those excluded from seats content themselves with standing by the windows, where they can whisper "saw talk" with some mischievous and tender-hearted Miss. But now the assembly rises, and their united voice wafts to the upper sphere a holy song of praise. Soon the solemn sabbath proclaims the period of prayer, and in reverential tones the meed of intercession with a Divine Being is offered. We have not time to enlarge upon the eloquent and touching sermon which followed from one of the "old style" preachers. It was replete with practical advice, beautiful imagery, and touching allusions. We think, however, if Mr. McD. had cut out from both ends, and given only the middle of the discourse, there would have been a decided improvement upon its effect. Short and pointed remarks of advice are easily understood and more generally followed. In these days we have too much sermonizing and toolite practice. We have a decided aversion to a 90 minute sermon of a hot August day. The scene that followed the breaking up of the morning service was a joyous one.—Groups were speedily formed around tables; and as many hands make light work in a trice, chickens, ducks, hams, beef pie, cakes, and fruit of all varieties, were spread out, and the eating set in.—There certainly was no stint of the lauder; and the proverbial hospitality of Virginians was fully exhibited in the order with which the proprietors of the respective tables pressed upon friends and visitors their home-brewed luxuries. Judging from the profusion, there certainly must have been "twelve baskets full" of the fragments gathered up after all had partaken. A few moments' rest was then profusely spent by the old folks in talking about "crops," "times," "politics," "religion," and the general health; and by the young ones in chatting and walking and socially talking. There is certainly a simple confidence of manner in our country ladies that is absolutely bewitching. Like nature they are guileless and free from the restraints and fashions of the city. We trust our lady readers will pardon us in saying that if they would graft some of the simple unadorned graces of our humble country maidens upon their own free hearted natures, they would make perfection perfect. But we have been led to extend this notice to an undue length, and must conclude by saying that we left the afternoon meeting at the church still in progress, and returned to our city invigorated, and we trust instructed by our trip.

CHARGES DREMISSID.—Samuel Overton, slave to James Winston, was arrested Saturday evening on suspicion of stealing a small quantity of soap found in his possession. On proving that he had procured the soap honestly, the Mayor discharged the negro from custody.

Joseph Logan, a slave hired to the city, was also arrested Saturday evening on the charge of stealing a pair of shoes from a white man named Thom as Westman. The charge was not proved before the Mayor, yesterday, and the accused was discharged from custody.

WITHOUT PASS.—A slave named William, hired to R. A. Mayo, was found by the watch asleep in the lower market house Saturday evening, and having no pass, was taken to the cage. Yesterday he was punished with ten lashes.

STEALING CHICKENS.—Albert Brown, a slave hired to Dickenson & Vizer, was on yesterday brought before the Mayor on the charge of stealing several ducks and chickens from Samuel S. Birck on Saturday last. The charge was proven and Brown was ordered 39 lashes.

EXCURSION.—The Young Guard make their third annual excursion down the river, in the steamboat Curtis Peck, on Monday, the 30th of August, at 7 o'clock P. M. The fact that the members of this company are all young and mostly single men, with stout hearts, impervious to every fear but that of woman's hate, will certainly tend to draw together on this trip, one of the most loving and lovable, dutiful and beautiful parties of ladies that ever left Kockets for pleasure.

STEALING A WATCH.—A negro named Thomas Haley, the property of S. S. Myers, some days since stole a watch worth \$25, from a fellow laborer employed in the same factory, named James Tompkins. Haley on yesterday was ordered by the Mayor 39 lashes. James Yateman, an accessory to the theft, was ordered 25 lashes.

ALBEE.—Carter Rutherford, a slave hired to Royster & Gentry, was found by the watch asleep in the lower market house on Sunday night, and taken to the cage. Yesterday he received ten lashes.

DRUNK.—James Morgan, arrested for drunkenness Sunday night, was on yesterday discharged from custody by the Mayor with an admonition.

NEW LOCOMOTIVE.—We have prepared a notice of the new locomotive just manufactured by the Fredericksburg Railroad Company, which will appear to-morrow.

At a meeting of the citizens of Charlotte county, Mr. G. W. Read was called to the Chair, and Mr. James J. Word was appointed Secretary. On motion of Mr. Moses R. Moore, Resolved, That James E. E. Hundley, James Scott, A. F. D. Gifford and Whitnall P. Tustall, be appointed delegates to the Internal Improvement meeting, to be held at Union, Monroe county, Va., on the 19th August, 1852.

JAS. J. WORD, Sec'y.

MARRIED.

At Newark, New Jersey, on the 11th inst. by the Rev. Rev. Baldwin, Mr. THOMAS S. BALDWIN of this City, to Miss JANE M. daughter of Johnson G. Baldwin of the former place.

DIED.

On the 16th inst. SAMUEL SCOTT, aged 10 months—infant son of G. W. and Mary L. Dugabury. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral to-day at 10 o'clock, from his father's residence, on Grace, between 7th and 8th streets.

Who does your Printing?

If you require CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILLS or PRINTING of any kind, and want your work well done, at the Lowest Cash prices, call at the Dispatch Office, on Governor street, 2 doors from Main.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S DYSPEPTIC COMPOUND, AND FAMILY OR ALTERNATIVE PILLS, both costing 75 cents. Have cured more than five thousand persons of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, by my Dyspeptic Compound and Family Pills. Read the following letter from a gentleman in Virginia, whom I never saw. He is one of thousands who are living monuments of the great cures made by my Family Medicine.—J. S. Rose, M. D.

DINWIDDIE CO., Va., June, 1852. To Dr. J. S. Rose, Philadelphia.—Dear Sir: For the sake of humanity, I write these few lines to inform you and the public generally, of the great cure your Dyspeptic Compound has made on me. In the summer of 1850, I was attacked with a violent diarrhoea, and after trying the remedies prescribed by two or three eminent physicians for 18 months, without any effect, and being reduced almost to a skeleton, and scarcely able to walk across my room. I accidentally received one of your circulars, in which I found my disease exactly described. My son went to Petersburg and purchased a bottle of the DYSPEPTIC COMPOUND, with a box of your FAMILY OR ALTERNATIVE PILLS, and to my great astonishment and satisfaction, I found great relief in a few days; and in two weeks I was entirely well. At this time, I am in better health than I have been in ten or twelve years. In short, sir, your medicine saved my life.

Your, with respect, GEO. J. JONES. The above preparations, and all Dr. Rose's celebrated Family Medicines, are for sale by Adie & Gray, Purcell, Ladd & Co., Bennett & Beers, Alex. Duval, R. R. Duval, O. A. Strecker, A. Bodeker, Gaynor & Wood, J. Blair, S. M. Zachrisson and W. P. Ladd. au 16

"A Word to the Wise."—Cholera Preventive and Cure for the Prevailing Diseases of the Summer—As Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cramp Cholera, 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 Coricolic Complaints, as Dyspepsia, Colic, Asthma, Bronchial and Lung Affections, Pains in the Back, Side and Breast, Consumption, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Pleuritis, Worms, Nervous Debility, with all Diseases arising from Impure Blood.

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 to-day's issue. au 12-15

You must not be prejudiced, but give them a trial in cases of CHOLERA MORBUS and SUMMER COMPLAINTS. These annoying and dangerous diseases are becoming quite prevalent at this time, and if not speedily checked, often destroy the constitution, and not infrequently take their toll. As a sure and speedy cure, we know of no remedy equal to that universally popular medicine, BAKER'S PREMIUM BITTERS; and we therefore advise every one to give it a trial. As a preventive to cholera, it is a corrector and purifier of the Stomach, these Bitters are unsurpassed. Every family should keep a few bottles on hand.

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 & S. BARKER & REVE, Shockoe Hill, CHARLES MILLS PAUGH, and THOMAS & MCCARTHY, au 10-15

Whipping.—A man named James Ford, for whipping, without cause or provocation, Thomas, slave to A. M. Braxton, on Saturday last, was bound over in the sum of \$100.

Threatening.—Lewis Scott, a free negro, on Saturday threatened to whip another free negro named Washington May. Yesterday the Mayor ordered Scott 25 lashes, and in default of \$100 security committed him to jail.

Whipping.—A man named James Ford, for whipping, without cause or provocation, Thomas, slave to A. M. Braxton, on Saturday last, was bound over in the sum of \$100.

FINED.—Horace L. Kent was, on yesterday, fined \$1 and costs, for the misdemeanor of his servant in rolling a wheelbarrow on a portion of the sidewalk of Broad street.

CORRECTION.—In our notice of the contents of the August number of the Southern Literary Messenger, yesterday, the name was impaired by two serious typographical errors which, however, we trust the good sense of our readers corrected for themselves. On the sixteenth line, instead of "overs," read "are;" and on the eighteenth line, for "reviews," read "review." Corrected, the paragraph reads as follows:

Some reflections suggested by the death and character of Henry Clay, are remarkably clear, terse, and appropriate. But the able, elaborate, and profound review of lectures on the "Evidences of Christianity," delivered at the University of Virginia, in 1850-51, is the chief feature of this number. The evidences of our faith are developed by it in a masterly manner.

CHARGES DREMISSID.—Samuel Overton, slave to James Winston, was arrested Saturday evening on suspicion of stealing a small quantity of soap found in his possession. On proving that he had procured the soap honestly, the Mayor discharged the negro from custody.

Joseph Logan, a slave hired to the city, was also arrested Saturday evening on the charge of stealing a pair of shoes from a white man named Thom as Westman. The charge was not proved before the Mayor, yesterday, and the accused was discharged from custody.

WITHOUT PASS.—A slave named William, hired to R. A. Mayo, was found by the watch asleep in the lower market house Saturday evening, and having no pass, was taken to the cage. Yesterday he was punished with ten lashes.

STEALING CHICKENS.—Albert Brown, a slave hired to Dickenson & Vizer, was on yesterday brought before the Mayor on the charge of stealing several ducks and chickens from Samuel S. Birck on Saturday last. The charge was proven and Brown was ordered 39 lashes.

EXCURSION.—The Young Guard make their third annual excursion down the river, in the steamboat Curtis Peck, on Monday, the 30th of August, at 7 o'clock P. M. The fact that the members of this company are all young and mostly single men, with stout hearts, impervious to every fear but that of woman's hate, will certainly tend to draw together on this trip, one of the most loving and lovable, dutiful and beautiful parties of ladies that ever left Kockets for pleasure.

STEALING A WATCH.—A negro named Thomas Haley, the property of S. S. Myers, some days since stole a watch worth \$25, from a fellow laborer employed in the same factory, named James Tompkins. Haley on yesterday was ordered by the Mayor 39 lashes. James Yateman, an accessory to the theft, was ordered 25 lashes.

ALBEE.—Carter Rutherford, a slave hired to Royster & Gentry, was found by the watch asleep in the lower market house on Sunday night, and taken to the cage. Yesterday he received ten lashes.

DRUNK.—James Morgan, arrested for drunkenness Sunday night, was on yesterday discharged from custody by the Mayor with an admonition.

NEW LOCOMOTIVE.—We have prepared a notice of the new locomotive just manufactured by the Fredericksburg Railroad Company, which will appear to-morrow.

At a meeting of the citizens of Charlotte county, Mr. G. W. Read was called to the Chair, and Mr. James J. Word was appointed Secretary. On motion of Mr. Moses R. Moore, Resolved, That James E. E. Hundley, James Scott, A. F. D. Gifford and Whitnall P. Tustall, be appointed delegates to the Internal Improvement meeting, to be held at Union, Monroe county, Va., on the 19th August, 1852.

JAS. J. WORD, Sec'y.

MARRIED.

At Newark, New Jersey, on the 11th inst. by the Rev. Rev. Baldwin, Mr. THOMAS S. BALDWIN of this City, to Miss JANE M. daughter of Johnson G. Baldwin of the former place.

DIED.

On the 16th inst. SAMUEL SCOTT, aged 10 months—infant son of G. W. and Mary L. Dugabury. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral to-day at 10 o'clock, from his father's residence, on Grace, between 7th and 8th streets.