

Published every morning except on Sundays and public holidays.

Richmond, Va., Friday Morning, September 25, 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 cost for the time specified.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH. For Friday, Sept. 24, is now ready, and for sale at this office. We annex a digest of its most interesting contents:

Editorial.—Politics; Guano; Indian Interview; The new Steamboat Law; The City of New York; The Fall Trade; Miraculous Development; The Conflagration of Moscow; A Wrong Passenger Waked Up; The Bachelor in Luck; Danville Railroad; Swindling Transaction; Shibboleth; Mr. Cochran and the Quartz Crusher; A second Jordan Hatcher; Rostochin's Pamphlet; Fatal Injury of the Head; Ex-Senator Benton; Smaller Articles.

Miscellaneous.—Description of a Harvest; Report of City Council on the subscription to the Danville Railroad; Story of George Harmon; The Shooting Story; Tale of Strauss and his Sophie Waltz; The Patriot's Strategem, a story; Souls not Stations, a poem; Negroes in Illinois; Full Reports of a Shooting Case and a Fatal Accident; Criminal News; Interesting Domestic Correspondence; Foreign and Domestic News; Latest Intelligence; Anecdotes, Items, &c.

Price 3 cents per single copy; \$1 per annum in advance.

CUBA.

The New York Herald is laboring with all its might to get up another invasion of Cuba. Its correspondence represents the island as in a very disorganized state, just as it was represented to be before the invasion of Lopez. The garote and the dungeon are said to be the sole instruments of government. So they may be, so, no doubt, they are, and so they were before Lopez went there to set things to rights. His fate, as well as that of his companions, should convince Americans that the Creoles of Cuba, and the Spaniards too, love the garote and the dungeon system better than freedom and equality. And if they prefer it, what is it to any body? What business have we to interfere with their preferences? They assuredly have given ample proof that they want none of our interference in their affairs. Our countrymen under the impression that a revolution was to break out in Cuba, and that nothing was wanting but a few men from the United States to set fire to the magazine already prepared, landed in Cuba. These very Creoles, these distressed patriots whom they went there to assist, turned against them to a man—hunted them down with blood hounds—shot them like dogs wherever they found them! Out of the thousands who were to join the standard of Lopez as soon as it was raised, not one came forward to fulfill the promises that had been made for them. Is not this enough, or are there still men in the country idiotic enough to try the game over again?

That there are great cruelty and oppression practised habitually, and daily, by the Spanish government on the Creoles of Cuba, we have not the least doubt, and if they would show the spirit of men, we should feel for them. But they not only do not help themselves; they murder others who volunteer to help them.—Who can feel for such a set of people? For men who, ground to the earth by tyranny, invariably take the part of the tyrant against their own friends?

The Herald publishes a long manifesto, addressed to the people of the United States by Gonzalez, who was second in command to Lopez, but did not join in the expedition. This man has been intriguing with Lopez in this matter for years, and we really think it time for him to retire from the field, where he has so signally failed. He occupies whole columns of the Herald in denouncing the government of Cuba, and in drawing a dreadful picture of the sufferings of her inhabitants. Well, if they prefer such a government, and such miseries, let them have them. That they do is evident, for they shoot or run down with blood hounds every body that goes there to relieve them.—If they will do this, why should we trouble our heads about them? Is it the part of wisdom, or even of common sense, to force kindness on a man who not only does not estimate it, but is ready to shoot you for it?

The Herald publishes a long list of names of sympathizers in the Southern States, "who," it says "are supposed to be warmly enlisted in the cause of Cuban emancipation." Now, we have no doubt that the greater part of these gentlemen would be glad to see Cuba free, and that some of them would assist her, were she to throw off the yoke of Spain. We should ourselves rejoice to see her do so, and to see her, also, a State of this Union. But we have not the slightest idea that more than a very small number of them would join in getting up another Lopez expedition, for the purpose of assisting people who want none of their help.—We, for our part, have had a very bad opinion of the Creole population ever since their detestable cruelty to the men who were engaged in the Lopez expedition.

THE VALLEY OF THE AMAZON.

We published, some time since, extracts from the communication of Lieut. Maury to the New Orleans improvement convention, relative to this magnificent valley. If fully opened up and cultivated, it would be capable of supporting a population of one hundred millions of souls. It is, in many respects, a far richer country than India or any portion of the East. It is capable of producing everything that can be produced in India, China, Japan, Ceylon, Borneo, or any of the East India Islands. Lt. Maury proposed that an attempt should be made to obtain the free navigation of the mighty river, of which this country under consideration, is the valley, and which is five thousand miles long, and one hundred and fifty miles wide at the mouth, with innumerable tributaries. It passes through several States, the principal of which are Brazil and Colombia.—Certainly nothing could be more advantageous, especially to the South, than such a treaty, for this is a country peculiarly adapted to slave labor. The mouth of the Amazon lies directly under the equator.

There seems to be a hope that the views of

Lieut. M. may be carried out; for we perceive by a paragraph in the New York Times, that the American Minister to Brazil has already opened a negotiation on the subject of the free navigation of the Brazilian rivers, and that he has been most cordially received. The other nations, doubtless, will be brought over, and in a few years we expect to hear that the Amazon and its thousand tributaries—all of them noble streams, navigable almost to the head—are covered with American steamers, and other American craft.

PURSER SMITH.

This gentleman still continues under the ban of the Spanish government, his offence having been that he published, in this country, matter which the Cuban government deemed offensive. This is an act of gross and outrageous despotism, contrary alike to the law of nations, and existing treaties. We have already said, in to-day's issue, that we are opposed to any more filibustering expeditions. But we do hope that the Government will demand immediate satisfaction for this outrage, and that it will be not immediately rendered, the most decided and severe vengeance may be inflicted. It will be a first rate opportunity to take Cuba—to settle it up with Americans—and let the Spaniards move off, as they did from Florida and Texas. That is the way we want to acquire Cuba, if it cannot be done without bloodshed. Let the government take it, in lawful war, and hold it in spite of France and England, by which powers the Spanish Government is undoubtedly backed, or it never would dare to beard the lion in this way.

Our readers will recollect the note written by Lieut. Porter, published a day or two since. The N. Y. Express thinks it was directed to the Cuban Government, though it professes not to have any information thereupon. It puts the outrage in a still more glaring light, for Mr. Smith had been guilty of not even the offence which he was charged.

JEWISH SOLEMN FAST DAY.—Yesterday, (Thursday) was "The Day of Atonement," a solemn fast, decreed for the whole Jewish nation, for the pardon of Sin. It was a day observed throughout the whole world, (the 10th day of "Sissi," or the 10th from the beginning of the Jewish new-year, which commenced on the evening of the 9th,) and considered the most holy day in the year. It is thus referred to in Holy writ: "On the 10th day of the 7th month, is the Day of Atonement; it shall be to you a day of holy convocation; and ye shall afflict your souls, (by fasting) ye shall do no work on that same day; for it is a Day of Atonement, on which you shall be pardoned before the Eternal, your God. It shall be to you a complete day of rest, and you shall afflict your souls. On the evening of the 9th day, you shall begin, and keep your resting day until the next evening."

So sacredly is this (the 10th day of Sissi) observed, that all Israelites throughout the known world, who disregard the observances of all forms, Sabbaths and Festivals kept by the Jewish nation, observe this day with the utmost sanctity.

During the period of the existence of the Holy Temple of Jerusalem, this Day of Atonement, was a day of great solemnity; the whole nation was fasting and praying; the Holy Temple was attended by the Priests, who were engaged in their duties, and the Levites who were occupied in singing praises to the Almighty. This day was the only day in the year, when the High Priest was permitted to enter the Holy of Holies, the most holy place in the Temple. The ceremonies of the day were peculiarly grand, solemn and sacred; and great was the anxiety of the people who crowded the courts of the Temple, to listen with attention to the prayers of the High Priest; and at the conclusion of every prayer, when the most Holy name of the great God was pronounced by the High Priest, the whole nation fell upon their faces, exclaiming "Blessed be the name of His glorious Kingdom, for ever and ever."

And when the comforting word, "ye are pure," was heard from the mouth of the High Priest, every heart rejoiced and was happy.—At night the people returned to their homes, grateful to the Almighty, who had again received them into his favor and pardoned their sins. Yesterday was also considered by the Israelites as a day of reconciliation and peace-making between man and man; for no one can expect to be forgiven by the Almighty unless he be in amity and concord with his fellow creature.

All these days of religious ceremonies have been strictly observed during the present month, by the Jewish population of our city. No class of believers are more devoted worshippers than the Jews.

INSTRUMENTATION OF THE NEGROES IN PRINCESS ANNE.—We learn that the negroes in Princess Anne county have become so rebellious that it was found necessary to order out an extra patrol. On Sunday night last this patrol made a descent upon a church where a large number of negroes had congregated for the purpose of holding a meeting, and dispersed them. In a short time the fender stacks of one of the party who lived near were discovered on fire. The patrol immediately started for the fire, but before reaching the scene it was discovered that the stacks of other neighbors had shared a like fate, all having no doubt been fired by the negroes in revenge. A strict watch is now kept over them, and most rigid means adopted to make every one know and keep his place.—Norfolk Beacon.

GRAND LODGE U. S. I. O. O. F.—The session of this body yesterday was an interesting one, there being much debating, and a very general interchange of views in reference to proposed alterations in the Constitution. The only proposed amendment that was adopted, was that which changes the time of meeting of the Grand Lodge from the third to the first Monday of September. All else that was acted upon was indefinitely postponed. A committee authorized to prepare a new constitution and form of government was balloted for, and the following gentlemen selected: DeSaussure of South Carolina, Colfax of Indiana, Barnard of Northern New York, Ellison of Massachusetts, and Griffin of Georgia. They were elected by a vote of 63 to 23. They are to report at the session of 1853. This election is regarded as virtually referring the whole matter of proposed alterations of the constitution to the committee. We may here state that we are told the indefinite postponement of several articles was carried unanimously. No other business of importance was done.—Balt. Sun of yesterday.

Joseph Connel, a native of Baltimore, committed suicide at Mobile on the 13th inst., by precipitating himself down a portion of the guard house steps.

LOCAL MATTERS.

INCREASE OF THE POLICE FORCE.—Our rapidly increasing population, and the numerous additions by immigration, which increase brings with it portions of that floating scum of life which is a characteristic of all large cities, and that fills the criminal records and prisons of the country, renders it almost a matter of necessity that there should be an addition to our day police, now embracing the enormous number of five. If we bear in mind, also, that this police have to watch violations of and carry into effect the very large number of ordinances through a city, whose extent is equal to that of some cities with three times the population—an additional and weighty reason presents itself in favor of this increase. At almost every meeting of the Council new ordinances requiring the strict attention of the day officers are passed. In fact, to carry all of these ordinances into proper effect, would occupy the entire attention of the police, without reference to the criminal condition of the city. The new ordinance relative to negroes, which we published in yesterday's paper, and which will doubtless become a law, will increase the duties of the Mayor's guard of five almost double. To see that every section of that ordinance is effectually enforced, and laws relative to negroes should be strictly enforced, and not be suffered to become dead letters on the statute book, for impudence and arrogance then will take the place of fear and respect in the hearts of that class of our population—who will certainly require the closest application on the part of our officials. With a city of such vast extent, and furnishing so many convenient hiding places, with so many laws to be enforced, with the rapidly augmenting additions to the practitioners of crime, how can it be expected that five men can hunt to their secret haunts the thief or the murderer with the celerity and promptness necessary to their arrest, if they are to be arrested? Look over the annals of crime in our city within the last year, and see the murderers, the burglars, the incendiaries that have eluded arrest! Their name is legion. Why is this? From what we have seen of the action of our police, we believe that they do, as a general thing, all that men can do, to arrest criminals and hunt out the authors of crime. But the work of a dozen or a score of men cannot be performed by five. It is folly to think of it. The vast increase in the trade of the city—the immense additions of goods and treasure to its already magnificent resources—require that additional security should be furnished the owners and other distributors of this wealth. Every member of society is interested in this protection. Our merchants, our storekeepers, our business men, our mechanics demand it.

It may be said that the majority of thefts and crimes are committed at night, when the watchmen, who are a large and picked body, can arrest them. But how many arrests do they make—can they make—when the streets are veiled with darkness, and guards are set to watch their movements, and our numerous lanes and alleys afford safe retreats and hiding places for criminals? It is for the day police to ferret out the haunts of vice and trace to their dens, in the broad light of day, plunderers and midnight robbers. This is one of their peculiar duties. It always has been such in the large cities. Property recovered and arrests made are in the main made by the day police in every civilized country.

Ere spring we shall have in operation scores of new tobacco, cotton and other factories and establishments. They will demand the addition of hundreds of negroes to the already enormous number among us. They will require watching. Other avenues inviting to immigration are open, and will be opened for the whites. Large accessions of adventurous spirits from every clime will bring the untidy and hardened. Who is to look after them? Who is to keep the intractable in place? We cannot close this desultory article in recommendation of an addition to our present police force—an addition which necessarily makes imperative—without referring to the fact that day after day, without any respite, the members of our present day police know no cessation of labor. To them no Sunday employment—but on the contrary, through the potent agency of rum, is made their hardest working day. In other cities relays of aid and seasons of rest are afforded—but the toiling five of Richmond, in violation of the ordinance requiring that every man shall keep one Sabbath—one day free from all labor—tramp, tramp their daily rounds through our streets every day of the year, unchurched by law and public opinion. We are in favor of dealing kindly with these servants of the city. We are in favor of affording them relief from their present labors by additions to their number, and we are also in favor of those additions because they will furnish a much required security and protection to the inhabitants of our city.

A SUB MARINE RAIL-WAY.—The drawing of the water from the Dock, for the purpose of making repairs, prevented the transportation of any more logs, through that channel, to the saw mill above Mayo's Bridge. This, it was naturally supposed, would place the saw mill hors de combat, for the want of logs. Not so, however, Mr. John Williams, the proprietor of the mill, put his wit to work, and soon found another method of procuring logs, scarcely less convenient than the other. He constructed a railroad from the mill down to the river at the mouth of Shockoe Creek, to which point the rafts of logs come. The rail-way extends into the river—a sub marine car runs under them—and with horse power they are drawn out and conveyed to the mill with great rapidity and ease. There is nothing like skill and enterprise.

AN UNLUCKY CUSTOMER.—On Tuesday last, a slave belonging to Mr. Hardin perpetrated some act deserving of punishment, and Mr. H. determined to punish him. The negro hearing of it, left very early Wednesday morning for his work—being under the charge of Mr. Haskell, engaged in paying the streets. Mr. Hardin sent for him and he was brought near the door of his master, when he darted off like a shot—pursuers in full cry. A Mr. Marion undertook to stop the negro, but was knocked flat on his back by a blow from the darkey's fist, who made "quick tracks" over him. William Jenkins, son of Captain Jenkins, was standing near by, heard the noise, and also undertook to stop the negro, but being regarded as an obstruction, received three tremendous blows about the head and back while clinging to the run away.—Gathering himself up, William administered a sock-dologer to the negro, which laid him out as straight as a die. He was then tied after some scuffling, at the time which he was taken home and beautifully fanned.

STEALING BACON.—Mr. Baptist, while sitting in front of his house, on 18th street, about 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, perceived a negro carrying two shoulders of bacon towards Man street. The negro having a suspicious look and turning down an alley near by, Mr. B. watched him. Soon after the negro came out without the bacon, when a young man named Henry Myers, together with Mr. Baptist, seized the negro and made him point out the place where he had secreted the meat in the alley, after which they took him to the cage. It was proven that the bacon belonged to a countryman, who had left it near the doorway of Messrs. Barnes & Chandler's store, from where it was stolen.—The negro's name was George Burch, slave to William Grayson & Son, and yesterday he was ordered 30 lashes for the theft.

CHARGE DISMISSED.—Henry Myers was brought before Justice Evans yesterday, on the charge of obtaining unlawfully, under the promise that he would return them on the 28th of June, three pair of shoes on the 27th of June, from Peter Tinsley, and with intent to defraud. The value of the shoes was \$3.14. From the evidence, it appears that Myers had promised to pay for the shoes—did not intend to defraud, but thoughtlessly postponed payment—and had tendered the money to officer Tyler when the warrant was served on him. The presiding Justice dismissed the case and Myers paid for the shoes.

CONTINUED.—Officer Tyler succeeded, yesterday, in inducing a free negro named Garland Winston, charged with assaulting a white man named Jacob Poe, in his own house, on the 21st of last August, to surrender himself into custody at the Court. The warrant charging assault has been out against Winston for a month. The case was continued until to-day owing to the absence of witnesses, and Winston gave bail in the sum of \$100 for his appearance.

KUNKEL'S OPERA TROUPE.—The entertainment given by this famous troupe at Odd Fellows Hall on Wednesday evening, was of the most attractive character. Hundreds of visitors were obliged to return home, unable to obtain admittance. When this company was here before, we then spoke of it as one of the very best conducted organizations of the kind with which we ever became acquainted. Their songs and Ethiopian colloquies are chaste and witty, devoid of anything that could be objectionable to the most fastidious taste. The gentlemanly bearing of each one of the members also has won them unflinching laurels of friendship and confidence. Adams, whom we have not yet had the pleasure of hearing, we understand, completely fascinated his auditory with the winning song of "Old Folks at Home." The other members of the troupe gave full evidence of their augmented and polished musical experience. The vocal and instrumental music of this troupe, is of the highest order; their dancing is accurate, pleasing, and varied.

SECOND BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—This evening, it will be borne in mind, the subscribers to the "Second Building and Loan Company" are notified to meet at the office of Mr. William F. Davis, corner of Bank and 11th streets. As the company is then to be organized, all persons interested are expected to attend. The meeting to be held at half past 7 o'clock.

THE PUMPKIN.—The fame of that pumpkin raised by Mr. Palmer, of Port Republic, Rockingham, has reached Richmond. Its weight not being much over a hundred, can't Mr. P. manage to forward it to us—(though not through the mail?)

"THE FINE OLD SOUTHERN LADY."—This is the title of a popular song, written and composed by John H. Hewitt, and set to music by the publishers of Baltimore, New Orleans, &c. It is one of the airs sung by Master Adams, of Kunkel's Troupe. For a copy we are indebted to Mr. T. H. Gresham, of 109 1/2 Broad street.

"MARY BRAHAM."—This is the title and name of a novel, written by Mrs. Grey, the accomplished authoress, whose numerous works are familiar to our readers. The present work is a naturally drawn love-story, "founded on a plot of high moral and dramatic interest." We are indebted to Mr. Morris, book merchant, Main street, for a copy.

IN THE WRONG PEW.—The altercation between Messrs. Hutzler and Schultzer, referred to in our police report of yesterday, occurred at the German Synagogue, on Marshall street, and not at the Synagogue on Mayo street, as by accidental error it was stated.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—We are indebted to Messrs. Nash & Woodhouse for the September No. of this excellent periodical. The present No. contains interesting articles in reference to Francis Jeffrey, Katie Stewart, Residence and Rambles in Australia, The Premier's Present Position, Varieties in English Life, and various other matters of interest.

DISCHARGED.—Anna, slave to Joseph P. Winston, was arrested on Cary street Wednesday evening, without a pass. Yesterday Justice Evans discharged her with an admonition.

An article on the subject of the Canal and Dock and River connections is in type and will appear to-morrow.

TO THE COMMON COUNCIL.—A vacancy occurring in the Board of Aldermen by the resignation of Thomas Cowles, Esq. Many Voters of Jefferson Ward propose our townsmen R. D. SANXAY, Esq. and know of no gentleman in the ward who is better calculated to fill the office with satisfaction to the people. He having discharged his duties for a number of years whilst a resident of Madison Ward, with dignity and entire satisfaction, makes him doubly competent, and trust it may be pleasure of the Council to give him the appointment. se 24-25

DIED.—On yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, BETTY GRACE, aged 15 months—youngest child of Joseph and Susan McCallister. The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, on Union Hill.

On Sunday morning last, the 19th inst., at four o'clock, AM, IRENE, infant daughter of Alexander and Lucy A. Dabney, aged one year and seven days.

And is my baby gone? My precious infant dead, And that so lovely form Reposing with the dead? Yes, yes, the conflict's o'er, The mortal strife is past; My sweet Irene is no more, I saw her breathe her last.

Lonely is the house and sad the hours Since thy sweet smiles are gone; But oh, a brighter home than ours, In Heaven is now thine own.

On the 19th July last, at 4 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM ALEXANDER, infant son of Wm. J. and Martha Ann Dabney, aged nine months and six days.

Rest gentle spirit, rest in peace; Thy signs of love will never more; Since death to thee has brought release, And borne thee to a happier sphere.

Yet, thy loss we must deplore, And miss thy prattling and thy smile; Thy signs of love will never more; The sadness of our hearts beggars.

And so it is, earth's fairest flowers Too, oft are rudely snatched away; While weeds and thorns drink in the showers, And thrive, and bloom, nor know decay.

DEMOCRATIC RALLY TO-NIGHT!—The National Association of the Democratic Party of the United States will hold a meeting at the Universalist Church TO-NIGHT, at half past 7 o'clock. A full attendance of the party is requested. Come and hear some of our best speakers. Among those who may be expected to speak, are the Hon. THOMAS H. BAYLOR, the distinguished and able representative in Congress from the Accomack district; ISAAC R. WATKINS will also address the meeting. Democrats, come and hear them. se 24-25

Dunlop, Moncreo & Co. ask the attention of dealers to their auction sale of Groceries, &c., THIS MORNING, commencing at 10 o'clock, without regard to weather. se 24

MULES FOR SALE.—The assessor has for sale, at the Stable of J. H. Picassano on 18th street, between Franklin and Broad streets, twenty-five large MULES. Persons in want, by applying immediately, may obtain them at very reasonable prices. SAMUEL D. ARDERY, se 24-25

WINDOW GLASS, 1000 boxes, for sale by se 24 DAVENPORT, ALLEN & CO.

SOLE LEASEHOLD, 1000 acres, for sale by se 24 DAVENPORT, ALLEN & CO.

At an adjourned meeting of the Council of the City of Richmond, held September 21st, 1852, the following Report, which had been laid upon the table, was taken up:

The Committee of Finance, to whom was referred the petitions of certain freeholders of the City of Richmond asking that a poll may be directed to take the sense of the freeholders of the City on the question whether the Council on behalf of the City shall subscribe to the stock of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company an amount not exceeding \$50,000, respectfully report, that the Assessor of the City, after a careful examination of his books, reports that the number of white male citizens of the Commonwealth, resident therein, aged twenty-one years and upwards, who are freeholders of the City, is, according to his judgment, as near as he can ascertain it, 1178; and after examining the said petitions the said Assessor reports that they are signed by 376 persons, of whom, according to his best judgment, 298 are such freeholders.

The petitions thus appearing to be signed by one-fourth of the freeholders of the City, and the Council, therefore, if it see fit, having power to direct the poll that is asked, some views have occurred to us which we deem it proper to present for the consideration of the Council. It is stated in the petitions that the capital stock of the Company is allowed to be increased \$500,000, of which two-fifths may be subscribed by others than the City, and it is urged that if Richmond shall subscribe the proposed sum of \$50,000, being one-fourth of the two-fifths, her example will be followed by counties on the line; and that as additional subscriptions are made by others than the State, the Board of Public Works is to subscribe on behalf of the Commonwealth in the proportion of three-fifths to two-fifths. And so, in this way, it is argued an additional subscription of \$50,000 by the City will be materially instrumental in making productive her previous subscription of \$200,000 to the stock of this Company. Giving to this argument all the weight to which it is entitled, we think if the poll should be directed and the majority of voters be for the subscription, it ought to be understood that the Council will not feel bound to subscribe at once one-fourth of the \$200,000, but may only subscribe as additional subscriptions are made by others than the City and State, and then only subscribe one-third of whatever such additional subscriptions will amount to; which will be in the proportion of one-fourth to three-fourths of the \$200,000.

We think, too, if the Council should subscribe the whole or any part of the \$50,000, it should, in order to render as productive and useful as may be, what has been paid, be paid by the City, impose some condition on the part of the line on which the money is to be expended. The Company, it seems, commenced simultaneously at the eastern and western terminus. Of the 90 1/2 miles from Richmond to Staunton river, it has now in use 53 1/2 miles from Richmond to Burksville, the point of junction with the Southside Railroad, and expects to open to-morrow an additional section, reaching to the station at Moore's Ordinary, 11 1/2 miles beyond the station so that there will then be in use 65 miles; and it has under contract the grading of the next 25 1/2 miles. Of the 48 1/2 miles between Staunton river and Danville, the Company has done nothing on the 28 1/2 miles next to Staunton river; but it has put under contract the 20 miles next to Danville on which it has expended an amount exceeding a hundred thousand dollars, which is now unproductive and must continue so until the construction be connected with the eastern section. The Company has proceeded in this way, under the 6th section of its charter, which provides, that it shall commence the construction of said road at its eastern terminus and proceed with the same by regular continuous sections, except in such cases as the President and Directors may, from the delay occasioned by the erection of bridges and difficult passes in any particular direction, direct otherwise. On the event they shall determine that the interest of the Company and the public may be advanced by it, they may commence simultaneously at the eastern and western terminus.

We think if there be made on behalf of the City such further subscription as is proposed, it should be with the expectation and understanding that the money to be paid by it shall be expended in getting into operation a continuous line from Richmond, first to Staunton river, and then from Staunton river towards Danville. Proceeding in this way will be entirely consistent with the charter of the Company, and we think, for the interest of the Stockholders, both in and out of the City.

All of the Committee who were present concur in the foregoing views in case the poll be directed; and we agree that though the petitions be signed by one-fourth of the freeholders of the City, there is a discretion in the Council, either to direct the poll or not. But upon the question whether in the exercise of that discretion, the poll should be directed, the members of the Committee present were divided in opinion; and we return this report and along with it that received from the Assessor, so that the Council may take such action on the subject as may seem to it proper.

The foregoing report was approved; and the following resolution adopted by the Council: The Council being satisfied that the petitions of Corbin Warwick and others are the petitions of one-fourth of the freeholders of the city, doth, on the said petitions,

Resolved, That a poll, and the same is hereby directed, to take the sense of the freeholders of the city on the question, whether the Council, on behalf of the city, may subscribe to the stock of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, an amount not exceeding \$50,000; that the time of the poll be Tuesday, the 30th day of November next; and that the result be published for one month, (and afterwards until the day of the poll), in at least two newspapers of the city. A copy. se 24-25 WM. P. SHEPPARD, C. C. R.

JAMES RIVER AND DANVILLE CANAL COMPANY.—The Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of the James River and Kanawha Company will be held in the city on MONDAY, Oct. 25th, 1852, in accordance with a resolution adopted in general meeting on the 26th of November last.

DR. W. HARTON, having returned to the city, may be found at his office on Grace street, opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church. se 22-e. GR

THE STOCK OF BOOKS NOW being received at WEST & BROS, is the largest and best selected ever offered to the Richmond public. Every variety of Architecture, Agriculture, Medical, Scientific, Law, and School Books, cheap publications, Blank Books, Paper and Stationery can be had of them at the lowest rates. Teachers and country merchants will find better bargains than ever, at the Exchange Bookstore. se 16

NOT TO BE SURPASSED.—The Standard Newspaper, Magazine, Cheap Publications, &c., &c., Toy Books, Prizes, Franks, Stationery, &c., always on hand at the Cheap Publication Depot, opposite the American Hotel, and is for sale by any in the city. Call and see for yourselves. se 16

Agent for all the Northern Daily and Weekly Newspapers. se 20-21

JOB PRINTING!—Merchants and others desiring Circulars, Cards, &c., will find it to their interest to call at C. H. WYNN'S Office, two doors below Exchange Bank. He has added another power Press to his establishment, thereby ensuring increased facilities, satisfaction, and economy. Remember, Ground Floor, two doors below Exchange Bank. se 24-25

DR. HODDY having returned to the city, may be found at his residence, on corner of Broad and 11th streets, opposite City Hall. se 17

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

THE EXPRESS arrives and leaves daily, by Mail Trains, and is charged of the following: This mode of receiving, forwarding goods, and what is of great importance, business economy, and what is of great importance, and deliver everything without extra charge.

Office No. 5, Fowling Street, New South Street, se 10

Public Taste Improved.—SIMONS Daguerotypes are now advertised by all who see them; by some, for the richness of the coloring, and by others, for the clearness of the drawing, and the distinctness of the figure, enabling the spectator to see them in any light with the greatest ease—some for the strength of their light and shade, clearness of the eye, and the general artistic finish of the entire picture. When it is known that we furnish such goods to our patrons, it is wonderful that our business is so rapidly increasing. Our assortment of jewelry for setting Daguerrotypes is equal to any in the city. M. P. SIMONS, se 2

151 Main street, Eagle Square.

Once again we will call attention to the fine daguerotypes by the customers who patronize the Virginia Gallery, at the corner of the Virginia Gallery, No. 145 Main street. se 10

Mr. Pratt has taken for me, all the daguerotypes that I have taken, and I am satisfied to see them all to be exact. The one to day, being the fifth, is rather better than those taken before.

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