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RICHMOND, VA.: Friday Morning, October 29, 1852.

The Weekly Dispatch

For Friday, Oct. 29, is now ready and for sale at this office. We subjoin heads of the most interesting articles :

Editorial .- Havana; Death of Daniel Webster; The Southern Planter; Trial of Jane and John Williams; Particulars of the Execution of John Williams; Making Bricks; Bequests for Charitable Purposes; Arrival of the Cres cent City; Southern Manufacturers' Bank; Bi' ographical Notice of Daniel Webster; Smaller Articles.

Miscellaneous .- Full Report of the Execution of John Williams and closing Religious Services; Obituary of Mr. Gwathmey; Proceedings of James River and Kanawha Company; Also of M. E. Conference and Presbyte rian Synod; Last Hours and Death of Danie Webster; Court Proceedings; Races; Foreign and Domestic News; Domestic Correspon dence; Latest Intelligence; Items, &c.

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

BIGGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

[CONTINUED.] Shortly after the contest between Mr. Webster and Mr. Hayne, Mr. Calhoun and General Jackson had a misunderstanding, which led to a final rupture, and the former was thrown into opposition. 1n November, 1832, Gen. Jackson was re-elected, by a large majority, over Mr. Clay. South Carolina, on this occasion, withheld her vote from the Democratic candidate. The greatest excitement prevailed in that State before and after the election, and their Convention having met, passed an ordinance, in which they declared that no more taxes should be collected in the State, and the Le gislature meeting shortly after, confirmed this ordinance, authorised the enrollment of volunteers, and advised all citizens to put themselves in military array. It was believed that the city of Charleston would resist the first attempt to collect duties, and thus bring about a collision. The ground of this excitement was the tariff acts of 1828 and 1832, which the Legislature declared unconstitutional, and therefore, null and void. It assumed the

and was elected Governor. It was generally believed that the Presiden would employ the naval torce of the Union to blockade Charleston, thereby reducing a so vereign State to the condition of a revolted province. The most intense excitement prevailed all over the country.

ground which Virginia had assumed on a for-

mer occasion, that the State is the judge, in the

last resort, of its own grievances, and has the

right to apply the remedy. General Hayne

resigned his seat in the Senate, returned home,

In the preceding October, Mr. Webster, in a speech made by him at Worcester, Mass., had alluded to the critical state of affairs in South Carolina. "For one," said he, "I raise my voice beforehand against the unauthorised employment of military power, and against superseding the authority of the laws by an armed force, under the pretence of putting down nul lification. The President has no authority to blockade Charleston ; the President has no authority to employ military force till he shall be duly required so to do by law and by the civil authorities. His duty is to cause the laws to be executed. His duty is to support the civil authority. His duty is, if the laws be resisted, to employ the military force of the country, if necessary, for their support and execution but to do all this in compliance with law, and with the decisions of the tribunals."

Congress met on the first Monday in De cember, and Mr. Calhoun having resigned his office, as Vice-President, in order to represent his State in the Senate, Hugh Lawson White, ee, was elected President of that body. Mr. Calhoun did not arrive in Washing ton until January, and many apprehended that he would be arrested before he could reach that city, on a charge of treason. On the 10th of December appeared General Jackson's famous proclamation, written, it was said, by Mr. Livingston, then Secretary of State, but bearing unmistakeable marks of having been dictated by Jackson himself. Mr. Webster, on his way to Washington, first heard of this proclamation from a stranger, in New Jersey, who told him that the President had issued against South Carolina, a proclamation taken word for word "from Webster's Worcester speech."-The resemblance was, indeed, too great to have been entirely accidental.

No sooner had the proclamation reached South Carolina, than Governor Hayne issued a counter proclamation, denouncing the General Government, and declaring the determination of his State to resist to the last extremity. In the meantime, the United States troops were concentrated, in considerable numbers, at Charleston and at Augusta, while on the other side, the whole population of the State was in military array, and many officers in the army and navy, natives of South Carolina, threw up their commissions, and offered their services to their native State. Throughout the month of December, as all who were old enought at the time to take notice of passing events, very well recollect, the Union was agitated through out and to its very centre. Mr. Calhoun had not yet made his appearance in the Senate. It was stated by his friends that he remained at home to prevent an outbreak, and this was undoubtedly true ; but his enemies chose to as-

cribe his absence to fear of Gen. Jackson. At length, towards the latter end of Decem ber, he left South Carolina, and travelled by slow stages to Washington. Every where in Virginia and North Carolina he met with a cordial, if not enthusiastic reception. On the 4th January, he took his seat as senator of the United States. Crowds assembled to see him take the oath, for at that day he was the most observed of all men in the Union, both by friends, of whom he had a host, warm and enthusiastic, and by enemies, who were equally as numerous, and whose bitterness was fully proportioned to the admiration of his friends.— The most bitter of all his enemies were the Jackson men proper, and the Jackson presses

altogether without example.

In a few days after he had taken his seat, Mr. Calhoun introduced a resolution calling of the bill. for copies of the President's Proclamation of December 10th, and General Hayne's counter proclamation. They were sent in on the 16th, and upon a motion to refer, Mr. Calhoun com menged a speech in which he was denouncing the Proclamation, when he was interrupted by Mr. Forsyth, who said that it was not in order to discuss the merits of the question on a mo tion to refer. Though Mr. Calhoun explained that he had already said he was aware of the fact, and had only ventured upon the speech he was making from a hope that the peculiarity of his situation would induce the Senate to relax the rigor of its rules somewhat in his his favor; the question was immediately put and carried.

On Monday, the 21st January, 1833, Mr. Wilkins of Pennsylvania, from the Judiciary Committee, introduced a bill further to provide for the collection of duties en imports. This was the celebrated "Force Bill;" a bill which made no little noise at the time, and very just ly; for it entirely altered the form of our government, and placed in the hands of the Pre sident the same power conferred upon the Consuls of ancient Rome, when in times of imminent peril, the Senate decreed that they should " see that the Republic received no injury." It made him, in fact, an officer above and superior to the organic law, and was properly described by Mr. Poindexter of Mississippi, as "a bill to repeal the Constitution of the United States." It empowered the President to employ the land and naval forces of the country, or the militia, to put down any armed or riotous assemblage of persons resisting the custom-house officers in discharge of their duty. or in any manner opposing the execution of the revenue laws of the United States. It limited him to no expenditure, and therefore gave him full power over the purse and the sword.

On the 22d, Mr. Calhoun, by way of repel ling the assault, as he considered this bill to be, of the Executive, offered his well known re solutions defining the powers of the General Government. The following contains the substance of them all.

Resolved, That the people of the several States, thus united by the constitutional compact, in forming that instrument, and in creating general government to carry into effect the bliects for which it was formed, delegated to that government, for that purpose, certain de finite powers, to be exercised jointly, reserving at the same time, each State to itself, the residuary mass of powers, to be exercised by its own separate government, and that when ever the general government assumes the exercise of powers not delegated by the compact, its acts are unauthorized, and are of no effect; and that the same government is not made the final judge of powers delegated to ir, since that could make its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but that as in all other cases of compact among sovereign parties, without any common judge, each has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of the infraction as of the mode and measure of redress.

He introduced these resolutions by a speech remarkable for that condensed and powerful language which always distinguished his parliamentary efforts. Though short, there was in it the material for a dozen of those orations made for Bunkum, which nobody listens to, and very few read. It is doubtful whether the very wonderful powers of this very extraordinary man, were ever either before or after, placed in such a striking light. His enemies saw, at once, that they had to contend with one whom it would require the utmost exertion of their combined intellect to overthrow, if, in fact, even under such circumstances they could accomplish that arduous undertaking. The general impression, indeed, was, that Mr. Calheun singly, was a fair match for all the administration forces combined, though they reckoned among them many men of distin guished abilities. They had a majority-a bare majority, it is true-but still a majority, and could carry the bill by main force. But such a victory was not worth having-it would even tell fatally for their interests among the people-if they should be conquered in the arunderstood this perfectly well, and as the saw no means of remedying it, they were in most painful dilemma. There was, indeed, one man who could frescue them; but that man had, from the first, systematically opposed the Administration. Could he be induced to step forward, and lend them his powerful assist ance, believing, as he did, that the doctrines of Mr. Calhoun were revolutionary and destructive, or would he turn a deaf ear to the voice of patriotism, and retire to his tent like a second Achilles, while the war raged around him?

Mr. Webster having been engaged during the whole session in the Supreme Court, had but seldom been in the Senate, thus far, while the bill was under discussion. He seemed perfectly indifferent to the fate of the bill. though Democratic members continually solicited his friends, and a member of the Cabinet actually came to his lodgings and entreated him to take a leading part. His own mind had, notwithstanding his apparent coldness, been already made up to that determination.

The debate upon this bill was commence by Mr. Wilkins, who had introduced it, and was answered by Mr. Bibb of Kentucky. He was followed by Mr. Frelinghuysen in favor of the bill, and he was followed by Mr. Brown of North Carolina, and Mr. Holmes of Maige Mr. Tyler followed Mr. Holmes on the opposide of the question, and he was in turn auswered by Mr. Clayton of Delaware. Mr. Mangum next obtained the floor, and moved to postpone the discussion until the next day, but this was vehemently opposed by Mr. Wilkins, who is said to have manifested an undue eagerness to get the bill through, as well as by Messrs Forsyth and Grundy, special friends of the President. Mr. Webster suggested that there was no occasion for postponement, as the bill might progress, and Mr. Mangu:n might speak on another day. Mr. Calboun said that if any other Senator on either side of the House was ready to go on with the debate, he was willing, but he thought the gentleman from North Carolina was entitled to the indulgence of the Senate. Mr. King of Alabama who had spoken in favor of allowing the indulgence to Mr. Mangum, said if Mr. Webster were disposed to speak, he hoped the motion to adjourn would be withdrawn, as he, for one, was willing to listen as long as he chose to speak. Mr. Webster returned his thanks, but

denounced him with a vehemence which was | said he had no disposition to speak. Mr. Calhoun not having yet spoken, he no doubt thought the argument preponderated in favor

The motion being lost, Mr. Mangum comnenced his speech, but yielded the floor to Mr. Poindexter, wko moved an adjournment on the ground that Mr. M. was too unwell to proceed. His motion was lost, and Mr. Mangum continued a short time, when he again gave way, on a motion to adjourn, made by Mr. Sprague, of Maine. This motion was likewise lost, and Mr. M. kept on till 4 o'clock. when Mr. Tyler again moved an adjournment. Mr. Webster said he should not oppose that motion, but in future should vote against all motions to adjourn before six o'clock, until this bill was disposed of.

Many episodes occurred during the proress of the debate, which, though interesting enough, vet, as they do not advance the action of the piece, we choose to omit. Messrs. Poindexter, Rives, Dallas and Grundy, all spoke. At length, on the 15th and 16th of February, Mr. Calhoun delivered his great speech, certainly one of the greatest ever de ivered in the Senate. Mr. Webster, who had reserved himself for the occasion, immediately answered him. To this day it is a disputed point between the admirers of these great men, which had the better of the argument. The friends of Calhoun admit, that Webster's was the greatest speech ever delivered in the Senate, except Calhoun's, and nomine mutato, the Webster men made a similar declaration. The Calhoun men say no man was able to cope with their champion but Webster; the Webster men allow that no other man could have withstood his assault so effectually as Calhoun. We leave each in the enjoyment of their peculiar opinions. It certainly was a combat of giants-a contest between the two most powerful intellects in the whole coun-

There is always a calm after a storm. The debate dragged heavily after Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Webster had spoken. The force bill, in spite of every parliamentary manœuvre to arrest its progress, passed towards the end of January, every Senator present voting in its favor, except Mr. Tyler. Messrs. Calhoun, Clay and Benton were not in the Seaate. Mr. Calhoun absented himself voluntarily-Mr. Clay afterwards said, that he had been absent because the heat of the chamber, after dinner, was injurious to his health; but he had never concealed his opinions, and was at that time deeply engaged on his scheme of compromise. Mr. Benton never gave any reasons for his absence, but none who know him will attribute it to fear of responsibility. The vote was 32 to 1. Happily Mr. Clay's compromise had the effect of healing the wounds of both parties, and gave an opportunity to each to withdraw with honor.

Gen. Jackson warmly expressed his obligations to Mr. Webster, for the ability with which he had defended his policy, the first time he saw him. It was rumored, though falsely, that he had offered him a seat in his Cabinet. It is, however, certain, that'a mem ber of the Cabinet presented him with a list of intended appointments in the Eastern States, and told him to strike off and substitute such as he thought proper. Mr. W., very properly, declined the offer.

MASONIC PILGRIMAGE TO MOUNT VERNON ON THE FOURTH OF NO-VEMBER.

We learn that persons from far and near have esolved to take advantage of the opportunity fiorded to visit Mount Vernon, the true Mecca of the American world, and that a vast crowd nay be expected in this city about that time. Every body can go, mason or not mason. The arrangements of the railroad company, are on a scale commensurate with the occasion. Noody need stay away for fear of wanting a conveyance after he gets here.

It is not generally known that large numbers f ladies are expected to go. Col. Sharpe, a devoted admirer of the fair sex, has put forth all his gallantry to meet the emergency. He has prepared a superbly furnished new car en tirely for their benefit. They will have it all to themselves. Not a man, nor a boy, not so much as a dog or a cat of the masculine gender, will be permitted to pop his ugly nose inside of the door, without permission from the fair tenants of the premises. The ladies begin already to be very much excited upon the subject, and shower blessings upon Col. Sharne They will patronise him, no doubt, that day in crowds, and if they will, they will be sure to draw the gentlemen after them. So, upon the whole, we look forward to a merry time

It is proper to say that we have the above nformation from the President himself.

AMERICAN CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD .-The yacht America is figuring largely in the British waters. On the 12th inst. she whipped the Swedish yacht Swerige by full twenty minutes. The course was round the Nab Light, Isle of Wight; but owing to fog and light winds the race was not exciting. The Washington brings intelligence that Lord Blaquiere. her owner, has challenged the yachts of all nations, America excepted, for a race, the stakes to be either five hundred or one thousand pounds. It will be perceived by the Niagara's ews that the challenge has been accepted for five hundred pounds by J. L. Cragie with the yacht Volante, and by J. Mackintosh with the Disowned; the matches to come off when the weather is favorable.

The appointment of G. P. R. James, the novelist, as British consul at Norfolk, is officially announced in the London Gazette of the 13th inst.; also, the appointment of Charles Wiltham as British consul at Acapulco.

Lord Rollo, a Scotch nobleman, is

The Crescent City, which sailed from New York on Wednesday, went out under command of Lieut. Schenck, with Purser Smith on board.

It is stated that Freesoil electoral tic kets have been nominated in Virginia and North Carolina. We don't believe it. The New York Day Book urges the

riends of Mr. Webster to vote for him President, notwithstanding he is dead. John P. Hale addressed a meeting is Philadelphia on Wednesday evening last.

LOCAL MATTERS.

At a meeting of the Commissioners a nd the election for electors of nted to superint esident and Vice President of the United States the following regulations were adopted for their ance in that election, viz :

The polls will be held in Jefferson Ward at the first Market, in Madison Ward at the City Hall, and in Monroe Ward at Shockoe Hill Tavern, and be opened at each place at eight o'clock, A. M., and be closed at sunset.

Any person who has left the State of Virginia and for more than twelve months has had a fixed place of abode beyond the limits of the Common wealth, at which he transacts his ordinary business is not a weight. is not a resident of Virginia. Such person return ing to Virginia must reside within the State for two years, and in the city for twelve months next pre-ceding the day of election to authorize him to vote twithstanding his family may have resided is city for more than two years before the day

A person who, within the twelve months next eceding the election was a mirror at school or llege beyond the limits of the city, but whose pa ient or guardian has, during his absence, continued to reside and still resides in the city, and who has returned from school or college to his parents' or guardian's house, and attained the age of twenty. ne years before he offers to vote, is entitled

Citizens naturalized under the laws of the United States will be expected to bring with them the evi-dence of their cutzenship.

The law requires that no resident of the city shall be allowed to vote except in the Ward in which be residen.

shall be allowed to vote except in the ward in which he resides. Commissioners—George M. Carrington, James C. Crane, Micajah Mangum, Wm. F. Butler, Geo. W. Munford, Thomas R. Price, Walter D. Blair, Wood Bouldin, Wm. M. Fulton.

CITY COUNCIL.-DEFERRED PROCEEDINGS. PENITENTIARY CULVERT .- Mr. Haskins report ed the following resolution from the Commission ers of Streets generally, to whom was referred a communication from the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary, agreeing to pay \$2101 97, on e-third of the cost of constructing the culvert between the penitentiary and the river, viz:

Resolved. That the Commissioners of Streets generally recommend to the Council the adoption of the proposition of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary, contained in their communication of 24th September, 1852.

The proposition of the directors is as follows: "Resolved, That the agent will be authorized and directed to pay to the city of Richmond the said sum of \$2104 97 upon the terms mentioned in the said resolution, adopted by the City Council, so soon as the City Council shall further stipulate that all future cost for keeping open the said culvert shall be paid by the city of Richmond, and no part shall be paid or be expected to be paid by the commonwealth. And that if the city shall at any time her-after determine to abandon said culvert or decime to keep the same in good order, the same shall be surrendered to the commonwealth and the James River and Kanawha Company jointly, or if the James River and Kanawha Company shall decline to receive such joint surrender, then that the said surrender shall be made to the commonwealth alone." " Resolved, That the agent will be authorized and The resolution of the commissioners was ap

proved by the Council-ayes 10, noes 3.

CANAL .- Mr. Haskins also reported from the Commissioners of Streets generally, on an app li cation of Jonathan Leslie, for permission to open a temporary canal on the east side of 9th street, from the Basin, recommending that the commis sioners for Madison Ward be authorized to grant said permission, if in their opinion it be expedient. Report approved.

He also presented a report from said commis sioners on the petition of Wm. H. Grant and others for extending the culvert in Franklin street to a point half way between 19th and 20th streets, recommending that the commissioners be authorized to cause the culvert to be so extended, on the condition that two-thirds of the cost be advanced by the petitioner, to be returned to him from time to time by persons using the culvert, and which was approved. LEIGH STREET.-The following resolution from

he Commissioners of Streets was read and adopt

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Streets ger resisted, I had the Commissions of Streets generally recommend to the City Council the following definite arrangement on Leigh street, from Brooke Avenue to the city lot or public square east of 9th street. That is to say, the south footway shall be 12 feet wide, the carriage way 35 feet wide, and north footway 10 feet wide, thus making the entire street 57 feet wide. That curb stones and outlets now, or hereafter to be ordered by one entire street of leet wide. That curb stones and gutters now or hereafter to be ordered, be placed in accordance therewith, and that the Superintendent of Streets, in prosecuting the work, be instructed to cause suitable corner stones of demarkation to be placed on the north line of Leigh street, as thus defined.

NEW STREET.-A petition was presented from a large number of citizens representing the absolute necessity of opening at once a street on the south side of the Armory, along the river, between 7th street and the Tredegar Iron Works. Referred to the Committee of Streets generally.

NEW BRIDGE.-A petition was presented from number of property owners south of the Rasin and others for the erection of a bridge across the Basin, on 9th street, which, on motion, was also referred to the same committee.

The Council then adjourned.

CIRCUIT COURT OF HENRICO .- Judge Clopto presiding .- At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the juries in the cases of Wm A. Rice, tried for steal ing a horse, and James Martin, tried for killing Thomas Arrigon, entered court, and through their respective foremen, rendered verdicts of acquittal, and Rice and Martin were accordingly discharged from custody, as they should have been long since. In Rice's case, the theft was not proven, and be sides he has been confined in jail for 18 monthspunishment enough, truly. Martin, the evidence proved clearly, acted in self-defence when he tabbed Arrigon, and we were greatly surprised at the action of the examining court last spring in fail-

ing to acquit him. The trial of J. A. Johnson, charged with feloniously killing a free negro named Emanuel Smith on the 9th of June last, was continued yesterday morning, and the case submitted to the jury. Counsel for the prisoner, Messrs. Gilmer, August and Minor. It was contended by the commonwealth's attorney, that Johnson made the attack upon Smith, which resulted in his death, deliberately, and if not with the intention of killing, at least, with malice aforethought, and this design he sought to deduce from the evidence. The evidence was very unsa

tisfactory and perplexing. The defence set up was, that the evening befor the day of Smith's death, Smith attacked Johnson and threatened to kill him, and on the morning of the day itself menaced Johnson with a stick. John son then procured an iron poker, with which to defend himself, and afterwards was attacked by Smith. In the scuffle the poker was wrested and bent in Johnson's hands, and he says if Smith was struck with it, it was the result of the scuffle. The witnesses who saw the affray after it commenced, tes tified only to seeing Johnson strike Smith with a stick. Dr. Haskins stated that the wounds inflicted upon the person of Smith would not have produced death if he had been a sober, healthy man. He was of very intemperate habits. The line of argument dopted by the prisoner's counsel of course involved the conclusion that he acted, in striking Smith, only in self-defence, and had no intention of killing him After Mesers. Minor and Gilmer had concluded, the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, when Mr. August will conclude for the defence an

Mr. Young for the prosecution. DISCHARGED.-David Wall having recovered from his fit of mania-a-potu, was yesterday dis-charged—a more healthy and, we trust, a wiser man than he was two weeks since.

SUPREME COURT OF APPRALS.—Before Judges
J. J. Allen, W. Daniels, R. C. L. Moncure, G. H. Lee. and G. B. Samuela.

A motion to grant a new trial to John Rand, re cently convicted of robbing the Portsmouth Bank at Norfolk, is now being argued before this court— On Wednesday, R. G. Scott, Esq. counsel for Rand opened the argument concluding yesterday morn ing. He was followed by Attorney General Bo cock, who will probably finish to-day, when John M. Patton, of this city, will close for the accused .-The decision of the court will be given either to norrow or Monday,

IMPROVEMENT. - Workmen are now engaged in paving 8th street, from Cary street to the canal, at the packet landing of Messrs. Edmund, Davenpor & Co. This is an improvement long needed in that busy and much frequented locality. In winter the mud there has generally been ankle deep, and in summer the dust of equal depth. The extension of the improvement as far up as Main street, would be desirable. The work is under charge of Messrs Richard Reins and J. A. Harding, practical and en terprising gentlemen, who have just completed the paying of 9th street, between Main and Broad THE THEATRE.-Wednesday evening the drama

of "Blanche Heriot," and the farce of "The Lady and Gentleman," were the subjects of amusement Both were well performed, and received by the au dience with many manifestations of pleasure There are those who are a little too fastidious to say that they take pleasure in seeing "A Lady and Gentleman in a peculiarly perplexing predicament, but in this case, as in most other similar cases, there is a homely adage in point: "Evil be to those who evil think." Whatever opinion, however, may be entertained of the merits of the piece, no one can say that it was not most admirably presented, and that, too, in the most polished style, by Miss Raymond, Mrs. Cappell, and Mr. Marchant-a trio of performers rarely equalled where spirit and fun are the main elements. Mrs. C. is always "at home"in comedy-Mr M. also appears to have a peculiar talent for it—and Miss Raymond is always "in place" upon the stage, no matter in what char acter she is made to represent. As "Blanche He riot," Mrs. Ward received general admiration, and Mr. Ward also sustained his part very weil. The interludes of wit and fun, by Mr. Smith, as the "Mayday Jester," and by Mrs. Carpenter, as "Kate Pownet," gave a very agreeable spice and relish to the more elevated parts of the play Messrs Gile, Paullin and Chippendale show a familiarity with the duties they have assumed, and others sustain themselves very creditably. In truth, the present is decidedly the best theatrical company, considered in the aggregate, that has an peared in our Theatre for several years. We have seen much playing in our time, and we claim to have at least some taste and capacity for judging on this subject. We have often witnessed performances in the Theatres of Baltimore, New York, &c and while we are aware of the penchant of people for boasting of what "splendid acting" they have witnessed abroad, we will venture to assert that i is but seldom they have ever met with in the Theatres of those large cities a company possessing in the aggregate merits equal to the one now at our Theatre. The actors not only perform well, but there is an air of propriety and gentility in their personal appearance and in all their efforts upon the stage which speaks most favorably in their behalf, and commends them to a liberal patronage from the people of our city, and from all who admire and can enjoy fine theatrical performances. We but speak our honest sentiments. We despise fulsome lattery, and especially when bestowed, as is too of ten the case, upon theatrical performers. We do not say that there are any Forrests, Macreadys, or Charlotte Cushmans at present in our Theatre; but we do say, that if the people of Richmond desire a good theatrical company amongst the entertain ments of the present amusement season, they should bestow their patronage liberally upon th present company. Besides the performance, there s an excellent orchestra, whose inspiring music is nightly worth to any person who has any music in is soul, the small price of admission.

Last night the performance commenced with the farce "I've Eaten my Friend." It was a dish not much relished by the audience, in the serving up of which the performers failed to do justice both to the piece and to themselves. "Blanche Heriot" was re eated, but with less spirit and success than attended its presentation the evening before. The com pany appeared out of tune last night.

By the way: Some of the actors would do well to bear in mind that they appear on the stage for the entertainment of the audience, and not for their own amusement. We hope we shall have no occasion to be more explicit, particularly as s female is of the number alluded to.

CHARGE OF STEALING .- Spotswood Arnold and Bushrod Britton were arrested on Wednesday last by Constable Lewellen in Henrico county and committed to jail on the charge of stealing a three dollar note from George L. Graves, on the evening of the 21st inst, near the race ground. Graves swore positively that these men asked him to change a three dollar note for them-that he gave them the change and they made off with it withou giving him the note. The accused are equally pos tive that they did not take the money. They were examined before Justice Stubbs yesterday, and sent on for examination to the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court, meeting in November next. They were admitted to bail in the sum of \$100 each.

RUNNING OFF Dogs .- Mr. Turner, for the misdemeanor of his son in running off a dog from the log-catchers, and Mr. Browning for a like offence by him committed, were yesterday fined each \$1 and costs.

TIPPLING.—Catharine Goribordi was yesterday fined \$6 66 for selling spirituous liquors without

COMMITTED .- Joseph James, a free negro, was resterday committed to jail in default of a register.

Pocahontas Tribe, No. 14, I. O. R. M.—The officers for the present term, are Augus tus Anderson, Worthy Sachem; John S Apple yard, Senior Sagamore; TJ Brown, Junior Saga more; Thomas S Ba'dwin, Keeper of Wampum; J A Clarkson, Keeper of Records; E Meeds, Prophet John P Hawes, Guard of Wigwam; John Wright, Jr. Guard of Everset. r, Guard of Forrest.

On the 28th instant, Miss CAROLINE FIGG, of Manchester, in the 19th year of her age. Her funeral will take place from the Sycamore Church this reorning, at 11 o'clock. Her relatives and friends are respectfully isvited to attend her funeral from the Church without further notice.

At her father's residence, two miles in the country, on the Plank Road, MARY CATHARINE GRAY, second oldest daughter of John and Sarah T Gray, in the 17th year of her age. Her friends and the friends of her father's family, are requested to attend her funeral to morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, out between the two toll gates.

Seldom has the relentless hand of Death stricken one more lovely or beloved, than ithis interesting girl; the beloved of her parents and numerous circle of relatives and friends; is might truly be said, none knew her but to love her, and long will it be before the void left by her untimally fate can be filled, but yet we meurn not as those who have no hope—for we trust that our loss is her eternal gain; for her easy and gentle disposition was such that heed, dut yet we insura not as those who have no hope—for we trust that our loss is her eternal gain; for her easy and gentle disposition was such that she was always ready to forgive those who trespassed against her, and to weep over the sinful and inconsistancies of others; we trust, therefore, that God has forgiven her sine and taken her to realms better suited to the feelings of her soul.

This lovely had as women and followed.

This lovely bud so young and fair, Called forth by early doom, Just came to show how sweet a flower in paradise would bloom.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The earness solicitations of very many merchants and acileitations of very many merchants and manufacturers of this city, ha e compelled us to forego our recent determination, not again to issue the notes of the Southern Manufacturers'Bank. We do not feel at liberty to disregard what is represented to us as the public necessity by our best and most induential citizens, and shall therefore comply with what appears to be the public desire, until some change in financial matters produced by Legislative action, or some other canae shall render the circulation of these notes notes neither necessary nor desirable to the public.

We again take occasion to warn all persons against paying any discount on the notes of the Southern Manufacturers' Bank, for which Virginia funds at par, as heretofore, will be prompty pud at our counter.

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