

# THE DAILY DISPATCH.

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

RICHMOND, VA.: Saturday Morning, December 11, 1852.

## THE ANTWERP LINE.

A writer in the Times of Thursday, says "several ships came to James River this and last year. They could not obtain freights to Europe. Some were put in ballast to the South, and some even to New Brunswick."

Now we confess we have not paid to this subject the attention which it deserves, and therefore, ask for information. Does this writer really mean to say that there is actually not enough produce in Virginia to freight "several" (four or five we suppose) "ships for Europe?" We are aware of the wonderfully elastic character of figures. We know, too, that they never lie, though they happen every now and then to be considerably mistaken. Yet we should not conceive such a conclusion to be within the reach even of figures, if the writer has reached it by that easy and ready ascent. Figures have proved that every thing ever undertaken in Virginia must fail. They remind us of the exclamation of "poor Peter Peebles of the great suit of Peebles versus Plain-stans, et per contra." When asked whether he would swear to something, he replied "I will swear to any thing in reason. Odd! a plea is gained if it depends on oath." They can prove any thing, though they never lie. But we think they would find it difficult to show that there is not produce enough in Virginia to furnish a cargo for any port in Europe.

Perhaps, however, the writer only means to say that trade has decayed to such as to be dependent entirely on New York. That we knew before. New York has become the regular channel through which we trade with Europe, and shippers sending their goods there, and having their arrangements made on the spot, will not alter them without difficulty. They must be offered inducements. It is a hard thing, we know, to divert trade from a channel into which it has been once forced. But it may be done, and that is the very thing we are attempting to do now. So if, after all, the writer only meant to say that trade had decayed, we answer, it is a melancholy fact, of which we have been aware for many years, a fact which we wish to see such no longer, a fact which we wish to annihilate by means of this very steam line.

In one word, the argument of this writer amounts to this; we do our European trade through New York, paying annually therefor a bounty which might, at least, assist in establishing steam communication, and because we do it now, we must always do it. We must not attempt to escape from our vassalage—we must lie flat on our backs, and hug our chains, because it has been our custom to do so heretofore.

It is the nature of all great improvements, railroad, steamboat and steamship, to increase travel and production. By the report of the Central Railroad Company which lies before us, it appears that the receipts for travel last year, were upwards of \$70,000. Does any man suppose that the travel by the old stages would have amounted to one fifth part of that indicated by these figures? A statement which we published the other day relative to the affairs of the Danville Railroad shows the enormous number of 34,300 passengers upon that road within twelve months. We are not aware to what extent production has been stimulated along these two lines, but we have no doubt that it has been in proportion. Now, if such be the effect of internal means of communication, why should not the same thing happen with regard to ocean navigation? Has not the establishment of the steam line from New York added enormously to the trade of that city? During the month of April ten years ago, the exports to Liverpool from New York, did not greatly exceed \$250,000, and her whole exportation, for the same month, was only \$509,000. What it was during the same month of the present year, we have no means of ascertaining at present, but we should suppose it was at least five times this amount.

It seems to be a part of a system to sneer at the trade of Antwerp, yet during the month of April last, the shipments from New York to that port were \$97,200, that is to say considerably more than one-third of the whole amount shipped to Liverpool in April, 1842. Of this sum the products peculiar to the South, cotton, tobacco, rice, logwood and mahogany, brought \$63,296, or about two-thirds of the whole. The rest, with the exception of ashes (pot and pearl), are all produced in this State. First flour, 2,200 barrels, \$8,910. Our crops come in before those of the Northern States, and this is one great advantage. Second, naval stores, 450 barrels, \$646. We have also, third, wool, \$17,086. We have also wool, which can be supplied even now by Virginia to the extent here indicated (114 bales).

We are told that these are heavy goods, and that steamships cannot carry heavy goods because of the expense, &c. It is certain, however, that the exportation of heavy goods from New York has enormously increased since the steamers came into full operation, and that if they have not carried them, they have stimulated the transfer in some way or other. At the same time, the English line has received enormous profits. Now, if the Antwerp line can do the same thing—that is, can stimulate direct transportation, and make money at the same time—that is all that can be desired. Why can it not? We are pointed to the Collins line to show, we suppose, that though the British steamers may make money, ours cannot, and that we ought to give the ocean up to them, for that is about the amount of the argument. But the answer of Mr. Thompson to this objection is perfectly simple, and altogether unimpeachable. No provision was made by this line for the transportation of emigrant passengers, and they are not made to carry heavy freight. Their chief object has been to make the quickest time, and thereby to secure the carriage of the mail. The steamers between New York and Chagres, and between Panama and San Francisco, made no money until they provided means to carry a large number of second class passengers. We all

know that since that time their profits have been enormous.

We are well aware that all we can say will be little avail. The Dryadists will cling to their ancient notions, and the mousters over little schemes of their own, will not be convinced because it is not their interests to be so. But we cannot see this last hope of getting a steam line lost forever, without entering our protest.

## ARTILLERY FOR THE MILLION.

In the course of an article upon the subject of teaching our population the drill, &c., of soldiers, the New York Express takes occasion to allude to the very meagre representation which the artillery service has among our volunteer corps. It presses the propriety of having our people instructed in this branch of military tactics, as well as in those of infantry and cavalry. We entirely agree with the Express. In our military drills this thing ought to be attended to. We should have the proper proportion of artillery in all military arrays, just as if we were going into war. There is no occasion to teach our people the use of firearms. They know it by instinct. Their fire can never be rivalled by European troops. Even at Bladensburg, the militia, though just about to run, delivered a fire, which, General Ross told Mr. Skinner, if repeated twice, would have sent any troops in the world to the right about. Where they have practiced with cannon, they fire equally as well. They ought to have an opportunity to practice it, for just at this time things look so squally that we cannot tell when we may have a war. Our regular army is too small for any other purpose than to furnish officers and afford a nucleus for the yeomanry. It is upon these last that the issue of any great struggle must depend. They should be trained, as citizen soldiers, in time of peace, so that a very little additional drilling might make them ready for the field in the event of war.

We hope this matter will be looked into by our Legislature, when they have the militia laws up before them again. Napoleon says that battles hereafter must be decided by coups de canons, (blows of cannons,) as they were in the primitive ages, before the use of other weapons, by coups de poignees, (blows of the fist.) He himself made great use of, and improvements in artillery. At the battle of Borodino, in seven hours, the French fired 91,000 cannon shot, (13,000 an hour,) and at Leipzig; during the three days' battle, 150,000. So highly did he think of this arm, that he said there should be at least four pieces to every thousand men of an army; that is to say, an army of 100,000 should have 400 pieces, an army of 100,000, 400 pieces, &c.

Great as were the improvements made in this time, they have been far exceeded in the present day. General Taylor owed all his victories to the perfection of this arm. In the great battle of Grochow, between the Poles and Russians, the former, with 97 pieces and 47,000 men, defeated the latter, 180,000 strong, with 400 pieces of artillery. The victory was owing, in a great measure, to the admirable management of the flying artillery. It made itself fully the equal of the enormous batteries of the enemy. It flew about the field at full gallop, and was always ready to deliver its fire wherever it was needed.

There are no such gunners in the world as the Americans, as the naval battles of the last war, and their defence of positions prove. Give them the chance to practice, we say.

## RETRIBUTION.

The Petersburg Intelligencer, noticing the accession of Louis Napoleon to the throne of the French Empire, takes occasion to observe, that the Great Emperor himself, who divorced Josephine because she bore him no children, would have some strange feelings, could he rise from the dead and see his throne filled by the grandson of the divorced wife, while his own son by his second marriage sleeps far from France, in the tomb of the Hapsburgs. The reflection is indeed singular, and it proves that there is a "divinity which shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we may."

The case of the descendants of Mary, Queen of Scots, is even more wonderful than this. Her bloody rival—far more bloody than her sister, the cruel and bigoted Mary—who kept a grim array of three hundred heads, stricken off for treason during her reign, on London Bridge, including those of her near relation, the Duke of Norfolk, and her lover, Essex, and was accustomed to exhibit them to foreign ambassadors in order that they might see "how we serve traitors in England!"—never dreamed, perhaps, that nearly three hundred years after her death those descendants would be seated on half the thrones of Europe. Yet such is at this day the fact. We had just finished the perusal of a very interesting review of Miss Strickland's life of the Queen of Scots, in Blackwood for November, when we came across this editorial, and were immediately struck with the resemblance, in this particular, in the fate of the two.

The New York Express announces the death of Mr. Augustus Schell, chairman of the Democratic General Committee, who was brutally assaulted by ruffians at Tammany Hall a short time since. The attention of the Grand Jury of New York has been called to this case.

Richard Wayne, democrat, has been elected mayor of Savannah.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—We mentioned on Monday that the Keokuck packet steamer had burst her boiler near St. Louis, killing and wounding several persons. Capt. Johnson and Mr. Johnson, the clerk, were instantly killed. The two engineers and the mate were severely injured. Captain Dean, whose death was mentioned on Monday, was of the firm of Carson & Dean. He was conversing with the clerk when the accident occurred. The boat took fire and burned to the water's edge.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—We learn that the nomination of Hon. Edward Everett as Secretary of State was yesterday communicated to the Senate; and that the nomination was unanimously confirmed, at the instance of distinguished gentlemen of both parties, without the usual formality of a day's delay and a reference to a committee.

## Union, Friday.

Madame Bernadina Adelaide V in Polanen Campbell Van Doornick, for many years a well known resident of New York, died at Bridgeport, Conn., on the 31st inst.

Joseph G. Sprague, Esq., died at Salem Mass., on the 4th inst. For nearly twenty years he was president of the Naumkeag Bank.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, was held on Wednesday last, the 8th inst.

On motion Mr. Tunstall, Gen. Peyton was elected Chairman, and Mr. John Pennefather, was elected Assistant Secretary of the meeting.

A quorum being present, the President of the Company presented his report, the reading of which, with other reports, was dispensed with. The report of the President was then referred to a committee of five, and the report of the committee on Books and Accounts to a similar committee.

A committee on By-Laws was also appointed, and then the meeting adjourned over until Thursday morning, 11 o'clock, to receive the reports of the committees.

Thursday, Dec. 9th.—The stockholders re-assembled at 11 o'clock.

President's Report.—The committee to whom was referred the President's Report, reported that they did not find any thing which required to be brought to the special notice of the meeting, but took pleasure in saying that the action of the President and Directors of the company during the past year, which had been one of peculiar trial and embarrassment, called for the expression of the thanks of the stockholders, and that the result of their labors had been most propitious to the interests of the company, and afforded just cause of congratulation to every friend of the great work, to whose prosecution their energies had been so faithfully and judiciously directed.

The exhibit of receipts and disbursements within the year, from October 1, 1851, to September 30, 1852, show a total of receipts of \$380,981 14, to which add the amount in hand October 1, 1851, of debts due to the company and money, of \$13,597 66, makes a total of funds from all sources of \$394,578 80; disbursements for the same period, including advances to contractors and debts due to the company, of \$390,759 13, leaving a balance of money in hand \$3,819 67.

Statement C, of the Treasurer's report, is a synopsis of A and B, exhibiting in a condensed form the anticipated available resources of the company on 30th September, 1852, of \$413,526 22, based upon the expected private subscriptions to the remaining amount of the new capital, to be subscribed by individuals and the State. The report was adopted.

Books and Accounts.—A report from the committee on Books and Accounts endorsing their correctness, was then submitted and adopted.

Duty on Iron.—On motion Dr. Atkinson, a resolution providing that the President and Directors of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company petition the Congress of the United States, at the present session, in behalf of the company, to admit, free of duty, the railroad iron that might be imported by the company, or others, for them, for the use of said road, was next adopted.

By-Laws.—The committee on By-Laws reported that no amendments were required.

Appropriation.—Mr. Giles offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President and Directors be and they are hereby authorized, should the Legislature of the State make any loan of money to this company, or make any other provision by law for contributing means for the completion of its works, to accept such loan or proposition, and to give to the State a lien on the property and income of this company, or on either, or on any part thereof, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of such loan; or to comply with any other conditions, terms or stipulations which may be required; provided the President and Directors should deem it advisable to do so. Adopted.

Loan.—Mr. Giles also offered a resolution authorizing the President and Directors, if they thought it necessary, to borrow \$100,000, to be appropriated to the completion of the works of the company and the procurement of rolling stock and other furniture of the road, said amount to be legally provided for. The resolution was adopted.

Salary.—On motion, the 16th by-law was so amended as to give the clerk \$1800 instead of \$1400 salary per annum.

Thanks.—On motion of Mr. W. H. Clarke, the thanks of the stockholders were tendered to the President and Directors for their ability and fidelity in the discharge of their respective duties.

Dividends.—Mr. Stovall offered a resolution authorizing the President and Directors of the company to ascertain the amount of the annual profits of the shares of the company—declare a dividend upon them, and issue to the stockholders obligations for the same, to be payable at such time and in such manner as the President and Directors might prescribe. Adopted.

Petition.—A petition was presented for the extension of the track of the road across Belle Isle to the North side of James River at the Tredgar Iron Works—signed by Anderson & Southern, and others.

On motion, the memorial was referred to the Board of Directors, without instructions, leaving it wholly to their discretion to carry out the object of the petition or not, as they may deem best.

On motion, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—W. P. Tunstall.

Vice President—A. F. D. Gifford.

Messrs. Gifford and James C. Crane were unanimously elected Directors.

The meeting then adjourned.

DISMISSED.—A charge of assault, preferred by Edward West against John Quill, alias Phelan, was, at the request of the complainant, yesterday, dismissed by his Honor.

A few days since, C. C. Burton engaged to haul a quantity of pig iron from Rocketts, for Joseph R. Anderson. A portion of the iron was removed soon after the fresh, and some bars became scattered and covered up in the mud. Captain Peyton G. Williams, of the schooner George Washington, purchased a lot of loose iron from some negroes who were engaged in cleaning the dock, and which had been given them by Mr. Lewis, a dock-master. This iron Capt. W. placed on board his vessel. Mr. Burton called to see it, claimed it as Mr. Anderson's iron lost in the mud, and failing to get what he thought was his due, in the absence of the captain, procured a warrant for his arrest on the charge of receiving, unlawfully, 1500 lbs. of iron, the property of Mr.

Anderson. A second warrant was awarded, and executed on Thursday by officer Page. Iron was found in the vessel, which Mr. Burton claimed; and yesterday the Mayor heard the testimony in the case. The testimony proved that Mr. Burton had acted very hastily in bringing his charge against Captain Williams—that the captain had purchased the iron lawfully—that the iron was not lying, when found by the negroes, where Mr. Anderson's had been, and might not be Mr. A.'s—and the Mayor, of course, dismissed the case, the captain having been entirely exonerated.

Persons should be careful how they make charges, even implicitly, of receiving stolen goods; and Mr. Burton stated yesterday, in Court, that he had acted on a misunderstanding, and did not wish to injure the captain, but to procure the iron.

Mr. Lewis also stated that the iron which he gave the negroes for their labor, had been en-lying about the wharves for 12 months, not claimed, and in the way, covered with mud and defaced.

New Books.—We have received from J. W. Randolph, the Chevaliers of France, by H. W. Herbert. We learn that this is a very interesting work. The subject itself is full of interest, and unless spoiled in the narration, it must be delightful to all. Mr. H. is highly approved of, in certain quarters, as a writer.

From G. M. West & Bro. we have received Walde Warren, a tale of circumstantial evidence.

FINE CHEWING TOBACCO.—Mr. O. A. Stinker sent us, yesterday, a fine sample of some very choice chewing tobacco raised by Mr. Robert Forgie, an eccentric and successful planter, of Bedford county. It was put up by Dr. William P. Allison, of Lynchburg.

When we add that this tobacco cost \$125 per lb. in the leaf—is the true "Forgie" brand—and is for sale by Mr. Strecker—we clearly indicate its value and merit.

DISCHARGED.—Watchman Wasserman arrested Mary Ann Cole, Thursday evening, in default of a register. Yesterday, promising to procure them on Monday, she was discharged.

WITHOUT PASS.—John Allen, slave to R. & P. R. Co., arrested by Watchman Bibb, without a pass, yesterday received 10 lashes.

DRUNK.—David Kelly, a new-comer from Washington, was on Thursday evening arrested for drunkenness, by Watchman Kelly, and taken to the cage. Being his first appearance, he was discharged.

SADDLES.—Two splendid Spanish saddles are now up for subscription at the American Hotel. Mr. Remeyer will be happy to record names for chances in the saloon. They were in the world's fair.

TO MECHANICS.—First rate carpenters, masons and bricklayers, are greatly wanted by the employing mechanics of our city. The highest prices will be given.

HENRICO COUNTY COURT.—Civil business engaged the attention of this Court yesterday.

FOUND.—Yesterday a gentleman advertised in the Dispatch a valuable lost Bracelet. At an early hour in the day it was restored to its owner, a lady, who prized it highly. Where lost articles fall into honest hands, the Dispatch is the medium through which they can be obtained.

LECTURE AT THE ATHENÆUM.—A report of a very interesting lecture upon "Socrates," delivered at the Athenæum Thursday evening, by Rev. T. V. Moore, we are obliged to defer until Monday.

MILITARY.—The highly disciplined and gentlemanly cavalry corps of R. L. Dragons, paraded yesterday afternoon and fired near the Reservoir for splendid bridle and pair of spurs. Mr. McCormick won the bridle and Mr. Bullard the pair of spurs. The company shot at a distance of about 25 yards.

OBITUARY.—Mr. J. Davis, of Union Hill, was buried yesterday afternoon, with due honors, by the order of the Sons of Temperance.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT MEETING.—This meeting was postponed from last evening until to-night.

## DEAD.

Departed this life, in this city, on Thursday, the 9th inst., after an illness of short duration, Mrs. MARTHA, wife of Mr. Isaac Schriver, in the 67th year of her age; leaving a kind and devoted husband, and a number of amiable children to deplore their irretrievable loss.

Mrs. Schriver was not a native of Richmond, but had been a resident of the city for many years. Her only son, a wife, a mother, a neighbor, a friend, and a sorrowing community speak, but "she is dead, she only sleeps, etc."

The Philadelphia and New York papers will please copy.

On Sunday, the 8th inst., HARRIET, wife of Michael N. McGuire, the funeral will take place on Saturday, at 3 o'clock, from his residence on Mayo street. The friends are requested to attend without further invitation.

On Sunday, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, P. M., in the 4th year of his age, JAMES W. SUTHERLAND, a native of New York, of Edenborough, Scotland. He emigrated to America when young, and has been a citizen of the United States about 30 years. He has left a wife to mourn his death.

The New York Herald and N. Y. Courier will please copy.

Auction Sale To-night, (Saturday), at 7 o'clock, P. M., of valuable Gilt Books, Theological Books, and new Musical Instruments, &c., &c.

de 11 R. CAUTHORN, Auc.

JOHN B. MARLIN, PORTRAIT PAINTER AND ENGRAVER, 116 Main street, over Tyler's Gun Store.

Mr. Marlin expects to leave the city about the 1st of January, to be absent several months. Persons having business with him, are therefore invited to give him an early call.

no 30—1mls

Change of Hours.—Increased Rate of Speed.—See what Adams & Co. are doing for their patrons! The Express now leaves Baltimore at 7 o'clock P. M., in charge of experienced and trustworthy agents, and arrives in Richmond at 5 1/2 A. M. Goods ordered by this morning's mail will be delivered to-morrow morning without fail.

Our Express for the North, East and West, now closes at 8 P. M.—arrives in Baltimore at an early hour next morning.

Banks and Brokers will please take notice, that by this change they will be greatly accommodated. Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland for sale at this office.

ADAMS & CO., 14th street, Richmond, Va.

Specie Wanted.—We will pay the highest premium for silver coin. Quarters and small change preferred.

no 9 C. W. PURCELL & CO.

DR. R. KIDDER TAYLOR has removed his Office and residence to the house at the corner of 8th and Main sts., opposite Rogers' Stone Yard.

no 5—2nd

B. W. STARKE, Attorney at Law and Notary Public.—Practices in all the Courts of the State and in the District of Columbia. As a Notary Public, particular attention will be paid to the taking of Depositions, (in or out of the office) Proof and Acknowledgements of Deeds, Requisitions of Power, &c. Claims for collection entrusted to him, promptly attended to.

Office removed to No 52 three doors above City Hotel, on North side of Main street, Richmond, Va. de 2—1st

To the Voters of Henrico County.—I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Henrico, in the election to be held on the 16th December, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the former Clerk.

de 7—dtd

To the Voters of Henrico County.—The office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Henrico, is vacant by the death of the late incumbent, I hereby announce myself a candidate for that office. The day of election being fixed at so early a period, (the 16th inst.) it will not be in my power to see all the voters in person. Should it however be their pleasure to confer upon me the office, I will do my duty.

JOHN O. MOSSBY.

Henrico county, Dec 4, 1852—dtd

To the Voters of the County of Henrico.—I present myself to you, fellow citizens, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of our Circuit Court. If it should be your pleasure to elect me, I will exert myself to merit the confidence that you will place in me. I am fully aware of the difficulties of the office, but nine years' experience in a well conducted office has given me such a knowledge of the business as would enable me, I feel confident, to give satisfaction.

de 7—dtd

TO THE PUBLIC.—Your attention is invited to the very beautiful styles of Daguerreotype which MINNIS & WATSON are daily issuing from their gallery, No. 33 1/2 Main street, Mansion House. Nearly all, among the many who visit our rooms daily, are heard to exclaim: they are the best I ever seen; they are certainly the most natural looking eyes I ever saw. As we have never resorted to humping, or tried to write ourselves into notice, we ask the public to call and judge for themselves. You are also notified that our prices are as low as any in this city. Don't forget the place, No. 33 1/2 Main street, Mansion House.

no 30 MINNIS & WATSON.

Some other folks seem to think as we do that Mr. Simons is one of our artists. The following complimentary letter from a gentleman in the country will be read with pleasure:

ELLISVILLE, LOUISIA, Nov 29th. Mr. Simons—Dear Sir—I feel delighted with the picture you took me last week, and it has given such universal satisfaction to my friends, that I have directed my wife to call at your gallery for the purpose of having her's taken, which you will please take and set in a frame similar to that of mine. I wish them to match as near as possible. My wife, you will find, I think, a pretty good subject, and if you succeed with her's as well as you did with mine, (which has already caused hundreds to say they would come to you) I will insure you many patrons from our country.

Yours, respectfully,

no 24 JAS. WRIGHT.

It was Discovered, about 20 years ago, in the county of King and Queen, by a Physician, eminent in his profession, that Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morus, Bilious Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Lock Jaw, and many other nervous and spasmodic diseases of very dangerous character could be easily cured. Since that time he has proved that fact to hundreds of our fellow citizens.

A truly reliable, easily obtained, and safe remedy for all the above diseases, is now in the hands of the FAMILIAR ANTI-SPASMODIC, the people's favorite Medicine. They can get it from PURCELL, LADD & CO., or any Druggist in the city. Seavard advertisement.

no 6—Stavits

DAQUERREOTYPES. Would you keep these priceless treasures, Memories of long vanished pleasures, And preserve your beholding, Forms and faces long since moulding? Moulton can take, with his endeavor, Face and form that last forever.

A truly reliable, easily obtained, and safe remedy for all the above diseases, is now in the hands of the FAMILIAR ANTI-SPASMODIC, the people's favorite Medicine. They can get it from PURCELL, LADD & CO., or any Druggist in the city. Seavard advertisement.

no 6—Stavits

TO THE CITIZENS OF RICHMOND, AND STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY.—If you wish to have your Hair Cut, in the latest and most approved style, and your Whiskers trimmed to a beautiful black, at the shortest notice, call at the Hair-Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing and Bathing Saloon, under the American Hotel.

N.B.—Hot, cold and shower Baths, can be had daily, from 6 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday from 11 P. M. to 3 P. M. at 25 cents, or five tickets for \$1. Entrance on 11th street.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough.—Be prepared for all the weather. The frequent changes of the weather bring with it bad Colds, Cough, Asthma, Irritation of the Lungs, Sore Throat and Bronchitis, all of which can be cured, and the system fortified against frequent attacks by using Dr. J. C. BAKER'S Celebrated COUGH SYRUP. Price only 50 cents.

Children are also liable to Croup, which dangerous complaint yields immediately to Dr. J. C. BAKER'S never failing COUGH SYRUP. Price 25 cents.

Whooping Cough, another complaint, always worse in cold and damp weather. The afflicted will find great relief in the use of Dr. J. C. BAKER'S COUGH SYRUP, which cures the disease, soothes the inflamed membrane, and prevents the disease from running into other diseases, such as Inflammation of the Lungs, Dropsy in the Chest, and Consumption. Price 50 cents.

Dr. BAKER'S successful treatment in all Lung Affections has created a great demand for the above highly valuable Family Medicines.

To be had at the Drug Stores of PURCELL, LADD & CO., BENNETT & BEERS, ADIE & GRAY, R. D. VALE, R. & C. DUNN, G. & WOOD, O. A. STRECKER, BODKER & BLAIR, S. M. ZACHARISON and W. F. LADD.

Dr. BAKER'S Premium Bitters.—Hard to beat—still they come.—Edgewood, Henrico Co.—E. Baker Esq.—I hereby certify, that I have used your Bitters in my family, for 15 or 20 years, and found them to be a first rate family medicine. I have found them to be a first rate family medicine, and I have found them to be a first rate family medicine. I have found them to be a first rate family medicine, and I have found them to be a first rate family medicine.

Richmond, Va., 1852—E. Baker, Esq., Dear Sir: This is to certify that my wife has been suffering with the Dyspepsia for three or four years, and has been entirely relieved from the use of two bottles of Dr. BAKER'S Premium Bitters. My wife has also been subject to the nervous headache for several years and found immediate relief from the use of the above Bitters.

Respectfully, HENRY BALL.

Price only 50 cents per bottle. To be had at the drug stores of Purcell, Ladd & Co., A. Bodker, Adie & Gray, Bennett & Beers, Geo. W. Wood, and E. P. Rice, Main street; H. Blair, Wm. P. Ladd, and Seabrook & Lee, Broad street, Richmond, Va.

no 20

Pratt's Daguerrean Gallery, No 145 Main street.—Messrs. Editors: Please publish the following testimonial: "A very superior likeness," Robert Toorp. "Very like," Roger A. Fryer, Editor of the State Democrat. Likenesses executed "perfectly good," J. W. Roberts. "I give Mr. Pratt the preference to all the world in taking pictures," E. P. Goodwin, Louisiana county. "Mr. Pratt makes but a trial and success will be inevitable," David J. Moody. "Mr. Pratt's pictures are as good or better than I have yet seen," W. J. McDowen, King William. "The daguerreotypes in Mr. Pratt's collection equal any I have seen in London." Jas. Thos. M. D., Editor of the Herald of the Kingdom and Age to Come.

Let