

RAILROAD ACROSS THE PAN HANDLE.

We find published in the Enquirer of Saturday, a letter from Jesse Edgington, Esq., for many years a member of the Virginia Legislature, addressed to the members of the General Assembly of Virginia, in which he sets forth, in strong terms, the justice of an application made by the counties of Brooke and Hancock for a railroad across their territory, to connect with Pittsburg and the great Pennsylvania road to Philadelphia on the one side and with the various improvements that reach their long arms from St. Louis to the Ohio on the other.

We pointed out, the other day, the grand scheme which had been concocted in Philadelphia by the aid of Wheeling, for cutting off all the trade which would naturally seek a passage through Virginia to her seaports, by means of improvements extending to Lexington, Kentucky. There is a more important view of the matter even than this. The Marietta road (from Wheeling to Marietta) terminates at a point not more than fifty miles from Gallipolis, which lies on the Ohio side of the Ohio river, exactly opposite Point Pleasant, the relative position of the two being very much the same that Manchester and Richmond occupy on the James river. The effect of such a road upon the Central Railroad, and upon all the improvements stretching out to Western Virginia, cannot be over estimated.

While we are approaching it by slow movements, these Wheeling and Philadelphia people are rushing on with the stride of giants. Long before we can get through the Blue Ridge, they will be on the Ohio, carrying off our produce through Ohio, not a pound of it passing through Virginia. Now, we submit, whether Wheeling does, by this proceeding on her part, entitle herself to any exclusive favor on the part of Virginia, over and above what she has already received, and whether we should lose sight entirely of all others of our citizens in the exclusive occupation of building up her fortunes?

We ask this question, because we learn from this letter of Mr. Edgington, that, at a meeting in Wellsburg for the purpose of taking this matter into consideration, there attended, on the part of Wheeling, a deputation, consisting, among others, of two Bank Presidents, who submitted a law, already drawn up, for which they asked the approval of the meeting, rendering it highly penal (fine and imprisonment) for any person to attempt to make a railroad within three miles of the Pennsylvania line!

It seems to have been determined to cut off these people entirely from all the benefits of the great system of railroads both to the East and to the West of them, and to preserve for Wheeling her character of the Western Alexandria or Constantinople—the grand entrepot between the Atlantic and the boundless West.

In this scheme of aggrandisement, the same influence at Pittsburg which had destroyed the Wheeling bridge, united heartily with Wheeling. The great bug-bear with them, was the proposition to bridge the Ohio. They wished that river to be preserved sacred for them. They wished Pittsburg to be unapproachable, save by the Ohio, that is through them. They have already succeeded in outlawing the Wheeling bridge, they wished also to outlaw this proposed bridge. They therefore opposed the road violently, insisting that the great improvement from the city of Philadelphia should be carried along the northern bend of the Ohio, in the direction of the Lakes, and they succeeded in their design, for that road has already been completed.

In the meantime, a company was organized, and the road run from Pittsburg to the air line, dividing Pennsylvania from Virginia. All that is now asked by Mr. Edgington, and the citizens of the Pan Handle, is that they be allowed to construct, with their own funds, six miles of railway across the territory of Virginia.

Can it be possible that a legislature which has just authorized the connection of the Orange and Alexandria with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, can refuse such a boon as this? By means of the proposed railroad, not a pound of produce that would ever reach Virginia is kept away from it. On the other hand, it takes through Virginia trade that would otherwise pass entirely around it. It adds immeasurably to the value of lands in Brooke and Hancock, and thereby increases the wealth of Virginia. It causes the expenditure in Virginia of large sums, which, under other circumstances, would never be spent there. It gives to citizens who have never asked any thing before, a privilege invaluable to them, costing nothing to the State, and resisted only by those who have already bound us to the car of Baltimore, and are preparing to cut off the very means of our subsistence before it can reach us, by means of Philadelphia capital and influence.

We have always been in favor of bringing the trade to our own Atlantic cities. Our Legislature has not concurred with us in these views. It has transferred it to Baltimore, as far as it could. The Wheeling and Baltimore Railroad, the North-western Railroad from Parkersburg to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Alexandria Railroad, have transferred the great West to Baltimore. By means of the Wheeling and Hempfield Railroad Philadelphia is admitted to a division of the spoils which should belong exclusively to our own Atlantic cities. It is proposed, already in the Senate, to construct a line from Salem down the valley to connect with Baltimore somewhere, (we do not know where, for we have not seen the bill before the Senate.) Philadel-

phia is about to extend her long arms to Lexington in Kentucky, and to Gallipolis in Ohio. Since we are thus cut off in all directions, it is obvious that the best thing we can do is to encourage the passage of this trade which will go from us at all events, through Virginia. If we cannot obtain the primary advantage of bringing it to our own seaboard, let us at least make it do Virginia all the good it can. If it must be carried to Baltimore and Philadelphia let us carry it over Virginia as far as we can.

Nothing can exceed the indignation manifested by the Wheeling press at the decision made with regard to their bridge. One would have thought that the citizens of Wheeling were ready to fit out an armed expedition against Pittsburg—that war to the knife was already proclaimed against them—that Pittsburg and Wheeling were about to become the Jerusalem and the Samaria of the Republic, hating each other with all the bitterness which characterized the strife between these ancient cities. Any man who should have conceived such an idea would have been grossly deceived. This rage was intended for effect—for effect upon the Legislature here, and upon Virginia generally. The high belligerent parties were, all the time, taking measure to secure a connection by means of a double railroad between the two cities.

We can see no reason why the citizens of Brooke and Hancock should not receive the attention of the Legislature as well as Wheeling. They projected their road long before Wheeling projected the Wheeling and Hempfield road; so that instead of interfering with that road, that road interferes (if there is really any interference in the case which is denied) with them. We hope the Legislature will have the justice to grant Mr. Edgington and the people of the Pan Handle what they ask.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

In the treaty made by Mr. Webster and Mr. Crampton, was included an international copyright law, by which the authors of works in England are placed on the same footing with regard to their productions here, that they have at home, and vice versa. We hope the Senate will not reject this clause. We regard it as one of sheer justice, for we have long looked with shame and abhorrence upon the enormous system of literary piracy which has prevailed in this country. We can see no reason on earth why an author should not be protected in his possessions as well as any other person, or why the products of the brain should not enjoy at least as many privileges as the products of the loom, of the anvil, or of the plough. If a British merchant sends a bale of broad cloth to this country, and it is stolen, the perpetrator of the theft is, upon conviction, severely punished. But if a British man of genius—generally a poor man, and, therefore, standing much more in need of protection than a merchant, because he can make less afford to lose—send here the product of his toil, it may be seized by any man who may think proper to print it and convert it to his own use. There is no justice in this distinction. It is true that Adam Smith placed authors among the unproductive classes of society; but we see not why their property should not, for that reason, be protected.

We have never heard more than one substantial objection urged against an international copyright law, and that is, in its nature, so piratical, that those who offer it, ought really to be ashamed of it. It is that we derive great benefit in this country from the cheap publications of English works, made by those who pay nothing for them but the cost of transportation. Upon such reasoning as this the system pursued for so many ages by the Algerine Corsairs might be justified. That system, doubtless, rendered goods much cheaper in Algiers than they would otherwise have been, for it cost nothing but the expense of fitting out a cruiser to get them. It would justify smuggling, or any other system of organized resistance to the laws. It strikes at the very root of national morals. Our own doctrine is, that a great people should take nothing from others for which they are not willing to pay.

That the want of an international copyright law has assisted greatly in depressing the character of American literature, we have never doubted. As the older country, and the country containing, by far, the larger number of professional writers, Great Britain has much more largely of the two contributed to the literature of the day. Painful as it may be to American pride to confess the fact, it is nevertheless true, that her literature (we speak of present literature) is superior to ours, and under any circumstances, will be more read than ours. What chance, then, does an American author stand, when, in the same bookstore, his writings, which have been paid for by the bookseller, are put in competition with those of British authors, for which nothing has been paid? The very difference in the retail price drives him to the wall, and prevents the bookseller from encouraging him to write.

The system of piracy, is in the meantime, becoming quite as extensive in England, from all accounts, as it is here. Very nearly a million of Mrs. Stowe's work (the famous Uncle Tom's Cabin) have been sold in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, while the publishers have paid not a cent for the copyright. If piracy is to be committed, we prefer that its effects should fall on that class of writers certainly. But we do not wish to see it committed at all. We wish authors, who are generally poor men, to have a fee simple in the productions of their brains, whether they live here or in England. The law opens a mighty field to genius. It gives a market of fifty millions, probably more, whereas, before, neither Great Britain nor this country, gave one more than half as large.

Our friend, Alexander, of the Jeffersonian, and our own colleague here, are evidently jealous of us on account of our personal pulchritude. They ought not to blame us for that. If we are prettier than common, we can't help it. God made us so, and they have no right to find fault with any thing He does. If we are better looking than they, it is no fault of ours. We like that idea, however, about the pictures. Let us have them by all means.

The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist announces the death of the Hon. Nathan C. Bayne, who died at his residence in Sparta, on the 4th inst.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Lecture.—The second lecture of Professor Rogers at the Athenaeum, on Friday evening last, on the subject of geology, fully sustained the high scientific character of the speaker. The lecture room was crowded to overflowing at an early hour, a large number of the gentlemen present having to stand during the entire evening. Many were compelled to return home for want of suitable accommodations. The ladies took full and undisputed possession of the comfortable seats, and sparkled, smiled and chatted with such fascinating grace that we were quite surprised that Professor R. could stand up before the battery of so many bright eyes unharmed. We noticed, however, that the Professor manifested a little trepidation, and we trust that as he has proved himself to be a skilful and learned geologist he will extend his investigations a little further and develop some of the characteristics and peculiarities of American, particularly Virginia female beauty. But to the lecture.

After alluding in a very eloquent and pertinent manner to the poetry of the world—that was developed in all of the arts and sciences—the lecturer recapitulated the chief points of his first lecture.—With regard to the action of heat, he had attempted to show that the interior of the globe was at this time in a state of very exalted temperature. It was a general fact, without exception, that in any portion of the globe where the earth had been penetrated to a considerable depth, after a certain moderate temperature had been attained, on descending, the temperature farther increased. This was indicated in springs found in the numerous mountain districts that were far removed from active or even extinct volcanoes, and that brought water of a high temperature from a great depth to the surface of the earth. In some cases the water was hot to the degree of boiling. In these cases the water was found to issue from deep chasms and fissures in rocky masses. To these springs was given the name of thermal springs. The Artesian wells in France were of like character.

Furthermore he had stated that when they came to inspect the side and base of immense cliffs in rocks, far down beneath the surface of the earth, the lowest of all these rocky masses were rocks evidently deriving their form from the prevalence of heat. These were not rocks consolidated from the deposition of currents of water; but rocky masses which had undergone consolidation from a previous state of actual fusion, and which had been in the condition of lava, but by a slow process of cooling formed the solid carbonated masses of granite and basalt.

Lastly he had remarked upon the flattening of the earth at the poles, by the rotary motion of the earth upon its axis. The great degree of speed evolved in this rotary motion had occasioned a difference of 25 miles between the measure of the earth at the poles and at the equator—the rotundity of the earth at the poles being the largest. We had a right, the lecturer said, to conclude from this that there was a time when the whole globe of the earth was a plastic mass, and that its rotary motion had impressed upon it its peculiar spheroidal shape.

The lecturer concluded his remarks upon the action of heat by developing the fact that, at a former period of the earth's history, the pervasive influence of internal heat occasioned an equal temperature throughout the whole globe. This was evidenced from the remains of animals and inanimate things found in strata in the Arctic regions, that were only found existing now in tropical climates. This was before the sun had attained its present power, and when its rays exerted little or no influence upon the surface of the earth.—The internal heat was then the master and pervading influence. The extent to which the sun had now attained a controlling power upon the temperature of the earth's surface was only superficial. As a general rule, where strata had ordinary compactness, the influence of the sun did not reach beyond the depth of fifty or sixty feet. Below that, to a certain extent, the temperature was the same all the year round; a more extended descent leading to an augmented increase of temperature.

The speaker then explained the difference between rocks of sediment, formed by water, and igneous or fire rocks. Rocks of sediment were composed of alternate sheets or layers of pebbles cemented together by sand. Igneous or fire rocks were found running like veins through the sedimentary rocks binding them together. They were composed of sand and clay, appearing in the forms of sandstone, and blue shale. In the Blue Ridge these were more abundant. Diagrams were then used by the lecturer to explain the disturbances in the strata of the rock, and particularly the rocky strata occasioned by great and wonderful upheavals and movements of the earth at former times. He affirmed that at one time, as was evidenced by deposits of matter, the United States was comparatively an island, and that a vast sea covered nearly the whole of Virginia, washing against the cliffs of the Blue Ridge. Professor Rogers explained at length the operations of the vast waters that once flowed over our land, and which gave to it its peculiar formation. Portions of the earth, he said, had been and were now continually emerging above and subsiding beneath the surface. This point was illustrated in the character and formation of various species of coral reefs. He concluded his able lecture with an exposition of the formative action of the atmosphere, which, he contended, was the cradle, as it was the grave, of all the earth's life, and the materials out of which all living forms were elaborated. Mineral coal and other igneous masses, were undoubtedly consolidated from the ancient air of the carboniferous time. The wonderful mechanical agencies of the air, were fully explained by the Professor, and the lecture closed.

THE AZTEC CHILDREN.—The exhibition of these children still continues at the African Church during the day and evening. In the notice of them Saturday, we erroneously ascribed to the exhibitor the statement that they belong to a pigmy race of beings living in the central part of South America, termed the Aztecs. This is the supposition of certain persons who have examined the children, and not the exhibitor's statement. The latter person has traced these children to San Salvador, Central America, beyond which place he knows nothing of their origin positively.

This evening, in connection with the exhibition, a select concert of music will be given. Mad. Rosalie Durand, an American lady, will sing several favorite songs and ballads, assisted by Sig. Antonio Novelli. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, and the Norfolk papers, speak of her singing in the highest terms. Prentice says "that nothing could surpass the exquisite sweetness of her tones."

WITHOUT PAPERS.—William H. Pemberton, a free negro, was arrested on Friday evening in default of a register, and on Saturday, was discharged on promising to procure one this week.

Peter Gray, a free negro from Goodrich, and Isiah Jackson, a free negro, were severally committed to jail in default of registers.

HUSTON'S COURT.—A called court of this body was held on Saturday last, to examine Albert Monroe on the charge of appropriating iron belonging to Mr. J. R. Anderson, to his own use. After due examination, the case was sent on for trial before the Circuit Superior Court of Richmond. Monroe was remanded to jail.

HAIR CUTTING.—BROWN, under the American Hotel, has a style of Cutting Hair, peculiar to himself only, and nothing enhances the beauty of the outward man, so much as to be neatly cut and well arranged head of hair. Being a practical workman, BROWN cuts and dresses hair in the latest and most approved style. Attached to the above establishment may be found some neatly arranged Bathing Rooms.

Henry G. Cannon, Attorney at Law, Office on Franklin, near Governor street. All business promptly attended to.

ATTENTION!—The undersigned, one of the firm of N. TAFT & CO., from Lyons, New York, is now on hand to solicit orders for any thing in the Steam Engine line, and will remain in town but two or three days. Any one wishing an interview with me, will please call at the City Hotel, or Main street, Engines will be furnished at remarkably low prices, and warranted to give satisfaction.

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MADAME ANNA BISHOP—See the advertisement. Anna Bishop is, in our taste, one of the most delightful vocalists of the world. Few persons have a voice so highly cultivated, or a taste so exquisite as she. In ballad singing, she is inimitable. No person we have ever heard attempt it can sing Moore's songs as she does. Her "Last Rose of Summer" is inimitable. We shall be re-appearing with the liveliest pleasure.

BOUND OVER.—Two young men named Lynde and Wood and William Parker, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in Pots and Boxes at 37c cents, 87 cents, and \$1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal Drug Houses in the Union, and by Messrs. B. & D. SANDS, New York, and PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond, Va. There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

Cure of Cough, Vertigo, Rheumatism.—Care of the venerable Doctor Dunsanson, of the city of Baltimore, a man well known, and whose testimony adds to the triumph of HAMPSON'S Vegetable Tincture.

STRAINING A HORSE.—On Saturday afternoon, a man, name unknown, rode a horse furiously up Main street, to the imminent peril of the lives of the wayfarers and citizens in the street. In fact as one of the fess of the horse struck against her, causing her to fall violently to the ground. It was a pity that the reckless horseman was not arrested and made an example of.

DISCHARGED.—Daniel HASKIN, slave to J. C. Starnard, was arrested Friday evening, with coal in his possession, supposed to be stolen. Saturday, proving that the coal was given to him, he was discharged from custody.

IMPEDIMENT.—HARDEN, a young negro girl, was, on Saturday, punished with 10 lashes for using impudent language towards the wife of Mr. John W. Woody.

DIED.—In this city on yesterday (Sunday) morning, at half past 8 o'clock, after a long and painful illness, MARIA, the wife of Jesse Williams. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this afternoon at her late residence 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

On Sunday morning, the 13th inst., at half past 2 o'clock, AGNES, widow of the late Alexander Kersey, will take place at the Wesley Chapel, on 17th street, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. The friends of the family, and those of Edward Kersey, are invited to attend with the strictest notice.

On Saturday, the 12th inst., at the residence of her grandfather, (John S. Gallaher, Esq.) in Washington City, of pneumonia, FANNY ANN WILLIAMS, the only daughter of Edward A. Williams and the late Sallie A. Gallaher, of Richmond, aged 8 months and 7 days. The funeral will take place from the Catholic Church, this Morning, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The friends of the late Wm. Williams and of Mr. Gallaher are invited.

Enquirer please copy.

HAWES R. SUTTON, NOTARY PUBLIC, Richmond, Va. will attend promptly to all business falling within the powers of a Notary, such as taking depositions, administering oaths, taking and certifying acknowledgments of deeds and mortgages, and all other acts in which a Notary Public may be employed under the laws of the United States, and of the several States of the Union. Office, Law Building, Richmond.

Important to smokers.—Imported and domestic Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes and Cases, at wholesale and retail. The undersigned keeps constantly on hand the largest and most desirable stock of fine imported and domestic Cigars in the city, and will sell low for cash, or on any accommodating terms as any house in this or any other city. Corner of the Wm. Williams and of Mr. Gallaher are invited.

At Adams & Co's Family Bakery, 151 Main street, can be obtained Bread, Rolls, Biscuits, Crackers, Cakes of all kinds, Pastry, &c., manufactured daily from the best materials. Breads, Parties, &c., supplied at short notice. Or sent promptly by express.

W. STARRIE, Attorney at Law, 151 Main street, Richmond, Va. will attend promptly to all business falling within the powers of a Notary, such as taking depositions, administering oaths, taking and certifying acknowledgments of deeds and mortgages, and all other acts in which a Notary Public may be employed under the laws of the United States, and of the several States of the Union. Office, Law Building, Richmond.

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 prudent drivers, and arrives in Richmond at 9 A. M. Goods ordered by this morning's mail, will be delivered to-morrow morning without fail.

Express for the North, East and West, now closes at 5 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., No. 8, 14th street, Richmond, Va.

Dr. Goodridge A. Wilson offers his professional services to the citizens of Richmond and its vicinity. He may be found at his office, on Governor street, opposite the Governor's house, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!!—Talking about your Valentines but if you want to see a perfect Forest of Valentines, of every description, just come to T. H. GREEN'S, 457 Living Age, and get them at your own price, from 4 cents to \$15. He is determined to sell as cheap if not cheaper, than any one else in the City. Remember the old established Forest and Valentine Depot, opposite Broad street Hotel.

T. H. GREENHAM, Baltimore Sun Office. Just call up. efo 4-12t

To the Citizens of Virginia.—You would be astonished to behold the steady, certain, and profitable business, continually made by Baker's Celebrated Bitters, in the afflicted, and the confidence of all who have availed themselves of their valuable medical aid. DYSPEPTICS of long standing, are being cured by these Bitters, and the only remedy to be obtained for their diseases, and hundreds, who had given up all hope of relief, since using them have been made to rejoice in the discovery. There is no humbug about these Bitters, and though we are in our own notions, make a grand display of words, which to some may sound like "clap trap," or "object in lying so, is not to deceive the public, but merely to induce the afflicted to try them, feeling confident that a fair trial will at once convince their virtues to the most incredulous. For Cholera, Intestine, Loss of Appetite, &c., these Bitters are an excellent remedy; and for delicate females and infants they have no superior. Price 50 cents per bottle.

A Lady cured of Asthma, after twenty years' suffering, by the use of Holloway's Pills.—The following is a true and authentic account of a lady, who, after suffering for twenty years, was cured of Asthma, by the use of Holloway's Pills. The lady writes: "I have suffered for twenty years with Asthma, and was cured by the use of Holloway's Pills. I feel now as well as ever, and am able to do all my usual work." The lady's name is Mrs. M. B. H. and she resides in New York City.

Advertisement for a cure of Asthma, mentioning the use of Holloway's Pills and the success of the treatment.

Advertisement for a cure of Cough, Vertigo, and Rheumatism, mentioning the use of Dr. Dunsanson's medicine.

Advertisement for a horse, mentioning the name of Lynde and Wood and William Parker.

Advertisement for a young negro girl named Harden, mentioning her punishment.

Advertisement for a funeral, mentioning the name of Fanny Ann Williams.

Advertisement for a funeral, mentioning the name of John S. Gallaher.

Advertisement for a bakery, mentioning Adams & Co's Family Bakery.

Advertisement for a law office, mentioning W. Starrie, Attorney at Law.

Advertisement for a change of hours, mentioning Adams & Co.

Advertisement for a law office, mentioning T. H. Greenham.

Advertisement for Valentines, mentioning T. H. Green's Valentines.

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LIST OF LOTS AND PARTS OF LOTS IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

Table with columns: Owner's Name, No. of Lot, Name of Street, No. of Feet. Lists various lots and owners in Richmond.

UNION STATES MAIL LINE.

Leaves Richmond regularly every Tuesday Afternoon at 4 o'clock for New York via Norfolk.

FOR NEW YORK VIA NORFOLK. By the elegant side-wheel Ocean Steamship "ROANOKE."

1200 Tons Burthen—Express—LAFAYETTE COM'G. Freight received every Monday, at 12 o'clock, and up to 1 o'clock P. M. every Tuesday.

Passage and fare, including stateroom accommodations, on this steamer passage only \$5. Merchants ordering goods from New York, will bear in mind that the leaves that port for Richmond regularly every Saturday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Steamship JAMESTOWN, now building after the model of the Roanoke, and of 1400 tons burthen, will be under the charge of Capt Lewis Parham, and will be ready by the Springs—of which she does not carry a cargo. This line of side-wheel Steamers has no connection with any other.

Passengers taking this line between Richmond and Norfolk, will be charged the same as by the river boats.

FOR BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA. The Steamer BELVIDERE, Captain Gifford, will be ready to receive freight on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, and sail on Monday.

CONSIGNEES for the Steamship "ROANOKE" are informed that the Company will not be responsible for goods after leaving the wharf. Shippers are requested to send in the names of their consignees before the ship, otherwise their goods will be consigned to order and stored at their expense and risk in New York.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.—To Sail on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.—the steamer Virginia will be ready to receive freight on Monday, the 14th inst, and sail as above. For freight or passage, apply to the wharf, 515½ street, Royal Arch Chamber, No. 43, at 7 o'clock.

N. B.—Shippers will please send their bills of lading before the steamer sails.

LAFAYETTE ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER NO. 1411.—Companions, you are hereby requested to attend a Convocation of Ladies of the Royal Arch Chapter, No. 43, at their Chapter Room, in Bohler's Hall, in the city of Richmond, on Tuesday evening, the 16th inst, at 6 o'clock.

RICHMOND SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY.—In consequence of the protracted session of the room, the meeting of the Society will not take place this week. The Society will meet as usual on Monday, the 21st, at 7 o'clock.

FOR SALE.—A Lot and Frame House on Broad street, near Chockee Hill Tavern. Apply to CHAS. EIRENKRÖCK.

FOR RENT.—A Stable on 5th street, near Broad street. Apply to CHAS. EIRENKRÖCK.

HOUSE FOR RENT.—The large and recently repaired dwelling, at the intersection of Marshall and 5th streets, containing 10 rooms, and having many conveniences, is for rent and possession may be had immediately. The rent \$400 per annum. Apply early. TOLSON & COOK, General Agents.

FOREST TREES FOR SALE.—The subscriber is prepared to furnish to order, any number of Ornamental or Shade Forest Trees, for planting, such as Elm, Maple, Holly, Willow, Oak, &c. The trees are raised from out approaches, and persons in want will please send in their orders.

FOR BREMEN.—The new ship "JULIA F. VOLCKMAN," will leave on Wednesday, the 15th inst, at 3 o'clock, full or not full. A. S. LEE, North Side of Basin.

UNDERTAKING.—The subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his numerous friends and the public at large for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past 14 years, both as Cabinet-Maker and Undertaker, and to inform them that he has formed a partnership with Mr. WILLIAM MURRAY, well known to the public as an expert in the old firm of Poor, Murray & Roper, for the exclusive purpose of conducting the Undertaking Business in all its branches. His shop is on the East side of Governor street, between Main and Franklin streets, where will always be kept a large assortment of ready made Coffins, and where all orders left will meet with prompt attention.

THE CITY IS STILL THEY COME.—A Kid Gloves at 25 cents—a first rate article. Cotton Gloves at 5 cents; Stockings for Children and Ladies at 5 cents; Gent's Cotton Socks, 6 cents; Birdseye Diaper, 8 cents; Cotton Battons, 1 cent; Cotton Hat, 1 cent; Pearl Buttons, 2 cents; Neckties, 2 cents; children's Leather Belts, 6 cents; Swiss and Cambrie Edgings and Insertings, from 6 to 12 cents; N. W. Collars at from 4 to 6 cents a piece; Inside Hdks. at 25 cents; green, blue and black Silk Vests at 25 and 37 cents; metal Buttons for children's clothes at 25 cents a gross; Eau de Cologne at 50 cents a bottle; Soap at 1, 2 and 3 cents; a cake—the finest and most extensive variety of Jewellery, such as Breast and Cut Pins, Pencils, Caskets, Rings, &c. &c., at almost any price from 60 cents up—children's silvered Combs at 12 cents, formed at 50. Besides this I have yet on hand a very extensive assortment of Calicoes, Gingham, Mouselines, Cassimeres, Alpaca, Merinos and Domestic Goods; also a variety of plain, figured and gold Swiss, also Calicoes and Jaconet Muslins, from 12 1/2 cents and upwards—all of which will be sold very low at WECHSLER & COHEN, 194 corner Fifth and Broad streets, in Shutter's New Brick House.