Richmond Dispatch.

TUESDAY MORNING.....AUG. 30, 1859

Dispatch for the Springs.

Persons going to the watering places, can have the DISPATCH *mailed to them for any length of time, by leaving their orders at the counting room, and paying in advance for the time named.*

Philosophy and Practice of Slavery.

In the preamble to the Declaration of Independence, we are told that it is a "self-evident truth" that "all men are created free and equal," and that "they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable privileges," among which are especially enumerated "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." In times of high party excitement—and the Declaration of Independence was written in the midst of such—men are not apt to measure the force of their language, and it but too often happens that expressions escape them which a calm examination would not justify, and which, nevertheless, are siezed upon and perverted to objects very different from any which the authors ever had in view. Such has been the case with the language in question, evidently never designed by the author to justify a crusade of one half of the country against the other half, and yet but too notoriously employed for that purpose. It is the use which has been made of it, that induces us to examine this "truth," which the author tells us is self-evident.

In the first place, "all men" are not created. No human being, except ADAM and EVE, ever was created. All the rest are "born into the world." In the second place, allowing the term "created" to be synonymous, in this place, with "born," it is not true that all men "are born free." On the contrary, it is a self-evident truth, that no man ever was, or ever will be, born free, in the common acceptation of the term. Man is an infant when he comes into this world, and is not only totally incapable of freedom, but does not enjoy a particle of it. If he ever obtains any freedom at all, he grows up to it, and is not born with it.—Nor are men born equal, except in so far as they are all born equally subject to the will of their parents; in other words, are all born equally slaves—for such we all are during infancy. No two men ever grew up physically or mentally equal; one is always wiser or stronger than the other. Nor in the whole history of the human race, can there be found any time, or any country, or any system, during, in, and under which, men were, politically, equal. In all conditions of society, there have been, are, and ever will be, "hewers of wood and drawers of water," and without the existence of such persons, society itself cannot exist. As long as one man, or class of men, has a greater talent for accumulation, more industry, more wisdom, or a greater love of gain than others, inequalities, in the *social* state, must always exist, as they always have existed; and of man, in any other than the social state, except ADAM before the creation of EVE, history makes no mention. 3dly. Neither is it true that "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" are "unalienable rights." A man may, and very often does, forfeit his liberty and his life too, to society, for offences against it, and surely if these privileges be liable to forfeiture, they cannot be unalienable. We are far from undervaluing the services of the great statesman to whom we are indebted for the Declaration of Independence, and we mean no disrespect to his memory when we thus venture upon an analysis of a dogma which we are sure his calmer reason would have rejected, and which, unfortunately, has been the source of infinite mischief, in these latter days of the Republic, for the very reason that it is connected with his name. But the truth is the Declaration of Independence was written at a time when the minds of men were too much excited, to weigh with the requisite degree of calmness, all the consequences likely to result from the propositions it enunciated. Add to this, that Mr. JEFFERSON was a man of extreme benevolence, and of an ardent and impulsive disposition. He wished to make all men as happy as they could be made; and, vehement apostle, as he was, of freedom, he could conceive of no condition in which they could be happy, unless it were that of absolute liberty. He himself, and those who were acting with him, were engaged with the mother country in a desperate struggle for freedom, and it was but natural that the sentiments to which he gave utterance in a document like the Declaration of Independence, should be somewhat exaggerated. In this respect he resembled the great English Apostle of liberty, MILTON, whose high-flown opinions with regard to human freedom, mingled with so much that is wise and valuable, render it a subject of difficulty, which to choose and which to reject, in reading his works upon subjects of this character.

Be that as it may, however, the fanatics of the North have not failed to make the most extensive use that it was possible to make of his great name, in advancing their own nefarious objects. With a boldness which found encouragement in the acknowledgment of many Southern men of former days, that slavery was an evil to be deprecated, they do not hesitate to denounce it as a positive sin, which it is the duty of all men to eschew.—For this assertion, they have no warrant in anything that appears upon the pages of the inspired volume. On the contrary, we find slavery in existence in the earliest times, and those men who were most worthy in the sight of God, as Abraham, Lot, and others, were slaveholders on a large scale. The children of Israel came out from Egypt slaveholders, and Jehovah himself, sanctioned it in the Decalogue and in the Levitical law. For fifteen hundred years had it continued, when CHRIST coming upon the earth, found it still in existence, and gave it his sanction. "Think not," said he, "that I am come to destroy the law and the prophets; I come not to destroy, but to fulfil." He came to fulfil, not to destroy, the *whole* law, and this was a part of that law. For God had not only given it his sanction, but had erected it into a regular system, and ordained laws for its management. Under this system, men might not only become slaves for a limited period, but might be made so, with their offspring, in perpetuity. Accordingly, we find that during his whole sojourn upon earth, though his ministry lay in a country full of slaves, he never on any occasion uttered a word against the institution. Is it possible to suppose that he would not have done so had it been sinful to hold slaves? He expressly tells servants to obey their masters, but he nowhere tells the slaveholder that he shall not hold the slave. Slavery, then, is no sin. It cannot be regarded as a sin, by any man who believes that the mission of Christ was divine. The Northern fanatics, however—such of them, at least, as do not abandon the Bible because the Bible does not bear them out—maintain the monstrous doctrine, that a title commencing by a *tort* can never, by any lapse of time, be made good. That our title to our slaves commenced in a *tort*, (that is, in taking them from Africa,) and therefore it can never be made good. Very pretty and very logical all this. Suppose we push it home.

New England was acquired by murdering the Indians and stealing their lands, or by cheating them out of them by various false pretences. We doubt whether universal Yankeedom would be willing to restore these lands to the rightful owners, or their descendants.—While the process of "man-stealing" from the shores of Africa was going on, they did all the stealing. Their's were the ships and their's the crews. Many families in New England, some of them, no doubt, numbering the loudest "shriekers for liberty" among their members, laid the foundations of fortunes still existing, by this nefarious traffic. It is not fair to make the loss fall altogether on the planter who bought the slaves after they were brought here. If he or his descendants are bound to give up the slaves or their descendants, then the freedom-shrieking descendant of the piratical Yankee Captain is also bound to restore the price; but the principle contended for, is absurd. Lapse of time quiets possession in all cases, whether commencing in a wrong or not. At the same time, it is denied that the importation of negroes from Africa was a wrong done to the Africans imported. They were already slaves in Africa—slaves to the most inhuman of tyrants—slave to masters who did not hesitate to take their lives when they became careless—slaves to kings who were prevented from murdering them outright solely by the consideration of what they could wring out of their bones and muscles, in the shape of labor, or of what they could get for them from the white man. They were heathens—the lowest description of heathens—heathens whom it had been found impossible to Christianize. Now, it is a remarkable fact that our Saviour takes no note either of man's social or political *status*—of his condition as a slave or a freeman, as the citizen of a republic or the subject of a despot. He tells the bondsman to obey his master, and he tells the subject of TIBERIUS to render unto him the things which are his. With him, the salvation of man, and the spread of the Gospel, as the means of facilitating that salvation, are all in all. Let that fact be borne in mind, and let it be remembered that there are, in the Southern States, more professing Christians among the colored population than have ever been converted in Africa by all the missionaries that ever went there—let this, we say, be recollected, and then let any man say, if he can, that an injury has been done to the African by bringing him here. What would he have been if left at home? Let those who are old enough to remember the time when it was customary to bring cargoes of Africans to City Point for sale, answer that question. He was not merely a barbarian, he was a savage. He was something even beyond a savage. Now, the race is a fine race of people, improving every year, already possessing great intelligence, and promising better things hereafter. Then we have been assured by those who saw them, that they were not three degrees above the brute, as how should they be? It takes centuries to civilize a race.

These views are not original with us. If the reader wishes to see them expanded at great length, and enforced with great ability, we recommend to him the perusal of Professor SMITH's lectures on the "Philosophy of Slavery." We shall only say of it, at present, that it is an admirable book. A copy of it was sent us by the Methodist Book Concern.

"Under Which King, Bezonian?"

In yesterday's paper, we referred to the fact that several New York journals, commenting upon the outrages and crimes of rowdyism, had, at various times, declared that a government like that of NAPOLEON would be preferable to the continuance of such a state of things as exists in the principal Northern cities. This is no rash declaration, or, if made under the excited impulses which the success of rowdyism might naturally arouse, it is true nevertheless, and will receive the deliberate approbation of every reflecting mind. If free institutions do not secure life, property, civilization, we should like to know what they are good for, or what there is in them which any man having interests in society should desire to retain at the hazard of all the objects for which government is formed. The state of things which has existed in our large cities, is not only more intolerable than a despotism, but it is not as secure as a savage condition, because the conservative, peaceable, substantial and law-abiding portion of the community are rendered defenceless by their dependence for security upon laws which there are no means of enforcing, which the administrators of the law are too timid or too corrupt to execute, and which, therefore, the aggressive and the evil may violate with impunity. Even among Indians there is more security for life than in our large cities, and more certainty that the savage who murders another savage of the same tribe will be brought to justice. Even on the decks of a pirate, the man who imbrues his hands in the blood of a shipmate, or who disobeys the regulations prescribed for the government of the roving community, would be speedily swung at the yard-arm. Or, in a complete state of anarchy, where no government at all is recognized, where the hand of every man is against his fellow and every man's hand against him, there it is more secure than where lawlessness prevails in a land of law, because there the only law recognized is the law of self-preservation, and under that every man is armed and prepared to be his own keeper and defender; whereas, in our large cities, the best portion of the community is disarmed, and the worst permitted to be armed to the teeth, and to commit murder, rapine, arson and every other crime that suits their truculent and brutal natures, with the most perfect impunity.

Let any man read the accounts given by the journals of these cities of the atrocities which are almost daily committed within their limits and which are not punished, and which cannot be punished; let him observe the acknowledged influence which ruffians, thieves, bullies and murderers exercise over the magistrates, over the municipal authorities, over the ballot-box; let him reflect upon the organized masses of ruffianism in those cities; upon the army of eighty thousand lawless men in New York, for example, each and all of whom have the right to vote, not only for Mayor and Councilmen, but for Justices of the Peace and Judges, and then wonder if you can, that leading New York editors talk of a monarchy, and that law-abiding and conservative citizens seriously consider the expediency of a Vigilance Committee. What wonder that they should contrast their own condition with that of Paris and London, in which the darkest alley at midnight is safer than their most crowded thoroughfares at noonday, or that they should expatiate upon the admirable operation of a Vigilance Committee in California, and propose to shoot down the enemies of society in their tracks and hang them up at lamp posts, and exterminate them with as little ceremony as they would use towards birds and beasts of prey?

We are satisfied, however, that, even in those States which do not possess those institutions which make Southern communities so orderly and secure, which render Southern cities so quiet and peaceful that the night is as safe as the day, there are means of vindicating the law without violating it by Lynch Law, and of making Law and Liberty compatible and harmonious. The only question is, will they employ these means? Will they consent to strike at the worst of these evils by putting an end to an elective magistracy and judiciary, and by such an organization of their municipal police as will make every administrator and officer of the law, from the highest to the lowest, as independent of the people as the Supreme Court of the United States? If they will consent to do that, there will be no need of talking of Lynch Law or Despotism? It they will not, the Republican experiment, so far as they are concerned, is at an end; when the country becomes as densely populated as Europe, it will be at an end everywhere except in the slave States. We believe that the adoption of the old Constitution of Virginia, with its freehold suffrage and judiciary and magistracy for life, would be an effectual remedy for all their woes. That we have not ourselves suffered much as yet from the change of that Constitution, is owing to the fact that we have no such elements of lawlessness as abound in the great cities of the North; that our cities are small, our population sparse, and that the present generation has been educated in veneration of the law, and under a conservative system—not to any virtue in the changes which have been made. We believe that the conservative and law-abiding portion of every community would willingly surrender their own privileges of voting for everything and everybody, which, in point of fact, they have not the time to exercise, rather than, by retaining a nominal and worthless right, to sap the foundations of order, security, justice and civilization.

The Paris Police and Military.

Mr. MORRIS, the editor of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writes from Paris that, although the police and military of that city are constantly "around and about," and ready at any instant to check evil or disorder, they move along quietly and calmly, and only interfere, on ordinary occasions, in a courteous spirit, and with a view of affording information. The masses high and low, he says, seem satisfied, while nowhere on the continent are life and property more secure.

FATAL AFFRAY.—Geo. Wilson, formerly of Virginia, was shot and killed in California, on the 28th ult., by Jno. Shafer, who he had threatened to kill. Wilson was unarmed, but was approaching Shafer's house at the time.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

The Testing of Cannon at Fortress Monroe—Col. Wheat's Breech-loading Cannon—Guns made in Virginia—The Hygeia—Drill, &c., &c.

OLD POINT, Aug. 29th, 1859.

The Board appointed by the Secretary of War for the inspection and trial of the various rifle-cannon that had been sent to Old Point, have been inactive for several days, but will resume their labors in three or four days. Col. Wheat's new breech-loading rifle-cannon, which weighs several tons, is now being mounted on a carriage, at the break-water, near the Light-House, and will be the next gun to receive attention. One of these guns, much smaller than this one, however, has already been tried by the officers, with considerable satisfaction. Col. Wheat, himself, undertook to operate with it on one occasion, in the absence of the Board, and, getting a ball jammed in it by some means, fired and bursted it. The one now being mounted, however, looks as if it would stand any kind of usage.

The Ordnance Department are engaged in testing the qualities and strength of three guns, two of which are from Richmond, and the other from West Point. One of the Richmond guns is from the Tredegar Works and the other from Belona Arsenal. One thousand shots have been fired from one with a sixteen-pound charge of powder at each shot. Thus we see that sixteen thousand pounds of powder have been used in testing the quality of iron, of which this gun is composed; the other gun has had about eight hundred shots with the same charge of powder, and has only two hundred more to pass the test. Balls are used in each charge, which are fired into a sand bank and afterwards dug out and used over and over again.

It is a gratifying fact that the guns made of Virginia iron have stood the severest tests, and stand higher with the Ordinance Board than any other which have been subjected to their inspection. This is no doubt owing to the fact that the quality of the iron is superior, coupled with the fact that the manufacturers in Richmond understand casting guns better than any one else. The operations of the Ordinance Board at this time have reference only to the qualities of the iron of which future guns are to be made; for it is a fact not generally known, that each individual gun is not received until it is proved by a certain number of shots with one ball, then with two, and finally three balls are used; the addition of balls being found a severer test than an increase of powder.

The operations on the Rip-Raps are progressing slowly, and by present appearances it will take fully twenty years to complete Fort Calhoun. There are sixty or seventy men at work, which is probably as large a force as could be worked in that limited space to advantage.

The late contractor for stone having found that he had taken the contract too low, has been released by the Secretary of War, and a simple engagement now exists with a gentleman in the upper part of the State for the supply of stone. This gentleman has sub-let a portion of the job, and this fact accounts for another fact—that a part of the stone comes from Petersburg and a part from Richmond.

The Crany Island light-boat is to be superceded by a screw-pile light-house, similar to those now in use in James river. The piles are already down and the frame braced, and a week or two more will find this light shining out from the top of a neat, substantial house.

The hotel has a small but agreeable party of about one hundred, who are feasting on the luxuries of land and sea, and who are having a more pleasant time than has been experienced this season. As hundreds of persons who are now at the springs will want to stop here as they return home, the proprietor has determined to keep the hotel open all the fall, and, indeed, all winter, too.

The large building close by the hotel, which is being built for the Ordinance Department, is nearly done, and hands are now engaged in covering in the roof. This, we learn, is to be a work-shop, and is to take the place of the armory which was burned in the garrison some years ago.

A buck, from Richmond, which arrived in Hampton Roads Friday morning, went to sea early Saturday morning, with a fair wind. We understood that she was bound to Rio.

The parade in the garrison, on Saturday morning, was one of the grandest sights we have seen for some time. There were six companies on the field, numbering over three hundred men, all of whom were in the same kind of uniform, the only distinction being the small brass number on their hats. Their manœuvres were excellent, and reflected much credit upon the officers who had them in charge. We noticed upon the field three or four awkward squads, who were being "put through" by sergeants in double quick time the same we noticed two poor fellows marching up and down with a pack upon their backs, which we suppose was intended as a punishment for some misdemeanor.

We notice, also, the erection of a new sundial in the Fort. This dial rests upon a granite pillar, which is placed near the main entrance, or guard-house, and will be of considerable convenience to the soldiers, in clear weather.

PERCUSSION.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

Travel from Richmond on Virginia Central Railroad, to White Sulphur—Staunton, &c.

GORDONSVILLE, VA., Aug. 29.

After leaving Richmond we pass through some of the finest agricultural districts in the State. The soil is either low or moderately undulating, and with a more improved modern culture, would bring to perfection many of the staple products of the South. Upon arriving in Albemarle, one is not only surrounded by large and respectable agricultural districts, but is in the midst of grand abiding historic associations. So long as Monticello extends its golden summit to the clouds, so long will the name of Jefferson and American liberty be fresh and thrilling to every patriot heart; and situated near the towering and immortal Monticello is the first, the grandest, the most ennobling tribute of Jefferson's foresight to American young men. This is the "University of Virginia," known, and if not, will be duly appreciated, throughout the civilized world. After passing through the famous Blue Ridge Tunnel, we reach the exquisitely located and picturesque town of Staunton, which has three of the best female schools in the country and may be denominated "the modern Athens." We stop here a half hour.

The scenery beyond this to White Sulphur is remarkable; country wild and mountainous, yet on this account very attractive.—White Sulphur has had a large crowd, and one of the most refined and select ever known.

X.

SEIZURE OF AN ISLAND IN PUGET SOUND BY GEN. HARNEY.—General Harney has ordered a detachment of the United States troops to take possession of the island of San Juan and establish there a military post. The right of ownership to this and other islands is in dispute between the English and American governments. Gen. Harney, it is to be presumed, acts under instructions from the administration, and as British interests have within a year acquired much importance in that quarter, it is not unlikely that trouble will grow out of the affair.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On yesterday Mr. W. C. ELLINGTON, carpenter, on Church Hill, fell from the top of a house which he was building, injuring himself seriously. He was taken up in a lifeless condition and conveyed to his residence, where medical aid was called in. At a late hour last night he was somewhat improved, though his situation was feared to be critical, as his injuries were of an internal character.

NORFOLK FINANCES.—Thirteen thousand dollars have been paid out of the City Treasury of Norfolk, since the first of July, in redeeming the matured stock of the city; and the money to pay the interest on the coupon bonds of the city due in New York on the 1st of October next, was transmitted to that city on Saturday.

At DUKE'S GALLERY, cor. above the P. O.
At DUKE's Gallery, cor. above the P. O.
At DUKE's Gallery, cor. above the P. O.
At DUKE's Gallery, cor. above the P. O.
At DUKE's Gallery, cor. above the P. O.

$2 Ambrotypes
$2 Ambrotypes
$2 Ambrotypes
$2 Ambrotypes
$2 Ambrotypes

Taken for 50 cents.
Taken for 50 cents.
Taken for 50 cents.
Taken for 50 cents.
Taken for 50 cents.

In a large size case,
In a large size case.
In a large size case,
In a large size case,
In a large size case,

And warranted in every respect.
And warranted in every respect.
And warranted in every respect.
And warranted in every respect.
And warranted in every respect.
Equal to those at other Galleries for $2.
Equal to those at other Galleries for $2.
au 30—1t*

FALL STOCK OF HATS, CAPS AND FURS. JOHN DOOLEY, 81 Main street, Richmond, is now ready to exhibit an unusually large assortment of Goods in the *Hat, Cap, and Fur line.*

The stock consists of all the popular styles of HATS AND CAPS now in use, viz: the rich and beautiful Mole-Skin Dress Hat, of his own and of Northern Manufacture; The Soft or Felt Hat, French style, Leader style, Bell crown; Planters' Broad brim WOOL HATS, from the lowest quality servants' to the finest Saxony wool;

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CAPS, of Fur, Cloth, Plush, Hair, Seal, Glazed, &c., &c.

LADIES' RIDING HATS, of Beaver, black and brown, and richly trimmed Velvet;

CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS, of latest styles, some just imported from Paris—rich patterns;

LADIES' FURS, Victorines, Tippets, Half Capes, Capes, Muffs, Muffatees, and Children's and Misses' Furs, all qualities and styles;

CARRIAGE AND TRAVELING ROBES, Wolf, Buffalo, Persian, Chinese, lined and robe. Merchants and dealers are particularly invited to examine this extensive stock, for no effort is spared to make Richmond as good a market to purchase in as any other in this country.

au 29—3tifim JOHN DOOLEY.

COMMERCIAL.

Richmond Markets, August 29th.

FLOUR.—There is no change in Flour, and the market is still very dull.

WHEAT.—The receipts are not so heavy. We quote prime red and white at $1.25 and $1.35.

CORN is quoted at 85@90c. per bushel.

OATS.—We quote at 40c. for new. There is no old in market.

OFFAL.—Bran 16c.; Shorts 15c.; Brown Stuff 22½c.; Ship Stuff 50c.

HAY.—None in market.

Northern Markets.—[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, AUG. 29.—Flour has an upward tendency: City Mills $5.12. Wheat buoyant and active; sales of 30 000 bushels: red $1.10@1.15; white $1.20@1.45. Corn unchanged: white 78@82. Provisions steady: sides 9¾@9⅞; mess pork $14.75; prime $13. Whiskey quiet at 28½.

NEW YORK, August 29—NOON.—Flour generally lower: Southern unchanged. Wheat lower: Southern white $1.35; red $1.20. Corn heavy: mixed 80c.; yellow 82c. Provisions dull. Whiskey dull at 25½@27. 4 P. M.—Cotton has a downward tendency—Uplands middling 11⅛@11¼. Pork buoyant—Mess $16½. Sugar buoyant.

DIED,

At the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. H. W. Coleman, Sr., in Nelson county, Mr. RICHARD CROUCH in his 69th year.

His funeral will take place at his late residence, cor. Clay and 4th sts., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock.

At his residence, in Albemarle county, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., Major ABRAHAM S. WOOLDRIDGE, in the 75th year of his age.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF RICHMOND, (VA.,) AUG. 29, 1859.

High Water this day (Tuesday) 6½ o'clock.

ARRIVED,

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, New York, mdze. and passengers, Ludlam & Watson.

Steamer Belvidere, Keene, Baltimore, mdze. and passengers, D. & W. Currie.

Propeller Loper, Phillips, N. C., wheat, Warwick & Barksdale.

Steamer City of Richmond, Mitchell, Philadelphia, mdze. and passengers, H. E. Tuttle.

SAILED,

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, New York, mdze. and passengers, Ludlam & Watson.

Schr. Susan F. Abbott, Ludlam, Jacksonville, Fla., mdze., W. D. Colquitt & Co.

Schr. Emilia, Hancock, up the river, light.

Schr. Butterfly, Hubbard, Hampton Roads, tobacco, to ship Increase of Powder.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Cleared, schr. D. E. Sawyer, Pierson, Petersburg. Arrived, schrs. Manchester, Pierson, and Bergen, Mazeo, Richmond; Pearl, Lank, Petersburg; Leroy, Osborn, Norfolk; Hampton, Eddins, and Blossom, Baker, from Fredericksburg, and the following: all from Virginia:—Florida, Sophronia, D. S. Miller, Santee, J. Birdsall, Mary Adeline, Banvard, Sinepuxent, D. C. Foster, B. Coffin, J. P. Spofford, Brave, M. G. Leonard, Pawnee, C. J. Herrickson, W. P. Ward, Nile, J. D. Cramer and J. H. Hoyt.

FALL RIVER, Aug. 25.—Arrived, schr. Rubicon, Auverton, Norfolk via Providence.

PASSENGERS per STEAMSHIP "JAMESTOWN," SKINNER, Master, from New York:

E. McPherson and lady, Jno. Poe, Jr., and lady, A. Williams, Miss Bolton, Miss Anderson, Miss Wheeler, Miss E. Thomas, V. V. Ward, E. Blum, B. Jay, W. H. Conklin, Miss L. Rate, M. Shurman, J. W. Young, R. Carter, E. Hallock, B. Ballance, Wm. J. Webb, M. S. Hyman, Wm. Hymans, Capt. Wm. P. Hillyer, Miss E. Steward, P. H. Cowen, F. R. Stevenson, J. Mauser and lady, Capt. Talbot, Mrs. L. Waschen, Mrs. Steinhardt, Miss Finley, Miss Wright, Mrs. Wright and child, P. M. Drake, Wm. Jackson, E. M. Stevens, M. H. Harris, Jno. Thomas, E. Frask, J. Demmelman, D. Dodd, J. M. Guntherman, Geo. Hillyer, C. H. Anderson, J. J. McCullum, D. Hicks, J. T. McKenna, Isaac Wilson and 13 steerage.

ALSO FROM NORFOLK: John Felter, Miss Mary O. Reily, Miss Fatherly, Jno. Hanegan, N. Devereux, Wm. A. Goode.

THE DENTAL PROFESSION.—Few persons have any idea of the growth of the dental profession, or of the perfection to which it has arrived, and still fewer have any adequate conception of the value of the precious metals used in the preservation and renovation of the teeth, amounting, it is computed, to nearly $3,000 000 per annum. From being a mere adjunct to the practice of medicine—represented by a class of villainous-looking turnkeys, for extracting teeth in sections, or pulverizing the jaw, as the case might be—it has risen within a few years to a distinct calling, numbering its thousands of skillful practitioners, in all parts of the country, and represented by colleges, societies and periodicals, in which all the ills of the teeth are discussed and remedies pointed out. There are many excellent dentists in this city—some of them not inferior to any—among the latter of whom may be mentioned Messrs. Geo. B. Steel, F. A. Jeter, J. S. Michard, and Jos. B. Woodward.

"TO THE LOCAL OF THE MORNING NEWS—*My Dear Sir:*—I take this occasion to thank you for the compliment intended to be paid me, in an article headed 'Dentistry,' which appeared in the *News* of the 26th. Had the *puff* been cotton up in a more modest form, and the gilding been smoothly applied, I could have taken it without a reply. I am not at all ambitious for my name to appear with those of the *best* dentists in Richmond, besides, I should have to be an uncommon genius to merit *such a title* when there are these around me who had been practicing the profession twenty years before either of those mentioned in the article referred to had thought of entering it. A dental reputation is the work of time and good operations, and where the latter are produced, the people always manage to find it out. I am, sir, yours, &c.

"JOS. WOODWARD."

We publish the above communication without comment. It is evident that Dr. Woodward does not wish to be considered one of our best dentists. We therefore hasten to repair the error we committed in the article, which precedes it, and strike his name from the list of "the best dentists in our city."

It was only an opinion of our own, which we had founded upon superficial observation, and which he, himself, like an honest man, denies, by declaring, in the public print, his inferiority.—*News, 29th.*

In the above reply to the Local of the *News*, I should have used the words "many excellent." My intention was to use his own language. It is not my wish to extend this fruitless theme any further, feeling perfectly confident that my professional reputation is not in any way endangered by the *dictum* of my local friend, who acknowledges that he forms and states opinions, for facts, which are founded upon superficial observation. This looks like a tacit admission that all he had said in the complimentary portion of the article above may be taken in the same category. So this places the fair fame of *all of us*, who had been so generously noticed, *in statu quo*, (to use a legal phrase,) and with which I am very well satisfied.

J. W.

au 30—1t*

TO THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS OF THE CITY.—The Young Men's Christian Association having organized a Special Committee for the purpose of collecting statistics relative to the various benevolent enterprises and institutions of the city, your aid is solicited in furnishing this Committee the information called for by the following questions:

1. What is the number of male scholars belonging to your school?
2. What is the number of female scholars belonging to your school?
3. What is the average attendance of each during the year?
4. Give the names of the teachers, male and female, belonging to the school.

COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS OF THE Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.

au 30—1t WM. ALLEN, Capt. Gen.

I. O. S. M.—The members of this Order are hereby notified to attend a meeting THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the transaction of special business. Every member is expected to attend. By order of the G. C.

au 30—1t 1078, Secretary.

TO THE PEOPLE OF RICHMOND.—As already announced to you, I am very respectfully a candidate for the vacant office of COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY, in the Circuit Court of your city. My course among you for the last eighteen years must speak for itself.

I am still a candidate for practice in all the Courts held in your city; prepare deeds and other writings of all kinds; give oral advice and written opinions; collect and secure claims, and discharge Law-office business of all sorts, and the duties of a NOTARY PUBLIC, for this city and the county of Henrico. [au 30—1m] B. B. MINOR.

TO MESSRS. GEO. J. SUMNER, J. L. Apperson, G. D. Shell, A. Judson Crane, John B. Morton, John W. Davies, August Schad, Joseph Doerflinger, E. Mayr, C. Wendlinger, E. S. McElroy, T. P. Crump, Jno. W. Cardwell, A. D. Williams, Albert L. West, and others:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your request, that I will permit my name to be announced as a candidate for the office of COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY for the Circuit Court of the City, I have to say that, appreciating your kindness, I accede to the request, and, if elected to the office, will discharge its duties to the best of my judgment and ability.

Yours, &c.,

N. A. STUDIRVANT.

Richmond, Aug. 26th, 1859. au 27—ts

TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND.—I hereby respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of ATTORNEY FOR THE COMMONWEALTH, in the Circuit Court of this city, which has just been made vacant by the resignation of MARMADUKE JOHNSON, Esq.

au 25—1m* LITTLETON TAZEWELL.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND.—I hereby respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY, for the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond, made vacant by the resignation of MARMADUKE JOHNSON, Esq.

au 25—tde JAMES R. CRENSHAW.

FOR SALE.—To remain in or near Richmond, a young NEGRO MAN, between 21 and 22 years of age—healthy and sound—perfectly honest and trustworthy—accustomed to farming, gardening, attending to horses and driving a carriage. He is sold for no fault. To a good master, he will be sold for less than his market value, if application be immediately made at

au 30—eod3t* CARY STREET JAIL.

VERY SUPERIOR TENNESSEE WHITE WHEAT.—The subscriber has for sale 600 bushels very clean Tennessee WHITE WHEAT, of superior quality. Any person wishing to purchase, will please address him, "Winterpock P. O.," Chesterfield.

au 30—2t* JOHN R. WALKER.

GREEN TURTLE.—A fine GREEN TURTLE just received, and the largest of the season, in prime order, will be served up THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at the well known Hotel and Restaurant of GEO. E. SADLER,

au 30—1t Near Old Market.

MRS. C. POYTHRESS will re-open her SCHOOL, for small children, on MONDAY, Sept. 5th, on the corner of Franklin and 30th sts., in rear of the residence of H. T. Pairo, Esq.

au 30—eod3t

HAY.—Large lot of superior Mountain HAY, just arrived and for sale.

1000 bushels prime WHITE CORN, which we offer low.

au 30—2t AUSTIN & GENTRY, Market Place.

DR. JONES'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.—A fresh supply, direct from the proprietors. For sale by

JOHN W. POLLARD, Druggist, 17th st.

MILITARY.

ARMORY YOUNG GUARD, LIGHT BATTALION, RICHMOND, Aug. 30th, 1859.

Order No. VII.

Companies A and B will assemble this (TUESDAY) evening, at 8 o'clock, for drill and business requiring the attendance of every member. Roll called at 15 minutes past 8 o'clock.

Non Commissioned Officers are required to be punctual in attendance at drill. By order of

Capt. JOHN S. RADY, Co. B.,
Lieut. GEO. J. AUSTIN, Co. A.

P. R. WALDEN, J. C. ATKINSON, } 1st Sergt's.

au 30—1t*

GRAYS, ATTENTION.—Members of this command will deliver to Lieut. BOSSIEUX, immediately, their DRESS PARADE CAPS, that he may have them altered in accordance with his instructions.

DRILL.—Attend Drills at MILITARY HALL, THIS and every TUESDAY and FRIDAY nights, until further orders, at 8 o'clock, promptly, in undress uniform. By order of Capt. ELLIOTT,

au 30—4t JOHN T. ROGERS, 1st Serg't.

HDQ'RS "F" CO. 1ST REGT. VOLS., Richmond, Aug. 27, 1859.

Order No. 11.

This company will assemble at Corinthian Hall, on TUESDAY, 30th inst. at 8 o'clock P. M., for instruction.

By order of the Captain.

au 27—3t J. WHERRY, 1st Serg't.

RICHMOND COMMANDERY, No. 2, K. T.

Order No. 2

SIR KNIGHTS: Assemble in full Regalia, at Masonic Assembly, in the Mason's Hall, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased Sir Knight, RICHARD CROUCH.

By order of the E. Commander.

WM. J. RIDDICK, Recorder. au 30—1t

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 36, are hereby summoned to attend a called meeting, at their Lodge room in the Masonic Hall, on TUESDAY, 30th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother, RICHARD CROUCH.

Sister Lodges, Nos. 10, 14, 19, 51, 53 and 130, and visiting brethren in good standing, are fraternally invited to unite with us.

By order of the Worshipful Master,

au 30—1t JOHN K. MARTIN, Sec'y.

SONS OF MALTA!—The Sons are hereby requested to assemble in their Lodge Room, THIS EVENING, *for the transaction of special business.*

au 30—1t By order of the G. C.

FRESH FISH.—The subscriber begs leave to inform private families, hotel and restaurant keepers, and the public generally, that he is in daily receipt of FRESH FISH of all kinds, for table use, which may be had of his agent at the Second Market, WM. J. BROWN, or at the First Market, of himself. He solicits a continuance of public patronage. R. F. KIRBY,

au 30—1t* At Old Market, 17th st.

TWO PIANO FORTES FOR SALE PRIVATELY.—Two splendid 7 octave PIANOS, in Rosewood Cases, of brilliant tone and superb finish, manufactured by Albert W. Ladd & Co., and warranted superior instruments, having several very important improvements. Persons in want of really a superior instrument, would do well to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. A great bargain may be had by immediate application.

au 30—ts J. B. COOK, 70 Main st.

PLOWS, PLOWS, PLOWS.—I would inform farmers who are preparing their lands for wheat that I have the best THREE-HORSE PLOW now in use. It has been tested in the same fields with all the plows in use in this section of country, and gives practical proof of its superiority. I have also a full assortment of the CLIPP BRACE PLOWS, some of which I have so much improved that no one will use the old who has tried the improved ones. I have also the LIVINGSTON PLOW, with the Cuff-Brace attached, of several sizes.—Also, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, &c., &c.; all of which I will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere. Farmers who deal with me will find that every effort will be made to supply them with exactly what they order.

A liberal discount made to merchants.

SEEDS of all kinds. P. H. STARKE, No. 52 Main st.,

au 20—1w 3 doors above St. Charles Hotel.

MY STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY, for Fall and Winter sales, is large, and additions are made by every packet. Blank Books of my own make, in great variety, always on hand. Buying for cash, I offer unusual inducements to merchants, teachers, and others. Catalogues will be mailed, post-paid, to all book buyers.

J. W. RANDOLPH, 121 Main street, Richmond.

Also, Having the largest and most complete Book-Bindery in the State, all kinds of Binding is done in superior style, and at short notice. Blank Books for Banks, Clerks of Courts, and merchants, made of the best material, and warranted to give satisfaction. [au 30—3t*eit] J. W. R.

FRESH LIGHT BISCUITS AND ROLLS. HOT ROLLS AND TEA BISCUITS, AT RICHARDSON'S. 206 Main st., near 9th.

AT RICHARDSON'S, 206 Main st., near 9th, Where families can be supplied EVERY EVENING, with HOT LIGHT TEA BISCUITS and ROLLS. Also, a large assortment of fresh, plain and fancy TEA and PARTY CAKES, PASTRY, &c., &c. Call and try them. Agent for A. WING's celebrated FERINA CRACKERS.

au 30—2t*

HAVING HAD MY GALLERY thoroughly repaired, I am prepared to make PICTURES of every kind, pertaining to the Photographic Art. AMBROTYPES are warranted to be superior to any now made in the city. Dresses of Ladies' Ambrotypes colored, or plain colors—the only place in Richmond that it can be done. Call and examine specimens.

J. THOS. SMITH, Fine Art Gallery, Corinthian Hall.

au 30—1t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Sale of Furniture, &c., at Auction.—Particular attention is requested to my sale of Furniture of the Rev. B. Manly, Jr., commencing THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock, at his residence, on Clay, between 4th and 5th streets. See advertisement under auction head.

au 30—1t THOS. W. KEESEE, Auct.

Fire Insurance.—Every Description OF PROPERTY! LIFE INSURANCE! White persons on the *Mutual System* and *Joint Stock System*;

SLAVE INSURANCE, *one month to five years*, to live in any part of Virginia, or any other slaveholding State. All effected daily upon economical, safe and satisfactory terms to the insured. Two OF THE BEST COMPANIES in the Union represented—Capital $1,785,000.

For all kinds of Insurance, call at the old established *General Insurance Office*, Pearl street, just below the Exchange Hotel, next to R. D. Eacho.

*All losses prompt