Richmond Dispatch.

FRIDAY MORNING.....DEC. 30, 1859.

The Volunteer System in Great Britain.

Our readers are aware of the prodigious impulse which was given to the volunteer system throughout the island of Great Britain, by the late war of France with Austria, the wonderful exhibition of strength put forth by the first-named power, the rapid increase of the French navy, and the discovery that in the event of a French invasion, not twenty thousand regular troops could be interposed between them and London. Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, in the *Quarterly Review*, first sounded the alarm, and subsequent events show that it was heard throughout the island. Ever since that time the London *Times* has been filled with advertisements of Rifle corps, already formed, or to be formed, the landed proprietors, apparently, having laid aside their fears for their pheasants and partridges in their concern for their country, and having abandoned their objections to trusting the peasantry with fire-arms. It is proper to say, however, that this large liberty is accorded only to the people of Great Britain. The Irish do not at all partake of it, the restriction with regard to all manner of fire-arms not being in the slightest degree relaxed with regard to it. Children are not the only class of persons, at least in the Emerald Isle, who are forbidden to play with edged tools, although the reason given for the restriction are different in the two cases. Grown people are afraid to indulge children, lest they hurt themselves. The danger is, that the Irish may hurt somebody else.

To return, however, to where we set out.—We have before us a Glasgow paper of November 24th, considerably larger in all its proportions than any of the mammoth sheets of this city, seven columns of which are filled with the proceedings of a meeting, called "to consider the best means of promoting and encouraging the volunteer movement in Glasgow." The Lord Provost of the city presided over the meeting, which was so densely packed that it was next to impossible for another man to get in, while thousands furiously clamored at the door, demanding admittance, which was simply an impossibility. The first resolution was moved by Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON, (the historian,) who made a long and interesting speech, frequently interrupted by vociferous cheering. He was followed by Captain DREGHORN, in a short speech, seconding the first resolution, when the second resolution was offered by Sheriff BELL, who also made a stirring speech. The Reverend NORMAN MCLEOD, D. D., moved the third resolution, and made the best speech of the evening. It was full of wit and humor, and called forth thunders of applause. Dr. MCLEOD professed to be no friend of the doctrine that when we are smitten on one cheek we should turn the other. On the contrary, he advised the riflemen "to fear God and keep their powder dry." His remarks upon this subject correspond so well with our own ideas, that we take the opportunity to insert a portion of them. He is speaking of the Peace society.

"I have not studied, and I cannot say that I properly know, what are the principles of the Peace Society. If they mean this—that a man is to do all he can to cherish people in the idea that we are to maintain a horror of war, and look on it only as a dreadful necessity—that we are to make all sacrifices short of sacrificing righteousness, rather than have war;—then why do they arrogate to themselves the possession of these principles, as if they were peculiar to themselves? There is not a Christian man but believes this.—But if they mean this, that a man is to give up the liberty of his country rather than fight—give up what is more precious than life itself rather than fight—to give up our property because a tyrant and despot may land on our shores—that rather than lift a hand they will abandon the defence of all that is dear to them, then I stigmatize them as hypocrites, cowards, fools and traitors.—(Cheers.) Suppose we put it in a practical form.—Suppose the French did land in Glasgow. I should like to know what the members of the Peace Society would propose to do. (Laughter.) I presume they would propose to treat the invaders kindly, to remove any offensive fortifications out of their way, and surround our coasts instead with hot rolls and coffee. (Great laughter.) Then, I suppose, we would have committees to look after the comforts of the Conservatives, committees for the Grenadiers, committees for the Chasseurs, and the Lord Provost and the Bailies would be appointed a deputation to wait on the invading army and invite them to a soiree in the City Hall. (Roars of laughter.) Then there would be a committee, I suppose, to show them the Exchange, and all the beautiful manufactures of Glasgow. Then there would be a committee of shops, I suppose, some of our great jewelers being conveners of the committee, and inviting the French soldiers to purchase themselves.—(Renewed laughter.) Out of delicacy to their feelings also, there would be a committee to board up Wellington's statue, and the statue of Sir John Moore, and to take the names from Nelson's Testimonial—the Nile, Aboukir, Trafalgar, &c.—and put up "Liberte, egalite, fraternite." (Laughter and cheers.) And then, for a finish, we would, I suppose, give them all free tickets to pass them on to London. (Laughter.) Or do they mean us to take another course, and, standing shoulder to shoulder, drive back the invader from our shores as seaweed is tossed by the waves? Whatever the Peace Society say, I say, in the sight of God—Riflemen, arm; keep your powder dry, and be ready to receive the enemy. (Tremendous applause—the riflemen rising to their feet, cheering, and waving their caps.) I will say, in the name of Him who was the Prince of Peace—If any man has not a sword, let him sell his coat and buy one. (Laughter and cheers.)"

This fighting parson was succeeded by Mr. LAWRENCE OLIPHAUNT—the same, we believe, who a few years ago published a work upon Russia, in which he said that an enemy might enter Sebastopol, and march down the main street without resistance. This was only a few months before the allies entered upon the siege of that stronghold. On the present occasion he gave his experience of the French army and navy, and assured his audience there was nothing to fear from them. (He served in the Crimea and China.) We hope, for the sake of the volunteers, he may not have made another mistake as great as that he made with regard to Sebastopol. Some remarks he made, however, with regard to the efficiency of the rifle in modern battles deserve serious attention.—We present them here:

"Let us all be impressed with the truth of the fact that it is necessary to have a regular army to meet a regular army. I have seen some little fighting in my day. for I was in Central America when a body of armed men from the United States went to Nicaragua in a cause which was not a very moral one. They were only 50 men, and yet they maintained their position secure, and kept the whole country at bay. They were only ultimately driven out of the country by means of intrigue, and not by the force of arms. To give you a specimen of their military knowledge I may tell you that I heard one of their officers exhim to his men. 'Back rank—left flank, march.' But the secret of their power was that that force, so ill-disciplined and ill drilled, were all capital shots, and could keep their ground in the face of anything the country could bring against them. And further, as to the value of such troops, I may tell you that I was with the Turkish Rifles, and for some months made a campaign with them in Circassia, under Omar Pacha, and whatever battle he gained he always came to the rifles, and said, as was admitted by every one that it was to the wonderful precision of their fire that he owed his success. Yet a more ill-and undisciplined set of fellows I never saw. (Hear, and a laugh.) I do not mean to say that it is necessary you should be undisciplined—quite the reverse. But with confidence in your leaders, and confidence in your cause, what we want in science we may for a time make up in pluck. (Loud applause.)"

Contemporaneous with these speeches, we notice another, delivered by Captain VERNON, M. P., at an agricultural meeting at Abingdon, England. The burthen of his discourse seemed to be the great superiority of Englishmen over Frenchmen. The latter, he contended, were not equal to their predecessors in the time of the great NAPOLEON, whom, he said, "we" (the English) "almost without assistance—for Portugal was little and Spain none—paralyzed in all his efforts." (These JOHN BULLS read history through curious spectacles.) "Is the present NAPOLEON," he goes on to say, "a greater man than his uncle, the hero of a hundred fights? History says 'No' to that. Are the French soldiers of this day superior to the 30,000 Frenchmen who, opposed to 80,000 Austrians and Sardinians, in fifteen days overran Italy, fought six battles, and killed 25,000 men? Magenta and Solferino say 'No' to that. Are we inferior to the militiamen who destroyed the veteran conquerors of Europe at Waterloo? The Crimea and India say 'No' to that. I have just returned from the Continent, where, with a view to possible coming events, I made it my special business to examine the armies that will next have to stand opposed to France. *The French army I know by heart.* I say that our army and navy need fear no comparison with those of any nation under the sun as to officers, to men, and to the materials of war. (Cheers.) We heard much of the Austrian staff. Wonders were expected of them. They failed utterly. General SYNLAI seemed ignorant of the first principles of war, and his successor, Hess, was no better. The strategy of the French was little superior. The battles in Italy were fought by the men. The hand-to-hand fighting on either side was desperate and admirable. 'Send me help,' said the French General Niel, 'they are turning me.' Fifteen thousand Zouaves rushed to the rescue, and five hundred only came out unhurt from the murderous struggle." There is a great deal more to the same effect, to prove that the French are not the men they were in the days of NAPOLEON the Great, and to show that one Englishman can still, as in former times, eat a dozen Frenchmen for his breakfast, and feel none the worse for his meal; all which, no doubt, JOHN BULL firmly believes. The Captain, nevertheless, counsels the raising of as many volunteers as possible, not that they will be wanted, but to act as a sort of police force to keep the French in order.

The speeches of all those persons who delivered their sentiments on the two occasions alluded to, bore upon the organization of rifle corps. The efficiency of this deadly weapon, first developed in this country, begins to be thoroughly understood in Europe. Principal BARCLAY, who addressed the Glasgow meeting, said that in the late Italian war, the few Tyrolese riflemen engaged in the service of Austria, produced a larger amount of slaughter in the French ranks than all the Austrian artillery, enormous as it was, and all their musketry combined. We would call the attention of our volunteers to that fact. The Americans are all riflemen. There is scarcely a man of good eye-sight in the State of Virginia—nay, in the whole Southern country—who could not, with two or three days' training, become a deadly shot with a rifle, at any distance whatever. The rifle is, in fact, our natural weapon. In the use of it, the English, with all their training, can never rival us.

In another column of the paper in question, we find a letter addressed by Lord ECHO to Mr. FAERBAIRN, of Manchester, on the subject of uniforms and arms for the volunteer. He speaks our sentiments when he advises the cheapest uniform and the best arms. There has lately been a great encampment of volunteers at Hythe, on the Straits of Dover, almost in sight of France, and Lord ECHO was one of the officers. There he gained experience enough to know that everything saved in lace and braid, and spent in arms and on good instructors, is well saved and well spent. Indeed, he seems to have a perfect horror of fuss, feathers, and frippery of every kind. And so have we. Save us from a Sunday soldier, say we—a half-militia popinjay, smothered in lace and feathers, and tricked out as though he were dressed to kill the women, instead of the enemy. Lord ECHO says his own uniform at Hythe cost just twenty-eight shillings—that is, between seven and eight dollars of our money. It consisted of a cap, blouse, and peg top trowsers. The material was grey woollen serge, strong and wiry, with green collar and cuffs, and green piping down the sides of the trowsers. The London *Times* said it was very soldier-like and becoming. Grey is the color for riflemen, green being much more discernible at a distance. Lord ECHO says "braid, lace, whistles, chains, and such like vanities, were at a discount at Hythe."

Correction of an Error.

We stated the other day in our notice of the late Mr. RALSTON, that the farm to which GABRIEL, the negro insurrectionist was attached, belonged, at present, to Mr. JOHN STUART. We understand that this is a mistake.—It is owned by Mr. ABRAHAM WARWICK. We have heard some doubts as to whether Captain SHEPHERD was, at the time in question, Captain of the troop. Be this as it may, he certainly commanded it shortly after, and for a number of years. He was in command when it went to Norfolk, in consequence of the attack upon the Chesapeake frigate by the British ship Leopard, a period known in our annals as that of the "Chesapeake war." On that occasion, we think, he had the honor of commanding, among others, General WINFIELD SCOTT, at that time a mere boy, and a volunteer in the ranks.

It may be as well to mention here what we forgot to notice in the memoir of Mr. RALSTON. Of the seventeen vessels built by RALSTON & PLEASANTS, three were lost. One foundered at sea, as was supposed, for it was never heard of. It was commanded by DIXON BROWN, an officer of great merit, brother of the late JAS. BROWN, Jr. Another was burnt at Cadiz, in 1811, by the French army which was besieging the city under the command of Marshal SOULT. A third, as we stated, was captured by the British. These were all, we believe, dead losses; at least we are sure that for one of them—that burnt at Cadiz—the owners never received any remuneration.

Capt. SHEPHERD, before alluded to, purchased the farm on which GABRIEL had labored, a short time after his abortive attempt, and lived on it for many years. We have heard a relative of his say that he found about the premises—buried in the ground and turned up by the plough—many implements of destruction, such as scythe blades set upon handles, clubs, &c. Capt. S. was on patrol the night of the intended rising. He rode as far as the Brooke, and found that the flood had washed away the bridge. He met nobody on this side of the stream, but he could very distinctly hear the assembled negroes on the other bank, shouting, talking, and keeping up a fuss generally.

John Brown's Favorite Hymn.

It will be recollected that at one of the great JOHN BROWN meetings, in some of the Northern cities, "JOHN BROWN'S favorite hymn" was called for and sung. It commenced, "Blow ye the trumpet, blow," and as it is, we believe, not often sung in churches, great curiosity was expressed to see the whole of it.—We give it, entire, below. It is to be found among the select hymns, published in the same volume with WATTS. The author was TOPLADY. In the book it calls for ALLERTON, but JOHN BROWN'S posthumous admirers sang it to the tune of LENNOX.

What the old cut-throat could have selected such a hymn for—intended as it is for a jubilee song of triumph—it is hard to tell. The sentiments are perfectly just, and the whole production breathes a fervent piety. There is surely nothing in it to justify the shedding of blood. Perhaps he was attracted by the "trumpet," as consonant with his ideas of war upon the South.

Blow ye the trumpet, blow;
The gladly solemn sound
Let all the nations know,
To earth's remotest bound.
The year of jubilee is come,
Return ye ransomed sinners home.

Exalt the Lamb of God—
The sin-atoning Lamb;
Redemption by his blood
Through all the world proclaim.
The year of jubilee, &c.

Jesus, our great high priest,
Has full atonement made;
Ye weary spirits rest—
Ye mourning souls be glad.
The year, &c.

Ye who have sold for nought
The heritage above,
Come, take it back, unbought—
The gift of Jesus' love.
The year, &c.

Ye slaves of sin and hell
Your liberty receive;
And safe in Jesus dwell,
And blest in Jesus live.
The year, &c.

The Gospel trumpet hear,
The news of pardoning grace;
Ye happy souls, draw near—
Behold your Saviour's face.
The year, &c.

Jesus, our great high priest,
Has full atonement made;
Ye weary spirits rest—
Ye mourning souls be glad.
The year, &c.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A meeting of citizens of Cumberland and Powhatan counties, Va., was held on Friday, the 23rd inst., for the purpose of organizing a volunteer company, at which Mr. J. Flippin presided and John H. Hatcher acted as secretary. Resolutions were adopted, among them one declaring the purpose of those present to be, not to purchase goods manufactured at the North, nor to "deal with those who have them for sale." The resolutions also endorse the course of Gov. Wise in the Harper's Ferry affair. Steps were taken for the formation of a volunteer company.

INCENDIARY LANGUAGE.—Rev. Daniel Worth was arrested in Guilford, N. C., on Friday, for saying that he would not have had John Brown hung "for a thousand worlds." At his examination he spoke in his own defence, and read extracts from Helper's book.—He was held to bail in $5,000 for trial. The officers had a very rough time in protecting Worth from the indignation of the people.

A LIBERAL SUBSCRIPTION.—General John H. Cocke, of Fluvanna county, Va., has given one thousand dollars towards the endowment fund of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, in Greenville, S. C.

The Legislature of Georgia have passed a law prohibiting the *post mortem* manumission of slaves.

WESTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM.—We have received a copy of the Report of the President and Directors and the Superintendent of this Institution, from which we learn that it is in a most prosperous condition in all its departments. Since the 30th of September, 1857, there have been in the Institution in the aggregate 491 insane persons. One hundred and two of these have been admitted within the last two years. Two hundred and nineteen males and one hundred and fifty-three females remained under care at the date of this report. One hundred and nineteen have been discharged since the last report, sixty-two of whom recovered. There have been two elopements and forty deaths. The Directors ask of the Legislature a contribution of the annual appropriation of $15,000, and an appropriation of $13,000 to build a laundry.

MEDICAL STUDENTS.—Thirteen of the medical students who left Philadelphia arrived at Augusta, Ga., on Monday and matriculated at the medical college there. The Philadelphia Bulletin says that several of the students who left Jefferson College last week for the purpose of entering the medical college at Richmond, Va., have returned to Philadelphia and resumed their studies there.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

Abolitionist Ordered Off—Murder, &c.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Dec. 29.

An abolitionist was taken up in Knoxville, Tenn., last Saturday, and a public meeting of the citizens held, who gave him four-and-twenty hours' time to leave the State, which he did. The fellow was an agent for a nursery near Syracuse, N. Y., and narrowly escaped being roughly handled, as a portion of those present were in favor of giving him a suit of tar and feathers and a free ride on a rail.—Name not recollected.

While we of Lynchburg have been signally blessed, several occurrence of a painful nature have taken place in the adjacent counties within the past few days. A brutal murder was committed in Bedford county, on the 21st inst., by several negroes belonging to Wm. Dickinson. The victim of the horrible affair was Mr. James Burd, overseer for Mr. Dickinson; and, among other reports, I select and condense the following as being the most probable, that the murder was premeditated and deliberately planned by four negroes, that the death was caused by blows on the head, the body carried the distance of a quarter of a mile, buried under the abutment of a small bridge, where it was subsequently found and identified. Two negroes were arrested, and confessed the crime, one of which escaped, the others being already runaways.

A young man by the name of Phillips, of Bedford county, jumped from the cars on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, last Sunday, while moving at the rate of 20 miles an hour, and had his leg broken by the fall.

An affray occurred in Appomattox county on last Tuesday, in which Robert White was instantly killed, by being struck on the head with a stone in the hands of Robert Fields, the bridge-keeper at Bent Creek, in said county—Fields, it is reported, was retreating when he gave the blow, and had been struck over the head with a cudgel by White. He afterwards gave himself up to the authorities, and sent to this city for counsel. O. K.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE IN DES ARC, ARK.—Citizens of Des Arc, Ark., have formed themselves into a Vigilance Committee to protect the community against the nefarious practices of strolling abolitionists.

A negro named H. Ford Douglass, is entertaining the people of Iowa with lectures on John Brown and Abolitionism.

BENEFIT OF I. B. PHILLIPS.—To night that trump-card, I. B. PHILLIPS, is to have his benefit. This article is penned by a Petersburg boy, who knows how to appreciate genius. Give him a welcome. He has done everything to sustain the drama, and the citizens of this place, if they fail to give him a warm reception, will be wanting to themselves.

RICHMOND THEATRE.—
BENEFIT } Of
BENEFIT } Of
BENEFIT } Of
To-Night. { I. B. PHILLIPS / I. B. PHILLIPS / I. B. PHILLIPS
THREE EXCELLENT PIECES. / THREE EXCELLENT PIECES. / THREE EXCELLENT PIECES. } ALL NEW.
NEW. { A SHEEP IN WOLF'S CLOTHING. / A SHEEP IN WOLF'S CLOTHING. / A SHEEP IN WOLF'S CLOTHING. } NEW.
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND. / EVERYBODY'S FRIEND. / EVERYBODY'S FRIEND. } NEW.
NEW. { SIAMESE TWINS. / SIAMESE TWINS. / SIAMESE TWINS. }
CHANG AND ENG / CHANG AND ENG / CHANG AND ENG } By
Whose resemblance to the { PHILLIPS AND ROGERS. / PHILLIPS AND ROGERS. / PHILLIPS AND ROGERS. }
GREAT ORIGINALS / GREAT ORIGINALS / GREAT ORIGINALS } Are pronounced
That's so. { A LIKING STRIKENESS. / A LIKING STRIKENESS. / A LIKING STRIKENESS. }
LOOK AT THE ATTRACTIONS TO-NIGHT.
A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing.
E Pluribus Unum.
Everybody's Friend.
Siamese Twins.
Elegant Songs.
Charming Dances.
A Novel Overture.
Then resolve to visit the Theatre, despite of wind or weather—thereby proving that you are
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND!

BRONCHIAL COMPLAINTS, &c.—Rev. D. P. Livermore, editor of the Chicago Christian Covenant, says of Brown's Bronchial Troches: "We have frequently had occasion to test the efficacy of Brown's Bronchial Troches, and have invariably found them to answer the purpose for which they are recommended. From our own personal experience and observation, we have no choice to be superior remedy for colds, coughs, and bronchial complaints."

NOTE.—*We publish the above statement as rending matter, because we have confidence in the Troches, having tried them frequently, and always with success.—Cincinnati Christian Herald.*

de 26—d3tTuT&Sewlt

NO. 1 MINCE PIES! No. 1 MINCE PIES!!

Those in want of some of RICHARDSON'S No. 1 MINCE PIES, for their NEW YEAR'S DINNER, will please send in their ORDERS, TO-DAY or early SATURDAY morning, so as to prevent disappointment.

POUND and FRUIT CAKE, in loaves or sheets, always on hand, and ORNAMENTED in any style when desired. WEDDING or other PARTIES supplied, either in CITY or COUNTRY, in the best style and the shortest notice. by JOHN J. RICHARDSON, 206 Main street, near 9th, Confectioner and Ornamental Baker.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS,
Good for Dyspepsia and the sick.
WING'S FARINA CRACKERS,
Good for Lunch and children.
WING'S FARINA CRACKERS,
Are the BEST and SWEETEST
Article of FOOD for which CRACKERS are used, Sold only by RICHARDSON,
de 30—2t 206 Main st., near 9th.

SLAVE LIFE INSURANCE.—THE RICHMOND FIRE ASSOCIATION—*a strictly* HOME INSTITUTION—with an ample Capital and Surplus, issues policies on the lives of Slaves on as moderate terms as any good and reliable Company. The business of the Company is confined *exclusively* to this State, and having no agencies every risk has the personal supervision of its own officers, giving a better security for the protection of the insurer's interests.

Parties residing in the country having Negroes to insure, where it is inconvenient to have them examined in the city, will be furnished with all necessary papers, upon application by mail, or at the Office, No. 1013, Main street, 2 doors from corner of 11th, where the Officers will take pleasure in giving any information upon the subject of Insurance.

Mayo Read, Sr., President.
DAVID CURRIE, President.
RO. A. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
Dr. M. BURTON, Medical Examiner.
de 30—d&eIm

INSURANCE ON SLAVES.—The undersigned is prepared to make
INSURANCE ON SLAVES,
under liberal and reliable policies, on the most favorable terms.

He respectfully asks his friends and the public generally, having insurance of this kind to provide, to call at his office on 11th street, assuring them that every proper effort will be made to transact their business promptly and satisfactorily. He invites applications, however the slaves desired to be insured may be employed.

THOS. M. ALFRIEND,
de 30—3t 11th street, Richmond, Va.

SLAVE INSURANCE.

N. CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF RALEIGH, N. C.
Capital, $210,621,66.
SLAVES INSURED in the above substantial Company, for one or more years, on the most favorable terms. All losses promptly paid.
COCKE & CLOSE, Agents.
Office on 14th street, in Exchange Hotel Building,
de 30—6t Richmond, Va.

NEGRO HIRING.—The subscriber again offers his services to his friends and the public as agent for HIRING OUT SERVANTS. He pledges himself to use every effort to secure to the master the best prices and to the servant good homes. Will attend personally in case of sickness. Takes the liberty to refer to the following gentlemen, for whom he has transacted business of the kind, some of them for many years:

Dr. S. S. Henley, Volney Walker, Wm. D. Turner, A. Pointer, T. H. C. Jones, and Geo. M. Pendleton, Esqs., of King and Queen county; Dr. J. J. Wright and B. E. Wright, Esqs., Essex county, James C. Roy, Esq., Henrico county, and Jas. S. Pendleton, Amherst county, Va.

Office at my store, opposite the St. Charles Hotel. JAMES MOORE.
de 30—d4tswlt&ew2t

1860. NEGRO HIRING. 1860.
COCKE & CLOSE,
INSURANCE AND COLLECTING AGENTS,
Will give their especial attention to HIRING OUT SERVANTS, COLLECTING RENTS, and the collecting and adjustment of claims generally.
Office on 14th street, in basement of Exchange Hotel Building, Richmond, Va. de 30—6t

NOTICE.—The concern of F. W. DUDLEY & CO., was dissolved on 1st October last. All persons indebted will make payment to Mr. Wm. Brent, and all claims will be settled by him.

F. W. DUDLEY,
WM. BRENT.
Richmond, Dec. 28, 1859. de 30—1t

MARRIED,

On the 27th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Willis, Miss LUCY A. T. WYATT to Mr. A. E. ALBERTSON, all of this city.

Norfolk papers please copy.

DIED,

On Thursday morning, at half-past 6 o'clock, BERTRAND LABOURROIR, in the 64th year of his age, a native of the South of France.

His funeral will take place from St. Peter's (Catholic) Cathedral, at 2 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

Yesterday, after a short illness, very suddenly, Mrs. CHARLOTTE KNOLLE.

Her funeral will take place to-day, at the German Lutheran (St. John's) Church, at 2 o'clock, to which all the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

THE EXCHANGE BANK OF VIRGINIA, AT RICHMOND.—This Bank will be closed on SATURDAY, 31st instant. All persons having payments to meet on that day, are requested to do so on the previous day, FRIDAY.

The Board of Directors will meet late on FRIDAY, in order to act on paper offered for discount.
de 30—2t*

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The members of JEFFERSON DEBATING SOCIETY are requested to meet at Springfield Hall, this (FRIDAY) evening, at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

JNO. L. PARR, Sec'y.
de 30—1t*

THE RICHMOND BUILDING FUND COMPANY.—The dues and interest for January, and in future, will be received at my office, in the Law Building. All delinquents must pay up at once, as we are striving to close the concern. The annual meeting, for electing officers, &c., will be held on THURSDAY, the 5th of January. Attend or send proxies.

I intend to form a Company upon new and better principles, so that it will be a true accommodation to the community. All who wish to join will please call and learn the plan.

de 25—3t B. B. MINOR, Secretary, &c.

TO THE PHYSICIANS OF RICHMOND.—A paper has been signed the present year, by most of you, pledging yourselves not to practice "by the year." This paper will be published, with the names attached, unless objection is made by the signers in a few days, to Drs. Coleman, Crenshaw, Parker or Pollard, who have copies of the paper.

Those who have not signed, can do so by applying to either of the above-named physicians.
de 29—2t*

FOR SALE.—1st. To remain in the city or country adjacent, TWENTY LIKELY NEGROES—men, women, boys and girls—some very fine dining-room servants, chamber maids, and one likely woman, with four children. They can be seen at my office during the Christmas. I would like to sell some sixteen of them to one person near Richmond or the county of Gloucester. They have just been divided from an estate. The owner has no use for them and they are sold for no fault.

2d. One of the most valuable LOTS on Shockoe Hill, a large dwelling in good repair. Some of the vacant ground will be sold at a fair price.

3rd. A large and commodious residence on Broad street, in Madison Ward.

4th. A LOT fronting 60 feet on Clay street, with a convenient dwelling thereon. Persons wishing to buy real estate, improved or unimproved, in this city, would do well to call on me, as I have a large quantity to sell.

5th. A FARM in the county, two miles from the city. It is unrivalled for its attractions. The dwelling is most convenient and neat. There are 22 acres in the tract, with the finest fruit trees to be found.

6th. I shall continue to HIRE OUT NEGROES, RENT OUT HOUSES and SELL NEGROES and REAL ESTATE, privately.

This announcement is made because having been elected Commissioner of the Revenue of the 3rd district of this city, my friends might conclude I had given up my agency—the two do not conflict at all. G. W. H. TYLER, General Agent.
de 19—2w Marshall street, between 6th and 7th.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—TO FARMERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—On and after the 1st January, 1860, I propose to furnish GRAIN BAGS for the use of the farmers and merchants living and doing business along the line of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad. The charge will be that formerly charged by the Company. All orders for Bags will be promptly attended to. Apply to me out at Richmond, or the agents at the country depots.

JOHN R. MACMURDO,
de 13—d&ew1m Richmond, Va.

SHOCKOE HILL GENERAL AGENCY.

G. W. H. TYLER,
Office on Marshall, Between Sixth and Seventh Streets,
Continues to RENT OUT HOUSES, HIRE OUT NEGROES, SELL REAL ESTATE, SELL NEGROES, and act as a GENERAL AGENT. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him for two years past. au 31—6m

SERVANTS FOR SALE.

NURSE AND HOUSE SERVANT.—A superior NURSE and HOUSE SERVANT, with one young child, is offered in exchange for a man or boy at valuation, or would be sold to remain in or near the city. The woman is healthy and likely, and can cut, sew, and make plain dresses, &c. Apply at WALKE & CO.'S Store.
de 30—tf Main street.

FOR SALE—To remain in or near town, a NEGRO MAN, about 27 years of age, who has been accustomed to waiting in the house, driving a carriage, &c. Satisfactory reference will be given in respect to character and qualification. Apply at City Street Jail. S. GRADY.
de 30—eod6t

SERVANTS FOR SALE.—I wish to sell to some one who will not remove them from Richmond, a NEGRO WOMAN, about twenty-three years old, and her two young children. The woman is said to be a first-rate house servant, washer and ironer, and a good seamstress. Her character is unexceptionable, and she is offered for sale only because her owner has no use for her. Apply to me at the State Court-House.
de 29—ts BENJ. POLLARD.

VALUABLE SERVANT FOR SALE.—I have for sale a Servant Girl, (mulatto,) about 18 years old, very likely, of unexceptionable character. She is a first-rate SEAMSTRESS, NURSE and HOUSE SERVANT. A great bargain may be had by immediate application to
de 29—tf E. B. COOK, No. 70 Main st.

FOR SALE, OR HIRE—A negro MAN, a good GARDENER, and his wife, 55 or 60 years of age, unexceptionable as to character. Both must go together. The woman is a fair COOK, and a good WASHER and IRONER. Apply to
de 28—ts G. R. PEAKE.

SERVANTS FOR HIRE.

FEMALE SERVANT FOR HIRE.—I have for hire a young, healthy woman, who is a first-rate WASHER and IRONER, and a good HOUSE SERVANT and SEAMSTRESS. She has a young child, which would not interfere with her usefulness. To obtain a good home, the hire would be made moderate. Apply to me, at my law office, on Franklin street, opposite the Whig Building.
de 30—2t CHAS. A. ROSE.

SERVANTS FOR HIRE.—TWO GIRLS, from 15 to 17 years old, accustomed to house service and very capable, and one SMALL GIRL, about 9 years old. Apply at WALKE & CO'S Store, Main street.
de 30—ts

I HAVE A GOOD CHAMBERMAID for hire, and I wish to hire a good, young NURSE, and good WASHER and IRONER. Apply to
Dr. BURWELL,
de 29—4t* Corner of Leigh and 6th sts.

SERVANTS FOR HIRE.—I have for hire the ensuing year, TWO ACTIVE YOUNG MEN, accustomed to house work or attending about a store. Also, one first-rate FACTORY WOMAN.
M. S. VALENTINE.

I wish to hire a good FEMALE COOK. Also, a CHAMBERMAID, that can wash and iron well, both without incumbrance. M. S. V.
de 28—eod2t

WET NURSE.—I have for hire, for the ensuing year, as WET NURSE, a young and healthy negro woman. SAM'L M. BAILEY,
de 28—3t* Southwest cor. Cary and 7th sts.

ALISON'S EUROPE, COMPLETE, At RANDOLPH'S, 121 Main street.
THE PROFESSOR at the Breakfast Table. By C. Wendell Holmes. $1.
GOETHE'S CORRESPONDENCE with a Child. $1.25
THE BOY TAR; or, a Voyage in the Dark. By Captain Reid. 50c.
PETER THE GREAT, Emperor of Russia. By Jacob Abbott. 60c.
STORIES OF RAINBOW AND LUCKY. By Abbott. 50c.
HARRY'S SUMMER IN ASHCROFT. Illustrated. 50c.
ALISON'S HISTORY OF EUROPE. Vol. 8. From the Fall of Napoleon to the Accession of Louis Napoleon. $1.50.
ALISON'S EUROPE. 8 vols. Complete. Library style. $14.
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for December. Now is the time to renew subscriptions for 1860.
de 30—1t

SCHOOL NOTICE.—The next session of the School at my house will commence on MONDAY, the 9th of January, and continue ten months. Terms, for board and tuition, $130; to be paid half annually.

Pupils entrusted to my care will be considered as members of my family, and receive the same attention as my own children. W. B. SYDNOR.
HANOVER, Dec 27, 1859. de 30—2aw1w

FOUND—In my store, on last week, a small amount of MONEY, which the owner can get by describing it and paying for this advertisement.
de 30—2t JOHN HARROLD, No. 113 Broad st.

BOOKS, BOOKS, AND STATIONERY, FOR THE NEW YEAR.

The subscribers keep for sale or manufacture to order—
LEDGERS,
JOURNALS,
DAY BOOKS,
CASH BOOKS,
INVOICE BOOKS,
LETTER BOOKS,
BILL BOOKS,
RECEIPT BOOKS,
CHECK BOOKS,
BANK BOOKS,
TOBACCO BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
COPYING PRESSES,
INKSTANDS,
INK AND WRITING FLUID,
LETTER AND FOOLSCAP PAPER,
BILL FILES,
BLOTTING PAPER,
SAND AND SAND BOXES,
GOLD PENS,
STEEL PENS,
RUBBERS,
and all other Blank Books and Stationery required in the office or counting-room.

They will make up to order, in good style, any kind of Blank Book desired, and at low prices.
de 29—6t(2p) JAMES WOODHOUSE & CO.

LADIES' MOROCCO HEEL BOOTS—At only $1.25, very good, at WM. WALSH'S.

BROWN SOAP.—300 boxes for sale by MASSIE & PLEASANTS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Baltimore Life Insurance Company.
INSURANCE ON SLAVES.
This long-established, safe and reliable Southern Company insures SLAVES, at low rates, from one to seven years.

Its dealings with insurers are prompt, fair and liberal.

Having held the agency in this Company in this city for several years, the subscriber can confidently refer to a long list of extensive slave owners who are its patrons, and with whom its transactions have been entirely satisfactory.

Further information will be cheerfully given to any person desiring it. P. B. PRICE, Agent.
Office at T. C. C. Drewry's Bookstore, 2 doors below American Hotel.

THOMAS POLLARD, M. D., Medical Examiner, office, Governor street, one door above Richmond House. de 30—1t

Duke's Southern Photographic TEMPLE OF ART.
188 Main st., cor. above the Post-Office.
Plain PHOTOGRAPHS executed for $1 only; DUPLICATES $3 per doz. IVORYTYPES $10 and up. PHOTOGRAPHS in India Ink, Pastel, Water Colors, and Oil, from miniature to life size, on the most reasonable terms.

Mr. WM. S. SHAW, late of London, who had the honor of being selected by the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Board to photograph the Bishops, Clerical and Lay Delegates of the Episcopal Church of America that met here in convention in October, is now engaged at the Southern Photographic Temple of Art, and the public may rest assured they will be supplied with first class work in all branches of the art, equal to that of any other establishment in the Union—as Mr. Shaw is well known, and acknowledged one of the first photographers of this country. de 29—2t*

Jefferson Classical and COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
under the direction of W. J. G. WILLIAMS, A. M., on Main, between 19th and 20th streets.

The exercises of this School, which have been interrupted by the Christmas holidays, will be resumed on MONDAY, 2d day January, 1860.
de 29—4t*

Slave Insurance!—Insure Your Slaves. The greatest advantages are, as usual, offered to SLAVE OWNERS at the *old-established* General Insurance Office, on Pearl street, next to E. D. Excho—opposite J. N. Gordon. SLAVES INSURED for any length of time—from 1 month to 5 years—and to live in *any* part part of Virginia, or any *other* slave State. The best companies represented, and all losses promptly paid.

No TIME LOST.—As the undersigned is both Agent and *Medical Examiner*, there is no DELAY in effecting insurance in this office, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

Call and get a Circular, containing the rates, and also the BEST CITY REFERENCES.

C. R. BRICKEN, M. D.,
General Insurance Agent and Medical Examiner.
de 28—4t

Teeth! Teeth!! Teeth!!! Teeth!!!! TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Now is the time for *all* who are suffering from tooth-ache and decayed stumps, and intend to have a new set, to have them extracted, as you can do so *without pain*. Call soon, as Dr. TRAVERSE'S stay in the city is somewhat limited.

Office in Belvin's Block on 12th street, (in front of Bank,) Room No. 6. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., from 3 to 6 and 7 to 9 P. M.

P. S.—Chronic diseases of *all* kinds treated with perfect success, by the use of *electricity*.
de 28—2w*

Slave Insurance.
LYNCHBURG HOSE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Surplus $340,000.
SLAVES INSURED by this Company for one month or four years, on the most favorable terms. Policies issued and losses promptly settled by
O. F. BRESEE, Agent,
Opposite the American Hotel.
Dr. JAS. B. MCCAW, Examiner. de 26—1m

"Slave Insurance."
ALBEMARLE INSURANCE CO.
OF CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.
SLAVES INSURED for one or more years on the most reasonable terms.
All losses promptly paid.
Dr. F. W. HANCOCK, Examiner.
KNOWLES & WALFORD, Agents,
de 24—5t No. 21 Pearl st., Richmond.

A Grand Virginia Discovery.—Some four months since, our excellent townsman, A. PETTAL EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so bald four months since a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is Mr. EZEKIEL of the efficacy of his discovery that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE