ichmond Dispatch.

Y COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

THE DAILY DISPATCH is served to subers at SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS PER WEEK, le to the Carrier weekly. Price for mailing, ear, or $2.50 for six months, in advance.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued Tuesday and Friday at $2.00, in advance.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every , and mailed to subscribers at $1 per annum.

ANDIDATES FOR OFFICE

TO JOHN O. TAYLOR, ESQ.—DEAR SIR: As the time is approaching voters of Henrico to select a suitable perfill the office of SHERIFF, and being satisfrom our long acquaintance with you, that e qualified to discharge the duties of the ofe, the subscribers, respectfully request you nounce yourself a candidate for the said ofpledging you our support in the ensuing elec-

A. J. Terrell,
W. Crenshaw,
mes C. Gordon,
B. Jones,
m. E. Wade,
Hellstern,
ter Lawson,
S. B. Tinsley,
A. Lancaster,
m. A. Barnett,
mes Gilman,
ter S. Hughes,
bert H. Walton,
C. Taliaferro,
mes H. Malony,
A. Schwagerle,
ndall Griffin,
Rattorf,
m. Callingworth, Sr.,
F. Ford.

Joseph Bernard,
Benjamin Walton,
Major Ford,
O. C. Bridgewater,
Thos. M. Montague,
S. A. Moles,
Simon P. Fox,
Rudson B. Ford,
Abner Hilliard,
Thomas M. Ladd,
Charles G. Paleske,
Henry Mirough,
Geo. Timberlake,
R. E. Ellyson,
Richard Thomas,
Daniel N. Melton,
John Perkins,
Sherwin McRae,
E. C. Crump.

ja 31—ts

TO MESSRS. A. J. TERRELL, WM. C. TALIAFERRO, FENDALL FFIN, JAMES GILMAN, AND OTHERS.—mpliance with your request and in accordwith my own inclination, I hereby announce a candidate for SHERIFF OF HENRICO COUNTY, and respectfully solicit the votes of llow citizens in May next, for that office. ing myself to discharge the duties of the offaithfully. Respectfully,

JOHN O. TAYLOR.

ts

THE SHERIFFALTY OF HENRICO COUNTY.—I hereby announce a candidate for the above office. Should it pleasure of the voters to elect me, I shall grateful, and will use every exertion to arge the duties thereof faithfully and impar-

[ja 30–1m*] JACOB S. ATLEE.

TO THE VOTERS OF HENRICO COUNTY.—By the advice of my s, and in accordance with my own wishes, I nce myself a candidate for the office of RIFF OF HENRICO COUNTY, and solicit uffrages at the State election in May next. guarantee for the faithful performance of ties of the office, I refer you to all who know the manner in which those duties have been med during the past three years that I have s deputy for the present Sheriff.

Respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

–1m* GEO. D. PLEASANTS.

W AND MEDICAL CARDS.

HENRY HUDNALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

es in all the Courts held in the city of Rich-

so practices regularly in the County and Courts of Chesterfield. otary, will take Depositions and Acknownts, Administer and Certify Oaths, and perhatever other duties pertain to the office of

at the corner of Bank and 11th streets, just he Custom-House. ja 31—1y

DR. JOHN CLOPTON, having located in this city, offers his professional to the citizens of Richmond and adjacent Office with Dr. A. E. Peticolas, on etween 12th and College streets. He may d at night at Mrs. A. S. Hutchison's, on n, between 2d and 3d streets. ja 19—1m*

A CARD.—The impression that I had withdrawn from the practice of medicine gained some currency, I would beg leave rect it, and to tender my professional serthe citizens of Richmond and its vicinity. ffice and residence may be found on the of Broad and 11th streets, immediately op City Hall.

–1m F. W. RODDEY, M. D.

HAWES R. SUTTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC—es in all the Courts of the city of Richmond e counties of Henrico and Goochland. Office Bank and 11th streets, Richmond, Va.

–3m*

LEE & PLEASANTS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Practice in the Courts Richmond, Henrico, Goochland and Han-

Notaries Public and Commissioners of Deeds, hey are authorized to take Depositions, Affidacknowledgments of Deeds, Powers of Attorlls of Sale, &c., to be used or recorded in the States and Territories of the Union. on 11th st., 3d door from Main.

12–1y

PARKE POINDEXTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, RICHMOND, VA., will e in the city of Richmond and in the counChesterfield, Powhatan and Amelia. ffice in Lisle's Building, corner of Main and treets. se 23—1y

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TENGER & EDMOND,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,
ERS OF PORTABLE AND STATIONA-
ENGINES, SAW MILLS, RAILROAD
WORKS, &c.,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

most approved plan, and made in the very anner, warranted equal in every respect to the same sized Engines built either North

ja 25—3m

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GEO. SANDERS & CO.,
RTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN TEAS,

No. 65, Exchange Place, Baltimore, the Southern trade, a large and well select TEAS of all kinds and qualities, and in ge of all sizes, and as low as any house in tion. ja 25—1m*

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MMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE,

ers in Printing, Writing, Blank Book, Hard and Manilla PAPERS; Bookbinders' THER and CLOTH; Foreign and Domestic Bleaching POWDERS; ALUM, &c. No. anover street, corner of German street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

–6m

PAIRO'S
XCHANGE AND BANKING HOUSE,
DANVILLE, VA.

llections promptly attended to, and remits made on day of maturity. hange bought and sold on Baltimore, Philaa and New York. ja 28–1m

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FORWARDING MERCHANT,

ve his strict personal attention to the sale of ACCO, WHEAT, CORN, FLOUR, &c. Also, sale of LIVE STOCK. Office in Shockoe ear the Warehouse, Richmond, Va.

–1m

OWNING, MOORE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
R THE SALE OF NEGROES,

give their undivided attention to the SALE EGROES. Office on Franklin, a few doors below Wall , Richmond. ja 31—1m

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WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS
AND STATIONERS,
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OPPOSITE HANOVER, BALTIMORE.

repared to offer to the country trade Goods in and at prices that will compare favorably with of any other market.

r stock of SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL and ELLANEOUS BOOKS, is large and well se-

tire and varied assortment of FOREIGN and RICAN STATIONERY can always be found r establishment.

keep constantly on hand a full supply of E BOOKS, of different styles, and of their anufacture.

ng a BINDERY connected with their Store, are at all times able, at short notice, to fill for Blank Books, ruled to any pattern or of red style of binding.

rs received by mail will meet with prompt tion.

You are requested to call and examine our and prices before purchasing. ja 21—d1m

MBER AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We always have on hand all kinds of INIA LUMBER and are in daily receipt of s kinds and qualities, which we will sell at sale and retail on accommodating terms. al attention will be given to BILL LUMof all kind.

–3m

PHILIPS & COLEMAN.

TE ROOFING.

JOHN G. McMILLAN,

has had twenty-five years' experience in the e, is prepared to put on SLATE ROOFS of description, and with the best materials, at notice. Specimens of his work can be seen plication, and orders left at his office, on Main near 9th, or at the office of ALBERT L. Architect, Goddin's Hall, will be promptly ed to.

oc 18--6m*

D.—The subscriber takes this method of inng his friends and the public that he has eshimself as a MERCHANDIZE BROKER ENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT. attend to the purchase and sale of Merse generally; also, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Toand all descriptions of Country Produce. cial attention will be given to all business ed to his care. From his long business ce he hopes to meet with a liberal share of patronage. He refers, by permission, to

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WM. S. ROYSTER,
Office cor. of Cary and Va. streets.

mond, Nov. 1st, 1859. no 1—ts

BLE WORKS.

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M ARABIC—A large and fresh lot received and for sale by

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No. 65 Main street, Richmond.

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XVII.—NO. 30. RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4 1860. PRICE ONE CENT.

Richmond Dispatch.

SATURDAY MORNING.......FEB. 4, 1860.

Trial of Stevens at Charlestown, Va.

We gave yesterday, by telegraph, an account of the indictment of Stevens and Hazlett, the Harper's Ferry conspirators, for "murder, treason and conspiring with slaves to rebel." The following is a synopsis of the second day's proceedings:

CHARLESTOWN, Feb. 2.—The Court opened at 10 o'clock this A. M., Judge John Kinney presiding.

The prisoner Stevens was brought in by the jailor and guard. He appeared to be in perfect health.

Mr. Sennott, his counsel, suggested to the Commonwealth the propriety of announcing whether it would elect to try one or all of the counts, or whether they relied upon one or all for a conviction. He also read a letter from President Buchanan, in reply to inquiries made in regard to the trial. He thought the Commonwealth had acted in bad faith towards the prisoner in removing his case to the Federal Court and then receding from that determination, and he thought the indictment should be quashed. He appealed to the mercy of the Court, for it certainly would be an act of mercy to send the prisoner to Staunton for trial.

Mr Harding, on the part of the Commonwealth, said he had not made the proposition for the removal of the case, and had strongly protested against it throughout the trial. He was at first willing to turn all the prisoners over to the Federal authorities, but after the State decided to try them, he was opposed to any change. He did not consider Governor Wise had authority to make the change, and the thing was done under his protest.

Mr. Hunter went into a detail of the circumstances which led to the change of the place of trial, and denounced as utterly untrue the assertion of Mr. Sennott, that Stevens was forced to plead at the late term of the Court.

Mr. Sennott disclaimed any intention to reflect on any one, and spoke eloquently of the State of Virginia, hoping his tongue might wither before he should speak in any but terms of praise of the noble old State of Virginia. When the offer was made to send Stevens to Staunton he thought, as it was a matter of life and death, he had better accept the offer, else he would share the fate of Brown.

Judge Kinney, after stating his understanding of the motion of Mr. Sennott, stated that there was nothing to show that Virginia had ever made a legal surrender of the prisoner. He would pay no attention to political influences, and the prisoner should have as fair a trial as any Southern man could possibly have. He could only look on it as an appeal of the counsel for the defence for the State to transfer the case, and he would have to reject the appeal.

Mr. Harding moved a *nolle prosequi* on the old indictment, as the prisoner would be tried on the indictments brought in yesterday.

Mr. Sennott requested the Commonwealth to select one count in the indictment, in order to render the case less complicated, and in justice to the prisoner.

Mr. Hunter replied, quoting a number of authorities to show the legality of the course taken, and declining to recede from any count in the indictment, deeming all necessary.

Mr. Harding objected to the motion of Mr Sennott to select one indictment, and argued that all the counts were of the same degree, as all were punishable by death, and that each was an indictment in itself, and was necessary to render the case free from embarrassment. He quotted a number of authorities to show the correctness of his position.

Judge Kinney said he could not see how it could embarrass the prisoner by a joinder of all the counts. The object was to give the prisoner all the chances in his favor, but still the Commonwealth had the right to maintain that the prisoner was regarded as innocent until proved guilty. He therefore rejected the motion of counsel for selecting one count. Mr. Sennott stated that he would present exceptions to the ruling of the Court at the proper time.

This argument of the counsel occupied more than two hours, and Stevens was not called on to plead to the indictment until after 12 o'clock.

The reading of the indictment occupied ten minutes, during which time he stood up in an erect manner, not moving a muscle, and he answered to the charge, with an unfaltering voice, "Not guilty."

The empaneling of the jury was then commenced, and the whole twenty-four were exhausted without securing a jury. Additional talesmen were summoned, but at the hour of adjournment, 3 o'clock, the jury was not complete. Before the Court adjourned, Mr. Hunter said he had just been handed a paper from Governor Letcher, informing him that a brother of Coppie had been arrested in Iowa.

Judge Kinney gave orders for another Grand Jury, which will meet to-morrow, at 10 o'clock.

The prisoner, Stevens, made his appearance in Court in a new suit of clothes. He appeared in good spirits.

The Court-room was crowded during the morning, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings.

The case will occupy several days. The witnesses in the case of Hazlett have been discharged till Monday. The jurors for his case have been summoned from Frederick county, as it is impossible to get them here.

A Fire in a Chinese City.

The Chinese correspondent of the Newark Mercury, writing from Fuh Chau, November 5th, gives the following description of a scene in a Chinese city:

Fuh Chau was visited by a terrible fire last night, in the suburb, which lies on the north side of the river Min. It commenced about half-past five o'clock this morning. I first saw it about half-past seven, when it presented a brilliant appearance. There were apparently about twenty or thirty buildings burning at once, and the lurid flames shot away up into the sky, while a vast cloud of smoke, mingling with burning cinders, was carried by the wind far over the south side of the river, the sparks falling all the time like so many meteors, to the earth. I watched the fire, almost without cessation, for four hours and a half, and during all this time it was constantly spreading. Often a black cloud of smoke might be seen arising on the outer edge of the fire, the next moment a score of buildings were enveloped in flames; and in a few moments more the timbers tottered, the ties rattled by the thousands upon the ground, with a crash like the sound of artillery, and the houses came down to the level of their prostrate neighbors. Thus this element raged till half-past eleven, when it reached its highest point of terrible sublimity. Hundreds of buildings were in a blaze, and a great variety of colors seemed to blend in one living sheet of flame, burning, cracking, and crashing with tremendous power. The flames extended close down to the water's edge, and at one time caught a large boat lying near the shore, which almost in an instant was in a blaze from stem to stern, and went floating down the river, causing a great commotion among the other boats, whose crews manifested the greatest agility, giving their dangerous neighbors a wide berth. It finally brought up against one of the stone piers of the long bridge, where it was allowed to burn out in the quietest manner possible.

The noise during the continuance of the fire was beyond all description. The cracking of the flames, rattling tiles and crashing timbers, mingled their sounds with the discordant voices of men crying to their gods for help, or quarreling with their fellows for plunder; women and children screaming in agony, dogs howling most piteously, and hogs squealing out a most dolorous protest against being roasted alive. Among the thousands of people congregated at the fire, not one seemed to have the least idea of doing anything to stop its ravages; but, according to the Chinese custom, every man was intent on practicing the "grab game" to as large an extent as possible. The property of all houses burning, or likely to burn, were declared public property, and pitched into accordingly.

The only protection the Chinese have against fire consists in fire-proof walls, built at certain distances all through the city, and intended to confine the fire to the district in which it originates. It must be acknowledged that they very often accomplish their design; but it sometimes happens that the flames spread over the tops of these walls and set fire to buildings in the adjoining district, which seemed to be the case last night.

This morning, as I look across the river from my window, I see thousands of Chinese swarming about the ruins, all rigged in their suits of blue, which have been donned since our cold weather commenced, the thermometer being at 70 degrees to-day. The ground is a little the clearest I have ever seen so soon after a fire. Scarcely a stick of burnt wood, even, remains, except a few posts, which are still standing. Perhaps it is against the law to take away anything that keeps "on its feet." At all events, there are acres upon acres as bare as if there had never been a house upon them. Thousands of poor creatures are houseless to-day, but they will nearly all find some relative to shelter them until they can get up their habitations again, and probably there will be less suffering than among the same number of poor people, under like circumstances, in any of the large cities of America.

The steamer Africa sailed from New York on Wednesday for Liverpool, with 23 passengers and $335,300 in specie.

Further by the America.

M. Villemaine is publishing at Paris a pamphlet advocating the territorial rights of the Pope.

It is rumored that a majority of the French Bishops have expressed themselves as ready to launch into the public discussion of the questions involved in the present state of affairs, but Rome hesitates to give the signal.

It is fully believed at Vienna that the government intends to interfere openly and actively in Central Italy (not Central America, as the telegraph informed us,) in favor of the exiled Dukes and the Papal Government. The pastoral of the Archbishop, published in the Weimar Zeitung, confirms this fear.

The Univers announces that the Bishop of Perugia is about to publish a pamphlet in answer to the French pamphlet, "The Pope and the Congress."

PARIS, Saturday evening.—The Pays intimates that the state of affairs is daily improving, not only in the relations of the Government with Rome, but also with England, which are daily becoming more intimate.

The Bourse closed flat to-day. The Rentes declined ¼.

The Vienna Gazette publishes an imperial decree allowing to the testimony of Jews the same value as that of Christians. The measure is considered preliminary to according them full civil and political rights.

The Diet of Denmark has decided, by a large majority, the second reading of a bill separating the Church and State.

It is not known that Lord Cowley's mission to London was to resume the negotiations between England and France, which were interrupted by Count Walewski. The basis of these negotiations was the principle of non-intervention in the affairs of Central Italy.—France, in adopting the same basis, is desirous that the whole of Europe should give a formal adhesion to that principle. With this view Lord Cowley was solicited to sound the feelings of the British Government as to the advisability of addressing a collective note to the European Cabinets, in which note an infraction of the principle of non-intervention was to be considered a *casus belli*. The British Cabinet, while expressing a readiness to support the principle of non-intervention, either at the Congress or in communications with foreign powers, pointed out the impossibility of pledging, without the consent of Parliament, to a course of policy which involves the possibility of hostilities. The feeling in Northern Courts gave rise to some fears that Europe would not tacitly submit to so threatening an intimation, which also implied the adoption of principles opposed to the independence of every State which possesses the right of forming such alliances as it may think proper, at its own risk or peril.

The British Cabinet having thus declined the propositions, the question of an early meeting of Congress is again revived.

There is a doubtful rumor that Austria has invited Russia and Prussia to form an alliance for the defence of the legitimate rights of Monarchs.

Reports were current in Paris that an agreement had been made between England and France for reciprocal imports of coal, iron and wines.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post says the Papal Nuncio has said that the Pope will give up Romagna, provided the rest of his dominions be secured to him.

It was rumored that Garabaldi had gone to Sicily.

Gen. Montanban, the Commander-in-Chief of the French expedition against China, had embarked from Marseilles.

A stormy meeting of the Great Eastern Steamship Company had taken place in London.

A Capt. Walker, so called, supposed to be the captain of the slaver Wanderer, is under arrest at Liverpool for conspiracy to obtain money while negotiating for the purchase of a ship to the slave trade.

The Calcutta mail, of December 10th, with Hong Kong dates of November 27th, had reached London. A government dispatch confirms the complete overthrow of the rebel army. All the leading rebels had been taken excepting Begum, but he could not hold out long.

It is reported that the Chinese have ordered Russia to evacuate the Amoor country.

Messrs. Church & Sons, in the sugar trade, have suspended.

BRUTAL MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.—A man named Cristopher McFarland has been arrested in Philadelphia on the charge of killing his wife. The Ledger, of Thursday, gives the following particulars:

Christopher and Catharine McFarland lived in a frame house standing back of Shippen street, below Broad, of which they occupied a single room, on the first floor. He is a weaver, is middle-aged, and has three children—two girls, aged six and ten years, and a boy, about four years old. The wife was industrious and, it is said, until lately, a temperate woman; was a bobbin-winder, and she, with the children, assisted to support the family. Of late, the husband, who had become dissipated, frequently quarreled with her, and it is said had often made threats to take her life. On Tuesday afternoon he went home in a state of intoxication, and, meeting her in the yard, struck her several times, and also struck her after she went into the house. Soon after, he drove out the oldest girl and then began to beat the wife with a poker. In the struggle that ensued, he stripped the clothing from her, and struck her repeatedly, as her cut and bruised face showed. Yesterday morning, some of the neighbors went to the house, believing that something was wrong, and asked McFarland what was the matter with his old woman. He said she had a fever, but would soon get over it. One of the women had the curiosity to go to the bed and remove the clothing, when she found Mrs. McFarland stiff and cold, her face covered with blood, and bruised, cut and swollen in the manner described. A policeman was then summoned, and McFarland was taken into custody.

SONS OF MALTA.—Our attention has been called by many journals throughout the United States to the fact, that on Wednesday, the 15th of February, a Grand National Convention of the Order will be held in the city of Washington, to take into consideration matters of great importance, which will be submitted to the Convention by delegates now here from the Grand Supreme Council of Europe, recently held in Berlin. The Grand Commander of the Island of Malta, accompanied by delegates from England, Ireland, France and Russia, reached New York in the last steamer. They are at this time the guests of the Supreme Council of the State of New York. We are satisfied we speak correctly when we say the Order of the Sons of Malta is now the most influential and powerful known to the world. It is a well known and recorded fact, that nearly every potentate of note in Europe (except the King of Bavaria,) is a member of the Order in good standing.—The deliberations of the Convention will be of much interest, and we have no doubt its conclusions with radiate with good throughout the world.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.—The sixth annual award of works of art by this association took place in New York last Tuesday evening. The following residents of Virginia received premiums:

The Village Blacksmith, to Hon. Henry A. Wise, Richmond; Childhood's Sports, Rev. F. W. Chanceanlie, Jeffersonville; A Creek in Essex county, William Carmabare, Wheeling; New England Winter, John W. Finks, Warrenton; copy of "The Seasons," by Thorwalsden, S. G. Shaw, Point Pleasants, J. M. Wylie, Wheeling; copies of "Night and Morning," J. McLean, Moundsville, A. M. Tribbie, Lynchburg; Clay and Webster Medallions, L. J. Bell, Accomac Court-House; John G. Pole, Lexington; T. Creigh, Lewisburg; W. P. McCorkle, Collierstown; The Fright, J. Anthony, Pattonsburg; View in Hampshire, Dr. E. Powell, Richmond; The Family Circle, Mrs. Ada E. Pugh, Warrenton; Winter Scene, Getting Wood, Wm. C. Graham, Staunton.

HEAVY DEMANDS ON THE TREASURY.—A dispatch from Washington to the Baltimore Sun furnishes the following information:

The receipts from customs fully come up to Secretary Cobb's estimates, and under the laws some $12,000,000 of treasury notes may be issued, to meet the heavy charges upon the treasury on post-office account. There is $1,000,000 of post-office money in the hands of sub-treasurers, embraced in the weekly treasury statements. Another million of the post-office receipts for the past two quarters of the present fiscal year is in the hands of the postmasters of the most prominent offices; and yet another million in the hands of other postmasters. As soon as the post-office appropriation bill passes, these three millions, with two and a half additional on account of deficiencies for the last two quarters, must shortly be paid out to mail contractors and others; also four millions and a quarter for deficiences for the last fiscal year. Only some five hundred assigned claims have reached the department.

FIRES IN BALTIMORE.—A three-story brick building, corner of East Falls avenue and Granby street, Baltimore, was destroyed by fire on Thursday evening. It was occupied as a chair factory by Jacob Hiss, Jr., who was insured for $3,000, $1,000 of which falls upon an office in Lynchburg, Va. The building belonged to Samuel Childs, and was insured. A building known as Americus Hall, corner of Preston street and Morris alley, Baltimore, was burnt on Wednesday night.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3, 1860.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clk M., by Lieut. Gov. MONTAGUE.

A communication was read, from the House of Delegates, to the effect that it had passed Senate bill granting to Jas. S. French and his heirs the Commonwealth's interest in certain lands in the county of Elizabeth City, passed March 6th, 1858; also, House bill providing for a further subscription to the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad Company. The last named bill was read and laid on the table.

Bills Reported.—The following bills were reported from committees, viz: Incorporating the Bank of Hillsville, in the county of Carroll; incorporating the Harrisonsburg Bank, in the county of Rockingham; incorporating the Farmers' Savings Bank, of the city of Portsmouth; legalizing proceedings on Sunday, in certain cases; refunding a sum of money to the Virginia Rifles, paid by them for sword bayonets; conferring additional powers on the Board of Public Works, and providing for the regulation of tolls and charges on works in which the State is a stockholder.

Committee on Military Affairs.—This committee, to whom was referred the communication from the Governor in respect to his action on the occasion of the outrage at Harper's Ferry, made the following report, viz.: "The action of the Governor having been fully approved by the Committee on the Harper's Ferry outrage, the Committee on Military Affairs deem it unnecessary to act, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject." The same committee, to whom was referred a communication from the Governor, enclosing a letter from the President of the James River and Kanawha Company, in relation to a new Armory on the property owned by them, known as "Jordan's Point," adjacent to the town of Lexington, and nearly contiguous to the property of the Virginia Military Institute, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to act on the proposition.

Covington and Ohio Railroad.—Mr. SMITH addressed the Senate in favor of House bill donating $2,500,000 on the part of the State, to complete the above work. Before any vote was taken the bill was tabled.

Southern Conference.—Mr. NEESON offered the following joint resolutions, which, on motion of Mr. NEWLON, was ordered to be printed:

Whereas, The State of South Carolina, by her Special Commissioner, Hon. C. G. Memminger has communicated to the General Assembly of Virginia so much of the preamble and resolutions of the General Assembly of South Carolina, adopted 22d December, 1859, as refers to the State of Virginia, of the tenor following, to wit:

"*Whereas*, the State of South Carolina, by her ordinance of A. D. 1852, affirmed her right to secede from the Confederacy whenever the occasion should arise justifying her, in her own judgment, in taking that step: and in the resolution adopted by her Convention, declared that she forbore the immediate exercise of *that right*, from considerations of *expediency* only:

"*And, whereas*, more than seven years have elapsed since that Convention adjourned, and in the intervening time the assaults upon the institution of slavery, and upon the rights and equality of the Southern States, have unceasingly continued with increasing violence, and in new and more alarming forms: Be it therefore.

"1. *Resolved, unanimously*, That the State of South Carolina, still deferring to her Southern sisters, nevertheless respectfully announces to them that it is the deliberate judgment of this General Assembly that the slaveholding States should *immediately* meet together to concert measures for *united action*.

"2 *Resolved, unanimously*, That the foregoing preamble and resolution be communicated by the Governor to all the slaveholding States, with the earnest request of this State that they will appoint *deputies* and adopt *such measures* as in their judgment will promote the said meeting.

"3 *Resolved, unanimously*. That a special Commissioner be appointed by His Excellency the Governor, to communicate the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the State of Virginia, and to express to the authorities of that State the cordial sympathy of the people of South Carolina with the people of Virginia, and their earnest desire to unite with them in *measures of common defence*.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of so much of the preamble and resolutions of the General Assembly of South Carolina, adopted on the 22d December, 1859, as refers to the State of Virginia. [Signed] WM. E. MARTIN,
Clerk of the Senate of South Carolina.
December 27, 1859.

And, whereas, a response is due to South Carolina on the proposition, so tendered by her, therefore,

1. *Resolved by the General Assembly*. That we have received with deep sensibility, the communication which South Carolina has made to the authorities of this Commonwealth, through her Commissioner, Hon. C. G. Memminger, and we hail with lively gratification this renewed manifestation of that fraternal regard and affection which has heretofore characterized, and we trust will always continue to characterize, the relations of South Carolina with Virginia.

2. *Resolved*, That we perform a pleasing duty in recording and communicating to the authorities of South Carolina our high appreciation of the ability, dignity and courtesy with which Mr. Memminger has discharged the important duties of his mission.

3. *Resolved*. That the General Assembly of Virginia recognize in our relations with the non-slaveholding States of the Union, a necessity for decisive measures, now the subject of our deliberations, which become her as a sovereign and confederate State, alike considerate of her sovereign and her confederate rights.

4. *Resolved*, That the General Assembly of Virginia, solicitous for the maintenance of the Federal Union, in just accordance with the Federal Constitution, earnestly desire to cultivate and preserve the most cordial friendship and co-operation with her Southern sister States in all proper measures for their common benefit, within the Union if practicable, out of the Union if necessary. And, therefore, the General Assembly, in mature consideration, respectfully submit, that the proposed immediate meeting of the Southern States, by deputies, are empowered to bind the States, is unnecessary, and, if unauthorized to bind, is inexpedient. Yet, in view of the development of approaching events, the General Assembly declare that Virginia, whenever in her judgment deemed necessary to preserve her honor and the liberties of her people, will not fail to use, by herself or by concert with her Southern sister States, the most decisive measures justified by the emergency.

5. *Resolved*. That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to communicate the foregoing resolutions to the Commissioner of the State of South Carolina, and to the Governors of all the slaveholding States.

Resolutions of Inquiry into Expediency.—The following resolutions of inquiry were offered and adopted, viz: Of placing, by law, promissory notes made payable without offset to the promise, upon the footing of inland bills of exchange, and as such negotiable at the several banks of this Commonwealth; of releasing the sureties of Jesse R. Savage, sheriff of Nansemond, from the payment of $875.64 damages; of reporting a bill for the relief of W. B. Moore, sheriff of Cabell county; of incorporating the York River and Atlantic Steam Navigation Company; of amending the charter of the Richmond and York River Railroad Company, so as to permit said company to build a branch road to the Deep Run and Springfield Coal Mines, in the county of Henrico.

Petitions, &c.—The following documents were presented and referred, viz: By Mr. Day, the petition of the sureties of J. R. Savage, sheriff of Nansemond, praying to be released from the payment of damages; by Mr. Coleman, the petition of mill owners and manufacturers of flour in the towns of Fredericksburg and Falmouth, in regard to the inspection laws.

Bill Passed.—The following bill was passed, viz: Incorporating the Charlottesville Manufacturing Company.

Laid on the Table.—The bills "providing for a further subscription to the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad Company;" and for "increasing the capital stock of the Manassas Gap Railroad Company, and authorizing a subscription thereto by the Board of Public Works;" also, that for increasing the salary of the Auditor of Public Works, were, on motion, laid on the table, as was also "a bill to authorize the Board of Public Works to purchase of the city of Wheeling five thousand shares of the capital stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company."

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3, 1860.

The House met at 12 o'clock, Mr. KEMPER in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Mr. MINNEGERODE, of the Episcopal Church.

Friday next was designated for the consideration of the bill concerning special licenses.

Rivanna Navigation Company.—The bill authorizing a further subscription of $60,000 by the State to the Rivanna Navigation Company, which was defeated yesterday, and the vote reconsidered, was taken up this morning and passed—ayes 85, nays 34.

On motion of Mr. WALKER, the Manassa Gap Railroad bill was made the order of the day, with the other railroad bills, for to-morrow and thereafter, until disposed of

Roanoke Valley Railroad Extension.—The bill increasing the capital stock of the Roanoke Valley Railroad to the sum of $50,000, to aid in its extension from Clarkesville, in Mecklenburg, to Keysville, in Charlotte, was taken up. Mr. BASKERVILLE advocated the bill and Mr. ORGAIN opposed it.

Mr. COLLIER opposed the bill on the ground that it would deprive Petersburg of a trade to which she was justly entitled; that it would not add one iota to the commercial wealth of Virginia, and that it would be the death of other improvements in which the State is interested.

The order of the day was passed by without a vote on the bill.

Bills Passed.—Senate bill incorporating the Lyell Coal and Salt Mining Company, in the county of Mason; appropriating $1,000 to the completion of the El Dorado Turnpike.

Bills Reported.—Altering the term of the Hustings Court of Richmond; amending the law applicable to officers at City Point and Bermuda Hundreds; incorporating an Insurance Company in Washington county; authorizing a vote in Berkeley county on the subject of roads in that county; incorporating Ravenswood Lodge I. O. O. F.; incorporating the town of Cameron, in Marshall county; authorizing the trustees of West Fork Meeting-House to sell the same; authorizing the Midlothian Coal Mining Company to build a railroad from their mines to a point on James River; incorporating the Charlestown and Shepherdstown Turnpike Company; incorporating the Ohio River and State Line Turnpike Company; for the relief of certain contractors and the late engineer on the Floyd C. H. and Hillsville Turnpike; amending sec. 1 chap. 12 of the Code, relative to Notaries Public; amending sec. 3 and 4 of chap. 95 of the Code; prohibiting the owners or hirers of slaves to permit said slaves to keep hogs or stock separate from the stock of their masters.

The Duelling Laws.—The Senate bill granting an amnesty to persons engaged in duels previous to Jan. 10th, 1860, and providing that hereafter persons who shall engage in duels shall not be capable of being elected to or hold office, came up. Mr. CHRISTIAN moved that, as the other order of the day had arrived, that the bill be passed by. Mr. SEDDON hoped the House would not pass it by. Mr. TOMLIN urged that the bill might be taken up and passed. A district in the Senate had been for some time unrepresented, and he hoped the action of this body would be so speedy in its character as to do the quickest justice to the constituency of that unrepresented district. After some further discussion the previous question was called, and the main question being put, resulted in the passage of the bill by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alderson, Anderson, Arnold, Barbour, Baskervill, Bassell, Blue, Boreman, Andrew Brown, Burwell, Carpenter, Cassin, Childs, Coleman, Collier, Cowan, Crane, Davis, Duckwall, Earle, Edwards, Evans, Frost, Garrett, Garth, John T. Gibson, John Gilmer, Graham, Grattan, Hanly, Harvey, Haymond, Hoffman, Huntt, Johnson, Crawford H. Jones, Warner T. Jones, Kaufman, Keen, Kemper, Kincheloe, Knote, Knotts, Locke, Lundy, Thomas Martin, William Martin, Matthews, Maupin, McCamant, McDowell, McKinney, Medley, David Miller, Myers, Orgain, Rutherfoord, Scott, Seddon, Thomas, Thompson, Tomlin, Tyler, Wallace, Ward, Arthur Watson, Edwin Watson, Welch, West, Willcox, Wingfield, Witten, Woolfolk—Yeas 73.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Ball, Ballard, Bass, Bell, Bentley, G. L. Brown, Chapman, Christian, Dickenson, Ferguson, Ferrill, Fleming, Friend, D. Gibson, C. H. Gilmer, Goodycontz, Harrison, Hackley, Holdway, Hopkins, Hunter, Kyle, Leftwitch, Lockridge, Lucas, Lynch, Magruder, Mallory, Massie, McCue, McGehee, McGruder, McKenzie, Miles, John R. Miller, Montague, Montgomery, Morris, Newton, Patterson, Porter, Pritchard, Reid, Richardson, Riddick, Robertson, Robinson, Rives, Saunders, Sibert, James K. Smith, Isaac N. Smith, Tutwiler, Walker, Watts, Wilson, Yerby—nays 58.

Resolutions of Inquiry.—By Mr. Watson, of authorizing the trustees of Old Newbern Methodist Church to sell the same; by Mr. Myers, of making one circuit of the city of Richmond and county of Henrico; by Mr. Carpenter, of incorporating a Woollen Manufacturing Company at Williamsville, Bath county.

Railroad Agents.—The bill prohibiting railroad agents to receive any pay or fees except the regular transportation charges of the road was then taken up.

An amendment offered by Mr. SEDDON prohibiting any railroad from demanding prepayment on freight at their regular depots was adopted.

Mr. SMITH, of Taylor, moved to fix the fine for any violation of the law at $10, instead of $100, and to delay the bill going into operation until the 1st of July next. The motion was defeated.

The bill was then engrossed, read a third time and passed.

On motion, the House adjourned.

COLLISION.—Captain Cox, of schooner Otter Rock, which arrived at Providence, on Saturday, from Norfolk, reports that about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 26th ult., Fire Island, bearing N. E. by N., 25 miles, it blowing heavy from N. W. at the time, came in collision with an unknown fore and aft schooner, about 100 tons burthen, outward bound. The Otter Rock struck the schooner on the larboard quarter, the fluke of her anchor catching in the horn timber, carrying away the boat, and so badly injuring the after part of the vessel that fears are entertained that the schooner sunk with all on board shortly after getting clear of the Otter Rock. A few minutes after the collision one of the men aboard the unknown schooner was heard to cry out twice, "we are gone;" but it blowing heavy with a high sea on at the time, Capt. Cox and crew were unable to render any assistance to the strangers. The schr. was under reefed sails, apparently in light trim, and showed no light.—*Portsmouth Transcript.*

AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE.—Late advices from the Rio Grande state that at Brownsville, as all along the border, affairs are still in the most unsettled and uncertain state, though no recent engagements have taken place. Cortinas was himself, with some three hundred followers, at last accounts, about ten miles above Matamoras, on the Mexican side, engaged in running off stock from the ranches on the opposite, or American side. This was done by select parties, who were continually on the look-out for their opportunities.

The Major in command of the American troops has called upon all who have met with losses during the war, or in any way sustained damages from the guerrillas, to present their claims to him within a stated period.

THE IRREPRESSIBLES.—The piratical abolitionists of New York are holding their annual State Convention at Albany. The following is the first of a series of resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That in the irrepressible conflict now raging with the power of despotism in this nation, so gallantly led forward by Garrison, Greeley, Parker, Seward and Phillips, we behold a full and glorious assurance that millennial deliverance of our enslaved millions on the Southern plantations draws nigh, and may even be at the doors.

The remainder of the resolutions are of the usual character, denouncing slaveholders as robbers, adulterers, pirates and murderers, and hurling anathemas against the Union.

VIRGINIA FARMS.—At a recent meeting of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, Dr. Thompson said: "The people here supposed that the Virginians had very poor farms. This was an error. They had some superior farms, and he instanced Mr. Turner's form, in Jefferson county, Va., which he considered the model farm of the United States. The old worn-out land in Virginia was being rapidly reclaimed by the use of manures." In conclusion, he made some patriotic allusions to all sections living in "union" and harmony, and regretted the existence of unfriendly feelings at the North towards the South on account of its institutions.

OPERATIONS OF THE U. S. MINT.—The gold coinage of the United States Mint for the month of January was $1,024,563, nearly the whole of which was in double eagles, and nothing less than three dollar pieces. The silver coinage of the month was $12,000—all in quarters, dimes and half dimes. The coinage of cents, which is a profitable speculation on the part of the Mint, again reaches the very large number of two millions four hundred thousand! The whole number of pieces coined by the Mint during the month is two millions six hundred and ninety-eight thousand six hundred and thirty-one, of the value of $1,090,563.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 16th December, state that England was pursuing her difficulties with Paraguay, and one of her naval officers had actually seized the Paraguayan war steamer Tacuari, as a sort of reprisal for the sinking of the British merchant vessel Little Polly, in the Parana, in 1858. The war steamer was again released, however. General Cushman, United States Minister to the Confederation, had arrived in Buenos Ayres. Railroads and steamship communication were making rapid advances. Political agitation still prevailed in Buenos Ayres to some extent.

NEW CURE FOR BRONCHITIS.—An exchange states that "the Rev. H. T. Lewis, of the Memphis Methodist Conference, has been appointed a conductor on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The usefulness of Mr. Lewis has been much impaired of late by a bronchial or pulmonary affection, which would not allow him to preach, except at long intervals.—Recently his physician prescribed 'running on the railroad constantly as conductor' as an almost certain cure in such cases."

THE GREAT RUSSIAN RAILROAD.—It is said the interest of Mr. Winans, of Baltimore, in the railroad from St. Petersburgh to Moscow is the principal obstacle to its purchase by the Rothschilds from the Russian Government. The road cost $100,000,000, besides the permanent lien which Mr. Winans has on it, and the Government has offered to sell it for $60,000,000.

PARDONED.—Gov. Burton, of Delaware, has pardoned Alexander Robinson and Samuel Turner, who were sentenced to be hung on Friday, February 3, for an outrage on a female. They were set at liberty on Saturday last. The Delaware Republican says: "They appeared to be highly delighted." No doubt of it.

A CENTENARIAN.—Mrs. Boomer, widow of the late Sergeant Ephraim Boomer, living on the New Boston road, in Fall River, Mass., completed, on Saturday, her one hundredth year. The old lady is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and is as fresh and blooming as a century plant.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Horrible Murder—A Master Killed and Burned by his Slaves.—We learn that on Monday last Dr. WM. CROXTON, a highly intelligent citizen of Essex county, had occasion to correct a servant woman for some offence, but did so in a mild and gentle manner. This fact enraged a negro man, who vowed to have revenge, but at the time gave his master no intimation of his intention. On Wednesday last, whilst one of the servants was engaged in grinding a cutting knife, Dr. Croxton walked to where he was, and whilst looking on, without suspecting danger, another servant stepped behind him, gave him a violent blow upon the back of the head, which felled him to the ground, and then dispatched him. The two then dragged him behind the barn, and, kindling a fire, placed his body on it and burned it. They next cut the skirts of the saddle upon his riding-horse and then turned the horse loose, expecting to create the impression that he had been attacked on the road and murdered.—When the Doctor was missing, his friends instituted a search for him, and in the pile of ashes near the barn discovered two or three of his fingers and a portion of one of his feet.—The murder has caused great excitement in the neighborhood in which it was committed.

St. John's Church.—Many of our readers will be gratified to learn that an effort is being made to redeem from the wasting hand of time the old church, on Church Hill, and will no doubt gladly avail themselves of the opportunity now about to be afforded, of contributing their mites to the praiseworthy work. The old church, monument as it is of Virginia's past glory, and of her struggles in the Revolution, when her gallant sons proclaimed for liberty or death, is a relic of history that no Virginian would like to lose. To preserve it as a memento of the past, it must be thoroughly repaired, and to do this private contributions are solicited. Not only does the building need repairs, but the grounds around it, containing as they do the remains of those most dear to nearly every family in Richmond, need putting in order, and the walkways, shrubbery, &c., all need attention. If the "old church" stood in some other city, with all its historic recollections clustered around it, not a board or a nail would be allowed to waste away; but here—on the native soil of Henry and Madison and the Leighs of the Revolution—it has received but little attention, and now bids fair to pass into dust, unless speedily renovated and overhauled. A party of gentlemen, always ready for good works, have set on foot a plan for repairing the church and grounds, and to enable every citizen to contribute to the cause, have opened a subscription list at the store of Messrs. Johnston & Bransford, where contributions may be left. The plan is to repair the church in the most durable manner, to fit up the Sabbath School-room, to re-erect the fallen tombstones, to improve and beautify the walks and grounds, and to make the building and its surroundings inviting to our people, as well as to the thousands of strangers who visit it, to see the place in which Patrick Henry made his ever-memorable speech. Is not the object as indicated, a worthy one! and is there a Virginian, a citizen of Richmond, or a man who knows anything of the history of this ancient edifice, who will not gladly give something to preserve it from decay!

Southern Manufacture.—Some of the neatest cassimeres that we have seen made any where, are now manufactured by Messrs. OREM, HOPKINS & CO., of Maryland, specimens of which may be seen at the clothing store of Mr. E. B. SPENCE, corner of Main and Governor streets. These goods are all wool, are manufactured within six miles of Baltimore, and are so superior in their style and finish that they are purchased as fast as they come from the loom. If the factory could supply the demands of the South—or if there were others of the same kind in operation in Maryland and Virginia—our people might well refuse to patronize the Yankee looms that are kept in motion by the slave-labor dollars upon which they fatten and grow rich.

The people of the South, if they wish to retaliate upon the abolitionists of the North in a way to be felt, must give up the use of all their manufactures, and rely upon their own resources to supply their necessities. If Virginia goods cannot be had, get them from a sister Southern State, if possible; and, if not, then rely upon direct importation, or go without. It is all folly for the South to resolve and make speeches, and talk about independence, unless she is going to act as well as talk. Many of our citizens have shown their intentions by dressing in Southern made goods, and if their example is followed by both sexes, in less than two years Virginia, Maryland, and Georgia, will be manufacturing cloths of every description, and supplying not only the people of their own States, but all others who patronize them, with better goods than the Yankees are now turning out for Southern use.

Marine Hospital.—An immediate effort is to be made to build a Marine Hospital in this city. An arrangement is now in effect by which sick sailors in this port are taken to the Medical College of Virginia and cared for in the best manner; but the fact that it is a College—that dissections are made there—and that by possibility they might get into the dissecting room after death, and be cut up, so horrifies poor, superstitious Jack, that he would rather die in his hammock for want of medical attention, and be cast into the ocean as food for the fishes, than go to the Medical College, where he would receive every attention. A gentleman well acquainted with sailors coming to this port, assures us that he has known cases of their refusing to be taken to the College, because of their superstition, when they really needed medical attention and nursing.

There are now several thousand sailors arriving at this port every year, and ship-masters and merchants who understand their wants, think a Marine Hospital ought to be built at once for their accommodation. In smaller ports these conveniences are furnished the merchant marine, and, if applied to, Congress would not be apt to refuse an appropriation for the erection of a hospital in the city of Richmond. A petition, for signatures, to secure this building, will be circulated in the course of a week or two, when we will again invite attention to the subject.

Our citizens, from their individual purses, are subscribing means to build a Seamen's Bethel, to which will be attached a reading room and a Sabbath School; and if the Hospital is erected, it should be located somewhere in the neighborhood of the Bethel, and convenient to the shipping.

Out of Employment.—By the burning of the furniture factory of Messrs. Belvin & Atkinson, last Thursday morning, a number of mechanics—mostly heads of families—were thrown out of employment, besides having their tools destroyed. At any season of the year very few working men can afford to lose much time, for most of them find it difficult to make both ends meet, even when constantly engaged; but at an inclement season like this, when provisions, fuel and house rent are high, and when jobs are hard to get, to be out of work and without tools is really distressing. Early yesterday morning, knowing the situation of his employees, Mr. Belvin started out in search of a suitable building for a shop, with the intention of resuming his manufacturing operations without delay. Mr. Childrey's employees are no better off than those of Mr. Belvin; but he, too, will get to work as soon as he can.

Not at Fault.—Antonio Cavedo made his appearance before the Mayor yesterday, to answer the charge of assaulting and beating Jerry Downs. Cavedo had sundry cuts and bruises about his face and head, and the evidence showed that so far from beating anybody, he had been pelted on the top-piece with a stone in the hand of Jerry, choked by Jerry's wife till his tongue hung out several inches, and cuffed and picked by Mrs. Tierney until his head was nearly as bare as a barber pole. Considering all that had transpired, the Mayor dismissed the warrant, taking it for granted that Antonio would not be likely to get into another nest of hornets.

Bad Character.—George M. Smith, a free negro, whose term of confinement in the penitentiary expired on the 9th of January last, was arraigned before the Mayor yesterday to answer the charge of stealing a box containing fifty cents from John Murphy, on the night of the 2d inst. In 1854 this prisoner was sentenced to the State prison for committing a rape, and served six years. The Mayor, after hearing the evidence, ordered him to receive thirty-nine lashes, and then sent him to jail in default of bail for his future good behavior.—That he will be employed in the chain gang, there seems to be no doubt.

Continued.—The charge against Samuel Scott, a free negro, for stealing six bushels of wheat from Haxall & Co., was partially heard and continued until this morning. Sam is said to have taken the wheat from one of H. & Co.'s wagons, without any opposition from the driver, who stood by and saw the theft perpetrated, but informed upon the perpetrator when called to account for the missing grain. Both of them, if guilty, deserve the severest punishment, and will no doubt receive it, if the Mayor has to pass sentence.

Bedsteads.—Mr. Thomas Suter, an old and well-known citizen, is anxious to engage a partner, with $5,000 capital, to carry on the business of bedstead making. Mr. S. is now engaged in the business in a small way, and thinks, if he had the means of enlarging, that he could make it very profitable. He is certainly an excellent wood turner, and ought to be able to conduct a bedstead factory in the most economical manner.

Richmond Dispatch.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, 1 insertion, $0.50 | 1 square, 1 month, $[illegible]
1...do...2...do...... 0.75 | 1...do...2 months... [illegible]
1...do...3...do...... 1.00 | 1...do...3...do...... [illegible]
1...do...6...do...... 1.75 | 1...do...6...do...... [illegible]
1...do...12...do...... 2.75 | 1...do...1 year...... [illegible]

☞ Advertisements published until forbid, will be charged 50 cents per square of eight lines for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance.

Theatre.—Mr. Murdoch's benefit, last night was highly successful, and the performances gave the utmost satisfaction to the audience. He is at home in comedy as well as in tragedy, and plays finely in whatever he undertakes.—His engagement, we regret to say, terminates to-night, when he will appear in the character of *Charles de Moor*, in Schiller's tragedy of "The Robbers." We have seen him play the part before, and can say that in thrilling interest it is unsurpassed by few, if any, of the representations to which he has devoted so many years of his life. The admirers of the great German writer will doubtless be anxious to see the piece produced under the guidance and lead of this sterling actor. We congratulate Mr. Murdoch upon the favorable impression he has made during his brief sojourn among us, and assure him of a welcome when he comes again.

The Misses Wren, two very deserving young actresses, present an excellent bill for their benefit on Monday night. We hope it will be a substantial one.

Bad Bills.—Bill, a slave, in the service of A. W. Taylor, charged with assaulting and beating Jane, a slave; and Bill, a slave, charged with stealing a shawl from Charles Heidt, were both examined by the Mayor, yesterday, and being found bad, were ordered to be well crossed, as all spurious bills are when presented to judges.

Lola Montez, we understand, has engaged Mechanics' Institute Hall for next Monday night, at which time she will deliver one of her highly amusing lectures. Let such of our readers as wish to enjoy a rare intellectual repast, remember the evening, and secure tickets before the house is filled.

The Late Fire.—The Secretary of the Richmond Fire Association informs us that the Messrs. Haxall had no insurance in that office on their building, which was destroyed by fire last Thursday morning. Of course this will be good news to the stockholders.

Felonious Assault.—John Gentry appeared before the Mayor yesterday to answer the charge of feloniously assaulting and beating Thomas Breeden on the 2d inst. Owing to the absence of Breeden, the examination was postponed until Monday next.

The Democrats of Henrico county are to meet at the County Court-House on Monday next, to nominate candidates to the State Convention, to be held in this city on the 16th inst. The meeting is expected to be a large one.

Small Tenements are in great demand, but capitalists will not supply them until the Legislature so changes the existing laws as to enable landlords to get rid of bad tenants without the sacrifice of a year's rent.

Lecture to Young Men.—On to-morrow night Rev. Dr. Duncan will deliver a lecture, at Mechanics' Institute Hall, to young men—it being a continuation of the series commenced several weeks since.

Impudence.—Cyrus Holloway, a slave, for using impudent and provoking language to Mrs. Hirsch, was before the Mayor yesterday, and sentenced to the lash.

Bad Repute.—Mary Sullivan, a white girl of evil name and fame, was committed to prison yesterday, in default of bail for her future good behavior.

LOTTERY.

WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERIES,
GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE $100,000!
NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO EVERY NINE TICKETS.

THE EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS of Wood, Eddy & Co's Single Number Loteries will take place in public, under the superintendence of sworn Commissioners, at Augusta, Georgia, as follows:

Class No. 51 draws SATURDAY, December 17th, [illegible].
Class No. 56 " " January 21st, [illegible].
Class No. 60 " " February 18th, [illegible].

EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING,
To take place as above specified.

1 GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF........$100 000!
1 Prize of........$50.000 1 Prize of............$5 000
1 " of........ 30.000 1 " of............5.000
1 " of........ 15 000 20 Prizes of........ 2.000
1 " of........ 10.000 100 " of........ 1.000
1 " of........ 5.000 100 " of........ 500
1 " of........ 5,000 100 " of........ 400
1 " of........ 5.000 150 " of........ 300

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
4 prizes of $600 Approximating to $100 000 prize are............$2,400
4 prizes of 500 Approximating to 50,000 prize are............2,000
4 prizes of 400 Approximating to 30,000 prize are............1,600
4 prizes of 300 Approximating to 15,000 prize are............1,200
4 prizes of 200 Approximating to 10,000 prize are............800
20 prizes of 100 Approximating to 5,000 prize are............2,000
5,000 prizes of 20 are............100,000

5,520 prizes amounting to............$615,000
Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5; Eighths $2.50.

THE ORDINARY DRAWINGS of Wood, Eddy & Co.'s Lotteries will take place at Augusta, Georgia, as follows:

Class 52 Draws on SATURDAY, December 24th, [illegible].
Class 53 " " " 31st, [illegible].
Class 54 " " January 7th, [illegible].
Class 55 " " " 14th, [illegible].
Class 57 " " " 28th, [illegible].

ORDINARY DRAWING,
To take place as above specified.

1 GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF............$50,000
1 " "........$20,000 | 1 Prize of........$1,500
1 " "........ 10,000 | 50 Prizes of........ 600
1 " "........ 5,000 | 100 " "........ 400
1 " "........ 4,000 | 100 " "........ 300
1 " "........ 3,000 | 100 " "........ 150
| 100 " "........ 100

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
4 prizes of $400 Approximating to $50,000 prize are............$1,600
4 prizes of 300 Approximating to 20,000 prize are............1,200
4 prizes of 250 Approximating to 10,000 prize are............1,000
4 prizes of 225 Approximating to 5,000 prize are............900
4 prizes of 200 Approximating to 4,000 prize are............800
4 prizes of 150 Approximating to 3,000 prize are............600
4 prizes of 100 Approximating to 1,000 prize are............400
5,000 prizes of $20 are............$100,000

5,485 prizes, amounting to............$[illegible]
Whole Tickets $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2 50.

WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
GRAND EXTRORDINARY DRAWINGS,
ON THE THREE NUMBER PLAN,
CAPITAL PRIZE
☞ $100,000! ☜

Takes place on the Last Saturday in each month.
Whole Tickets $20, Halves $10, Quarters $5, Eighths $2 50.

In ordering Tickets or Certificates, enclose the money to our address for what you wish to purchase; name the Lottery in which you wish it invested, and whether you wish Wholes, Halves, Quarters or Eighths, on receipt of which we send what is ordered, by first mail, together with the scheme.

Immediately after the drawing, a Printed drawing, Certified to by the Commissioners, will be sent, with an Explanation.

☞ Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give the name of their Post-Office, County and State.

All communications strictly confidential.

☞ All Prizes of $1.000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other Prizes at the usual time of forty days.

Orders for Tickets to be directed either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Augusta, Ga.,
Or WOOD, EDDY & CO., Atlanta, Ga.,
Or WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del.

☞ A list of the numbers that are drawn from the wheel, with the amount of the Prize that each one is entitled to, will be published after every drawing in the following papers:—Augusta (Geo.) Constitutionalist, Mobile Register, Nashville Gazette, Richmond Dispatch, Paulding (Miss.) Clarion.

CLOSING OUT PRICES.—We shall for the next four weeks offer many GOODS without regard to cost, but at such prices as to insure sales. We would name ladies and misses' Cloaks; Cloth and Velvet Shawls, in white and black Stella; plaid, long and square, and black Thibet; Paris Mouselines and Printed Merinos; Mouseline and Poplin Robes; Flounced Silk Robes, in two, three and four flounces. Will be sold much less than the cost of importation. Also, TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS worth of CARPETINGS, comprising common to superfine Ingrain and Three-ply Hemp and Rag Carpets; rich Tapestry, Velvet and Brussels Carpets; Rugs, Drugget, Cocoa and Canton Matting. Also—Servant's Woollen Goods and Blankets; heavy colored and white Cotton Goods, made in Virginia and Maryland. Will be sold as low as similar goods *can* be purchased in any market.
CHRISTIAN & LATHROP.

GROCERIES.—Fresh assortment by steamer. 5 chests superior Green and Black Teas; 10 bbls. Coffee and Crushed Sugar; 5 tubs choice Roll Butter; 10 tubs refined Family Lard; 50 pieces Hams, Shoulders and Breasts; 50 bbls. Apples, Peas and Cranberries; 50 bbls prime Irish Potatoes; No. 1 Codfish, Herring and Mackerel; Smoked Salmon, Beef and Tongues; Tubs, Buckets, Market Baskets, &c., retailing at unusually low prices.
J. F. KAVANAGH, Family Grocer,
172 Broad st., below 6th.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING.—DARRACOTT, HARRIS & CO. have still on hand a large and desirable stock of ready-made CLOTHING, which they wish to clear out for their spring stock, and from this date will sell anything in their line at greatly reduced prices, and would be pleased to see those in want, assuring them that whatever they may wish will be sold at the very lowest prices.
DARRACOTT, HARRIS & CO.,
No. 112 Main street,
Successors to Marchant, Weisiger & Co.

MANCHESTER SCALE WORKS.—We have on hand from the above factory, PLATFORM SCALES, weighing from 400 to [illegible] lbs.—Also, COUNTER SCALES of every variety, and as agents for the manufacturers are prepared to take orders for railroad track, depot and warehouse Scales, &c., which for neatness, durability and accuracy cannot be surpassed.
VAN LEW, TAYLOR & Co.
ja 26—1y No. 71 Main street.

MOCHA COFFEE, of superior quality.—[illegible] bales for sale by I. & G. B. DAVENPORT.