Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY MORNING..MARCH 21, '60.

What they have not done.

Under the justly indignant feelings excited by the raid of BROWN, by the extensive sympathy with him manifested at the North, and by the development of the HELPER iniquity, people in the State everywhere urged upon the Legislature the institution of some commercial system which would discourage trade with the North, and encourage domestic manufactures and a direct foreign trade. This city was not behind the rest of the citizens of Virginia. They met, appointed committees to memorialize the Legislature on the subject, and these committees labored assiduously in the preparation of a general scheme for the promotion of these objects. This was elaborated with great care and presented to the Legislature in several papers. A select committee on direct trade, &c., of the House of Delegates, at the head of which was Mr. NEWTON, of Hanover, presented a very able report, which recommended most of the measures advised by the Richmond memorials.

Our merchants saw that no one thing would accomplish the revolution desired; but that a series of measures, looking to the same result, were necessary. Not one of these has been adopted. They were:

1st. A discriminating tax against Northern manufactures, which, it was suggested, ought to be made dependent upon the co-operation of other Southern States with which we have commercial intercourse. On this point we have the one per cent. tax, not depending on the action of any other State, and involving discriminations against Southern produce.—What the Senate will do with it, remains to be seen.

2d. To invite capital back by diminishing the tax upon it.

3d. To prohibit the discounting of bills payable in any State north of Virginia by our banks after a certain time, in order to keep the capital of the banks at home, and not allow it to be used in effect in lending money to Northern merchants.

4th. That all promissory notes payable at a particular time and place be put on the same footing as negotiable paper. This paper our merchants cannot now use, and the change proposed would very much increase their means for extending their business. Such a provision prevails in all the great commercial States of the Union.

5th. A modification of the Usury Law, so as to place negotiable paper not having longer than eight months to run, on an independent footing, that it might be sold, as the merchandize it represents is sold for its value in the market; or, at least to extend the rate of interest on such paper to *eight per cent.* This was proposed to invite back our capital, a large part of which, now abroad, yields that rate, and it could not be brought back for less. Our merchants needed some greater freedom in this matter to increase their ready means. In all the Northern cities, especially New York, Usury Laws are practically ignored, and paper is sold for its value according to its own worth, or the cheapness or dearness of money. The petition was a reasonable one.

6th. A modification of the Inspection laws, especially so that flour could be shipped with or without inspection, at the option of the shipper. At present our law is rigid, compelling all flour to be inspected. Our standard is higher than those of Baltimore and New York, their superfine being no better than our cross middlings. In competing with those cities in the British markets our brand would be fatal, notwithstanding the quality of our flour is equal to their's. Therefore we can ship no low grades of flour from James river directly to a foreign port. It has to be shipped coastwise, to receive a new inspection and a new brand. Obstacles like these are fatal to our schemes for Foreign trade. In December we had a cargo of such flour, and could have loaded the first vessel of the Richmond and Liverpool line, but for this difficulty. She was sent to Charleston! Much of the flour of commerce is put up in bags, and it was desirable that the miller should have the privilege of shipping his flour in this style. There is hope that some amendment of the law may yet be obtained.

7th. To encourage ship-building in Virginia, that a small bounty should be paid of $3 per ton, or thereabout—the difference in the cost of building here and in the North being estimated at $6 per ton. This bounty to be paid for a short time only.

8th. That Virginia vessels and Virginia commerce should be further encouraged by proper amendments of the pilot laws, including exemptions of such vessels—and proper encouragement for towing by giving vessels the option of a pilot or a tow.

These, with some other less important recommendations, have been brought prominently before the Legislature; but, as yet, not one has been matured; and save one, we anticipate that none of them will be favorably acted on. It is now too late, if there was a disposition. It is proper to add, that the papers generally presented by the merchants, dwelt upon the injustice of the present mode of taxing their business, and urged the importance of putting their class upon an equality with others in the State.—If none of these measures are to be carried, and the Legislature relies entirely upon imposing heavier taxes upon the merchants, we certainly cannot expect that commerce will receive any forward impulse from the present Legislature. The one per cent. tax, where it is imposed on a fabric that has a rival in a foreign one, has still the advantage of the duty imposed by the Federal Government upon that rival: a duty of not less than twenty per cent. So'at the worst, the discouraged fabric has nineteen per cent. the advantage.

It is only by strengthening our merchants that they will be able to go into direct trade, and that we can encourage home manufactures. We must have large cities, abundant capital, and wealthy merchants and capitalists; and our revenue system is unfavorable to all of these!

The Masonic Statue of Washington.

This exquisite work of art has received much less attention than it ought to have done since it has been here. People took up an idea, because it was exhibited at so much a head, that it was a mere humbug, gotten up for show. Nothing could be farther from the truth. It is a great work of art, executed by one of the most celebrated of living sculptors. It has been exhibited only to make up the price engaged to be paid for it by the Masonic Lodge of Fredericksburg. The Lodge is weak in numbers, and the tax upon individual members would be enormous.

It is a matter of astonishment to us, that all the Masons, not only of the United States but of the whole world, do not come to the rescue. GEORGE WASHINGTON was by far the most illustrious Mason that ever wore an apron, or handled a compass, King SOLOMON himself and his associate HIRAM, of Tyre—if they were indeed Masons, which outsides are very much inclined to doubt—not excepted. His initiation into that order, his affiliation with it, his pursuit of its principles and practice until he became its Grand-Master, the regularity with which he attended its meetings, and the deep interest he always expressed in its welfare, are circumstances that confer more credit upon it than anything that the most imaginative of its members ever conceived in connexion with it. This statue—a great work of art, as everybody agrees—is designed to be placed in that Lodge, which beheld his initiation. It is designed to commemorate the accession to the most ancient society in the world, of the most eminent man that the world ever saw. And here the Masons, numbering, we presume, hundreds of thousands in the United States, and able, by the contribution of a dime apiece, to cover the statue so deep in silver that it could not be seen, cannot find in their hearts to give the paltry sum of twenty-five cents each, to assist their brethren whose patriotism has led them to go beyond their means. They ought to feel ashamed of themselves. The time has been when Masons were not wont thus lightly to regard the name of their great-est brother.

What the Masons will not do, we hope the public will do for them. We do assure all whom it may concern, that (not in our opinion alone, for that is of little worth; but in the opinion of men who know something of the matter,) this is a very fine work of art; such a work as it is not common to see in this part of the world.

Worcester Sauce upon Webster Codfish.

A copy of Dr. WORCESTER'S new illustrated quarto Dictionary has been placed upon our table. The execution of the work is very fine, and does much credit to the publishers. The typography is beautiful and the paper excellent. The author adopts a motto from HORACE, which clearly indicates the method he has pursued in compiling his work. It is to be found in the epistle to the Pisos, the best collection of critical rules ever published.—We are not in the habit of lumbering our columns with passages from authors who write in a dead, or living foreign language. The amount of it, in plain English, is, that many words which have become obsolete, will be hereafter restored, and many which are now in common use will grow obsolete, if such be the will of *usage*, whose authority in regulating the language is absolute. Dr. WORCESTER professes to have followed the precept implied in this *dictum* of the great Roman poet and critic, finding it not less applicable to the English language than it was to the Latin. Accordingly he has set down *all* the words he could ascertain to have been used at any stage of its progress, in authors who professed to write English. The propriety of this method cannot be doubted, we think; for, as HORACE intimates, no matter how old a word may be, or how long fallen into disuse, there is no security that it may not reappear in the pages of the best authors.—The elder D'ISRAELI, in fact, recommends to neologists a careful study of the language in its earlier stages, with this very view. If it be absolutely necessary, in order to express an idea accurately, to introduce a word not now in common use, he thinks it better to revive an old one, where it can be done with convenience. Neologisms are always to be avoided, and when they become absolutely necessary, they must be used as sparingly as may be consistent with the expression of the idea. Mr. WORCESTER has dealt with the new words as he did with the old. Where he found them in use he put them down, and this is certainly the proper course for a lexicographer, who professes to record the language as he finds it, not to coin it anew, or alter it at his own pleasure. Languages undergo great changes, it is true. But such variations are the slow work of time, and no lexicographer can be allowed to take the law into his own hands. It is only necessary to add that the definitions of WORCESTER are neat, compact and exhaustive, and that he spells like a scholar and a gentleman.

These facts, however, did not suggest the title of this article. The universal Yankee nation boast of being a peculiar people, and in a certain sense they are. They religiously believe that the whole world stands to them pretty much in the same relation that Nazareth was said to stand to another "peculiar nation," who made some noise in the world in their day. They believe that no good thing can come out of the rest of the world. They regard the Christian religion as a Yankee institution, and we suspect some of the less informed among them think the author of it and all his disciples were Yankees. At any rate, they do not hesitate to improve upon its doctrines at their pleasure, and to seek the abolition of such portions of it as do not suit their peculiar notions. There are thousands of them who think the Lord's Prayer could be amended to advantage, and who condemn the sermon on the Mount because it says nothing about niggers. The American revolution they consider to be the Yankee revolution. GEORGE WASHINGTON they would prove to be a Yankee General, if they could; but not being able to compass that, they set up a rival of his glory in the person of old JOHN BROWN. They boast of being descended from the Puritans of England, who, in the next generation after the Mayflower's men, made CHARLES I. miss a figure.—They profess a mortal hatred to all kings, especially English Kings, and have declared mortal war against the King's English. They are determined to throw it off if they can, as they threw off the government of GEORGE III., and to substitute the "Yankee language" as they substituted the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Their Coryphaeus in this sensible enterprise is old NOAH WEBSTER, a man who, if he knew nothing else, knew the Yankee language perfectly. To prove his proficiency in that branch of education, he published a dictionary in which he spelt acre *aker*, leather *lether*, molasses *melasses*, Island *ieland*, sovereign *sweran*, spread *spred*, turnip *turnep*, bridegroom *bridegoom*, build *bild*, turkey *turky*, tongue *tung*, thumb *thum*, thread *thred*, feather *fether*, theatre *theater*, &c. These abominations are not all found in the present unabridged edition of his dictionary, which was published after his death, but they exist in the original edition in two quarto volumes, the publication of which he himself superintended. His literary executors, probably, found it best to restore the words to their proper spelling, for this attempt to convert English into Yankee did not suit the public taste. Everybody outside of the "peculiar nation" wanted to know what right NOAH WEBSTER had to set himself up as a dictator in matters of orthography, and why authors and writers of all kinds were expected to spell like a Yankee chambermaid. They thought it would be the height of presumption in any author of the century—in BYRON, in SCOTT, in SOUTHEY, in IRVING, in MACAULAY, in PRESCOTT, in EVERETT—in anybody who had made himself famous by his writings, to undertake such a task. And who was NOAH WEBSTER, that he should undertake what JOHNSON, with all his literary fame, never thought of doing?—What had he ever done to establish a claim to literary dictatorship? What evidence had he ever given of his mastery over that language, which he pretended to dispose of at his will and pleasure? Where was the great poem, the sublime philosophical treatise, the brilliant essay, the world-renowned history—where was anything, that literature would allow to be classed among her wares—that he had ever written? His fame rested upon a spelling book—long since, we hope, banished from every decent school in the whole country—and a few other school books of no greater pretensions. If he had written anything else, nobody outside of the peculiar nation had ever heard of it. And yet he undertook, on his sole authority, to upset from its very foundation, a language which had arrived at its present stage, by the slow and laborious accretion of five hundred years.

The attempts of WEBSTER'S publishers to force the Yankee language into general use, through the medium of this lexicon, are persistent and systematic. Nothing will satisfy them less than the agreement of all Anglo-Saxondom, from this day forth, to think Yankee, talk Yankee, and write Yankee. A part of their policy is to malign every new work upon the same subject. This game was played upon the work of WORCESTER, and it produced a reply in the Boston *Courier* that is a crusher. The writer, (probably WORCESTER himself,) proves conclusively, that the pretended vast acquirements of WEBSTER were altogether imaginary—that there were already existing, when he published his first edition, numbers of English dictionaries which he had never seen, and that in those dictionaries are to be found more than one hundred out of one hundred and twenty words, which WEBSTER charged him (WORCESTER) with having stolen from him (WEBSTER.) This article is one of the best analyses of WEBSTER'S pretensions we have seen. It is keen enough for all literary purposes. It is the genuine "WORCESTER Sauce."

Marcus Spring.

The *N. Y. Herald* states that this partner of the firm of BAILEY, SOUTHARD & Co., asked, over the dead body of STEVENS, "what was to be thought of the people who slew him?"

What does the firm of BAILEY, SOUTHARD & Co. think of them? By the way they are trying to secure the Southern trade, they must think they are pretty "good" financially, if not morally.

Birthday of Andrew Jackson.

The birthday of ANDREW JACKSON was signalized in New York on the 15th, by the display of the national flag, in company with the banners of the State and city, from the flagstaffs of the City Hall. We need a man like JACKSON now, in the Executive chair. The country would feel new confidence if a bold, sagacious, iron-willed man, like OLD HICKORY, could be elevated to the Presidency.

Our Commercial Policy.

The *Enquirer* of Monday, in a well-written and very sensible and just article on the commercial policy of the State, said:

"We venture to predict that the variety of schemes to bolster commerce, by special legislation, all shoot wide of the mark, and will end in disappointment and disaster—that Virginia will never see the day of her commercial rejuvenation until she places her merchants upon an equal footing with their other citizens, and adopts the now universally received doctrines of *free trade*.

"If we look at the past legislative and apparently settled policy of the State, who can be otherwise than surprised that but a very limited amount of capital is invested in commerce at home and in distant enterprises to and from our ports? And if we listen to the repeated and apparently hopeless appeals of our merchants against the ruinous system of discrimination, who can expect to see their numbers increase, or their wealth and energies multiplied, while such a system continues?

"In the very constitution of the Commonwealth, as interpreted by legislation, may be heard the death-knell of all our hopes of commercial independence. Every individual and every class is protected, and rests securely under the clause providing for "equal and uniform taxation," except the merchant. Under the indefinite provision authorizing taxation by *license*, the merchant is left at the mercy of every theorist or experimenter, and is ignorant one year what his investment may cost him the next. Without the security of any limitation on the taxing power, he is startled from time to time by propositions which disturb all his enterprises, and which promise a result so disastrous as to drive him from his home as well as from his livelihood."

The *Dispatch* in its issue of the same date with the *Enquirer* from which we make this extract, commented also upon the injurious effect of this system of taxation in disturbing the *confidence* of trade which is its life-blood.—The merchant being detached from the balance of society and subjected to a system of taxation peculiar to him, the measure and amount of which are to be settled by the overwhelming majority representing the other classes and avocations in the State—a majority having little practical knowledge of commerce, and either unable to discern or unwilling to acknowledge the unjust and odius nature of the distinction drawn between him and other citizens—how is it possible that he can put faith in the Legislature? How can he rely one year with another upon that body for the fairness and justness of its measures towards himself? The discrimination which dissevers him from the balance of his fellow-citizens, and sets him apart for burthens different from their's, and impositions not regulated by a standard applied to them, at once induces the most serious fears. As long as he shares the lot of all, he is content—the common lot and the common burthens of all he could not complain of. But when he is deliberately led out from them and held for a separate judgment, he may well infer that judgment will not be impartial. *If it were to be impartial, there would have been no necessity for the separation.* His security was in his association with the balance of his fellow-citizens, who, having the power, would not be unjust to themselves. Led out from among them, *his security is gone*, and Confidence is greatly disturbed.

Therefore, the merchants have, as the *Enquirer* justly says, demanded no more than simple justice and the plainest civil equality in asking that they should be taxed forty cents in the hundred dollars on their capital, as all other property in the Commonwealth except their's is taxed, and that they should be no longer the subject of a distinct tax, levied in a different mode, and *subject to no definite limits.* In vain have they appealed.

They have also sought "to be relieved from the odious idea that their position is such among the component parts of the State as to make them *fit subjects for* LICENSE." A *license*, it is understood, is to *permit* something which might be prohibited, and would be strangely misapplied if issued to the ordinary pursuits of life. What would the farmer think if he was forbidden to turn a furrow until he had obtained his license from the proper officer? Is there anything in the pursuit of the merchant to make it a more fit subject of the license than that of the farmer? We license billiards and drinking houses, and circus shows, etc., because they are peculiar objects of police, and are considered also fit subjects of special taxation. The *license*, therefore, is odious. The merchant feels impatient under it, and, therefore, justly complains of the *form* in which he is taxed, as well as the disproportion of the amount of that tax to that levied on the balance of his fellow-citizens.

It has been most reasonably conjectured that the license which the Legislature was authorized to issue by the Constitution, was intended as a sort of police measure, to apply to games, exhibitions, tippling shops, &c., and that, therefore, its application to merchants is a violent construction of the clause, and resorted to in order to wring out of commerce an amount of revenue that could not be obtained under that just principle of the Constitution which declares that "TAXATION SHALL BE EQUAL AND UNIFORM THROUGHOUT THE COMMONWEALTH." But is that the way to encourage commerce? to build up cities? To multiply revenue by increased population—increased wealth—increased commerce?

No! NO! NO! And when the economists of the Legislature eagerly catch at the *one per cent. tax on merchants'* sales as the solution of our difficulties—the way to impart new life into the commerce they have enfeebled and retarded by past legislation—to invite back the ten millions of capital their illiberal measures have driven away—to achieve the great revolution of building a great foreign trade where none exists now—they make the great mistake of the disciple of Dr. SANGRADO, who would lift up his pallid and helpless patient from his weary bed by taking A LITTLE MORE BLOOD! That *little more blood* is the taking away a little more of the life and bringing the poor victim of malpractice nearer to the ebb-tide of existence, from which there is no medicament or ministration in the knowledge of the Doctors that can effect his restoration!

The Legislature.

The Senate, yesterday, appointed a special joint committee, in conjunction with the House, to whom was referred so much of the late message of the Governor as relates to the refusal of the Governors of Ohio and Iowa to surrender certain fugitives from justice.—The Senate passed a number of House bills, among them a bill incorporating the Commercial Insurance Company of the city of Richmond; also, a bill amending the pilot laws in regard to the Potomac River; also, the bill releasing the securities of the late Sergeant of Petersburg from certain damages recovered against them, and a bill incorporating Allegheny College. Among the documents presented, was a memorial of Richmond merchants, relative to the tax on licenses; a petition of citizens of Fauquier, in favor of direct trade; the proceedings of the merchants of Norfolk, and a remonstrance against the passage of the one per cent. tax bill. The bill to amend the charter of the James River and Kanawha Company, was postponed until to-day at 11½ o'clock.

In the House, the substitute reported for the bill incorporating the Richmond Street Railroad was passed; a bill was passed enlarging the exemptions from distress or levy in the case of poor debtors; also a bill incorporating the Bank of Richmond, with a capital of $100,000; and bill granting a pension of $96 per year to SAM'L C. YOUNG, a person wounded at Harper's Ferry by John Brown's party, and one authorizing the County Court of Albemarle to construct an Armory in the town of Charlottesville.

☞ The speech of Mr. WYNDHAM ROBERTSON, on the Special License Bill, is spoken very favorably of in different sections of the State. It is generally pronounced a speech of very decided ability.

Mr. COLLIER, of Petersburg, also made a strong speech on the same subject, taking the same side with Mr. ROBERTSON.

SUICIDE.—Mrs. Virginia Smith, lately married, committed suicide at Alexandria, Va., Sunday night, by drowning herself. She had been ill for several weeks, and two nurses were sleeping in her room; while they slept she rose from the bed, and attiring herself warmly stole out of the house. Her body was found in the Potomac on Monday. She had often threatened to commit suicide.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO—*Capture of two War Steamers by an American Vessel.*—The telegraphic column this morning contains the important announcement of a naval engagement on the 7th inst., off Point Anton Lizardo, between the U. S. sloop-of-war Saratoga, Capt. Turner, and the Mexican war steamers Gen. Miramon and Gen. Marquese, in which the Mexican steamers were captured with but slight loss on the American side.—The two steamers captured formerly belonged to the Spanish Navy, and were purchased, it is said, with money furnished by Santa Anna, to be used for the benefit of Gen. Miramon, the leader of the Church party, who is now besieging Vera Cruz.—Appropriate names were given them, and on the 27th ult. they sailed from Havana, fully refitted and in fighting trim, under the command of Com. Marin. They carried the Spanish flag in the harbor of Havana, but hoisted Mexican colors on getting outside. Besides the usual armament, they carried twelve 24-pounders, and were well laden with ammunition, stores and provisions for Miramon.—They reached Sisal on the 1st inst., and it was in steaming from thence to Vera Cruz that they fell in with, and were captured by, the United States sloop-of-war. The Saratoga is a sloop-of-war carrying 20 guns, and rating at 880 tons. She was commanded by Commander Thomas Turner, a native of Virginia. The New Orleans papers contain Vera Cruz advices to the 3d inst., from which we extract the following, which, in view of the recent events, will be of interest:

The [New Orleans] steamer Indianola, Captain Flanders, arrived out at Vera Cruz on the 29th. She was greeted with the warmest enthusiasm. As is well known, she carried down a large quantity of stores and ammunition. She has entered into an engagement with the Juarez Government, and will not return till the result of the expedition is known. She had been properly mounted, and would tow the gunboats into action in case the marine expedition was intercepted. Gen. Goicouria remains with her.

There were three United States vessels at Vera Cruz—the Savannah, Capt. Jarvis; Saratoga, Capt. Turner; and the Preble, lately arrived from Aspinwall. Of English vessels there was but one, the screw-steamer Valorous, and but one Frenchman, a brig. There were also two Spanish vessels in port. Two others, frigates, sailed from Havana but a few days ago. The American vessels were anchored under the Castle, directly before the town. The rest are at Sacrificios.

Immediately on the arrival of Miramon before the city, Capt. Auldman, of the Valorous, the French commander, and others, visited him at his camp, to ascertain his intentions in reference to the property and citizens under their protection. The result of the interview is not known. Capt. Turner, of the Saratoga, had also gone up to the camp with the same object on behalf of American citizens.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The election in Fredericksburg, Va., Monday, as we learn from the Advertiser of that city, resulted in the choice of Peter Goolrick, Mayor, over Dr. W. S. Scott. The vote stood Goolrick 273, Scott 213.

PROFITABLE PROPERTY.—A servant woman, the property of S. M. Robertson, of Charlotte C. H., Va., gave birth to three healthy girls on the night of the 15th inst.

Signor Chenal, a member of Mme. Gazzaniga's troupe, who performed on the Piano-Russo, died on Thursday last, at St. Louis, of apoplexy.

Gov. Stewart has vetoed the bill excluding free negroes from Missouri.

Rev. P. R. Hackett, of the Catholic Church in Mobile, died on the 14th instant.

There were 81 deaths in Baltimore last week.

☞ TO SINGERS—HOARSENESS.—A music teacher in the "Southern Female College," Athens, Tenn., says of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges: "Having tried almost every expectorant for Hoarseness without much benefit, I seemed cured by the use of one box. I am highly pleased with them." mh 21—d3t WT&S&cwlt

☞ PHOTOGRAPHS and Ambrotypes surpassed by none in the world, from the smallest up to life-size, colored in Oil, Aquarell and India Ink, are those executed at REES' Mammoth Gallery, 14 Main street. Copies taken from old Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, enlarged to any desired size, and warranted perfect. Prices range from 25 cents to $50. mh 14—ts

☞ RICHMOND THEATRE.

J. S. CLARKE }
J. S. CLARKE } Is received nightly by
J. S. CLARKE }

He will appear to-night as BOB TYKE, BOB TYKE, BOB TYKE, } Crowded and Delighted Audiences. Crowded and Delighted Audiences. Crowded and Delighted Audiences. In Morton's

Of the SCHOOL OF REFORM; SCHOOL OF REFORM; SCHOOL OF REFORM; } STERLING COMEDY, STERLING COMEDY, STERLING COMEDY. Or,

And DICKORY, DICKORY, DICKORY, } HOW TO RULE A HUSBAND. HOW TO RULE A HUSBAND. HOW TO RULE A HUSBAND. In the

Or, a GHOST IN SPITE OF HIMSELF, GHOST IN SPITE OF HIMSELF, GHOST IN SPITE OF HIMSELF, } SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM; SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM; SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM; Secure your Seats.

☞ GRAIN MEASURER.—Being very much in need of employment, I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the above office. If elected, I shall devote my entire time and energies to the faithful performance of the duties. I solicit the suffrages of my fellow-citizens. Election, 4th day of April.
mh 21—tde* GEO. W. DUESBERRY, JR.

☞ MEETING OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The Thirty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the MEDICAL SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA, will be held in the city of Richmond, at the MEDICAL COLLEGE of Virginia, on TUESDAY, the 24th of April next.
mh 21—2tawtd WM. W. PARKER, M. D., Secretary.

☞ DIVINE SERVICE will be held in ST. JOHN'S CHURCH on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, as usual, and on FRIDAY NIGHT, instead of Friday afternoon of this week. On the latter occasion, Bishop JOHNS is expected to preach. mh 21—1t*

☞ NOTICE.—The JOURNEYMEN PAINTERS are requested to meet this (WEDNESDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock, over THOS. WHEELY'S, corner Main and 12th sts.
mh 21—1t*

☞ DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETINGS.—Christians of Richmond, and all who desire the promotion of true religion, are earnestly invited to attend the daily Union Prayer Meetings, at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Goddin's Building, at 12 o'clock.
COMMITTEE ON DEVOTIONAL SERVICES, Y. M. C. A. mh 20—3t

☞ WILL CLOSE IN A FEW DAYS, THE GREAT PAINTING, "THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR," AT MECHANICS' HALL.
mh 19—ts

☞ NOTICE.—Dr. DAVID COULLING will not be at his office for several days to come, owing to sickness in his family.
mh 17—6t

☞ VIRGINIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—It appearing that the full amount of the capital stock of this Company is subscribed for, a general meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Merchants' Insurance Company, for the purpose of organizing, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M.—By order of the
mh 6—15t COMMISSIONERS.

☞ H. G. McCANN & MISS M. A. McCANN—PORTRAIT PAINTERS—*ROOM 23, MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.*—Miss McCANN will execute most of the ladies' PORTRAITS, the softness and richness of her style of coloring being peculiarly adapted to the purpose.

☞ Specimens may be seen at the show-room of Mr. JNO. W. DAVIES' Marble Works. [fe 22—1m*

☞ TRADERS' BANK.—At a meeting of the Commissioners, under an act of the Legislature, to incorporate the TRADERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND, passed 18th February, 1860, it was resolved that Books of Subscription be opened on the 23d day of March, at the following places in the city of Richmond: Dickinson, Hill & Co.'s, Hector Davis', Pulliam & Betts', Smith & Harwood's and Isaacs & Taylor's, for subscription to stock to said Bank.

COMMISSIONERS:

HECTOR DAVIS,	J. C. JOHNSON,
C. B. HILL,	GEO. W. YANCEY,
W. S. DUPREE,	GEO. W. SMITH,
S. R. FONDREN,	WM. H. BETTS,
J. B. DAVIS,	T. M. JONES,
RO. LUMPKIN,	SOLOMON DAVIS.
J. H. PLEASANTS,	[fe 21—1m

THE STUDY OF THE BIBLE.—On SUNDAY MORNING next a class for this purpose will be inaugurated at the residence of Mr G. B. STACY, 8th street, opposite the City Spring.

The object of this class will be to ascertain if it is reasonable to acquiesce in the general assumption that God, the creator of all things, hath displayed less of His infinite and perfect wisdom in the construction of His WORD than of His works.

If, from the observation of the works of God and the phenomenon connected therewith, or manifested thereby, their first or elementary principles can be reduced to what we term scientific demonstration, can it be possible that His WORD, of which he has said, "*I have magnified my word above all my name*," and of which Paul says, "Thy WORD is truth," and for the sin of not receiving that truth, "in the love of the truth," saith the Antidelavians, then the nations of the Gentiles, and lastly the Jews, were not only rejected, but punished of God, we say can it be possible that God hath made it less intelligible than his works and their phenomenon?

The co-operation of all humble lovers of truth are invited, at 11 o'clock A. M. mh 21—3t

CORN AND OATS.—5,000 bushels CORN, 5,000 bushels OATS, afloat and in store for sale by [mh 21—6t] MARK DOWNEY.

DIED.

At North River, Hanover county, on the 20th day of March, 1860, DANIEL COLEMAN, son of Henry R. and Emma C. Carter, aged six weeks and one day.

On Tuesday, the 20th inst., about 5 o'clock, ANNIE, daughter of Edward and Catharine McGuigan, aged 14 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

In this city, at the residence of her son-in-law, David A. Richardson, on the morning of the 20th, at 3½ A. M., after a painful illness of asthma, which she bore with great fortitude, Mrs. SARAH A. AMBROSE, consort of Henry Ambrose, in the 40th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this morning, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Main, between 19th and 20th streets, without further notice.

The midnight stars are weeping,
Upon the silent wave.
Where sleepeth without dreaming,
The one we could not save.
A cloud of grief is heaping
Its shadow on my brow,
O, blame me not for weeping,
I have no mother now.

☞ Petersburg Express and Williamsburg Gazette please copy.

On Sunday, the 18th inst., in Henrico, CHARLES GIBSON, youngest child of John G. Mosby, Jr., aged 17 months and 2 days.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF RICHMOND, MARCH 20.

High Water this day (Wednesday) 3½ o'clock.

ARRIVED.

Steamer City of Richmond, Mitchell, Philadelphia, mdze. and passengers, H. E. Tuttle.
Schr. W. W. W. Griffith, Rose, Chickahominy, wood and hoop poles.
Schr. Jas. Larkin, McKown, Eastern shore, oats and potatoes, Millspaugh & Read.
Schr. Fashion, Hubbard, Eastern shore, oats and potatoes, Millspaugh & Read.
Schr. Zeno, Fields, James river, lumber, I. J. Mercer & Co.
Schr. Susan, (Br.) Lang, Halifax, fish, Bacon & Baskerville.
Schr. L. Phlecer, Shelhorn, Philadelphia, pig iron.
Sloop New Packet, Gray, Smithfield, wheat, Womble & Claiborne, and corn, Selden & Miller.
Schr. Ross Winans, Barnes, York river, corn, E. Wortham & Co.
Schr. Ida V. McCabe, Pickup, Philadelphia, coal, S. P. Hawes & Son.
Schr. Snow Storm, Thornton, N. C., corn, Womble & Claiborne.
Schr. Lynnhaven, Crocker, Norfolk, mdze., W. D. Colquitt & Co.
Schr. Lookout, North, Baltimore, guano, Bacon & Baskerville.
Schr. Richard Bullwinkle, French, Rockland, lime, Libby & Burton.
Schr. May Queen, Carlard, Savannah, salt, to order.
Schr. Susan, Rogers, Boston, mdze., D. & W. Currie.
Bark Abigail, McFarland, Rio, coffee, Crenshaw & Co.
Schr. Mignionette, Tall, Philadelphia, mdze., W. D. Colquitt & Co.
Schr. Augustus Holley, Davis, Norfolk, corn, Stearns & Co.
Schr. Mountain Eagle, Pendleton, Rockland, lime, Libby & Burton.
Brig Isadora, Baker, Porto Rico, sugar and molasses, Dunlop, Moncure & Co.

SAILED.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, N. Y., mdze. and passengers, Ludlam & Watson.
Steamer George Peabody, Pritchard, Baltimore, mdze. and passengers, D. & W. Currie.
Schr. Washington, Townsend, down the river, light.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Francis Lane left Porto Rico in company with the brig Isadore, March 2d, bound for Baltimore.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, March 19.—Arrived, steamship City of New York, from City Point and Norfolk.
NEW YORK, March 19.—Cleared, schr. Josephine, Waterbury, Richmond.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Mrs. EDDINS has one large FRONT ROOM, suitable for a family or several gentlemen. IRVING HOUSE.
mh 21—1t* Governor st.

BOARDING.—Will be vacant the 1st April, one or two desirable ROOMS, on the first floor, at the EDGEMONT HOUSE.
mh 21—1w Main street.

BOARDING.—I have pleasant Rooms, and can accommodate two families, and should like a few more DAY BOARDERS. MRS. M. S. RUSSELL.
mh 20—3t Broad street, 3 doors from 9th.

BOARDING.—I will have vacant on the 17th of this month a pleasant ROOM, suitable for a FAMILY. Also, a few DAY BOARDERS can be accommodated. "SHOT-TOWER HOUSE," Grace street, 2d door above St. Paul's Church.
mh 15—6t* MRS. BASS.

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS.
Gentlemen will find the best of accommodations, with every effort for the comfort of guests. LARDER not excelled in the United States.
H. D. PARKER, J. F. MILLS.
mh 3—6m

NEW BOOKS.

MORE NEW BOOKS At WEST & JOHNSTON'S, 145 Main street.
OUT OF THE DEPTHS; The Story of a Woman's Life. New edition; 50 cts.
COUNTERPARTS. By the author of Charles Auchester; 50c.
FLORENCE DE LACY; or, Quicksands and Whirlpools. A tale of Youth's Temptations.—By Percy St. St. John; 50c.
THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD. By Lady Carmichael; 50c.
LISA; or the Mesmerist's Victim. By Lady Clara Cavendish; 50c.
VIOLET DARMANT. A Romance. By Bayle St. John, Esq.; 50c.
MIDNIGHT HARMONIES; or, Thoughts for the Season of Solitude and Sorrow. By Octavius Winslow, M. A; 60c.
MEMORIES OF BETHANY. By the Rev. John R. Macduff; 60c.
LIFE'S MORNING; or, Counsels and Encouragements for Youthful Christians; 75c.
FUNDAMENTAL IDEAS OF MECHANICAL and Experimental Data. By A. Morin; $3.
mh 21—1t

40,000 ORDERED FOR CONNECTICUT! "HELPER'S IMPENDING CRISIS DISSECTED." BY S. M. WOLFE, ESQ., OF VIRGINIA.
THE MOST POWERFULLY WRITTEN WORK IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE! ENDORSED BY 340 MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
250 8vo. pages; Cloth $1, Half-Calf $1.25; Paper editions 25 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents, according to quality of paper. Sent by mail free of postage, on receipt of price.
☞ 10,000 AGENTS WANTED. ☜
Address, J. T. LLOYD, Publisher, 18th st., south side of Dock. Philadelphia, Pa.
Those ordering, will please bear in mind that we cannot send these books before the 1st April, as we are under contract to supply the State of Connecticut with 40,000 copies immediately.
mh 20—d&cwlm

SERVANTS FOR HIRE.

7 SERVANTS FOR HIRE.—A woman representing herself as a No. 1 COOK, 2 HOUSE SERVANTS, one of which can do plain COOKING, 1 man of genteel appearance, suitable for a PORTER, or would make an excellent DINING-ROOM SERVANT; 2 men for JOB WORK; one FACTORY HAND, and 1 boy, a DINING-ROOM SERVANT. Apply to EDW'D D. EACHO, near Exchange Place. mh 21—3t

FOR HIRE.—As I have sold my residence, and shall deliver the same to the purchaser during the next fortnight, I will hire, for the balance of the year, my COOK, a young woman, who was, until lately, a maid, but is becoming an excellent Cook. Another woman, whom I have in the capacity of WASHER-WOMAN and MAID—as either I could recommend her. She has 2 children, the eldest a smart BOY, who serves at the table.—As I am anxious to get them good homes, and as soon as possible, I will hire them low.
M. S. VALENTINE, JR.,
mh 20—5t* Leigh street, 3d door from 9th.

FOR HIRE—A No. 1 man COOK. He will be hired to go to the Springs for the season, or for the balance of the year. Apply to OWENS & MILES, 13th st.,
mh 20—3t Between Main and Cary. (up stairs.)

FOR SALE—To remain in or near this place, a very good sized and good looking Woman, said to be a good general HOUSE SERVANT, WASHER and IRONER and SEAMSTRESS, with her two fine children. Also, an old Man, who is an excellent GARDENER—flower or vegetable; likewise an uncommonly well made and very likely little, brown-colored GIRL, about five years old—large for her age. Apply at CARY ST. JAIL.
mh 17—eod3t*

GAS, GAS, GAS FITTING! METALLIC ROOFING, TIN and COPPER WORK, PLUMBING, etc between Main and Cary, is prepared to do GAS FITTING, put on METALLIC ROOFING, make and repair all TIN and COPPER WORK, and execute PLUMBING in the best and most substantial manner, and at the shortest notice.
☞ Orders from the city or country promptly attended to. [mh 21—3m] CHAS H. LANGLEY.

RED ASH ANTHRACITE COAL.—We have a cargo superior RED ASH COAL, egg size, landing this morning from schr. Ida V. McCabe, which we offer for sale by *weight* at market price. SAM'L P. HAWES & SON,
mh 21—3tif 18th st., south side of Dock.

MILL OFFAL AND HAY.—30 000 bushels of the various grades of MILL OFFAL; 1 000 bales of prime HAY, in store and for sale on accommodating terms, by MARK DOWNEY.
mh 21—6t

FOR SALE—A "WATSON" WAGON, with Pole and Shafts, but little used, and in perfect order. Apply to JAS. D