Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

THE DAILY DISPATCH is served to subscribers at SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier weekly. Price for mailing, $4 a year, or $2.50 for six months, in advance.

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DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XVIII.---NO. 139 RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1860 PRICE ONE CENT.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. G. W. BRIGGS having returned to the city, will resume the practice of his profession.
Residence, corner 27th and Broad streets.
no 30—1m

PRESTON M. QUARLES, NOTARY PUBLIC FOR THE CITY OF RICHMOND AND COUNTY OF HENRICO.—As Notary, will take depositions and acknowledgments, administer and certify oaths, and perform whatever other duties pertain to the office of Notary. Will also attend to the ADJUSTMENT and COLLECTION OF CLAIMS, WRITING DEEDS, CONTRACTS, &c.
Office, Basement of State Court-House.
no 27—3m

HENRY COALTER CABELL, J. H. SANDS,
CABELL & SANDS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RICHMOND, VA.
Practice in the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, and in all the Courts of the city of Richmond and counties of Henrico and Chesterfield.
Office.—Three doors below the Exchange Bank, Main street, between 11th and 12th streets.
no 23—3m

A CARD.
WM. F. WATSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
UNITED STATES COMMISIONER AND COMMISSIONER IN CHANCERY
NOTE.—In the latter capacity, will attend to the making up and reporting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Curators, and Trustees.
Office, Custom House, Bank street.
no 12—1y

CUPPING AND LEECHING.—Mrs. WOOLHOUSE, over Sam'l Sutherland's Gun Store, 132 Main street, Richmond, will attend to all those requiring her services.
Constantly receiving, per steamers, fresh LEECHES.
All orders for LEECHES carefully packed and sent by Express to all parts of the State.
N.B.—A new style of LADIES' BANDAGES, that are much liked, made to order.
au 26—3m

LAWRENCE S. MARYE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Practices in the Courts of the City of Richmond and the Counties of Henrico, Hanover and Caroline.
He is also Notary Public and Commissioner of the United States Court of Claims.
The partnership between Mr. CHASTAIN WHITE and himself being dissolved, his office is now on 11th street, just below Goddin's Hall. fe 13—1y

JOHN W. GREEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will practice in the Courts of the city of Richmond and county of Henrico. Strict attention will be given to all business entrusted to him.
Office for the present, with his father, William Green, southwest corner Main and 7th streets.
fe 27—8m

HENRY HUDNALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Practices in all the Courts held in the city of Richmond.
Also, practices regularly in the County and Circuit Courts of Chesterfield.
As Notary, will take Depositions and Acknowledgments, Administer and Certify Oaths, and perform whatever other duties pertain to the office of Notary.
Office at the corner of Bank and 11th streets, just below the Custom-House. ja 31—1y

DR. Z. S. McGRUDER, of Henrico, having taken an office on Franklin street, first house above Metropolitan Hall, tenders his professional services to the public.
jy 30—6m

TAILORING, &c.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.—The attention of the citizens of Richmond and the public generally is respectfully called to our large, varied, and complete assortment of Men's and Youths' CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS, all of which were manufactured by us, with a view of pleasing the great diversities of taste in regard to dress. We flatter ourselves that the neat fit, solid durability of our garments are surpassed by any house in the city, and that our advantages in manufacturing clothing are such as to enable us to sell at such reduced prices as cannot be equalled. Having made more extensive arrangements this season for the supply of the great demands for Clothing than ever before, we hope to receive a large support from all in want of articles in our branch of business, assuring them that we will do them justice.
We are also prepared to make to order any article of Gent's Wearing Apparel, at short notice.
NOAH WALKER & CO.,
(Branch of Baltimore House,)
103, corner Main and 14th or Pearl sts.

READ THIS!
SPECIAL NOTICE.
I have not *discontinued business* on account of the falling of my store. I am now located FIVE DOORS above my old stand, next door to C. W. Purcell & Co.'s Brokers' Office, and near Governor, on Main street, No. 126, where I would be pleased to meet my old customers, and the customers generally. Those in the habit of giving me their orders for FALL CLOTHING, will do me a favor to wait until I can call on them, or leave word at my store when to call on them, and all orders in my line will be as promptly attended to as heretofore. I have not, and don't intend to, discontinue business for any such cause. Call and see me, at 126 Main street. 1 au 23—1y WM. IRA SMITH.

NOTICE—TO THE CREDITORS OF DANIEL HAGERTY AND OF HAGERTY & STARKE.—DANIEL HAGERTY having assumed, by contract, the payment of the debts of the late firm of HAGERTY & STARKE, and being entitled, under the same contract, to all the assets of the late concern, including debts due it, and said Hagerty having, by deed dated the 21st November, 1860, recorded on the same day in the Clerk's Office of the Hustings Court for the city of Richmond, conveyed his stock of goods, and all his property and assets of every description, real and personal, to the undersigned, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors and the creditors of Hagerty & Starke, according to certain classes therein arranged; and said deed also providing, among other things, that no creditor shall be entitled to any benefit therefrom unless he assents to the terms of the said deed by signing the same within 15 days from its date—
Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the said Hagerty, or to the said firm, to settle immediately with the undersigned, and to persons having claims under the terms of said deed, to present the same. And notice is also given that said deed will remain in the Clerk's Office of the Court of Hustings the prescribed time, to be signed by such creditors as are willing to accept the terms of the same. V. BARGAMIN,
no 24—ts Trustee.

OFFICE OF CITY GAS WORKS,
RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 21, 1860.
I HAVE TESTED MR. P. FONTAIN'S REGULATOR on the Proof Metre, at the City Gas Works, and certify that they will save from thirty to forty per cent of Gas to the consumers.
JOHN J. PRYOR, Supt.
After a trial on Proof Metre a net save of 50 ft. in five hours, with four burners, was made.
The above-named REGULATORS and GAS PURIFIERS can be obtained of JOS. DELARUE, late having bought the right of Mr. P. FONTAIN for Richmond and Petersburg, Va.
Price of Gas Regulators and Purifier attached:

3 to 5 Burners	$5	50 to 60 Burners	$25
5 to 10 "	8	60 to 80 "	30
10 to 20 "	12	80 to 100 "	35
20 to 30 "	15	100 to 150 "	50
30 to 50 "	20	150 to 200 "	60

For any orders or information, apply to JOS. DELARUE, 6th street, Between Broad and Grace.
no 22—1m

IMPORTANT TO GAS CONSUMERS.
CHAS. H. LANGLEY,
GAS FITTER, TINNER AND COPPERSMITH,
Would inform the public that he is sole agent for the sale of
HAWLEY'S IMPROVED CYLINDER GAS BURNERS,
and is prepared to put them up at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. The advantages of these Burners are: To prevent blowing and waste of gas, to give a more clear and uniform light, to regulate the quantity consumed with the full head turned on to any desired amount, and thus to save at least twenty-five per cent. over the ordinary Burners.
Mr. J. F. Brown, in charge of the Washington City Gas Works, has certified that they are *unquestionably the best Burners* he has seen during his connection of twelve years with those works; and the Superintendent of the Richmond Gas Works asserts that he has tried them, and that they save at least twenty per cent. over other Burners.
Thankful for past favors, the subscriber invites orders for all work in his line, feeling assured that he can give entire satisfaction as to quality and price. CHAS. H. LANGLEY,
oc 4—ts 13th st., between Main and Cary

HOSIERY! HOSIERY!!—Just landed, per our own importation:
2,000 doz. Ladies' COTTON HOSE, all qualities
1,000 " Misses' " " all sizes and qualities;
1,000 doz. Gents' COTTON HALF-HOSE, all qualities.
Also, 1,000 doz. L. C. HDKFS., all grades.
All of which we offer to the trade at a small advance upon cost of importation.
GINTER, ALVEY & ARENTS,
se 28—ts Importers and Jobbers, Main st

MANCHESTER SCALE WORKS.—We have on hand from the above factory, PLATFORM SCALES, weighing from 400 to 2000 lbs.—Also, COUNTER SCALES of every variety, and is 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.,
ta 26—1y No. 74 Main street.

OFFICE OF R. H. MAURY & CO
RICHMOND, August 23, 1860.
STOCKS AND BONDS FOR SALE.—VIRGINIA SIX PER CENTS.
ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD SIX PER CENTS.
Shares Bank of Commonwealth STOCK.
Shares Farmers' Bank STOCK.
Shares Bank of Virginia STOCK. au 28—ts

ORLEANS MOLASSES.—25 bbls. prime New Orleans Molasses, for sale by
E. H. SKINKER & CO.

SOMETHING EXTRA.—600 lbs. of the finest Venison you ever saw, for sale by
WM. G. DANDRIDGE, No. 105 Broad st.

LATHS, LATHS, LATHS.—100,000 Richmond-made Laths; a good article, and for sale cheaper than Northern manufacture, by
R. H. WHITLOCK & SON.

GO TO E. GOLDSMITH'S, 179 Broad street. He is clearing out his stock of Goods at sacrificing prices.

Richmond Dispatch.

TUESDAY MORNING.....DEC. 11 1860.

SECESSION MOVEMENT AT THE SOUTH.

Message of Gov. Gist, of S. C.—Speech of Ex-Governor Adams—Letter from John M. Botts, &c.

The election of delegates to the State Convention took place in South Carolina on Friday last. Out of the twenty-two members elected from Charleston, seventeen of them have given the following pledge:

"1. That the Convention when assembled should withdraw South Carolina from the Confederacy of the United States, as soon as the ordinance of secession can be framed and adopted.

"2. That after South Carolina withdraws from the Confederacy of the United States, she should never be re-united with any of the non-slaveholding States of this Union in any form of government whatever."

Fourteen of the gentlemen elected, says the Charleston Mercury, are of the old Secession party, and seven of the old Co-operation party—although it must be said no issue was made in the election between these old parties.

Gov. Gist has sent in the following message to the South Carolina Legislature:

Allow me, in this, my last communication, a parting word. South Carolina, after many long years of earnest but fruitless efforts to arrest the progress of fanaticism and stay the hand of aggression upon her rights by the Northern States of the Confederacy; after vain remonstration and solemn assurance that a free people would never submit to inequality and degradation, has at last determined, with unparalleled unanimity, to sever the bonds that bind her to those States, and part company with those that treat her citizens rather as aliens and enemies than as friends and brethren. The comparatively small Star which represents her on the National banner, and which has hitherto illumined the path of the faithful traveler in search of constitutional liberty, must henceforth quit its appointed place, and shine only on the banner consecrated to Equality, Justice and Southern Rights. To permit it to remain longer in its present association, would only dim its lustre and ultimately quench its light. We were told by our great statesman that the cords of the Union were snapping one by one, and now the last is broken. Could he have lived to witness our regeneration, he would feel himself amply rewarded for all his toils and sacrifices, and would say, like Simeon of old, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace." A few more days, and the act of secession will be consummated by the solemn ordinance of the Convention of the people, and the glad tidings will go forth, with lightning speed, to every Southern State and rejoice the hearts and cheer the drooping spirits of millions anxiously waiting the signal for a general deliverance. We have progressed thus far with firm and even tread, with calmness and deliberation, but with a constancy of purpose not to be shaken by any danger or suffering.—A single pause or the least vascillation, and all will be lost. However anxious we may be for co-operation, however certain we may be of obtaining it, let us first move ourselves as the best means of effecting that object, and having forever closed the door from which we have passed out of the Union, so that no insidious device of the enemy, or false promises of pretended friends, can avail to open it. Then, and not till then, may we with safety seek co-operation and unity with other States who have assumed their sovereignty and are prepared to form a more perfect union and share with us a common destiny. Every sentinel should remain at his post, and not relax a fibre until the great work is completed, the great battle fought and the glorious victory achieved.

The delay of the Convention for a single week to pass the Ordinance of Secession, will have a blighting and chilling influence upon the action of the other Southern States. The opponents of the movement everywhere will be encouraged to make another effort to rally their now disorganized and scattered forces to defeat our action and stay our onward march. Fabius conquered by delay, and there are those of his school, though with a more unworthy purpose, who, shrinking from open and manly attack, use this veil to hide their deformity, and from a masked battery to discharge their missiles. But I trust they will strike the armor of truth and fall harmless at our feet, and that by the 25th of December no flag but the Palmetto will float over any part of South Carolina. It only remains for me to request the appointment of a Committee to examine the accounts of the Executive Department, and to inform you that I have no further communication to make.

WM. H. GIST.

Ex-Gov. Adams, of S. C., was serenaded in Columbia, S. C., on Friday night. In reply to it he made a speech, which is thus reported:

He said that he prized the honor just conferred upon him more highly than all the honors heretofore heaped upon him by his constituents. Lowndes, who opposed the Union, in his dying moments said he wanted no other epitaph than, "Here lies the man who opposed the Union, because it was fatal to his country." He (the speaker,) wanted no prouder inscription than, "Here lies one who signed the Ordinance of Secession from that Union." The abolitionists were our best friends. Thank God for what they have already done, and for the inestimable blessing they were about to confer they were entitled to our warmest gratitude. [Laughter.] Their assaults have been unceasing, but all for our good. They have organized themselves into a great geographical party. By so doing, they have furnished us with a justification for dissolving our connection with them. If, to-morrow morning, they repealed every anti-slavery law, and said they would never whisper the word "negro" again, he would still cut loose his connection with them. [Applause.] The climate, the soil, and the habits of the people rendered it unsafe for Maine and Texas to be under the same Government. The idea of our fathers that representation was the bulwark of protection for the Union, had proved a fallacy, if ninety Southern men, were they all Calhouns in intellect, would not weigh against one hundred and forty of the Lovejoys and the Hickmans. Our ancestors made a sad blunder when they went into partnership with the Pilgrim Fathers, who came across the ocean in search of toleration, but became the most relentless persecutors in the world.—They threw the tea overboard, but they did it like thieves, wearing the guise of Indians, and knowing that no indictment would lay against them. [Laughter.] It was true, the Revolutionary war commenced then; but the biggest part of the Revolutionary war was fought at the South, after Washington took charge of the army. Their courage, like Bob Acre's, oozed out at their fingers' ends. [Laughter.] In 1812, when the South had undertaken to protect Yankee seamen, they burned blue lights on their coast—and in the Mexican war they furnished precious little blood.—He would not go into the history of the tariff, and show how it swindled the South; but the pension system was adopted thirty or forty years after the Revolution, when it was supposed that most of the old soldiers were dead, and New England immediately turned out more soldier-claimants than were enrolled in the whole Revolutionary Army. [Laughter.] They are very smart, and can demonstrate that the higher the tax the cheaper the article.—Next they will attempt to demonstrate that the lower the price of cotton the better for us, because it will teach us economy, which is one of the cardinal virtues. [Laughter.] He was not going to discuss secession, for everybody was for it, from Dan to Beersheba, and in a few days it will be a fixed fact. He did not understand the position of Mr. Buchanan, but he supposed he was like Seldon, who, when asked how he was on the Bank question, said he "stood between Nick Biddle and Calhoun." [Laughter.] If secession brought peace, he hoped we would enjoy its introduction; but if it brought war, we were the most unfortunate people on earth, for we had not bread and meat enough to feed the people who would come here to help us fight our battles. [Laughter and applause.] He did not believe war would come of it; and, if they wanted our blood, invite them to the banquet. Throw away the scabbard, and let them understand that we will neither give nor ask quarter. [Applause.] They might overrun the country, but if we were animated by the spirit of our forefathers, *the swamps which protected Marion were here yet, and the soil grows as good potatoes now as then.* [Applause.] He did not have much confidence in Virginia, because she refused to treat with the Commissioner of South Carolina. It was just as hard to turn a Virginian as a Louisiana sugar planter. If she would secede, then he would listen to her. In conclusion, he said that on the 17th, 18th or 19th, he did not know which, but as soon as the ordinance could be drawn, he would vote to secede, and stay in secession, till doomsday. [Loud applause.]

Hon. W. D. DeSaussure also announced the gratification it would give him to vote for the ordinance declaring South Carolina out of the Union. Messrs. Hopkins and Kinsler were not present, but patriotic speeches were made by Hon. Wade Hampton and Col. Thomas Y. Simons, which created great enthusiasm.

Hon. John M. Botts has written a letter to a gentleman in Staunton, Va., which is published in the Alexandria Gazette. He opposes a State Convention. Of South Carolina he says:

South Carolina, spurning the counsels and co-operation of Virginia and other Southern States, has, of her own accord, and upon her own hook, chosen to raise a mighty and a fearful issue with the General Government, and upon the General Government rests the responsibility of settling the question. Hands off and fair play to both, say I. In its present stage we have nothing to do with it, and so far as I am concerned, I turn her over to "Uncle Sam," and if she can maintain her position against that respectable and powerful old gentleman, let her have all the honor and glory, and benefit of the achievement to herself. I hope she may have a good and merry time of it. She will still be a State or the Union, IN a state of rebellion, and I have not a shadow of doubt either of the right, or the power to control her; the only question would be—*Is it worth while?* Would it not be better to let her go out, and stay out, until she had made the experiment, and like the prodigal son, return to her home to eat up the fatted calf.

Of the position of the North in this crisis, he says:

The Northern party has succeeded to power; they are therefore deeply interested, *in a political sense*, in keeping the Union together, and can well afford to do all that we have a right to demand, under the Constitution; and if they do not, *we may be able to accomplish all that is essential, through the action of Congress.*—Now, as you say to me, "sit down, side by side with me," and let us talk this matter over. Suppose the North should agree to repeal all their obnoxious legislation, which has for its object the obstruction to the execution of the fugitive slave law, (which they ought not to hesitate to do, even if no Union were at stake,) and if not, suppose Congress should so modify that law as to relieve it of that obnoxious feature to which I referred in my Lynchburg speech, and thereby *add* to, rather than impair its efficiency, and accompanying that legislation, with a bill declaring it to be a felony of the highest grade, and subject to heavy penalties by fine and imprisonment to rescue or attempt to rescue a slave in custody of the officers, or after he had been restored to his master, and making the General Government responsible for the value of the slave that may be rescued, and holding it as a charge against the State that shall permit the law to be thus violated within its territory; then suppose, in reference to the Territories, there should be wisdom and patriotism enough in both sections of the country, to restore matters to the condition they occupied prior to 1854, by re-establishing the Missouri Compromise line, don't you think, my good friend, you could then be persuaded to agree that all the Southern States, except South Carolina, *would agree*, even without the restoration of the Missouri line, to remain a little longer in the Union? although South Carolina might have assumed that she was too good, and high toned, and chivalric to remain where Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, North Carolina and Missouri would be proud to stay? And if South Carolina should be deaf to all remonstrance, and insist that she would stay out, after that, don't you think she ought to be left to share the fate she had so unnecessarily courted and provoked?

All this I have strong hope may be accomplished, if *reasonable time* is allowed, a suitable spirit is adopted, and a proper course is pursued; but I do not think it can be done by the system of bullying and bravado that many of our leading men seem to have a decided passion for. The North and South are equally brave, and a brave people, like a brave man, will always despise and defy a bully, and there has been too much of that game played on both sides.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A bill to provide new holidays for the State has been introduced in the South Carolina Legislature. It abolishes the celebration of the Fourth of July, and establishes in its place the observance of the 28th of June, the anniversary of the battle of Fort Moultrie. The other holidays are Good Friday, Christmas, New Year's Day, Thanksgiving and fast days. A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Columbia, says:

"To judge from the music heard here, a stranger would think he had landed in a French province. One of our old-fashioned national airs is never heard, but from every quarter—from the pianos in hotel parlors, from private residences, from bands serenading, and from every conceivable instrument, comes the everlasting 'Marseillaise;' if you happen to pass a residence and a lady is singing in the parlor, it is the 'Marseillaise,' the only alteration in the words being in the first line, where 'Carolina' is substituted for France; the small boys in the streets whistle the 'Marseillaise,' and that only, and, indeed, children of rather an older growth have caught the infection, and join in the general song;—it has become something like the 'harp of a thousand strings.' I only refer to this fact as another evidence of the feeling pervading all classes and conditions of society here."

THE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA CENSURED.

The Georgia House of Representatives have unanimously passed a vote of censure upon the Governor of that State, Hon. Joseph E. Brown. It appears that the Governor in vetoing the Bank Relief bill intimated that it had been passed through corrupt influences used by the banks. The Legislature requested an explanation. The Governor replied that "no charge of bribery was intended; that the language used was general, and was intended to be directed against what is usually known as lobby influence, when gentlemen leave their homes and spend money for traveling purposes, tavern bills, &c., &c., for the purpose of hanging around the General Assembly to try to influence the minds of members so as to procure the passage of a particular bill." The reply closed with the hint that "conscious innocence" would not have appropriated to itself language in which there was no imputation of criminality made. The House did not like the answer, and the following resolutions were passed—ayes 113, nays 0:

Be it Resolved, That His Excellency Governor Brown, has not only abused the privileges of this House, but has failed to maintain, in his official intercourse with this body, that dignity of deportment which becomes the Chief Magistrate of Georgia.

Resolved, further, That this resolution be spread upon the Journals of this House.

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE.

The Committee of Thirty-three will not be called together by Mr Corwin before Tuesday next. His reason for this delay is said to have been to allow time for the Southern members to consult as to the demands they shall make of the Committee, and also for the Republicans to consult as to what they shall yield.—He also desires the House to act on the application of Mr. Hawkins, of Florida, to be excused from serving. Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, will also, it is said, make a similar application, and an exciting debate may be expected on these applications to-morrow morning. The House, it is thought, will not excuse either of them, though, of course, they cannot be compelled to attend the meetings of the Committee. All the other members from the Southern States will serve on the Committee. The efforts on the part of the secessionists to get Mr. Houston, of Alabama, to decline serving, have been unsuccessful. He declares that he will fight the battles of the South and maintain its rights in the Union. The refusal of Southern members to serve on this Committee and state their grievances, must be regarded as a determination on their part to abandon the Union without an effort to save it

ANOTHER OFFER TO THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

Governor Moore, of Alabama, has received the following patriotic tender of services:

To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Alabama—Sir: The undersigned, a veteran of four wars, the Indian war of 1798, the war of 1812, the Tus-ke-ne-ha war, and the Indian war of 1836; also, and by no means least, Captain of the squad of Honorary Members of the Montgomery True Blues, and Commander-in-Chief of the well known, patriotic, and reliable "*Old Fogy Club*," begs leave to offer to your Excellency, in behalf of the State of Alabama, the services of the said last mentioned body of true and faithful citizens; begging, at the same, to remark, that he would also offer the services of that other gallant corps which he commands, but that it is already included in the general offer of the company of which it forms an honorable part.

In offering to your Excellency the services of the "Old Fogy Club," the undersigned feels proud to say that he offers, for the present emergency, men who *must* fight, because they *cannot run*. Your Excellency may, therefore, depend on *one* corps, at least, that will stand fire; for the undersigned will certify, that what with *gout*, rheumatism, accidental lameness, and private afflictions of one sort and another, there is not a man in the company who could get further than *Fight's Spring* in a whole day's march.

Your Excellency may, however, rely on a good fighting company, *with this understanding*—on which the unnersigned must unhesitatingly insists: *We must feed and that well!*—And in order that your Excellency may fully see and appreciate and make preparations for the corps, the undersigned submits a statement of rations needful for each of the 25 men in his command, per diem:

Mutton or Beef, (good)	2 lbs.
Oysters	3 dozen (plants.)
Fish	At pleasure.
Vegetables	At pleasure.
Condiments	At pleasure.
Bread and Crackers	At pleasure.
Whiskey or Brandy	1 quart.
Wine	Occasionally.

If, with this stinted allowance, (in times of great public distress,) your Excellency thinks the "Old Fogy Club" can be of service to the State, your Excellency may have them mustered in immediately—not to march exceeding five miles per day.

Respectfully, your ob'dt serv't,
H. W. H., Captain.

Will Making.

The practice of cutting off with a shilling was introduced to refute the presumption of forgetfulness or unconsciousness—to show that the testator fully remembered and meant to disinherit the sufferer. Lady Mary Wortley Montague cut off her scapegrace of a son with a guinea. When Sheridan threatened to cut off his eldest born with a shilling, the quiet retort was, "Couldn't you give it to me at once, if you happen to have such a thing about you?"

Hazlitt mentions an habitual liar, who, consistent to the last, employed the few remaining days he had to live, after being condemned by the doctors, in making a will, by which he bequeathed large estates in different parts of England, money in the funds, rich jewelrings, and all kinds of valuables, to his old friends and acquaintances, who, not knowing how far the force of nature could go, were not for some time convinced that all this fairy wealth had never an existence anywhere but in the idle coinage of his brain, whose whims and projects were no more.

A wealthy nobleman hit upon a still more culpable device for securing posthumous ignominy. He gave one lady of rank a legacy "by way of compensation for the injury he feared he had done her fair fame;" a large sum to the daughter of another, a married woman, "from a strong conviction that he was the father;" and so on through half-a-dozen more items of the sort, each levelled at the reputation of some one from whom he had suffered a repulse; the whole being nullified (without being erased) by a codicil.

A widow, occupying a large house in a fashionable quarter of London, sent for a wealthy solicitor to make her will, by which she disposed of between fifty and sixty thousand pounds. He proposed soon after, was accepted, and found himself the happy husband of a penniless adventuress.

Shortly after the death of Mr. Asheton Smith, George Carter, one of his huntsmen, sought an interview with an old friend of the family, and with much earnestness made the following proposition:

"I hope, sir, when I and Jack Fricker and Will Bryce (the Whips) die, we may be laid alongside master in the Mausoleum, with Ham Ashley and Paul Potter, (two hunters,) and three or four couple of his favorite hounds, in order that we may be all ready to start again together in the next world."

"And thinks, admitted to that equal sky,
His faithful dog shall bear him company."

Kellerman left his heart to be buried in the battle-field of Valmy, where the first impulse was sustained by the Allies. He had better have selected Marengo, where a charge of heavy cavalry, led by him without orders, retrieved the fortunes of the day.

Mademoiselle Joly, a French actress of the latter part of the eighteenth century, having passed some agreeable hours on a hill near Falaise, called La Roche-Saint-Quentin, left directions in her will that her remains should be carried to this solitary hill, which was so dear to her heart. Her wishes were obeyed, and the hill has ever since been called Mont-Joly.—*Quarterly Review.*

THE YOUNG MAIL ROBBER.—The train boy who was arrested at Chicago for robbing Western mails of $10,000, assumed the name of Wm. H. Hudson, in order to shield his relatives from the disgrace of his present condition. He is the son of a retired Scotch clergyman, residing in Michigan. His parents are pious and excellent people, and have striven by every means in their power to check the waywardness of their son, who left them some three years ago to carve out his fortunes for himself, running away from his home, having shaken off parental restraint.

During the three months that he has been employed as train boy he has stolen over twelve thousand dollars, as he asserts, entirely unaided. His manner of robbing the mails was to select always one of the mail sacks, and as he lay upon the pile, break up and crush apart the packages in the bag, then slowly work them down to the mouth, where, by introducing a finger or two, the letters would be drawn out. He never opened a mail bag, and yet once actually abstracted the entire contents of a bag sent from Chicago to Quincy, leaving nothing but the wrapping paper and twine of the packages within, to the greatest mystification of the post-office officials.

Nothing in his bearing or conduct has indicated that he was lavish in expenditure. He was living cheaply, and yet must have realized considerable cash sums from his peculations. It is remembered that at one time not long since he was somewhat free with money, paying that his father had sent him $200. In its general aspects, truthfully stated, the case is that of a willful boy, reckless of consequences, who had turned his back upon home and home influences. He was drunk on the discovery, and so less cautious, and the other evils have followed.

He makes a full confession, and, indeed, everything is too clear against him to admit of a defence. He is entirely broken down by his terrible position, and wept bitterly, pleading that his fictitious name of Hudson might be kept up, in order to shield his friends, and particularly his mother, from a knowledge of his inevitable fate, doomed to pass long years of his young manhood within prison walls.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—At Rindge, (N. H.,) on Thanksgiving Day, two sons of Mr. A. A. Bradford, aged 11 and 14 years, had permission of their parents to skate round the meadow edge of their pond. The eldest ventured out too far, and broke through the ice. His little brother, being anxious for his safety, rushed to his rescue and succeeded in getting hold of his clothing, but the ice being only half an inch thick, it broke under him. Both were drowned. At Troy, the day before, two sons of Stephen B. Farral, aged respectively 10 and 12 years, went skating on an artificial pond, made by blasting and excavating rocks, some 70 by 30 feet only, but the water some six feet deep. They both broke through the ice, and, no help being near, they were drowned.

THE SILVER LAKE SERPENT.—The great "snaik" seen in Silver Lake, Wyoming county, N. Y., three years ago, and described in to consult as to the demands they shall make of the Committee, and also for the Republicans to consult as to what they shall yield.—He also desires the House to act on the application of Mr. Hawkins, of Florida, to be excused from serving. Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, will also, it is said, make a similar application, and an exciting debate may be expected on these applications to-morrow morning. The House, it is thought, will not excuse either of them, though, of course, they cannot be compelled to attend the meetings of the Committee. All the other members from the Southern States will serve on the Committee. The efforts on the part of the secessionists to get Mr. Houston, of Alabama, to decline serving, have been unsuccessful. He declares that he will fight the battles of the South and maintain its rights in the Union. The refusal of Southern members to serve on this Committee and state their grievances, must be regarded as a determination on their part to abandon the Union without an effort to save it

POPULATION OF ARKANSAS.—The Governor of Arkansas has laid before the Legislature of that State an abstract of the census of 1860 in all the counties of that State, as taken by the United States Marshals, with the exception of the counties of Greene, Jackson and Van Buren. The population, exclusive of these three counties, is as follows: Males 165,165; females 143,020, insane 180; deaf and dumb 91; blind 98; slaves 104,375; free negroes 46; colored deaf, dumb and blind, 5. Total, 413,280.

RESULTED FATALLY.—Wm. A. Jones, one of the men who was injured in the affray with Spotswood Rider, in Lynchburg, Va., on Thursday last, died of his wounds on Saturday. Moore, the other man, who was thought to have received the worst injuries, is still alive, but his chances for recovery are very slight.

DEATH OF JOHN A. LIGHT.—We learn that Mr. Light, the aeronaut, who was here last summer, in making an ascension was killed last week in Pennsylvania. The rumor we have is that his balloon came in contact with some object, by which he was thrown out and his neck broken.—*Martinsburg (Va.) Rep.*

TERRIBLE AFFRAY.—On the 24th ult., a desperate affray occurred in what is called "The Strip," in Newton county, Mo., in which three men, Rev. J. J. Baxter, a Mr. Morris and a Mr. Rogers, were killed. The affray grew out of a dispute about a land claim.

AMERICAN SEAMEN.—During the year ending Sept. 30, 1860, there were 5,774 seamen registered in the various ports of the U. States.—Of these 295 were from Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., 8 from Richmond, and 11 from Alexandria; only 204 were foreigners.

POST-OFFICE AFFAIRS.—Virginia offices discontinued: Mount Salem, Kanawha county; Falls Mills, Cabell county; Contrary, Buchanan county; Caledonia, Goochland county; Callahan's, Alleghany county.

CALL ACCEPTED.—Rev. J. Emory Wheeler, of Alexandria, Va., has been called, and has accepted the call, to the pastoral charge of the Presbyterian (O. S.) Church at Wytheville, Va., vice Rev. Jas. N. Lewis resigned.

The First Presbyterian Church in Washington was dedicated Sunday. Rev. C. H. Read, of Richmond, preached a sermon in the afternoon.

The Pittsburg papers announce the death of the venerable Dr. Francis Herron, for many years the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of that city.

LOCAL MATTERS.

City Council.—A regular monthly meeting of the Council was held in the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Present, Messrs. Saunders, Hill, Burr, Scott, Howison, Griffin, Crutchfield, Richardson, Greanor, Denoon, Haskins and Grattan. Absent, Messrs. Glazebrook, (sick,) Anderson and Talbott.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Col. Haskins, from the Commissioners of Streets, reported that they had obtained the condemnation of John Purcell's property, for opening 10th street, north of Clay, at the price of $1,755. The report was approved and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hill, the Committee on Police was instructed to bring in an ordinance empowering the Mayor to prevent the influx and settlement in the city of all paupers, vagrants, persons who have no visible means of support, and those whose presence may be dangerous to the peace of the city; and to defray the expenses thus incurred out of the Secret Police Fund.

Mr. Grattan offered a resolution, which was adopted, appropriating the sum of $1,000 to the relief of the poor of the city, to be paid to the agency of the Ladies' Union Benevolent Association of Richmond, at any time after the 1st of January.

Mr. Grattan, from the Committee to whom was referred the petition of the Richmond Railway Company, asking an amendment to their charter, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, the Company having determined to proceed at once with the work.

Mr. Hill offered a resolution, which was adopted, "That the Committee on the Fire Department be and are hereby instructed to retain in the service of the city, as a temporary organization, until the further order of the Council, the two companies of the late Fire Brigade which were disbanded under the recent ordinance reducing that Brigade—and to make such regulations with regard to the pay and duties and other matters pertaining to this temporary force as they may deem expedient, and report their action to the Council."

On motion of Mr. Grattan, the Council agreed to meet on Monday next, to take up the amended City Charter.

The Mayor nominated the following persons as police officers, and they were unanimously re-elected:

Reuben T. Seal, 1st officer; Edwin H. Chalkley, 2d; Benj. M. Morris, 3d; Wm. N. Kelly, 4th; Augustus D. Quarles, 5th; Jno. R. Blankinship, 6th; Walter T. Bibb, 7th; and Wm. B. Page, 8th.

For Lieutenants of the Night Watch:

Gervas S. Truehart, 1st; Lewis M. Carter, 2d; Caleb Crone, 3d.

On motion, Washington Gill was re-elected City Engineer.

Luther R. Reins was elected Keeper of the Powder Magazine.

Robert H. Higgins was re-elected Overseer of the City Hands.

Wm. J. Epps was re-elected Messenger of the Council.

Messrs. Wm. H. Richardson, A. Y. Stokes and Wm. Palmer were re-elected Committee on the Old Church Square.

The Coroner's report from the 1st of June to the 1st of December was presented. The Coroner examined eighteen bodies during that period. His bill for services rendered, over and above the sum collected by him, was $75.

After other unimportant business, the Council adjourned.

Gaming and Conspiracy to Cheat.—Yesterday morning the Mayor spent at least two hours in hearing the charge against SAMUEL H. HYMAN, of exhibiting faro, and conspiring to cheat and defraud Charles E. Campbell of $80 in money; and against GEORGE W. TODD, of exhibiting faro, and cheating and defrauding Chagles E. Campbell. The evidence of the complainant was substantially as follows:

On Monday, the 3d inst., Dr. Campbell arrived in this city by the Central train, and took lodgings at the Exchange Hotel. After getting dinner, he left his hotel for a walk, and while passing down 14th street, in the direction of Main, he met Hyman, who accosted him, renewed an acquaintance made in Washington, and invited him to take a drink. Dr. C. says he walked with Hyman to a house at the southeast corner of the Exchange, when H. called for liquors and both drank. H. then began to bet at faro, and Dr. C. also put down $5 or $10, which he lost. Hyman then invited Dr. C. to join him in the bets, which he did, and soon lost most of the money the Doctor had. Hyman then put up his watch to bet, and advised Dr. C. to do the same, but the Doctor declined, and left the house, minus $80. On reaching the Ballard House, Dr. C. says he was introduced to a man named Laten, with whom he took a drink, and to whom he told his losses. In company with his new acquaintance, he returned to the gaming house, where he saw GEORGE W. TODD sitting at the gaming table, Hyman not being present. After some few remarks Todd finally loaned the Doctor $75 worth of "chips," on his watch, $72.50 of which Laten and the Doctor soon lost with Todd. They then returned to the hotel, where the remaining "chip" for $2.50 was given to the bar-keeper for drinks, and which was sent back to the gaming house, but was not redeemed. Todd, however, went to the hotel soon after in search of Dr. Campbell, and remarked that he had loaned the Doctor $75 on the watch, and that as soon as the watch was redeemed he would pay $2.50 for the "chip" held by the bar-keeper.

From this evidence, the Mayor was satisfied that no conspiracy to cheat had been entered into by the parties, and therefore dismissed that portion of the charge. He, however, held Todd to bail in $500, to answer at the February term of the Hustings Court for exhibiting the game of faro, and to be of good behavior for twelve months. He also sent Hyman on to the same term to answer for playing against faro, and held him to bail for his appearance next Friday, to answer the charge of being a common gambler, and a person of evil name, fame, and reputation.

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