Richmond Dispatch.

THURSDAY MORNING.....JAN. 17, 1861.

The Legislature.

In the Senate, yesterday, sundry unimportant bills were introduced, and one or two passed. Resolutions were introduced for altering the law respecting the estates of lunatics, and for protecting the interests of the Commonwealth and other stockholders of internal improvement companies in the State from injurious competition. A petition was presented for additional military defence of the counties of Westmoreland, &c., and a substitute was offered for the report of the Joint Committee on Federal Relations, which was ordered to be printed.

In the House, a committee was announced to take into consideration the expediency of removing Gen. Lee's remains from Georgia to Virginia. Sundry bills were reported and read a second time. The Joint Committee on Federal Relations presented a report, in which they say that, in the opinion of the General Assembly, it would be inexpedient for the Federal Government, under existing circumstances, to increase the U. S. forces in any of the forts, arsenals, or naval stations in this State. [The committee met last night, to consider important peace propositions brought from Washington, D. C.] Among the resolutions was one for suspending for one year the payment of any unexpended appropriations for internal improvement; for reporting the license bill of last session, and the bill levying a tax on merchants' sales; for modifying the usury laws; for repealing the redemption law, and the provision which requires agencies to be established in Richmond and Baltimore; for authorizing volunteer companies to obtain arms and receive reimbursement from the Treasury, and for reducing the act of limitations in suits of ejectment. A proposition was made to change the name of the Lunatic Asylums. A committee was appointed to take into consideration the depredations committed on certain parts of tide-water Virginia.

Forts and Vessels.

Another of the many examples of the inability of ships to compete with forts is mentioned by a New York journal in some reminiscences of Fort Morgan, which has been lately occupied by the troops of Alabama. This fort is located on Mobile Point, on the site of Fort Boyer, of 1814 memory—a long, low, sandy peninsular, between the Gulf of Mexico on the South, and Bonsecours' Bay and Navy Cove on the North. On September 14, 1814, a British fleet of four vessels, carrying ninety-two guns, attacked Fort Boyer, a small redoubt. This redoubt was garrisoned by only one hundred and twenty Americans—officers included—under the command of Major LAWRENCE, and its armament was but twenty small pieces of cannon, some of which were almost entirely useless, and most of them poorly mounted, in batteries hastily thrown up, and leaving the guns uncovered from the knee upward, while the enemy's land force, acting in concert with the ships, consisted of twenty artillerists with a battery of two guns, and seven hundred and thirty marines, Indians and negroes. His ships carried five hundred and thirty men in all. This immense disparity of numbers and strength did not allow to the British military and naval commanders the slightest apprehension that four British ships, carrying ninety-two guns and a land force somewhat exceeding seven hundred combatants, could fail in reducing a small work mounting only twenty short carronades and defended by a little more than one hundred men, unprovided alike with furnaces for heating shot, or casemates to cover themselves from rockets and shells. Nevertheless the enemy was completely repulsed; the British commodore's ship was entirely destroyed—The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was two hundred and thirty-two men, while the American loss was only eight or nine.

Such examples as these—and history is full of them—show how easily and cheaply a State may defend itself, if it be so disposed, from attacks of vessels.

Conspiracy to Seize Washington.

We observe that the New York *Herald* treats gravely the statement of a conspiracy in Virginia and Maryland to take armed possession of the city of Washington. We have never heard from a single individual in Virginia one solitary word that warranted even the slightest suspicion that any such purpose is any more entertained in either State than the purpose of seizing the moon and annexing it to the United States. We have not the faintest idea that any such project exists, or ever has existed in Virginia. It is most astonishing to us that a people who have so long and so patiently suffered the robbery of their property, and whose wounds from the JOHN BROWN raid have scarcely ceased to bleed, should be charged with designs so inconsistent with their uniform forbearance, frankness and dignity of character. It is, at any rate, scarcely probable that Virginia should contemplate schemes of aggression, when, with all her military positions strongly garrisoned by United States troops, she has not yet adopted a single measure of defence.

The whole thing is a pretext to justify the Wide-Awake conspiracy to occupy Washington, which is infinitely more probable than the existence of such a scheme in Virginia.

Unprotected Condition of Richmond.

An intelligent correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer* calls attention to the fact that there are no defences upon the York River to prevent a hostile vessel from running up in two hours and landing an invading force within thirty-five miles of Richmond.

Earthwork defences and redoubts might be easily constructed upon all the assailable points on our great rivers. The United States seems to be taking time by the forelock in throwing troops into Harper's Ferry and Fort Washington. We should at least be equally active in preparing for the worst. There is at present a large number of unemployed laborers who might be usefully occupied in these precautionary measures.

An Instructive Lecture.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that Dr. MULKEY, who has the highest recommendations from Dr. HARRISON, Professor HOLMES, of the University, and other eminent scholars and teachers, will deliver an address to-night, at the Centenary Church, which cannot be otherwise than interesting to all engaged in education, whether instructors or pupils. We have been favored with an examination of some of this gentleman's letters, from high sources, and they fully warrant us in invoking for him a crowded house.

Life Insurance.

Another Life Insurance Company (the New York Life Insurance Company) disclaims the views of the *Commercial Advertiser*. See advertisement.

JUDGE HOPKINS' SPEECH.—*Errata.*—In the abstract of Judge HOPKINS' speech to the General Assembly of Virginia, published by us yesterday morning, there were several errors, one of which it is important should be corrected in this notice.

Judge HOPKINS is made to say that the power of coercing a seceding State was *asked for* by MADISON and HAMILTON in the Convention which framed the Constitution. The Judge said that this power was asked for, but opposed by MADISON and HAMILTON, and was denied by the Convention.

ALEX. M. GARBER, son of Mr. WM. H. GARBER, of Staunton, Va., and now editor of the "Petrel," a spirited and able secession paper, published at Houston, Mississippi, was recently elected Colonel Commandant of a regiment—a high honor to be conferred, in these belligerent times, by the fire-eaters of the South upon so young a man and a comparative stranger.

CYRUS B. BALDWIN, Esq., formerly editor of the Lexington (Va.) Gazette, is a member of the Mississippi State Convention from the county of Chickasaw. Mr. BALDWIN was elected by the *unanimous* vote of the people of his county. He is, of course, an ardent secessionist.

The Reception of the Prince in Richmond.

The following documents present a complete vindication of Richmond from the slanders of two lying and malignant sheets in New York, and the second-hand dissemination of them by the London *Times*, which has adhered to them with a persevering dishonesty disgraceful to that sheet, as unfair and unjust as it is known to be. We wonder if the lying New York *Times* will ever see this complete vindication of Richmond? or, if seeing it, will ever notice it? We believe not. To share the respect and patronage of the Black Republican party with the *Tribune*, it must be as dishonest and malignant as that base sheet. If it were to do an honest and honorable act, it would lose its respectability and influence with its party. Therefore, it will lie on, and shut its eyes to the truth. Well, nevertheless, let us convict it of falsehood:

RICHMOND, Jan. 10th, 1861.

To BEVERLY TUCKER, Esq.,
U. S. Consul at Liverpool:

My Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters, with the papers accompanying them, and as Mayor of this city, thank you for your prompt and full vindication of the character of Richmond against the malicious aspersions of a hired Northern libeller. I saw this libel in the New York *Times* (afterwards transferred to the *Times*) before His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales left New York, and determined at that time to take no notice of it, until his departure, lest his eye, while the guest of us all, should fall upon the disgusting spectacle of a quasi family quarrel, of which his entertainment was the subject; and I forbore thereafter to reply to it, as His Grace the Duke of Newcastle (prompted, doubtless, by his high sense of truth and decency,) contradicted it in New York. Nor would I now trouble myself, or others, further with this libel, notwithstanding its transfer to the columns of the "Thunderer," accompanied by comments as false and malignant as the original, but for its subsequent laconic reiteration and endorsement by way of a note to your answer, in these words: "Mr. Beverly Tucker's letter is altogether beside the question. The fact of the affront to the Prince of Wales at Richmond is undoubted, and even Mr. Tucker will scarcely deny that the epithet, 'dreary,' as applied to the plantations of the South, is appropriate enough as regards the slaves, who are sold at Richmond to spend their lives in cultivating them." The latter part of this note gives an insight to the editorial motive that prompted this ungracious and wanton insult to this city, by imputing to its inhabitants an indignity to his Royal Highness never given, to wit: supreme fanatical hate of the people of the Southern States, by whom New York has been made the commercial emporium of the United States, and thousands of Her Majesty's subjects ke, talive.

Now, at the imminent hazard of immolation by the "Great Thunderer," I affirm that "Mr. Beverly Tucker's note is not altogether beside the question," and that the allegation of any affront to the Prince of Wales, at Richmond, is utterly and absolutely *false*, and to warrant and make good this stupendous lie, I produce the evidence of His Lordship, Her Majesty's Minister to Washington, and George Moore, Esq., Her Consul at Richmond, the veracity of whom the "Thunderer" itself will scarcely have the hardihood to impeach so near Windsor Castle.

I give you below a copy of a note I had the honor to address to His Lordship and a copy of his reply, also a copy of a note from Mr. Moore:

"RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 28, 1860.

My Lord: I beg your Lordship's attention for a few moments to the subject of this note.

You are doubtless aware of the notice taken by the reporter of the New York *Times* of the conduct of the people of Richmond to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, while here.

Your Lordship and myself were both constantly near his person whenever he appeared in public.—Please inform me whether, at any time or place, you saw or heard anything wider from the mark, unkind, or discourteous to his person, during his visit to this city.

Your Lordship's reply will greatly oblige

Your ob't serv't, JOSEPH MAYO."

"WASHINGTON, Jan. 1st, 1861.

Sir: I had yesterday the honor of receiving the letter dated the 28th of last month, in which you ask me to inform you whether, at any time or place during the visit of the Prince of Wales to Richmond, I saw or heard anything insulting, unkind or discourteous to His Royal Highness.

I unhesitatingly answer that I neither saw nor heard anything insulting, unkind or discourteous to the Prince. I considered the reception of His Royal Highness at Richmond to be in no degree inferior in courtesy and cordiality to that which he met with in the other cities which he visited in the United States. I need say no more to assure you that it was regarded as perfectly satisfactory, and gratified with pleasure and gratitude.

I am, sir, your Honor's most obedient, humble servant, LYONS.

The Honorable *Joseph Mayo*,
Mayor of Richmond."

"RICHMOND, Dec. 18, 1860.

My Dear Sir: In reply to the interrogatory propounded by you to me this morning, relative to the alleged insult offered to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, during his recent visit to this city, I can most unhesitatingly affirm that I neither saw nor heard any act or word that could, in the remotest degree, be construed into a mark of disrespect to His Royal Highness.

I was in the suite of His Royal Highness on the Sunday alluded to—in the Church, at the Capitol, and at the Governor's residence, subsequently—and had the honor of dining with the Royal party, and no allusion was made by any one to the most distant circumstance that could in any way have marred the Prince's pleasure during the day.

I am aware that a hospitable public reception was kindly intended to be given to the Prince in Richmond, which was declined, for reasons at the time assigned to you.

I regret exceedingly the circulation of this presumed affront, knowing what your feelings must be, as the worthy representative of this polished city, and frequently heard you utter sentiments of the profoundest admiration for Her Majesty, the Queen of England, long before any mention was made of the Prince's intended visit to the United States.

I am, my dear sir, yours, very sincerely,
GEO. MOORE.

To His Honor *Joseph Mayo, Esq.*,
Mayor of the City of Richmond."

In the New York *Journal*—before alluded to—allusion was made to the police of our city and to our slaves. It is true, that in a city and suburbs containing forty-five or fifty thousand inhabitants, there are but eight day policemen, *not one armed*, but had I then at command the entire *arm of police regiment* of New York, I certainly would have had no occasion to call on one of them—no, not one, to protect His Royal Highness from any affront or indignity of any kind during his visit to Richmond; for the unostentatious, urbane, retiring diffidence and modest deportment of the Prince was here, as it should have been in New York, his best and sure protection against any "affront" and every indignity.

Perhaps both the manners and morals of the editors of the cis and trans-Atlantic Times would be improved by a visit to Virginia, and taking lessons of good manners and morals from the many well bred slaves they will find in this ancient Dominion, and for this purpose I respectfully and cordially invite them to visit this city, with my assurance that it will afford me great pleasure to introduce them to many of our slaves, whose manners are modelled after those of a "fine old English Gentleman," under the hope that, by associating with them, (unless they be very dull scholars,) they will be so improved both in manners and morals, that I would thereafter be regarded as a public benefactor, both in England and the United States.

You have doubtless read the address of the Duke of Newcastle before a Lodge of Masons upon the subject of his visit to the United States, wherein he remarked that "*with one exception*," his visit to the United States was entirely agreeable—or words to that effect, (for I have not a copy of his address before me.) But, perhaps, you have not seen the charitable interpretation of this remark by the "New York Times," in looking entirely over other places, to this city, to locate this exception. That it did not occur in Richmond is proved by the letters already referred to.

Perhaps the veracious editor might have ascertained where this breach of national hospitality and decency occurred, without straining his eye over his own *Broadway*, through a regiment of armed police, to Richmond. You will bear in mind that I am defending Richmond, and not prosecuting New York, or I would have but little difficulty in rendering certain that which the good manners of His Grace did not wish openly to declare, by showing conclusively that he referred to a man in the crowd at New York, who did make use of disrespectful language towards His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, within hearing of the Royal party in the Royal carriage, and this, too, doubtless in the presence of His Honor the Mayor surrounded by his regiment of police in arms.—But what signifies all this; for what city, as large as the city of New York, in which a drunken blackguard may not be found who cares not for Kings, Lords or Princes? But I do object to the transfer of this indignity to these distinguished strangers, who were our national guests, from its proper locality to Richmond.

Referring again with much more pleasure to his address, I cannot forbear to thank His Grace, the Duke of Newcastle, for the high compliment he pays my countrymen, when he ascribes their high appreciation of Her Majesty to a sentiment of homage to the excellence of woman. We have happily learnt Queen Victoria's character, through purer channels than international exchanges of editorial calumny, and certainly, if private, social and domestic virtues constitute the excellence of woman, then the Queen of England may well be pointed at as their most illustrious exemplar; and I am sure that I may speak for Virginia, and say it is for these that the descendants of the Cavaliers of Old England admire her, and Republican eyes regard her as more brilliant than all the jewels of her crown.

In conclusion, I repeat that I am defending Richmond against a libel originating in a journal published in New York; but for which that city is in no wise responsible. Nor is any inference to be drawn from what I have said of unkindness to that city. In whatever errors I may be placed I can never forget the munificent public and private hospitality that I have there been the recipient of—such, indeed, that were *I ever to think unkindly of her, without giving utterance to the thought*, the mementoes of these kindnesses, now hanging upon the walls of my chamber, would daily upbraid my ingratitude.

With sentiments of high regard and friendship, I am your obedient servant and fellow townsman,
JOSEPH MAYO, Mayor of Richmond.

RICHMOND THEATRE.

KUNKEL & MOXLEY..Sole Lessees and Managers.
I. B. PHILLIPS.....Stage Manager.

THE GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON!

Tom Taylor's last new Comedy of
BABES IN THE WOOD,
Which will be performed to-night for POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME,
MISS JOEY GOUGENHEIM
In her original character of
LADY BLANCHE,
Supported by Mrs. De Bar, Misses Sallie Partington, Kate Newton, Emma Morton, Messrs. Howe, Meldrum, Lamb, Bailey, Merton, Meer, &c., in prominent characters.

To conclude with the laughable Burletta of the TWO GROOMS; OR LUCK IN A NAME.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale low, a complete assortment of Colt's, Sharpe's, Smith & Wesson's, and other REVOLVERS.

A call is solicited from those in want of anything in the GUN way. T. W. TIGNOR,
Gun Maker, Main st., below the Market.
ja 17—1m

DIED,

On the 15th inst., RALPH FARNHAM, aged 10 months, infant son of Edward and Sarah King, of this city.

The funeral service will take place at St. Paul's Chapel, on 5th street, on Friday next, at half-past 3 o'clock precisely. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

On the 13th inst., at Western View, in Cumberland county, in the 19th year of his age, LUCIUS C. PAGE, only son of the late Nelson Page, Esq.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF RICHMOND, JANUARY 16.

High Water this day (Thursday) 9 o'clock.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Edmond Slade, Steele, Attakapas, sugar and molasses, C. T. Wortham & Co.
Schr. Mary Adelina, Geoghegan, York River, lumber. Jno. A. Pelvin.
Schr. Geo. Franklin, Tyler, James River, lumber. T. A. Parker.
Schr. D. Herbert, Myers, James River, hay. Phillips & Coleman.
Schr. Lynchburg, Harris, New York, mdze., D. & W. Currie—arrived on the 14th.
Schr. Rough and Ready, ——, Eastern Shore, oats and potatoes, A. Milispaugh.

SAILED.

Bark Parthian, Miller, Rio, flour, Edmond, Davenport & Co.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Arr'd, bark Fame, Richmond; schr. Rebecca, Petersburg.

HAMPTON ROADS, Jan. 16.—Arr'd, bark Rockaway, Bristol, Eng., for orders.

AS PUBLIC NOTICE WAS given a few days since that a Military Company had been formed by the Students of Richmond College, and as that company has been disbanded, I deem it proper that it should be made public, and to state the circumstances which led to its disorganization:

The Students, desirous of becoming acquainted with military tactics, that they might be ready for any emergency, and taking it for granted that the faculty had no objection (as they had given their consent to a similar organization last session,) formed themselves into a company and proceeded to drill. They appointed a committee to wait on the Governor, and ask for necessary arms.—The committee, obedient to instructions, called upon the Governor, but was informed that the faculty had, through its president, requested him not to furnish them with arms. Knowing that we could accomplish nothing without them, we disbanded. As to the motives which actuated the faculty, of course we are not allowed to judge; but this much we do say, that it has the appearance of an attempt to crush the spirit of patriotism which actuated us. But to do this is impossible. They prevented our intentions, but the spirit which actuated us still survives; and should our country need our services to defend her rights, or drive from her shores a hostile foe, each member that composed that body will be obedient to her call.

C. W. F.,
J. M. B.

ja 17—1t*

LIFE INSURANCE.—The President of the New York Life Insurance Company assures us that his policies will be paid in any event—secession or not.

The Secretary of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company says:

"We had never given secession a thought as affecting our policies. We take risks on residents in Canada, England and France, and expect to pay them if the conditions are complied with; but if we were indispposed to do so, we could be compelled by law to fulfill our promises. I can conceive of nothing in connection with the secession of Virginia, to affect the validity of our policies, provided the parties do not enter into active service, and that they cannot *now* do, without invalidating their insurance.

"In any contingency we shall keep inviolate our obligations."—*Fredericksburg News.* ja 17—1t

NOTICE.—The VIRGINIA LIFE GUARD (a new organization) will hold an adjourned meeting, at the office of Dr. WM. W. PARKER, in the Law Building, on this (THURSDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock.

The object of this organization is to band together and perfect in drill those young men who may be called upon to render service to their native State, but whose business engagements will not allow them to join the volunteer service.

Persons desiring to join will hand their names to any member of the corps. ja 17—1t

THE LECTURE OF DR. MULKEY, of Nashville, on ENGLISH ORTHOEPY, deferred owing to the inclemency of the weather, will be delivered THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the basement of Centenary Church, to which the teachers and scholars of the city are respectfully invited. ja 17—1t*

TO THE YOUNG MEN OF RICHMOND.—The undersigned have been appointed a committee on behalf of the members of Company "B," of the First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, to invite you to assist them in reorganizing that company. A variety of causes, unnecessary to mention, have reduced their ranks below the minimum number required by law; but they are unwilling, in the present perilous condition of the country, and under circumstances so favorable to the formation of new companies, to abandon their organization without an earnest effort to revive it. To this end they make this appeal to you. The Company is, at present, without commissioned or non-commissioned officers, the former having surrendered their commissions, and their places not having, as yet, been appointed under the By-Laws for the present year; so that those who now unite with us will be on a perfect equality with the present members of the corps.

To those who are disposed to join us, we beg leave to offer the following considerations: 1st. The Company has already a position in the First Regiment. 2d. It is in possession of the requisite arms and accoutrements. 3d. It has secured to it the use of a drill room at least once a week, and has contracted for suitable rooms in the new Armory on 9th street. 4th. Its fine ices are in a prosperous condition, the Company being out of debt, and having a considerable surplus in its Treasury. 5th. The present members have nearly all received instruction in the Squad and Company exercises, and, when required by any emergency, could readily assist in imparting the same to others; and, lastly, its by-laws have lately been carefully revised, and admirably adapted, we believe, to secure the moral as well as the military deportment of the members.

It may be as well to add that the necessary expenses are very light, the monthly contribution of fifty cents from each member being quite sufficient, with the aid received from the city, to meet them; and, that in reference to parades, the By-Laws provide that the Company shall not parade oftener than required by law, unless agreed to by a vote of two thirds of the members present called to consider the same.

A meeting of the Company will be held THURSDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the City Hall, when and where you are cordially invited to attend. Any one not able to be present, can, in the meantime, leave their names with the Committee, at the office of LEE & PLEASANTS, on 11th street, or at the Exchange Bank.

JAS. K. LEE,
J. F. C. POTTS, } Committee.
ja 16—2t

RICHMOND LIBRARY COMPANY.—A general meeting of the Stockholders of the RICHMOND LIBRARY COMPANY will be held in the Merchants' Insurance Company's Office on TUESDAY, the 22d day of January, 1861, at 6 o'clock P. M. As business of great importance will be transacted, it is earnestly requested that a full meeting take place either of the stockholders in person or by proxy.

By order of the President.
ja 12—10t ALEX. SCOTT, S

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—Mrs. MARGARET HOUSEWRIGHT will find her brother, JOHN KESSEL, by calling at No. 4 Main street. ja 17—1t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—I have two ROOMS vacant—one suitable for a family, and one suitable for young men. Location pleasant, within five minutes' walk to the Capitol, and convenient to business of the city. Several DAY BOARDERS can also be accommodated.

CARLTON HOUSE, on 12th, between Broad and Marshall streets, by MRS. BASS.
ja 17 1w*

BOARDING.—A vacant ROOM, with BOARD, suitable for a family, at Miss BIDGOOD'S, corner of Main and 7th sts. ja 11—6t

SPECIAL NOTICE.
EDGAR'S PILE OINTMENT.

Being aware that many persons suffering with the above disease are fearful in trying any article advertised, having been humbugged so often, I offer to such parties a guarantee that if my Ointment fails to cure them, I will refund the money; and I also assure them that it is harmless, producing no ill effect, is easily applied, but still soothing, acting directly upon the affected part. It is a prescription of a regular physician, who, in private practice, used it with success in every case under his treatment.

Prepared and sold only by myself, corner Broad and 25th sts., Richmond, Va.

Price $1 per box. No cure, no pay.
ja 17—1t* E. A. HUDNUT, Druggist.

FRESH ROLL BUTTER.—Just received, 10 packages fresh ROLL BUTTER, at 25 cents. 25 tubs, kegs and firkins strictly prime ORANGE COUNTY BUTTER, for 25 cents.
10 packages COOKING BUTTER, from 12½ to 20 cents.
200 bushels dried APPLES and PEACHES.
PEARS and BEANS, ONIONS and POTATOES.
250 superior HAMS, BREASTS and SHOULDERS.
WORCESTER SAUCE, Walnut and Tomato CATSUP, MUSTARD, &c.
For sale retail by J. S. ROBERTSON,
ja 17—1t Cor. Governor and Franklin sts.

RICHMOND ARMS MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber having determined to manufacture in this city an improved RIFLE, invented by Mr. N. L. BROCK, would respectfully invite those who may desire to procure arms, either for individual or Company purposes, to examine the proposed Rifle, a specimen of which can be seen at my Iron Railing Manufactory, on 9th street, next to the Virginia Mechanics' Institute, and where orders will be received.
ja 17—1w JAS. D. BROWNE.

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERIES.

McKINNEY & CO., MANAGERS.

The following are the drawn numbers of Georgia State Lottery, Class 520, drawn at Savannah, Ga., January 16, 1861:

60 27 33 10 12 52 75 3 66 16 76 59 28

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing,
McKINNEY & CO.,
ja 17—1t* Savannah, Ga.

$50 REWARD.—JOHN LIPSCOMB and WILLIAM MARTIN, two notoriously bad youths, about twenty years old, made their escape from the City Jail on Tuesday night last. I will pay TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS each for their apprehension and delivery at the City Jail. THOMAS U. DUDLEY,
ja 17—3t City Sergeant.

BUTTER.—We have on hand a large lot of BUTTER, consigned for sale; a part very prime. Being anxious to close it out, will offer inducements to the trade.

JOHNSON, YOUNGER & OTEY,
ja 17—4t 15 Pearl street.

DOMESTIC GOODS, DOMESTIC GOODS.—Our stock of Domestic Goods is as good as usual, and we invite the attention of all Wanting Brown and Bleached Shirtings, Brown and Bleached sheetings, Irish Linens, Table Damasks, Towels, Napkins, &c. In heavy Brown Cottons, Calicoes, Ginghams, American Delaines, &c., &c., our stock was never better.

CHILES & CHENERY.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

TO THE VOTERS OF HANOVER AND HENRICO.—The act calling a Convention has passed, and in accordance with what I supposed to be your wish, I voted for it.

As your representative in the Senate of Virginia, watching with the utmost care and anxiety the progress of events, I deem it my duty to warn you of a settled purpose on the part of certain politicians in Virginia to dissolve the ties that bind the Old Dominion to the Union before the 4th of March, without so much as making a single effort to redress our wrongs, and obtain a recognition of our rights in the legitimate mode laid down in the Constitution.

These disunionists defiantly declare that Virginia will and shall be out of the Union on the 4th of March; and it was only after a desperate struggle that they were compelled to yield to the people the humble boon of deciding at the polls whether the action of the Convention should be submitted to those who are its masters for their approval or rejection, so fearful were they that the sober, sound sense of the people would frustrate their rash and inconsiderate purposes.

This Union, in which we have, with a rapidity unequalled in the history of the world, attained a position of national grandeur that places us amongst the first nations of the earth; this Union, whose blessings have bestowed upon its citizens an amount of prosperity and happiness that is unsurpassed; this Union, which, if our internal dissensions can be allayed, is destined, in glory, in wealth, and in power, to outstrip all other Governments, can be preserved, intact—can be maintained with equal rights to all the parties to it, if Virginia will pursue a determined, but yet considerate course. Let her, without bluster and bravado, propose alike to the North and to the South the terms on which the Union could and should be maintained. Let her say to both, these are the terms on which each section can honorably agree. Let her say to the South, if these terms are acceded to, you must again return to your position in our noble Confederacy. Let her say to the North your Southern brethren are entitled to what we ask of you. We say it not in anger, we make no threat, but this happy Union can be maintained on no other principles; unless these just demands are granted, we make common cause with the South, and we can no longer be one in many. Then, let her give us a reasonable time for the *people*, not the *politicians*, of the North to respond, and all will be well. They will see that justice is done us, and this noble country will again bound forward in its onward march to greatness.

Disunion is a remedy for none of the ills Virginia has to deal with; its effect on her and the other border States would be particularly disastrous; it would, as it were, bring the Canada line directly to their borders; it would be followed by the imposition of the heaviest burdens on our people to protect our property, and the insecurity of slave property would be so great that, in self-defence, slaveholders would be obliged to remove their slaves to a more safe distance from the border. It would deplete Virginia of her laboring class, and would tend more rapidly to produce the ultimate extinction of slavery in the State, than the machinations of all the abolitionists in the North could do. But a few years would elapse before our people would awaken to the fact that in seizing at the shadow they had lost the substance.

The idea that Virginia must be dragged out of the Union, that it may be the more easily reconstructed, is one of the many devices resorted to by the disunionists, with which to mislead the people into the act of secession. Their purpose is, if once Virginia is out of the Union, never to let her get back again.

Virginia will be far more potent to reconstruct the Union and obtain a settlement of all differences if she remains in the Union, than if she goes out. If she withdraws, she loses the *power* which she now possesses to influence alike the South and the General Government.

But should we fail in this attempt, should they refuse to accede to our just and temperate requests, we will be in no worse position than now. Virginia can resume her sovereignty as easily on the 4th of July as on the 4th of March—it is the voice of the craven that denies it. Virginia, standing thus in the character of mediator, she can, if need be, procure a peaceable separation of the States, and thus only can it be brought about. Respect for the position she had assumed would ensure it. But let her be madly carried off into the vortex of passionate secession, and who shall say that civil war—fratricidal war, lasting for long, long years, with its carnage, with its slaughter, with its widows and its orphans, with its burdens on the people and its disastrous influences upon every interest in the country, and despots and kings would laugh with hideous joy at the downfall of freedom. Believe not those who talk to you of "peaceable secession;" there can be no such thing.

Let me urge you further not to yield to any man all power you possess. Trust no man or set of men with absolute power over your destinies, without retaining to yourselves the right to confirm or reject their action. It is of the utmost consequence to you that you should at this election vote to have the action of the convention referred back to the people.

Is not this noble country worth an effort to preserve it? Let me, then, as one having like interests with yourselves, as one who, in every conflict, will stand side by side with you, and share your fate whatever it may be—as one who, whenever Virginia raises her flag, will be found fighting to the death under it, enough if be raised against that star-spangled banner that I have ever regarded almost with adoration—let me, I say, entreat you to select as your delegates to this Convention able, discreet, prudent, moderate men, who, whilst they will maintain every right of the South, will yet endeavor to obtain a redress of our ills by constitutional means before they consent to overthrow the Government that has given us so much of good.

Let us settle finally and forever, at this time, the questions that distract the country; but let us, oh, my fellow citizens! at the same time, make an honest and an earnest effort to bestow on our children the blessings which we have enjoyed in this noble country. Yours, respectfully,

WM. C. WICKHAM.
ja 17—1t

TO JOHN H. STEGER, ESQ.—DEAR SIR: Believing that, in the present crisis of our country's affairs, the best and most reliable men should be called to the councils of the State, and knowing that you possess the qualifications requisite to represent the true interests of Virginia in the State Convention about to be held, we earnestly request you to allow your name to be presented to the voters of the city as one of their delegates to said Convention.

Very respectfully,
Your friends and fellow-citizens,
Geo. W. Hobson, Saml. J. Harrison,
R. H. Meade, P. T. Moore,
Robert P. Lefebvre, J. B. Claiborne,
W. Willis, Wm. P. Palmer, M. D.,
T. Roberts Baker, B. Meade,
V. H. Claiborne, Jno. P. Little, M. D.,
A. M. Bailey, Geo. W. Jones,
Wm. G. Williams, A. Morris,
Thos. H. Ellis, M. D., Graham P. Jones,
Jos. S. Jones, J. P. Duval,
E. S. Taliaferro, E. Payson Reeve,
P. A. Wellford, W. L. Baker,
Chas. A. Rose, N. P. Sheppard,
Thos. F. Price, James Walsh,
R. P. Richardson, J. H. Mumford,
Ed. C. Drew, R. M. Nimmo,
Maxwell T. Clarke, J. H. Blair,
Walter K. Martin, W. O. Harvie,
B. E. Meade, F. J. Sampson,
Lewis H. Blair, W. G. Pollard.

Richmond, Jan. 16th, 1861.

RICHMOND, Jan. 16th, 1861.

To Messrs. George W. Hobson, Samuel J. Harrison, R. H. Meade, P. T. Moore, and others:

GENTLEMEN: My attention has been called to your letter in the *Dispatch* of this morning, requesting that I would allow my name to be presented to the voters of Richmond as a candidate for the State Convention, to be held on the 13th of February next. Unaffectedly distrustful of my qualification for so high and responsible a position, it would be more agreeable to me, personally, that the trust should be confided to some one more able and experienced than myself; but in the present crisis of our affairs, demanding, in my judgment, the prompitude and most decided measures for the protection and preservation of the rights of Virginia, in the Union, if possible; if not, then out of it, I do not feel at liberty to withhold from my native State any service which so large and respectable a portion of my fellow citizens may think it in my power to render. You are at liberty, therefore, to use my name as you desire, with the assurance that, should it be the pleasure of my fellow-citizens of Richmond to confer upon me so distinguished a trust, I shall endeavor to discharge it with firmness and fidelity.

While, gentlemen, I have confided my name to you, to be used as you may deem best for the promotion of those high interests so dear to us all, you must permit me to express the earnest hope that you will at once withdraw it whenever the success of those interests and the cordial union of our friends shall demand it. Thanking you, gentlemen, for the kind and too partial sentiments expressed in your letter,

I am, very truly,
Your friend and fellow-citizen,
ja 17—1t JOHN O. STEGER.

[FROM THE ENQUIRER.]

COL. EDMUND FONTAINE, OF HANOVER.—This gentleman is thought by many to be entirely suited to represent the county of Hanover as a delegate to the State Convention. Having served, in time past, the county for eight years in the State Senate, much to the satisfaction of his constituents—knowing him to be a man of long and tried experience—sure, too, that he is an advocate of prompt and decisive action upon the part of Virginia, consistent with her honor and best interests, and having at stake interests as dear and important as any citizen of the county, we have no hesitation in giving him our united support. We think, moreover, the fact of his having withdrawn from the strife of party politics for several years past, is an important consideration. It may not be amiss to say, that for the last few years, although he has been temporarily called from the county on account of public duties, yet it is his home, where he is as thoroughly identified by his interests, as dear and important as any citizen of the county.

VOTERS FROM THE LOWER END OF THE COUNTY.

THE CONVENTION—R. T. DANIEL, Esq.—On the 4th February the right of suffrage will be exercised by the people of Virginia for an election the most vitally important which has ever occurred in her history, for it is for members of a Convention who are to decide her destiny, perhaps, for all time to come. To us such crisis awakens feelings of no ordinary character, and we inquire, shall the Convention consist of men who have determined already that the Union should be, and as soon as they can effect it, shall be, dissolved; or of men of tried wisdom and experience, whose love and veneration for the Union of the States is second only to their determination to preserve unsullied the honor of Virginia? We answer the inquiry: Give us men who will dissolve this Union as they would "bury a benefactor," with tears, not with rejoicing; as a necessity, not a preference. Such a man is RALEIGH T. DANIEL, and we will support him as one of the Representatives of Richmond with pride and pleasure.

UNION AND STATE-RIGHTS MEN.
ja 17—3t

TO THE PEOPLE OF RICHMOND.—FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is hardly necessary, yet I think it becoming, for me to say, in print, that the announcement of my name in the *Dispatch* of yesterday, as a candidate for the approaching Convention, was made without my knowledge or consent. I do not aspire to a seat in that body, and I shall vote for no man who has not more just pretensions for it than myself. If never before, we ought now to discard all personal and partisan motives, and select to that Convention the three ablest, wisest, firmest and best men in the city—men whose strength consists not in native intellect alone, but in the wisdom taught by experience, and in the influence accorded by all men to exalted character. I thank the friends who did me the compliment of nominating me for such a place, but positively decline the nomination.

Respectfully,
ja 17—1t* LITTLETON TAZEWELL.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

AT A MEETING ON CHURCH HILL, (Jefferson Ward,) for the purpose of selecting three suitable citizens to represent us in the State Convention, to meet in this city on the 13th of next month, after due consultation and deliberation, the meeting, by unanimous vote decided to support and vote for the following gentlemen:

WM. H. MACFARLAND, Esq.,
DAVID J. SAUNDERS, Esq.,
CAPT. CHAS. DIMMOCK.

As the men best calculated to pilot our venerable proud ship of State through this crisis.

SOLOMON.

A MEETING will be held at LOUISA COURT-HOUSE, on TUESDAY next, 22d inst., without regard to party, to nominate a suitable candidate to represent us in the State Convention.

This being the most important election within the last half century, it is hoped there will be a full attendance from all parts of the county.

Louisa C. H., Jan. 16th, 1861. ja 17—d&cwtd

CITY papers please copy.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ORANGE AND GREEN.—At the request of a portion of my fellow-citizens, I announce myself as a candidate for the Convention. If they think my services may be useful in this great crisis, I submit myself to their will.

I will address the people of Green, at Stanardsville, on FRIDAY, the 25th inst.

ja 17—2t* JEREMIAH MORTON.

VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION—CITIZENS' TICKET.
JUDGE JOHN ROBERTSON,
J. RANDOLPH TUCKER,
PATRICK HENRY AYLETT.

The above ticket will be voted for by all citizens who desire to maintain Virginia's rights in the Union or out of it, at all hazards. ja 17—2t*

NEW KENT.—We, a number of voters of New Kent county, knowing the importance of able representation in the approaching State Convention, beg leave to bring forward the name of Ex-President JOHN TYLER, with the full assurance that he will be cordially sustained by the voters of our county.

ja 17—3t* MANY VOTERS.

STATE-RIGHTS TICKET—PROMPT AND DECIDED ACTION OF VIRGINIA THE ONLY SALVATION OF THE SOUTH!

JOHN O. STEGER,
JAMES K. CRENSHAW,
GEO. W. RANDOLPH. ja 17—1t*

HANOVER COUNTY.—A meeting of the citizens of Hanover who desire to maintain the rights of the South in the Union, will be held at the COURT HOUSE, on TUESDAY, Jan. 22d, (Court day,) to select a candidate for the Convention. ja 17—5t

VIRGINIA CONVENTION—STATE-RIGHTS TICKET.
JOHN O. STEGER,
PATRICK HENRY AYLETT,
J. RANDOLPH TUCKER. ja 17—2t*

PATRICK HENRY AYLETT, Esq., a well known and f