Richmond Dispatch.

SATURDAY MORNING.....FEB. 2, 1861.

THE ELECTION RETURNS.

Our friends in the country will confer a favor if they will communicate, as soon after the election as possible, who has been elected in their county, and the position he occupies on the question of the day.

Death of John A. Lancaster.

We regret to learn that this gentleman, one of our oldest and most highly respected citizens, died at his residence on Thursday. He had been suffering for several years under a dropsy, and his death was not unexpected, either by himself or his friends.

Mr. LANCASTER was one of a class which is fast passing away, and the like of which it is probable we shall not see again. He was one of those old-fashioned, strong-minded, upright Virginia merchants, who gave a name to Richmond for enterprise and activity, when she was yet little more than a village. His life had been spent here from his boyhood, and he was familiar with every step the city had taken in the career which has been so successful. He himself contributed in no small degree to her advancement. As the head of the firm of LANCASTER & DENBY, in former days, he was widely known—probably as widely as any merchant of his day. Of late years, he confined himself almost entirely to the business of a Stock Broker.

Mr. L. was a native of Cumberland county.

The Late Robert P. Letcher.

This gentleman died lately at his residence in Kentucky, at an advanced age. He was one of those men who contributed to raise the reputation of Kentucky to the high pitch which it attained in by-gone days, when she gave to the service of the country such men as CLAY, POPE, ROWAN, TALBOT, and BLEDSOE. He represented his district many years in Congress.

It is stated in some of the newspapers that Mr. LETCHER was a native of Kentucky. This is a mistake. He was born in the county of Goochland, not thirty miles from this place, near SAMPSON'S Cross Roads. His middle name—PERKINS—was the name which his mother bore before she was married. He was called after his maternal uncle, the late ROBERT PERKINS, of Goochland county, who is still remembered by many persons in that part of the world. Mr. LETCHER was a man of decided talent, and of the most unflinching integrity, political and personal. He was one of the most popular men of his day, and was able to overcome all opposition that could ever be made against him.

The Difficulties that Beset Us.

A day or two since we briefly noticed some of the obstacles that stood in the way of a speedy settlement of the difficulties which threaten the permanent dissolution of the Confederacy, already dissolved. When we add to these obstacles, great in themselves, the evident disinclination of the party into whose hands the Government has passed to make any acknowledgments of the rights of the South, and the absence of any movement among the principal Northern States to inspire a hope, we cannot resist the conclusion that the constitutional process of amendment, slow as it must be, is to be protracted, and that Mr. SEWARD's remark that some amendment to soothe the South may be made after the Southern mind is calm—perhaps in "TWO OR THREE YEARS"—really expresses the policy of those who follow his lead. But in that time what events may come, Mr. SEWARD cannot tell any more than he can control.—

Let us look at probabilities.

1st. Congress is discussing schemes of settlement. The Commissioners to meet at Washington on the 4th will discuss schemes. Discussion involves necessarily delay. After determining on amendments, they have to be submitted to the States, (their Legislatures or Conventions, as they choose,) by a vote of two-thirds of Congress, counting all the States, or nearly the unanimous vote of those remaining, as nearly one-third will have seceded and will take no part in the matter. The amendments thus submitted, if they pass this ordeal, must then have a popular ratification by three-fourths of all the States—equivalent to the *unanimous vote of those* now in the Union. Can a settlement under these circumstances be carried through at all? and if carried, can it be done in a day, or a week, or even a year?

2d. After such a settlement, is it certain that the seceded States will be satisfied with it and come back? If they are not, what then? *That is a question for Virginia.* But a greater obstacle than all is the

3d. The Southern Confederacy of the seceded States is to be immediately organized.—The Convention for that purpose meets on Monday, in Montgomery, Ala. Its government will be in full blast in a few weeks. *It will be recognized by England and France.*—The immediate effect will be a revolution in commerce. England will do the carrying trade to and fro. The monopoly of the coasting trade by the Northern ship-owners, under the Federal laws, will be abolished from the South Carolina line to the Rio Grande, and foreign ships will take that, too. Immense commercial and manufacturing interests will spring up in a few months, that will be widespread and deep-rooted. Can any settlement restoring the league with the North, which has so outraged the feelings and the rights of the South, succeed in breaking up this new course of trade and the vast interests it will inaugurate? Let gentlemen ask themselves the question. It may be considered—

4th. That the new President, who is remarkable for shrewdness, if not for fairness and honor, will foresee these immense consequences set forth above, and attempt to forestall them by initiating the policy of coercion under the "*force bill*" now passing through Congress. That, of course, will settle the question. Coercion is as absurd as it is monstrous. It will, indeed, unite the South; but it will do more: it will encounter the British Lion, who will not suffer an interruption of that trade which he will with alacrity open with the Government *de facto* of the Gulf States, and in which, of cotton alone, four millions of his people, in one way or another, find occupation and support.

These are matters to be reflected on. They cannot be set aside and ignored by cries of Peace! Peace! from the demagogues at Washington and elsewhere. The manner in which the South has been trifled with by the Northern representatives in their pride of power and the rudeness of their insolence, has brought the question of settlement to this—shall we not say?—hopeless state of postponement and impracticability. But after all, do not events force upon our minds the impressive language of the inspired patriot, PATRICK HENRY, in the Convention which ratified the Constitution in this State:

"*But I ask again, where is the example that a Government was amended by those who instituted it?* WHERE IS THE INSTANCE OF THE ERRORS OF A GOVERNMENT RECTIFIED BY THOSE WHO ADOPTED THEM?"

Nothing New.

The disparagement of the Southern States, and especially of Virginia, is precisely similar to that levelled at the British Provinces before the Revolution. Lord NORTH said that "four or five frigates" would reduce America to subjection! A distinguished gentleman, upon a similar mode of computation, has recently assigned to Virginia "one frigate" to accomplish her reduction! History tells us how Lord NORTH's prophecy was fulfilled. If the issue is fully made up between the South and the North, (which Mr. HALE calls the *Great Britain* of this Union,) it will be seen what "one frigate" will do with Old Virginia! But America had friends in Great Britain, though they were few—as few, we trust, as the enemies of the South are in the South itself. Among them was Gov. POWNALL, who in Parliament warned the Government against "COERCION." Speaking of the American Provinces, he used the following language, which applies with singular accuracy to the seceding States at this time:

"They will hold a conference—and to what these committees, thus met in Congress, will grow up, I will not say. Should recourse be had to arms, you will hear of other officers than those appointed by your Governor. Then, as in the late civil wars of this country, it will be of little consequence to dispute who were the aggressors—that will be merely matter of opinion."

The Future.

Whilst keeping constantly before our view the temporary evils which may follow a dissolution of the Union, it is in no wise inconsistent with the loyalty due to our own State, and to the interests of our own people, to glance at some alleviating circumstances which, in the event of the stern necessity of separation being forced upon Virginia, may more than compensate her for the troubles which may result. As the introduction of slaves, against which Virginia protested, has been followed by universal blessings and happiness, so it may occur, in the workings of that Wisdom which often overrules apparent evils for the highest good, that the separation of the States, which all are endeavoring by every legitimate and honorable means to avert, may be productive of the greatest advantages and benefits to the South.

Why is it that the free States are all on fire for Union? Why is it that Black Republicans, who hate and detest slavery, pronouncing it the sum of all villainy, hug the festering corpse to their bosom, and swear they will annihilate the wretch who seeks to disturb that GLORIOUS UNION? The answer is, *Dollars and Cents.* The South produces vast wealth; the Northern profits absorb it.

The duties of the United States Government have not been levied with a view to revenue, but have been so adjusted as to tax Western and Southern consumers for the support of Eastern manufacturers. In the past seventy years, eleven hundred millions of dollars have in this way been paid to the Northern manufacturers as tributes from the South and West. In addition to this, the Puritan codfish catchers of the Yankee States have drawn five millions of dollars as bounties out of the Federal Treasury. In addition to this, also, the North has enjoyed a monopoly of the carrying trade, foreign vessels being excluded. The accumulation of capital thus brought about, amounting to some $600,000,000, has been invested in stocks, banks, insurance companies, &c., $356,318,000 being in banks alone, draining sixty millions per annum from the earnings of other sections. The following table gives some approximation of the annual load which Southern industry is required to carry:

Bounties to fisheries, per annum	$1,500,000
Customs, per annum, disbursed at the North	40,000,000
Profits of manufacturers	30,000,000
" of importers	16,000,000
" of shipping, import and exports	40,000,000
" on travellers	60,000,000
" of teachers and others at the South sent North	5,000,000
" agents, brokers, commissions, &c.	10,000,000
Capital drawn from the South	30,000,000
	$231,500,000

Taking an aggregate of these items for ten years only, the result is the enormous sum of $2,315,000,000; and allowing 20 per cent. of the sum only, as the aggregate of the fifty previous years, the amount is TWO THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS EARNED AT THE SOUTH AND ADDED TO NORTHERN ACCUMULATION. Hence we can see why the Union is so "glorious" at the North, and why the unanimous opinion of Black Republicans is, that "it must and shall be preserved." Hence, we also see how noble and unselfish is Southern patriotism, which nurses with its life-blood the hungry bantling at its breast, and the more it bites and scratches, gouges, squeezes, and pummels the fount of life, only folds it more tenderly to its bosom, and with sweet lullabies seeks to soothe the truculent glutton:

"Hush-a-bye,
And don't you cry;
Hush-a-bye, little baby,
You shall have a coach and six," &c.

Now, if the Union, which is dear to the South from the purest and most disinterested motives, shall be rent asunder, it is some consolation that the forty millions which she now contributes to the United States Government will be at her own disposal, and be expended for her own benefit. The present exhausting drain would be stopped; and a duty as low as ten per cent. upon her foreign trade would produce thirty-five millions, which would be ten millions more than would be necessary for the support of the Southern Government, and thus the frightful bugbear of taxation vanishes into thin air. Nearly the whole of the present immense exportation of $350,000,000 is furnished by the Cotton States, which are now out of the Union, and it is only by making common cause with them that Virginia can participate in the revenue based upon these exports, and obtain relief from the burdensome taxation entailed by the New England Tariff.

OUR MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

For Virginia to pursue a temporizing policy is to endeavor to serve two masters and to be strongly mistrusted by both, to thrust herself between the upper and nether millstone and be be crushed to atoms. Our peculiar advantages in Richmond for becoming a great manufacturing city, have received their chief impetus and development from Southern patronage.—We will mention a single circumstance in illustration of this fact. *In one week of last Spring six ships left this port with fabrics made here for the now seceded States.* These States, if we prefer their friendship to that of a section which buys nothing from us, will not only continue, but, aided by their increased ability, encourage our manufactures of every description, to a degree of which we can now form no conception. The immense manufacturing profits which have hitherto gone to the North would build up here a Manchester and Sheffield combined, whilst Norfolk, with her magnificent harbor, would become the New York of the South. That the Southern people are not unobservant spectators of events in the Border States, is made apparent enough by the reply of Gov. ELLIS, of North Carolina, to a circular sent him from Baltimore, asking what amount of aid he could recommend his State to give a Baltimore enterprise of "Direct Steam Communication between the Chesapeake Bay and Europe." He reminds his correspondents that—

"Baltimore, through her Representative, has contributed her share towards placing 'our National affairs in their present position.' A Representative of the city of Baltimore aided in placing at the head of one branch of our Government a member of the Abolition party—a party whose aim is the overthrow of Southern independence and the destruction of Southern property. I do not say that this act of his is approved of by the city of Baltimore. I trust and believe that it is not—but it remains to be seen whether it will be condemned in a practical way.

"In contrast with this, Representatives from the city of New York used their influence to *prevent* the result brought about by the Representative from the city of Baltimore. Now, if the 'present position of our National affairs' be a reason for the concentration of Southern trade, I cannot see that Baltimore has any preference over New York, as the point upon which that trade should be concentrated; she having, in the way referred to, aided in bringing about the 'present position of our National affairs,' and New York having done her utmost to prevent it.

"Nor can I see how I could consistently give Baltimore such preference over New York in any recommendation I might make to the Legislature of North Carolina."

In view of these facts, Gov. ELLIS declines to make the desired recommendation. We have no doubt he speaks the sentiment of the whole South, and that the Gulf States would infinitely prefer New York, which has always been just and patriotic, to any slave sections which do not recognize a community of interests, hopes, and affections with the whole Southern family. Of the thirty millions of profits which Northern manufacturers now absorb from the South, Richmond may secure at least ten millions, and of the fifty-six millions for importing, shipping, &c., Norfolk, the unrivalled, central, magnificent harbor, may secure twenty-five millions. On the other hand, to adhere, in the event of a separation, to the Northern States, will be to make Virginia the rump of a Northern Confederacy, in whose commerce and manufactures she will have no part or lot whatever. The North now buys nothing of the South; and in the event of an adhesion to the LINCOLN Empire the South would buy nothing of us. The letter of Gov. ELLIS to the Baltimoreans foreshadows the future. To be forewarned, is to be forearmed.

Seward says all will be Right--Mr. Everett Thinks Not.

We have been furnished with the following extract of a letter dated "Washington, D. C., Jan. 29," from a highly respectable gentleman to a member of the Virginia Senate:

"I spent a very pleasant afternoon, on yesterday, with Mr. Everett, at a friend's house, in Georgetown. He says that Seward assured him on Thursday last that all things would yet come right, but declined giving his reasons for so thinking; but that he (Mr. E.) has no hope of an adjustment, or even peaceable separation."

The first criminal that ever perished on the gallows in Turkey was executed at Constantinople in October.

Meetings Last Night.

The meeting at the African Church last night was called by the DOUGLAS party. Mr. JOHN PRITCHARD presided, assisted by five Vice Presidents. Speeches were made by Messrs. JOHN H. GILMER, JOSEPH SEGAR and JOHN M. BOTTS, all of whom took decided ground against a dissolution of the Union for existing causes. The church was about two-thirds full.

The meeting at Mechanics' Institute Hall was presided over by Mr. THOMAS H. WYNNE. The necessity of secession was urged in strong language by Messrs. JAMES R. CRENSHAW, PEACHY R. GRATTAN, JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER, and others.

The Legislature.

The Governor, yesterday, sent to the Senate a detailed report of the acts of Hon. JOHN TYLER as Commissioner from Virginia, accompanied by a copy of the correspondence between that gentleman and the President of the United States, which were read and ordered to be printed. Copies of the documents referred to, which will no doubt be perused with interest, will be found in the regular report of Senate proceedings. Bills were reported relative to the two Courts of Appeal; providing that railroads in which the State is interested shall use materials produced and manufactured in the State; incorporating the Southern Arms Manufacturing Company of Richmond, and for organizing a military force to be called the Virginia Volunteer Legion. Mr. THOMAS, of Fairfax, made a strong speech in opposition to the bill to amend the charter of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company.—Pending its consideration, the Senate adjourned.

In the House resolutions were offered to charter the Citizens' Insurance Company of Richmond, and to consolidate, under one administration, the Virginia and Tennessee, South-Side, and Norfolk and Petersburg Railroads. Bills were reported to amend the laws regulating Mining and other companies, and for a partial suspension of State bonds, and providing for complying with contracts already made upon the Covington and Ohio Railroad. A report was returned adverse to the petition asking for the formation of a new county out of parts of Monroe and Fayette.—A communication from Ex-President TYLER, relative to his recent mission to Washington, was read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

What Cannot be Elected.

We may elect men; but WE CANNOT ELECT EVENTS. We may propose; but God will dispose the course of things. What Virginia wants is men as nearly equal to events as they can be—i. e., with enough of devotion to her welfare and her true interests and honor to sustain her in the hour of trial, and guide her in the true course for the preservation of all these. She herself cannot elect events, and she, as well as her people, must use her best efforts to avoid the worst of consequences they entail. Let us not quarrel beforehand. One question has been settled by the public voice, as well as by the unanimous vote of the Legislature, and that is: If there is no reconstruction of the Union, VIRGINIA GOES WITH THE SOUTH. God forbid that any man should be elected who would tie this glorious old State to the North, or even a Central Confederacy. It would be an event highly injurious to the prospects of this city, if any such man is elected here.

No Compromise.

The patriotic efforts of the venerable CRITTENDEN have failed to melt the iron obduracy of LINCOLN, SEWARD & Co. It is evident that, confident in their numbers, they are bent on COERCION. Our conciliatory attitude only excites their contempt. They mistake the calmness and caution of the Border States for fear, the greatest and most fatal mistake they have yet made in their chapter of blunders.

The Slave Trade.

Georgia has pronounced against the Slave Trade. So has Alabama. Louisiana has followed their example. South Carolina hoots at the idea. So much for that bugbear. The Gulf States have no earthly idea of reviving that abominable traffic.

RICHMOND THEATRE.—

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

GRAND SATURDAY'S GALA.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF
BURDETT HOWE'S
Grand Romantic Spectacle of the
NECROMANCER,
With all its
NEW AND GORGEOUS SCENERY
BY
GEO. HEILGE, Esq.

Last night of the Laughable Burlesque of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN,
WITH
REVERSED CHARACTERS,
AND THE
TIP-TOP POLKA,
BY
MR. T. L. MOXLEY and R. S. MELDRUM,
Received on its first representation with
SCREAMS OF APPLAUSE.
REMEMBER,
THIS IS THE ONLY TIME
These two Great Pieces can be performed this season.

ONE DOLLAR STORE.

H. E. HOYT & CO., MAIN ST., No. 239,
H. E. HOYT & CO., MAIN ST., No. 239,
H. E. HOYT & CO., MAIN ST., No. 239,
Are receiving daily large invoices of
Are receiving daily large invoices of
Are receiving daily large invoices of
NEW AND SPLENDID JEWELRY.
NEW AND SPLENDID JEWELRY.
NEW AND SPLENDID JEWELRY.
LARGE CROWDS VISIT HOYT'S.
LARGE CROWDS VISIT HOYT'S.
LARGE CROWDS VISIT HOYT'S.
THE LADIES ARE DELIGHTED
THE LADIES ARE DELIGHTED
THE LADIES ARE DELIGHTED
WITH OUR ONE DOLLAR STORE.
WITH OUR ONE DOLLAR STORE.
WITH OUR ONE DOLLAR STORE.
EXAMINE OUR LARGE STOCK.
EXAMINE OUR LARGE STOCK.
EXAMINE OUR LARGE STOCK.
YOUR CHOICE FOR A DOLLAR.
YOUR CHOICE FOR A DOLLAR.
YOUR CHOICE FOR A DOLLAR.
H. E. HOYT & CO.,
21* No. 239 Main street.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Having noticed the card of Messrs. FOSTER & CHINN in yesterday's *Dispatch*, we, the undersigned, wish to add our testimony to the good (?) character and honest dealing of W. EUGENE FERSLEW.

We were engaged by the said FERSLEW to canvass the city for his Directory for 1860, and after completing the work had great difficulty in getting him to settle with us; and in no case did he pay his canvassers the full amount due.

We regard W. EUGENE FERSLEW as unworthy of public confidence or countenance, and hope the public will encourage Messrs. FOSTER & CHINN liberally in the publication of their Directory.

C. WESLEY THOMAS,
J. THOMPSON QUARLES.

I assisted W. Eugene Ferslew in arranging some matters for his Directories for 1860; I had difficulty in settling with him until I had recourse to law. J. W. THOMAS, Jr.
Richmond, February 1, 1861. fe 2—1t*

A CARD.—MR. GEORGE HEILGE Scenic Artist at the Richmond Theatre, would respectfully announce to his friends and the public that he will take a benefit on MONDAY evening next, the 4th of February, upon which occasion will be presented the "*Great Southern Drama*" of "PARLOR AND CABIN; or, MASTERS AND SLAVES," written expressly for this Theatre, by a gentleman of this city, and pronounced to be as thorough vindication of the South and her institutions as can be produced upon the stage. In addition to the *entire* strength of the company, the popular Managers, Messrs. Kunkel & Moxley, after an absence from the stage for six years, have kindly consented to appear in prominent speaking and acting parts in the piece, that of "Uncle Peter" and "Aunt Violet." The piece has been gotten up regardless of expense, with new scenery and appointments, and it is confidently hoped that it will meet the generous patronage and approval of a discriminating public.
Very respectfully,
GEO. HEILGE.
fe 2—2t

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Providence permitting, the elegant and beautiful basement of Trinity Church, situated on the corner of Broad and 24th streets, will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on TO-MORROW, the 3d inst., at 11 o'clock. The Rev. D. S. DOGGETT, D. D., will officiate in the dedicatory services. There will be preaching, also, at 3½ o'clk, by the pastor, and at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. WM. W. BENNETT, Pastor of Centenary Church, in this city. The public are cordially invited to attend.
fe 2—1t*

REV. ED. N. S. BLOGG, of the Virginia Annual Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach in the German language on TO-MORROW (SABBATH) EVENING, at 7½ o'clk, in CENTENARY CHURCH, on Grace, near 5th street. fe 2—1t*

THE RICHMOND TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY will hold a regular Monthly Meeting THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at CORINTHIAN HALL.
fe 2—1t J. T. VANNERSON, Sec'y.

LARD.—50 tierces choice Western Leaf Lard, for sale on consignment by
POTTS, FARLEY & CO.
fe 2

MARRIED,

On the 16th instant, by Rev. Dr. Burrows, Mr. J. C. WATSON, of Goochland, and Miss M. E. WOODSON, of Richmond.

Lynchburg and Memphis papers please copy.

DIED,

At the residence of her father, in Portsmouth, Va., on Friday, the 18th instant, of consumption, Mrs. MARY CECILIA B. DABNEY, consort of J. Walter Dabney, Esq.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Fredericksburg papers please copy.

Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Mrs. ISABELLA MORAN, the wife of P. Moran, in the 25th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, corner 2d and Duval streets. The friends of the family are invited to attend. 2t*

On Thursday evening, 31st January, JOHN A. LANCASTER, Esq., in the 69th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the Monumental Church, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.—His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend, without further notice. 2t

On Wednesday, the 30th ult., at 8 o'clock in the morning, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. MARY BRUMFIELD, in the 99th year of her age.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

TO THE VOTERS IN VIRGINIA—CONSERVATISM—WHAT IS IT?—FELLOW-CITIZENS: In a few days you will be called upon to decide the most momentous question which has ever been submitted to your judgment. The issues before our fathers in '76 was liberty or death! Before you, it is war or peace?

What is conservatism? A few months ago the question could be answered definitely—to conserve the union of the States.

But, what is it now? Is it to conserve a Union already broken? Is it to conserve a military despotism? Is it to conserve a Government that is making war upon the Southern States—a Government which is converting the Capital into a military encampment, to inaugurate a President by force?

Is it to conserve a Union with States who have offered men and money to carry on a war against the slaveholding States? Ohio and Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, have offered hundreds of thousands of men, and millions of money, to wage war with you and your sister States of the South. What peace, what happiness could there be in such a Union if it could be preserved? But it cannot, except in your subjugation. When we offer terms of compromise they are rejected with disdain. When we present the olive branch, they draw the sword. The disruption of the Union is already accomplished. It cannot be re-united while we remain under its power. What, then, is conservatism for Virginia now?

It is to secure a peaceful dissolution. Shall we have peace, or civil war? The answer to the question will be given by you on Monday next. If you so vote as to secure the immediate secession of your State, you will preserve the peace. If we have a united South, the North will not be so mad as to commence a civil war which will be the bloodiest in the history of the world. If you hesitate, the Military Government at Washington will probably attack the States which have already seceded. You are pledged to aid your Southern brethren in a war which few of you may live to see the end of!

True conservatism demands: First, that you vote for delegates to the Convention who are in favor of immediate secession! Second, that you vote against referring the action of the Convention to the people! Such a reference would bring us under the power of the Black Republican Government. May you be guided by wisdom from above, and may God defend the right.
A CONSERVATIVE.
fe 2—1t

FREE MEN!
WORKING MEN!!
ALL MEN!!!

Of whatever party or country, rally at the polls on MONDAY MORNING, at sunrise, and vote for the UNION TICKET the good and true men,

WM. H. MACFARLAND,
JOHN MINOR BOTTS, and
MARMADUKE JOHNSON.

You are Americans, and, with your children, will inherit the blessings of Union and peace, and life and hope, in the Union, if faithful to it.

The Stars and Stripes, "*with the rights of the South in the Union,*" is stamped on our ticket, and we will defend it against atrocious ABOLITIONISTS and TRAITORS. The President and his Cabinet have been faithless traitors, reducing the country to bankruptcy by fraud and plunder, and we are called on to break up a glorious Union and remodel another, with the traitors Wm. L. Yancey & Co at its head! Will you lead Virginia to the consummation of any such unholy alliance? I know you will not. Now will you abandon the flag with its Stars and Stripes, which have covered so many fields of battle with glory, blood and victory, and repudiate the songs of "Hail Columbia" and the "Star-Spangled Banner," which have been sung by the fires of revolution and war; aye, and destroy the fair Constitution, the admiration of the civilized world, under which so many sons of Europe have come to and *sworn to defend.* No, my countrymen, you will not; but, adopting the beautiful poetry of the late McCreary, of Petersburg, you will say:

"Freemen, fling up! lo, the striped banner flying;
The Eagle of liberty streams thro' the air—
Beneath it *secession* and *disunion* dieing—
Success to the beaming American Star,"

And leaving your business for one day, devote yourself to the cause of CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY, worth more to the human race than all the precious metals and diadems of the world.

Go, then, and do your duty, in the fear and help of [fe 2—1t] GOD.

WAR OR PEACE!—Citizens of Richmond, *that* is the question which you are to decide on Monday next.

Will you, by seceding from your Southern brethren, invite and encourage your Black Republican enemies, who have usurped and perverted the Federal Government, to attempt to subjugate the *whole* South *at their convenience*, by dealing with only a *few* States at a time? Or will you, by an *immediate* union of your fortunes with those of your Southern brethren, present such an array of States as will, by their extent of *territory alone*, even without so many millions of brave freemen inhabiting it, deter those enemies from their mad schemes of coercion and civil war?

Delay—any unnecessary delay in taking this step will be certainly construed to mean unlimited *submission.*

Be not, then, deluded into voting for referring the action of the Convention back to the people, by the demagogue clamors of those who never before showed this new-born zeal for the rights of the people. Our whole Constitution is based upon the principle of *representative* government—of the people acting through their chosen and responsible representatives. Choose, then, men whom you know you can trust, and *through them* act, and act *promptly*, for the safety and honor of Virginia; or bid a long farewell to honor, peace or safety.

Remember! your delay or refusal to unite with the rest of the Southern States, *cannot bring them back* into this violated Union, nor can it avert coercion and civil war, now threatening against them, which *you all* are *pledged* to resist, and your resistance to which in the Union may be *treason*; but which, out of it, is the last patriotism.

Choose, then, between the doom and death of the TRAITOR and the glory of the Patriot, whose prompt resistance has saved his country from civil war.

Another month, and for any such choice it will be TOO LATE! fe 2—1t

BLACK REPUBLICAN RULE.—The following States have withdrawn from the Union since the election of Abraham Lincoln:

SOUTH CAROLINA.
FLORIDA.
MISSISSIPPI.
ALABAMA.
GEORGIA.
LOUISIANA.

The fourth of March will add

VIRGINIA.
MARYLAND.
KENTUCKY.
TENNESSEE.
TEXAS.
ARKANSAS.
MISSOURI.
DELAWARE.

MEN OF THE SOUTH, THE DAY OF DELIVERANCE IS AT HAND! fe 2—1t

A WORD OF CAUTION TO THE FOREIGNERS!—We call the attention of every *Catholic* in the city to the following extract from an article written and published by Judge JOHN ROBERTSON, one of the secession candidates for the CONVENTION. It will speak for itself. The article in which the extract appeared, was published in the *Virginia Index*, October 12th, 1860:

"The law of the Jesuits is at least not to be found in the Christian's Bible. The law there recorded forbids murder and theft, and false swearing; it inculcates the love of our neighbors, and enjoins peace and charity. Reverse all this, and you have the higher law of the *Jesuits*; and the reason is plain. Among them every hypocrite or enthusiast may make higher law for himself, or procure it ready made, or made to order, as readily as pikes or rifles, shoes or calicoes, at the established factories of the North. fe 2—1t*

TO THE VOTERS OF HENRICO COUNTY.—You will be called to the polls on Monday next, the 4th inst., to cast your votes for some one to represent your county in a STATE CONVENTION. Will this *old* and *renowned* county of Henrico say on that day, at the ballot box, that it has no citizen competent, and in whom it can confide, to represent its great interest in the Convention? Will the voters who have intimated a desire to vote on that day for any one who is not a citizen of the county, pause and reflect before they take such a step? Remember, that the broad eye of this whole country, with an eagle's gaze, is now looking at Virginia. Let it go out to the States of the North and West that not only Mr. Botts would bow down in humble acknowledgment, but the proudest nations of the earth would become tributaries thereto. Mr. Botts says one State to separate herself from the other thirty-two, when no pretence is set up that there is a co-relative right on the part of the other thirty-two to separate themselves from the one, is, to his mind, an incomprehensible and logical absurdity. I say, if the sovereign people of Virginia voted themselves, their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors, into a union with twelve other States that might become a consolidated government, which might tyrannize over them and jeopardize their dearest interests—as some of her inspired sons, and among them Patrick Henry, foresaw—if, I say, she did this, without reserving to themselves any other means of resuming their independent sovereignty, but by begging and praying like the people of Ireland supplicating the British Parliament—to my mind, they were guilty of an incomprehensible act of voluntary enslavement.

Mr. Botts will not take upon trust the work of *Yancey, Rhett, Pickens, Toombs,* and *Davis.* I say to Mr. Botts, that he has called over the names of true Southern men, who do not go about extolling, magnifying the wealth, greatness and power of their enemies, with a view to intimidate and frighten their fellow-citizens into submission to Black Republican domination. They are men, sir, with bold hearts and strong arms, who have not only demanded, but are ready and willing to fight for their rights. Men, sir, whom posterity will immortalize. If the Virginia people will not take upon trust a governmental from these patriots, I suppose they will hardly accept one from JOHN M. BOTTS, SHERRARD CLEMENS, and HENRY WINTER DAVIS, a trio that will go down to posterity with a fame which no true patriot can envy.

Mr. Editor, sir, while I would like to give my opinion upon a few more points of Mr. Botts' logic, I have already trespassed upon my original bounds, and subscribe myself,

fe 1—2t] A SOUTHERN ADOPTED CITIZEN.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

SIR: We take great pleasure in informing you that at a meeting, this day held, of the friends of those gentlemen who have been most prominently presented to represent the State's-Rights party of the county of Henrico in the Virginia Convention, to assemble on the 13th February proximo, your name was unanimously agreed upon as the candidate.

Pledging ourselves to an earnest and hearty support of you, and with the expression of a warm interest in your success, we remain, sir,

Very respectfully, your ob't serv'ts,
Nathan F. Bowe, Wm. F. G. Garnett,
Jno. A. Hutcheson, Jno. Wilder Atkinson.
Richmond, Jan. 30, 1861.

To Messrs. William F. G. Garnett, Nathaniel F. Bowe, Jno. W. Atkinson, and Jno. A. Hutcheson:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter informing me "that at a meeting, this day held, of the friends of those gentlemen who have been most prominently presented to represent the State's-Rights party of the county of Henrico in the Virginia Convention, my name was unanimously agreed upon as the candidate," has this moment been received. In reply, I have only to say, that with unaffected diffidence in my qualifications for the post which you have assigned me, I shall endeavor to hold up the State's-Rights banner as best as I can in the short canvass before me, and if it shall be the pleasure of my fellow-citizens of the county to elect me, I shall serve them to the very best of my ability. JNO. R. GARNETT.
January 30, 1861. ja 31—4t

Henrico County--Convention.--We are authorized by Mr. LYONS to say that he will support Dr. GARNETT for the CONVENTION, with great cordiality, as he would have any other gentleman who might have been nominated by the Anti-Submission State-Rights party of the country.

The following card has also been furnished to the friends of Dr. GARNETT, by the Hon. A. R. HOLLADAY:

"I was never, at any time, a candidate for a seat in the Convention, and never desired to be a candidate; but having been informed that it was the wish of some of my friends to tender a nomination to me, I beg permission to express my earnest desire, and hope they will give their most active, earnest, and cordial support to Dr. JOHN R. GARNETT, as he shall certainly have mine with all my heart. ALEX. R. HOLLADAY.
"February 1st, 1861." fe 2—2t

The Friends of Messrs. Lyons, Garnett and YOUNG having, on Wednesday last, selected Dr. GARNETT, the undersigned friends of Mr. YOUNG withdraw his name as a candidate for the CONVENTION from HENRICO COUNTY. Mr. YOUNG will himself support Dr. GARNETT, and earnestly requests his friends to unite with him in such support.

F. W. CHAMBERLAYNE,
RO. S. POLLARD,
D. E. GARDNER,
J. F. CHILDREY,
JNO. A. HUTCHESON.
Henrico Co., Feb. 2, 1861. fe 2—2t

TO THE FOREIGN VOTERS OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND.—How can you vote for JOHN MINOR BOTTS, who, four years ago, labored to deprive a foreigner of the right of franchise?

This same gentleman, in the same Convention, proscribed citizens on account of their RELIGION!

He has not since changed his views; how, then, can you trust him?

This same JOHN M. BOTTS, under the pretext of saving the Union, gives aid and comfort to Northern Black Republicans, and advocates the use of COERCION—BY FORCE OF ARMS—of the Southern people who dare to assert their rights.
fe 2—2t* A CITIZEN.

VOTERS, REMEMBER!—The doctrine of coercion, so strenuously advocated by the Black Republicans, and so cordially opposed by the South, has its friends and advocates in our midst, under the pretence of enforcing the laws. They would make the South a conquered province. Voters! look well to your tickets. Do not entrust your liberties to any who, regardless of your liberties, would surrender a single right. To secure them vote for
RANDOLPH, STEGER, and ROBERTSON.
fe 2—1t

VOTERS, REMEMBER.—That whilst Virginia is making offers of peace and compromise, the North still maintains her position of defiance. We have offered the olive branch. The North responds with armed men and ships-of-war, the implements of subjugation, and not of love and peace.

The occasion demands prompt action. Vote for men who desire prompt action. Vote for
RANDOLPH, STEGER, and ROBERTSON.
fe 2—1t

VOTERS, REMEMBER!—The question now before the country is one of awful moment; one that rises high above mere party. It is a question to settle for years the fate of the country, whether it be for peace and prosperity. If you would settle this question honorably to yourselves and the South, vote for
RANDOLPH, STEGER, and ROBERTSON.
fe 2—1t

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DISPATCH.—SIRS: In the *Dispatch* of Monday last there is a long letter from the Hon. John Minor Botts, accepting from several hundred citizens of Richmond a nomination to a seat in the Convention, soon to be held in this city, which would pass by no unnoticed, as just so much of Mr. Botts' usual declamation against the South, if it were not for the new-born sympathy manifested therein for the adopted citizens of the Southern States. Mr. Editor, as one of the latter class, humble though I am, may I be permitted, through the columns of the *Dispatch*, to relieve Mr. Botts of any uneasiness he may entertain on my account as an adopted citizen. Hear Mr. Botts:

"What is to become of that vast multitude of naturalized citizens scattered through the Southern States, who owe a *sworn allegiance* to the United States Government, which is bound to protect them in every land, whether at home or abroad? Are they to be asked to commit a willful perjury, by taking up arms against the Constitution and the Government they have solemnly sworn to support, or are they to be driven from the South as aliens and enemies to the new-fangled government that is to be erected?"

I would remind Mr. Botts that when the fifteen Southern States, or any portion of them, Virginia included, dissolve the political bands which connect them to the free States, and assume among the Powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, where, then, will be the Union, the Constitution, or the United States Government that I have sworn allegiance to? Where am I to find it? Shall I hasten off to the District of Columbia, and from there to Independence Hall, in Philadelphia? Oh, no, Mr. Botts, no; my wandering days are ended. In the bosom of old Virginia I have found a resting place for my weary limbs, and to my renowned old stepmother, in weal or in woe, shall I cling with all the love, respect, and submission of a dutiful son. But in that genuine sympathy so natural to Mr. Botts, for the "Furiner," he asks, am I to be driven from the South as an alien and an enemy to the new-fangled government that is to be erected? If Mr. Botts means the Southern States federated, united, and adopting, as they will, a similar form of government to that of the late United States, I expect to enter into all the rights, privileges, and protection that native born citizens of Virginia become entitled to at once and immediately, always excepting the office of President. But let me ask again, why this new-born interest manifested by Mr. Botts for the Southern adopted citizens? In all his letters that I have read for the last two or three years, not one single word occurs concerning them. But I do recollect reading, some years ago, his great speech at the African Church, wherein he advocated a change in the naturalization laws, to the effect that every foreigner coming into these United States after the adoption of the change recommended by him, should be entitled to all the rights and privileges of other citizens, except that of voting or holding any office whatever *during his life!* In other words, all the emigrants arriving in these States, (then united,) should have the privilege of cutting down the woods, clearing up the swamps, building railroads, digging canals, and such like liberties; but that whole-souled patriot, JOHN M. BOTTS, would deny them the right to vote—a right accorded to free negroes in some of the Northern States. Now, when a patriot of that stamp interests himself about my *status