Richmond Dispatch.

MONDAY MORNING.....MARCH 18, 1861.

The Convention.

On Saturday Mr. GOGGIN offered an ordinance (as an amendment to the report of the Committee on Federal Relations,) for the withdrawal of Virginia from the Union, and for a Conference of the Border Slave States, at Lexington, Ky., on the last Wednesday in May next, to propose a plan of constructing a Government to be formed by said States and the Confederate States of America; such plan to have no binding authority till adopted and ratified by the Virginia State Convention, which, it is provided, shall adjourn over to await the result. It declares that the Union can only be restored upon the original basis by an amendment to the Constitution, emanating from the non-slaveholding States, for the sure protection of the rights of the South. The last clause suspends the operation of a previous clause, for assuming the Government property within the State, till such time as the Convention may deem proper to enforce the same, desiring to avoid any collision, and with a view to an adjustment of the pending difficulties, through the agency of the Conference, and by a returning sense of justice among the people of all sections.—The ordinance was ordered to be printed.—Mr. HOLLADAY presented a series of Union resolutions, enveloped in an American flag, and numerously signed by citizens of Norfolk county. Mr. BURLEY, of Marshall, offered some long resolutions against secession, for the details of which we refer the reader to the regular report. The Convention agreed to meet at half-past 10 o'clock A. M., until further ordered. Mr. WILLEY, of Monongalia, offered resolutions for equality of taxation and representation, upon which no action was had. In Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Federal Relations, Mr. RANDOLPH made an able and argumentative speech against the Peace Conference propositions, and showing that Virginia's true interests are with the Cotton States. He will conclude to-day.

The Maryland Commissioners occupied seats in the Convention on Saturday.

The Legislature.

In the Senate, on Saturday, House bill for the sale of the James River and Kanawha Canal was laid on the table. The bill imposing taxes for the support of Government was made the order of the day for Monday, at 11 o'clock. The bill amending the militia laws was passed; also, bill incorporating the Southern Express Company and American Agency.

The House passed a number of Senate bills and laid on the table the bill incorporating the Southern Express Company. A resolution of inquiry into the expediency of calling another Convention and abolishing the one now in session, was voted down.

The Northern and Southern Tariffs—Groans of the Britons—Brilliant Prospects for the South.

The New York *Post* (Black Republican,) is in a most dismal state of mind on the revenue question. The MORRILL Tariff vs. a Free Southern Tariff, it reasons, will not raise revenue. "The Government," it says, "without special authorization from Congress, will have no power to create a line of custom-houses along the North Carolina and Tennessee frontier, or to cover the Arkansas border with stations of revenue officers to intercept the contrabandists. The whole country would be given up to an immense system of smuggling, which, on near two thousand miles of coast, would meet with no obstacle, or interruption, or discouragement." The *Post* then shows up the impracticability of collecting the duties on board of armed vessels. There are so many collection districts in the seceded States, and so many officials required by the new law at each port, that the collecting will cost more than it comes to. It proceeds:

"But can the revenue be thus collected? The importers arriving at the Southern harbors will know how to address the Custom-House officers. 'We have a cargo,' they will naturally say, 'on which we do not care to pay duties just at present; we must deposit it in the warehouses for the term during which we are permitted to do so by law.' What will the officers of the customs do in that case? The Government has no longer any warehouses in the seceding ports. The hold of an armed vessel would neither be a proper nor a sufficiently spacious repository for the goods. The duties in that case cannot be collected; and the Collector will be puzzled to know whether to let the ship proceed to her port or to detain her.

"*We happen to know that there are importing houses at this moment preparing to take advantage of this opening for an unencumbered trade.* They are getting ready to convey their cargoes to Charleston or Savannah; the goods will be landed there, and then brought coastwise to New York, where, being importations from a port within the Union, they will be subject to no duty. The new tariff, with its strange formalities and ingeniously devised delays, forms an additional inducement with them to take this course."

The New York Herald says:

"The adoption of the old United States tariff by the Southern Confederacy strikes a heavy blow at the foreign commerce of New York and the other Northern cities. The Morrill tariff of the Northern Government imposes nearly double the duties on some articles of merchandize which the Southern tariff imposes, and in many cases the rates amount to an absolute prohibition. The result of this must necessarily be to drive importations from this city and send them into the ports of the South. Once landed in the country at a low rate of duty, these goods will soon find their way across the borders into the Northern States, and smuggling will be extensively carried on; nor can the Government prevent it. The object of the Morrill tariff is to benefit the manufacturers of the North by a protective impost on foreign goods; but the actual consequence of it will be such a reduction of the revenue as will render additional loans necessary to carry on the Government. It will utterly destroy the commerce of the Northern cities; and, moreover, by driving the seven Gulf States out of the Union, and the eight border States very probably after them, we have reduced to a considerable extent the market for our importations. Thus the effect of the two tariffs upon the North will be to reduce the revenues of the Government, to destroy the foreign trade of the Atlantic cities, and to create an endless system of smuggling on the border line between the North and South. The advantageous results of all this to the Southern Confederacy are unnecessary to dwell upon."

Nine Cheers for the Gallant Cockade.

Petersburg has covered itself with glory. At one time the strongest Union town in Virginia, the manifest coercion policy of the Irrepressible Conflict Administration at Washington has opened its eyes to the truth that secession is now the only remedy consistent with the honor and independence of Virginia. The vote for instruction shows a clear gain of 309 votes over the vote received by Mr. WALLACE, on the 4th ult. We should like to hear Richmond speak, and all slaveholding Virginia to let its voice be heard. The same revolution which has carried the citadel of Unionism has swept over every portion of the State which is identified with the slavery institution. We have never doubted for one moment that the majority of the PEOPLE of both parties, with few and inconsiderable exceptions, are true to the Southern cause, and to their Southern brethren—that they are candid, honest, and open to conviction, and only need to see the light to embrace it. As Petersburg has gone, so goes all Eastern Virginia, and, if our information of the movements of Northern squadrons be confirmed, the Border States will go out in a solid mass. The members of the Convention may disregard these manifestations of public sentiment, but let them pursue their own course. The people of Virginia will soon take this matter, in a lawful and constitutional manner, in their own hands.

Wait! Wait!! Wait!!!

We have been told to wait for the elections in the Northern States, which were to show the "IMMENSE REACTION" since LINCOLN's election. Well, we have waited, and what is the result? The election of the whole Black Republican ticket in New Hampshire, by the usual majority, and the elevation of DAVID WILMOT to the Senate of the United States, by an overwhelming majority of the Pennsylvania Legislature, are unquestionable indications of their speedy destruction.—Verily, the Keystone State in particular, says the Petersburg *Express*, has vindicated her title to Southern *admiration* and *confidence* by the choice she has just made of CAMERON's successor. A few more *such conservative* demonstrations will kill off the Border States' Convention, and win back the "Confederate" concern to the Union. We propose that the Virginia Convention dispatch forwith a Commissioner to Harrisburg to congratulate the Legislature there, in the name of our Commonwealth, for the very handsome manner in which they have testified their appreciation of Southern rights in the election of WILMOT!

Immense Squadron Along the Coast!—The New Naval Coast Guard!

The N. Y. *Express* announces the organization of a new naval coast guard, unprecedented in its numbers since the organization of the American Navy. The large steam frigate Powhatan hauled into the stream at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard on Thursday. Her arrival was telegraphed to the authorities at Washington, who have commanded her to remain as she is for the present. Neither her officers nor crew have been detached, and it is believed she will remain in commission. Not having been overhauled in four years, since she returned from the East Indies, she cannot advisedly be kept long in service, as her timbers are shaky. The Powhatan has been brought home in pursuance of the policy of establishing a coast guard, which was resolved upon by the late Administration, and will be adhered to by the present. The advices by this arrival from the home squadron are interesting. Three ships-of-war only will be left in the Gulf of Mexico until political affairs become more settled here. The Macedonian is the only newly commissioned ship to remain out. No officers have been gazetted to replace those whose resignations from the fleet have been tendered. The craft that left for Norfolk had no provisions or stores to spare. As the accumulation of the naval coast guard is a most important movement, we print, for the first time, a tabular analysis of its strength, as follows:

LIGHT DRAUGHT VESSELS FOR HARBOR DUTY, TENDERS, &C.

Vessels.	Officers and Men.	Guns.	Tons.
Steamer Harriet Lane	94	8	300
Steamer Water Witch	60	2	378
Steamer Corwin	80	2	280
Steamer Crusader	110	10	540
Steamer Mohawk	110	8	464
Steamer Wyandotte	100	4	380
Steamer Bibb	83	4	320
Steamer Vixen	90	4	360
Brig Bainbridge	100	6	400
Steamer Pocahontas	95	4	320
Brig Dolphin	100	6	250
Brig Perry	100	6	200
Four small revenue craft	200 about	8	600
Chartered Transports.			
Steamer Star of the West	100	1	1,172
Steamer Empire City	100	1	1,751
Steamer Philadelphia	100	1	1,000
Steamer Coatzacoalcos	200	2	2,000
*Total, 23 vessels	1,922	78	13,307
HEAVY DRAUGHT FORCE.			
Steam frigate Powhatan	500	10	2,415
Steam Corvette Brooklyn	325	14	2,070
Sailing frigate Sabine	500	50	1,726
Sailing sloop St. Louis	300	20	700
Sailing sloop Cumberland	300	24	1,726
Total, 5 vessels	1,925	118	8,637

*Including two ships to be chartered.

This fleet aggregates, all told, 3,847 men, 196 guns, and 21,247 tons. *It constitutes a larger naval force than was ever concentrated in one squadron since the organization of the United States Navy.* It exceeds the Paraguay Expedition by seven, in the number of vessels, and by over a thousand in the number of men.—*It consists of more ships than the great channel fleet of England*, although of only half as many men. Every vessel in the list is in commission except the Perry, Bainbridge and Dolphin, which could be got ready for sea in a few days. The revenue cutters included are now subject to the rules of the regular navy, and may be considered as belonging to it.—About half a dozen men-of-war could be added to the fleet, were it necessary.

And all this is Peace! Peace!! Peace!!!—A thousand soldiers in Washington, and reinforcements on the way! The largest squadron on the coast ever known in our history! And yet the abolition President does not intend to collect the revenue, nor reinforce the Southern forts, nor put a hook in the nose of the Southern Leviathan! Wait! Wait! Wait! Peace! Peace! Wait!

"No Man is a Hero to his Valet."

It is a very dangerous thing to come too near a famous character. It kills romance, like a frost upon first flowers of spring. No skin is so smooth that it can bear inspection through a microscope. GULLIVER might have admired the gigantic proportions of the Brobdingags, if seen at a safe distance. Little GLUMDALDITCH might have appeared to him the very model of a colossal female. But when he became her pet and plaything, he was sadly disgusted with the animalculæ creeping out and in from her cheeks, and no more visible to those of her own class than worms are upon the cheek of beauty. If we were a great man—a poet, or a historian, or any of the things that are wont to run mad women and women mad—we should prefer to live as secluded a life as possible. Certainly we think SHAKSPEARE loses nothing by the twilight, in which his personal entity is enveloped, and we are not sure that JOHNSON gains much by the full glare of noonday in which his huge figure stands.

BYRON is the great pet of all young ladies and young gentlemen. The time has gone by, to be sure, when the latter were in the habit of shaving their foreheads and limping in their gait, to be as much like him as possible. His personality now makes much less impression than his genius, which certainly was very great, since MILTON, we think, unrivalled among the poets. Still, it is customary with the class to which we have alluded, to regard him as the very impersonation of everything that is interesting. His pictures of Corsairs and Giaours—the most miserable of mankind, miserable, indeed, as no other men ever were miserable before, or have been since, or will be again—still continue to be regarded as pictures of himself. We are disposed to think they were anything else—that they were as unlike BYRON, as they were anybody else that ever lived—that they were fancy pieces, painted for the market of the day, and designed not to be true to nature, but to sell. We have had many proofs to this point of late years.—Here is another.

The New York *Times*, although a Republican journal, has a correspondent at Charleston, who is a full-blooded disunionist. This writer's contributions are very sprightly, and very readable. The *Times* has been taken to task by its Black Republican patrons for publishing the letters, but it excuses itself on the plea of justice to both sides. Occasionally, he lets Major ANDERSON and Fort Sumter drop, and takes up other subjects. He says, in a late letter, that he has met with an old fellow, who anywhere else would be a lion. The person in question is one ANTONIO JOSE, commonly known in Charleston as Capt. JOSE. He is a Genoese by birth, commands the Esmeralda, a boat of fifteen tons, has a beautiful daughter just sixteen, is tall, erect muscular, white-haired seventy-six, and very much of a man in every respect. He came to the United States before the last war, because it was a land of freedom; was a petty officer on board the Constitution when she captured the Guerrier; served in several other engagements; still adores the stars and stripes, and speaks with great freedom against the Palmetto.—After the war, he returned to Europe and entered the service of LORD BYRON, at Venice. He was well acquainted with SHELLEY, the Guiccioli, and others, about BYRON. He used to rig SHELLEY's boat for him, and became very much attached to him. He warned him, on the day he was drowned, of the very danger to which he fell a victim. Of SHELLEY he speaks in high terms; of BYRON exactly the reverse. Indeed, he goes so far as to say, "if Lord BYRON had not been a Lord, I should say he was a d—d rascal!" The correspondent says farther, "he (JOSE) added that to his equals, he (BYRON) was generous to a fault, but to his inferiors, he was supercilious, overbearing, and mean; that he looked upon all women as mere toys, to be imposed upon and deceived if opportunity offered. This may shock those who think BYRON is divine, but old JOSE says so, and insists upon it with great vehemence."

Now, we regard BYRON, not only as the greatest poet, but decidedly the greatest *man* that England has produced within the present century. Europe can show but one other comparable to him in the gift of intellect, and that was NAPOLEON himself; so, at least, we think. ALISON said of NAPOLEON, "he was not a great man because he was a great General, but a great General because he was a great man." This sentence, although somewhat obscure, is full of meaning. Military skill was not all that NAPOLEON had. His mind considered as an unit, was capable of everything. Successful generalship was only one of its capabilities. So we may say of BYRON. He was a great poet, because he was a great man, not a great man because he was a great poet. His views upon all subjects, detailed in his conversation and letters, indicate a mind of unlimited grasp. If he had not been the greatest poet of the century, he would have been called the greatest letter writer that ever put pen to paper. HORACE WALPOLE, with all his labor in polishing his epistles for the press, never could confer upon them that fire, spirit and dash, which sparkle, rouse and impel in the unstudied efforts of BYRON. He was the best critic that has written since HORACE. He had a judgment and a comprehension about the affairs of Europe, which no man in office in his day could approach. He was the finest reader, and the finest actor, in the world, and his taste, unless when perverted by his prejudices, was admirable. Is it not a pity, then, that he did not pass on to the grave without having to undergo the microscopic observation of so many narrow observers? His works will live as long as the language in which he wrote them. Is it not a pity that his faults will live with them?

Prospect of Reconstruction.

The most miserable delusion that ever entered into the minds of men is that of the return of the seceded States to the Confederacy. An intelligent Virginia, who has thoroughly traversed these States, expresses the opinion that there is about as much prospect of their return as there was of the return of the British Colonies to Great Britain, after the battle of Yorktown. What should they return for? Who will bring them back? The Border States, which have deserted them in their hour of trial? Now that they have worked out their own salvation, and solitary and alone, established their independence, will the Border States, who have hung all the while as a millstone upon their necks, be able to coax them back to their own yoke of bondage? They would better try it. Having passed triumphantly through the *flames* of martyrdom, they are not likely to come back, like a sow that is washed, to be weltering in the mire.

Majority in Texas.

We had the pleasure of an interview, on Saturday, with Rev. Dr. CARTER, the able and esteemed President of Soule University, Texas. Dr. CARTER has just received reliable letters, which give a majority of from thirty to forty thousand in favor of secession. So much for the Roorback that the popular vote of Texas was against secession.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for April, has been received from WELLER & MCCANN, 121 Broad street.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.—Isaac Newton, a member of the Society of Friends, formerly of Philadelphia, but now a farmer, residing in the Neabsco estate, in Prince William or Stafford county, Virginia, is urged by his friends for the office of Superintendent of the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office, recently made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Clemson, son-in-law of the great Calhoun.

Major Ben Perley Poore has been appointed clerk to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, in place of Wm. M. Burwell, of Virginia, resigned.

J. H. Wheeler, Ex-Minister to Nicaragua, has been removed from the position of document clerk in the Interior Department.

Sergeant Peirce, of the company of sappers and miners, now stationed here, has been appointed and commissioned Second Lieutenant.

Sam'l Caldwell, of Pa., has been appointed to a first class ($1,200) clerkship in the Interior Department.

John McRae, of Va., a first class ($1,200) clerk in the Census Office, resigned yesterday.

T. C. L. Hatcher, of Va., a first class clerk in the Census Office.

Mr. Jas. Wiles has been appointed clerk in charge of distribution of public documents at the Department of the Interior.—*Washington States.*

FIRES AT NEW YORK—*Loss of Life.*—A fire occurred at Thorp's Union Square Hotel building in New York Friday morning, which destroyed the wardrobes and regalia of the Holland, Pacific, Crescent, Benevolent and Arcana Lodges of Masons, the Metropolitan Chapter Royal Arch Masons, Cœur de Lion and Columbia Encampment of Knights Templar. The building was entirely destroyed.—Total loss from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars. A fire also occurred the same morning on Orange street, Brooklyn, on the premises of the American Hoop Skirt Company. Susan Wilson, the daughter of the proprietor of the building, jumped to the ground from the fifth story and was killed.—Anna Trainor was taken out of the building by the firemen in an insensible state. Her recovery is doubtful.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.—All the money in the world, says the Charleston Courier, is not in Wall street, as will be seen in a "few days." Official information will soon be received that the Confederate loan of $15,000,000 has been taken at a premium of five per cent. probably.

GOING SOUTH.—Hon. Chas. L. Scott, late member of Congress from California, has determined to settle in Alabama. He is a son of Hon. Robt. G. Scott, formerly a distinguished lawyer of Richmond, who some years ago emigrated to the State to which his son is about to remove.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.—In the Missouri Convention Wednesday, Judge Gamble offered resolutions to appoint delegates to the Virginia Convention, in accordance with an invitation from that State, which, by request, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. It was ordered to be printed.

SPOILS OF GAETA.—The spoils made at Gaeta by the Sardinians were valuable, being cannon and muskets—nearly 800 of the former and 60,000 of the latter. Gen. Cialdini is to be made Duke of Gaeta, which will preserve the memory of his splendid success in his family.

GOV. HOUSTON.—Gen. Ben. McCulloch, who has arrived at New Orleans, reports that Gov. Houston had left the State Capital to avoid further communication with the Convention. He would probably be deposed for his contumacy.

MR. CRITTENDEN.—The Common Council of New York have invited Mr. Crittenden to visit that city as the guest of the corporation. It is stated that Mr. Crittenden will go home to Kentucky before he accepts the invitation to visit Boston.

ANOTHER FIRE IN LYNCHBURG.—A fire in Lynchburg, Va., Friday night, destroyed the saddlery shop of Dawson & Williams, on Main street, and the stove shop of Thos. B. Dornin, adjoining.

Secretary Chase has issued orders to obtain name, age, length of service, occupation and nativity of each officer in his department.—Secretary Smith has done the same thing.

Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, has lost two children by scarlet fever, since the meeting of the Southern Congress, of which he is a member.

Wm. H. Russell, the well-known correspondent of the London Times, will, it is said, come to this country to describe men and things at the present juncture.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fudge died in Washington county, Va., on the 9th inst., leaving 100 grand children and nearly fifty great-grandchildren.

John R. Branner, of Knoxville, has been elected President of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

A house of ill-fame, in Wythville, Va., known as "Fort Sumter," was demolished by the citizens of that place last week.

The woolen factory of Bailey & Bowman, in Frederick county, Va., was burnt on the 7th inst. Loss $3,000.

D. M. Warren, the author of several well-known educational works, died in Baltimore on the 9th inst.

Peachy R. Gilmer, a prominent citizen of Montgomery, Ala., died on the 13th inst. He was a native of Virginia.

The small-pox is prevalent in Jersey City.—Fifteen cases have resulted fatally.

Temperance Hall, in South Nashville, Tenn., was destroyed by fire a few days since.

A recruiting office for the Confederate States army, is about to be opened in Washington.

Sir Charles Fellowes has bequeathed the watch of Milton to the British Museum.

Jno. W. Leonard, editor of the Masonic Signal, died at Atlanta, Ga., on the 14th inst.

The California Senate has endorsed the Crittenden resolutions.

Geo. W. Helm was drowned in Harrison county, Va., on the 3d inst.

RICHMOND THEATRE.

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

RE-ENGAGEMENT FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY OF THE UNRIVALLED YOUNG AMERICAN TRAGEDIENNE, MISS BATEMAN, Who will appear this (MONDAY) evening, at the EARNEST SOLICITATION OF HER NUMEROUS ADMIRERS, In her chaste and truthful impersonation of JULIET, In Shakspeare's sublime Tragedy of ROMEO AND JULIET, Her rendition of which character always elicits the WARMEST ADMIRATION.

The laughable Farce of POOR PILLICODDY Will conclude the entertainment of the evening.

MARRIED,

On the 27th of February, at the residence of the bride's mother, Richmond, Va., by the Rev. Dr. T. G. Jones, of Norfolk, Va., Mr. WM. M. FUQUA, of Charlotte county, and Miss E. VANDALIA DAVIS.

Norfolk papers please copy.

DIED,

On Sunday, 17th inst., at 3 o'clock, ALFRED M. CARY, youngest child of J. C. and Sarah A. Cary, aged six months and three days.

The funeral will take place to-day, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, on Oregon Hill.

On the night of the 16th inst., GEO. WALKER, in the 50th year of his age a native of England, but for the last 15 years a resident of Richmond.

His funeral will take place this evening at 3 o'clock, from the corner of Canal and Foushee sts. His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

In the city of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, on the 12th inst., Mr. ALBERT E. LEE, in the 51st year of his age, formerly of this city, but for the last three years editor of the Pine Bluff News.

Petersburg Express please copy.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF RICHMOND, MARCH 18, 1861.

High Water this day (Monday) at 9½ o'clock.

ARRIVED,

Schr. R. H. Kemp, James River, lumber, J. R. & K. Co.

Steamer Virginia, Kelley, Philadelphia, mdze. and passengers, C. P. Cardozo.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, New York, mdze. and passengers, Ludlam & Watson.

SAILED,

Schr. S. C. Willetts, down the river, light.

Schr. Emma Jane, Phillips, down the river, light.

Schr. Wm. S. Triplett, Pritchett, down the river, light.

Schr. Baltimore, ——, W. D. Colquitt & Co.

Steamer Belvidere, Keene, Baltimore, mdze., D. & W. Currie.

City Point, March 16th.

ARRIVED,

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Richmond.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, New York.

Steamer Belvidere, Keene, Richmond.

Schr. Jamestown, Latourette, Petersburg.

Schr. Jane F. Durfee, ——, Petersburg.

SAILED,

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, New York.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Richmond.

Steamer Belvidere, Keene, Baltimore.

Dan. ship Gustav and Maria, Pohannssen, for Dublin, Ireland, via Norfolk.

Br. ship Morning Star, Campel, for Liverpool.

Schr. F. Durfee, ——, Fall River.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—Cl'd, schr. Mary Willis, Richmond.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Cl'd, schr. Abijail, Richmond; Manchester, do. March 15—Cl'd, schr. Mott Bedell, Norfolk. March 16—Cl'd, schr. S. C. Jones, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—Cl'd, schr. Joseph Marsh, Norfolk.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP "ROANOKE" GEO. W. COUCH, Master, from New York, March 14: J. K. Munnis, T. McKelfry, Wm. Jones, S. Hodges, J. N. Ashton, H. Bucklin, and three in steerage.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND.—Some six weeks ago, having understood that the Mayor of the city had visited the city of New York to consult some pretended Northern men with Southern feelings, on the state of the country, I then announced myself a candidate for the office of MAYOR, with a view of bringing out some one better qualified than myself, and more acceptable to the people than the present incumbent. As no one else has yet announced themselves, I now announce myself a Union candidate in opposition to the great I am—the *Whig-know-Nothing-Democratic-Union-Secession Candidate.*

Respectfully, MARTIN M. LIPSCOMB.
mh 18—7t*

FOR MAYOR.—I respectfully announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of MAYOR. JOSEPH MAYO.
mh 18—4t

NOTICE.—An adjourned meeting of the PLANTERS' SAVINGS BANK, for the election of officers and Directors, will be held at the office of the MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, on MONDAY, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Every member is requested to attend.
By order of the Board.
mh 16—2t* A. A. HUTCHESON, Treas.

THE FLAG OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY will be raised at CHESTER, on TUESDAY next, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at which time addresses will be delivered by Messrs. B. B. Douglass, Gen. Kemper, Charles F. Collier, Gen. August, Hon. R. A. Pryor, Thos. M. Isbell, and others.

For the convenience of those who wish to attend, the Cars will leave Richmond and Petersburg at 10 A. M.

The public is respectfully invited to attend.
mh 14—3t*

SERVANTS FOR HIRE.

A NO. 1 SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S CHAMBERMAID FOR SALE.—I am authorized to sell privately, to remain in the city of Richmond, a young GIRL, who is said to be a first-rate SEAMSTRESS and lady's CHAMBERMAID. She is a good IRONER and WASHER. A bargain can be had in the girl, if immediate application be made to EO. B. LYNE, Agent,
mh 18—1t Metropolitan Hall.

FOR HIRE.
Several HOUSE GIRLS,
WASHERS and IRONERS,
COOKS and PORTERS.
Apply to B. A. COCKE,
mh 16—2t Office on Fourteenth street, Exchange Hotel Building.

FOR HIRE—A smart MULATTO BOY, who is very handy in the dining room. He would be a very useful dining-room or house servant to a gentleman. Apply at PHILLIPS'
ja 10—1t Office, 12th st., betw. Main and Bank.

LOST, STRAYED, &c.

STRAYED away from the owner, on the 15th instant, a small red COW, about three years old, and giving milk. She had a leather strop around her neck. A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery at D. King's ice-house, or any information leading to her recovery. CORNELIUS O'KEEFE.
mh 18—3t*

THE HUNTSMAN who carried my LIVER-COLORED SETTER from my farm, in Henrico county, on Friday morning last, had better return him at once, or he may have cause for regret. GUSTAVUS G. CARTER, Henrico county.
mh 18—1t*

LOST—My FREE PAPERS, near the city jail.—Any person finding them will receive a suitable reward by leaving them at this office.
ELIZA PHILLIPS,
mh 18—1t* A free woman of color.

LOST—On Wednesday night, between Mr. J. M. Taylor's and the African Church, on Broad street, a FITCH VICTORINE. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same to me, at my store. H. A. PEARCE,
mh 18—3t No. 7 Main st., near Old Market.

LOST—Between this city and Fredericksburg, a LETTER, addressed to J. Warren Slaughter, containing a NEGOTIABLE NOTE for two hundred and one dollars, at four months, from January 1st, 1861; drawn by John H. Clark, to the order of John T. Clark, and endorsed by said John T. Clark. The public are cautioned against trading for the said note, as payment has been stopped. [mh 14—3t] JAS. B. FICKLEN.

STRAYED—From the subscriber, near the new Fair Grounds, about ten days since, a large DARK BAY MARE. She had on high heel shoes; her left front foot shows a cut, and the end of her tail had been clipped. She was in low order when she left. I will give a reward of FIVE DOLLARS for her return to me, near the Fair Grounds, or if left in this city, so that I can get her. [mh 13—1w* ELISHA JACKSON.

COWS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A good MILCH COW, with her young CALF. Apply to OWENS & MILES,
mh 18—1s Near corner Cary and 13th sts.

COWS FOR SALE.—I have for sale several fine MILCH COWS. They are large milkers, and improved stock.
J. P. DICKINSON,
mh 16—3t* Fulton Hill.

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
O. B. TAYLOR, 117 MAIN STREET.
Has now in store, and on storage, a LARGE and FULL ASSORTMENT of ARTICLES IN HIS LINE OF BUSINESS. He has lately ENLARGED his FACILITIES for DOING BUSINESS, and has INCREASED HIS STOCK. He is prepared to SELL upon as REASONABLE TERMS as any of the repacking houses of the North.
Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on him, he will endeavor, by PROMPT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS, to merit a continuance of the same. mh 18—2m

JOHN E. DOHERTY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
THIRTEENTH STREET,
(Between Main and Cary Streets,)
Would invite all persons wishing to purchase CLOTHING, to call and examine his stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS, consisting of the finest French and Southern Goods, which he will cut himself, and have put up in the best manner, enabling purchasers to buy them on the most reasonable terms, and will guarantee every garment to give entire satisfaction. mh 18—1m

A VALUABLE APPOMATTOX RIVER FARM FOR SALE.—Being determined to move South, I now offer for sale privately, my TRACT OF LAND, in Powhatan county, on Appomattox river, containing 700 acres, more or less. It being a rare thing that such a farm is thrown into market, any person wishing to purchase would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. My address is "Ballsville," Powhatan, Va. A. J. MOORE.
mh 22—cw4t

BELL HANGING.—The subscriber has taken the old stand on 5th street, next to Broad, formerly occupied by Mr. DESCARAC, and is prepared to do BELL HANGING, LOCK-REPAIRING, KEY FITTING, and all other work in his line, at short notice. Orders will receive prompt attention, and charges will be moderate.
mh 18—1w* ADAM PUTZEL.

W. D. BLAIR & CO.
Have just received a lot of QUEEN'S-ARMS CHEESE, Of the finest quality, and a cask of very old and finely flavored FRENCH BRANDY.
For sale at their store, corner of 8th and Main streets. mh 18—1w

DRY CODFISH—2,000 pounds just landed, for sale by WM. T. KING.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Very Large Stock of NEW SPRING GOODS! Now opening from recent purchases, at the most depressed state of the market, at
J. MILLHISER & BROTHER'S,
193 Broad street.
We have now in store, and are offering at unprecedentedly low prices, a very large assortment of new SPRING GOODS, consisting of all the new varieties of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, LINEN GOODS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES; With the usual assortment in all the Domestic Fabrics and in HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
All of which we are enabled to sell to cash or prompt paying customers at prices greatly below their value.
Particular attention we call to the great variety of low-priced and medium quality DRESS GOODS, which are unsurpassed in regard to prices in this market.
Every article in store will be sold low.
No goods at high prices.
J. MILLHISER & BRO.,
mh 14—2w 193 Broad street.

Ready! Ready!! Ready!!! LEONARD'S INSTANT RELIEF For COUGHS, COLDS, &c., AT ALL DRUGGISTS. Wholesale Agents, Messrs. PURCELL, LADD & CO. mh 16—6t*

.....28 Years Ago!..... I commenced the practice and study of the INSURANCE BUSINESS, and have been engaged in it ever since. I have issued many hundreds of Policies, and settled Losses amounting to many THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, and have had such experience in the business that I know how—
1st. To frame a Policy; and
2d. How a loss should be settled. And these are ESSENTIAL POINTS, as every man acquainted with the business knows, and as many others know, who have held inadequate Policies, even in good companies, or have not understood how their losses should be settled.
Acting as Agent for the JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, of Scottsville, Va., a Company which I can warmly commend to my friends and the public as reliable, safe and liberal, I am prepared to issue for them—
FIRE POLICIES on Buildings, Machinery, Furniture, Merchandize, and other property;
MARINE POLICIES on Vessels, Freights and Cargoes, to and from all parts of the world; and
POLICIES on the Lives of Slaves. All on favorable terms.
Losses promptly and liberally adjusted and paid. Please call on
THOS. M. ALFRIEND, Agent, 11th st.,
mh 13—5t Richmond, Va.

Fire Insurance.—
AGENCY OF THE ALBEMARLE INS. CO. OF CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., Richmond, 12th March, 1861.
Elements of a Good Policy.
1st. It must be issued by a good company.
2d. It must be properly drawn up, so as to cover the property intended to be insured.
The above premised, I beg to call the attention of my friends, and the public generally, to two facts:
1st. That I am still the Agent of the ALBEMARLE INSURANCE COMPANY.
2d. That I have now had 28 YEARS of constant, laborious, studious experience in the INSURANCE BUSINESS.
Acting for the above safe, responsible Company, which, after three years' connection with them as their agent in this city—during which time I have settled quite a number of losses—I can most cordially recommend; and having the advantages of the above referred to long experience, I think I can offer to those wishing FIRE INSURANCE such policies as will afford proper indemnity.
Please call on the undersigned.
THOS. M. ALFRIEND, Agent,
mh 13—5t 11th street, Richmond, Va.

"Lynchburg Republican."
IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
The attention of the Merchants and others of Richmond is called to the "LYNCHBURG REPUBLICAN," as a valuable advertising medium, through which their business can be brought prominently before the public. With a large and steadily increasing circulation in the city and surrounding country, as well as in all the counties of the Southwest, it offers to advertisers a facility for communication with those portions of the State which no other newspaper affords.
TERMS.—Moderate.
GLASS & HARDWICKE,
mh 12—1m Proprietors.

Spring Importation--1861.
RIBBONS, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.
ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS AND SATINS,
VELVETS, RUCHES, FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, STRAW BONNETS, FLATS, &c.,
No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore st.,
BALTIMORE, MD.,
Offer a stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.
Orders solicited and prompt attention given.
TERMS.—Six months, 6 per cent. off for cash, par funds. mh 8—6w*

You'll not Regret a Trial! SEMPLE'S INFALLIBLE BAKING POWDERS. Light, sweet, and wholesome loaf-bread, pastry, batter and buckwheat cakes, made in a few minutes, without any trouble.
JOHN W. GARLICK, Manf'er and sole Prop'r.
For sale by Druggists and Grocers. mh 13

Economy.--Housekeepers who regard domestic economy as an item of consideration, should use SEMPLE'S INFALLIBLE BAKING POWDER, for bread, buckwheat, and batter cakes, pastry, &c., and save, thereby time, labor and expense, as well as insure good bread.
For sale by Druggists and Grocers. mh 13

TO MRS. ELIZA M. KENNEDY, A NON-RESIDENT OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.—You will please take notice that on Thursday, the 11th day of April next, (1861,) between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., of that day, at the law office of Chandler & Ellis, Attorneys at Law, in the city of Norfolk and State of Virginia, I shall proceed to take the depositions of F. Roberts, and others, to be read as evidence in behalf of J. T. Bloodgood, in the trial of a certain action of assumpsit now depending in the Hustings Court of the city of Richmond, wherein said J. T. Bloodgood is plaintiff and you are defendant; and at the same time and place, the depositions of F. Roberts, and others, will be taken, to be read as evidence in behalf of William S. Camp and Stephen Bonsal, partners under the style of Camp and Bonsal, to be read as evidence for said Camp & Bonsal in a certain other action of assumpsit in said Court depending, wherein said Camp & Bonsal are plaintiffs, and you are defendant; and if from any cause said depositions are not taken on that day, the taking of the same will be continued from day to day, or from time to time, until completed.
J. T. BLOODGOOD, and
CAMP & BONSAL,
By EDWARD Y. CARNON, their Counsel.
Richmond, March 16, 1860. mh 18—law4w

NOTICE.—Delinquent consumers of GAS in MADISON WARD are hereby notified that if they fail to pay their gas bills before the hour of 3 o'clock P. M., to-day, they will be dealt with according to the requirements of the following extract from the ordinance concerning the Gas Works:
"*By an Ordinance passed by the Council May 6th, 1858:*
"If any bill remain unpaid for TEN DAYS next after that on which it is presented, the Auditor shall notify the Superintendent,