Richmond Dispatch.

SATURDAY MORNING . MARCH 23, 1861.

The Convention.

Mr. BALDWIN, of Augusta, continued his able argument on the Union side, yesterday, speaking three hours or more. He regarded the Peace Conference propositions as an acceptable basis of adjustment; but as they have failed to receive due consideration in the Convention, he advocates the majority report from the Committee on Federal Relations. He will probably conclude to-day.

The Legislature.

A joint resolution was offered in the Senate yesterday, allowing Col. A. W. McDONALD to print a portion of the documents recently obtained by him in London, as agent of the State, relative to the boundary line of Maryland and Virginia. A number of local bills were reported. A resolution was adopted asking the Auditor for information as to how much additional taxation will be necessary to defray the expenses of government, &c. The bill concerning the Covington and Ohio Railroad was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. BRANNON. The bill increasing the capital stock of the York River Railroad was lost for want of a constitutional majority. The Tax bill was further debated.

In the House, the bill exempting the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from the payment of interest till 1864 on $400,000 due the State, was lost. The bill incorporating the Augusta and Rockbridge Lumber Company was passed.—The House refused to fix on a time for the election of militia Generals, and after spending several hours in debate, finally determined to have night sessions on and after Monday.

Prince Edward for Secession, with only one Dissenting Voice!—The Ball of Revolution rolls on!

At a meeting held at Prince Edward Court-House, on Monday last, resolutions were passed, with only one dissenting voice, in favor of immediate secession. The *Enquirer* mentions the note-worthy fact that the strong resolutions for immediate secession were the result of a complete union of all political parties. The chairman of the meeting was an old and influential Democrat. The two secretaries were leading, active and influential Whigs. The committee who reported the resolutions were three Democrats and two Whigs. Strong secession speeches were made by Mr. THORNTON, (BELL elector,) Mr. DICKINSON, (BRECKINRIDGE elector,) and Col. BOLLING, a leading DOUGLAS man.

When the vote was about to be taken the chairman urgently requested that every man present would vote distinctly aye or no, that the sentiment of the county might be fully known. Upon putting the vote there was a general shout of AYE and *one* solitary no. At this stage of the proceedings Mr. DICKINSON arose in the bar, and renewed the request that if there was any other gentleman in the meeting who dissented from the resolutions he would signify it by voting no. But no other "no" could be elicited.

So Prince Edward may be set down as perhaps the most unanimous county for immediate secession in the State.

Virginia's Wealth, Power and Influence Rest upon her Slave System.

Since the world began there has been no system of labor comparable, in productive efficiency, with the slave system of the Southern States. If we look back through the ages, we shall discover no great achievement of human toil but such as was the product of slave labor. In modern times two competitors have appeared to contest the palm of productive capacity with the slave—the machine, and the cooley; but the machine can be employed to advantage only in manufactures, and the cooley only as an indifferent substitute to supply the want of slaves. The immense demands of modern civilization for labor have called forth these new agencies of production; but except the machine for particular branches of industry, no equivalent has yet been discovered for the slave laborer. Slave labor is the foundation of productive power—the other agencies are but auxiliaries.

The commerce and wealth of a country depend upon its surplus products. If a man makes only what he consumes, he may be very comfortable, very tidy in his person and his form, very independent; but he cannot grow richer. A country made up of rich citizens may be very populous, very beautiful in all its features and departments, and very powerful for its own defence; but it can have no foreign commerce of importance, and cannot grow a whit in external influence, power or consideration.

The only States, of what were the late United States, which produced surpluses for exportation and foreign commerce, were the slaveholding ones. The exports of the Union were four hundred millions of dollars, the great bulk of which were the peculiar production of these States. There were also exported grain, provision stuffs, and other products, such as are produced alike by slaveholding and non-slaveholding States; but the quantity of those that went abroad scarcely equalled the amount of the same articles which were sent from the South to the North, so that it may be said with truth, that *the whole foreign exportation of the Union went, directly or indirectly, exclusively from the slaveholding States.* In other words, the slaveholding section of the Union furnished all the surplus products that constituted the basis of the foreign commerce of the country, while the non-slaveholding section furnished nothing, but consumed all that it produced.

The most fortunate condition of a community for prosperity is where slave labor is largely engaged in the production of articles valuable for importation, at the same that machinery and intelligent free labor may be employed in manufactures and the more highly paid branches of industry; and both of these conditions exist under circumstances, geographical and political, favorable to the growth of external and internal commerce.—Precisely in this fortunate relation to all these subjects does Virginia stand at this hour. But the substratum and foundation of her whole power and wealth of resources, is her system of slave labor. She is the largest slaveholding State in the Union; Eastern Virginia the largest slaveholding community in the world. Blot this slave sytem of Virginia out of existence, and at the same time cut her off from trade with the productive, wealth-teeming, because slaveholding, South, and she becomes a vast waste, with here and there a cluster of counties cut up into small farms, tenanted by owners, well fed, comfortably clad, and independent it may be, but whose whole business of life consists in making the two ends of the year meet.

To show the value of the slave system of Virginia, we have only to adduce the single subject of annual taxation; although the bulk of the white population of the State resides in the West, the great bulk of her taxable values, which are the result of the labor of the slaves, is found in the East. Taxed according to white population, the West would have to pay the larger portion of the public revenues. Taxed, however, as the fact is, according to the values of the State, and the burden falls two to one upon the East; for while Tidewater and Piedmont paid last year, of the taxes locally levied, $2,104,386, the Valley, Northwest and Southwest, paid only $1,216,899. Of the taxes of a general character, amounting additionally to three-quarters of a million of dollars, much the larger portion is paid by the East; so that in truth, while the West pays of the annual taxation of the State only about a million and a half dollars, the East pays more than two millions and a half, or two for one.

Now, it is proposed to destroy the slave system of Virginia—which contributes so much to her general wealth, and discharges so large a portion of her annual taxation—by two processes, to wit: first, by adhering to the North in the division of the Union that has taken place, which puts our slave system at the mercy of an abolition majority; and, secondly, by taxing the slaves in three forms—that is to say, by not only taxing the values which they produce, and taxing them *per capita*, as is already done, but also by taxing their individual value, as represented by the cash prices they would bring in the market.

Disunion being a fact accomplished; two Confederacies being now in existence, the one non-slaveholding at the North, the other slaveholding at the South; the alternative presented to Virginia is, whether to *affiliate* with the North or the South, which carries also the question, with which she shall *assimilate* her institutions. The question is secession or emancipation. It is whether she shall destroy or preserve her slave system of labor—the grandest and most efficient agency of wealth ever enjoyed by any community on the globe. The Republicans of the North would have her to cling to them, in order that they may vote her slave system out of existence. A few demagogues from her western districts declare that, secede or not secede, they will tax Virginia slavery out of existence. Between the two enemies of the institution the choice is tweedle-dum or tweedle-dee.

The Russian Campaign of 1812.

We feel the less scruple in pursuing this subject, from the existence of a very strong war spirit in the country just at this time, which will induce many to read of war who would at any other time turn from it as a bore. We endeavored to show in our last, that the campaign of Russia was not an extravagant undertaking—that it was not conducted on the principle of transporting everything a distance of six hundred miles—that it simply involved the question of the march of 160,000 men three hundred miles to attack the enemy's capital—that this was not an unusual distance for an invading army to march from its basis of operation—that from its front, at Smolensko, to its rear at Mentz on the Rhine, (that is, all the way from France,) the French army of invasion had entire and peaceable possession of the whole country. We will now show that the most renowned Captains that have lived, made, each, at least one or more expeditions more extravagant than this. But who are these great Captains? NAPOLEON, who was somewhat of a judge in such matters, has told us. He says there are eighty-eight campaigns, from the close study of which (if they were properly written) the whole theory of the art of war would be gathered. They are the eight campaigns of ALEXANDER, the seventeen of HANNIBAL, the thirteen of JULIUS CESAR in ancient times, the three of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, the eighteen of TURENNE, the eighteen of Prince EUGENE of Savoy, and the eleven of FREDERICK the Great in modern times. The weapons of ancient times, the organization of ancient armies, and their method of encamping, marching, and giving battle, were of course different from what they were in the days of GUSTAVUS, TURENNE, EUGENE, and FREDERICK. But three are certain great principles inseparable from war, and which form the essence of the art, the others being modified by circumstances.—These principles, NAPOLEON tells us, were carefully observed by each of these great commanders, and it is because they were thus observed that he designates them as the great masters of the art, and holds them up as models for imitation. We shall go on to show that each of them made campaigns, to all appearances, more hazardous than this of Russia.

In the year 334, B. C., ALEXANDER undertook the conquest of the Persian empire. To all appearances, no enterprise could be rasher or more hopeless. The empire counted its soldiers by millions; it extended from the Mediterranean to the nations bordering on India, and from the extreme south of Egypt to the Caspian—Babylon, its capital, was 2,500 miles from Macedon—and he had but 40,000 men to commence his enterprise with. But he knew perfectly well the full extent of the danger he had to encounter. He had calculated all the chances. He knew that the Persian empire was nothing more than an union of confederate States, not forming a single compact nation, capable of putting forth a nation's strength; that the kings allowed each one of them to be governed by its own peculiar laws; that, as he aimed only at the throne of Persia, if he left each of these States its laws and institutions, they would as soon have him for their ruler as DARIUS; that the Greek colonies on the Mediterranean and Black Sea were all in his favor; that the Greek soldiers in the armies of the Satraps were secretly inclined to join their countrymen; and that a single victory in Asia Minor would give him, for these reasons, entire control over that country. The result answered his expectations. He defeated the Persian army at the pass of the Granicus, spent a whole year in consolidating his power in Asia Minor, and from this new base moved, in 332, upon Cilicia, the extreme eastern province of that country, where DARIUS had assembled an army of 600,000 men, encountered this mighty host on the Issus, with the straits of Cilicia in his rear, routed it, entered Syria, took Damascus, with all the king's treasures, laid siege to Tyre, at that time mistress of the commerce of the world, took it after a siege of nine months, besieged and took Gaza in two months, crossed the desert in seven days, entered Pelusium, took possession of Memphis, founded Alexandria, and was master of Egypt. In less than two years, all the coast of the Black Sea, all the coast of the Mediterranean, as far as Alexandria, Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt, acknowledged his dominion. This huge conquest was rendered comparatively easy by several circumstances: 1st. Syria and Egypt had always had intimate commercial and other relations with Greece. 2d. The Arabian nations hated the Persians for religious reasons. 3d. The Greeks, in the armies of the Satraps, joined him. Repassing the desert in 331, he halted at Tyre, and thence marched through Cœlosyria, passed the Euphrates and Tigris, defeated DARIUS at Arbela, and entered Babylon in triumph. The next year, having forced the pass of Suza, he extended his conquests to Persepolis, where was the tomb of the great CYRUS, took Pasargarda, and, in 329, turned his arms to the North. During this year, he overran Ecbatana, punished the assassin of DARIUS, extended his conquests to the Caspian Sea, and actually penetrated into Scythia, where he gained a victory over the Scythians. In 328, he forced the passage of the Oxus, and subjected the neighboring nations, after having received 16,000 recruits from Macedon. In 327 he passed the Indus and defeated PORUS, the most difficult of all his achievements. It was then that he wished to pass the Ganges, but was frustrated by his own soldiers, who refused to follow him. The next year he accomplished nothing extraordinary, and, in 325, he returned to Babylon, where he died the year after.

If we examine these campaigns of ALEXANDER, we shall find that, while they were conceived and executed in a spirit of enterprise, they were likewise conducted with the utmost prudence. None of the results that spring from enterprises rashly conducted, are to be found following in his train. None of his convoys were intercepted, and his armies kept on increasing as he advanced, until at the Indus they were three or four times as strong as they were at the Granicus. Now, at the battle of Issus, the army of DARIUS, 600,000 strong, was drawn up upon his line of retreat. It, moreover, rested one flank on the mountains and the other on the sea. The Macedonians were drawn up with the pass of Cilicia in their rear, and if they had been defeated, must have been annihilated before they could have gotten through it. Suppose ALEXANDER had been defeated; or suppose he had been beaten at Arbela, where he had the desert, and the Euphrates and Tigris in his rear had no fortresses, and was nearly three thousand miles from Macedon. Or, suppose he had lost the battle with PORUS, and it was very stoutly contested. He was still farther from home, had still no fortresses; had still an additional river in his rear, and still depended solely on the valor of his troops. Would he not, in any of these cases, have been set down as a rash, headstrong, obstinate man, who had blindly rushed upon inevitable destruction?—Would not every historian, or secret memoir writer, of the ALISON and WILSON stripe, have found out, as they have found out with regard to the Russian campaign, that it was an impossible enterprise?

Let us now come to HANNIBAL. In the year 218 before CHRIST, he left Spain, passed the Pyrennees, crossed the Rhone and the Alps, and arrived at Turin, in the midst of the Cis-Alpine Gauls, who were friends and allies.—This was the most daring enterprise, in the opinion of NAPOLEON, ever conceived by the mind of man. He set out from Spain with 100,000 men. He sent 40,000 back, and arrived at the foot of the Alps with 59,000. Of these he lost 33,000 in the passage over the mountains, so that he entered Cis-Alpine Gaul with but 26,000. Think of that, when we are told about the losses NAPOLEON sustained before he entered Moscow. HANNIBAL spent five months in this march, which was a march of 1200 miles, leaving no garrisons in his rear, and keeping up no communication whatever with either Spain or Carthage. He established his base of operations among the Cis-Alpine Gauls, not in Spain, as NAPOLEON's base was at Smolensko, not in France. The Gauls became Carthaginians to him, as the Poles were French to NAPOLEON. The same year, he crossed the Po, and defeated the Romans on the Trebia. The next year, he passed the Apennines, and destroyed the Roman army of FLAMINIUS at Thrasymene. Then, for the first time, he communicated with Carthage by the Adriatic. In 216, he was attacked, at Cannæ, on the Adriatic, in the kingdom of Naples, by two consular armies combined, and numbering in all eighty-seven thousand men. He killed 70,000 of them on the spot, and took 14,000 prisoners, although his own force did not exceed 50,000 men. Rome was but six marches off. It has been said he might have entered it, if he had marched upon it at once, without opposition. Perhaps he might, perhaps he might not. The fruits of the victory were nevertheless enormous, since all the Greek towns in lower Italy opened their gates, and Capua itself surrendered. Now HANNIBAL did precisely what NAPOLEON did in all his campaigns. He kept his troops together. He had one strong place close in his rear, where he kept his hospitals, his stores, his hostages, and everything necessary to an army. He did not weaken his force by garrisons in his rear, but depended on the fidelity of his Allies for the security of his communications. He kept Italy for sixteen years, and gave it up only when he was recalled to defend the capital of his country. His expedition was infinitely more hazardous than the expedition to Russia. Had he been beaten at the Trebia, with his back to the Alps, twelve hundred miles from Spain, or had he been beaten at Thrasymene, in the midst of the Roman Colonies, or at Cannæ, three hundred miles from Cis-Alpine Gaul, with all the country ready to rise on his rear, what would not such military critics as condemn NAPOLEON have said of HANNIBAL?

New Virginia Publications.

We are indebted to the enterprising Richmond publishers, WEST & JOHNSTON, for *"Skirmisher's Drill, or Bayonet Exercise*, (as now used in the French army;) with suggestions for the soldier in actual conflict.—Compiled and translated for the use of the volunteers of the State of Virginia and the South. By R. MILTON CARY, Capt. F Company 1st Regiment Virginia Volunteers."—"The bayonet is the weapon of the brave." This neat and comprehensive little manual ought to be in the hands of all the volunteers of the South. The bayonet has become the great weapon of modern warfare. This book, which the compiler informs us is a translation from the French, the plates being *fac similes* of those obtained from Paris, conveys the latest and most approved instruction for bayonet exercise, as used in France, the most military nation of the world.

"Brown and Arthur: an Episode from 'Tom Brown's School Days,'" by the same Richmond publishers, and from the hand of an accomplished Virginia lady, Mrs. ANNA MEADE CHALMERS, whose noble labors in the cause of female education have entitled her to the lasting gratitude and admiration of hosts of warm and generous hearts throughout the sunny South. This admirable compilation, though referring immediately to the school life of boys, contains so much of general application, that no parent or child can read it without having every good motive quickened, and every high principle strengthened.—Messrs. WEST & JOHNSTON deserve great credit for the admirable style in which both these books are published.

FOR SALE.—One of HOE'S LARGE CYLINDER PRINTING PRESSES, 46x57. This Press is nearly new, and will be warranted in perfect condition. Apply at this office. mh 19—ts

RICHMOND THEATRE.

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

SATURNALIA OF EXCITEMENT.

TWO GREAT PIECES.
SIXTEEN-STRING JACK!
And the great Southern Legendary Drama of
HORSE-SHOE ROBINSON;
OR,
THE BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN.

MR COULDOCK,
The American Tragedian, will appear on MONDAY.

OLD DOMINION UNION, No. 3, OF VIRGINIA—Will hold a meeting at their Rooms, on Main street, over Bodeker's Drug Store, on MONDAY EVENING, March 25th, at 7½ o'clock.

As business of importance will be brought before this meeting every member is requested to attend. By order of the PRESIDENT.
mh 23—2t*

A FLAG OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY will be hoisted THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, on a pole 75 feet high, at the head of MECHANICSVILLE TURNPIKE, Hanover county.

Mr. W. B. NEWTON, and some of our true Southern members of the Convention, will speak on the occasion. mh 23—1t*

SPECIAL NOTICE.—MR A. HORNSTEIN, from Philadelphia, respectfully offers his services to the citizens in and about Richmond, as PORTRAIT PAINTER. He has taken rooms on Marshall street, nearly opposite New Market Hotel.

Specimens of his work can be seen at WM. SATTLER & Co.'s, 142 Main st. mh 23—3t*

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. T. GOODRICH, of New York, will preach in the UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, on Mayo street, on to-morrow (SUNDAY) morning, at 11 o'clock, and in the EVENING at a quarter to 8 o'clock. mh 23—1t*

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—The Rev. HENRY J. VAN DYKE, of Brooklyn, will preach in the 2d Presbyterian Church, (Dr. HOGE's) TO-MORROW (SABBATH) MORNING, at 11 o'clock. mh 23—1t*

TAKE NOTICE.—All persons who have left Furniture at my store previous to the 1st March, 1861, to be repaired, will please call for it in the next ten days, and pay expenses, or it will be sold to pay charges. I am compelled to adopt this course, that I may use the room for manufacturing purposes. R. C. HOWE.
mh 22—10t*

NEW BOOKS, March 23d—
AT RANDOLPH'S Bookstore and Bindery.
THE LIFE OF TRUST—Being a Narrative of the Lord's Dealings with Geo. Miller. $1.25.
SERMONS BY REV. W. M. PUNSHON. $1.
LOUIE'S LAST TERM AT ST. MARY'S. $1.
WILL HE FIND HER?—A Romance of New York and New Orleans. By Winter Summerton.—$1.25.
THE DUTCH DOMINIE OF THE CATTSKILLS; OR THE TIMES OF THE BLOODY BRANDT. By the Rev. D. Murdoch. $1.25.
NEGROES AND NEGRO SLAVERY. By J. H. Van Evrie, M. D. (third supply.) $1.
WESTMINSTER REVIEW, for January. 50c.
KNICKERBOCKER'S MAGAZINE, for March. 25c.
HARPER'S and GODEY'S MAGAZINES, for April. 25c.
BROWN AND ARTHUR—An episode from "Tom Brown's School Days." Arranged for the press by "A Mother." 50c. mh 23—1t

MRS. STEBBINS,
DRESS MAKER,
Has removed to No. 144, Main street, opposite Watkins & Ficklen's.
All the LATEST STYLES of DRESS PATTERNS just received.
Orders particularly attended to, and well executed. mh 23—1w

HAY.
600 bales PRIME RETAILING HAY,
Cargo of brig "Amy Warwick,"
Landing this morning,
For sale by
mh 23—5t MARK DOWNEY.

GURLAIN'S GENUINE SHAVING CREAM AND SHAVING SOAP, IN CAKES—English, American, and Walnut Oil Military Shaving Soap; Toilet Soaps in great variety, including the most celebrated English and French articles, in store and for sale at
JOSEPH LAIDLEY'S
Family Medicine Store, sign of the
mh 23 Red Mortar, 5th and Main sts.

ESSENTIAL OILS.—Oil of Bitter Almonds, Oil Bergamot, Oil Lemon, Oil Cinnamon, Oil Cloves, Oil Anis, Oil of Lavender, Oil Peppermint, Oil of Caraway, Oil of Orange, Oil of Sassafras, Oil of Wintergreen, &c., &c., for sale by
A. BODEKER & CO., Druggists,
mh 23 Main st., near Old Market.

SPRING CLOTHING.—To make room for a new and fashionable stock of SPRING CLOTHING, the subscribers offer, at greatly reduced prices, the remainder of their Fall and Winter stock. Purchasers in want of this style of Clothing, will be offered inducements that will be satisfactory. SHAFER, HALSEY & CO.,
mh 22 116 Main street.

SOAPS.—Family, Pale, Yellow, Brown, Black, and No. 1, of Colgate's, Morgan's, and city manufactures; Oriental Detersive Soap; Colgate's and Hope Co.'s Toilet Soaps, of various styles, for sale by
mh 23 WM. WALLACE SONS.

DIED,

On Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., JIMMIE, only son of Elizabeth and the late James J. Dixon, aged 1 year, 5 months and 22 days.

As the sweet flower that scents the morn,
But withers in the rising day,
Thus lovely seemed the infant's dawn;
Thus swiftly fled his life away.

Ere sin could blight, or sorrow fade,
Death timely came, with friendly care—
The opening bud to Heaven conveyed,
And bade it bloom forever there.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, Mr. John Howard, on 17th, between Marshall and Clay streets, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation. *

On Friday, 22d of March, at 8 o'clock P. M., after an illness of two weeks, with pneumonia, WILLIAM JONES, aged 57 years.

His funeral will take place at 3½ o'clock P. M., Sunday, at the Third Baptist Church. His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend, and very especially the members of Company "I." *

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF RICHMOND, MARCH 22, 1861.

High Water this day (Saturday) at 1½ o'clk.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Manchester, Nelson, N. Y., mdze., D. & Currie.
Schr. Myers, Rhoads, Rockland, lime, L. Libby & Son.
Schr. John H. Travers, Frank, Baltimore, mdze., W. D. Colquitt & Co.
Sloop Margaret Ann, Turner, Eastern Shore, oats and potatoes, A. Millspaugh.
Sloop T. L. Watson, Rooks, Eastern Shore, oats, A. Millspaugh.
Brig Amy Warwick, Brown, New York, hay, M. Downey.

SAILED.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, New York, mdze. and passengers, Ludlam & Watson.
Schr. Mahlon, Betts, Endicott, down the river, light.

City Point, March 21.

ARRIVED,
Schr. Barget, Cole, New York.
Schr. Mary L., Johnson, Norfolk.
Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, New York.
SAILED,
Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Richmond.
Schr. Jamestown, Ladourette, New York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 20.—Arr'd, schrs. E. W. Perry, Richmond; Alfred Chase, Norfolk; H. S. Boynton, do.; R. W. Brown, do.

LOST, STRAYED, &c.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Strayed or stolen, from my father's (THOS. J. JOHNSON,) residence, on Monday last, on Cary, between 2d and 3d streets, a smooth-haired POINTER, about 9 or 10 months old; color white, with liver-colored head; the liver color on the left side of the head does not extend but little beyond the ear, and nine or ten small spots down the back and sides. He had a chain collar, marked "D. Johnson;" a city medal, No. 99, fastened on by a small lock. I will give the above reward for his return, or a suitable reward for such information as may lead to his recovery. South side Jas. River. WM. JOHNSON.
mh 23—3t*

LOST—On Thursday last, between 26th and 31st Grace streets and the First Market, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at this office. mh 23—2t*

STRAYED—From the owner, about the 1st of March, a WHITE COW, giving milk. A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery to me, at the Central Railroad, or any information leading to her recovery. [mh 22—1t] WM. GARRETT.

TAKEN.—Yesterday, about 2 o'clock, a Bay HORSE, about 5 feet 3 inches high, one hind foot white, was taken from Mayo street, between Franklin and Ross streets. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery at the stable of THOS. DUKE, on 15th street, or at the Powhatan Hotel. mh 22—2t*

PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE

PIANO FORTES AT VERY LOW PRICES.—The subscriber having on hand several fine Instruments, with all the modern improvements, from the best New York makers, will sell them at a great reduction from the usual prices, in order to dispose of them quickly. Purchasers are invited to inspect them.
JOHN DUNDERDALE,
Ware-room 12th st., opposite Bank st.,
mh 23—2w* (Belvin's Block.)

PIANO FOR SALE.—A magnificent new seven-octave PIANO, Rosewood, round-corner case, of exquisitely sweet tone, made by A. Weber, New York. The owner wants to sell for want of room and time. Apply to T. W. HOENIGER, Spotswood Hotel, Richmond.
mh 23—2t*

MULES, HORSES, &c., FOR SALE.—I have now on hand several fine riding and harness HORSES, perfectly gentle in all respects. Also, 4 fine young and well-broke MULES; one brood MARE now in foal, a good family animal; a fine TOP-BUGGY, with or without HARNESS, and a new DRAY; all of which I will sell on a credit of four months. Apply at my stables, on Dock, between 19th and 20th sts. [mh 23—d2m] EDMOND BOSSIEUX.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP "ROANOKE"—FOR NEW YORK VIA NORFOLK.—The ROANOKE, Captain Geo. W. COUCH, will leave here at 4 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, the 23d inst.
Passengers are requested to be on board in due time.
Passage to New York, meals and state-room included, $10. Steerage passage only $5.
Passage to Norfolk same as by the river boats.
Freight received to-day, (SATURDAY,) up to the hour of 3 o'clock P. M.
Consignees are requested to send for their goods to-day.
Tickets and berths secured at our office, or on board the ship.
Freight for Boston taken at moderate rates and forwarded with dispatch.
mh 23—1t LUDLAM & WATSON.

1861. SPRING, 1861.
SOUTHERN HAT MANUFACTORY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of the merchants of Virginia and North Carolina to the extensive stock of his own and foreign MANUFACTURED HATS.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call at his house previous to going further North, as he is leaving nothing undone, sparing no expense or pains, to keep the Southern trade at the South.—Goods sold in this house will be warranted to compare favorably in quality and prices with goods coming from any other market.—There will be found all the qualities of WOOL, FUR and STRAW HATS, from the lowest price negro hat to the finest quality for gentlemen.—Also, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S HATS and CAPS, of all grades and styles, and LADIES' RIDING HATS, of all the various qualities.
Purchasers will do well to call and examine.
JOHN DOOLEY, No. 8 Main street,
mh 23—ts Richmond, Va.

SPRING TRADE. 1861.
ELLETT & WEISIGER,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS,
No. 167 Main st., opposite Exchange Bank, Rich'd,
Have ready, and are now offering to the merchants of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, at prices to suit the times, a complete stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, which for variety and style cannot be excelled. Buyers will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
mh 23 ELLETT & WEISIGER.

J. W. FRAYSER,
APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST,
Seventeenth, between Grace and Broad Streets,
RICHMOND, VA.,
Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Fancy Articles, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, &c. Also, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Burning Fluid, Kerosene Oil, Alcohol; Garden and Flower Seeds; Cigars, Snuff and Tobacco, of various brands; Brushes, Combs, &c.; all the popular Patent Medicines of the day, and all other articles usually kept in Drug stores, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
Physicians and others can rely on having their PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY compounded at all hours of the DAY and NIGHT. J. W. FRAYSER, Druggist,
mh 23 17th street.

FOR RENT—The desirable TENEMENT, northwest corner of Main and 17th streets—admirably adapted to a Restaurant, Confectionery, Grocery, or any kind of business. Seven rooms in the upper part of the House. A lease can be had if desired. For terms, &c., apply immediately to C. R. BRICKEN,
At the Wine and Liquor Store,
No. 4 Exchange Hotel Building, Pearl st.
mh 23—2t*

ROOM FOR RENT—A delightful BASEMENT ROOM, on Main, two doors from 4th street, and opposite the Arlington House.—Rent very moderate. I have a new set of furniture in the room, which I will sell. It has only been in use about one month. Apply at this office.
mh 23—1w*

FOR RENT—A STORE on Broad, between 24th and 25th streets, Church Hill.—The above Store is situated in the most business part of the community in which it stands.
ALSO—FOR SALE—A No. 1 MILCH COW.—Apply next door, to GATES & PRITCHARD.
mh 23—3t*

FOR RENT—For the balance of the year, a HOUSE and LOT, in Cartersville, Cumberland county, Va., containing seven rooms, with Bar-Room, kitchen, lumber-house, carriage-house, and stables—all in good order. Possession given immediately. Apply to ALEX. E. GOODMAN, at Pemberton's, Goochland county, Va.
mh 23—cw1m&d2t5&M*

FOR RENT—A HOUSE situated on Union Hill, 25th street, containing six rooms in good order, a garden, and water attached to the premises. Apply to RO. B. LYNE,
mh 23—ts Metropolitan Hall.

HOWITZER CO. "H," 1ST REG'T VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS, March 22d, 1861.

Order No. ---.

DRILL at MILITARY HALL, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 23d, at 7½ o'clock.
By order of Capt. RANDOLPH.
mh 23—1t THEO. P. MAYO, 1st Serg't.

R. L. I. BLUES, 1ST SERGT'S OFFICE, March 22d, 1861.

Order No. 10.

Assemble for Company Drill, with belts and bayonet scabbards, on MONDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock.
By order of Capt. WISE.
mh 23—2t G. P. BIGGER, 1st Serg't.

HDQ'RS CO. "K," 1ST REG. VA. VOLS., RICHMOND, March 23d, 1861.

Attend an EXTRA MEETING, on MONDAY, 25th instant, at 8 o'clock, at SCHAD'S HALL. Every member is requested to be present, as business of importance will be brought before the Company. By order of Capt. MILLER.
mh 23—2t HR. LINKHAUER, 1st Serg't.

PORTLAND YELLOW SUGAR—200 bbls. for sale by I. & G. B. DAVENPORT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Special Notice.—Sale of Elegant Silks, &c., CONTINUED THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK.—The special attention of the public and the ladies is requested to my sale of elegant SILKS, ROBES, &c., from the stock of Messrs. WATKINS & FICKLEN, which will be continued THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, in one of the new stores under the Spotswood Hotel. E. B. COOK,
mh 23—1t Auctioneer.

Sixteenth Annual Report of the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, January 1st, 1861:

Amount of Assets, January 1st, 1860		$1,767,133 24
Amount of Premiums, Endowments, and Policy Fees, received during 1860	$496,573 31	
Amount received in trust for minor children	357 20	
Amount of Interest received and accrued	104,106 32	
Am't of Rents received and accrued	7,802, 62	
		608,839 45
		$2,375,972 69
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Paid for Losses by Death	$204,007 58	
Paid for surrendered and cancelled Policies	31,373 90	
Paid for Taxes	7,692 50	
Paid for Interest on Dividends and Annuity	38,773 89	
Paid for Salaries and Fees to Physicians and Trustees	19,019 67	
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express Charges, &c	7,997 43	
Paid for Commissions, Medical Examinations at Agencies, Postage, Exchanges, &c	58,216 20	
Reductions in value of Real Estate, being in lieu of rent of offices, 112 and 114 Broadway	4,033 99	
		371,115 16
		$2,004,857 53
ASSETS:		
Cash in Banks	51,857 05	
Invested in securities created under the laws of the State of N. York, and of the United States	301,008 84	
Real Estate owned by the Company	136,449 95	
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	662,555 39	
Premium Notes on existing policies, drawing interest	756,057 85	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to January 1, 1861	22,414 74	
Interest accrued up to Jan'y 1, 1861	38,371 05	
Rents do. do. do. do.	2,163 36	
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents	33,986 30	
		$2,004,857 53

The Trustees have declared the usual Scrip Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on all policies for the whole term of life now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to January 1st, 1861. They have also directed the redemption, in cash, of dividends declared in the years, 1846, 1847, 1848, and 1849, on and after the first Monday in March, to those holding certificates, upon presentation at the Home Office; and those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at settlement of next premium.

The Board of Trustees submit their Sixteenth Annual Report, showing the situation of the Company on the 1st day of January, 1861, by which it will be seen that the accumulations have reached upwards of TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. All of its assets are securely invested, yielding a large and constantly increasing revenue. It is gratifying to know that the subject of Life Insurance is receiving, from year to year, more general and favorable attention, and that its influence is more rapidly extending over every section of the country, and they believe the more it is examined, and the more its advantages are appreciated and its principles understood, the greater will be the number of those who will seek to participate in the benefits of so safe and judicious an investment.

The Trustees have for a considerable time had under consideration a plan for the gradual redemption of dividends, and for the purpose of inaugurating such a system, have concluded to discontinue the payment of interest, and in lieu thereof to declare a scrip dividend of 30 per cent. upon all policies in force, and which were issued twelve months prior to January 1st, 1861, and to pay in cash on demand, and upon surrender of the scrip, the dividends of years 1846, '7, '8 and '9, and where credits have been given, to allow the amount thereof in reduction of notes at the next renewal of policies. It is the design of the Trustees to extend this sytem to all outstanding dividends, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, and which will probably be within the next sixty days, when they will advise their policy holders and agents of the contemplated plan, which the Trustees confidently believe will meet the approval of all parties interested therein, as it will enable them to realize during life the profits arising from their investments, and where credits have been given, gradually to reduce the notes which are now charged against their policy.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
WM. H. BEERS, Cashier.
JAMES H. CONWAY, M. D., } Medical
ROBT. T. COLEMAN, M. D., } Examiners.
WORTHAM & WYATT, Agents,
mh 22—6tif 42 Main street, Richmond.

Binford's Spring Style HATS.
Another supply of those BEAUTIFUL SILK HATS, now so popular with young men. Also, a handsome assortment of NEW STYLE SOFT HATS just received at BINFORD'S Hat Store, 82 Main street. Country merchants will find, in the wholesale department, a well selected stock, at prices to suit the times.
F. BINFORD, 82 Main st.,
mh 22—1w Opposite Morris' Bookstore.

Lovers of Genuine Havana Cigars, pure old WINES, LIQUORS, SCOTCH ALE, and LONDON PORTER, can be supplied at very reasonable prices, (either wholesale or retail,) at No. 4 Exchange Hotel Building, Pearl st.
ALSO—INSURANCE of every kind, in the best Companies, at reasonable rates, by
mh 21—3t* C. R. BRICKEN, Agent.

YOUR LAST CHANCE.
THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR STORE,
AT No. 196 MAIN STREET,
WILL CLOSE IN A FEW DAYS.

YOUR CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR!

LADIES are the best JUDGES—they have examined the evidences by the
THOUSANDS!
They have rendered a verdict, that at the
ONE DOLLAR STORE,
196 MAIN ST., RICHMOND,
They find the largest assortment, the neatest styles, and the best
JEWELRY.
The following is a small portion of what we give your choice for only
ONE DOLLAR EACH:
Large and Elegant CAMEO SETS, such as retail at from $5 to $15
White, Blue and Brown LAVA SETS, such as retail at from 12 to 20
BOUQUET SETS, such as retail at from 5 to 10
CORAL SETS, do. do. do. 10 to 25
Tea and Table SPOONS, double silver plate $3
A splendid lot of Table and Pocket CUTLERY.
Together with an endless variety of Fancy Sets, Gold Pens and Pencils, Bracelets of all patterns, Lockets, Sleeve Buttons and Studs, &c.
We have also just received a large invoice of WATCHES, which we offer to our customers at a less price than they can be bought in this city.
This is no humbug. Call and see for yourselves, and be convinced. Remember, 196 Main street,