Richmond Daily Whig.

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RICHMOND WHIG.

OUR PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POLITICAL, MILITARY, AND BUSINESS EMBROGLIOS OF CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA—THE MISSING U. S. SLOOP OF WAR LEVANT—THE CRISIS IN THE UNITED STATES, &c., &c.

U. S. STEAMER "LANCASTER," Bay of Panama, Jan. 11, 1861.

To the Editor of the Whig:

The Liberal Chief Gen. Neito is at present contemplating an attack upon Aspinwall. He has defeated the government troops under Gen. Paris, six hundred of whom arrived some days ago in Panama, and a large number of them are said to be on their way to Aspinwall en route for Panama.

I clip the following from the Star and Herald, of Panama. "The latest advices confirm the news of the defeat of General Paris and Briceno, in El Blanco, who, it is said, has retreated up the river with only 200 men out of the 1,100 with which he attacked the other party at El Blanco." The liberal forces have captured the towns of Santa Martha and Magdalena. The Isthmus is now in a perfect stew. The Intendente General of the State of Panama has laid a forced loan upon the foreign residents of Aspinwall, and an attempt is about to be made to levy an impost on the Railroad Company's officials,—a proceeding so contrary to the spirit and principles of the Company's charter, and so opposed to the laws of this Country, that it demands immediate investigation by the U. S. Government.

An attack is contemplated upon Panama, and I have been informed by good authority that there need not be a gun fired, because more than half of the people of Panama are in favor of the Liberals, but fear to speak, because the Intendente General is in favor of the present administration. The Intendente of Panama a few days ago seized some five hundred "Minnie Rifles," belonging to the estate of an English subject, which were at the time in care of Senor Gorgoza of this place, and though he was remonstrated with, still the Intendente confiscated them, and now they are appropriated for the defence of the present Government so obnoxious to a majority of the people. The Liberal cause is now rapidly gaining ground, and it is to be hoped ere many months pass that the Republic of N. G. may be free from its present curse.

The news from the coast of South America by the last steamer shows that these petty republics must fall; that they are not capable of self-government; not one of them is at any moment safe from a war of revolution or of races. In a great many of them, (Peru in particular) the blacks so far out number the whites that it cannot be deemed safe to live in them an hour. South American republics must fall; indolence, corruption and bribery all exist to too great an extent for any country to prosper under. The election for President and Vice-President in Peru comes off in September next, and bloody work may be expected. General Mendiburo and Sr. Bavieda have been nominated by the party opposed to Castilla.—They are highly spoken of, but if Castilla chooses to stay in himself or to elect a man of his choice, there will be no telling how and where the whole affair will end. If it were not for the Guano, Peru would be the poorest, instead of the first of the republics in South America. The profits from the sale of guano for the year 1860 average $15,875,552; patents, taxes, stamped paper, &c., &c., $527,412. The floating debt of the country has not been diminished during the present year, but is considerably augmented. The external and internal debt is $33,835,070. The news from the coast of Central America is unimportant. General Barrios, President of Libraador, was on his way, accompanied by fifty soldiers, twenty one officers and his lady, to visit Gen. Carrera, in Guatemala. The news from Costa Rica is scarcely worth transferring to paper. The coffee crops will be shorter this year than last. Everything is at a stand still for want of the "tin."

On last Sunday a small handbill was circulated through Panama, calling on citizens or strangers, but principally on the patriotic young men of Panama, to meet the next day at the Government House at noon, to advance money for the use of the Confederation. Three persons attended, and I am informed, that when the subscription list was footed up, they made the miraculous discovery that there was "*nary red*."

The U. S. sloop Levant, which sailed from "Hilo" on the 16th September, for this place, has not been heard from. She is supposed to be lost. She has been out 112 days. The passage is commonly made in 45 days. The steamers "Saranac and Wyoming" have gone in search of her. Hopes are entertained that she has got in the region of calms, and not in the region of the Southwest gales. If the former be the case, the above mentioned steamers may find her, inasmuch as they had orders to cruise for about twenty days in those latitudes, 5 degrees North. The "Wyoming," after obeying her orders to the letter, will go to Honolulu—the "Saranac" to Callao, Valparaiso, and other South American ports, and return here by the 1st of March. The Crane sailed on the 7th for Guaymas, via the ports on the Mexican coast. The St. Mary's is still in port, will leave in a day or two; destination not known. The "Lancaster" will probably leave here *only* when she gets orders for the United States—which it is hoped may be about the middle of June or 1st of July, '61.

The contemplated attack upon Panama is looked for with great anxiety by a good many, the Americans more particularly, because should such a thing take place the Intendente will put the town under the protection of the United States ships in port, and then we will have an opportunity of avenging the massacre here in 1856, and showing the difference between North and South Americans.

Advices from Aspinwall, by yesterday's mail, bring important news from Cauca, another defeat of the government forces under Gen. Cordova in Sachacco, by Gen. Obando, is confirmed. Cordova had retreated to Paso, his troops having been routed. Gen. Obando had passed the river Juanatba, having determined to take, if possible, the town of Paso.

All of the news is unfavorable to the General Government, and it is hoped soon that a battle may take place on the plains of Bogota, which will decide most probably in favor of the Liberal forces.

A large public meeting has been held in Aspinwall by the foreign citizens. Speeches were made and resolutions offered, positively disapproving of the forced impost and tax proposed to be placed on them and their property. The 35th article of the contract between the government of New Granada, and the Panama Railroad Company, was read as follows:

"Foreign citizens who may form settlements in the "vacant lands granted gratuitously to the Panama Rail-"road company, shall be exempt during the space of "twenty years, from the date or formation of such set-"tlements from all forced contributions and from tithes "and first fruits on their agricultural property, and their "products for home consumption: they shall be entitled to receive letters of naturalization, as soon as they "solicit them, on fixing their residence in the territory "of this Republic, and during said term of twenty years "from the formation of their settlement. They shall "not be obliged to serve in the army or navy, or nation-"al guard, nor take arms in defense of the Republic, save "in case of foreign invasion."

The meeting took the ground that the forced loan and tax was against the policy of the United States, and knowing that the United States Government would sustain them, they would hereby protest against the payment of said forced loan or tax.

Messrs. W. Field and Henry Noble, of Aspinwall, were appointed the former Chairman and the latter Secretary of the meeting.

I think it is high time that the Congress of the United States were taking this new Granadian question in hand and having a settlement at once, and not let our citizens on the Isthmus be subjected to so much injustice and oppression. How long would any one suppose the government of England would let her citizens remain in this state of suspense? Not one month. Our government has always been too lenient and slow to correct those wrongs. Nothing but prompt action and decision is necessary to carry out the treaties between New Granada and the United States. I hope that many months may not pass before the whole Isthmus of Panama belongs, as it should, to the United States. There is more American capital, and more Americans on the Isthmus than citizens of any other nation. All of our interests are here and why not we have the whole?

The mail from New York arrived on yesterday evening in Panama, (the 10th,) bringing news of the dreadful state of things at home. Great excitement among the Americans both afloat and ashore. Let sound judgment and moderation be used by the people, those who are conservative, and I do not for one moment fear that any serious consequences will arise. But should the State of Virginia secede, I am one of her sons who, though thousands of miles away, will be found forthcoming in her hour of need. I shall shoulder my musket with "the South and her rights" for my watch-word, and march willingly to repel her invading foes.

The money distresses which must be indirectly felt in the United States, are felt here to a considerable degree. The banking-house in the city of Panama, which contracted with the Navy Department to furnish this squadron (the Pacific) with money for the payment of the officers and crews of the United States ships, have had the uniforms to have their drafts protested in New York.—Now, who is to pay this money? Who is to be held responsible for the payment of the officers and crew?—What will be done with this ship in case of secession?—She cannot be taken to the United States for the want of the money. How will the officers supply their messes with provisions? Will not some of the wise heads of the present administration enlighten us on this all important subject? Our country is in truly a horrible condition. Where and when will this all end? I should think it would be the duty of the President to recall all of the United States ships immediately—Let them be at home, and should a dissolution take place, let the North and South divide the spoils. More anon.

Yours, WRITER.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COMPLICATIONS AT GAETA—PRESENT ASPECTS OF THE ITALIAN QUESTION—POLITICAL JOURNALISM IN FRANCE—FRENCH VIEWS OF THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTIES.

To the Editor of the Whig:

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

The political interest of to-day centres almost exclusively in the question of Gaeta. The statements of my letter of Tuesday, relative to the proposal, by France, of an armistice, between Victor Emmanuel and Francis II., and the determination of the Emperor Napoleon to withdraw his fleet from Gaeta, are confirmed on all sides.—The *Moniteur* has not as yet spoken; but the Official Gazette of Turin fully carroborates the first of these assertions, by announcing that the King of Sardinia accepts the armistice suggested by the Emperor of the French. We are still without definitive intelligence of the resolution adopted by the King of Naples. The organs of the Bourbon party insist that he will indignantly reject all overtures to treat with the "pirates"—which is the name bestowed upon the Piedmontese, by the *religious* journals of Paris—and that the young King will hold out to the last; burying himself, if need be under the smouldering ruins of Gaeta. This is lofty language, and has a very chivalrous look, upon paper; but those who are acquainted with the real state of the case are perfectly convinced that Francis is neither a modern Bayard, nor a Henry IV. He is a stupid, obstinate young man, and does not probably realize the extent of the danger which his refusal to listen to reason will infallibly bring upon him. He perhaps imagines that a stubborn rejection of the proposed armis ice may again induce the Emperor Napoleon to countermand the orders to depart, sent to Admiral Le Barbier de Tinan; or, on the other hand, he possibly flatters himself that the place of the French squadron will be supplied by a Russian fleet. The only Russian vessel now on that station is the splendid ship built by Mr. Webb, of New York, the "General Admiral," and, in the presence of the attitude assumed by France and England, no man in his senses can suppose that the Czar will run any unnecessary risks. There is, also, a Spanish frigate, lying in the harbor of Gaeta, which *may* capture the entire Sardinian navy, should Admiral Persano venture within gun shot of the terrible hidalgos, after the departure of the French.—At the same time it is only just to add, that the threatened intervention of Spain does not seem to have seriously affected the health of Victor Emmanuel or his minister, and it is hoped that Italy will survive the Castilian "attitude."

The Turin official Gazette has formally declared that, after the 19th instant, the movements of the Sardinian fleet will be unrestricted. The Paris Constitutionel, a journal which speaks by ministerial authority, announced explicitly, in its issue of yesterday morning, that the squadron under Admiral Le Barbier de Tinan would enter the Adriatic, which not only indicates a foregone conclusion that the squadron is to leave Gaeta, but furnishes ground for surmise to those who look for approaching events of stirring importance, in the north of the Peninsula. The statement of the London Times, that an armistice of three months' duration had been forced upon Sardinia, with a view to the calling of an European Congress, before the expiration of that period, is entirely false. The length of the armistice is undetermined; and, indeed, there will be no armistice whatever, without the acquiescence of Francis II. As for the Congress, though the Emperor Napoleon is desirous of obtaining a diplomatic settlement of the perilous questions which now agitate the continent, there is little expectation of a successful solution, by that means. The signs of the times point steadily to the sword, as the only mode of clearing off old scores between the nations, and there is little room to doubt that, a few months hence, the plains of Italy will again tremble beneath the tread of opposing legions.

For several years past, the principal daily journals of Paris have been in the habit of publishing at the head of their columns a political summary, denominated a "bulletin of the day." In this bulletin, current events of public interest are announced, with an occasional editorial remark, when appropriate or expedient. The practice of thus giving a rapid glance at affairs, without entering into superfluous detail, was inaugurated by the organs of the opposition, soon after the passage of the law of 1854, rendering newspaper discussion perilous, but not interfering with ordinary news statements. Though the recent liberal measures of the Government have greatly loosened the reins of journalism, and the ponderous "leader" has resumed its former place, the bulletin has now become a necessity, and, so far from being set aside, it has actually been adopted by the stately Moniteur, the flat of whose official columns is daily looked for with anxiety, by all Europe. The bulletin of the Moniteur is naturally more important than that of the other journals, and the most minute precautions are evidently observed in its *redaction*—a capital word, by the way, which might well be incorporated into English. In the Moniteur's summary of yesterday, the public is informed, under the non-committal phraseology of "it appears certain," that the Senate will be assembled before the end of the present month, and that the session of the Legislative body will be opened early in February. The hints of the official journal end at this point: but another authority (not quite so orthodox, it is true,) states that a portion of the imperial speech will refer particularly to the sojourn of the French army of occupation at Rome, and that the question of the occupation being maintained will be submitted to the deliberation of the Chambers. I give this story for what it may be worth.

This morning, the *Moniteur* mentions the late speech of Lord Palmerston, at Southampton, in which the British Premier referred to the grave preoccupations which agitate our own country. The *Moniteur* thinks Lord Palmerston exhibited considerable address, in expressing an opinion relative to the difficulties between the Northern and the Southern States, "without compromising the interests of Great Britain on one side, on her sympathies on the other." I may here state, incidentally, that the French journals have all had something to say on the subject of the political troubles in the United States, and that, without a single exception, they deplore the disruption of the Confederacy. The French press and the French people entertain views identical with those expressed by the Emperor, to Mr. Faulkner, on the first of January last, and fully reported in a late letter. No nation of Europe is so really friendly to us, nor so heartily rejoices in our prosperity and happiness, until within the past few months, as France. It is easy to understand why this is so; the French were our allies in the War of Independence, and we can afford to pardon the sentiment which prompts them to attribute to themselves a goodly share of glory in the results of the Revolution, in consideration of the sincere pride they feel in the progress of our country. Another excellent reason for the good will they bear us arises from the fact that there is no commercial or military rivalry between the two nations; and perhaps, the strongest reason of all is that the people of France are thoroughly imbued with those principles of democratic equality, which have been triumphantly established, and maintained for more than eighty years, by the great American Republic.

The pamphlet mentioned in my letter of Tuesday, entitled "the Pope and the Bishops of France," continues to attract so much attention that several successive editions have been exhausted. Despite various semi-ministerial contradictions, it is still believed to have been inspired in the highest quarters.

OLD MEN'S MEETING IN WESTMORELAND.

In view of the threatening aspect of the times, a meeting was called at the Hague, in the county of Westmoreland, the 12th of January, to consider what measures may be necessary to protect our interests as a people, and provide for the welfare of the neighborhood.

The meeting having come to order, Benedict Walker was called to the Chair and Henry Beale appointed Secretary. A gentleman present having stated the object of the assemblage, and the measures which have been taken to put the county of Westmoreland in a state of defence, and provide for any emergency that may arise, it was

Resolved, 1. That in view of impending dangers it is the duty of every man, old and young, to prepare himself at once to defend bravely and manfully those rights and interests which are dearer than life itself

2. *Resolved*, That we, the older citizens, experience the highest gratification on account of the promptness and energy with which the young men of our neighborhood are rallying and preparing themselves to defend the rights and honor of Virginia.

3. *Resolved*, That though many of us are bending under the weight of years, we are unwilling to rely on the younger men for protection while there is strength enough in our arms to strike a blow in defence of our homes and firesides, and that we immediately take measures to form an organization of the men over forty-five years of age, to be call'd the Home Guard.

In accordance with this resolution, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Dade, D. B. Taylor, W. W. Brown and Henry Beale was appointed to prepare a plan of organization and report to an adjourned meeting to be held at this place, on Saturday, the 26th of January.

It was ordered that the meeting advertize the adjourned meeting, and publish the proceedings of this in the Richmond Whig and Enquirer.

None under forty five years of age were allowed to participate in the meeting. The Chairman is over seventy-nine, and others connected with it are nearly or quite as old.

In the good old county of Westmoreland—not unknown to fame—the fires of patriotism are burning bright and warm in the hearts of the old as well as the young; and should enemies from any quarter dare to invade our sacred soil, we trust to show them that the county which gave birth to Washington cannot be enslaved

HENRY BEALE, Sec'y.

LORD BROUGHAM AND SLAVERY—JUDGE DOUGLAS.

To the Editor of the Whig:

Will you give to one of your subscribers a small space in your crowded columns, to notice your leader of the 24th, headed "Lord Brougham on Slavery in America?"

Your views of Lord B.'s letter, in which he tells the anti-slavery party of New England that their John Brown sympathies are wicked and murderous, are striking and appropriate. In the conclusion of your article, you properly call attention to Lord B.'s opinion as to Lord Mansfield's decision in the celebrated Somerset case, (in which it was decided that a Jamaica negro was free in England,) and you justly say that "the correction, by "Lord B., of the common mistake in regard to that decision, and the hint as to what would have been declared "as law, if Jamaica had touched upon the coast of England, are worth remembering, by those who have occasion to investigate or discuss the historic and juridical "aspects of slavery."

As one of your readers, I am gratified at your appreciation of the importance of this view of Lord B., more especially as it is a departure from the arid and dreary waste of party abuse, by politicians, against those of our fellow-countrymen of the South, who, whether right or wrong, are perilling everything in an honest vindication of their ancient rights and liberties.

These opinions of Lord B. have a direct and pointed bearing upon the rights of the South in the Territories, now so much insisted on and discussed, even to the verge of the utter overthrow of the entire fabric of our Government.

And here, permit me to say, that, to the unutterable amazement of all States-rights men, some of our public men, in speeches in Richmond and elsewhere, have, under strong party bias, gone so far as to tell Southern audiences that Lord Mansfield's decision, in the case above referred to, applied to our Territories; that the Common Law was brought by us from England, and now rules the rights of the South in the Territories; that, at Common Law, a slave was free, according to Lord Mansfield, and that, therefore, the Southerner who carries his slave into the Territories is the victim of that inexorable rule of the Common Law!

Such doctrine as this cannot be too strongly reprobated in a Southern community; and, when endorsed here, only shows how far blind party spirit will disorganize strong intellects.

What analogy is there between the rights of the slaveholder under the *written* American Constitution which *recognizes* and *protects* slavery, and the rights, at Common Law, of an Englishman under the *unwritten* English Constitution which never did tolerate slavery? Again, does not every Tyro of the Law know that the Common Law had no validity in Virginia and the South, except so far as adopted by express statute?

But, above all, see the stinging rebuke of Lord Brougham to those who rely on Lord Mansfield's decision as authority to deny the rights of the slaveholder in the Territories, when he solemnly declares that the Jamaica negro could not have been declared free "*if Jamaica had touched upon the coasts of England.*"

He obviously means that when such close contiguity exists, all the rules of comity and natural justice between *sister* and *contiguous* States require the recognition and rendition of slave property.

Is it not time for Southern politicians to pause, when they find their extreme doctrines rebuked by the stern candor of the most ultra abolitionists in Great Britain? Do they covet such immortality of fame as this?

Will you pardon me just a little more, for some reference to the new plan of settlement by Judge Douglas, which you publish in full in your same issue.

It seems to be the fate of this eminent statesman, like the fabled Danaides, to be constantly pouring water through the interstices of a sieve. What a scheme does he here present for the adoption of soft-headed Southern men! Has your attention been called to the 6th section of the amendment now proposed by Judge Douglas as substitute for Mr. Crittenden's plan?

If it has not, I venture to say, that it will not escape the vigilance of such commissioners as President Tyler, Wm. C. Rives, James A. Seddon, &c., when they meet in Washington on the 4th of February. In that clause, it is provided that "that the United States shall have power to acquire districts of country in Africa or South America, for the colonization, *at the expense of the Federal treasury*, of such free negroes and mulattoes, *as the several States may desire to have removed from within their limits* and from the *District of Columbia* and such other places as may be under the jurisdiction of Congress."

Does Judge Douglas suppose that we of the South are soft enough to ignore the fact, that this clause contains a favorite scheme of the Black Republicans, which is to array the nonslaveholder against the slaveholder, until a *majority* can be had for *emancipation*, and then under just such a clause as this to remove, at *the expense of the Federal Treasury*, these emancipated negroes because the State desires it. In other words, we are to encourage the fanatics to bring about an emancipation of our property, and to help, out of the Federal treasury, to pay out of our own pockets, to transport and remove them.

Is this the vaunted evidence of the regard of this distinguished statesman for Southern rights and safety! Does he not know that this clause fits exactly the scheme announced in his Philadelphia speech, be that disseminator of the Helper Pamphlet that rotten fungus from Southern soil—F. P. Blair, Jr., of St. Louis? This but exemplifies the difference between a great statesman who stands upon constitutional and great principles, and one like Judge Douglas who is great in small expedients and small in great emergencies.

C. A. H.

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POTATOES.

WHITE Mercer, Buck Eye and Peach Blow Potatoes. ONIONS. Pine Apple, Imitation English Stilton Cheese. Buckwheat, Prime Goshen Butter.

Also, a lot of SUPERIOR APPLES, arriving per steamer this day.

Also, on hand superior mountain Butter and a general assortment of Groceries. SAMPSON JONES, Agent, 22 Cor. Main and 9th sts.

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COX'S UNRIVALLED SPARKLING GELATINE.—From which the richest Chrystaline Jelly is made in a few minutes, without trouble, and almost without expense. For sale by W. PETERSON & CO., 155 Main street.

CYTHEREAN HAIR OIL, or Wash for improving, restoring, cleansing and embellishing the hair. For sale by W. PETERSON & CO., ja16 155 Main street.

200 KEGS SUP. CRAB. SODA.—For sale by ja22 DOVE & CO., Druggists.

BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY. PART THE FORTY-SECOND.

ALSO, THE HANDBOOK OF HOSPITAL PRACTICE, or An Introduction to the Practical Study of Medicine at the Bedside. By Robert Lyons, M. D., &c. &c. Price $1.10. A. MORRIS, Received by ja25 97 Main street.

POLLOCK'S DYSPEPSIA REMEDY—an infallible cure. As a medicine it is quick and powerful, curing the most aggravated cases of Dyspepsia, Kidney complaints, and all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels in a speedy manner. Prepare and sold by W. PETERSON & CO., ja28 155 Main Street.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.

I TAKE this method of returning my sincere thanks to my customers who have promptly paid their accounts. To those still indebted to me, immediate payment is earnestly requested.

All debts due previous to January last, unless satisfactorily arranged will be placed in other hands for collection or suit, without further notice. As longer indulgence cannot be given under any circumstances, I trust my customers will see the necessity of paying up at once. ja25 ALFRED MOSES.

SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS.—For the immediate cure of the Headache, for sale by W. PETERSON & CO., Druggists, ja25 155 Main street.

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MOLASSES.—50 bbls prime New Orleans Molasses, for sale by ja21—1w WM. WALLACE SONS.

TO GROCERS.—The attention of grocers and merchants generally, is called to **Semple's Infallible Baking Powder**—a home article, and superior to most of the kind before the public.

COTTON YARNS.—100 bales "Union Mills," for sale by ja 1 I. & G. B. DAVENPORT.

COFFEE.—Beautiful Santos Coffee, for sale by ja25 JOHN N. GORDON.

COLT'S REVOLVING FIRE ARMS.

COLTS recently improved REVOLVERS, manufactured from new silver spring steel, of extraordinary strength and elasticity.

COLT'S Rifles and Carbines, Pistol Cases, Belts, &c., just received and for sale low, by WILLIAMS & ELLIOTT, Importers of Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c., ja25 67 Main st.

MULE LOST.—During the fire on Wednesday evening last, some persons broke open our stable door, (on Fourth street, between Grace and Franklin,) and turned our two mules out. One of the mules, a mare, bay color, light bulls and young, has not returned.

A suitable reward will be paid by returning the mule to our store, corner Fourteenth and Cary streets. ja25 tf SELDEN & MILLER.

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YOUNG MEN

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

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Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

Immediately Cured and Full Vigor Restored.

This Dreadful Disease—which renders Life miserable and Marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper Indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue.—Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived of the pleasure of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

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Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor's Diplomas hang in his office.

DR JOHNSON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with a derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfit them for either business, study, society or marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption.

MARRIAGE.—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated; having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

YOUNG MEN

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyment of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him. He falls into the hands of the ignorant and designing pretenders, who, incapable of curing, fill his pecuniary substance, keep him trifling month after month, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair leave him with ruined health to sigh over his galling disappointment; or, by the use of that deadly poison, Mercury, hasten the constitutional system of this terrible disease, such as affection of the Head, Throat, Nose, Skin, etc., progressing with digitial rapidity till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings by sending him to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many thousands cured at this Institution within the last eighteen years, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnson, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun" and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

Persons writing should be particular in directing their letters to his Institution, in the following manner:

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D., Baltimore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.

au23—1y

50 CASES DUBLIN PORTER—Just received fifty cases Dublin Porter, the best Porter imported, for sale in quantities to suit, by LUDLEY & CO., de15 12 Main Street.

IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRT EMPORIUM.

Gentlemens Furnishing Goods

WE have now on hand over 300 doz Shirts, all prices, qualities and styles, which we are closing out at reduced prices. These Shirts are all made with the famous Improved French Yoke, and are warranted to fit. Our assortment of Ties and Cravats can't be beat in the city of Richmond. We would call attention to our large stock of Under Shirts and Drawers, which is very full, and contains full lines in Silk, Gauze Merinoes, linen, and Cotton. We have increased our facilities for making Shirts to order, at the shortest possible notice, and a perfect fit warranted. Also, on hand, a fine stock of Ready Made Clothing. STURTEVANT & MAGWIRE, jo15 No. 94 Main Street, Cor. 14th St.

"GET THE BEST."

Splendid Stock of Pianos. WORCESTER'S NEW SCALE.

WE offer for sale a full assortment of the most superb PIANO FORTES ever offered for sale in this market, and ask an examination from those in want of the BEST PIANOS at the *lowest prices*. A. MORRIS, oc26 Bookseller and Dealer in Pianofortes.

MILLINERY FALL TRADE, 1860.

I DESIRE to call attention to my removal from No. 109 Main street, to the commodious new building No. 229 Main street, adjoining the new "SPOTSWOOD HOTEL," between 8th and 9th streets, where I am prepared to exhibit a larger stock of MILLINERY GOODS and ready-made Millinery Attire than heretofore, consisting of Silk, Straw and Velvet Bonnets, Bonnet Plumes, Ribbons, French and American Flowers, Bridal Wreaths, Head Dresses, Dress Caps, Lace Caps and Berthas, Crape and Muslin Collars and Sleeves Infants' Caps, Hats and Cloaks Ruches and Tabs, &c., in all styles. In connection with the general Millinery business, I will manufacture to order Cloaks and Mantillas, of all kinds, in the latest fashionable styles, at reasonable prices. All orders will receive prompt and special attention. N. C. BARTON, se1 229 Main St.

50 BAGS OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE

90 bbls "B" Coffee Sugar
20 " Patent Cut do
10 " Crushed do
10 " Pulverized do
20 half chests Green and Black Tea
30 boxes Pine Apple and English Dairy Cheese

A large assortment of English Sauces and Pickles. Also, French and English Mustard. Just received and for sale by YANCEY & HARRISON, oc12 219 Main street.

SEWING MACHINES.

SLOATS CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, ARE NOW MANUFACTURED BY THE UNION MANUFACTURING CO., (Late Lester Manufacturing Co.) Of Richmond Virginia, AND ARE FOR SALE AT STORE No. 231 Main Street!!

These Machines of Home Manufacture, are warranted the best in use. PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE THEM. no8

CLOSING OUT PRICES.

ANTICIPATING removal to our new store, we desire to sell out our present stock of WINTER CLOTHING, And to this end offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers. Call early. REEN, BALDWIN & WILLIAMS, ja22 112 Main street.

CORN STARCH—For making puddings, pies, &c., for sale by de24 DOVE & CO., Druggists.

SUGAR.—250 bbls. Crushed and Cut Loaf Sugar, for sale by ja1 EDMOND, DAVENPORT & CO.

PLANING MACHINES AND STEAM ENGINES, MADE UPON —SOUTHERN SOIL!!!— BY THE UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, Are now ready to furnish the celebrated WOODWRITH PLANING MACHINES, WHICH require no other recommendation than their already established reputation. AND ALSO STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, Of from 25 to 100 Horse Power, which *they will build at a less price per horse power than they can be furnished at any Northern Establishment*. These MACHINES are built under the personal supervision of JOHN H. LESTER, Esq., formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., who, as a Manufacturer, is well and widely known, and they are warranted to give satisfaction. OFFICE NO. 231 MAIN STREET, Richmond, Va. Send for Descriptive Pamphlet. no23—tf

LEWIS WEBB & JOHN G. WADE offer for sale SUGARS.

25 hhds. Cuba Muscovado
25 bbls A Coffee,
50 do. Ex C do.
20 do. Cut Loaf,
19 boxes Loaf,
20 bbls. new crop, New Orleans Molasses,
70 do. Small and medium No. 8 Mackerel,
100 Pockets Java, } Coffee
200 bags Laguayra
16 tierces prime new Rice. de24

SOL. LEATHER.—5,000 Sides, for sale by ja15 I. & G. B. DAVENPORT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem 'native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized'

Hi'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand hi stepped hinto the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of han 'eadache?" "Does hit hache 'ard," says 'e "H xceedingly," says hi, hand hupon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill hand 'pon me 'onor hit cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized hi 'ad 'ad 'an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz:—Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach, constituting *sick headache*, of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index:

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but per