Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

☞ THE DAILY DISPATCH is served to subscribers at SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier weekly. Price for mailing, $4 a year, or $2.50 for six months, in advance.

☞ THE SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every Tuesday and Friday at $2.00, in advance.

☞ THE WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every Friday, and mailed to subscribers at $1 per annum.

COAL, COKE, &c.

COAL AT $3.75.—This COAL has been extensively used this winter, and in most cases has given general satisfaction. It makes a delightful fire in grates. Persons with small means should try it for themselves.

F. COOK,
Office on 14th st., next door to
Mr. Hastings' Grocery Store.
ja 14—1m*

COKE.—The price of Coke until further notice will be as follows:

SOFT LUMP COKE........................ $5 50
SOFT HAIL COKE........................ 5 25
HARD COKE........................ 5.00

Orders promptly executed at Yards corner 10th and Cary and 6th and Byrd streets. Terms cash.

JNO. J. WERTH, Agent.
de 12—ts

OAK AND PINE WOOD—Seasoned and under shelter, for sale at Coke Yards.

JNO. J. WERTH, Ag't.
de 12—ts

JAMES HILL. | JOHN W. FISHER.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have entered into a CO-PARTNERSHIP, dating from the 22d day of November, 1859, under the name and style of HILL & FISHER, for carrying on the WOOD and COAL BUSINESS, on Basin bank, where all orders will be thankfully received, or any orders left with STEBBINS & PULLEN, No. 101 Broad street, or with GEO. I. HERRING, No. 56 Main street, will be promptly attended to.

☞ Office corner 9th street and Basin bank.

TERMS.—Cash.

JAMES HILL,
JOHN W. FISHER.
no 24—2m

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TUNSTALL HOUSE.
CRAGHEAD STREET,
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.

With new furniture, and newly repaired, we assure visitors that no efforts will be spared to promote their comfort, and we respectfully solicit a trial.

The TUNSTALL HOUSE is also the STAGE OFFICE, and our omnibusses will always be in readiness to carry passengers to and from the Depot.

A. G. WALTERS,
J. M. WALKER,
W. T. SIMMONS, } Proprietors.
fe 11—1yd

LUMBER.—300,000 feet seasoned inch BUTTON-WOOD.

300,000 feet seasoned ⅝ BUTTON-WOOD.
100,000 feet seasoned OAK BOARDS.
50,000 feet seasoned ⅝ OAK.
100,000 feet seasoned Canada WHITE PINE.
200,000 large Cypress BUNCH SHINGLES.
50,000 feet ASH, all sizes.
30,000 feet ROCK MAPLE.

For sale on accommodating terms by

TRUMAN A. PARKER.
ja 6—ts

WASHINGTON FACTORY, PETERSBURG.—Having been appointed Agents for this factory, we offer for sale the following articles at factory prices:

COTTON YARNS from No. 4 to 12.
SEINE TWINE, various sizes.
PLOUGH LINES, large and small.
COTTON CORDAGE.

All of the best quality.

JOHN N. GORDON & SON.
ja 5—ts

KNITTING AND SEWING MACHINES. WEED'S PATENT LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINE. Price $50 to $120 each.

ALSO—WILLCOX & GIBBS' celebrated SEWING MACHINE, invented by J. E. A. Gibbs, of Mill Point, Pocahontas county, Va. Price $40 to $60 each. Those wishing a good, low-priced, well made, reliable Machine, are assured that the superior merits claimed for this Machine can be relied upon.

LIKEWISE—AIKIN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE, a new and useful invention, for sale by

DARBY & JOHNSON, Agents.
No. 13 Governor st., Richmond, Va.

P. S.—Those desirous of obtaining an Agency for the sale of these celebrated Machines in Virginia, South Carolina and Tennessee, will find it to their interest to make early application. D. & J.

ja 2—1m

TRUSTEE'S NOTICE.—C. BOETCHER has, by his deed of this date, (which is of record in the Clerk's Office of the Hustings Court of the City of Richmond,) conveyed to me in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, all of his stock of Trimmings and goods of every description in his store, No. 175, Broad street, also all of the debts due to him. I have appointed him my agent to make sale, *privately*, of the stock on hand, and to collect the debts that are due.

Persons wanting goods in the Trimming and Fancy line, will find it to their interest to make purchases, as the business must be closed up.

WM. F. WATSON, Trustee.
Richmond, 31st December, 1859. ja 2—1m

WINDOW SHADES! WINDOW SHADES!—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT 230 BROAD ST.—M. GOLDEN takes pleasure in announcing that he has reduced the prices of his SHADES 40 per cent. below former prices, until further notice. His large assortment consists of Gold, Gold and Velvet, light and dark Landscapes, Bouquets, Vases, Plain, Gothic, Green and Blue Shades, with Gold border; the best article of Fixtures to match; Curtain Bands and Cornices, etc.; a great variety of English and American OIL CLOTHS, with flannel back, plain or figured, all widths. Call and see prices, at the established Cheap Dry Goods and Window Shade Store of

M. GOLDEN, 230 Broad st.,
de 3—3m Opposite the store of Quarles & Co.

CLOSING OUT PRICES.—We shall for the next four weeks offer many GOODS without regard to cost, but at such prices as to insure sales. We would name ladies and misses' Cloaks; Cloth and Velvet Shawls, in white and black Stella; plaid, long and square, and black Thibet; Paris Mouselines and Printed Merinos; Mouseline and Poplin Robes; Flounced Silk Robes, in two, three and four flounces. Will be sold much less than the cost of importation. Also, TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS worth of CARPETINGS, comprising common to superfine Ingrain and Three-ply Hemp and Rag Carpets; rich Tapestry, Velvet and Brussels Carpets; Rugs, Drugget Cocoa and Canton Matting. Also—Servant's Woollen Goods and Blankets; heavy colored and white Cotton Goods, made in Virginia and Maryland. Will be sold as low as similar goods *can* be purchased in any market.

CHRISTIAN & LATHROP.

HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS—would do well to go to JACOB A. LEVY'S, 15 Main st., and examine his large stock of Housekeeping Dry Goods before purchasing elsewhere. He has now in store an excellent assortment of white and brown Linen Table Damask, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Pillow Case Linen and Cotton, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, White Marseilles Quilts, a large stock of fine Bed Blankets, to be sold at cost, in order to close out the lot before spring; Irish Linens; bleached and unbleached Cotton Shirtings; Bed Tickings, of the best quality; Furniture Dimity, and every description of Dry Goods can be had at the very lowest prices, at

LEVY'S, 15 Main st.

HOME INDUSTRY.—We take pleasure in informing all who are disposed to encourage home industry, that we are now prepared, in addition to our Cloak manufactory, to make to order Skirts, which we will guarantee to fit well and to be well made. As soon as it is possible to have them made up, we shall have a stock on hand for sale. Meanwhile, we will take orders and have them made up at short notice. All the work done in our own city. Our stock of Cloaks is still very good, and we can now make them to order at very short notice, as we have a good stock of the materials on hand. CHILES & CHENERY.

400 BBLS. S. C. Snead's Flour, super; 150 do. Rio Flour, super; 100 do. Extra Superfine Flour; 100 do. Family Flour; 50 do. Pace's Fine Flour; 30 do. Superior Rye Flour; 50 do. Lard, prime article; 12 do. New Orleans Molasses; 15 hhds. Bright Muscovado Molasses; 20 bbls. Bright Sugar House Syrup; Crushed, Powdered and Coffee Sugars; 50 boxes Bi Carb. Soda, extra article.—We call the attention of bakers to above stock.

WM. WALLACE SONS.

EARLY GARDEN SEED just in from Sinclair, Baltimore, such as Early York Cabbage; Flat Dutch Cabbage; Drumhead Cabbage; Sugarloaf Cabbage; White Oval Radish; Large Red Tomato; Large White Head Lettuce; Large Red Onion; Silver-Skinned Onion; Early Cluster Cucumber Seed, &c.; Early Corn, assorted; Dwarf White Kidney Beans; Red Marrow Beans; Rob Roy Beans; Extra Early Peas; Large White Marrow Peas, &c.

L. WAGNER,
Druggist, 6th and Broad sts.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.—At private sale by the case or dozen, 150 doz. white granite PLATES, assorted sizes; 25 dozen white granite DISHES, assorted sizes; Pitchers, Tureens, Butter Dishes, Sauce Boats, &c.; 150 dozen Cups and Saucers, assorted; 25 cases Tumblers; a fine assortment Molasses Jugs, Covered Butters, Ticklers, &c.; plain and cut Bar Decanters, &c.

ja 20—ts ALEX. NOTT.

GROCERIES.—Fresh assortment by steamer. 5 chests superior Green and Black Teas; 10 bbls. Coffee and Crushed Sugar; 5 tubs choice Roll Butter; 10 tubs refined Family Lard; 50 pieces Hams, Shoulders and Breasts; 50 bbls. Apples, Peas and Cranberries; 50 bbls prime Irish Potatoes; No. 1 Codfish, Herring and Mackerel; Smoked Salmon, Beef and Tongues; Tubs, Buckets, Market Baskets, &c., retailing at unusually low prices.

J. F. KAVANAGH, Family Grocer,
172 Broad st., below 6th.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING.—DARRACOTT, HARRIS & CO. have still on hand a large and desirable stock of ready-made CLOTHING, which they wish to clear out for their spring stock, and from this date will sell anything in their line at greatly reduced prices, and would be pleased to see those in want, assuring them that whatever they may wish will be sold at the very lowest prices.

DARRACOTT, HARRIS & CO.,
No. 112 Main street.
Successors to Merchant, Weisiger & Co.

SMOKING TOBACCO, PIPES and STEMS. We have on hand a supply of excellent Smoking Tobacco, Reed Root Stems and Powhatan Pipes. The above articles are all home growth or manufacture, and very superior of their kind. We, therefore, invite all who are fond of a good comfortable smoke to call and supply themselves at

J. P. DUVAL'S,
Corner Main and 10th streets, opposite Post-Office

SOUTHERN IMPORTATION OF HAVANA CIGARS—The subscribers have just received direct from a Southern port a large and really choice stock of genuine Havana Cigars, embracing Regalia, Concha, Opera and London sizes which, for beauty of manufacture and richness of flavor, are unsurpassed by any Cigars ever brought to this market.

P. JOHNSTON & BRO., Druggists.

ST. NICHOLAS SALOON—A. ANTONI.—I have now the largest and the finest assortment of Confectionery ever offered to this city at reduced prices. Also, a large stock of Fire-Works.

ANDREW ANTONI, Main street.

COD LIVER OIL JELLY.—Pure Cod Liver Oil prepared in a nice jelly, like the calve's foot jelly, by which the nauseous taste of the oil is disguised and made agreeable. For sale by

A. BODEKER & CO.,
Druggists, No. 10 Main street.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.—One package of this essence will go as far as four pounds of coffee, and coffee made of it will be of fine flavor, clear and strong. A fresh supply received and for sale by

A. BODEKER & CO., Druggists,
No. 10, Main street.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS, CLOCKS.—On hand and for sale cheap by the single one or case, 150 CLOCKS, ranging in prices from $1.50 to $8. Great bargains.

ALEX. NOTT.

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XVII.—NO. 21. **RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1860.** **PRICE ONE CENT.**

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Rheumatism,**

RHEUMATISM—
RHEUMATISM CURED BY
HAMPTON'S TINCTURE!
RHEUMATISM—Captain Canot.
RHEUMATISM—Inflammatory. James Smyth.
RHEUMATISM—Jarret Plummer.
RHEUMATISM—Chronic. Wm. Taylor.
RHEUMATISM—Samuel Peregoy.
RHEUMATISM—Had it 15 years. F. Donnelly.
RHEUMATISM—Had it 10 years, Stephen Taylor.
RHEUMATISM—Had it 11 years, A. Kitchen.
RHEUMATISM—M. Collins.
RHEUMATISM—John Ward.
RHEUMATISM—Had it 7 years, Robert Gault.
RHEUMATISM—E. Horn.
RHEUMATISM—G W. Goodrick.
RHEUMATISM—Had it 38 years, E. Boswell.

And many others, who testify to being CURED, after years of suffering, by HAMPTON'S TINCTURE.

FEMALES AND CHILDREN.—This TINCTURE will be found a great medicine for all their diseases.

☞ Call and get Pamphlets and see cures.

Sold by PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond; by Dr. COOKE, Fredericksburg; by all the Druggists in Petersburg; by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, Baltimore; and by Druggists and Shopkeepers everywhere. $1 per bottle; six bottles, $5.

ja 17—d&cwts

☞ **A Grand Virginia Discovery.**—Some four months since, our excellent townsman, NAPHTALI EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so bald four months since a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is Mr. EZEKIEL of the efficacy of his discovery that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—*From Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 12th*, 1859.

This famous article can now be had of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed [illegible] by using the VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER INFALLIBLE, proving that it is all that it is claimed to be.

Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main st.

R. EZEKIEL.

RICHMOND, Nov. 14, 1859.

I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER.

NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.

This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel.

JOS. MAYO,
Mayor of Richmond.

ja 18—1m

☞ **Teeth! Teeth!! Teeth!!! Teeth!!!!**
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Now is the time for *all* who are suffering from tooth ache and decayed stumps, and intend to have a new set, to have them extracted, as you can do so *without pain*. Call soon, as Dr. TRAVERSE'S stay in the city is somewhat limited.

Office in Belvin's Block on 12th street, (in front of Bank.) Room No. 6. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., from 3 to 6 and 7 to 9 P. M.

P. S.—Chronic diseases of *all* kinds treated with perfect success, by the use of *electricity*.

de 28—1m*

☞ **It is a common observation that there** are more sufferers from debility among Americans than can be found among any other civilized nation. The reason is obvious. We take too little exercise, and forget the wants of the body in the absorbing pursuits of business. In all such cases, ordinary medicines can do little good. What is required is just such a tonic and invigorator as Dr. J. Hostetter has given to the world, in his CELEBRATED "BITTERS." The weak and nervous denizen of the counting-house, the exhausted toiler upon the shop-board, and the prostrated student of the midnight lamp, have found a wonderful regenerator in the "BITTERS," and prefer it to more pretentious, but less efficacious medicines. But it should not be forgotten that the agent which is so magical in its influence upon a frame which is merely debilitated, is equally powerful in assisting nature to expel the most terrible forms of disease. Who will not give it a trial?

Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

ja 7—1m

☞ **The Fine Arts.**—

JOHN TOOLE, Artist in Oil Colors.

G. M. OTTINGER, Artist in Crayon and Water Colors.

A. S. BRADLEY, Artist in India Ink.

D. T. COWELL, Photographer.

The above-named artists are engaged permanently with G. W. MINNIS, and have their studios at his PHOTOGRAPH and FINE ART GALLERY, 217 Main street. He also devotes his personal attention to Copying and Enlarging small Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes, at this establishment. The citizens of Richmond and the South can secure any and every style of Likeness, from the small Ambrotype up to the life-size Portrait, all in the highest style of the art. As all work is warranted to give entire satisfaction or no sale, there is no risk to run; and at the same time you are patronizing a Southern establishment. Citizens and strangers are invited to visit this Gallery, whether they desire work done or not.

☞ **The Great Virginia Remedy, and no** HUMBUG.—PETERS' INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR GONORRHŒA, AND ALL SECRET DISEASES.—This great American remedy, containing no Mercurial or Balsamic properties, excels everything heretofore offered the public, in its curative, restorative, and renovating powers; and the medical world are astonished when told that the above remedy will cure the above diseases, and confounded when they have ocular demonstrations of the facts. But the proprietor, who has known of the remedy for twenty-odd years, has known of a case of twenty years standing to be restored to perfect health, and all other cases of shorter duration to be restored, without a single exception, and therefore challenges any case of Gonorrhœa which the remedy will not cure, provided the directions are carried out with prudence on the part of the patient; and any one purchasing half a dozen bottles, and using accordingly, in his or her case, he guarantees a perfect cure; and in case of failure, will furnish additional medicine, free of charge, to complete the cure, through his agents; and a cure will be effected without inconvenience to the patient. Sold by

APPERSON & DUPUY, Druggists,
Agents for the city of Richmond,
No. 201, Broad street.

au 3—6m*

☞ **Good Bread.**

GOOD BREAD.
GOOD BREAD.
Use SEMPLE'S Infallible Baking Powders,
Use SEMPLE'S Infallible Baking Powders,
Use SEMPLE'S Infallible Baking Powders,
THE BEST IN USE.
THE BEST IN USE.
THE BEST IN USE.

JNO. W. GARLICK,
Manufacturer and Sole Proprietor,
Market Place, Franklin st.

☞ **We have great pleasure in recommending** "Semple's Infallible Baking Powders," the virtues of which we have seen fully tested, and think them quite equal, if not superior, to any similar preparation now in use. They are sold by Irby & Saunders, and at the drug stores of the city.—See advertisement in our special notice column.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

☞ **Hartshorne's Cure-All.**

IT CURES ALL PAIN.

This valuable preparation is used internally and externally. It cures

TOOTHACHE,
SPRAINS and BRUISES
CHOLERA MORBUS,
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
PAIN IN THE LIMBS,
PAIN in the STOMACH,
SORE THROAT,
PAIN IN THE BACK,
HEADACHE,
CHILBLAINS,
EARACHE,
SCALDS and BURNS,
CHOLERA,
PAIN IN THE SIDES,
PAIN in the BREAST
FROSTED FEET,
PAIN in the BOWELS.

Being a fine TONIC, it is very beneficial for a weak stomach or bowels.

In bottles of 12, 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all Druggists in Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, and throughout the State.

je 14—12m

☞ **Kidney and Bladder Complaints.**—The newest and most important discovery for Kidney, Bladder Complaints, Urinary Obstructions, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sexual Weaknesses, Physical Prostration and Debility of either sex, is HARTSHORNE'S BUCHU COMPOUND.

Persons who have been unable to walk, have soon been relieved by this powerful COMPOUND. It is prepared by a Chemist, and is pronounced by medical men and those who have used it, to be the best BUCHU COMPOUND in the world. Large bottles $1; small bottles 50 cents. A fresh supply just received by

FISHER & WINSTON, Druggists,
Main street, Richmond.

je 14—12m

☞ **Notice.**—Having purchased the interest of my late partner, Mr. Powell, I shall continue the HOUSE PAINTING and GLAZING BUSINESS in all its branches, as heretofore.

With thanks for the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm, I solicit a continuance of the same [illegible] the old stand, corner of Bank and 12th streets.

ROBERT GARTHRIGHT.

de 12—2m

☞ **Hair Cutting.**—TO THE CITIZENS AND STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY.—If you wish to get your Hair cut in the latest and most approved style, I would advise you to call on HOBSON, at his Hair-Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing and Bathing Rooms, under the American Hotel. Entrance on 11th street.

N. B.—Gentlemen also can get their whiskers and moustache changed from red, light, or grey, to a most beautiful black or brown color.

☞ **Leeches! Leeches!! Leeches!!!**—I have just received, by Adams' Express, a lot of fresh SWEDISH LEECHES, the very best, and large size, which will be applied upon the most reasonable terms.

P. S.—CUPPING and LEECHING promptly attended to. I can be found at all hours of the day at the HAIR DRESSING ROOM, under the American Hotel, (entrance on 11th street,) and at night at the corner of Leigh and 10th streets.

R. C. HOBSON.

de 1—ts

NEW STOCK OF FRESH GOODS AT GREAT REDUCTIONS FROM FORMER PRICES—SOUTHERN IMPORTING HOUSE.—SAMUEL SUTHERLAND, No. 132 Main street, Richmond, Va., importer of and dealer in Guns, Pistols, Rifles, Powder-Flasks, Shot Pouches, Game-Bags, Wadding, and Sporting Articles of all kinds, Pocket Cutlery, Walking Canes, Fishing Tackle, &c., &c. Colt's Revolvers in any quantity, and on the most favorable terms.

This certifies that at the sixth annual exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society, held at Richmond, Va., October, 1858, one Silver and three Bronze Medals were awarded to SAMUEL SUTHERLAND, of Richmond, Va., for Guns, Pistols and Rifles.

TENCH TILGHMAN, Pres't.
BEN PERLEY POORE, Sec'y.

Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY MORNING....JAN. 25, 1860

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

THE AFRICA'S MAILS.

We give below some further news by the Africa, which arrived at New York on Monday:

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

Nothing definite had transpired relative to the Congress, and it still looked doubtful whether it would meet or not.

The last news was to the effect that Prince Gortschakoff had set out from St. Petersburg for Paris, but a telegram in the official Dresden journal denies this, and states that his departure had been postponed indefinitely.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. David Hughes, the solicitor who absconded with liabilities to his clients amounting to £160,000, had been tried and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

A correspondence had recently taken place between S. B. Remonds, a free born American woman of color, and Mr. Dallas, the American Minister in London. A visa to her passport was refused by Mr. Dallas, on the ground that she was a person of color.

An enthusiastic reform meeting was held at Birmingham on the 6th inst. Mr. Bright was the principal speaker. A resolution adopted, calls for a longer extension of the franchise and the adoption of the ballot system.

FRANCE.

The Paris Moniteur officially announces the appointment of M. de Thouvenel ambassador at Constantinople, as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the stead of M. le Comte Walewski, whose resignation is accepted.

A second degree in the Moniteur announces that the members of the Privy Council are to receive an annual salary of $4,000 per annum.

A report had been drawn up by the most eminent jureconsults of the French bar, which establishes the right of Frenchmen to petition the Senate for changes in the existing laws.

The friends of free trade in Paris had petitioned the Emperor for leave to re-establish the association for obtaining a reform of the customs tariff. They had also adopted measures for establishing a journal to defend their principles.

PRUSSIA.

The draft of the new law for the reform of the army in Prussia had been completed. The peace number of the line is to be increased by 35,000 men, making a total of 125,000.

TURKEY.

Constantinople letters to December 28 confirm the sudden dismissal of Kibrisli Pasha, and affirms that it was caused by his demanding a settlement of the debts of the seraglio and harem. Bucbdi Pasha had been appointed Grand Vizer, and Ali Pasha had succeeded him as President of the Tanzimat. It was believed that Kibrisli Pasha would soon be reappointed Grand Vizer.

The new Grand Vizer had dispatched a note to the Powers, expressing his approval of the Suez canal scheme, should they come to an understanding on the subject.

ITALY.

A letter from Rome, in the Paris Patrie, says that the Sardinian Government had declared to the Holy See that the enrollment of German volunteers, for the Papal army would be in violation of the principle of non-intervention, and had threatened, should these enrollments be continued, to dispatch Sardinian troops into the Legations.

AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne mails of November 17th had arrived in England.

The markets were overstocked, and some forced sales had been made at depreciated prices.

The eight-hour movement in the labor market was spreading, and great numbers were on the strike.

The O'Shaughnessy ministry had been defeated in Parliament by a majority of thirty-nine votes, and forthwith resigned. A new ministry had been formed by Mr. Nicholson.

Accounts from the gold fields are satisfactory. Abundant rains had given rise to renewed activity.

A ministerial crisis had also occurred at Sydney, New South Wales, and a change of the Cabinet was the result. Mr. Forster headed the new ministry.

An extensive failure had taken place at Melbourne—that of a provision contractor, named Graham, for £80,000.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of the 12th December had reached England.

The Governor General, accompanied by Lord Clyde and a splendid retinue, had made a progress through the Northwest Provinces, in order to acknowledge in the most conspicuous manner, and to reward munificently the services of those native Princes, who, during the rebellion, remained faithful to the British Crown.

Mr. Wilson, the new Chancellor of the Indian Exchequer, had arrived out at Calcutta.

The expedition of troops from India to China was not expected to sail before next March.

A telegram from Bombay of the 15th Dec., confirms the capture of 2,000 rebels in Oude.—The names of the leaders who were taken prisoners are Mammo Khan, Khan Bahadoor, Khan Beni Madhoo and his two sons.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market.—The change in the French Ministry caused a temporary depression in the English Funds; but a fall of ⅛@¼ per cent. was speedily recovered under a continuance of steady investments by the public.

Money continues in good demand at 2¼@3 per cent.

The Australian advices report the shipment of £366,000 in gold for England by sundry sailing vessels.

The Bank returns for the week show a decrease of £349,230 in bullion.

American Securities.—Messrs. D. Bell, Sons & Co., report as follows: The market for American Securities generally, during the past week, has not been active. The chief feature has been an unusually large supply of United States five per cent. bonds.

Liverpool Markets.—The condition of the markets for cotton, breadstuffs, provisions and produce was sufficiently indicated in the advices by the Circassian. The estimated stocks of breadstuffs at the end of the year were as follows:—Wheat 286,964 quarters, against 367,362 in 1858; Flour, 115,991 bbls. against 93,710 in 1858; Flour 108,176 sacks, against 183,119 in 1858; Corn, 185,442 quarters against 108,827 in 1858.

ACTION OF LOUISIANA.—A series of important resolutions on Federal Relations passed the Legislature of Louisiana on the 18th instant. They are in substance as follows:

The resolutions regard the Harper's Ferry affair as an attack by the North upon the rights of the entire South. They declare that Louisiana will stand by Virginia at all hazards, in case of another invasion of her territory; they regard the expression of sympathy for Jno. Brown by Northern men, as evidence of a deep-seated hostility at the North towards the constitutional rights of the South, and declare that the election of a Black Republican President next fall will be sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union.

The resolutions also recommend the appropriation of $25,000, to be given to the State of Virginia to aid in defraying the expenses of that State in fighting the battles of the South; and provide that, in the event of the election of a Black Republican President, the Governor shall order an election of delegates to represent Louisiana in a Southern Convention, and to co-operate with other States in taking such steps as the circumstances of the case and the position of the country require.

FUGITIVE SLAVE FROM HARPER'S FERRY AT AUBURN.—A fugitive slave from Harper's Ferry came into Auburn yesterday, on his way to Canada. While walking about he strolled into one of our restaurants, and there, to his surprise, he saw quietly eating oysters a United States Marshal from Harper's Ferry. The marshal, on seeing the fugitive, arose, and patting him on the shoulder, called him by name, and asked him what he was doing in Auburn. The negro made an incoherent reply, when the marshal immediately left. The negro went into the street, and saw the marshal, in company with two others, rapidly approaching the restaurant. The negro immediately took to his heels, but the marshal failed to pursue him, probably not wishing to attract attention. The marshal lived within three doors of the fugitive at Harper's Ferry, and was perfectly well known to the latter. Whether the marshal was in pursuit of the fugitive, or engaged in summoning witnesses for the Senate investigation committee, and met the fugitive by merest chance, is unknown. The marshal and his men have not been seen since yesterday in Auburn. The fugitive, it is understood, was the slave who guided John Brown into the arsenal at Harper's Ferry. The affair has created considerable excitement among several prominent abolitionists of this city, who were made familiar with the circumstances.—*Auburn (N. Y.) Adv., Jan. 18.*

FREE COLORED POPULATION IN THE SOUTH. A writer in a Nashville paper has compiled the probable number of free colored persons now in the slave States, which is about 265,000, distributed as follows:

Maryland 80,000, Virginia 60,000, North Carolina 30,000, Delaware 20,000, Louisiana 20,000, Kentucky 11,000, District of Columbia 11,000, South Carolina 10,000, Tennessee 8,000, Georgia 3,000, Mississippi 3,000, Alabama 3,000, Florida 1,200, Missouri 1,200, Texas 1,000, Arkansas 1,000.

There were 183 deaths in Philadelphia last week.

The Debates in Congress.

Mr. Douglas, in commencing his speech in the Senate, on Monday, read the correspondence between the Governor of Virginia and the President in last November, in which the former states that he has evidence to show that a conspiracy has been formed in Ohio and other free States to rescue John Brown, and the latter replies that he finds no power in the Constitution to act upon. The Senator took the ground that it was the duty of Congress to pass laws giving the President power to use the naval and military forces of the Government to repel invasions between different States, and also to make it criminal to enter into conspiracies or combinations in any State or Territory, with intent to invade a State, or molest or disturb its government, its peace, its citizens, its property, or its institutions—such offences to be punished by indictment in the United States Courts, and confinement in the prisons or penitentiaries of the State or Territory where the conspiracies might be formed. He said the Harper's Ferry crime was the natural, logical, inevitable result of the doctrines and teachings of the Republican party.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Barksdale, of Miss., made a speech on the subject of organization. There were, he said, on the floor, four organizations. The Democrats, South Americans and anti-Lecomptonites, all profess to stand in an attitude of opposition to the Republicans. Was it not, then, the duty of these three to unite on broad, comprehensive, national principles to defeat the Republican nominee for Speaker! The Democrats had manifested every disposition to unite these elements, until their spirit of conciliation has been exhausted. He said he could not vote for Mr. Gilmer, who had been presented by the South Americans; he could vote for no man who commended himself to the consideration of the Republican party. He had nothing to say as to Mr. Gilmer's loyalty to the South, but was opposed to his political conduct. Rather than the candidate of the Republicans should be elected--he receiving not one vote from fifteen States of this Union—rather than his State and section should be dishonored by such an election, he (Mr. Barksdale) would repeat the declaration of the gentleman from Alabama, (Mr. Pugh,) let discord reign here forever.

He then proceeded to trace the origin, progress, and present attitude of the slavery question, which prevents an organization of the House; and after some conversational debate, closed by saying that the people of the South knew their rights under the Constitution, and were resolved, at all hazards, and to the last extremity, to defend them. In the event of a dissolution of the Union, the South would have nothing to fear.

Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, made a speech of an hour, in the course of which he indulged in considerable humor, and expressed his surprise that the nation should be convulsed about the mere question of the election of a Speaker. In other matters of joint interest he could not conceive that any body of men would sit together six weeks and not determine who should be their Chairman—who should have the honor to sit like "a woodpecker tapping the hollow beech tree." He went into a grave argument, introducing many historical incidents to show that the Fathers of the Republic, who directed the early legislation of the country, had some knowledge of what they were doing, and understood the bearing of the Constitution framed by their own hands. It was only in 1854 that Congress omitted, in the government of the Territories, to reserve the right to revise, approve, or reject the legislation of the Territorial Legislatures.

At 4 o'clock the House adjourned, without taking a vote for Speaker.

The Disturbances in Venezuela.—A letter dated Puerto Cabello, Jan. 10, says:

On the 30th ult., the gang of negroes headed by the black General, Guerara, stationed in Meron, a village about five leagues from this port, and who has kept this population in continual alarm, was attacked by the Constitutional troops by land and sea; the black General having had six months to fortify himself in, erected strong barricades, and the government troops were beaten off. On the 31st they again attacked him with the same unfortunate result. On the 1st of January, some fresh forces having arrived from Valencia, they again returned and took the village; but unluckily, Gen. Guerara and his gang all escaped without the loss of a man, making towards Agua Negra, further down the coast. A more favorable result would have been obtained if Commandant Ysaguirra, who had orders from the government to attack Guerara in the rear, on the 30th ult., had arrived on that day instead of the 29th, when the enemy only having to attend to him, beat him back by throwing out ambuscades for two leagues, by which the advancing troops were shot down from before and behind, without having even the satisfaction of seing one of their enemies. The Commandant Adolfo Olivo, Guerara's mortal enemy, (a younger brother having been murdered by that gang,) is pursuing him and his followers. This is a most determined man and will do everything to lay hands on Guerara. He has taken from a rancho on the mountains, Guerara's correspondence, which compromised several parties here. It is impossible to say when this country will be in peace. No sooner is one faction put down when another arises, burning, plundering and murdering like Sepoys.

Description of Realf.—The Washington States speaks as follows about Realf, Brown's "Secretary of State," who is now before the Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee:

Richard Realf, who was born in England about twenty-five years ago, is a very good and resolute looking man, about five feet four inches high, with dark eyes, and rather long black hair, beard and moustache. He says that as soon as the "Brown foray" was heard of in Texas, it being known that he had been connected with Brown in some of his schemes, there was much excitement and some threats toward him personally, but that all that has now died away, and he claims to have in Texas now, where he resides, more true friends than in any other portion of the world. He expresses his perfect abhorrence of the Harper's Ferry matter, of which he knew nothing until it appeared in the papers, and gives "Old Brown" credit for truthfulness and sincerity of purpose, contrasting him strongly in this respect with Col. Hugh Forbes—very much to the disadvantage of the latter.—Realf's ideas on the subject of slavery, since his residence in Texas, have undergone a radical change, and at the present moment it has no more ardent supporter than he. He is perfectly untrammelled in his movements, and except in the mere name of the thing, is not in custody.

French Rifled Cannon.—The following description of the French Rifled Cannon, used by Louis Napoleon with so decided effect in his late Italian campaign, and particularly at Solferino, is translated from La Constitution, published in Yonne, France:

"These guns are bronze four pounder, (diameter of the bore 3-316 in.; weight of gun, 660 lbs.) lighter than the other field-pieces. They have six deep grooves, and have a chamber like the Delvigne rifle, or the old pattern howitzer. The projectile rests against the junction of the bore and the chambers. It is made of cast iron, cylinder conoidal in shape, similar to the infantry musket ball, and is hollow at its base or rear end. The cylindrical part of the ball is bored and tapped in six places, to correspond with the six grooves of the gun, and short tin plugs are inserted into these holes. These plugs are forced out into the grooves by the pressure of the gas, and give the ball the rotary motion and accuracy of the rifle ball. The projectile is sometimes made hollow and filled with musket balls, and is exploded at the desired distance, by means of a fuse which is cut at the proper point, according to the time required for the explosion. A movable sight is attached to the right side of the gun. The firing is accurate to 2,000 yards, and the extreme range is said to be 2¾ miles."

Sad News from the West.—The news by the Overland mail, brought by telegraph a day or two since, included some melancholy tidings from the region known as Carson Valley, located in western Utah, on the verge of California, and constituting the inchoate Territory of Nevada. The cold in that quarter had been intense, and, to add to the distress of the people, there was a scarcity of provisions, consequent, no doubt, upon the great rush thither of emigrants from California to avail themselves of the silver and gold mines.—There must, also, have been there many overland emigrants with their stock, for we read in the telegram that the number of cattle wintering in the valley east of the mountains was estimated at 20,000, and many of these were starving from the scarcity of hay. This (says the Philadelphia North American,) is getting to be pretty much the usual result of any great discovery of gold in our country. Thousands rush heedlessly to the mines, without the requisite preparation, half-provisioned, and depending on fortune to help them through. Next summer or spring this will all be remedied in Nevada, the productiveness of the mines being ascertained and the inducements to emigration no longer debatable.

Another Stampede of Students.—Twenty-five Southern students left Philadelphia for their homes on Saturday. They had been attending lectures at one of the principal medical colleges, and, it is said, became displeased at the course of some of the professors. It was further rumored that a meeting of other disaffected ones was held on Friday evening and they resolved to leave the college and return to their homes sometime during this week.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

The New Railroad Schedule—Competition on the Canal—Tobacco, &c.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Jan. 24.

The following schedule has been adopted by the officers of the Railroads between Washington city and Knoxville, Tenn.: Cars running in connection with those on the Lynchburg and Alexandria road, going West, leave Washington at 6 A. M.; leave Lynchburg at 4.55 P. M.; leave Bristol at 4.22 A. M.; arrive at Knoxville at 11.45 P. M. Coming East, leave Knoxville at 9.20 A. M.; leave Bristol at 4.50 P. M.; leave Lynchburg at 4.27 A. M.; arrive at Washington at 3 P. M., *Washington time.* This schedule goes into effect on Sunday next, 29th instant.

In my communication of the 20th inst., it was stated that the meeting of the Railroad officials *adjourned* without coming to any definite conclusion. I intended to have stated that they *adjourned over, &c.* Several of them are still in this city, and meet from day to day. Such little blunders frequently occur in the Lynchburg correspondence of late, and are mainly caused by the hurried manner in which it is written—the writer seldom having time to read the letters over before they have to be mailed, in consequence of the early hour of closing the Richmond mail in this city.

Competition between the packet lines on the James River and Kanawha Canal is so great that one of the lines transports passengers from this city to Richmond, for $1.75, while another charges only 50 cents.

A great deal of common tobacco was made in this vicinity during the past year, the quantity of which is larger in proportion than for any previous year. The receipts have increased since last market report, with little or no change in prices, being chiefly confined to the lower grades.

The weather has been so delightful for several days past that your correspondent cannot refrain from alluding to that inexhaustible topic. O. K

THE LATE LORD MACAULAY.—Lord Macaulay was to have been buried in Westminster Abbey. The sexton of the Dean Chapter was busy on the 3d instant, opening a grave for the great historian, not with kings and knights of the garter, not even with Stephenson or Talfurd, but in Poet's corner, the south transept of the Abbey. He will lie at the foot of Addison's statue, and close to the grave of Isaac Barrow, one of the great Trinity of Cambridge men, Macaulay's own college. The historian will not lie off Camden—almost the father of English history—not far from what remains of May, the historian of the Long Parliament, and near to the remains of Johnson, Garrick, Sheridan, and Gifford, the Tory editor of the Quarterly Review. He will lie facing the statue of the poet of "The Pleasures of Hope," at whose funeral the noble historian helped to bear the pall. The 9th instant was the day fixed for the funeral.

ENLARGEMENT OF PARIS.—On the morning of January 1st, the whole circumference of Paris stepped out a mile and drew within its embraces three hundred thousand new inhabitants. Paris now contains a population of a million and a half. When completed the new city will be thirty miles in circumference, with ninety-two gates. The old octroi wall is to be converted into a boulevard and planted with trees, and will constitute the largest street in the world. The people living between the old and new wall have been accumulating for some time great quantities of wine and other articles subject to city tax, with a view of being provided for years after they are annexed to the city with articles that have escaped the octroi. This evasion of the law has awakened the attention of the authorities, but there seems to be no remedy for it. The city revenue will be largely diminished the first year by this ingenious dodge of the law.

AN OPULENT PLANTER.—Mr. Burnside, a merchant of New Orleans, who, twenty-five years ago, was a dry goods clerk in Virginia, receiving fifty dollars per month, has recently purchased a sugar plantation in St. James' Parish, La., for $500,000. There are some 7,000 or 8,000 acres in the tract. Mr. Burnside's slaves now number over a thousand.—Three years ago he purchased the magnificent Houmas estate, with some five hundred slaves, from Col. John Preston, the cost of which, with additions of negroes and lands, exceeded a million of dollars.

ARREST.—W. C. Nicholls, formerly of Brooke county, Va., has been arrested at Wellsburg, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses for the location of land warrants.—The crime was committed some two years ago, and proceedings were instituted against the party some months since, which resulted in his arrest and imprisonment in Illinois, and in the recovery of a portion of the plunder. He recently came back to Virginia and was arrested as above stated, and committed for trial. He is respectably connected.

A DAY OF STATE CONVENTIONS.—The 22d of February, the anniversary of the birth of Washington, will be a great day this year for the holding of State Conventions. The Opposition Convention of Tennessee will meet in Nashville, the Democratic Convention of Iowa will meet in Des Moines, the Democratic Convention of Michigan will meet in Detroit; the Whig Convention of North Carolina will meet in Raleigh; the People's Party Convention of Pennsylvania will meet in Harrisburg; the Opposition Convention of Virginia will meet in Richmond, and the Republican Convention of Indiana will meet in Indianapolis.

A FAITHFUL DOG.—Kaufholtz, who was shot in Chicago last week, by his partner, Williams, in a fit of jealousy, is slowly recovering. His life is owing, probably, to the faithfulness of his dog, which, when Williams attacked his master, sprang upon him with a ferocity which finally compelled Williams to make a hasty exit. Had it not been for the dog, Williams would most undoubtedly have killed him, as he was most intensely enraged at the time, and expressed a deep regret afterward, when informed that the wounded man would recover.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mrs. Walter was fatally burned in Oswego county, N. Y., last week. When at work by the stove the draft took her clothing against the red hot grate. In the twinkling of an eye she was enveloped in a sheet of flame, and was so badly burned that she only lived long enough to make known the manner in which she met her painful death.—The immediate cause of the fatal accident was the amplitude of her skirts, which being inflated by hoops, was readily brought in contact with the stove.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.—Later advices from Kansas say that the Territorial Legislature assembled at Lecompton on Friday in conformity with the special proclamation of Gov. Medary, and immediately passed a resolution adjourning to Lawrence. The Governor vetoed the resolution, but the Legislature immediately repassed it by a vote of nine to three in the council, and twenty-nine to eight in the assembly.

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF LEAP YEAR.—The ladies in Concord, N. H., are taking advantage of Leap Year, and are giving parties at a rapid rate. At a party at a Music Hall, Monday evening, says the Democrat: "The gentlemen were served, waited upon, and treated with a degree of elegant gallantry which made them well nigh wish all years might be Leap Year."

NEBRASKA.—From the Nebraska Republican, of the 11th inst., we learn that the bill for a Convention to adopt a State Constitution, preparatory to the admission of Nebraska into the Union as a State, has passed both Houses of the Territorial Legislature, and been signed by the Governor.

LEGISLATIVE JOLLIFICATION.—The members of the Tennessee Legislature are spending a social week with the Kentucky Legislature, at Frankfort. The two bodies will visit Cincinnati, where, it is thought, they will be met by the Ohio Legislature. What a jolly time the old fellows will have.

EXPLOSION IN NEWARK, N. J.—Last Tuesday evening, an explosion took place in the old buildings of the Gaslight Company, in Newark, N. J., which demolished the portion of the building in which it took place. Mr. Hock, the foreman, who was buried in the ruins, was extricated seriously injured.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On the night of the 16th inst., the nail factory connected with the Duncannon Iron Works, Duncannon, Pa., was destroyed by fire. The main building and sixty machines are a complete wreck. The loss amounts to $25,000—insured in Philadelphia, where the building is owned.

FATALLY SCALDED.—A young daughter of Capt. Lewis D. D. Voorhees, of Salem, Mass., fell into a tub of scalding water on Thursday last, and died on the following day. Capt. V. had just arrived at home, as passenger, having had the misfortune to lose his vessel, and now a greater affliction has befallen his family.

FOOLHARDY.—A man in Brooklyn, New York, lately made a bet that he could hold his mouth five minutes over an ordinary gas burner, with the gas turned on, but not ignited. He attempted the feat, and was almost instantly strangled, so that his life was saved with much difficulty.

THE NEW JERSEY MONUMENT.—Two thousand dollars have been subscribed towards the erection of the New Jersey monument to the Revolutionary heroes. The estimated cost is $40 000. The work will not commence until $15,000 has been subscribed.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Steam Fire Engines.—The steadily increasing popularity of the steam fire engine, fully establishes its value, not only as a labor saver, but as the greatest protector against the ravages of fire, that has yet been invented by man, and must soon supercede all the hand engines and fire companies now in existence in large cities. The advantages of this machine have been clearly demonstrated by its introduction into New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities; but if it had no other recommendation than the doing away with fire companies in those cities, the property holders and the citizens generally would be well repaid for their cost.

In passing the large establishment of Messrs. ETTINGER & EDMOND, on Cary street, yesterday morning, we dropped in a moment, and was surprised to find that they were constructing a "Steam Fire Engine," to fill a European order, and that it was rapidly approaching completion. After examining the drawings, we were shown the machinery in parts, and were gratified to perceive that every piece was being finished with the greatest nicety and accuracy. This engine, or rather similar ones of its size, will weigh about 6500 pounds, and when completed, will cost $3,500. It has a nine-inch cylinder, is of about twenty horse power, and will throw an inch stream 230 feet horizontally, or 175 feet vertically. It will throw two seven-eighth inch streams 160 feet, can be managed by four men, and is so constructed that in less than ten minutes from the time of an alarm, sufficient steam can be made to put it in operation.

The advantages of these engines are so obvious, that it is scarcely necessary to refer to them. In a city like Richmond three of these engines, (one stationed on Shockoe Hill, one in the middle ward, and one in the lower ward,) would be all that were necessary to protect it from fires, and as they weigh but a little more than a first-class hand machine, could be readily moved to scenes of conflagration whenever they occurred.

The engine now being constructed by Messrs. Ettinger & Edmond is the first one ever built in the South; but we venture to say it will equal any of its class ever constructed anywhere. The workmen employed on it are the best to be had, and the contractors have determined to make it worthy of themselves and of the South. As soon as it is finished it will be thoroughly tested, and if not all they desire, it will not be sent from their works.—They are prepared to supply the South with all sizes of fire engines, just as rapidly as they can build them, and it is to be hoped that no Southern city will send north of Richmond for any sort of engine or machinery that can be manufactured here. If the South wishes to become independent, she must encourage "home industry," in its every branch, and thus build up in her midst manufactures and mechanism. Turn where we may, new evidences of enterprise are visible, and new factories are going up; but to be successful, they must be encouraged and sustained, and to this end we invite the entire South to order their fire engines of Messrs. Ettenger & Edmond.

Chester Shoe Factory.—The gentlemen engaged in getting up stock for a large boot and shoe factory at Chester, in Chesterfield county, will find no difficulty in securing all the moneyed influence they may need, and can get thousands of workmen from the North, if they wish, to enter the factory as soon as it is erected. Indeed, Northern men of wealth and influence, have proposed to purchase the stock, and identify themselves with the business, but the great difficulty to progress seems to be the conflicting schemes of the various parties. The most popular plan as yet suggested, seems to be the one which requires the erection of three factories, each to be used for the manufacture of different styles of work, and all to be under the management of one directory. To this plan there are three objections—the first of which is, that a vast deal of the funds would be expended in buildings and fixtures. The next is, that the scheme would require an unnecessarily heavy outlay for the commencement of a new business.—And the third and greatest objection is, that the company would have to import from Massachusetts, (the hot-bed of abolitionism,) the very fanatics who are now warring against the South, and settle them down in the midst of a slave community, to corrupt them by their teachings. Instead of investing a capital of $500,000 in the boot and shoe trade, let a company raise $50,000, build a factory for the manufacture of coarse work, establish a tannery, and thus supply the farmers with what they need. Finer work may be introduced, as boys and girls may become instructed in the various branches of shoe and boot making, and by steadily increasing the capital as a demand for it is created, the lapse of a few years will find the South supplying her own boots and shoes, made by Southern workmen. Negro labor is now employed to some extent in making corse shoes, and if a factory were established and properly conducted, hundreds of them might be used to advantage in it. It seems to us that the tannery is also essential to the success of the plan, and if one cannot be made profitable here, it will certainly pay nowhere else.

A gentleman who has had experience in the shoe business, is about to digest a plan for an establishment, which he thinks will meet the views of capitalists, and as soon as he has completed it, those favorable to it will be invited to meet for action.

Premiums to Pupils.—The scholars in the night school of the Virginia Mechanics' Institute are to have three premiums awarded to them at the close of the session, each of which will be a silver medal, with the name of the pupil, and for what the award is made. Punctuality, good behavior, and progressive studies are to be rewarded; and as every pupil has a right to compete, we presume it will be a difficult task for the teachers to determine which scholar combines the three qualities in the highest degree. This school ought to effect a great deal of good amongst the apprentice boys of the city, and will doubtless do so if they are disposed to avail themselves of its advantages. The teachers are untiring in their exertions to impart information to the youth under their charge, and from this time to the close of the session the Committee of the Institute will be in attendance, to render such aid as may be in their power. Boys need never fear of learning too much that is useful and valuable, for when they grow to manhood they will soon find that they know comparatively little.

Beggars Choosing.—Not many days since a lady in this city was solicited for alms by a young beginner, and promised the beggar something if he would call upon her. Shortly after an imperative "rap" was heard at the front door, and a servant being dispatched to answer the summons, soon reported that the youth had called for his present. Supposing that he would be glad to get whatever she could spare, she sent him a Spanish quarter. When the servant handed it to him, he eyed it for a second, and handed it back to the girl, directed her to take it to her mistress and get an American quarter in exchange. The impudence of the fellow was so great, that the lady promptly made the exchange as commanded, and in a very short time after the young beggar was regaling himself on the best Havana's, puffing off the American eagle in whiffs of smoke, at the expense of charity.

Street Cars.—The business community, as far as we have been enabled to form an opinion from frequent conversations, are generally in favor of a street railroad from Rocketts to Brooke Avenue, and would cheerfully vote for chartering a company to lay one, if the question was submitted to them. They contend that coaches drawn by horses along a good track in the middle of the street, would take up much less room than the scores of omnibuses and hacks now employed, and that as they would run regularly and pass given points at the time named, they would prove a great saving, as well as a decided convenience to the community at large. The gentlemen who propose to construct this work have abundant means to do it well and at once, and we have no doubt will realize a handsome dividend on their investments.

The Young Guard are steadily increasing in numbers, and from present indications will soon be as strong and well disciplined as in their palmiest days. They are now applying for admission into the First Regiment of volunteers, and we presume no objection will be raised to them, notwithstanding the fact that they have decided it to be inexpedient at this time to change their present uniform and adopt a grey one. The Regiment would certainly look very handsome if all the companies attached to it were uniformed alike, but volunteer companies are generally composed of working men, who are not always able to afford the necessary amount for purchasing a new dress.

Clay Statue.—The Directory of the Clay statue, on behalf of the ladies of Virginia, have appointed a committee to solicit the Legislature to grant them the privilege of placing this beautiful work of art on the Capitol Square. The Directory, at their last meeting, expressed their preference for a site on the southern slope, fronting Goddin's Hall, and as the statue is of life size, and of the purest Italian marble, it would obstruct no view from any point. If the privilege is granted, the Directory intend erecting a light and neat temple over the statue, so that it may be seen at all times, and yet protected from the weather.

A City Directory, it is said, is soon to be published for Richmond. It gotten up in good style, and made entirely accurate in every particular, it will prove a valuable publication.

Richmond Dispatch.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, 1 insertion,	[illegible]	1 square, 1 month,	[illegible]
1 do 2 do	[illegible]	1 do [illegible]	[illegible]
1 do 3 do	[illegible]	1 do [illegible]	[illegible]
1 do 6 do	[illegible]	1 do [illegible]	[illegible]
1 do [illegible] do	[illegible]	1 do 1 year	[illegible]

[illegible] *Advertisements* published [illegible], will be charged 50 cents per square of eight lines for the first insertion, and 25 cents *for* each continuance.

Theatre.—As we anticipated, the house was densely crowded on Monday night, the dress circle and a portion of the parquette being occupied by ladies, among whom were many fair representatives of Petersburg. They were enthusiastic in their praises of the performance, and as they passed out we heard various expressions of pleasure, such as "Oh! I was delighted!" "Wasn't it beautiful!" pronounced by cherry lips. To-night the programme will be changed, and three favorite pieces will be produced, in the course of which Miss Caroline Richings will sing *eight* songs.

U. S. Court.—Judge Hallyburton's Court was in session yesterday, and transacted some little business. At 12 o'clock the Grand Jury met, and being charged, retired to hear the evidence against Frank Ham, a free negro, charged with robbing the U. S. mail at Guinea Depot, on the Fredericksburg Railroad, of a check for $150. At the conclusion of the evidence, the Grand Jury brought in a true bill against the accused, and he was remanded for trial to-day.

Bad Pass.—Priest, slave to Mrs. Jane O. Bayly, found his way to the cage last Monday night, under the guidance of the watchmen, who had captured him for having no pass, and for being in company with the notorious free negro "Sam Patch." Priest was equipped with a fiddle at the time of his arrest, and was on his way to play for a dancing party; but his capture spoiled the fun, and got him into trouble. He will be disposed of to-day.

Military Parade.—Company A, Lieutenant Bossieux, and Company B, Capt. Mitchell, paraded last night, it being the first public appearance of the latter, and in their marches through the principal streets, preceded by drummers and fife, presented a handsome appearance. The parade was intended as a drill for the new corps, preparatory to the general parade of the regiment on the 22nd of February.

Discovery of a Human Skull.—The laborers engaged in digging the foundation of the new Trinity Church, at the intersection of 20th with Broad streets, have dug up, at a distance of forty feet from the surface, a human skull and other bones. The hill, which is now being cut away, is a high one, and the wonder is, how these bones became imbedded in the earth, so far beneath its surface.

Robbery.—On Monday night last the office of B. Wardwell & Co., ice dealers, on Cary st., between 18th and 19th, was entered, the iron safe blown or prized open, and about $100 in money stolen therefrom. In an adjoining room, only separated by a thin partition, slept one of the drivers and his wife, but neither of them heard any unusual noise during the night.

Died of His Injuries.—We learned last night that Mr. Robert Holloway, the young man who was so severely crushed by the falling of a piece of iron on the 17th inst., and whose right leg was amputated on the 23rd, died of his injuries yesterday afternoon.

Incendiarism.—A few nights since a kitchen on 27th street, beyond the corporate limits, belonging to Mr. Gentry, was set on fire and partially destroyed. The building was a new one, and not entirely completed.

Return your Muskets.—All persons having State muskets in their possession, other than those in the hands of Volunteers, are requested to return them to the Armory at once.

Scarce.—Poultry and eggs are scarce in the market, and, as a consequence, are commanding high prices. The supply at the First Market yesterday was unusually small.

Continued.—The charge against Bill Scott, a free negro, of throwing a stone at Margaret Smith, will be heard and disposed of to-day.

The Junior Blues are about reorganizing, and from present indications the corps will be stronger than ever.

Another Denunciation.—The Gaceta, of Havana, fiercely denounces hooped skirts as a diabolical invention, apropos of an accident which recently happened to the prima donna Cortesi. While ascending a stairway she stepped on the skirt, was thrown down and dislocated her shoulder.

The clipper ship Flora Temple, the loss of which we published a few days since, had on board five youths from Norfolk, as apprentices, all of respectable families. Much uneasiness is felt for their safety. Captain Johnson is also a native of Norfolk, though his family resides in Baltimore.

At the annual city election in Middletown, Conn., on the 16th inst., the Democrats swept the board—electing their Mayor, City Clerk, all the Board of Aldermen, all the Councilmen and all the Sheriffs, by majorities ranging from 100 upwards.

The Cardinal Vicar of Rome has issued an edict forbidding ladies to go to church in crinoline. The confessor is to forbid them to present themselves at the altar to take the sacrament, unless they are dressed in a simple manner.

A little son of Mr. Samuel Pitts, residing near High Point, N. C., fell against a kettle of hot soap, which turned over upon him, inflicting injuries from which he died on the 19th inst.

Late news from Washington Territory inform us that the Legislature had a bill before it to organize the disputed islands in the Canal de Haro as *Harney* county—not *Honey* county, as the telegraph had it.

There is a domestic tyrant in Rochester, N. Y., who has repeatedly used a horse whip upon his wife and daughter, the latter a girl of nineteen. Tar and feathers would hold his malady.

It is stated that Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Jr., has declared his determination to "call the Hon. Roger A. Pryor to account," for his left-handed compliments to his father.

Mr. W. D. Adams, a planter from Harrisonburg, La., fell from a third story window of a house in New Orleans, on the night of the 16th inst., and was killed.

It is said that Elder Peck is making a clean breast of the Maine treasury defalcation. He says that he expended $36,000 to elect various Republican Congressmen from that State.

The Rev. John Strait, a soldier of the Revolution, died near Gallipolis, on the 7th, in his 102d year. The deceased was a minister of the gospel for seventy-five years.

Late accounts from Porto Rico are very encouraging as regards the crops, which promise to be fair. There will be sugar ready for shipment early in February.

A Jamaica correspondent denies that the ex-Emperor Soulouque is rolling in riches. On the contrary, the ex-Empress is obliged to wash his shirts with her own royal hands.

The late Lord Macaulay wrote a letter on the 14th of October, 1853, denying a story which had been circulating in the newspapers that he was an opium eater.

An intemperate woman, named Mary Dougherty, attempted to commit suicide in Brooklyn, N. Y., last Sunday, by ripping open her bowels with a razor. She cannot recover.

The small-pox still continues its ravages in the vicinity of Boston, though the deaths are few in comparison with the number of cases. Hardly a town is free from the infection.

Lord John Douglas Montagu Scott died on the 3d inst., at his seat near Rugby, Eng. He was a keen supporter of national sports, particularly the turf and the chase.

E. O. Libby, a bookseller, of Boston, has been detected in forgeries to a large amount, and has left for parts unknown.

"Bristol Bill" lately pardoned out of the Vermont State Prison, has been re-arrested in Providence, R. I., for stealing a barrel of flour.

A man in Johnson county, Iowa, sixty-five years of age, was recently united in matrimony to a girl of thirteen.

There are but four ex-Presidents living—Martin Van Buren, John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, and Franklin Pierce.

The bill for the expulsion of free negroes from the State of Tennessee passed the House on the 12th inst., by a vote of 40 to 27.

Two unoccupied houses, owned by Mr. Jno. E. Doyle, in Norfolk, were burnt last Sunday morning.

Bill Thackeray and Baltimore Pat, two noted pickpockets, have been arrested in Philadelphia.

It is positively stated that old John Brown once visited Mississippi as a repairer of clocks, thus securing an opportunity to confer with the negroes.

John Gibbons was killed by David Boyd, in Cincinnati, a few days ago. They were both drunk.

A man named Albertson was shot and dangerously wounded by Isaac Williams, in Davidson county, N. C., lately.

There were 93 deaths in Baltimore for the week ending Monday.

A youth named Andrew Dalrymple has been arrested in Baltimore for embezzling money from letters addressed to his employer, John Berg, proprietor of the "True Union" newspaper.

Active measures are being taken in Baltimore towards establishing an asylum for inebriates.

John J. [illegible], a well-known [illegible] Providence, R. I., died suddenly a few days ago.

The conspiracy to kill [illegible], one of the [illegible] of John E. Cook, has turned out to be a hoax.