

TO ADVERTISERS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—Persons wishing the STATE JOURNAL left early and regularly at their places of business or residences, by responsible carriers, will please leave their orders with

AMUSEMENTS.

ASSEMBLY HALL.

THEODORE THOMAS' UNEQUALLED ORGANIZATION OF FIFTY DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS!

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TWO GRAND CONCERTS.

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First appearance of the Celebrated Pianist, MISS ANNA MEHLIG.

Announced by the Press wherever she has appeared, the greatest Pianist that has been heard in this country. Together with the

UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.

Many of whom are EMINENT SOLOISTS.

ADMISSION TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR. RESERVED SEAT, FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.

The sale of Reserved Seats will commence on Monday morning, March 20th, at West & Johnston's book store.

The Grand Pianos used are from the celebrated manufactory of Steinway & Sons. Wareroom in Richmond at Street & Howard's, opposite the Post Office.

Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock. To commence at 8. 15-17

ASSEMBLY HALL.

THE REGULAR ASSEMBLIES for skating at the above Hall will take place every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY NIGHTS, at 8 o'clock.

Every Monday and Wednesday NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, the Skating will be open EXCLUSIVELY for gentlemen and youth.

THE PRICE OF ADMISSION, with the use of skates, is 50 cents, for a single ticket, or \$3 per dozen. Children, under 12 years of age, 25 cents.

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WANTED AGENTS.—Seventy-five to two hundred dollars per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the Grand Improved Common Sewing Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, bind, braid, cord, quilt and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only \$15. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay \$1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents \$75 to \$250 per month and expenses, and commission from which twice that amount can be made.

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SPECIAL PRACTICE.—Thirty years practice in the treatment of all morbid conditions of the genital character, has enabled DR. PLUMER to entirely eradicate all those maniacal disorders arising from thoughtless or ignorant medical treatment.

THOSE INTERESTED are invited to make an early call, with the assurance of skillful treatment and honorable consideration.

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References to citizens of Richmond having them now in use.

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THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S elegant side-wheel steamship will leave for New York on FRIDAY, March 24th, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Freight received until 3 P. M. Fare \$12.00. Round Trip Tickets \$20.00.

For freight or passage, apply to JOHN W. WYATT, Agent, No. 3 Governor street.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP AND PACKET COMPANY'S elegant steamship will leave for New York on FRIDAY, March 24th, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Freight received until 3 P. M. Fare \$12.00. Round Trip Tickets \$20.00.

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PATENT NOTICE.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, Washington, D. C., March 16th, 1871.

IN THE PETITION OF JOHN HAW, of Hancock county, Virginia, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 23d day of June, 1867, for an improvement in the

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 22d day of May next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 24th day of June next, and that said petition be heard on the 7th day of June next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

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The Daily State Journal.

\$6.00 Per Year.

RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, 1871.

VOL. III.—NO. 118.

Evening State Journal.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

We print to-day the National Republican platform, and commend it to the careful study of our readers.

It is the authorized exposition of the National party as made by its regularly constituted convention in 1868, and which General Grant adopted when he accepted the nomination for the Presidency. By it we are to test the conduct of the administration of Congress, and we may justly demand of both fealty to the faith which they have professed.

It is well for parties, as for individuals, to go back now and then to fundamental principles and take a new departure, as the engineer refers to his base, lest the steady increment of some slight error should spoil the result.

In the practical working of a government, where complicated and opposing interests are to be harmonized, in personal and party strife, great principles are liable to be forgotten. Intent upon means and measures, the great ends are often obscured and sacrificed.

In stormy controversy about the way of doing it, the thing we set out to do passes out of sight. So the ship drifts on the waters, or is driven before the gale, and needs a faithful captain to take a new reckoning, and bring her once more to obey her compass and her helm.

We ask all candid men to read our platform. It will stir up pure minds by way of remembrance to the new zeal in the good cause. It will recall the erring to duty and enable all to be more just in their judgments of each other's consistency and fidelity to the party.

We think that upon the whole it will appear that the Republican party has been faithful to its professions, and that it is worthy of the confidence and support of all loyal men.

It has been true to its promises, to preserve the public credit as well as to lighten the burden of taxation upon the people.

It has protected alike foreign and native born, black and white, and has dealt more generously even than its platform required with the rebel States. It has demanded from foreign powers just recognition of our rights, but with dignity and in a spirit of conciliation. Mistakes it has made, and much is still to be done to complete its high mission of good; but underlying all the petty strifes, jealousies and differences of its leaders, its heart is sound and true.

Roused from momentary forgetfulness by the exultation of its foes, it will give its loins for the great struggle which is to come, and move grandly forward to incarnate its maxims in laws and institutions, whose beneficent influence shall be felt through all time.

Let our candid opponents read this platform and tell us wherein it is wrong or unjust. Let them show us wherein the Republican party has been unfaithful to it. We will unite earnestly with all good men to correct party errors, whether of profession or practice. We have one common interest whatever our party affiliations.

The mass of us expect no office, but must take our chances in the general weal or woe. We have no interest in being wrong. Why can we not, then, accord honesty of purpose and do justice to each other, discussing calmly all questions which relate to our common interest as citizens and as men.

THE DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic camp is seriously disturbed by the presence of some bondholders, who insist upon the payment of the national debt. The Cincinnati Enquirer says that their influence has been disastrous and has cost the party hundreds of thousands of votes.

The Albany Argus insists that Western disasters were caused by bondholders who quarrelled over the candidates.

The Enquirer asks for a platform as radical as in 1868, and candidates who will carry it out. Between the bondholders who are expected to furnish the finances of war and the repudiators who are to furnish the votes, the platform-makers will have a good time of it. The self-interest of the bondholders, and the self-respect of the repudiators, will remain to the Democracy, will claim honest dealing with public creditors.

On the other hand, the poor and ignorant who would destroy the national credit in a vain hope to escape the burdens of debt, will clamor for repudiation.

These political quacks will waste their ingenuity in all attempts to patch up the discredited body of Democracy. The Democratic party has been slain, drawn and quartered for its crimes against freedom and the national life. Its carcass is a stench in the nostrils of the world. Its very name is a stigma. Here in the South, where, whatever faults may be rife, there is boldness of utterance and contempt for subtlety, no party dare assume a title so disgraced. That sham pretender to the succession of its once proud heritage, and the glory of its early days, dare not assume its hated name.

The Democratic party died ten years ago on the gibbet, black and bloody with crime. The cruel doctors vainly galvanize its worthless clay and point to its disgusting contortions as the promise of a new life. In vain they set up its image and stuff the old clothes of Democracy with the chaff of Conservatism. The spirit is gone, it has found a new incarnation and inspires new men with the glorious truths of that early Democracy of freedom and equality, which Jefferson and Mason taught.

SAN DOMINGO.

We have observed in our brief experience, that the press, Argus-eyed as it is, occasionally mistakes the temper of the people.

We think it has done it in the case of San Domingo. If a fair poll were taken, we are confident, as at present informed, a large majority of the people would vote for annexation. Of course, this opinion does not affect the merits of the question one way or the other. But an attempt is being made to forestall the consideration of the question upon its merits, by urging that the people are opposed to it. The people have not voted, but we can gather from many sources indications of their desire to annex, not only San Domingo, but the whole West Indies.

We commend the good sense of the people in this matter. With our present light, we think, that if we can obtain these islands, with the consent of all parties, and at small cost, it should be done.—Right and expedient in itself, we are convinced that it would be a most popular act, and greatly strengthen the party that achieves it. The fear of war with Hayti is all baseless.

Whatever else we have done or failed to do, we have certainly shown no disposition to absorb our weak neighbors against their will. We have a good record to show to our tropical friends, Mexico on the South, and the British provinces on the North, and Cuba herself, attest our good behavior. They will soon learn the value of closer connection with us, in the stability which secures life, liberty, and property, and makes civilization possible.

When the Commission returns, we shall get the full facts. We trust the whole matter will be considered without reference to incidental questions, which have been dragged into the controversy, and with the full light thrown upon it by the report of the Commissioners, whatever that report may be. We are sure that the names of Ben Wade, Dr. S. G. Howe and Prof. White, will command for it the fullest confidence of the American people.

FROM JOHNSTON & SELDEN we have "Harper's Monthly" for April. A lively sketch of life among the Pitcairn Islanders is fully illustrated; illustrations of the Bowers on Saturday night is racy; a very interesting article on the Gulf Stream and Trade Winds is given by William Walker; Along the Florida Reef is continued. This number is very neat.

We have "Appleton" also,—a sterling weekly journal full of good things.

IMMIGRATION.

The Alexandria Gazette, one of the most enterprising and public-spirited of our exchanges, is laboring zealously to encourage immigration. We clip the following from its last issue:

WORTH DOING.

A meeting to promote immigration has been recently held in Alexandria, and one is called in Fredericksburg for the same purpose. In view of these facts would it not be a good plan to re-organize our old society? Judge Blow made a masterly speech, and the scheme then adopted might be revived now with practical results. On this subject we quote from the STATE JOURNAL as follows:

Open the way for colonies as the West now is, and we can compare it with the East. Her advantage now is cheap lands, sub divided, with titles guaranteed by the government. We are so much nearer market on the seaboard, with great rivers, penetrating bays, forests, mines, mountains, valleys, grand scenery, delicious climate, that we only want a little good management and energy to put the advantage on our side. We think this the subject which should occupy all men who really have any stake in the prosperity of Virginia. Individuals who have large tracts are setting the example in some portions of the State. What we need is a law authorizing the Board of Immigration, or parties under its inspection, to consolidate and re-survey lands, put them in the market, and publish the same in this country and Europe. This could be so used as to become a vast relief to our own people, and afford to others an opportunity to get cheap and pleasant homes.

With Liverpool touching us on one shoulder and Memphis laying her hand on the other, it is time for us to wake up to a full appreciation of the advantages which will follow in the wake of every immigrant ship which comes into the waters of Virginia. Let us speak now, or ever after hold our peace.

NORTH CAROLINA and Maryland are about to take active steps to secure immigration, and have appointed agents to that end. Will the Legislature take the hint, and aid Mr. Anderson, of Rockbridge, in reviving the bill which he tried to get before the Senate the other day? Now is the time for action, and a few hours, work at the present session will be of incalculable service hereafter.

THE DEMOCRATIC and Conservative Convention of the District of Columbia have nominated Richard T. Merrick, Esq., as their delegate to Congress. The nomination was by acclamation. Mr. Merrick is a native of Charles county, Maryland; he studied law under his brother, Judge Merrick, at Frederick, Maryland, served as captain of dragoons under General Taylor, in Mexico, and as a Whig, in 1850, was elected to the Maryland Legislature from Charles county, and afterwards practiced his profession in Baltimore, and became prominent in politics through his great ability as an orator.

VICTIMS OF THE PARIS RIOTS.—Among the victims of the Red Republican insurrection in Paris was General Eugene Lecroque, who was born in 1805, and was educated in Paris, where he studied mechanical engineering. About 1830 he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Paris mounted national guard. In 1849 he entered the Legislative Assembly, and supported the Conservative party. He afterwards joined Louis Napoleon's insurrectionary commission, and under the empire was three times a successful government candidate.

Spirit of the New York Press.

The Tribune's leader of Saturday is headed "Make Ready!" and has the following passages:

"Few now living ever witnessed a Presidential contest which convulsed the country in every part as will be stirred by the contest of 1872.

"We renewly urge, therefore, the Republicans of every State to begin at once their quiet preparations for the momentous struggle, by severally inducing every man whom they can influence to take and read some Republican newspaper.

"Republicans who are alive in old years! you must do the work that is now pressingly needed! Each of you know from time to time persons who will vote in 1872 if then living, yet who are taking no political journal whatever. You can induce a part of them to take a good one if you will make the requisite effort. If you have a good cheap Republican paper issued in your vicinity, give the preference; if you must look further to find one of the right sort, do not hesitate; if one will take a certain journal and another another, accommodate each; but do not let a month pass without having every one within the range of your influence supplied with his desired paper. Each will take to his bedside and read in the hours of his leisure. This is the duty of the hour; do not postpone or neglect it."

The Times has a leader headed "Democrats and Republicans," in which it says:

Wherever Democracy becomes as powerful as it is here, it will inevitably produce some fruits which it has produced here—those, and no other. There will be a "Boss" at the head of affairs, and a handful of rascals doing all his dirty work in consideration of having their fortunes made. It is because we know this so well, from painful experience, that we are more anxious to see Republicans maintain their ground than to see Senator Sumner "revenge" on President Grant, or General Butler "get even" on Speaker Blaine.

We earnestly hope that our friends in Connecticut will prepare to silence the clamorous rejoicing of the Democrats over their recent victory. On the first Monday in April they will have an opportunity of doing their part toward handing the country over to the Democrats, or keeping it under Republican rule—a rule, remember, which has been the means of reducing the debt about \$204,500,000, and the interest about \$11,000,000, which has restored public credit and brought gold down to eleven premium.

All the abuse that can be heaped on General Grant's administration—all the cowardly slanders leveled at his wife and children by disappointed office-seekers—cannot get rid of these facts. There they stand, big enough for the whole world to see. Under Democratic rule it is quite probable that very little of the debt would have been paid off, although some of it might have been wiped off. Let us not run any risk of this or similar dangers. We beg our friends in Connecticut to be on their guard against a Democratic surprise, and to rebuke the cravens and fanatics who are going about whining that it is all over with the Republican party, because, forsooth, a majority of the Republican Senators refused to replace Mr. Sumner on one of their committees.

The Democratic Herald thus warns and wails over its party prospects. All is not so lovely in the "happy family," it seems:

"The Prospect and the Danger to the Democracy—What Says Tammany Hall?"

Upon Tammany Hall the eyes of the Democracy throughout the country are now fixed as upon the great central nucleus and head and front of the party. The administration of Tammany in New York, city and State, holds to the Democratic party a relation analogous to that which the administration at Washington holds toward the Republican party.

It is the embodiment and the financial centre of the national organization. It cannot be said, however, that the Tammany measures of reform, passed and pending for this city and State, tax levying, and other reforms, are Democratic examples for the national government or unity of the party. Upon the Tammany basis of twenty-five millions of taxes for this city, with a population of say one million, the annual taxes for the forty millions of people of the United States would be a thousand of millions of dollars. This will never do. Compared with this Napoleonic taxation Secretary Boutwell's assessments and collections are mere trifles.

Tammany must show to the country, from her government of New York, an example which will be good for the government of the United States, or she must prepare to keep in the background in the Democratic National Convention. Otherwise, in contrast with the lavish imperial expenditures of Tammany, the retrenchments of General Grant will stand out in luminous and glorious relief before the American people. If Tammany is simply legislating for the spoils of New York, and upon the old rule of making hay while the sun shines, it is one thing; but, if, for instance, she is looking for the production of the "Boss" to the United States Treasury, it is quite another tune, and must be played to different music. What has Tammany to say? Is she bound up or down?

ENGLAND AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—Earl Granville has denied in the House of Lords that there was any truth whatever in the statement ascribed to Baron von Gerolt that Russian influence alone prevented the recognition of the Southern Confederacy during the war in the United States. He declared, that as a member of the Palmerston and Russell cabinets, he could say the proposition to recognize the South was never entertained. The Duke of Somerset confirmed Earl Granville's statement.

A BONAPARTIST MURDER.—M. Rouher, one of Napoleon's most active friends, and formerly in the imperial ministry, was arrested at Boulogne by order of the Versailles government and savagely beaten by the populace, who tore nearly all the hair from his head. He narrowly escaped murder. His wife and daughter were also arrested. Other imperialists have made their appearance in Boulogne, and their arrest is expected.

A SON OF JUDGE BLYCE, of Missouri, and a young man named Harris, has been examined at St. Louis, charged with the murder of United States Collector Jenkins, at New Madrid, Mo., and discharged.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The President and the South—San Domingo.

Washington, March 23.—Republican Senators who have interviewed the President to-day report that he contemplates sending in a message informing Congress that he does not think that he has proper authority under existing laws to suppress disorders and crimes in the States in the absence of any call made by the Legislature, or requisition by the Governor when the Legislature is not in session.

He proposed to cite the acts of 1795 and 1807 as the only law bearing on this subject. While the message, it is said, will not directly appeal for further legislation, it will, at the same time, present the apparent necessity for it, and thus invite Congress to remain in session.

THE ST. DOMINGO REPORT.

President Wade, of the Santo Domingo commission, telegraphs that the Tennessee will leave Key West for Savannah, where the commission will take the cars direct for Washington. Other members telegraph that the report will favor immediate annexation, on the ground that Baez cannot hold out till Congress re-assembles in December.

The Senate in executive session confirm the following nominations: John Bowles, surveyor of customs, Savannah, Ga.; D. S. Lewis, assessor of internal revenue fifth district Virginia; Francis S. Wells, of Connecticut, to be third lieutenant in the revenue and marine service.

Henry Ward Beecher on the Removal of Sumner.

We commend the following sensible remarks of Henry Ward Beecher. We are glad to see that we are sustained in our own view of this case by a large share of the thoughtful men of the party. We are sure the sober second thought of our best men will agree with us:

It is not enough that the chairman of the committee on foreign relations be honest, learned and patriotic. He must have the gift of working harmoniously with other men. By his knowledge he is to guide his fellow-Senators, and by his advice he is to aid the President. But if his disposition be of a cast so severe and inelastic that he can conform to neither, but preaches to one and dictates to the other, all his good qualities will fail at just the point on which everything turns. A man whose conscience is in supreme sympathy with itself, may be an admirable expounder of morals; but to be a manager of affairs one must be in sympathy with men as well as with ideas.

The Senate of the United States has decided the public good required another man should take Mr. Sumner's place as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. We presume this step was taken on purely administrative grounds. It was believed that at a critical period in the negotiation of affairs important to a degree seldom surpassed in the life-time of a nation, the administration and the country could be better served by another man, who, though he would not surpass Mr. Sumner in noble integrity, nor approach him in learning, might have the capacity of being a better counsellor, and a temper which should not offend the self-respect of those who were obliged to maintain confidential relations with him.

The whole truth, we suppose, lies in this, that, with all his eminent excellences, Mr. Sumner does not know how to yield anything to others. He does not know how to have a conscience supreme over himself without making it supreme over others. It is no news that the eminent Senator is a man of singular purity of life, of eminent disinterestedness, of irreproachable fidelity, of great kindness of heart, of unbounded industry, and great learning. But it is less widely known that he makes his own convictions the imperious law of other men's, that he is apt to regard as personal foes all who do not accept his judgments, that he is a poor leader and a worse follower.

It is to be regretted that this action of the Senate took place, and still more that it was necessary to take it. But the country will find the President responsible for the settlements of the difficulties which have long threatened to embroil two great nations that ought to be helpful to each other, and whose falling out would be hailed with delight by every despotic tyrant in Christendom. The Anglo-Saxon race should stand together, over the whole world. In negotiating an honorable and lasting settlement of the threatening difficulties, the President has the right to demand that he shall have the friendly help of the best men in the government, and no man whose temper will not permit him to speak to the President should consider it strange that another is put in his place who knows how to treat the President as a gentleman.

It is our opinion that Mr. Sumner in his former position was constantly liable to endanger the peace of the two countries, and that his subsidence into the body of the Senate will be favorable to a just and amicable settlement. It is feared by some, and hoped by others, that a deadly wound has been given to the Republican party. If that party has so slender a hold upon the country that the change of a chairman of a Senate committee can destroy it, it is time that it be destroyed. But we have no such belief, and have no fears as to its danger. Mr. Wilson spoke with the exaggeration of excited feeling when he declared that ninety in a hundred in the party will be offended by this action.

In fact Mr. Sumner is not a man to win personal influence among the common people, or to create popular enthusiasm toward himself. The men who will regret this history are the moral and thoughtful men of the party, and such men will revive their first impressions. They will not, at any rate, abandon the party on such slender reasons as the dispossession of a trusted and honored man from a place of influence. This is one of those political whirlwinds to which our politics are subject, whose very violence will make it of short duration.

CHAMBERS.—Robert Chambers, the celebrated publisher, who has just died in Edinburgh, worth, it is said, some £600,000, began life as a poor boy, entirely dependent on his own exertions, laying the foundations of his fortune by opening a small circulating library with a little borrowed money.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Militia Bill.—The fact that this bill is receiving favorable attention at the hands of a committee of the Senate, revives hope that we may see the different national holidays, particularly the 4th of July and 22d of February, celebrated again here with the wonted zest of the past, when both civil and military rites aided in giving eclat to days that should ever be sacred to all true Americans. It is a militia bill, and let all who have the time, money, or disposition, whether white or black, play soldiers to their hearts' content.

We want "the natal day of freedom" to be greeted again as it used to be with sound of cannon and beat of drum, merry-making, and invocations to the American eagle. We want to see the birth-day of Washington recognized again as once was in this the metropolis of his native State. What a man he was! Take him for all in all, we shall not look upon his like again. How well in him appeared the constant service of the antique world, when service availed for duty, not for mere display.

As a haker of choice fruit trees, as one that scored the "condensed lye" business, as a rider of untrained dogs, as a land surveyor, always doing his level best, as a bold horse rider, staying not for creek and stopping not for storms, as general of the army, as receiver of the United States, as first President of the United States of America, and first on the square—in each and all of these positions he was a distinguished success. Or, as was remarked of him once or twice before with equal force and felicity, "George Washington—first in war; first in peace; first in the hearts of his countrymen."

A statement in yesterday's Whig, from an aggrieved party, arraigned Mackay and Barcott, of the Richmond police, for arresting on Monday night a couple of citizens while on their way home from a festive gathering singing a song which was considered a "little song, on Broad street. These citizens were carried to the second station-house, and after a brief detention were tried and fined by a justice of the peace for their conduct on the street, or that after arriving at the station-house, we don't know. The statement desires information as to whether citizens are to be treated as such as above are "to be allowed the same privileges as are accorded citizens?" Here, again, we must plead want of knowledge. The presumption is in favor of the latter.

It is somewhat to be regretted that people with diverse interests cannot agree in regard to the substantial relations of the same state of fact, as occurred with the National Police in regard to the present one, as the two citizens understand it, they were guilty of warbling, "with an accent that was mild," a refrain of "The Star Spangled Banner," and that they were raising enough noise for a song, and disturbing the public peace between 1 and 2 o'clock at night. They say that their intention was to keep quiet, and that when the law was put in force, they offered resistance was offered. Finally, that the parties were arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct in the order of a superior officer. The justice at the station-house, or who thought there was something in the complaint for he fined them \$2.40 each. It is a pity these parties did not understand the language in which the song was washed. Then the result might have been different.

Briefs.—The trees on the islands in James river will soon clothe themselves in a tangle of living green. The birds are budding fast and the leaves are following.

The march of the Pablo Guard—the standard of Virginia—through the House of Delegates last night, was arrested for want of a quorum.

The paper mill at Ferrisville, N. C., owned in part by Wm. B. Alleger, of this city, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$20,000.

Hon. D. C. DeJarette, of Caroline, is to be sent to London to receive the famous McDonald papers to be used in settling the boundary between Virginia and North Carolina.

Betty F. Frazier, divorced from her husband, Chancery Court, for unfaithfulness. The parties are colored.

The weather still continues of the most delightful sort. Early spring vegetables have begun to make their appearance in the market.

The sheriff of Calpelper paid \$6,000 into the State Treasury to-day.