

THE DAILY DISPATCH.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the Dispatch is three times as large as that of any other Daily paper in the city of Richmond. It is therefore greatly superior to any other as a medium of advertising.

RICHMOND, VA.: Monday Morning, May 16, 1852.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

We once heard an anecdote of a very wealthy Virginia farmer, one of the most intelligent and successful of his class, which was somewhat to the following effect. He had inherited from his father a very large and a very splendid estate; but it was considerably encumbered, and during a long minority, with the best intentions on the part of the guardian, his lands had been greatly impoverished. On taking possession, he found himself in a condition which was anything but agreeable. He was embarrassed by the debt hanging over him, yet he neither wished to sell his paternal acres, nor the slaves with whom he had been raised, and who stood to him in the relation of humble friends and dependants. Yet he knew not in what other way he could continue to disburse himself for his estate, though very large, did not yield him much more than the interest of his debt. In that condition, he applied to a neighbor, a man of great practical good sense, for advice. It was given without hesitation. He was advised to go in debt \$10,000 more for plaster, lime, clover, and other fertilizers known at that day. He told him that the estate ought to, and would, clear itself in the course of a very few years, by the proper application of such restoratives as he had mentioned. The young gentleman was at first somewhat startled at the idea of involving himself further, but upon the representation of his more experienced friend, who assured him that the estate was fully equal to the emergency, he determined to try it. The consequence was, that in a few years, without having been compelled to sell any thing but the products of his lands, he found himself entirely free of debt, and at this day, instead of selling 1500 or 2000 bushels of wheat a year, he sells 10 or 12,000. We leave our readers to draw the analogy between this case of a private individual, and one of a public character, indicated by the heading of this article.

The four great improvements of our State, the Central, Danville, and Tennessee Railroads, and the James River Canal, have already cost the State of Virginia millions of dollars. Should they be carried to their destination, there is no man, we presume, who cannot see that they would bring into Virginia, an amount of wealth, which almost dazzles the eyes to see set down in figures. That a vast reduction of taxes—a reduction which would render them almost nominal, would necessarily follow, cannot be disputed. Such was the effect of the Erie Canal, in New York, and such must be the effect of every successful scheme of improvement upon a scale so large as that proposed for the several routes. As they stand now, having gone, in fact, "no where," tapping no rich country, and bringing in no products (comparatively) to abandon them now, would be to sink the entire sum employed in constructing them—it would be to place the State in a condition from which she would find it impossible to extricate herself; it would be to make her the scorn and opprobrium not only of the Union, but of civilization itself. To go half way in an enormously expensive enterprise, and then to turn back for fear of spending more money, at the same time that you know a certain remuneration for all your labor lies at the end, is the part either of a very timid or a very unwise statesman. Yet this is the policy proposed! To stop at once for fear of increasing debt! It is recorded of King John, that in order to make a wealthy Jew discover the place in which he had concealed his treasures, he began to draw out his teeth. The man held out until the operator was about to extract the last grinder, when he gave the desired information. It would have been better for him, had he told at first. So we say, if we are to stop now, it is much better that we had, as the Irishman said, "stopped before we began." In the meantime, nothing is more certain, than that unless the present Legislature make provision for the continuance of the public improvements until the meeting of the next, every public improvement in the State must come to a dead halt.—We take it upon ourselves to say, that there is not one of them, which can go on for three months, without an appropriation.

The party which is desirous to stop all appropriations, have endeavored to make the friends of Internal Improvement responsible for the waste of the public funds, which we have no doubt has been great. The public will see, and does see, that should the views of the Internal Improvement men be carried out, the debt incurred in doing it, will soon be extinguished, by the wealth which they will bring into the Treasury. They will fasten the loss upon those who ought to bear it—upon the men, who after expending enormous sums upon a work, cut it short in the middle, thereby cutting short, also, every hope of redeeming the expenditure already made. If there has been an improper waste of the public money, and we have no doubt but that there has, is a total abandonment of the works the way to remedy it? Would it not be wiser, to get more faithful agents—to institute some method of compelling greater fidelity? If our old friend Abraham Warwick, or our old friend Barton Haxall, should find that a rogueish deputy had been stealing his wheat, should he close the mill in the middle of the season for fear he should lose more, or should he discharge the untrustworthy agent? It has been said that De Witt Clinton began to cut the Erie Canal in the middle. He was determined that if the work was stopped it should be a dead loss, and he knew that his countrymen, though they murmured prodigiously at the cost, were too sagacious to let it stop before they had put it in a condition to pay back a part at least of the money. Our opponents of Internal Improvements do not seem to have so high an opinion of their constituents. Well, for aught we know, they may be right; but we very much doubt whether the constituency will feel honored by the compliment.

That constituency, if they have been in the habit of reading the debates of the Legislature for the last seven or eight years, cannot but know, that upon the enemies of Internal Improvement—upon those who vote against any and every bill of this description, lies the sin of having involved the State as it is now involved. They must know that the friends of Internal Improvement, finding that they were always against them, and that when any particular scheme was proposed, they were sure to throw themselves in the scale of those who opposed it from rivalry of interest between it and some plan of their own, began, as the only way to get any bill of the kind passed, to log-roll and finesse. Hence the immense number of local improvements made by public money, and paying no interest, all over the State.—The anti-improvement men held the balance of power. If they had chosen to vote for such works as were of State utility, they could let such be passed, and none other. As it was, they not only did not prevent any improvement of State importance from passing, but by their foolish opposition to all schemes, they caused appropriations to be made for every other improvement bill that came up, how injurious soever to the interests of the State it might be. They are the gentlemen who are responsible for the waste of the public treasure, not the friends of Internal Improvement. But the taxes! the taxes! there is the rub! The whole system must be abandoned, because the taxes will have to be raised. This is a very good demagogue argument, and has been used by demagogues ever since States were first instituted. We will not urge the fact that England, which is the most prosperous nation in Europe, is the most highly taxed in the world, and that Spain, which pays scarcely any taxes, is among the most wretched of Kingdoms. We will not advise any man to go to the Ohio and ask the fisherman, whom he sees watching his trot-line from the Virginia shore, who pays the most taxes, he or his opposite neighbor in Ohio, whose land is at least ten times as valuable. But we will ask any man when it becomes a question between abandoning altogether, at a dead loss, millions of money, or to raise the taxes even one hundred per cent. higher, can there be a doubt in his mind? We have already made this article longer than we intended. We may recur to the subject.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

We have already laid so much of it before the public as is likely to prove interesting.—The most curious part of it, is the disclosure of the correspondence between the late Prince Schwartzberg, and the Cabinets of Berlin and St. Petersburg. Schwartzberg recommended the establishment of the Empire in the person of Louis Napoleon, but the two cabinets would not concur, because they said if the Empire were established, Louis Napoleon might help to establish the boundaries of the Empire. These would embrace Lombardy, Piedmont, the Kingdom of Naples, Belgium, and Holland. In the meantime, in spite of the denial of the Monitor, Louis Napoleon is expected to have himself proclaimed Emperor this very day. If he will stay at home, he may laugh the Holy Alliance to scorn. The question of extending the charter of the East India Company, which expires in 1854, has been debated in the English Parliament with great vehemence. This company has absolute control over 150,000,000 of people. It is the largest incorporated company ever known.

VERDICT AGAINST AN EDITOR. Wilkes, the editor of the New York Police Gazette, was sued some time ago by Philander T. Jones, a bootmaker in that city, for a libel, in publishing that he, the said Jones, was a participant in the Patent Office robbery. The case was tried twice; the first time no verdict was rendered. The second, which was last Thursday, the jury brought in a verdict of \$5000 damages. A similar suit is in progress against the New York Sun, which republished the libel of Wilkes. The last named personage had left for California before the verdict was rendered.

DR. KING. This gentleman is an attack of the American government after all; at least he says so in his protest. Our government is therefore bound to see the insult, thus offered to the nation, redressed. We wish the Mediterranean fleet could get its complement of men.

The body of the late Mr. David H. Guinn, whose unfortunate death by drowning, was noticed a few days ago, was discovered yesterday morning, on the flats, on the Maryland shore, nearly opposite this place. It was brought over in the steam ferry boat, and the funeral of the deceased took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. John Wood. A large number of our citizens attended the funeral, in token of their respect for the memory of the deceased. [Alexandria Gazette, Saturday.]

The German traveler Moritz Wagner, renowned for his travels in Persia and Armenia, is about to visit the United States. Hence, after exploring the Rocky mountains, he goes to Central America, and from there he will go to the Philippine and Molucca islands.

The Chinese emigration to California is already immense and constantly increasing. In January last ten ships with emigrants sailed from Hong Kong. The civil war in China is driving away great numbers of the people, not only to California, but to the South Sea.

LOST GOLD RECOVERED.—On Monday, the trunk belonging to Mr. Merritt, of Nashville, containing \$12,000 in gold dust, lost on the Robert Rogers, was fished up from the bottom of the river. The gold was the total result of two or three years hard labor in California, and the recovery of the trunk was certainly an extra piece of good luck.—Lou Jour.

THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The Senate and House of Delegates were engaged on Saturday, from the hour of meeting, at 10 o'clock, on the adjournment, at 3 o'clock, in a very animated and exciting discussion on the subject of the outrage committed by a mob at the Governor's house, on Friday night, growing out of the exercise of the Executive's clemency in commuting the punishment of a negro, who had been sentenced to be executed on Friday last for the murder of young Jackson, of this city. We took cognizance of the numerous able and interesting speeches delivered on this exciting subject; but find it impossible, from want of space, to publish them sufficiently full to do any thing like justice to the numerous speakers. We therefore omit any sketch of the debate. Messrs. Robinson of Richmond city, Lewis, Anderson, Barbour, Wallace, Yates, Beveridge, Jackson of D. & T., McDonald, Taliferro, Jackson of G. & W., Massie, Townes, Boyd, Goode of Bedford, Segar, Howerton and Garrett, were the principal speakers. All reproached in the strongest terms the lawless and disgraceful proceedings of the mob on Friday night, at the Governor's house, and on the question on which there was a difference of opinion had reference to the degree of responsibility which should or should not attach to the citizens of Richmond, generally, for the commission of the outrages on that night.—Messrs. Robinson, Butler and Anderson, as the representatives of the people of Richmond in the Legislature, disclaimed, on an interesting and respectable portion of the citizens, any countenance of, or participation in the disgraceful proceedings at the Governor's house. A number of persons, entitled to consideration, had met at the City Hall to exercise the undoubted right of expressing their views in regard to a certain measure which they complained of on the part of the Governor; but it could not be presumed that they anticipated, nor could the great body of the citizens of Richmond have anticipated the disgraceful proceedings which followed. Mr. Anderson said he was convinced that nine out of every ten of the citizens of Richmond deplored, and as unmeasurably condemned, the riotous proceedings at the Governor's house as any member on the floor of the House possibly could. And this he and his colleagues pledged themselves would be evidenced by the course of the public authorities and the citizens generally so soon as an opportunity should be afforded them to do so.

The following are the resolutions, offered by Mr. Lewis, of Henrico, on the subject of the House 88, res. 35. [The ones agreeing in the main, but favoring a modification.] Resolved, That a joint committee, consisting of nine on the part of this House, and six on the part of the Senate, be appointed to inquire into the expediency of moving the Capitol of our commonwealth from the city of Richmond.

Resolved, That said committee further inquire into and report to the General Assembly a more central and convenient location for the same, where the Executive of the Commonwealth can discharge his constitutional functions without subjecting the dignity of the office to insult, and his mansion to threatened and overt acts of violence.

The following, offered by Mr. Jackson, of D. & T., was offered as an amendment to the above, and adopted: Resolved, by the General Assembly, That the said committee specially inquire whether any Reporters of the Press of this city, who are admitted to the Reporters' Desk of either House of the General Assembly, were present and participated in the disgraceful proceedings alluded to. And if so, that said committee report who they were, and recommend a course to be pursued by the House, in order to vindicate its dignity.

The resolutions adopted by the Senate were as follows: Whereas, it is shown to the satisfaction of the General Assembly, that the public grounds of the Capitol of the State, and of the Executive mansion, were invaded, and the Governor of the Commonwealth grossly insulted, on the night of Friday, the 7th inst., by a lawless mob, Therefore, be it Resolved, unanimously, by the General Assembly, That a committee of three, on the part of the Senate, and five on the part of the House of Delegates, be appointed to enquire into the facts of the alleged outrage, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report whether any, and if any, what proceedings ought to be taken by the Legislature in relation thereto, and to prevent the recurrence of similar outrages.

The House also adopted, unanimously, the above resolutions of the Senate.—(Ayes 121, nays 0.) A feeble attempt was made by some of the speakers to hold the citizens generally of Richmond responsible for the outrage on Friday night at the Governor's house. The "moral sentiments" of the people, as a people, were assailed, and the most illiberal insinuations indulged against them in their aggregate character, persons should be held responsible, and properly repressed these attacks. It was shown that mobs had their origin in other parts of Virginia, and that an example had recently been set for Richmond in the quiet and law and order loving counties of Culpeper and Grayson. Apart from this feature in the debate of Saturday, it was able, interesting, and in all respects such as the occasion which gave rise to it demanded. We will not present at this time with any argument to show the liberality and the absurdity of such a charge. We are willing to attribute its origin more to feelings of momentary excitement, than to the result of deliberate and sober reflection. If persisted in, however, we shall take occasion to speak of it as it deserves. In condemning the excesses of others, persons should be cautious to avoid similar excesses themselves. We have known the most ludicrous and embarrassing effects to follow the explosion of an overcharged blunderbuss.

On Sunday, 9th inst., ANN ELIZABETH, infant daughter of William W. and Georgianna W. Bailey, aged three weeks. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of her father, on Mechanicsville Turnpike.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE MOB ON FRIDAY NIGHT.—We have heard but one opinion with regard to the insult offered to the Governor on Friday night. It is condemned on all hands. Not a man whom we have heard speak of it, has a word to say in its favor. A very large majority of the citizens believe that the pardoning of Jordan, was a very unjust act; but we have heard very few attribute to any thing but an error of judgment.

Upon the examination of the record, Governor Johnson did not believe the offence to constitute murder, he would himself have been guilty of murder in the first degree, had he permitted the execution. That such was his opinion, we have at least doubt, and we will add, that many persons of intelligence and integrity concur with him. Among these are about sixty citizens, who signed a petition for the pardon. They are a man people of honor, integrity and truth. They are all men of intelligence, and one third of them are lawyers, and men of sense, who have been long accustomed to weigh evidence. If Gov. Johnson concurred with them in opinion, surely it may be no disgrace, to doubt his integrity.

But while we say this much as to the motive of Governor Johnson, it should not be forgotten that in a free country such as this, the public acts of a public officer are open to censure as well as approbation. It was, therefore, perfectly legitimate—entirely in accordance with our free institutions—for those of our citizens who deemed that in pardoning the slave who murdered young Jackson, Governor Johnson acted unwisely—that he indelicately exercised his constitutional power—to meet and publicly say so. It was their unquestionable right to express their opinion of the act and to censure it. Thus far the proceedings of Friday night were entirely within the pale of law and right, of CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOM—entirely in accordance with that indispensable feature of Free Government, which subjects all public actions of public men, to the public judgment. When it becomes to be considered impertinent and insolent for the People thus to exercise their reserved rights, Public Liberty will be rapidly passing away if it have more than a mere nominal existence.

Therefore, the meeting which censured Governor Johnson's act, whatever may be the idea entertained of its opinions, was a legitimate one, and it is entitled to the consideration due to a public assemblage of citizens exercising a constitutional right. Nor can it be held accountable for the excesses at the Governor's house, which occurred after its adjournment and after its final action on the subject which caused it to be convened. Those excesses stand out in their own deformity, and the men who enacted them are alone responsible for them. We are convinced that these persons were very few in number, and that the crowd consisted, with the exception of these few, of more lookers on. The insults offered were confined to vulgar noises and insulting language. They were exceedingly disgraceful, and showed the ignorance and backwardness of those who committed them. Had there been a spark of intelligence amongst them, they would have readily understood that they were committing the grossest outrage, for which there was not the slightest palliation.—Had they been brave men they would not thus, under cover of night, have invested the Governor's mansion, and by their vociferous and brutal noises, have disturbed the quiet of the Governor's family, with suspicions of some dreadful intent. Had they been anything but rowdies and blackguards they would have done otherwise.

They have done that which while it shows their own unworthiness to enjoy rational freedom, has at once outraged decency, the character of this city and the dignity of the State. Had they their deserts they would be made to suffer severe punishment for their offence. But let us hope that as the feelings of the occurrence of the past week excited have now had some days to pass themselves, the matter may be allowed to pass away and that people will resume their propriety and their equality without further agitation. The people of Richmond universally execrate the excesses of Friday night, and we feel assured that the city will not soon be disgraced by anything like them.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—This Association closed the session of their Convention in this city, on Friday evening, with a magnificent dinner at the Exchange. The tables were spread with the delicacies of the season, and ornamented in a style which did credit to the enterprising proprietor, Mr. Ballard, and Mr. Reynolds, the caterer, and were visited and admired, before the hour of dinner arrived, by great numbers of ladies. The middle table had on it a beautiful silver flower vase, bought expressly for the occasion, and the other tables silver chandeliers. The whole cost of the dinner, we understand, to the Medical Association was \$1500, and to Mr. Ballard upwards of \$1800, a loss which ought to be made up to the proprietor in increased patronage.

After the dinner the regular toasts of the evening were read and responded to in a manner which indicated that all were in high spirits, and duly impressed with the importance of the occasion. Mr. Wise spoke twice; first as a representative of the patients upon whom the doctors operate, and secondly as a Doctor, having received his diploma in the course of the evening. [Much laughter and applause.] Between two and three in the morning the company broke up, and we have no doubt that the guests will long have cause to remember the hospitality of Old Virginia.

THE ORATORIO OF ABRAHAM.—This splendid oratorio, for the benefit of the Michelbacher's Synagogue, will be performed at the First Presbyterian Church, (Mr. Moore's) on Tuesday next. From those who ought to know, we learn that it will be gotten up with great completeness. The performers, all of them excellent, have manifested great zeal and assiduity in rehearsal, and are thoroughly conversant with their parts. The music is of the most sublime character. It could not, indeed, be otherwise, being composed by men of the most sublime genius, such as Handel, Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, &c.

Miss JENNY BUSK.—We perceive by the Enquirer of Saturday, that this young vocalist is expected to give a concert in this city in a few days. The following notice is taken from the Baltimore Sun: A large and brilliant audience listened with delight to the wonderful vocalization of the charming young prima donna, Miss Jenny Busk, at the New Assembly Room last night. With cultivation, and when matured, the voice of our little Baltimorean will, we may say, excel Jenny Lind; she is now nothing but a child of twelve years; and what power, flexibility, and great taste the already displays! We wish her every success in her present series of concerts; after which, we have understood, her voice will be allowed to rest until she has completed her musical education, and attained womanhood.

ASSAULT UPON A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE.—We regret to learn that Mr. McDONALD, a member of the House of Delegates from Monticello, was assaulted Saturday night, as he was passing by persons who took offence at the remarks of Mr. McD. in the House on Saturday, upon the mob at the Governor's house. He was on his way to the Washington Hotel, when he was struck in the side and breast by one or two out of some ten or a dozen persons that met and surrounded him. If there be no mistake as to the motive, the outrage is deeply to be deplored, and it is much to be regretted that the persons who committed the assault could not be detected and held to answer in a proper manner for their infamous conduct.

STABBING.—About 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, a well-known and quarrelsome negro, named Bob, became engaged with the conduct of a comrade, named Davy, slave to James Gibbs, and seizing a large knife lying hand plucked it into Davy's left side. The point of the knife struck against a rib, and thus prevented the infliction of a wound which doubtless would have caused death. Bob was arrested soon after he had cut Davy, by officers Wilkinson and Page, who spared no exertions in securing him.

THE PANORAMA OF EDER.—We went to see this work of art on Thursday evening. It is a magnificent picture, and well deserves the patronage which we feel assured it will meet. It seems to have been inspired by Milton's magnificent description, which the exhibitor quoted freely in the progress of the exhibition. All ought to go to see it, after having first read the text of Milton.

RAPE.—Bartlett, charged with attempting personal violence of the most indecent character upon the persons of two negro children—one of whom was his daughter—on Saturday, was sentenced by the Mayor, to receive thirty-nine lashes for each offence.

THE DANVILLE EXCURSION.—We have been informed by the engineer that the train on Friday last to the junction, a distance of sixty-two miles, performed the trip, including stoppages, in two hours and seven minutes.

STEALING.—Joseph, slave to John Palmer, on yesterday, was brought before his Honor on the charge of stealing twenty flower pots from Mr. Egging. He was ordered 25 lashes.

ATTENTION, Richmond, Va. Attention! ATTEND A MEETING OF YOUR COMPANY, at Lafayette Hall, This (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock. By order of the Captain, W. O. GEORGE, O. S.

ATTENTION, CALEDONIA GUARDS. Attend a meeting and drill of your company at Lafayette Hall, on THIS (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock. A punctual attendance is required, as business of importance will be before the meeting. By order of Lieut. Commanding, WM. A. IRVING, O. S.

NOTICE.—The members of RISING SUN ENCAMPMENT of the E. O. of Independent Rechabites, are hereby notified that on any 1st Monday Evening, May 10th, the Encampment will hold its regular meeting at their hall, on the corner of Main and 12th streets. By order of the Encampment, D. MAULE, W. R.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

For the Dispatch.—MANCHESTER, May 6th, 1852.—We, the citizens of the first district, take the liberty of nominating Mr. THOMAS BLUNT for the office of Constable, believing that he is well qualified to fill that office, as he has proven himself. my 10-21

MANY VOTERS. To the Voters of the City of Richmond, who are not interested with abolitionism, are in favor of good order, the laws and institutions of the Commonwealth, will bear in mind that JOHN HOWARD, Esq. asks for your support to fill the office of Commonwealth's Attorney, in the Circuit Court of Richmond, and the only candidate out for the office who didn't ask a commendation of the sentence of the murderer Jordan west by the Richmond turnpike. I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Commissioner of the Revenue for the Lower District. my 7-10 JOHN O. GODDIN.

To the Voters of District No. 3, Henrico County.—In compliance with the request of many friends, I have been induced to offer myself as a candidate for Constable in the above District. If elected, I will do everything in my power to give satisfaction. This District is situated within the following boundary: On the north by the county of Henrico, on the south by the city of Richmond, on the east by the Mechanicsville turnpike, and on the west by the Richmond turnpike. my 7-10 JACOB E. BAYERS.

To the Voters of the City of Richmond.—At the request of many friends, I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney in the Circuit Court of Richmond. my 7-10 JOHN HOWARD.

To the Voters of District No. 2, Henrico County.—In compliance with the request of many friends, I have been induced to offer myself as a candidate for Constable in the above District. If elected, I will do everything in my power to give satisfaction. This District is situated within the following boundary: On the north by the county of Henrico, on the south by the city of Richmond, on the east by the Mechanicsville turnpike, and on the west by the Richmond turnpike. my 7-10 JACOB E. BAYERS.

To the Voters of Henrico County.—I hereby declare myself a candidate for said office, and pledge myself, if elected, to do all in my power to discharge the duties that may devolve upon me, faithfully and impartially. my 27-10 ALFRED LEWELLEN.

To the Voters of Henrico County, 2nd District.—Under the new constitution, becomes your privilege and duty to elect a Constable for said County. I hereby declare myself a candidate for said office, and pledge myself, if elected, to do all in my power to discharge the duties that may devolve upon me, faithfully and impartially. my 27-10 ALFRED LEWELLEN.

R. R. Howison is a candidate for the office of COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY in the Circuit Court of Richmond. my 29-10 GEORGE W. BARKER.

A. Judson Crane is a candidate for the office of COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY in the Superior Court of Richmond. my 6-10 GEORGE W. BARKER.

To the Voters of Henrico County. At the solicitation of many friends in the county of Henrico to be a candidate for the office of Precincting Attorney, I respectfully announce myself a candidate for that office. my 6-10 JOHN M. GREGORY.