

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of this paper 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.: Wednesday Morning, May 12, 1852.

We must positively request our advertising friends to send us their advertisements as early as they possibly can. Our advertising is very heavy, and when they are received at a late hour they impose a heavy burden on the printer.

MOVING THE CAPITAL.

We have been in the habit of visiting the Legislature of Virginia for the last twenty-five years. In that time, for various offences, we have frequently heard threats of removing the Capital made by members on both sides of the House. We are not so sure that this would be the worst possible legislation for the interest of Richmond. Philadelphia never began to thrive, until the two governments, State and General, were removed from it. Baltimore, certainly, has no reason to be jealous of Annapolis. New York has no disposition to strip Albany of all the honor it may be entitled to as the seat of government. Cincinnati is still the Queen City, though Columbus is the capital. Louisville flourishes, though the seat of government is at Frankfort. St. Louis is advancing, with gigantic strides, her destined position as the third city in the Union, and does not pause a moment to reflect that she is not the capital of the State.

It would do this city no injury to remove the capital; but if it would, the citizens would still feel no uneasiness upon the subject. They know very well that the step will not be taken, and they do not, in the least, concern themselves about the threats of punishment for a free expression of opinion, which are formulated from certain quarters.

SOMETHING MORE ABOUT INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Enquirer of yesterday morning, furnishes some data, taken from the speech of Col. Townes, of Pittsylvania, which we have been much in want of, and which we were seeking from other sources. As they are compiled from official documents, there can be no doubt of their accuracy:

Table with 2 columns: Project Name and Amount. Includes Manassas Gap Railroad, Richmond and Danville Railroad, etc.

James River and Kanawha Canal, 7,600,126 00

This is the debt of the State, for railroads and canals. The interest of this debt must be paid by the State. That interest amounts to the enormous sum of \$851,059 79. This the State must pay, and it must pay it from other sources than the improvements themselves, provided they are not furnished with the means to reach their proposed termini, for at present they yield no income. But three million and a half are asked for by the several works enumerated. If we are to judge from the experience of other States, every dollar of this money would soon be refunded, could the improvements be pushed to their termini. Every dollar of it will be lost as long as they remain in their present condition. Four years of a stand still will absorb the whole \$3,500,000 asked for. We say nothing of the enormous burthens to which the people of the State will be subjected, in the meantime, in the shape of freights, &c., paid to wagons and other modes of conveyance.

We ask again, does the proposed policy look like equity? Is it not, indeed, more like madness?

CALIFORNIA.

We call attention to the following extract: "CALIFORNIA SLAVERY, &c.—It is now confidently believed that this new State will alter or construe away that portion of her constitution which prohibits slavery. If she should do so, what a severe commentary will it be upon the conduct of Southern men, who assumed to be the most forcible introduction of California as a State, upon the plea, that by nature, she was shut out from Southern people and Southern institutions."—Columbian Times.

We claim to be something of a seer, with regard to this matter. We said, three years ago, in a public journal, that California would be sure to remove every restriction that could be placed upon her by the general government; and that she would be the largest slaveholder of all the States. The thing appeared to us so palpable, that we could not see how any man could doubt it. What makes Louisiana and Texas such large slaveholders? Why, the remuneration received for slave labor. What makes any country a slaveholding country? The prospect of gain. And where can slave labor be so profitably employed, as in the gold mines of California?

As things are now, no man can obtain more gold, than can be accumulated by his own personal industry. If he form an association, the proceeds are equally divided, so that he gets no more than one man's share. If he hire hands in the Atlantic States, they will leave him as soon as they get to the mines; for they will not work for ten dollars a week, or a month, when they can make ten dollars a day. If he bind them up in penalties, he cannot exact them; for if they do not wish to work for him, they can soon gather gold enough to pay them off.

The only way to have a regular corps of workmen, and to keep them together—the only way to develop the resources of a piece of gold property belonging to an individual, is to employ slaves. They, and they alone, can be kept together, and the owners of estates in California will be sure to do. The way was paved by the last Legislature, when they authorized the system of Chinese peonage.—The next step will be African slavery; and as we here in Virginia, are overrun with slaves, we hope to see it draw off about half. Virginia does not need more than about 250,000 slaves, according to Mr. James C. Bruce, who it is to be supposed understands a subject in which he is so deeply interested.

We have heard it said, that California will never be a slave State, because the majority of its population is from the North. Bah!

Our Northern friends cannot bear to see other people employ slave labor, but if they found it to their advantage, they would employ it with as little remorse as they manifested when engaged in the slave trade upon such a gigantic scale. They are only opposed to slavery, because slave labor does not pay in their part of the world. That is all!

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED VIRGINIA LADY.

Mrs. Virginia Carey, the widow of the late Col. Wilson Carey, of Carysbrook, in the county of Fluvanna, and youngest daughter of the late Thos. Mann Randolph, Sr., of Tuckahoe, died at Alexandria on the 2d inst. She was a lady of very uncommon mental endowments, and these had been improved by an excellent education, and continued habits of study and reflection. She is well known in the Literary world, by her Letters on Female Character, her "Mutius," her "Ruth Churchil," her "Christian Parents' Assistant," and other publications. She was the sister of the late Governor, Thos. Mann Randolph, of Virginia, and was the last, save one, of a numerous family.

THE STETHOSCOPE.

We have the May No. before us, but have not yet found time to read it. In the meantime we subjoin the opinion of Lord Mayor Semple upon the subject, entertaining no doubt that it is perfectly correct:

From the Fredericksburg News, of Monday. "The Stethoscope for May, has been on our table for several days. This number, like its predecessors, is full of interesting medical information. We always read it with pleasure. It is an exceedingly interesting paper, edited by one of the most estimable gentlemen and most learned physicians of Virginia. The Virginia doctor who is not a subscriber ought not to be encouraged in his profession. The leading editorial in this issue is the "State Licensure Board," which we had intended to review. We may do so hereafter."

Virginia Legislature.

Omitted Proceedings of Monday.

The following bills passed the House of Delegates on Monday last:

A bill incorporating the Ocean House Company—Authorizing the Exchange Bank of Virginia to establish a branch at Newbern, in the county of Pulaski—Providing for the selection of students at the University of Virginia—Authorizing the construction of a Bridge at Buffalo, in Rockbridge county—Repealing the 1st and 3d sections of chapter 57, and the 1st section of chapter 68 of the Code, and substituting sections in lieu thereof—Incorporating the Bank of Scottsville—Extending the Manassas Gap Railroad from Strasburg to a point on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at or near Paddytown—Joining the subscription to the capital stock of Joint Stock Companies, and the payments to be made thereon—Concerning Bailiffs in the city of Petersburg—To authorize the North-Western Bank to loan the town of Parkersburg a sum of money.

At the following bills from the Senate: A bill authorizing the Canal and Coal Company of Coal River, to subscribe to the capital stock of the Coal River Navigation Company—Incorporating the North Shenandoah and Mining Company—Regulating the sale of Sweet Potatoes in the county of Accomac (provides that they be sold and purchased by weight, a bushel to weigh 60 lbs., and a barrel 150 lbs.)—Incorporating the "Forest Hill" Mining Company—Authorizing the Virginia Canal and Coal Company to subscribe to the Coal River Navigation Company—Establishing the Onancock and Pungoteague Free School, in the county of Accomac—Incorporating the Lawrenceville Plank Road Company—Concerning divorce proceedings (specifying the causes which shall be sufficient to authorize divorces)—Amending the act passed 29th March, 1851, entitled an act to establish Banks at Wheeling, Kanawha, and Fincastle—And an act passed 5th May, 1852, entitled an act incorporating the Mechanics' Bank at Parkersburg.

TUESDAY, May 11.

House of Delegates.

The Speaker announced the following as the joint committee under the preamble and resolutions in regard to the recent outrage committed upon the Executive mansion: Messrs. Goode of Bedford, Robinson of R. City, Lewis, Echols and Talaferro.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee on Slaves and Free Negroes, reported a bill "providing for the removal of free negroes and mulattos from the Commonwealth."

[The bill provides that the County and Corporation Courts, at the commencement of their terms on the 1st of January in every 2 years, shall appoint persons to be called, and who shall act as overseers of free negroes and mulattos, their number and districts to correspond with that of the Commissioners of Revenue in each county and corporation—said overseers to keep a list of the names of all free negroes in a book to be kept in the Clerk's Office of each county and corporation—said lists to be corrected from time to time—the overseers to hire out the free negroes and mulattos of their respective districts to the highest bidder, by public auction—or otherwise, with the approbation of the Court—the money arising from the hires to be paid into the Treasury of the State, to constitute a fund to be expended for the transportation of said free negroes and mulattos from the Commonwealth—the overseers, whenever they and from their respective districts be sufficient, to cause to be transported from the Commonwealth such free negroes and mulattos as they shall deem most fit to be transported, making it their object, so far as practicable, to apply the proceeds of the hire of each free negro to his or her own transportation to the county or county of his or her selection, and in the event of his or her non-removal, to apply the proceeds to the non-separation of families and of those connected by ties of affinity and consanguinity, and to be delivered to such persons or authorities as the Courts may appoint. The bill also provides for such free negroes as may have property, and gives the privilege to hire them in certain cases, and to take, if practicable, their property with them. Police regulations are also provided for carrying into effect all the provisions of the law, and provisions and regulations made for children. At the end of five years from the 1st of January, 1853, such free negroes as remain in any of the districts, to be sold into slavery to the highest bidder under regulations prescribed, and in certain cases to have the privilege of choosing their masters.]

The following communication was received from the Governor, and presented to the House by the Speaker.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

May 11, 1852.

To the General Assembly of Virginia: On the 12th day of March last, Jordan Hatcher, a slave, aged about 17 years, charged with having killed one Wm. P. Jackson, was tried in the Hustings Court of this city, found guilty and sentenced to be hung on the 23d day of April, 1852. Shortly after his conviction, and during my late visit to the county of Harrison, papers relating to this subject, were sent to me, which failed to arrive until after my return, and were not received here until after they had been taken place. Desiring to see those papers before making a final decision, I granted a respite of two weeks, and after mature and deliberate consideration, I, on the 6th instant, commuted the sentence against the said Hatcher to "sale and transportation beyond the United States." And (as it is made my duty to do by the constitution) I herewith respectfully communicate to the Legislature my reasons for said commutation.

That Jackson's death was caused by a blow inflicted by Hatcher, there can be no doubt; but the testimony, and all the attending circumstances, so far from showing that the unfortunate result was contemplated or desired by the slave, rather prove that he had no intention of committing murder, or of taking the life of his overseer, Mr. Jackson, in any way; and that the unfortunate result was one of those results which, though deeply to be deplored by all, was not contemplated by any one. The injury was inflicted by a single blow, given at a moment of great excitement and suffering, and without any effort to inflict further injury. The boy ran from the building in a manner showing that his object and effort was but to escape from the chastisement he was receiving. The great and essential ingredient to constitute murder, to wit: intent malicious, premeditated, was, therefore, wholly wanting. That the penalty under such circumstances should be death, though, perhaps, authorized by the letter, is, I believe, against the spirit of our laws, and of the age, as it is contrary to mercy and humanity, which are designed for and extended only to the unfortunate and the guilty. If Hatcher had been a white man, the utmost he could have been charged with would have been justifiable homicide or involuntary manslaughter; and in this case it was but manslaughter without intent to kill. My right to interfere was clear and unquestionable; and believing this to be exactly one of those cases contemplated and provided for by the Constitution, I commuted the sentence as aforesaid.

The power to pardon and commute is a high and sacred trust, but it is one in the discharge of which the Executive of this Commonwealth is responsible only to his conscience, his God, and the State of Virginia. And in conclusion, I will say, that although strengthened and confirmed in my convictions by the opinions of other gentlemen, of high legal standing, and of the highest moral character, my own judgment and sense of duty would have led me to the same conclusions and to the performance of the same act, in the absence of all such support.

Very respectfully, JOS. JOHNSON.

The following bills were passed to-day: A bill establishing a bank at anarleson, or Kanawha Saliner, was passed—Reducing the capital stock of the Meherrin Navigation Company, and changing the point from which the said improvement shall commence—Providing for the settlement of disputed boundary lines between the counties of this State—A bill from the Senate, amending the 6th section of chapter 152 of the Code, so as to enable a party giving a suspending bond to the possession of the property levied on—A bill from the Senate, entitled an act to amend an act passed 29th March, 1851, incorporating the Bank of the Old Dominion, the Bank of Commerce, at Fredericksburg, and the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of the city of Norfolk.

After a debate of four hours, continuance, on the subject of an adjourned session, a resolution, offered by Mr. Segar, was adopted, determining, that when the House shall adjourn on the 31st inst., it will, with the consent of the Senate, adjourn to meet again on the 22d of November next. The vote on this question was—yeas 71, nays 45.

About 3 o'clock, the House adjourned.

To the People of Richmond.—I address you because I have announced myself a candidate for an office, the title by your votes—because my name appears on the list of candidates of the petition in the name of Jordan Hatcher—because a direct allusion affecting myself appeared in an advertisement in the Dispatch of yesterday, and because I am a member of the society, and have a deep interest in its well-being and happiness.

About two months ago, as I was passing from my office in the law building, I was called into the office of Mr. John G. Martin, Esq., a lady who had found there with Mr. Martin, a lady who requested me to sign a petition to the Governor in behalf of the slave Jordan Hat, who had just been sentenced to death by the Hustings court. I immediately replied that I could not sign the petition, that I had not heard the testimony in court, but that from what I had read and heard concerning the case, I could not doubt that capital punishment ought to be inflicted. Earnest entreaty was employed, and was resisted by me for a considerable time. At length the lady requested me to read the petition and I did so. The statement which she read, and which I read, was as follows: "I immediately asked the witness, yet I observed, 'but these are the facts I will sign the petition; but, madam, I must hold you responsible, and if it shall appear that this is an inaccurate or imperfect statement of the facts, my name must be withdrawn.' She assented, and I signed. I considered her pledged in honor to me to state the exact facts as developed by the evidence recorded in the case, and to withdraw my name if there was any material discrepancy. The conversation occurred in the presence of Mr. Robert Johnson, who had signed before me, and who doubtless remembers the facts of this interview.

Upon the statements of this petition, I was of opinion that though the judgment of the court was strictly right and required by the evidence, yet it was a case as to which a citizen might well add the weight of his name (if it had any) to the consideration which the Governor was required by law to give to it.

I knew that the transcript of the record containing a statement of the evidence must go to the Executive, from which (and not from the petition) he had to choose. I was, therefore, desirous that the gentleman who had been raised to the chief magistracy of our State by the votes of more than fifty thousand citizens of Virginia, of which at least one hundred were given in Richmond, would decide wisely, as well as conscientiously, in the premises.

The record seems to me to present some very important facts which are not fully stated in the petition. It will be a singular instance, if the facts of the case in this statement, are correct, which is confirmed by other witnesses: "Prisoner caught hold of the cowhide, Mr. Jackson did not let go, but the prisoner caught hold of the cowhide, Mr. Jackson and three Mr. Jackson off, and picked up an iron poker which he generally at the stove, and struck Mr. Jackson on the head with it, and he fell, and did not appear in the petition, and it is of great character to the whole transaction, and would have acted decidedly upon my judgment, had they been stated.

To those of you, fellow citizens, who know me, personal explanations may not be necessary, but to others I feel compelled to make statements which would never, otherwise, be matter of public remark from me. Born in the very heart of slave holding Virginia, I have grown up breathing the air of her institutions. With her and her fortunes I expect to stand or fall. A considerable part of the small property I possess consists in slaves. All the slaves I own are hired out in Richmond, and two of them are hired out in a tobacco factory. Can you suppose that I am ignorant of the risk I run in case of insurrection? If disorder and resistance among slaves shall result from late events, I may among the first to lose. The overseer in a factory may shoot down the slave who raises a dangerous hand against him, and in such a case of self-defense he may not be held responsible. These considerations, I think, induce you to acquit me of blame in this matter. If I have erred, I have erred against my own interest, and I will not attempt to shrink from responsibility by telling you that I had not heard that I signed, and did not know what I asked.

But do not mistake my motives in thus addressing you. It is true I would feel much honored by your choice for the office for which I am a candidate. The honor would indeed be the chief attraction of the office, and would be welcomed as a proof of your confidence. But when I contemplate my duties as a citizen and a member of our community, I feel that I may have been incurring obligations to them, the office and the position of a candidate for it sink into utter insignificance. Have never before sought the suffrages of the people in the private pursuit of a personal interest. And could I now by any human exertion, as a private citizen, heal the wounds which this unhappy series of events has inflicted upon our country, I should be more honored than in receiving at your hands every professional and political office that ambition could desire.

Very truly yours, R. R. HOWISON.

LOCAL MATTERS.

CITY COUNCIL.—The regular monthly meeting of this body was held at 4 o'clock, Monday evening. Present—President Myers and Aldermen Allen, Dimmock, Denoon, Mills, Hill, Haskins, Robinson, Anderson, and Carrington.

The late Disturbance.—Mr. Robinson submitted a preamble and resolutions concerning the disorderly conduct, Friday night, around the Governor's house, which we published in yesterday's paper. Board of Negroes.—On motion of Mr. Dimmock a resolution was adopted instructing the committee on Police to enquire into the expediency of requiring owners or employers of negroes in this city to provide them with board and lodging; and also into the expediency of declaring what shall be an unlawful assembly of negroes and of exercising the other powers conferred on the Council by the 32d section of the charter and that they report by ordinance or otherwise.

Statements, Reports and Bonds.—Statements from the Mayor, reports from the Police and official bonds were received.

Intercments.—A report of interments for the last three months ending on the 30th, was laid on the table: Deaths—White persons. Colored. Males.....46.....42 Females.....35.....38 Stillborn children.....5.....2 Total—66 whites, 82 blacks—168.

Insolvents.—A list of insolvents and delinquents for the taxes of 1851, was referred to committee of finance.

Poor.—A report from the Overseers of the Poor, up to March 31, 1852, setting forth receipts, expenditures and number of paupers, &c, was referred to the committee of police.

The appointment of J. A. Hicks as Deputy Gauger, was approved.

Mr. Hill from the Committee on Seabrook's Warehouse, presented a report, asking an appropriation of \$2340 to pay bills for repairs—and \$12 to put blinds to the Inspector's office. The Committee further reported that the receipts for the last six months were \$300 more than other corresponding 6 months. Report approved and the rules having been suspended the same recommended were appropriated.

Sundry bills were then referred to the committee on claims.

On motion of Mr. Allen a resolution was adopted, providing that the Committee appointed to superintend the building of the market upon the city lot on 6th st., be authorized to make such disposition of the wooden house and fence on said lot that they might deem proper—and proceeds accruing to be paid to the Chamberlain.

Mr. Dimmock, from the committee of claims, presented a report on the accounts of police-keepers, which was approved.

Condition of 11th Street.—A petition was presented from Dunlop, Moncre & Co., asking attention to the present condition of 11th st., from the alley in rear of the American Hotel to Cary street which was referred to commissioners of streets generally.

New Public Square.—A petition was presented from a number of citizens in Monroe Ward for the purchase of certain lots of Joseph Jackson on Leigh and 2d streets as public square for that part of the city—which was referred to a select committee composed of Messrs. Dimmock, Robinson and Haskins.

Resolutions from the Commissioners of Streets.—The following resolutions, reported from the Commissioners of Streets generally, were discussed at length and adopted:

Privilege.—One granting the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad the use of a wood-shed on 6th street with the addition of a flight of stairs—Grading.—One recommending the grading of the western footway of 9th st. from Ebyrd st. to Haxall's mills, and an estimate of the cost. New Culvert.—One recommending the appropriation of \$1,600 to construct a culvert on 6th st., below the canal. New Streets.—One recommending application to the Legislature for a street on the south side of the J. R. and K. Canal on the Army grounds and extending into 6th st., and also a street passing through the Army grounds from 6th st., so as to intersect a street passing from the canal to the James River. Cary Street.—One appropriating \$300 for the improvement of Cary st., from 7th to Pearl street. Fourteenth Street.—One accepting Mr. Barret's proposition in regard to 14th street, whereby the city receives 4 feet of his property at Thompson's corner, and 6 feet on Cary st.—and staying City Attorney's proceedings. Railway.—One granting C. & N. Green permission to run a railway on 14th street between Mill alley and Mayo's Bridge.

On motion of Mr. Haskins, the city Delegates were requested to take measures for carrying into effect the above resolutions respecting the opening of streets through the Army grounds.

Water Works.—Mr. Allen, from the Watering Committee, presented a report for the year ending the 30th of April, accompanied by the Register's detailed report to the committee—ordered to be printed. The committee report that the water-works are in good order and in full operation, furnishing an ample supply of water for present purposes.

Receipts for water rents.....\$19,123 51 Sutures.....7,626 06 \$26,749 57

Expenditures for the same time—Repairs, salaries, &c.....21,828 71

Leaving a balance in favor of the Works of.....\$4,920 71

Increase of water-takers over last year, 207

If the demand continues to increase the present year in proportion to last year it will become necessary, the report stated, to enlarge the entire water-works in the course of the ensuing year.

New Bridge.—On motion of Mr. Mills, it was resolved, that the Commissioners of Streets be instructed to enquire into the expediency of causing the James River and K. Company to construct a bridge across the canal or arm of the basin, intersecting Canal st., between 9th and 10th sts.; and also a bridge across the basin at 9th st.

The Council then adjourned.

HUSTINGS COURT.—Before Recorder Pulliam and Aldermen Wingfield, Cowles, Bray, Evans and Inlces.

Virginia Ann Ricks was tried before this court, yesterday, for larceny in stealing three silk dresses of the value of \$25, from Miss Virginia Pretty, some weeks since, and convicted. She was sentenced to confinement in the Penitentiary for one year. As, from portions of the evidence, it was apparent that Miss Ricks did not take the dresses with the design of appropriating them to her own use, it is expected that an effort will be made to secure a commutation of her punishment: from the Governor.

STABBING.—Bob, slave to Mrs. Judy Smith, who stabbed Davy, another slave, on Sunday morning last, was on yesterday examined before his Honor and the charge of malicious stabbing clearly proven. It appears that Bob was making a loud noise in the street, when Davy came up to him and requested him to keep still, whereupon Bob drew a knife and stabbed Davy in the thorax, striking against the seventh rib. Dr. W. F. Farrar testified that the wound might have proved a fatal one, if the knife had not struck the rib. The Mayor committed Bob to jail to await trial next the Hustings Court on the 14th day of June next.

THE MEETING MONDAY NIGHT.—There were many persons walking about in the vicinity of the Square after the adjournment of the meeting on Monday evening, but there was no disturbance whatever. Curiosity and the expectation of a second meeting after dark alone drew them together. Governor Johnson, in anticipation of a difficulty, ordered out a cavalry and artillery troop, but nothing occurred rendering their interference necessary. The Mayor and the entire police and night watch were on the ground, and could have easily suppressed any tumult.

IMPORTANT IN EDUCATION.—We are pleased to know that so many young men have availed themselves of the opportunity to gain a knowledge of drawing, and the art and science of architecture. If they would all consider and view the advantage to be gained from a knowledge of it in a proper manner, they would all soon become students. It is a pleasing accomplishment, a valuable one, and a pecuniary one in mechanical business. Mr. W. H. Powell, Architect and Civil Engineer, has opened a school for the express purpose of giving instruction in Drawing, and we would say that the best thing any young man can do to improve his spare hours, is to take lessons from Mr. Powell. They will never regret it, but will be glad of the opportunity in their mature years. Young men, take our advice and gain a knowledge of so pleasing and valuable an art. See advertisement.

PUNISHED.—The negro who offered resistance to his overseer in Atkinson's & Mayo's factory Monday night, was severely flogged by order of Messrs. M. & A.

RUNAWAY.—A negro girl, aged about six years, ran away from her mistress, Mrs. Cain, on Sunday night, and was arrested yesterday morning and brought before his Honor. She was restored to her owner.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, was occasioned by the burning of a stable and carriage house, belonging to Mr. Charles Phillips, and situated near the Western Corporation Line on the Plank Road. The horses, mules and carriages were saved, but the buildings themselves were destroyed. Loss estimated at \$500. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE SLASH COTTAGE.—See the advertisement in another column. Mr. Kimbrough, the gentleman who has undertaken to furnish the entertainment, is as well calculated for such an undertaking as any person we know. He furnished the Blues' dinner the other day, and we never saw any thing of the kind gotten up better, or more to the general satisfaction. He will lay himself out, at the Slash. We hope all those who intend to subscribe will do it at once.

THE PARIS SKETCH BOOK, by Wm. Thackery.—This book has been added to "Appleton's Popular Library," and is issued in two volumes in the handsome and neat print which distinguishes the other volumes of this well-selected series of books. It is the first edition of the "Paris Sketch Book" which has ever been published with this side the water. It gained considerable popularity in England upon its appearance in 1840, and is worthy of the reputation of Thackery.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Halburton.—This court was occupied yesterday, with the case of the U. S. against Dabney's securities.

PANORAMA OF EDEN.—This delightful painting will, in addition to the nightly exhibitions, be exhibited to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, and the schools will be admitted for 10 cents each scholar. The performance will commence at half past three o'clock.

CORRECTION.—In our notice of the Anniversary of the Blues, we stated that the medal was won by Mr. G. Krichmann. We should have said Mr. A. A. Krichmann.

DIED.—On the morning of Saturday, the 8th inst., ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Miles and Mary T. George, aged two years and 8 months. In Richmond on the evening of May 7th, James P. CHESANT, infant son of John O. and Rebecca S. Childs, after an illness of only 36 hours, aged 18 months. "Not lost, but gone before."

SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING.—The monthly meeting of the Superintendents and Teachers of the Baptist Sunday Schools of this city, was held in the Lecture Room of Rev. Dr. Howell's Church on Monday night, Mr. James C. Crane acting as chairman. The last meeting having been prevented by inclement weather, reports were presented for two months, showing an average attendance at the 1st Church School, of 51 officers and teachers, and 343 scholars; at the 2d, of 36 officers and teachers, 235 scholars; at the Grace Street School, 26 officers and teachers, and 132 scholars; and at the Oregon Hill School, 7 officers and teachers and 69 scholars. The attendance last Sunday at the First School was 416 scholars, at the Second 303, at the Grace Street 152, at Oregon Hill 62—total 933.

Interesting remarks were made by Jas. Thomas, Jr., J. B. Wood, Rev. Dr. Kingsford and J. C. Crane.

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THE SLASH COTTAGE.—See the advertisement in another column. Mr. Kimbrough, the gentleman who has undertaken to furnish the entertainment, is as well calculated for such an undertaking as any person we know.

He furnished the Blues' dinner the other day, and we never saw any thing of the kind gotten up better, or more to the general satisfaction. He will lay himself out, at the Slash. We hope all those who intend to subscribe will do it at once.

THE PARIS SKETCH BOOK, by Wm. Thackery.—This book has been added to "Appleton's Popular Library," and is issued in two volumes in the handsome and neat print which distinguishes the other volumes of this well-selected series of books.

It is the first edition of the "Paris Sketch Book" which has ever been published with this side the water. It gained considerable popularity in England upon its appearance in 1840, and is worthy of the reputation of Thackery.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Halburton.—This court was occupied yesterday, with the case of the U. S. against Dabney's securities.

PANORAMA OF EDEN.—This delightful painting will, in addition to the nightly exhibitions, be exhibited to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, and the schools will be admitted for 10 cents each scholar.

The performance will commence at half past three o'clock.

CORRECTION.—In our notice of the Anniversary of the Blues, we stated that the medal was won by Mr. G. Krichmann. We should have said Mr. A. A. Krichmann.

DIED.—On the morning of Saturday, the 8th inst., ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Miles and Mary T. George, aged two years and 8 months.

In Richmond on the evening of May 7th, James P. CHESANT, infant son of John O. and Rebecca S. Childs, after an illness of only 36 hours, aged 18 months.

"Not lost, but gone before."

A CARD.—The citizens of Richmond and the public generally are solicited to our sale of Books and Stationery, which will take place THIS MORNING, commencing at 10 o'clock. The Books, &c., were cultivated in this city. Among the collection will be found many choice and rare Books. Come one, come all, and buy a beautiful Rose.

MY 12—ALEX. NOTT & CO. Auctioneers.

STRAYED, from his residence, near the Distillery, on Sunday last, a small white boy, named ANTHONY BRADY. Had on, when he left a black roundabout and blue pants, and