

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.

RIEHLMOND, VA.: Friday Morning, May 21, 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.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH.

For May 21, is now ready and for sale at this office. It contains, among other articles, the following:

Editorial.—Soulouque; Norfolk; The Tennessee and Danville Railroads; The Tehuacan Treaty; California; Butcher-Town; Chevalier Hulseman; A Momentous Question Settled; Sensible Move; The Legislator's Progress; Barbecue; Mr. Thrasher; Smaller Articles.

Literary.—The Young Man of Ninety, a Sketch from Life; The Church of the Cup of Cold Water; Bachelor's Hall, a dirge.

Reports.—Reports of Proceedings of the Legislature and of Criminal Trials; A full description of the Fairfield Races; Proceedings of the Protestant Episcopal Convention of Virginia, and of other Religious Anniversaries.

Miscellaneous.—Foreign and Domestic Correspondence; Latest News, Commercial Statistics, &c. &c.

Price 3 cents per single copy; \$1 per annum, in advance.

THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

It was very justly remarked by a celebrated English writer, that open and palpable violations of the constitution, were usually fraught with little danger to the public liberty, because everybody could see them at a glance, and a whole nation rose as one man against them.—The constitution of a free country is in far more danger from the extension of powers granted by itself, until they become instruments of oppression in the hands of those upon whom they are conferred, retaining the substance of law while they have lost its spirit.—To this dangerous extent, we conceive that the committee of investigation, now sitting in the Capitol, are, in all probability, without being aware of it, rapidly advancing.

The law certainly gives the Legislature the power to call for persons and papers. But it seems to us that this could only have been meant with regard to cases in which, acting as triers, they have the power to prescribe a penalty. It applies, beyond all doubt, to all cases affecting their own privileges, or the privileges of their members individually. The person who shall have infringed upon either, can be laid by the heels by a vote of the offended body. It applies to all cases, in which the conduct of a public officer is involved, for then the penalty is impeachment, and, upon conviction, deposition. It applies in all cases, in which an examination of public accounts may be necessary. It applies in all cases, in which the public service can be promoted by the examination of persons who are well informed upon the subject. In a word, the privilege of sending for persons and papers extends to all cases in which the Legislature have the power to apply a remedy to an abuse, to vindicate their own privileges, to purge the public offices, to hold an officer to a strict accountability, to obtain knowledge for the public benefit, &c. &c. Have they the right to raise an issue at any time they think proper, upon any subject that they may select, for any purpose which they may have in view, though they have no authority over the matter, though they cannot punish the misdemeanor, though the law has given the trial of such cases to another and totally distinct tribunal and send for persons and papers? They may have, according to the letter of the law, certain we are, that they have not according to the spirit.

Let us take the example before us. A mob assembles around the house of the Governor, hoots, hisses, and rings his bell. They render themselves liable to presentment by a Grand Jury, who alone can have proper cognizance of the case. Governor Johnson is insulted; the fact that he is the Governor of the State can only be used before the Petit Jury, in aggravation of punishment. The Legislature cannot punish any person engaged in that mob. Yet they take it upon, appoint a committee of investigation, harass numbers of citizens by dragging them before that committee, and all when they know perfectly well, that they cannot fine the culprits against whom they are summoned to bear evidence one cent, or imprison them for one hour! Surely, the constitution never designed to confer any such power as this!

For, look at the consequences! Liberty of person, unless restrained by imposed on particular individuals by law, is guaranteed; so is the liberty of the Press. May not the Legislature of Virginia, if they are now exercising a lawful privilege, call the editors of the particular papers here before them for anonymous attacks upon Governor Johnson? May they not require the editors to give up the names of their correspondents, and may they not send them to gaol for refusing to answer? They have fully as much right to send for persons and papers, in the case of a libel, as they have in the case of a riot. Both of them belong to the judicial department of the government, and not to the Legislature. We ask again, has the Legislature any right to create a case, having no connexion whatever with the public service, or with their own privileges, and to send for persons and papers in such a case? If it has, we ask where is the limit to such authority? What matter can arise, in all this Commonwealth, private or public, in which they cannot interfere?

Suppose the people of Kanawha, the most remote of any from the seat of government, should meet in Charleston, and, after having passed sundry resolutions, disapproving of Governor Johnson's conduct, should proceed to burn him in effigy! If the interpretation which the Legislature put upon their own privileges be correct, they would have the power to send for persons and papers, and to keep the witnesses here for months, hundreds of miles from home, to the great detriment of

their private affairs, and to subject them every day to an inquisitorial examination for the purpose of discovering facts over which, after all, they had no sort of jurisdiction.

Let it be remembered: we do not say that the course which the Legislature has taken, may not be in conformity to the strict letter of the law. All we contend for is, that it is entirely at war with its spirit. The pretext, we know, is the removal of the seat of government. It is so mere a pretext, that we do not think it worthy of attention.

The proceedings of the committee, as far as we have been able to learn, have been worthy of the Star Chamber or the Inquisition. One witness testified that he attended the meeting because he had reason to believe that a riot would ensue, and insult, and probably violence, be offered to the Governor. He wished to assist in calming the excitement. He had heard a number of persons express themselves in a way, which left no doubt on his mind, that the design was such as he had stated. He felt assured, however, as soon as Mr. Gray was placed in the chair, that there would be no disturbance, for he knew the character of the man too well to suspect that he would preside over a mob. One of the committee remarked that this "was the age of progress." Mr. Gray, not understanding exactly what had been said, asked that it might be repeated, and said, in reply, that he hoped he should never progress so far as to become the leader of a mob. While up, he took occasion to say, that he thought the proper plan would be, to ask the witness to disengage those persons whom he had heard using threatening language, but he was instantaneously called to order, and the question was not asked. This method of proceeding we hold to be one-sided, inquisitorial, and calculated to bury rather than elicit truth. It is, upon testimony like this, that the city of Richmond is to be branded as a mob city—that the character of her citizens is to be traduced—that we are to be held up to the world as riotous and disorderly! Not a witness, as far as we can learn, was cross-examined. Were our Legislators afraid of the truth?

We have said thus much, not from any hostility to Governor Johnson, who, we have never doubted, acted as he thought right, but from a desire to vindicate a city which we know thoroughly, and a knowledge of which has impressed us with a high opinion of its peaceable and orderly character. We will venture to say, that considering the weakness of the police, there is not another in the whole United States that can compare with it in this respect.

POST OFFICE OPERATIONS.—The Postmaster General has established the following new offices in Virginia: West Han Licks, Henrico county, B. J. Duval, postmaster; Two Mile Branch, Smyth county, M. Rowland, postmaster; Arnettsville, Monongalia county, has been discontinued. The names of the following offices have been changed: Beckhamsville, Prince Wm., to Gainesville; Sherrard's Store, Hampshire, to Bloomery; Linnville Creek, Rockingham, to Eden.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. James W. Elmore, aged 25 years, came to his death in Charleston on Sunday night last, by walking out of the third story window of his house, while in a somnambule state.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—Robt. J. Yancey, for many years connected with the press of Tennessee, and latterly as associate editor of the Memphis Eagle and Enquirer, died at his residence in Memphis, on the 8th inst., in the 45th year of his age.

VIRGINIA BONDS.—Says the New York Tribune of the 18th instant, in its financial column: "Mr. John Thompson made a sale to-day of another half million of Virginia 6's of 1856, to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., and Delaney, Iselin & Clarke, of this city, and George Peabody, of London. They will be sent to London for English consumption."

The ceremony of presenting the block of copper contributed by Michigan to the Washington Monument, took place in the Capitol at Washington on Wednesday.

STATE OF WASHINGTON.—Mr. Alfred Bujac, of Baltimore, has proposed to make a copy of Houdon's statue of Washington to be placed in the city hall of Washington city.

A destructive fire occurred at Saco, Maine, on Wednesday night. The damage was heavy, but to what extent has not yet been ascertained.

A telescopic comet has been recently discovered by G. P. Bond, at the Cambridge, (Mass.) observatory.

The steamer Fanny, of Savannah, from New Orleans, has been seized by the Collector for bringing more passengers than allowed by law.

The Methodist Conference at Boston made an excursion down the harbor on Wednesday, by invitation of the "city fathers."

The physicians composing the American Institute of Homeopathy are holding their annual meeting in Baltimore.

It is said that President Fillmore designs visiting Virginia again during the ensuing summer.

THE SMALL NOTE BILL.—We announced yesterday that the bill to prohibit the circulation of small notes in this State had passed the House of Delegates, and as it had previously passed the Senate, we supposed it had become a law. It appears, however, that it was amended in the House and sent back to the Senate, where it was rejected for the want of a constitutional number of votes. It requires 12 votes to pass a bill in the Senate and it received only 11 to 3 against it.—Baltimore Sun.

The sub-marine blasting operations of M. Maillott at New York, have been completely successful in removing the Put Rock in the Hurlgate channel of the East river. There are now twenty-one feet of water on the rock at low tide, and all the obstructions which it formerly presented are entirely done away with.

A little child of Mr. Beaver's, upper end of Prince Street, in passing through her father's yard, last Sunday morning, was seized and dreadfully bitten by a bull terrier, which belonged to the family. Her wounds are considered dangerous.—Alex. Gaz.

Virginia Legislature.

THURSDAY, May 20. Senate.

The Senate was engaged to-day in considering the bill providing compensation to the public officers of the Commonwealth, including Judges, and Members of the Legislature, (their mileage, &c.) As the bill has to go before the House, where it will, no doubt, undergo changes, we deem it unnecessary to give the various salaries fixed for the various offices by the Senate.

The bills passed in the Senate, to-day, were not of general interest.

House of Delegates.

A bill was reported incorporating the Potomac Copper Manufacturing Company, in the county of Loudoun—and

A bill incorporating the South Branch Railroad Company.

A joint resolution was introduced to procure from the public archives in England, copies of documents relating to the early history of Virginia.

Mr. Segar introduced a resolution, pledging the House to consider no internal improvement bills before the extra session in the summer, except the bill increasing the capital stock of the Manassas Gap Railroad.

After discussion, a motion to lay the resolution on the table failed—ayes 59, noes 63.

An amendment was adopted "excepting bills to which there may be no objection," and another amendment, excepting provision for the payment of interest on the debt of the James River & Kanawha Company.

The resolution was then adopted—ayes 65, noes 43.

The following House bills were passed to-day:

Authorising the Northwestern Virginia Railroad Company to construct a branch thereof from Clarksburg to Weston;

To incorporate the Wigan Mining and Manufacturing Company;

To amend the act incorporating the city of Wheeling, in Ohio county;—and

A Sundry bill incorporating the Manassas Gap Turnpike Company.

A large number of bills, on their second reading, were acted upon.

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

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, } July 19, 1852. } To the General Assembly of Virginia. } In the discharge of my constitutional duty, I had the honor to communicate to your body, on the 11th inst., the reasons for the commutation of the sentence of the slave Jordan Hatcher. I learn that the terms in which those reasons were expressed have been misconstrued, and my views upon the delicate relations existing between the master and slave misapprehended. Upon this grave subject, I cannot permit a doubt to be felt of the views of the Executive.

I never entertained the opinion, nor did I intend to intimate, that the slave would, under any circumstances, be excused or justified in resisting the legal authority of his master. The right of the master or his agent to punish his slave, whenever, in his opinion, he deserves it, is a legal right—results from the nature of the property itself, and is necessary for wholesome discipline and restraint. It is founded on the soundest principles of public policy, and our Courts have held that the owner of a slave cannot be indicted for the cruel or excessive whipping of his own slave. If the master abuses this high power so far as to commit crime, he is responsible to the laws of the land alone. The slave has no rights adverse to those of the master or agent to whom he has delegated his authority.

With these views, long entertained, it is almost unnecessary to say that, in my late message, I did not intend to convey the idea, that the relative positions of the white citizen and the slave to the laws of the country were the same, or that the exercise by the master or his agent of the ample power of chastisement given by the law, furnishes an excusable or justifiable reason for resistance or an exhibition of resentment upon the part of the slave.

Our laws wisely discriminate between the punishment of white men and slaves for similar offences, and in my interposition in behalf of the slave Jordan Hatcher, I did not intend to express the conviction of my mind that a slave should not suffer death for offences below the grade of murder; in many instances it is proper in the execution of the law. Upon an examination of the record of Jordan Hatcher's trial and conviction, I came to the conclusion that it presented a case for the interference of the Executive, and commuted the punishment to the only substitute for the death penalty provided by law. In stating my reasons, if I have failed to do so in clear and distinct terms, it has resulted rather from a want of familiarity with the technicalities of the law than from any disposition to misinterpret them. I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, JOS. JOHNSON.

On motion of Mr. Buckner, the House then adjourned.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Particular attention is solicited to the sale of Mr. E. Yerby's stock of Groceries, This Morning, at 10 o'clock, corner of Broad and 25th streets. GEO. J. SUMNER, Auctr.

DR. A. E. PETICOLA offers his professional services to the citizens of Richmond and its environs. When not in his office, Dr. P. may be found at the Virginia House or the Medical College.

MRS. TEMPLEMAN can accommodate three or four families with Board. Residence corner of Broad and 11th streets. ap 27—1m

HAWES R. SUTTON, NOTARY PUBLIC.—Particular attention paid to writing DEEDS and other legal instruments. Office in the Law Building, Richmond, Va. my 6

DR. E. C. FISHER tenders his services to the public in the various branches of his profession.

DR. JOHN P. LITTLE has removed his place of residence to the house of Mr. Chigam, on 6th street, between Clay and Light streets, opposite the residence of W. Goddard. A large and choice assortment of frames, cases and gold teeth, pins, &c. just received, and will be found both cheap and beautiful. Children taken between nine and three. M. P. SIMONS, 151 Main street. E. Square. my 19

Crowds of Ladies through our Rooms for the superior and splendid style of Daguerotypes taken by the elegant patent process, which is no doubt, the greatest improvement ever discovered in this most beautiful branch of science. Our Pictures are acknowledged by the public and press to be the most beautiful and life like portraits taken in the country. Prices very low indeed for a superior picture. Rights for sale for any part of Virginia excepting Norfolk and Richmond. MOULSON'S Patent Process Daguerrean Gallery, my 11 No. 110 Main street

LOCAL MATTERS.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Second Day—Thursday.—The convention met at 9 o'clock this morning, pursuant to adjournment. Reports were received and standing committees appointed.

The Bishops read their annual reports, giving the details of a large amount of duty in the visitation of the Diocese. Bishop Meade alluded to the limited supply of ministers, and the necessity of a further increase to fill vacancies—and strongly recommended the Staunton Female Institute to the patronage of the clergy and laity. He also stated that a bequest of fifty shares of Virginia Bank stock, together with \$850 in cash, for religious purposes in connection with the Church, had been made by the late Mrs. Jones, of Prince William county.

Bishop Johns gave a highly favorable report of the condition and prospects of the William and Mary College, of which he is President.

Rev Dr Tyng offered the following resolution: Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare a memorial for this convention, to His Excellency, the Governor of Virginia, requesting him to recommend to the citizens of the State the observance of a day for Public Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the fruits of the earth, and all the other blessings of a Merciful Providence.

Along and animated discussion ensued upon the presentation of this resolution. It was contended by its friends, that the general sentiment of the people favored the appointment of a day of thanksgiving—that such a day was kept by almost every other State in the Union, and should be unitedly observed—that this was the appropriate time for the Protestant Episcopal Church, with its high position, to lead in the matter, and request the concurrence of other religious sects—and that the church was in no wise liable to imputation or charge, because of its action in the matter.

The opponents of the resolution argued that such an application would be viewed with suspicion by many religious and political men, because of the prejudice yet existing against the Protestant Episcopal Church, on account of its former connection with State affairs, and therefore it would be productive of harm. They thought it better that all the different religious denominations of the State should unitedly demand the appointment of such a day, and then it would certainly be made. The question was then taken upon the resolution, and upon a division of votes 62, noes 25, it was adopted.

Colonel Fontaine then offered the following resolution: Resolved, That this body, through the secretary, communicate a copy of the resolution it has adopted relative to a day of thanksgiving, to all the other religious denominations, at their ecclesiastical meetings, and request their concurrence in this subject.

Which was adopted with scarcely a dissenting voice.

The following gentlemen were constituted the committee on the memorial to the Governor: Rev Messrs Tyng, Andrews, Norwood, Harrison, Taylor, and Patrick.

The convention then adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow, Friday morning.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democratic Convention for this (the Richmond) Congressional District, met yesterday, according to previous appointment, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, at the hour of 12 o'clock. Dr. Abner Crump, of Powhatan, was called to the chair, and John Lynch, John M. Daniel, and Thomas Ritchie, Jr., were appointed Secretaries. The President on taking the chair, stated that the object of the Convention was to appoint Delegates to this District to represent the Democratic party in the National Convention to meet in Baltimore on Tuesday, the 1st day of June, to select candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. The following counties and city compose the District: Chesterfield, Powhatan, Goochland, Louisa, Hanover, Henrico and Richmond city. The roll was called, and it appeared that delegates were present from all the counties and a numerous delegation from Richmond City.

The rules of the House of Delegates, so far as they were applicable, were adopted for the regulation of the proceedings of the Convention.

On motion, it was resolved, that Democrats present, and who were not appointed by their respective counties, be admitted to seats as Delegates.

A resolution was adopted that the vote of the delegates from the city and the several counties should be governed by the vote of each at the late gubernatorial election.

Mr. Robert G. Scott, Jr., offered a resolution that the Convention proceed to appoint eight delegates from this District to the Baltimore Convention.

This resolution was opposed upon the ground that the State Convention had recommended only four, and that if all the Congressional Districts in the several States should appoint eight, the Convention would be unnecessarily and inconveniently large.

Mr. Scott replied that he was at a Whig Convention, some years ago, in Baltimore, at which there were forty thousand delegates, and that a nomination was made without any difficulty, and that some of the Districts in Western Virginia had appointed as many as sixteen delegates to the approaching Convention, notwithstanding the recommendation of four only by the late State Convention.

The resolution of Mr. Scott was laid on the table, and offered by Dr. Butler adopted, which proposed that the delegations from Goochland and Louisa unite and recommend a delegate and alternate from that Hanover and Henrico do the same;—that Chesterfield and Powhatan do the same;—and also Richmond city.

The Convention then took a short recess to enable the delegations to consult and recommend delegates and alternates for the adoption of the Convention.

The Convention having re-assembled, the following gentlemen were severally recommended and were confirmed by the Convention: Christian White, of Hanover. Alternates—Thomas Ritchie, Jr., of Henrico James H. Cox, of Chesterfield. Alternates—Henry L. Hopkins, of Powhatan. John Y. Mason, of Richmond City. Alternates—William A. Patterson, do. Joseph K. Paudleton, of Louisa. Alternates—John C. Ruthrord, of Goochland.

Mr. White, of Hanover, offered a resolution, which was adopted, on the subject of the Compromise and Slavery questions.

After the usual final ceremonies, the Convention adjourned at a late hour in the afternoon.

It was understood in the Convention that the individual preferences of the delegates selected by the Convention were three for Buchanan and one (Mr. Cox) for Douglas, as the first choice for President.

WITHOUT PASS.—Edmund James, hired to the R. & P. R. Co., on Wednesday evening being without a pass undertook to run away from watchman Blackburn, but was arrested and taken to the cage. Yesterday the Recorder ordered him ten lashes.

THREATENING.—Addison Gaines, before the Recorder on yesterday on the charge of threatening and attempting an assault upon the person of John Cameron on Friday night, was bound over in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—During the severe thunder-storm which raged on Wednesday evening, a negro named Edmund belonging to Hiram Oliver, while crossing the old field back of Church Hill, and within a few steps of his residence, was struck down by the lightning and instantly killed.

FAIRFIELD RACES—3D DAY.—Thursday, May 20th—two mile race.—There were more people at the race of yesterday, than we had seen on the field for many a long year. It recalled visions of by-gone days to our memory, and we almost thought we could see Colonel Johnson in his white hat once more, presiding like a general upon the field of battle, over the exciting scene around him. The good weather may have done its part in bringing out the crowd; but we chuse to hail it as a sign that the good old sport of our fathers was once more about to lift up its head from the earth.

Three horses contested the palm. We name them in the order in which they were placed, No. 1 indicating the inside track, No. 2 the middle, and No. 3 the outside:

1. John Belcher's b. h. Ashmat, by Prophet, dam by Priam.

2d. C. & N. Green's b. m. Gold Pin, by Boston, dam Gold Wire.

3d. James Talley's c. m. Virginia Paig, by Harold, dam by Tariff.

From the start, in the first heat, Gold Pin took the lead and kept it. Ashmat came out next, about fifty yards behind, and Virginia Paig saved her distance by a few yards.

Time—3.49.

2d heat.—This heat was better contested than the first, and there seemed at one time a fair prospect of a broken heat. Ashmat made a very beautiful run at Gold Pin, but was obliged to give it up, and the latter was beaten about forty or forty-five feet. Virginia Paig was beaten by at least two distances.

Time—3.50.

THE ALLEGED DEFLACATION.—Some few days since Wm. R. Pitts, in the employ of Messrs. Maury & Morton, announced his intention to his employers of going West. Messrs. M. & M.'s cash account did not balance at that time, but upon ascertaining strongly that it would balance, and that he had committed no fraud, Pitts was allowed to proceed on his journey. Pitts persuaded a young man named Francis M. Elliott to accompany him, promising not only to pay his passage to the Falls of St. Anthony, but to obtain employment for him as soon as they arrived at their destination. The day after their departure a deficiency of \$900 was found in the funds of the office, and Messrs. M. & M. determined to arrest Pitts, and transmitted despatches North authorizing his detention. He was accordingly arrested, together with Elliott, says the Times, in Philadelphia and placed under the surveillance of the police until the arrival of Messrs. Maury & Morton's agent. The officers found less than \$300 upon his person, whilst his companion, Elliott, had no money whatever in his possession. As already stated, the agent of Messrs. Maury & Morton conferred with young Pitts, shortly after reaching Philadelphia. The result of this conference, was the release of Pitts and his companion from custody. Elliott immediately returned to this city, whilst Pitts set out on his journey westward. Elliott declares solemnly that up to the time of arrest in Philadelphia he had no suspicion whatever of the honesty of Pitts, and was astounded upon learning that he and his friend had been arrested upon the serious charge of robbing Messrs. Maury & Morton.

A NEGRO OUTRAGE.—Under this heading we gave some particulars in yesterday's issue, of the encounter of a negro drayman with some white men at Dickerson's tobacco factory on 14th street. The negro, a slave named Lewis Pleasant, hired to Carter P. Johnson, commenced a quarrel with two other teamsters at the factory with respect to priority in taking a load. Mr. Sizer, a manager in the factory, came up and ordered Pleasant away, which order the negro refused to obey. Sizer undertook to enforce compliance, when the negro resisted. Mr. Dickerson then came to the assistance of Sizer and whipped the negro severely, but he still refused to go, using abusive and insolent language towards Messrs. Sizer and Dickerson. Finally he did leave but soon came back, walked up and down in front of the factory, using abusive language towards Mr. Dickerson and others. He was then seized for the purpose of punishment. A fierce struggle ensued, Pleasant biting Mr. Dickerson, Mr. Chestnam, and Mr. Beers severely. He was then tied and carried to the cage, and yesterday Recorder Fulliam, who presided at the court in the necessary absence of the Mayor, ordered him 39 lashes. This was the negro who was so severely stabbed by Holmes and Martin on the basin some months since.

RAYNE'S PANORAMA.—We call the attention of the public to this gigantic and beautiful series of views of a voyage to Europe. We have seen it in other cities, and therefore can speak of it knowledge. As a contemporary of ours truly observes, "the art-at-home traveller may now visit the commercial and historic wonders of Europe, with no risk, a little cost, and considerable of naturalness. The traveller is supposed to start in the steamer Britannia. He then sees Halifax, and after encountering the perils of icebergs and thunderstorms, passes Cape Clear Lighthouse, and soon sails up the peaceful Mersey. He then leaves for the Thames, and is entertained with a most elaborate panoramic view of London from the water—Afterwards he journeys up and down the beautiful Rhine, with its attendant cities, villages, mountains and ruins. The best portions of the exhibition are the departure from Boston, the passage along the Thames and under the numerous bridges of London, and the views on the Rhine. All of these are very natural, sufficiently well executed, and unquestionably faithful representations of the reality. It is on exhibition at the Exchange Concert Room.

HARMONIC OPERA TROUPE.—This talented band have returned from their trip to Petersburg. They performed in that city during last week to crowded houses. They concluded their performance on Monday night by giving a silver cup to the author of the best conundrum.

The band will commence a series of entertainments at Odd Fellows' Hall, to-morrow evening. Several new and popular songs and dances will be introduced, and two most skillful cornet players will add to the zest of the musical fest. We say to all our readers, patronize native talent. We understand that this company will remain here during the summer season, and will be prepared to give serenades and musical concerts.

DISMISSED.—A clothier named Lewis Cohen, was brought before the Recorder yesterday, charged with stealing a coat worth six dollars and twenty-five cents, from Abram Kraker, another clothier, some evening last week. The evidence not being conclusive against Cohen, the complaint was dismissed.

SEARCHED.—On Wednesday, officer C. White searched upon a warrant, the house of Peter Dickie, and found a number of bell-values, trunk-locks, door-keys and fronts, of the value of several dollars, claimed by William Realy as his property. Dickie was admitted to bail, and the case was continued for further examination, until Wednesday next, the 29th inst.

A PRESENT.—We return our thanks to Mr. John Harold for the sweet little ball-headed chub that "sits up alert" upon our mantle piece. We had a good mind to send it over to our friend Bob Zimmerman. He is fond of such things.

FIRE.—A coal house in the yard of Miss Pemberton, in the Valley, corner of the continuation of Leigh and Wall streets, was burnt last night, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

Your Last Chance.—If you are fond of racy, just purchase a ticket This Evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall, to hear the Virginians in their pleasing entertainment. my 21—1*

MARRIED. On Wednesday, the 19th instant, by the Rev Mr. Michelbacher, Mr. M. MOONSHINE, to Miss RACHEL HUNT, all of Richmond. my 21—1*

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

To the Voters of District No. 2.—At the instance of many friends, I am induced to declare myself a candidate for the office of Constable for the District in which I reside, in Henrico County. Should it be the pleasure of the people to elect me, I will endeavor to merit the trust confided.

my 17—6*

T. H. BLAKEY.

To the Voters of Henrico County.—At the instance of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney for the Circuit Court of this city. my 15—6*

MARK MADRUE JOHNSON.

In compliance with the call made upon him in a resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Richmond Bar, held on Tuesday, the 11th inst., we are authorized to announce Mr. Robert C. Stannard as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Richmond Circuit. my 14—6*

To the Voters of Richmond.—In compliance with a nomination of me by "Several Voters," in the Republican (and other papers) of March 27th, and a letter of the same date, addressed to me by a large number of my fellow citizens, I have declared myself and still am a candidate for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney in the Circuit Court of this city, which is to be held by you on the 27th of May. If honored by your choice, I will strive to justify your confidence.

my 17—6*

B. E. MINOR.

To the Voters of Henrico County.—Owing to the indisposition of my brother, occasioned by my present occupation, and through the many earnest solicitations of my friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Constable for the county of Henrico, pledging myself, if elected, to attend strictly to all the duties pertaining to the office faithfully and impartially. ap 27—6*

JOHN A. MEREDITH as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the county of Richmond. my 14—6*

Sheriff of Richmond.—To the Voters of the County of Richmond.—I am induced to follow the course of the office which heads this card, an office created by the Legislature of Virginia under our new constitution. For the past few years I have acted as Sheriff of Henrico County, and have thus afforded you an opportunity of judging of my fitness longer to serve you; and should it please you to continue me your Sheriff, I trust, with the aid of my experience so to discharge the duties of the office, as to merit your entire approbation. Yours respectfully, THOMAS W. DOSWELL. ap 27—6*

To the Voters of Henrico County.—Fellow Citizens.—At the solicitation of many friends in various parts of the county, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney, for Henrico county, with the assurance that, if elected, its important duties will be discharged with promptness and fidelity. Respectfully, your fellow citizen, JOHN N. DAVIS. ap 21—6*

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 the office of 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 Hanover, on the east by the county of Chesterfield, on the east by the Mechanicsville turnpike, and on the west by the Richmond turnpike. ap 30—6*

JACOB E. PAYERS.

To the Voters of District No. 2, Henrico County.—Fellow Citizens: Under the new constitution many friends have called upon me to become a candidate, but as I have been