

The circulation of the Daily Dispatch is considerably greater than that of all the Daily papers of Richmond combined.

RICHMOND, VA., Saturday Morning, April 23, 1853.

The important Girard case was decided in the U. S. District Court at Philadelphia Monday. The decision was adverse to the city of Philadelphia, and in favor of the heirs of the late Stephen Girard. The Bulletin states that this decision involves large coal tracts in the county of Schuylkill, the value of which is set down at over one million of dollars.

We are glad of this. There have been several cases, in recent years, of millionaires leaving their property to cities and literary and religious institutions—while the ties of relationship to poor persons, whose condition in life would have been greatly improved by a moderate legacy, were utterly disregarded. These millionaires, it would seem, had amassed fortunes by a miserable parsimoniousness, and the exceeding jealousy with which they regarded their gains, and their predominant fear that some man or woman might be benefited by what they had amassed, controlled the disposition of their property in their wills. To them it appeared a great outrage that any individual should be enabled to take a little rest from hard work, or to have a little more meat on his table by the money they had made. It mattered not that such an individual might be a near and blood connection to one of them. Indeed, we conjecture that it is all the more objectionable that such a benefit should accrue to him. The narrow-hearted and extremely penurious among millionaires consider it a criminal offense not to be independent of the world—a great outrage upon society for a man not to lay up something for exigencies besides being able to take care of himself and family; and if such a man wear his name and is his kinsman, he is all the more hard in his judgment upon him, and the less disposed to extend him a helping hand. Therefore, to avoid being a party to this kind of social crime and outrage by assisting any body who is guilty of it, as they cannot entirely destroy their property, they leave it to municipalities and corporations, so that if society gets any benefit from their probity and industry, it shall be enjoyed in homocopathic doses. In this way they certainly avoid what they regard with great horror—the making any body "lazier" or "comfortable" by their means.

Men do not generally act without a motive; and here we have the motive that actuates the class of millionaires of which we speak. They live with the single object of amassing money. It is their only source of pleasure—the mainspring of their hope and happiness on earth.—To desire to make money is, in their mind, the greatest of virtues—to make it, the greatest of earthly successes. With them, stinginess is a most beautiful feature of the human character—saving money the greatest merit. On the other hand, extravagance is as an unpardonable sin; and every man who does not save money is a sinner who stands no chance of knowing the millionaire's heaven on earth, and of seeing heaven hereafter—if our millionaire ever thinks of that. "Poor relations, indeed! Why should they be poor! Is there not work for them, and can't they get money for their work, and save it, too? I'll see them hanged before I will encourage them in their laziness and wastefulness. Was not I poor once? and didn't I go to work and make my money by hard luck, and save it by judicious economy? And am I to give what I have thus made to good-for-nothing lazy vagabonds? What if they are my kin-people!—that's all the worse. I should be thus more to blame to encourage such vices in them. No, I'll give it to the corporation—to the institute—to the church—and thus make my name world-renowned and cheat all the vagabonds!" This was the reasoning of several that died of late, we have no doubt. They violate all the natural ties of life to gratify a vain and foolish ambition, and they die unregretted by any one and execrated by all.

When any of these kind of legacies are upset, and the next of kin get the property, we are delighted to hear it. Society ought to be able, by its common contributions to maintain in all their public institutions, and these legacies to them, in opposition to a man's natural ties and obligations, we should be glad to see prohibited altogether, if they could be. We do not believe they turn out of much value after all; for they are generally squandered in wasteful extravagance, or so diminished by the mal-administration of public trustees, that they do comparatively little good. A few smart men of prominence in communities get hold of the trust funds—shape the mode of carrying out the objects of the testator—cut out delightful sinecures—comfortable offices for themselves—and sit down without care for the future—while there may be amongst the surviving relatives of the deceased, afflicted beings, who, from misfortune and disease, are doomed to linger out miserable lives of squalid poverty. In such cases, were we possessed of the powers of a Czar for a short time, we would dismiss these sleek and complaisant officers, sell out the entire concerns, and give the proceeds to the aflicted relatives.

The New York Tribune, a year or two since, made a considerable noise about efforts that were making to substitute flax and hemp for cotton—which, by the way, had itself become a substitute for flax and hemp. The Tribune, in its zealous opposition to slavery, imagined that slave-labor would receive a lick back by the success of this experiment, and favored it with evident satisfaction. We have not heard of this experiment for some time, and suppose that it has not made much headway. The Tribune now announces an experiment on the opposite side, that of manufactured cordage—heretofore made exclusively of hemp and flax—from cotton. The "American Cordage Company" of New York, working Yaakoe patents, are making about two tons per day of cotton cordage. It weighs one-fourth less than the best hemp cordage; but is sold at 16 cents per lb., while the hempen is sold at 12. So that the two cost about the same; but the cotton is recommended as the most pliable and the most enduring—outlasting three or four of the Manilla staple. It is intended for tow lines, bow lines, &c.

THE EXAMINER

The Examiner of yesterday has its editorial columns headed with an obituary of the late Vice President King. The Examiner gives Mrs. Stowe's "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin" a most essential filling down, so that it assumes what might very appropriately be termed the skeleton form. It then tries the boot on the other leg, and gives an exhibit of some of the recent horrible murders in the North by white men, particularly remarking, that "if a debased or brutal white man in the Southern States, as alleged, is the product of slavery, then a still more debased and brutal white man in the North is a good argument against abolition."

The Times remarks upon the intense interest which the British Government feels in, and the efforts which it is making, to overthrow the institution of slavery on the island of Cuba, and adverts to the fact that the English Ambassador at Madrid, Lord Howden, has recently procured a decree from the Spanish Government, liberating the Emancipados of Cuba, and regards this interference of England in the affairs of Cuba as constituting a far more just cause of complaint on the part of the United States than her colonization of the Bay Islands or her encroachments on Honduras.

The Morning Mail presents extracts from a lecture given by Mr. Huntington—author of "Alice," and other novels—in New York city, recently, upon Thackeray and his writings, wherein the stout "old English gentleman," all of the modern time, is handled without gloves, and the verdict derived from the consideration of England, as drawn by Thackeray, was, in the lecturer's opinion, "Physician, heal thyself!"

The Enquirer continues its series of articles expository, as it alleges, of "the illegal and fraudulent scheme of the Whig party of Virginia to get rid of the public lands." The Whig refers to the ensuing State elections, and declares that questions of the most vital importance to Virginia are involved—such as the currency of Virginia, and her share of the public lands. It desires the election of the Whig candidates, who, it alleges, are sound upon those questions.

HAVE WE A LOVER OF TURTLE SOUP AMONG US?—We have—several of them.—They are editors. They cry for turtle soup morning, noon and night. The eagerness of children for Sherman's Cough Lozenges could not exceed their's for soup. They have, as it were, "struck," for turtle soup! They go daily through the "spoon drill," to be ready for some imaginary feast: "handle spoons! dip spoons! carry spoons! open mouths! insert spoons! swallow!" This is the daily exercise, and the loud command of the corporal putting his squads through, may be heard at almost any time in the afternoon in passing the offices of these gentlemen!

Their pretext, their inference, their expectations, are based on the election of a very thin man to a very lean office—the most unfruitful in the Union—that of Alderman of the City of Richmond. The pretext is feeble, the inference is unjust, the expectations without reason. The office of Alderman in Richmond, as we before said, is barren of all comforts—it has not so much as a scrip of good living; its luxuries are as scarce as hen's teeth—as abundant as meat in eggs—they could all be passed out at once through the eye of a needle, and could not support a chameleon twenty-four hours; they would not furnish surface enough for a chegro to insert his bill in, and the microscope of greatest power could not make them perceivable! Whence all this outcry, then? Gentlemen, are we in London, where Aldermen are feasted? or are we in New York where they luxuriate in their "tea rooms," and are conveyed home in carriages, gloriously drunk? For the sake of Public Virtue, for the preservation of the purity of the Fountains of Justice, we thank Providence we are not!

We repeat, whence "all this commotion—motion?" The Times, to strengthen its suit for its favorite luxury, brings our neighbor SYME, and the veteran BROUGHTON of Norfolk, to its aid. We do not believe they have said a word on the subject. They are modest gentlemen, and should be the first to honor a feast, of our making, by their presence! No, gentlemen, the Greeks are at our doors! They are here! The Mail, too, beholds in the distance, mint, crowned ice, &c., and desires to know if the "bell-ropes" is repaired, "sufficiently to admit of the vigorous grasp of a few hearty friends, with hearty appetites?" Talk of coolness! If any body ever saw any thing cooler than this specimen of "ringing in," they must have been sojourning in Nova Zembla, seated on Mont Blanc, or testing the density of the atmosphere on the top of Orizaba!

Gentlemen, the tender hooks of expectation are not agreeable; but you have no claim to immunity from them. Indeed, you well deserve them. And although the office Providence and the people have honored us with, is one whose profits diminish as its business increases, and although notoriety is to be avoided, because it brings this increase, we are not yet ready to procure silence with a bribe. Let the "drill" proceed!

REGIMENTAL UNIFORMS AND BANDS.—The New York Tribune states that of the fourteen regiments of the first division of that city, six have adopted regimental uniforms; and the disposition is to abandon the distinctive uniforms of companies altogether. The idea is a good one. The regimental uniform will inspire a greater degree of esprit de corps, make better soldiers, and make them slide easier into the active duties of a state of war.

Another good suggestion of the Tribune's is, to form regimental bands, and concentrate the funds employed in the support of company bands upon efficient regimental bands. In this way there will be better discipline, better order, and better music. Whether the same argument will apply to places with a more limited military force than New York, we cannot say. But we like the suggestion very much.

On Monday night another of the five men imprisoned Sunday, while drunk, in the Tombs of New York, died—making the fourth from excessive drunkenness.

William Collins committed suicide in New Orleans on the 16th inst., by hanging himself to a bed post.

THE NEW ORLEANS PAPERS

The New Orleans papers, by an arrival at that city, have the city of Mexico papers to the 22nd inst., and Vera Cruz dates to the 8th. The announcement of the arrival of Santa Anna was not received so coldly at Mexico as had been previously represented. It was celebrated by the firing of cannon, ringing of bells, and other demonstrations.

At Vera Cruz, Santa Anna was entertained with a banquet on the 3d. He was toasted and extolled in the most extravagant manner.—Gen. Wall capped the climax by classing him with Alcibiades and Cincinnatus. No allusion was made to the American war! Santa Anna's toast was— "Under the shadow of the Mexican flag may there be but one cry: Independence or death!"

The Mexican papers are already framing a Cabinet for Santa Anna. The Libertador of Puebla gives the following: Don Jose Maria Tnel, Foreign Affairs; Jose Ramon Pacheco, Justice; Antonio de Haro y Tamariz, Treasury; Gen. Lombardini, War.

The Marquis of Rivera, the new Spanish Minister, arrived at Vera Cruz on the same steamer with Santa Anna.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has intimated that the treaty of neutrality, arranged by Senors Tnel and Castillo Lanzas, has been ratified by the President, and compliments those gentlemen for the ability they displayed.

Mr. Falconnet had been arrested under the accusation of bribery and malfeasance in reuniting the fragments received by him from the treasury for account of the English creditors. The creditors now demand the \$60,000 which he says he paid as bribes. The charge of bribery is now said to be well founded, but that it was not deputies that were purchased, but high officials, one of whom is said to have received \$3,000 for his share. The allusion is evidently to General Arista. The papers call upon him to come forward and explain.

Letters from Mazatlan, of the 21st March, confirm the rumor of a projected invasion of the city by the Count Rousset, who is said to have raised a body of more than one thousand men.

Senor Tracoin has been named by the Government to take command of the troops in Sonora to meet him.

The civil war in Oajaca had involved the State of Chiapas also, and blood had been shed. The Indians were defeated by some troops from the latter State.

DOINGS OF IMPERANCE.—Patrick Fitzgerald had been found guilty, in New York, of killing his wife, by shooting her while he was drunk. Thomas Neary has been found guilty, in the same city, of beating his wife's brains out, with a mallet, while he was drunk. The deed was done before the eyes of his children, whom he threatened to kill if they made a noise. He was recommended to mercy on the ground that they considered him deranged.—John Murphy, last week tied his wife to a bed post, and poured sulphuric acid down her throat, thereby killing her. He had drank a half pint of gin a few hours before.

Sophia Luer, the mother of four children, whose husband is living, committed suicide in New York Monday, by taking arsenic. She was addicted to hard drinking.

NOTICE.—The office of the New York Tribune is at 110 Main street, opposite the American Hotel.

LOCAL MATTERS

JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA COMPANY.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the James River and Kanawha Company was held on Thursday, the 21st instant, pursuant to adjournment.

The Committee of Stockholders, to whom was referred the President's report and the accompanying documents and other matters to them relating, have carefully considered the same, and respectfully report thereon.

In regard to the acts of the General Assembly, passed on the 2d and 9th of March respectively, they recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

On consideration of so much of the President's Report as refers to the conditions prescribed by the General Assembly in the Acts passed on the 2d day of March, 1853, and on the 9th of the same month, respectively authorizing loans to the James River and Kanawha Company—

Resolved, That the President of this Company be, and he is hereby authorized to execute, on behalf of the Company, the specific lien or lien as security for the payment of the principal and interest on the money loaned by virtue of said Acts respectively as herein required.

Resolved, That this Company accept the provisions of the act of the General Assembly, passed on the 9th day of March, 1853, entitled an act providing for the completion of the works of the North River Navigation Company of Rockbridge county, and a copy of the act of the General Assembly referred to therein, and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the consent of this Company be, and it is hereby given, to the occupancy of the Public Works of any line which may elicit for the location and construction of the Covington and Ohio Railroad, and to the occupancy of which this Company may have a prior right—provided that in the location of said line, a due regard shall always be had to the future extension of the water line to the Ohio River.

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WHOLE DISTRICT CONVENTION

The Convention assembled in Odd Fellows' Hall at 4 o'clock, P. M., yesterday.

On motion, Major A. S. Woodruff, of Chesterfield county, was elected President, and J. R. Thompson, Esq., Secretary of the Convention.

The Secretary then read a list of the delegates present from the counties in the district, viz: Chesterfield, Hanover, Henrico, Louisa and Richmond City. Goodland, King William and Caroline, the remaining counties, were not represented.

About 60 out of the delegates elected from the different counties were in attendance.

On motion of George N. Johnson, a scale of voting was adopted, giving each delegation one vote for every 100 Whig votes, and one vote for every fraction of 48 and over given in their county or city at the last Presidential election.

This scale gave Caroline 5 votes, Chesterfield 4, Goodland 2, Hanover 5, Louisa 4, Richmond City 19, King William 1, Henrico 6.

A committee of nomination of 9 from Richmond, and 3 from each county, was then elected.

The committee then retired to deliberate, and during their absence, John B. Hill, Esq., of Buckingham county, addressed the Convention.

We would here remark that after the scale of voting was adopted and when the Convention was about to proceed to elect a committee of nomination, Mr. E. Farrar put in nomination Clayton G. Coleman, of Louisa county.

The election of the committee, however, set aside this nomination.

The committee reported, that there had been cast—for Clayton G. Coleman, 9 votes; Marmaduke Johnson, 9; John Minor Botts, 3.

On motion of Mr. Christian, Clayton G. Coleman was unanimously nominated the Whig candidate for Congress from this district.

AN ESSAY ON CALCAREOUS MATTER

Published by J. W. RANDOLPH, 121 Main street, Richmond, Va., and for sale by him and all other Booksellers, fine edition, 50c, printed on good paper, and strongly bound, library style, 60c, cheap edition, 40c, 61 25.

A large proportion of this publication consists of new matter not embraced in the preceding edition. The new additions of amendments serve to present all the new and important facts on the general subject of the work, derived from the author's personal observation of facts, personal experience and reasoning founded on these premises. By such new additions the present edition is increased more than one-third in size, notwithstanding the exclusion of much of the least important matter of the preceding edition, and of all portions before included, that were not deemed essential to the argument and necessary to the utility of the work.

This work is from a Virginia gentleman, whose contributions to agricultural science have already given him an extensive popularity. Mr. Russell is a practical farmer, of great intelligence, and is eminently competent to impart information on the subject, which has for so many years engaged his attention.—The following is the title of the work: The Southern Planter, in speaking about the cultivation of Irish potatoes and liming, says: "But for the details of that business we would refer our correspondent to a book which if he has not now we beg for his own credit that we will get as soon as he goes to Richmond. We mean the final edition of Essays on Calcareous Matters."

SPLENDID PIANO FORTE. A BELVIN has just received from the celebrated manufacturer of Messrs. Nunn's & Co., Gilbert & Co., and Burns, a number of their elegant toned PIANOS, with all the modern improvements—and as they are manufactured by the best workmen, their tone and durability cannot be surpassed—which he will sell low.

He also has on hand a large lot of FURNITURE of his own manufacture, made of Walnut, Oak and Mahogany, made up in the best style; and for workmanship cannot be surpassed in this or the Northern markets, being all made by hand and not by machinery.

On hand a large lot of Coffins and will give his individual attention to all orders left at his Warehouse, where he can always be found. ap 23—dacts J. A. BELVIN, Governor st.

DRIDGEWATER PAINT, dry and ground in oil—Wood, Brick and Iron Buildings, Steam and Canal Boats, Houses, and all kinds of work above and under water. Perfectly spark and cinder proof on roofs of houses and decks of steamers, railroad and other bridges; at lower prices than any other brand of Paint. Patent For sale by PURCELL, LADD & CO., ap 23 Druggists, Richmond, Va.

50 SERVANTS WANTED FOR THE BUREAU, viz: Dining Room Servants, Chambermaids, &c. Persons having such hire, will call immediately. TOLER & COOK, ap 23

ELIGIBLE BUILDING LOT for sale on 8th street, nearly opposite "Mills" City Springs, having 32 feet front by 120 in depth to an alley. This is considered one of the most desirable lots in the vicinity. A liberal credit will be given. This is indispensable. W. GODDIN, ap 23—11

TEAS, DRIED BEEF, &c.—Superior Green and Black Teas, Dried Beef and Salt Tongues, Currants, Raisins, and other delicacies, Merrett and P. Postoles, Cucumbers Pickles, &c. Just received and for sale by GEO. A. HUNDLEY, Franklin st. ap 23—21

NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENCY.—The public are respectfully informed that the Periodical and Newspaper business formerly conducted by Mr. Thos. H. Greenham, at 169 Broad street, will be carried on by WM. H. BEATTY, Tontine House, 172 Main street. He would earnestly solicit the patronage of the public and trade generally. WM. H. BEATTY, ap 23—11 172 Main street, Tontine House.

JAMES BROADBENT & CO., practical Builders and Contractors, have on hand and for sale Depot and Haxall's Mills—all sorts of contractor's tools made to order, such as Picks, Jumpers, Churn Drills, Hand Drills, Hand Hammers, Striking Hammers, and every tool used by contractors. All sorts of Wagon work, Horse-shoeing, and everything in the Blacksmith line. All work done by us, will be warranted equal to any done elsewhere. ap 23—11

LUMP ANTHRACITE COAL, 50 tons delivered to arrive, for sale by JNO. W. WRIGHT, ap 23

OATS.—100 bush Oats daily expected to arrive for sale by the wharf. JNO. W. WRIGHT, Dock Wharf, ap 23

SHINGLES.—A lot Fine Shingles for sale low to close a consignment, by JNO. W. WRIGHT, Dock Wharf, ap 23

HYDRANT HOSE.—A full supply with Couplings, just received by Express, for sale by WILLIAMS & BROTHER, ap 23

FAMILY HAMS.—100 cases of small size, landing this day, and for sale by WILLIAMS & BROTHER, ap 23

LONDON PORTER.—20 cases—pints and quarts—in store, for sale by WILLIAMS & BROTHER, ap 23

2000 GRAIN BAGS, of superior and second quality, on hand and for sale by WILLIAMS & BROTHER, ap 23

OL BITER ALMONDS.—60 lbs prime Ol Biter Almonds just to hand, for sale at New York prices by O. A. STRECKER, ap 23

PALM SOAP.—5 cases pure Palm Soap, a very superior article on hand and for sale by O. A. STRECKER, ap 23

HARTSHORN.—500 lbs Hartshorn, just to hand and for sale cheap, by O. A. STRECKER, ap 23

COFFEE SUGARS.—200 lbs New York Coffee Sugars, for sale by DAVENPORT, ALLEN & CO., ap 23

CRUSHED AND POWDERED SUGARS, for sale by DAVENPORT, ALLEN & CO., ap 23

TEAS.—500 packages Green and Black Teas, comprising various qualities, at low prices, to close sales, by DAVENPORT, ALLEN & CO., ap 23

FAMILY AND EXTRA FLOUR.—100 lbs superfine Family Flour, for sale by 150 do Extra do 300 do Superfine, Fine and Middling, suitable for the retail trade, just received and for sale by J. J. FREY, 93 Cary street, ap 23

BARGAINS IN LAWS.—We are now in receipt of a fine assortment of Printed Laws at extremely low prices. HART & MOSES, 63 Main st. ap 23

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including names and dates.