THE DAILY DISPATCH.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1854.

AFRICANIZATION OF CUBA.

MR. SLIDELL'S SPEECH IN THE SENATE.

This speech, of whose main features we gave an account yesterday, contains some important and interesting facts, tending to establish a well understood purpose between Spain and England, in which France is certainly a confidant, and is believed to be a participant, for the Africanization of Cuba. Mr. S. gives as follows the origin of the joint proposition of England and France, made to and declined by this gov't in 1852, for a tripatite convention, by which the three nations should bind themselves severally and collectively to renounce, both now and hereafter, all intentions to obtain possession of the island of Cuba, and to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of others:

Let us now trace the origin of the joint proposition of England and France:—On the 20th of October, 1851, Lord Palmerston, the then British Foreign Secretary, writing to Lord Howden, his minister to Madrid, said—[Here Mr S. read an extract from a despatch to Lord Howden, in which he was directed, to inform the Spanish government that any measure for the emancipation of the slaves in Cuba would be in unison with the wishes of the British government &c.] On the 9th of January, 1852, Lord Howden writes from Madrid to Earl Granville, the successor of Lord Palmerston, that the Spanish government desired France, England and the United States would make an abnegatory declaration respecting Cuba. This invitation of interference from Spain, was evidently brought about by the communication of the 20th of October, and others of a similar character. On the 24th of April, 1852, Lord Malmesbury communicated to Senor Isturitz, the Spanish Ambassador at London, copies of the project of a convention, to be proposed to the United States by the British and French Ministers at Washington; and the Marquis de Miraflores, on the 30th of April, 1852, thanks Lord Howden, in the warmest terms, for his agency in having brought about this convention, or rather proposition for a convention. Senor Isturitz, in a memorandum which has no date, but from the order in which it appears in the Parliamentary documents from which I quote, must have been addressed to Lord Malmesbury between the 8th and 30th of July, 1852, said that Spain desired that if the United States would not adhere to such a declaration, England and France would declare they would never allow any Power to possess Cuba in any manner. On the 12th of July, 1852 the Marquis de Mariflores, in writing to Senor Calderon de la Barca, states very openly, what Mr. Crampton, in writing to Lord Malmesbury on the same day, had only indirectly alluded to, the inexpediency of urging too strongly the pending questions whilst the result of the Presidential election remained as yet undecided. This was done on the 8th of July, when the Presidential nominations had been made; but the illness and lamented death of Mr. Webster prevented his replying. I have already offered my feeble tribute of praise to the able, thoroughly American, and—if he will allow me to pay him what some of his admirers may seem an equivocal compliment—democratic reply of his successor.

Mr. Slidell then referred to the implied menace contained in the closing remark of Lord John Russell's despatch to Mr. Crampton, written upon the definite rejection of the overture by our government, that Great Britain would feel free to act upon the subject, either singly or in conjunction with other powers, as she should see fit; a menace which, by the declaration of Lord Clarendon in the House of Peers, seems to have been carried out, as far as promises between England and France can go. Mr. Slidell alluded to the fact, that in the recent duel at Madrid, between our Minister and the French Ambassador, M. de Turgot, Lord Howden, the representative of a government where duelling is not only a felony at law, but where what is much more important, public opinion permits the penalties of the law to be enforced, acted as the second of the French Minister; and although this happened some three or four months since, he has not been recalled; nor been even reprimanded for his conduct.

Mr. S. alluded also to Lord Howden's letter to Mr. Corbin, and said that his emphatic denial of any past or present, actual or intended interference of Great Britain, with the emancipation of the slaves in Cuba, would have commanded more implicit credence, if he had alluded to the letter of Lord Palmerston of the 20th October, 1851, and said that he had abstained from acting on it. If Lord Howden wrote the truth to Mr. Corbin, he had disobeyed the instructions of his Government, a matter which Lord Palmerston would not be likely to tolerate. Mr. Slidell then examined island authorities to sustain the idea of a concerted plan for the emancipation of the Cuban slaves. In December last, General Canedo, in retiring from office, said to the Cubans: "Remain obedient to the Supreme Government, and to the officers it sends you, and never for a moment forget that the very existence and the name of Cuba depends upon its continuing to be a Spanish possession." General Pezuela, who succeeded Gen. Canedo, was always known to favor emancipation. On the 24th of December he promulgated a decree authorizing, for two years, the unlimited importation of apprenticed laborers from Spain, India, Yucatan, and China. It contains sixty-seven articles, prescribing minute regulations for the system.

One of these regulations exhibits the humane and paternal care which will be exhibited to these favored objects of British philanthropy. It allows vessels to carry ten times the proportioned number of passengers to which our ships are limited. For example, we permit a ship of 1,000 tons to transport 400 passengers. The Spanish slaver is permitted to transport, through the burning heat of the tropics, in the same space, 4,000 apprentices! The Chinese and other white laborers are subjected to precisely the same labor and punishment as the negro slaves.

(Mr. Slidell justly asks why are not the horrid details of the sufferings of five or six hundred Chinese, inveigled by English merchants on board of English ships, under the pretext of carrying them to California, and then sold to bondage in the Chincha Islands, made the theme of eloquent declamation at the Tabernacle or Faneuil Hall, by the Beechers, Jays, Phillips, and other orators of the abolition school?)

Mr. Slidell thus proceeds:

On the 20th of January, the Captain General addressed circulars to his subordinate officers, asking their opinion as to whether Africans were not the best laborers, and as to the expediency of importing African apprentices. He then referred to other circumstances. Slaves were now allowed to hire their own time at $8 a month, instead of 15, as heretofore, thereby reducing their value one half. Meanwhile, the slave trade is going on with increased vigor.—The vigilance of the English cruisers has been so much relaxed for some months past, so as to justify the belief that the British government is conniving at the introduction of slaves into Cuba. As we know there is no disposition to promote the development of the agricultural resources of the Island to the detriment of their own colonies, we can draw an inference from a course which would otherwise be inexplicable. She has always contended that the negroes imported since the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, in 1817, were entitled to their freedom, and over those introduced since the supplemental treaty of 1835, she has claimed the guardianship and the right of interference. It is estimated that much more than a majority of all the slaves in the Island are in this category. The price of present immunity from interference must be future emancipation.

Mr. Slidell says this is probably the question in this hemisphere, on which, Lord Clarendon says, the position of the French and English is now in entire harmony. There was no other subject but Cuba to which he could have referred. France and England acted in concert in their difficulties with the Argentine confederacy, until this final adjustment, and there is no part of the hemisphere where occasion for concerted action exists.

The resolution which Mr. Slidell sustained by his speech, directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the President, at any time during the recess of Congress, to prevent expeditions leaving the United States against foreign countries, will no doubt, when reported on by the Committee, give rise to a debate of most stirring interest.

THE PACIFIC'S NEWS.

The intelligence by the Pacific announces no new nor striking event. The only item of interest from the Baltic fleet, we have already announced, the capture of five merchant-vessels, laden with salt, and the movement of the fleet, consisting of 22 ships of war, led by the Duke of Wellington flag ship, by Bornholm Island on the 13th.

The heavy cannonading heard in that direction on the nights of the 15th and 16th, by which it was conjectured that operations had already commenced in the Gulf of Finland, seems to have been only the men exercising at the guns.

In the Black Sea, the Russian fleet is still at anchor in Sevastopol harbor. The report that Odessa surrendered to the combined fleets on the 14th inst. is not confirmed. The reports from the Danube are most contradictory. There seems to be no foundation for the reported brilliant victories of the Turks. The Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald*, under date of April 17th, remarks: "Nothing in the shape of Eastern news seems to be real. The only fact confirmed for some time past, is the entrance of the Russians into the Dobrudscha—a movement considered by military men as defensive, and as part of the plan of the Czar—which is said to consist in leaving a void before the attacking armies, in exhausting them by drawing them into the deserts, and in only defending, energetically, certain points."

The same writer has the following: "A rumor is current, that the government has received unfavorable news, and is afraid to publish it. It does not require this reserve, which, by the way, is in contradiction to other intelligence received from abroad, to make us appreciate the gravity of the political situation, the fate of which is now at the discretion of Austria and Prussia. Now, whilst the government journals indulge in optimist speculations, it will no doubt be interesting to you to hear the language which Louis Napoleon holds in his private circle. I have his words from authority that can be relied on: 'It is wrong to count on Austria and Prussia. It is certain that they will not range themselves on our side unless decisive victories on our part re-assure them completely as to the issue of the struggle. There is nothing to be hoped for from them until then, nor even subsequently. As to Russia, whose strength is said to be exaggerated, she is a most formidable Power; and she is, moreover, the only one ready for the contest. There is not a moment to be lost to oppose objects to an invasion which will swallow up Europe, unless it is combated with desperate energy.'

"I need not tell you, that I guarantee to you the exact sense of these words. Nor is there any necessity to add that but few indulge illusions here as to the unfavorable results that are likely to follow from the delays that have taken place in the despatch of the troops. The ministry would have been overturned by the indignation which they have aroused, if the press had not lent them its assistance."

The St. Petersburg Journal publishes a highly complimentary letter from the Emperor Nicholas to Prince Gortschakoff, congratulating him upon his victorious passage of the Danube; and also a detailed account of the battle.

The London *News*, of the 15th ult., anticipates trouble with the Russian squadron in the North Pacific. It believes that Japan is not the only object of their rendezvous in that quarter. The British have a squadron on the Pacific station and in the Chinese waters of 15 vessels, of various sizes, carrying in all 243 guns. The *News* thinks that much will depend upon whether the Russian or British armaments first receive intelligence of the declaration of war. British merchants and ship-owners begin to feel anxious, for if the Russian fleet first obtains news of the declaration of the war, it will work sad havoc among the merchantmen. The *News*, however, anticipates a greater danger from the equipment of Russian letters of marque in California, and fears that the United States Government, however honest its intentions, will not be able to control the Californians. It adds:

There are, we know, some dogmatical and peremptory politicians among us who would at once propose to cut this Gordian knot, by declaring that if the Washington government cannot control Californians, neither ought its flag to protect California. It is easy for declaimers to talk in this fashion, but statesmen cannot act thus. Regard must be had to the position of the government. The American, more than any other, is dependent upon the popular will; and how sensitive the national mind is in the United States; how easy it would be in the western—the backwoods, prairie and Pacific States—to rouse a dangerous feeling against any government that should acquiesce in self-help by England to the extent suggested, is obvious. *A quarrel with America is at all times to be scrupulously avoided, as far as is consistent with national honor, and particularly at a moment when we have Russia actually in hand, with Prussia and Austria hanging in the wind.* We know the danger to which we are exposed, and it is our part to guard against it as best we may.

This is sensible. We have no doubt that it would be very agreeable for the allies to seize the land of gold, but it is not exactly politic. The U. States Government ought to turn its attention to the possibility of a descent some day upon its Western possessions.

The London *Chronicle*, of April 18th, says of the offensive and defensive treaty lately formed between France and England:

The terms of this most important international convention, which is said to consist of five articles, we have not yet learned; but its practical purport is sufficiently indicated by the simple announcement of the fact. The friends and the enemies of either of the Western powers are henceforth the friends and the enemies of the other: and the forces of either are available, in every part of the world, for the protection of the territory, the trade and the subjects of the other. In this definitive ratification of the friendly understanding and harmonious co-operation between the two governments, Europe has a solid pledge for the ultimate triumph of the cause which they are jointly pledged to maintain by the whole power of their fleets and armies.

Sir H. Seymour, late British Ambassador to Russia, in a speech at the Lord Mayor's Easter Banquet, expressed the opinion that the Emperor of Russia was a perfectly honest man, but that he was surrounded by men who had not the courage to tell him the truth.

According to the Vienna *Lloyd*, the protocol lately signed by the four powers, guarantees that their amity shall endure until the aim they all have in view shall have been attained by one common line of action, and that neither of them shall enter into any negotiations with Russia for regulating the chief points of dispute in the Eastern question without the joint knowledge and approbation of the three other powers.

The *Lloyd* regards this new protocol, made with the declared enemies of Russia, as rendering the neutrality of the German powers merely nominal, and even their nominal neutrality will soon be ended. Russia, it is predicted, will soon close a contest in which she will be confronted by the whole of Europe. If the *Lloyd's* account of the protocol be correct, that instrument is unquestionably of a highly important character. There are those, however, who still maintain that there is more probability of an alliance between Russia and Germany, bound together by the family ties of their rulers, than between Germany and the allied powers. A short time will set the matter at rest.

The Swedes, Danes and Norwegians exhibit great sympathy with the allied fleets.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

The following is from a telegraphic report of the proceedings of the Scientific Convention in Washington, on Tuesday:

An interesting discussion on the Dora coal fields, took place to-day. A paper relating thereto was not received. It is the opinion of the Association that no commercial coal can be obtained from said tract.

The Washington papers of yesterday, in their notices of the proceedings of the Association, do not mention this subject. We suppose it relates to the Dora coal mines of Augusta. Very high expectations have been formed of the Dora mines; and if the Association is talking thus unfavorably of them, a damper will be thrown upon those expectations. If the Association were really talking about the Augusta mines, we should like to see a more explicit statement of their views.

NATIONAL DEFENCES.

If there is any foresight, patriotism and energy in Congress, it will be warned by the events now occurring in Europe, and increase the naval and military defences of the country. With a vast commerce, spread all over the world, and exposed to constant visitations and delays by foreign cruisers, it will be a very difficult task to preserve our neutrality. Our sea coast is exposed, our army small and poorly paid, and with the exception of a three million appropriation for six steam frigates, nothing has been done to increase the efficiency of our Navy. Should the war in Europe soon cease, the allied powers, as suggested by Mr. Slidell in his late speech, can each send fifty or sixty war steamers to regulate affairs in the Western hemisphere. The whole of our surplus revenue, and as much more as is necessary, ought to be devoted to the establishment of a powerful naval force. The best mode of avoiding war is to be prepared for it. The past history of England abundantly proves that the principles which govern her course towards other nations are her interests, and that, backed by her new ally, she will, as soon as she is able, pursue just such a course in the Western hemisphere as in her opinion will most effectually cripple her great and only commercial rival.

The N. Y. *Herald* attributes the attacks of the N. Y. *Tribune* and the N. Y. *Times* upon John J. Crittenden, for defending M. F. Ward to a desire to damage that gentleman's political influence, which, they fear, may come in competition with the designs of their favorite, W. H. Seward, for the Presidency.

MARRIED,

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Ford, Mr. WM. E. BROTHERTON, formerly of Baltimore, to Miss JANE WYATT, of this city.

DIED,

At Halifax C. H., April 28th, at 12 o'clock at night, GARLAND, youngest son of E. B. and M. R. Estes, aged 13 years and 8 months.

NEW SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION BUILDING FUND COMPANY.—This Company will hold an adjourned meeting on Friday evening next, the 5th inst., at 6 o'clock, in the Jefferson Ward School-House, corner of Franklin and 23d streets. The Committee appointed to draft the Constitution and By Laws, will make their report.

Subscribers who have not paid the entrance fee of Twenty-five Cents on their shares, are requested to call upon the Secretary and do so before this meeting, or the shares will be disposed of at said meeting to other applicants.

By order of the Company.
THO. L. D. WALFORD,
my 4 2t Sec'y U. B. F. Co.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE DISPATCH:—I desire to correct a statement made by Mr. Thomas to the Mayor, and published by you on yesterday. Mr Thomas is entirely mistaken, that I attempted or began to test his weights by "Troy" instead of "Averdupoise" weight. How Mr Thomas was led into the error of statement of above I cannot conceive, except that his memory must be very bad. The acquaintance which I have with the duties of my office could not have permitted me to commit such an error. JOSEPH C. WINGFIELD,
my 4 1t Sealer of Weights and Measures.

MONROE BUILDING FUND ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of this Association will be held at their room FRIDAY evening, May 5th, at 8 o'cl'k. The Treasurer will be at the store of Geo. B. Saunders & Bro, during the day, to receive monthly instalments due this day.
my 4 ED. McCARTHY, Sec'y.

PUBLIC MEETING.—All persons favorable to extending an invitation to JOHN MITCHELL, Esq., to visit our city, are requested to attend a meeting at Metropolitan Hall, on THURSDAY evening, at 8 o'clock. my 3 2t

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company, will be held at the Company's Office in Richmond, on TUESDAY, 30th May, at 11 o'clock A M. JOHN WILLIAMS,
ap 29 3tawtd Treasurer.

ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company will be held at the Depot of the Company, in Richmond, on WEDNESDAY, 31st May, 1854, at 12 o'clock M.
Office Richmond, F. & P. R R. Co.,
Richmond, April 29th, 1854.
my 3 dtd

AUCTION.—An assortment of GROCERIES, this morning, by DAVENPORT, ALLEN & CO.,
my4 1t Auctioneers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Attention is called to my sale THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, of Gold Watches, Gold Chains, Silver Plated Ware, Jewelry and Fancy Goods. See advertisement.
ELIAS HALE,
my 4 106 Main st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The attention of the public is called to our sale of to-day at 3½ o'clock, of 100 beautiful building lots in "Woodville," on and near the Mechanicsville Turnpike, and two houses and lots in the Bowling Green. See auction head.
my 4—1t GODDIN & APPERSON, Auct's.

BACON JOLES.—A few hhds. small new Joles, in store for sale by
my 4 WILLIAMS & BRO.

HEDGE SHEARS, Pruning SHEARS, Grass Hooks, and Transplanting Trowels, for sale low by C. J. SINTON & CO.,
my 4 Sign of the Cir. Saw, 71 Main st.

PINKING IRONS—An assortment of various sizes just received per steamer, and for sale by C. J SINTON & CO.,
my 4 Sign of the Cir. Saw, 71 Main st.

CHILDREN'S GIGS.—A fresh supply of Gigs, Rocking Horses, Velocipedes, Willow Wagons, Cabs, &c., just received and for sale by
my 4 BULKLEY & CO.

TOMATO AND WALNUT KETCHUP—Superior articles, for sale by
my 4 A. E. MOORE, 180 Broad st.

GOOD.—A very superior article Old Whiskey, in bottles, for sale by
my 4 A. E. MOORE, 180 Broad

LOCAL MATTERS.

BROAD ROCK RACES.—The Spring meeting over this time-honored course began yesterday, under the most auspicious circumstances. The day was as lovely as could have been desired, and the interest manifested sufficiently great to show that the ancient pastimes of Eastern Virginia were again reviving, and the love for the blooded horse being renewed.

At an early hour of the morning, a stiff northwester began to blow, and by 8 o'clock the smiles of "old sol" were partially obscured by floating clouds, which threatened a storm and shower. But soon thereafter these unpleasant intruders were driven by, after a few parting tears, and with the exception of the antics that "rude boreas" cut, hurling showers of dust into the face and eyes of all who were out of doors, the weather was as delightful as a lovely May day could be.

When we reached the course, about 12 o'clock, we were astonished to find such a vast number of horses and vehicles, and such a concourse of men, as had already gathered to enjoy the treat in store for them. From that hour until 1 o'clock, horsemen and pedestrians continued to arrive, and when the horn sounded for the contestants to come forth, the multitude of spectators far exceeded that of any other we have ever seen at the colt's race on Broad Rock.

The horses, (for there were but two to start, Messrs. Paine's and Green's, Mr. Macon having paid forfeit,) when they came before the stand and stripped, looked as fine as their most sanguine friends could have desired to see them. Mr. Paine's colt, a beautiful blood bay, with black legs, mane and tail, seemed to us a little too high, yet we thought his strength, life and game, made him a dangerous foeman. Mr. Green's filly appeared perfect—every hair seemed to be in its proper place—her step was light, quick and elastic, and so striking was her general appearance, that the "knowing ones" immediately made her the favorite, and long before the race began bets were freely offered at two and three to one, that she would win the purse. How far they were correct in their opinion, the sequel will show.

The Start.—At twenty minutes past 1 o'clock, the horn sounded the second time, the riders were mounted, and coming up evenly together, the filly on the inside, the word was given, and the two dashed off at a rapid stride. Excitement was now at its highest pitch. The backers of the filly, who had expected to see her lead off like a frightened antelope, and smother her competitor with the dust of her heels, were astonished to find that the colt had lapped her, and that the two, though making their best efforts to part company, were inseparably linked together, as if a yoke had been fastened around their necks. Now the colt has her, and now the filly leaves him, were alternately ringing upon the ears of the spectators, until the two neared the head of the quarter stretch, when the rider of the colt rallied him, the whip and spur were applied, a desperate brush made, and as the two swung into stretch, the noble horse dashed in front, and amidst the deafening yells of the unsophisticated, lead home his lady partner by about two lengths, winning the heat in 1.53.

This result—so unlooked for—startled the nerves of the "sharps," and Presto, change, the colt becomes the favorite at three and four to one, while his pretty little partner was declared a dunghill, unworthy the confidence of her groom and rider.—The desire to "hedge" increased as the two cool off, and ere the horn sounded to saddle the second time, the betting had ceased for want of takers.

Second Heat.—The allotted time for "rubbing and blowing" having expired, the competitors were again called to their places, and at the word "go," the colt on the inside took up the running, closely pressed by the spirited and fleet-footed filly who collared him at the expiration of the first quarter, and side by side, so that a sheet would cover the pair, they flew along the back stretch and approach the quarter, when the filly responds to the call of her rider, moved to the front, a length or two, and rattles down the quarter stretch like a startled deer, with the hounds in full cry, the colt laboring dreadfully to resume his position on her right, but failing, for want of speed to take it, the filly winning the heat, well in hand, in 1:50 1 2; to the great delight of her original backers who, after the first heat, had been unable to risk their "pewter" on the opposite side. Like the old woman who saw her husband and a bear in deadly conflict, and did'nt care a darned which whipped, we could but laugh to see the forlorn countenances of those "worthy gents" who had made the colt a "scapegoat" to get out their troubles upon, and who now conceived themselves to be worst off then when they enlisted under his banner.

Once more the filly became the "observed of all observers," and every body and family were ready to fall by her, or win a pile. Three, four, and even five to one, were offered on all sides that she would win the purse with ease. In the first heat she had played off to get a "bite," and having hooked the fish, she had now only to "play" and "string" them. In the meantime, the two cooled off beautifully, and at the sound of the horn resumed their positions, looking as fresh and vigorous as if just from their stables.

Third Heat.—The two came up together, and at the word were off at the top of their speed. The colt got the start by two or three lengths, took up the running, pulled to the inside, forcing his fair companion to go around him, and by that means gained an advantage which was not overcome for more than a quarter of a mile. But there the filly lapped him, and shoved in front, though only for a second, for a touch with the whip and the spur made him lengthen his stride, and once more they were hand in hand, at a killing pace. On, on go the pair. Every muscle, every nerve is strained to gain the mastery, but neither have yet obtained advantage. The half-mile stretch is passed and yet no change is visible. The quarter stretch is reached, and each jockey gathers his charge and prepares for the last grand rally. Side by side they enter the home stretch—whips and spurs are brought into use—the final brush is made, and the gallant colt moves in front about a length, and there continues, until the score is crossed, winning the third heat in 1.53.

A more beautiful and well contested race we have never seen on any course in our lives—nor one where the result was so uncertain, from the commencement to the end.

Below we place and time the entries:

1ST DAY—*Wednesday*, 2d May—A Sweepstake for Colts and Fillies; 3 years old; mile heats; $100 entrance; $50 forfeit—closed with the following entries:

A. M. Payne—b. c. by Childe Harold, dam Emily Thomas 1 2 1
C. Green—br. f. by Ainderby, dam Princess Anne 2 1 2
S. C. Macon's—b. f by Tally-Ho, dam by Tom Tough ..... pd. ft.
Time—1.53, 1.50½, 1.53

SECOND RACE—*Same Day.*—Single dash of a mile—free for saddle-horses only—for a handsome saddle, for which there were four entries, and a very interesting race, the contest being won by half a length, by Mr. Chapman's entry.

Mr. Chapman's bay filly 1
Mr. Bass' sorel mare 2
Dr. Wintree's Trustee mare 3
Mr R. Barnes' grey gelding 4
Time—1.55½.

To-DAY another beautiful race may be expected, as all the entries are horses of speed and bottom.—The race is for the Proprietors purse of $300, two mile heats, and if no accident occurs, we predict that it will be the fastest one ever run over the course. Those who know the entries and the previous performances of the horses, will want no second invitation to entice them to visit Broad Rock to-day. Let those who are fond of the sport take the hint and be in place, or they will lose an opportunity of seeing a beautiful race.

LIBERTY HOSE CRAB.—We have heretofore informed our readers that this company have ordered a splendid "Hose Crab Carriage," from Mr. RUHL, of Philadelphia county, Pa., which is to be completed and shipped to this port by the 20th of June. This carriage is to be constructed in a similar style to that of "Phœnix Company," somewhat differing in shape, and one-fourth larger. It is to be capable of accommodating not less than 1200 feet of hose, and as much as 1600, if necessary. The plaiting is all to be of silver. The brace above the front locker is to be hung with three new style octagon bells. The bands around and strips across the front locker are to be of German silver. Under the side badges or silver plates the word "Liberty" is to be engraved. The front locker is to be cased with brass, leaving room for a beautiful frontispiece. The hind locker is to be covered with brass, and the word "Liberty," and the date of the Company's formation engraved thereon. The cylinder wheel is to be lined with sheet iron, beautifully painted and ornamented on the outside panels. All the castings are to be of brass, and all the iron work to be polished. It is to be furnished with 100 feet of rope, with brass castings at the end. The carriage will be painted in close imitation of rose wood; and to be furnished with four large silver plated torches. This splendid apparatus is to cost between $750 and $800; and will equal, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind ever seen in Virginia.

When the "Liberty boys" get their new house completed, and their splendid apparatus in it, they will be prepared to do good service to the city.—We like to see the fire companies have pride in their efficiency and appearance, for there is no other class of men who sacrifice as much or deserve more at the hands of the community, than those men who labor ardently for the good of all, without the hope of future reward.

DANGEROUS SPORT.—Serious complaints are made by a portion of the residents of 12th street, near Main, against the constant firing of pop crackers at night, and the occasional explosion of pistols by day, in that neighborhood. These annoyances are unpardonable, and the Watchman have taken steps to discover the persons who cause them, that they may be brought to justice.

SCHOOL HOUSE NEEDED.—What are the objections of the committee on city grounds to allowing a temporary school house to be erected on the public square on French Garden Hill? It will no doubt be several years before the city can spare the means to enclose and beautify this piece of ground, and in the meantime it seems to us that it would be appropriated to a good public purpose by allowing a house, to be used for Sunday and day schools, to be erected upon it. We understand that a philanthropic gentleman has offered to put up a suitable house on this square for school purposes, free of charge to the city, binding himself to remove it, whenever the Council may say the word. If this be so, how can the committee refuse the offer, as agents of the city? Are not all their constituents deeply interested in the mental and moral education of the youth of the city? And does it not become their duty to aid in imparting information to those, who, in time to come, will have to take their places in the Legislature of the city?—Surely no good reason can be given for refusing the small boon asked at their hands, when the city is to lose nothing by it, and for the sake of the children living in that neighborhood, we trust the privilege will be granted at once.

THEATRE.—The Theatre was crowded to excess on Tuesday night, and the performances of Gabriel Ravel and his troupe gave complete satisfaction. The first pantomime, *The Elopement*, was a pleasing affair, interspersed with beautiful dances, tableaux, and brilliant illuminations; to which the comicalities of Mons. Gabriel added great zest.—The surprising feats of the Martinetti family were received with enthusiastic demonstrations. The comic Fairy pantomime of the *Magic Trumpet* closed the night's entertainment. In this there is fun enough to carry out the Fallstaffian idea of "Laugh and grow fat"—although some sensitive nerves were shocked when, on the firing of a gun, the harlequin's head, body, arms and legs went flying about in all directions. Soon afterwards, however, when the clown in white picked up the fragments of a man and put them together, there was a shout of intense delight, and the harlequin walked off as if nothing had happened. This is but one of the thousand tricks performed by Ravel and his troupe. To be appreciated they must be seen.

WORK HOUSE.—The subject of a work house is one of great importance to the city, and it is to be hoped that the new Council will call it from their table and act upon it promptly. For the past twelve months the Mayor has several times urged the necessity of speedy action on this subject—he has clearly pointed out the importance of such an institution, and further delay should not be tolerated. We have frequently endeavored to show the ease and facility with which such an institution can be established at a very small expense; and as all practical men will readily understand how this can be done, we trust the new Council will take immediate action and carry out the suggestions of the Mayor.

FREE NEGRO ROW.—Mary E. Jackson, a free negress, was brought before the Mayor yesterday, to answer the complaint made against her by Maria Weaver, for assaulting and beating her, on Monday night last. Both these parties are somewhat notorious with the police, and most of their witnesses being relatives and of the same stripe, swore to all sorts of things, as variant from each other as black is from white. After hearing the testimony at length, and the remarks of counsel from each side, the Mayor settled the vexed question by discharging the accused, and promising the complainant a more striking reception when next she seeks a difficulty, and then calls upon him to adjust it.

ICE CREAM—of the most delicate flavor, is now being served to ladies and gentlemen, by MR. SIMON BONAVITA, at his new stand, Northwest corner of Main and 10th streets, where he has fitted up in the most fashionable style, a saloon, for the accommodation of his customers. Mr. B. is one of our most popular confectioners, and is withal a man of fine taste and good judgement. His extensive acquaintance and respectful deportment, has long since made him a decided favorite with the ladies, who are not apt to pass by his splendid establishment when in search of confections or delicious creams.

WELL-SETTLED.—The case of Margaret Jackson, a free woman, charged with using insulting and abusive language to James Low, and assaulting him with a spade, was disposed of yesterday by the Mayor, after hearing other evidence, by giving the prisoner twenty stripes. The testimony adduced in the cause shows the accused to be a woman of bad character, very noisy and quarrelsome, and a general annoyance to the neighborhood in which she lives.

THE FAIR at Centenary church is progressing, and we are pleased to learn, bids fair to prove profitable to the ladies who are conducting it. The variety of handsome articles for sale, and the amount of "good nugs" being served by the ladies, should induce every one to pay them a visit, and extend to them their patronage.

GARDEN PUMPS.—These machines, it seems to us, are invaluable to persons having gardens or flower yards, and as they cost but little, it is surprising that so few of them are sold. MR. CHAS. H. LANGLEY, on 13th street, between Main and Cary, has an excellent pattern, which he sells very cheap. Gardeners and others will not forget to examine them when in search of something of the kind.

CITY TROOP.—The lists now being circulated for signatures of persons favorable to raising a Troop, should be signed by every one who can spare the time and means, necessary, for keeping up an efficient mounted corps in Richmond.

DEAD BODY FOUND.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon on the body of an aged and unknown negro man, which was found in the river near the distillery. From appearances the body had been in the water some length of time.—The verdict of the jury was, that he came to his death by drowning or otherwise.

RUNAWAY CAPTURED.—Capt. Wilkinson succeeded, yesterday, in capturing a negro woman named Matilda, the property of Mrs. Buchner, of Lynchburg, who ran off from her mistress in October last. She says she has been in this city about one week.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Judge Meredith presiding.—The jury in the case of Edwin Cocke not being able to agree upon a verdict, came into Court last night and were discharged by the Judge.

SERIOUS AFFAIR.—We understand that two young men called in at the Adelphia House yesterday to "imbibe," and being somewhat under the influence of liquor, one of them offered a note to foot the bill, which the bar-keeper refused to take. From this an assault was made upon him, which resulted in his being seriously beaten.

THE BOON CHILDREN.—These talented children will perform at Metropolitan Hall on Friday night, May 5th. We have heretofore expressed our opinion of their dramatic representations, and can only add our sincere hope that they will be liberally patronized. They will give readings from Shakspeare and other great authors in a manner that will surprise the listener. Nature has endowed the Boon children with rare personal attractions and mental gifts.

THE ALARM OF FIRE yesterday morning was caused by the burning of the roof of a kitchen near 15th and Cary streets. No damage of any consequence.

GREEN PEAS.—Col. Ward, of the Columbian, had green peas served up for his guests yesterday. The Colonel's table is always supplied with choice delicacies.

☞ Palpitation of the heart, nervous diseases, liver complaint, neuralgia, dyspepsia, costiveness and piles, are relieved and cured in an incredible short space of time by CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, the great tonic and purifyer of the blood. Give it a trial.

THE MOST INTERESTING BOOK OF THE DAY.—Just published and for sale by A. MORRIS—

ALONE—By MARIAN HARLAND,
Author of Robert Remer's Letters, Kate Harper, Marrying Through Prudential Motives, &c., &c., in one handsome volume; price $1.25.

This fascinating and delightful story is the production of one of Virginia's talented daughters, and is designed to portray in faithful colors the various phases of domestic life in the Old Dominion. While the gentle virtues of the peaceful, loving and confiding are drawn with a masterly skill, the opposite extremes will not be found wanting to complete the picture. No pains or expense has been spared to bring out the work in a manner worthy of its merits, and it is now offered to the public, and especially to those who are disposed to foster native talent, with the hope that they will aid in encouraging its development. my 4

CLOTHES BASKETS.—We have just received, a fine assortment of flue willow and split Clothes Baskets, to which we call the attention of purchasers. For sale by
my 4 ZIMMERMAN.

TUMBLER DRAINERS, &c.—Large and Medium size Tumbler Drainers, Toddy Mixers, Mudlers, &c. For sale by
my 4 ZIMMERMAN.

BUTTER.—A few kegs of fresh May Butter receiving by the steamer. For sale by
my 4 J. J. JAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE.

GABRIEL RAVEL,
WITH HIS TROUPE OF FORTY ARTISTES.
THURSDAY EVENING, May 4th, 1854,
TWO GREGORYS.
CARNIVAL OF VENICE
Punchinello.....Julian Martinette.
Dancing by Miles. Zoe. Frances, Capel, Desire.
MARTINETTE FAMILY.
MON'R DECHALUMEAU.
Roguinet.....Gabriel Ravel.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

The great French Diorama of
FUNERAL OF NAPOLEON
Will be exhibited every evening this week, at eight o'clock, P. M. Doors open half an hour before.
Tickets 25 cents. Children half price.
my 3—ts

SLASH COTTAGE.

THE MECHANIC GUARD

Will give a MILITARY AND CIVIC EXCURSION to the SLASH COTTAGE, on WEDNESDAY, 10th of May.

The GUARDS announce with a great deal of pleasure, that since their excursion last Summer, the Cottage BALL ROOM has been enlarged to double its former size, the SUPPER ROOM inclosed and arranged for the comfort of ladies and gentlemen while partaking of refreshments, and the Ladies' DRESSING ROOM fitted up with especial care to their comfort.

The GUARDS have made such arrangements with regard to the excursion, as must give entire satisfaction to all their friends and the public, from whom they ask the same liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to them.

The CORNET BAND will accompany the Company.

The cars will leave the depot of the R., F. & P. R R. Company at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Gentlemen and ladies not being able to leave at that hour, will have the privilege of going by the 3 o'clock train.

Returning, the cars will leave the Cottage at 3 o'clock.

REFRESHMENTS in abundance will be furnished at city prices.

Tickets for the trip $1 each, to be had of any member of the Company, or at the depot.

☞ NO CHARGE FOR LADIES.
my 4 dtd

BROAD ROCK RACES.—2ND DAY—THURSDAY, MAY 4th.—Proprietor's Purse $300; 2 Mile Heats; $15 Entrance—Free for all ages.

1. James Talley's g. g. One-Eyed Joe by Prince George, dam Register's dam—5 years old—107 lbs.
2. John Belcher's ch. h. by Margrave, dam by Priam—4 years old—100 lbs.
3. A. M. Payne's b. h. Lawson by Wagner, dam Minstrel's dam—5 years old—107 lbs.
4. Calvin Green's ss. m. Ellen Evans by Hero, dam Atalanta—4 years old—97 lbs.

my 4 CALVIN GREEN, Proprietor.

FAIRFIELD RACES.

1st DAY—TUESDAY, 16th May—A sweepstake, mile heats, for 3 year old colts and fillies—$100 entrance—$50 forfeit, to name and close on Tuesday, 9th May—three or more to make a race.

Should the above stake not fill, a purse of $100 will be given for mile heats, free for all ages—two or more to make a race.

2nd DAY—WEDNESDAY, 17th May—Proprietor's purse $200—2 mile heats—free for all ages—$10 entrance.

3rd DAY—THURSDAY, 18th May—Proprietor's purse $300—3 mile heats—free for all age—$15 entrance.

4th DAY—FRIDAY, 19th May—Jockey Club purse $300—4 mile heats—free for all ages.

5th DAY—SATURDAY, 20th May—Mile heats—free for saddle horses only—for a handsome bridle and saddle.

From the number of horses now in training, fine sport may be expected.

ap 25 ts JNO. BELCHER, Proprietor.

BOOKS—Just published, and for sale by
J. R. HOLBROOK,
Franklin street.

LEWIE, or the Bended Twig; by Cousin Cicely, author of Silver Lake Stories, &c.
VARA, or the Child of Adoption.
THE LAMPLIGHTER—4th supply of this popular book.
MINNIE HERMON, or Night and its Morning.
The Life of ROBT. EMMETT.
MRS. PARTINGTON'S Life and Sayings.
AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN ACTRESS; by Mrs. Mowatt.
ROMANTIC INCIDENTS in the Lives of the Queens of England.
4th supply of Professor Weiss' great work, the History of the FRENCH PROTESTANT REFUGEES, from the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes to our own days; $2.50.
Knickerbocker MAGAZINE for May.
Harper's do. do.
Putnam's do. do.
Graham's do. do.
Frank Leslie's LADIES' GAZETT