DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. IX.--NO. 120 RICHMOND, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1856. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE DAILY DISPATCH.

BY JAS. A. COWARDIN.

☞ The Daily Dispatch is served to subscribers at SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier weekly. Price for mailing, $4 a year in advance.

☞ The Weekly Dispatch is issued every Friday, and mailed to subscribers at $1 per annum.

HOTELS.

HYGEIA HOTEL--OLD POINT COMFORT.—This delightful summer resort, the most inviting on the Southern Seaboard, and, for attraction, inferior to none in the country, convenient to the Salt bath and the many other luxuries of the tide-water region, in broad view of Hampton Roads and the Chesapeake Bay, and with an extensive military post beside it, has passed to the proprietorship of the undersigned, and will be opened for the public reception on the 10th day of June, after which date it will not be again closed.

Disease at Old Point Comfort, at any season, is almost unknown. For health, it may be said, indeed, to rival the most secluded watering place of the mountain interior; so that the up-lander may feel no risk in going down to test the attractions of this celebrated lowland retreat.

The proprietor has engaged, for the general superintendence, Mr. Joseph B. Stegal, of Richmond, late of the Hygeiana Springs, a gentleman of marked aptitude for the trust he has assumed, while his own supervision will guard the comfort of visitors and the reputation of the establishment.

my 12—3m JOS. SEGAR.

THE COTTAGE HOTEL, at Ashland, is now in order for the reception of boarders by the day, week, month or year.

To persons engaged in business in Richmond, who may desire to be within reach of their families, every necessary facility is afforded by the transit of three trains daily each way, between the two places, whilst on each Sunday, commencing with the first Sunday (the 4th) in May, a special train will leave the depot on Shockoe Hill at 9 o'clock, A. M., and return about sunset, for the accommodation of those who may desire to unite in the religious exercises of the day in the village.

The Chambers of the Hotel and adjoining Cottages are provided with gas, the water is equal to any in the State, and the location proverbial for health; whilst in addition, the extensive and well arranged grounds of the establishment furnish facilities for exercise and recreation surpassed by no other place of the kind.

THE PROPRIETORS.

P. S. The regular passenger trains of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Company stop at the Hotel daily, for breakfast and supper.

Ashland, Hanover co., Va., May 2, 1856. } my 3—2m

NATIONAL HOTEL, Main street, Staunton, Virginia.—W. J. HUNTER & CO., Proprietors.

☞ An Omnibus will always be in readiness at the Railroad Depot, to take passengers to and from this house, free of charge. my 3--6m

TO THE PUBLIC.

LADIES ESPECIALLY.

TAKE NOTICE—NO HUMBUG.

I shall sell from this day, April 25th, until the 22d of July next, my entire stock of Dry Goods and Fancy Articles, consisting of plaid and black Silks; col'd Bereges, Berage de Laines; French Jaconet and Lawns; Ribbons; worked Bands; Sleeves; Collars; Parasols; Swiss, check and dotted Muslins; corded and grass Skirts, Mantillas; black silk Mitts; Irish and French Linens; farmer's Linen; linen and cotton Pants stuff; Stockings; a large assortment of Domestics and servants' wear, and various other articles too numerous to mention, which have been bought very low in the Northern markets, at COST PRICE. The reason of selling off my new stock of Goods AT COST is the following:

Two weeks ago I moved in the house I now occupy, at which time the rent of it was $600; but the landlord has just raised me to $900, and therefore I made up my mind to sell out at cost to reduce my stock and to remove.

I invite the attention of the public, also country merchants, to call before purchasing elsewhere, and I assure you all that come will be fully satisfied with what they buy. Come one, come all, and judge for yourselves, at No. 23 Main street, three doors above the market bridge. I. ROSENHEIM.

ap 25—1m*

EMPLOYMENT DESIRED.—The undersigned, having received a commission as NOTARY PUBLIC, tenders his services to the citizens of Richmond and county of Henrico in that capacity.—He will attend to taking Depositions, receiving Acknowledgments of Deeds, Relinquishment of Dower, and perform any other duty pertaining to the highly responsible office of Notary. He proposes also to draw Deeds of Bargain and Sale, Release Deeds, and every other form of Conveyance or Contract; to purchase and sell Real Estate, negotiate Land and Pension Claims, superintend repairs of and Rent out Houses; collect Rent, Medical and other Accounts, and attend to other legitimate business that may be confided to his management, upon reasonable terms.

Respectfully, ISAAC AVERY GODDIN.

☞ Office on Bank and 12th streets, southeast corner Public Square, a few yards South of State Court-House.

P. S.—One of the best Scriveners in Virginia will give me his assistance. I. A. G.

ap 12—ts

THE CHEAPEST DRY AND FANCY GOODS IN THE CITY.—ATTENTION BUYERS.—The subscriber having recently returned from the North with an extensive stock of FANCY AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, which he bought at the New York auctions FOR CASH, offers them to purchasers at such rates that will satisfy them at once that *HENRY BROWN*, at No. 25 Main street, is actually selling the CHEAPEST GOODS in the city. To enumerate all the cheap Goods he keeps would fill up the Dispatch; but certain it is, it will be consulting your own interest to give him a call, when about jobbing, before purchasing elsewhere. Convince yourselves at HENRY BROWN'S, No. 25 Main street,

ap 28—1m* 4 doors above the market bridge.

NOTICE.—I have removed my office from the late Constable's office to my residence on Marshall street, between Adams and 1st streets, where I can be found after this week on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from sunrise to sunset, each day, to transact any business connected with the late High Constable's office of Richmond.

ap 19—ts J. P. TYLER.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FURNITURE.—We, the undersigned, return our thanks for the patronage we have received from our friends and the public generally, and will state that we can be found at the same old stand, corner of Franklin and 13th streets, where we manufacture and have on hand all kinds of CABINET FURNITURE. We will sell what we have on hand at such prices as will suit those who buy for their own use, as well as those who buy to sell again.

We have also an assortment of CHAIRS of all kinds, which we will sell AT COST.

We also keep on hand, at all times and hours, day or night, COFFINS—Pine, Poplar, Cherry, Mahogany, &c., from 22 inches long to 6 feet. Also, Pinked Sheets, Shrouds, &c.; Hearse and Horses, with a good Driver, so that our friends in the surrounding country who send to us, will not be detained more than half an hour in procuring articles to bury their friends.

WM. A. LEA,
WM. L. SATTERWHITE,
Corner of Franklin and 13th streets.

N. B.—Flat-top Coffins of all sizes, and Furniture Wagon for those who desire or prefer it.

ap 30—d1m* WM. A. LEA & CO.

GENTLEMEN'S SHAVING, HAIR DRESSING AND SHAMPOOING SALOON, *14th street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va.—WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, Proprietor*, having recently moved to the above establishment, and after incurring considerable expense in refitting and renovating the same, respectfully invites the attention and patronage of the public. With polite attendants and together with his knowledge of the *modus operandi*, feels assured of his ability to give entire satisfaction.

Strangers visiting the city waited on with dispatch.

my 7—1m

500 PAIRS OF THOSE CHEAP WINDOW SHADES, only 37½ cents, to be run off at the following low prices, for one week only:—Beautiful Landscapes, 50c, worth $1.25; Light Shades, plain, with boquets, only 50c, worth $1 50; Splendid Vase Shades, at $1, well worth $2; Gilt Shades, $2, richly worth $4; Table Oil Cloths; Bureau and Stand Covers, all widths and patterns, from 25c up.

Also, a seasonable stock of Dry Goods, Hosiery and Gloves; Irish Linen, 50c, worth 75c; Brown Linen Table Cloths, 50c; White do Damask, 2¼ yds long, $1; Large size Towels, 10 cts—with a great many Dress Goods, which will be sold off cheap. Call soon at the Dry Goods store of M. GOLDEN,

250 Broad st., between 3d and 4th.

N. B. Storekeepers and peddlers supplied at New York prices. my 16

BRANDING BRUSHES, various sizes, for sale low by WM. SATLER,

my 21 142, Main st

GLUE BRUSHES, wire, twine, and iron and copper bound, all sizes, and of the best qualities; for sale by WM. SATLER,

my 21 142, Main st.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!—Rich Black Morie Antique Silks, coloured; Morie Antique Silks; Rich Stripe and Chene Silks, Spring styles; handsome Black Silks; Plaid and Checked Canton Silks; all of the above will be sold at prices that cannot fail to please. Ladies call at

ALFRED MOSES,

my 21 63, Main st.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.—Black Bombazines; Alpaccas; Mousslaines; Berages; Tissues; Grenadines; Half Mournings; Berage Tissues; Grenadines; Mourning Prints; Solid Black Lawns; Figured do. Black Lace Mitts; Black Rich Gloves, &c. A full and handsome assortment of Mourning Dress Goods can be found at

ALFRED MOSES,

my 21 63, Main st.

SPRING GOODS.—We are now opening our stock of SPRING TRIMMINGS, which, as usual, consists of a great variety of new and desirable goods. We are receiving FRESH SUPPLIES every week, and our customers may rest assured, that by giving us a call at once, they will save themselves much time and trouble in the tedious effort of "MATCHING TRIMMINGS."

HIRSH & BOTTCHER,

mh 25—4m* 269 Broad street.

RICE.—10 tierces extra quality Rice in store and for sale by WM. TAYLOR.

THE DAILY DISPATCH.

Saturday Morning, May 24, 1856.

The Attack on Mr. Sumner--Further Particulars.

The telegraph has announced the attack on Mr. Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts, by Mr. Brooks, member of the House from South Carolina. The following is a fuller account:

Immediately after the adjournment of Congress, while Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, was still in the Senate Chamber, Mr. Brooks, a member of the House from South Carolina, entered, and approaching Senator Sumner, accused him of libelling South Carolina and his grey headed relative, Senator Butler. Immediately after saying this, he struck Mr. Sumner with a cane. Mr. S. fell to the floor, and Mr. Brooks repeated the caning until Mr. Sumner became deprived of the power of speech. Previously he called for help, but no one interfered until his assailant had completed his design.

Senator Summer was sitting in an arm chair when the assault was made upon him. He had no opportunity to defend himself. There are various opinions on the subject, and quite contradictory.—Many were applauding the act, while others were denouncing it as a cowardly attempt to beat down freedom of speech. Mr. Brooks was arrested shortly after the affair, a complaint having been made against him on the oath of Wm. Y. Leader, and was brought before Justice Hollingshead and held to bail in $500 to answer.

Mr. Sumner has two severe, but not dangerous, wounds on the head. Brooks' cane was shattered in many pieces, demonstrating the violence of the assault.

When the attack was made there were probably fifteen or twenty persons present, including Messrs. Crittenden, Foster, Toombs, Fitzpatrick, Murray, Morgan and other members of Congress, Governor Gorman, together with several officers of the Senate and strangers. The attack was so sudden and unexpected that Mr. Sumner had no opportunity to place himself in a defensive attitude.

The first blow stunned him, and the stick, which was of gutta percha, was broken into many pieces by the time the assault was terminated. Messrs. Crittenden, Toombs, Murray and others interfered as soon as they could, and probably prevented further damage.

Mr. Sumner sank unconscious to the floor, where he lay till raised by his friends. His head was bathed in blood, and his physicians say he has the severest flesh-wound they ever saw on a man's head, and deny his friends admission to him to night.

The following is an extract from the speech of Mr. Sumner, containing the allusions to Senator Butler. He also calls Senator B. a "fanatic."

The Senator from South Carolina has read many books of chivalry, and believes himself a chivalrous knight, with sentiments of honor and courage. Of course he has chosen a mistress to whom he has made his vows, and who, though ugly to others, is always lovely to him; though poluted in the sight of the world, is chase in his sight—I mean the harlot, Slavery. For her his tongue is always profuse in words. Let her be impeached in character, or any proposition, made to shut her out from the extension of her wantonness and no extravagance of manner or hardihood of assertion is then too great for this Senator.—The frenzy of Don Quixotte in behalf of his wench Dulcinea del Toboso is all surpassed. The asserted rights of slavery, which shock equality of all kinds, are cloaked by a fantastic claim of equality. If the slave States cannot enjoy what, in mockery of the great fathers of the Republic, he misnames equality under the Constitution—in other words, the full power in the National Territories to compel fellow men to unpaid toil, to separate husband and wife, and to sell little children at the auction block—then, sir, the chivalric Senator will conduct the State of South Carolina out of the Union! Heroic Knight! Exalted Senator! A second Moses come for a second Exodus!

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—OLD SCHOOL.—*Sixth Day.*—The committee to whom had been referred the subject of the destitution of ministers' families made a report, embracing resolutions recommending the establishment of a fund for their relief, and that each minister should be taxed $5, and each church $2, annually, for that purpose.

The Rev. Messrs. R. G. Northruss, of the General Association of Massachusetts, and Maltby, of the General Conference of Maine, were fraternally received, and respectively addressed the Assembly upon the progress and general condition of religion in their section of the country. Rev. Mr. Northruss (Mass) observed, that he considered the Church in New England as approaching an unanimous opinion upon the subject of slavery, abstaining, however, at the same time, from violent partizan vituperation respecting it.

Rev. Mr. Maltby stated that the General Conference he represented were Congregationalists.—They numbered 17,000 members in 235 churches, divided into 14 conferences. With respect to slavery, they regarded it as a great evil, as this General Assembly did, and so expressed the opinion often in resolutions. It has grieved us, (observed Mr. M.,) and it may have grieved you, in part; but we rejoice that it has not divided us, nor severed the correspondence which prevails between us.

The Board of Publication submitted their eighteenth annual report. The Board has published 39 new works during the year, in all, 111,000 copies. The total number of copies of books and tracts, published since the organization of the Board, to March 1st, 1856, has been 5,550,938.

The whole number of colporteurs at present in commission is 210; number of families visited 93,734; number of volumes distributed, 314,488; total receipts for the last eleven months, $88,596 20; expenditures, $86,039 13; balance in the treasury March 1st, $17,033 96.

SIXTH DAY.

New School.—The question of the adoption of the reports upon the constitutional power of the Assembly to meddle with slavery, was discussed in a kindly spirit.

Rev. Mr. Wood of Miss., as a representative of the opinion of Southern Clergymen, said:

I came here from the remote South—I breathed the air first under a Southern sun, and I expect to die there. Though I feel cordial toward the members of this General Assembly, we have been called abolitionists because of our connection with this General Assembly. Our brethren of Missouri say they want to know what the Assembly is going to do upon this question, and the committee might have said the Assembly has or has not the constitutional power over this subject, and we of the South would have understood what they mean. So our Southern people all feel. But let me say that the South is for continued connection with the General Assembly, and that the Southern brethren are misunderstood upon this question.—Some think that we of the South are fire eaters, and would desire to force slavery upon you. Now, we don't want you to feel or believe upon this subject as we do. Not at all. If, however, this agitation is continued in this Assembly, we must either abandon the subject or this body, I believe that is the feeling of the South upon the question.

Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Smith, Rev. Mr. Allen, Rev. J. M. Beck of Lexington, Mo.; Rev. Mr. Brainerd, Judge Jessup, and others.

The Slavery Discussion in the General Assembly of the New School Presbyterians—Signs of Promise.

Extract of a letter dated

NEW YORK, May 22.

All things are going on well in our Assembly.—The Slavery discussion is going on now. We of the South are (by having our position better understood) getting the advantage at every step. The men of the North are fighting our battles and the final action will be harmless and decisive. It will restore peace and quiet. The Church Erection Fund of $100,000 is made up. Yours, &c.

SNOW BANKS.—In some of the hill towns in the western part of this county there are yet snow banks six feet deep. There has not been a winter for twenty years when the snow drifted so badly in the hill towns in this county as it did the past winter.—*Greenfield (Mass.) Gazette, May 19.*

POST OFFICE AFFAIRS.—Postmaster-General Campbell orders the following:

Establish Holston's Springs, Scott county, Va., and appoint John S. Gaines postmaster. Frozen Camp, Jackson county, Va., Elias Parsons post master.

Wm. M. Thornton, a well known citizen of Cumberland county, Va., died on the 17th inst.

Wm. R. C. Traylor was fined $5 in Petersburg, on Thursday, for betting on elections.

Col. John Sloan, Treasurer of the United States under Mr. Fillmore's administration, died in Wayne county, Ohio, on the 18th inst.

The Providence, R. I., papers announce the death of Judge Thomas Burgess.

R. C. Faulkner, well known in Petersburg, died there Thursday.

Summary of the Enclosures Accompanying Lord Clarendon's Dispatch.

Among the principal "enclosures" accompanying this dispatch, and confirmatory of its statements, are sundry affidavits and a letter of Capt. Strobel's addressed to Mr. Crampton, under date of Boston, July 11, 1855. Strobel writes to Mr. Crampton complaining that he has been cast off by Sir Gaspard le Marchant, Governor of Nova Scotia, "as a useless tool." He solicits Mr. C. to place in his hands £100 sterling, and says that he writes "with burning shame in his [my] heart," and has been twice "by [with] one of the best lawyers in Boston." He also recites certain circumstances connected with the British enlistment, and speaks of certain "written orders to him [me] and his [my] officers in the United States, which he holds [I hold] still in his [my] possession, requesting accounts of money spent for recruiting, &c., signed by his excellency Mr. Crampton."—To which he adds: "In short, my lawyer told me that he will take matters up the very moment I wish him to do so; and that he at once will procure my bail by [my] turning State's evidence." He then begs Mr. C. to spare "him this mean shameful act," and to send him word by telegraph if his request will be fulfilled and "when the money will be send," [sent.] In case he should not receive the money by "next Thursday evening" he threatens to "have at once all parties arrested from Boston to Louisville; my lawyer can proceed, and every written order in my possession," &c. To which he adds: "Whatever may compromise the English Government and prove a violation of the neutrality law of the United States I will put in his hands. Furnish me with the means to leave and I start with the first opportunity for Europe.

Next follows an affidavit of M. A. Thoman, of No. 7 Allen st., New York, who, on the 26th of October, 1855, deposes that "from all he knows and has been informed, he verily believes that Capt. Max. Strobel is and has been for some months past in the pay of the Russian Government, and is made use of by Russian officials in the United States; and that the amount he [Strobel] receives for the same has been openly stated, namely, the sum of twenty-five dollars a week.

The affidavit of Henry J. Fack, New York, November 8, 1855, contradicts the statement made under oath by Strobel during the Hertz trial, to wit: that he [Strobel] was in the Bavarian artillery; deponent, who "knew every man in the said artillery, says and deposes that it is false, for there was no man of that name in such artillery."

The affidavit of Oscar Cromrey, New York, Oct. 27, 1855, sets forth the same statement as that of Henry J. Fack, as above mentioned.

The affidavit of Conrad Flinck, New York, Oct. 20, 1855, certifies that deponent "knows the character of the said Max. Strobel for truth and veracity," and that 'such character is bad;" deponent would not believe him under oath.

The affidavit of Count L. Kazinski, New York, October 22, 1855, certifies that Strobel informed deponent of his (Strobel's) intention to turn State's evidence against Mr. Crampton, and that he urged deponent to become a witness against Mr. Charles H. Stanley, clerk of the British Consul in New York, "and, if possible, against the Consul himself himself, Mr. Barclay." Deponent also is "morally convinced" that Strobel is in the pay of the Russian Government.

The affidavit of W. Schumacher, New York, November 24, 1855, certifies that one Loeb informed deponent that he had learned from Hertz that he (Hertz) had made five hundred dollars out of his trial, and that he had written to deponent's informant, Loeb, that he was coming to "New York shortly to attend as witness in a similar suit"

The affidavit of M. A. Thoman, Philadelphia, November 2, 1855, certifies that he had a conversation with Sigismund Zeise, now the confidential clerk of P. R. Scherr, No. 142 Coates street, Philadelphia, who stated to deponent that Hertz and himself had been, about two years and six months ago, in the employment of said Scherr; and that Hertz, while thus employed, was guilty of certain swindling operations, which are specified, and had endeavored to induce the said Zeise to join in the "swindling process of sending articles of merchandize to different persons without charging them in the books of the concern or giving the firm credit for the amount received therefor." Deponent was further informed by said Zeise, that Hertz was consequently dismissed by his employer, the said Scherr.

The affidavit of Phillip R. Scherr, Philadelphia, March 7, 1856, certifies that deponent knows one Henry Hertz; that he was employed by deponent as salesman for two months; that his business was that of selling goods and collecting money; that he collected money to the amount of $1,500 and upwards which he never accounted for or paid over; and that deponent believes him entirely unworthy of trust and confidence, and would not believe him on oath.

The affidavit of M. A. Thoman, Philadelphia, November 2, 1855, certifies that deponent believes Hertz has been paid by Russian officials in the city of Philadelphia for having turned State's evidence in the enlistment trial.

The affidavit of William Mehler, Philadelphia, November 2, 1855, certifies that deponent was present when Sigismund Zeise communicated to M. A. Thoman the facts above recited by said Thoman, and that said facts are the same as reported by said Thoman.

Under the same date William Mehler also certifies that Hertz, as is generally believed by the German and Danish population of Philadelphia, acted as a spy in the Danish army during the Schleswig-Holstein war in 1848 to 1851.

The affidavit of Wm. A. Dobbyn, clerk to the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, November 3, 1855, certifies that Hertz implored deponent to intercede on his behalf with the British Consul of Philadelphia and to procure for him pecuniary aid; that deponent did go to said Consul, who declined to have any thing to do with said Hertz. Deponent further certifies that Hertz told him that the Attorney General had tried his utmost to make him (Hertz) implicate the Consul, telling him that it would be to his advantage to do so. This last fact deponent is positive of; for when he (deponent) expressed his (deponent's) surprise, Herzt threw himself into a theatrical attitude, touching his breast and saying, "But he (the Consul) may be assured of my honor."

The affidavit of Franklin Butler, Philadelphia, March 6, 1856, certifies that deponent knows Hertz, that his character is bad in financial matters, and that on false pretences he obtained two watches from deponent, one of which the said Hertz embezzled.

The affidavit of Joseph P. Higgs, Philadelphia, February 28, 1856, certifies that he has been for three years last past sole book-keeper at Jones' Hotel, Philadelphia, and contradicts certain testimony of Mr. Charles Burgh on the trial of Hertz.

The affidavit of Frederick Denicke, New York, November 13, 1855, certifies that he heard Mr. Stanley, Secretary to the British Consul in New York, protest to certain Germans that "he would not lend himself to infringe the laws of the United States" in the matter of enlistment.

The affidavit of Oscar Cromrey, New York, October 27, 1855, certifies that one Geo. Nevins, deputy United States Marshal, offered to procure deponent's discharge from an indictment for violating the neutrality laws on the payment of a bribe for that purpose.

The affidavit of Joseph Howe, of Halifax, November 20, 1855, certifies that a certain receipt, produced by Hertz on his trial, and including upon its face the name of Geo. B. Mathew, (British Consul at Philadelphia,) is a forgery.

The affidavit of Dendy Sharwood, Philadelphia, February 29, 1856, certifies that Consul Mathew refused to have any intercourse with Hertz, because he believed him a scoundrel, &c.; and that deponent's friends expressed surprise that deponent should have anything to do with Hertz.

The affidavit of Thomas Lindsay Bucknall, Dublin, Ireland, sworn before the United States Consul, certifies that he has read Hertz's "confession," and that most of its statements referring to deponent are totally erroneous. Deponent further says that Hertz told deponent he would be revenged on the English Government if they did not pay his expenses.

The affidavit of Ernst Arland, Philadelphia, February 29, 1856, certifies that certain portions of Hertz's "confession" are to his knowledge untrue.

The affidavit of Andrew C. Craig, Philadelphia, March 5, 1856, certifies that deponent knows Hertz, that he has been in deponent's employ about two months, and that deponent does not think him worthy of credit.

A CONSUL FOR NICARAGUA.—Charles S. Willet late assistant editor of the N. Y. Mirror, has been appointed Consul for Nicaragua, at that port, under the Walker-Rivas government. The office is said to be worth $2,000 per annum.

The leading merchants of Cincinnati have agreed to close their stores at 5 o'clock, P. M., from the 26th instant, until the 1st of August.

One hundred and fifty barrels of green peas were shipped from Norfolk on the steamer Pennsylvania, for Philadelphia, on Thursday.

LOCAL MATTERS.

CITY ELECTIONS.

CANDIDATE'S NAMES.	Jefferson Ward.	Madison Ward.	Monroe Ward.	Total.
Sheriff.				
P. P. Winston	340	442	600	1382
Wm. N. Tinsley	197	177	548	922
Com. Attorney Circuit Court.				
Marmaduke Johnson	513	596	1071	2174
Scattering	...	1	12	13
Commissioners of the Revenue.				
John M. Francisco, 1st District	396	465	853	1714
Edwin Burton, 2d "	465	588	962	2015
Geo. A. Hundley, 3d "	225	320	236	781
John F. Carter, " "	44	72	202	318
James N. Walker, " "	40	55	169	264
John M. Johnson, " "	58	22	157	245
John A Hicks, " "	69	211	116	396
Valentine Brown, " "	99	25	83	198
Jno W. Bullington, " "	9	20	78	107
Wm. H. Graves, " "	39	20	61	120
B. Slade, " "	15	...	39	54
A. W Lambert, " "	5	3	19	27
R. H. Napier, " "	...	...	9	9

NOTE.—Messrs. Francisco, Burton and Hundley are the Commissioners elect.

Henrico County.—We append the vote in Henrico last Thursday, for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney and Sheriff, which is said to be accurate:

Com. Attorney.	J. B. Young.	J. N. Davis
Courthouse	335	163
Kidd's (formerly Eacho's)	46	2
Hughes'	109	84
Sweeney's	99	25
Dickman's	129	136
Alley's	128	129
Lovenstein's	64	19
Walkerton	40	27
	950	585
	585	
Young's maj.	365	

Sheriff.	Jno. A. Hutcheson.	Jno. T. Childrey.
Courthouse	328	173
Kidd's	12	26
Hughes'	17	173
Sweeney's	43	91
Dickman's	204	68
Alley's	253	12
Lovenstein's	57	24
Walkerton	44	19
	958	586
	586	
Hutcheson's maj.,	372	

Cross Fires.—Thomas May and Fayette Brooks were arraigned before the Mayor yesterday morning to answer the charge of breaking and injuring the house of Frederick Greaner, on Cary street, near 6th, last Sunday afternoon, and with attempting to kill him. Graener stated that the parties came to his house on Saturday night, and after getting two or three drinks, May picked up his coat which was lying upon the sofa, put it on and started to go out. He attempted to prevent M.'s leaving, but when about closing the door M. forced it open, and went out. Some hour or more afterwards, the prisoners returned to the house, the door of which was fastened, and knocked, but as the witness was afraid to let them in, he went into the back yard, and let them knock and kick until they got tired. After they had gone, he returned to his room, and some time after the same parties returned and attempted to force an entrance, but again failed.—On Sunday morning, May brought back the coat. That afternoon Brooks and May again came into the house and wanted something to drink. Graener says he told them they could not have it. With this May threatened to kill him, and putting his hand in his bosom, started around the counter after him. Graener finding escape impossible, seized a hatchet and aimed a blow at May's arm, but missed it and struck him in the face with the weapon. May then went off, got a pistol, and returning, Brooks and himself forced open the door, when May fired at Graener three times, but did not touch him. So much for the statement of one side. The other gives a different version of the whole affair.

When Graener was arraigned for inflicting the wound on May, both Brooks and May were examined, and state that they went to Graener's house on Saturday night, drank several times, and then went off, M. carrying G's coat with him, for a joke. The next morning the coat was returned, and May and Graener were as friendly as ever. On Sunday afternoon they called at Greaner's, took two drinks and paid for them. Graener and May were very friendly and drank together. When they were about to leave, Graener said that May owed him fifty cents. May acknowledged the debt but said he could not pay it then as he had no money. Graener then declared that he should not leave the house until it was paid. May insisted on going, and had got into the alley leading into the street, when Graener seized the hatchet and gave him a violent blow in the face. May finding his life in danger, immediately fled, but was pursued by Graener, who made a blow at his back with the hatchet, cutting through his clothes and grazing the skin; at the same time declaring that he would kill him. On getting into the street, May asked Brooks to go for his pistol, as he was then unarmed, which B. did. When Brooks returned, Graener had closed and fastened his door, but May and Brooks kicked it open, and May then fired at Graener three times but did not touch him.—Brooks, however, did give Graener a blow with a brick as he ran off.

Owing to the critical condition of May, whose wound is a serious one, the investigation was postponed until Monday next, and Graener committed to jail.

The End of a Strike.—William Johnson made his appearance before the Mayor yesterday morning to answer the charge of assaulting and threatening William Bowden. John B. Yarrington, on whose oath the warrant was issued, testified that last Monday week William Johnson, Benjamin Bowling, William Bowden, and about twenty other men who were employed in loading and unloading the steamer Jamestown, at one shilling per hour, struck for higher wages, and because their exorbitant demands were not complied with, knocked off. On last Monday Bowden returned to work, and while employed under one of the sheds, was approached by Johnson and Bowling, who not only abused, but threatened him with violence for working for under wages. Other witnesses confirmed this statement, and Johnson and Bowling were thereupon required to give security for their future good behavior. In order to prevent future difficulties growing out of a similar cause, the Mayor informed the prisoners that they had a perfect right to "strike" and combine for higher wages, whenever they saw proper. It was their privilege to quit work, fold their arms, and do just what they saw fit, so they did not interfere with the rights of others—but they had no right to prevent others from setting a value on their own labor, be it great or small, and working for it, and any attempt to coerce men into their measures, would be severely punished by the laws of the land.

Pleasure Party.—Lieut. H. W. Fry, jr., accompanied by some half dozen friends, left this city last Wednesday afternoon, in his neat and comfortable little steamer, the "Calypso," on a pleasure trip up the James river and Kanawha canal. On reaching the mouth of the Rivanna river, they intended ascending that stream to within a few miles of Everettsville, where they were to take private conveyances for Mr. William Fry's farm, in Albemarle, and there spend one day in a squirrel hunt. From this point they were to return to the canal, and ascending it, stop a short time at all the towns along its banks, until reaching the head of the canal at Buchanan. From there the party expect to visit the Natural Bridge and other picturesque scenes in the mountains, and return to this city about the middle of next week. The "Calypso" will be the first steamer that has been seen afloat above Lynchburg, and will no doubt prove a great source of attraction to persons living along the line of the canal on the upper James river.

Winter's Dioramas should attract large audiences wherever they are exhibited. We have never seen an entertainment of the sort in which so many beautiful scenes and pictures are presented.

The Baltimore Races over the Herring Run Course will commence next Tuesday, and as several of the Virginia stables are expected to be in attendance, the meeting will prove a most exciting one. Proprietor Green is doing all in his power to ensure the Marylanders good sport.

Pretty Flowers.—We were yesterday furnished by Dr. Lofland with a boquet of beautiful flowers, grown in his garden, near Fairfield. Among them were specimens of the finest roses that we have seen this season. Dr. L. will receive our thanks for the present.

Guard of the Metropolis.—This junior volunteer corps, composed of boys from 12 to 16 years of age, under the command of Capt. Marion J. Dimmock, will make their first, public parade to-day, and from all that we have heard of their strict attention to drill, will set a noble example, worthy of imitation by some of the older companies. We understand that the "Guard of the Metropolis" have been instructed by Capt. Dimmock, of the Public Guard, and that the members have exhibited great aptness during their drills. We really hope these young soldiers may have pleasant weather for their parade, and that they may continue their organization, until, by age and discipline, they may be justly entitled to the name they now claim—"Guard of the Metropolis."

Disorderly.—Catherine Scott, a half-witted, drunken free negro, was committed to jail by the Mayor in default of bail for her good behavior, on conviction of keeping a disorderly house in the city.

Settled.—The warrant against John Burke for assaulting and beating Thomas Hallehan, was dismissed by the Mayor yesterday, the complainant failing to appear and testify in behalf of the Commonwealth.

Unlawful Assembly.—Barny Litman was convicted before the Mayor yesterday of permitting an unlawful assembly of negroes in his house last Tuesday night, and fined for the offence. Barney is used to such prosecutions by this time, having already suffered the penalty of the law more than once for such offences.

On the Sidewalk.—William Bethel paid into the city coffers yesterday morning the sum of $1 for tieing a horse on the sidewalk in Rocketts last Wednesday night.

The Board of Managers of the Mechanics' Institute will hold a regular meeting at their hall next Monday night.

CRAIG ALUM SPRINGS, Craig County Va.—The proprietors of these Springs, which have for some time past enjoyed a very favorable reputation in the counties surrounding them, have been induced to put the water in barrels, for the convenience of invalids in other sections.

For the present, the price is fixed at a rate which barely covers cost of barreling and the carriage.

Its healing virtues are beyond question. The following certificate from Dr. Carper, a leading and well known physician in Botetourt county, is selected from many of equal respectability and force:

FINCASTLE, BOTETOURT CO., VA., July 25th, 1855.

Having been called on by the proprietors of the "Craig Alum Springs," to express my opinion of its medicinal virtues, I hereby state, that I have examined the analysis of the water, (made by Prof. Boothe of Philadelphia,) and believe it well adapted to cure diseases requiring a tonic or alterative action on the system; and can further state that I have known some remarkable cures effected by its use in scrofulous affections and diseases of the digestive organs.

SAMUED M. CARPER, M. D.

The water has been analyzed by Professor Boothe of Philadelphia, who says:

"A mineral spring of such richness and quality as the analysis indicates, will prove a valuable aid to the physician. Its position in the healthy mountain region of Virginia, about equi-distant from many of the sulphur and other well known springs of the State, confers a higher value upon the Sulphated Cbalybiate of Craig county. Very respectfully,

"JAS. C. BOOTHE."

Eruptive diseases, derangement of the liver, dyspepsia, &c., have yielded to the power of this water, and prove its efficacy wherever it has been tried.

This very valuable water is for sale in barrels at a very low price, by

PURCELL, LADD & CO., Druggists,

no 29—dts if Agents for the Proprietor.

POSTPONEMENT.—It is with regret that I have to announce that my Distribution Enterprise cannot take place on the 22d February. The unusual hardness of the winter has prevented me from seeing and settling with my agents. As soon as I can see them I shall fix upon another day not later than about the 1st of August, at which time the Drawing will certainly take place, or the tickets called in and the money refunded. And should the sale of tickets satisfy me in doing so, I shall fix upon an earlier day, as I am anxious to have the Drawing take place at the earliest possible time.

JESSE T. HOPKINS,

fe 16—t1stAu Liberty, Va.

DESHONG'S SHOWER BATHS.—I hereby certify that I have had in use for a considerable length of time one of the above Shower Baths, made by Mr. Wm. Forbes, of this city, and find it to answer the purpose intended better than anything of the kind I ever saw. The Pump I consider a very great improvement over the old mode of supplying the water to the shower, and I would not be without it for double its cost.

JAS. W. LEWELLEN.

The above machine took the first premium at the last Fair of the Virginia Mechanics' Institute, and are for sale wholesale and retail by the subscriber. Orders left at the store of Messrs. Jones & Potts will be promptly attended to.

my 16—3w* WM. FORBES.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—An opportunity to purchase an established manufacturing business that can be made to clear the cash the first year. Apply at this office. my 13—ts

NEW STORE AND NEW STOCK OF SUPERIOR READY-MADE CLOTHING for SPRING AND SUMMER—Comprising all new styles of Spring dress and frock Coats; Business Coats of fancy Cloths, Cassimeres, Merino, Drap de Ete, Alpaca, Linen and Marseilles; Vests, in endless variety; black dress and fancy Cassimere Pants; do Linen, Marseilles, Camblet, &c.

FURNISHING GOODS.—Cravats, Ties and Stocks of the greatest variety; Suspenders; Kid, Silk and Thread Gloves; Handkerchiefs, Socks, Shirts, Collars, Silk and Gauze Merino Under Shirts; Silk, Merino, Linen and bleached Cotton Drawers, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. D. GOODMAN has now open at his large new store room, 119 Main street, Richmond, Va., a large and entirely new stock of Spring and Summer Ready Made Clothing, embracing all new styles of every grade of Coats, Pants and Vests and Furnishing Goods. From his very great facilities in manufacturing, his liberal patrons and the public generally will still find all articles in his line, from finest to lowest grades, of the very best make, and at unusually low prices for CASH. Call and examine.

Remember Place and No., 119 Main street, next door to J. W. Randolph's Bookstore.

ap 18 J. D. GOODMAN.

GRANARY AND FEED STORE.—The undersigned has taken the house corner of Franklin and Wall streets, formerly occupied by Messrs. N. B. & C. B. Hill, for the purpose of conducting the

GRAIN AND FEED BUSINESS,

where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of all kinds of Grain, Mill Offal, Hay, Corn Meal and other articles usually kept in Granaries and Feed Stores

He hopes by giving his business strict personal attention, and selling on reasonable terms, to secure a liberal patronage from his friends and the