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 Hygeia 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

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 18th 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 18th 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,

230 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

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.—Black Bombazines; Alpaccas; Mouslaines; Berages; Tissues; Granadines; Ha f Mournings; Berage Tissues; Granadines; 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* 209 Broad street.

DESHONS'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

500 BBLS. Hudson River Rosendale Cement, 200 do. Calcined Plaster, 100 do. Ground do., 100 do. Rosin, 300 do. James River Cement, 100 bales superior retailing Hay, 100,000 Eastern sawed Laths. In store and for sale by

D. B. BRIDGFORD & CO.,

my 24 on the Dock.

DUVAL & NORTON'S Cream Syrups are the best in the city, without any exception, together with all the Syrups of the season, made by them from the fresh ripe fruit. Their Soda Water is made in a patent generator into silver lined fountains entirely free from copper or any poisonous compound, and is drawn and drank daily by hundreds from their patent refrigerant draw pipe. Only try it, and you will be convinced of its superiority over any other made. DUVAL & NORTON,

my 24 10th and Main sts.

ORGANDIE LAWNS.--Just received a large lot of handsome Organdie and French Jaconet Lawns, which will be sold low.

my 20 SILAS L. JOHNSON, No. 31 Main st.

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. IX.--NO. 121. RICHMOND, MONDAY, MAY 26, 1856. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE DAILY DISPATCH.

Monday Morning, May 26, 1856.

Another Account of Mr. Sumner's Castigation--His Provocation.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald gives a fuller account of the attack on Senator Sumner by Hon. Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina. The remarks of Mr. Sumner with reference to Senator Butler, are as follows:

With regret I come again upon the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Butler,) who, omnipresent in this debate, overflowed with rage at the simple suggestion that Kansas had applied for admission as a State, and with incoherent phrases discharged the loose expectoration of his speech, now upon her representatives and then upon her people. There was no extravagance of the ancient Parliamentary debate which he did not repeat, nor was there any possible deviation from truth which he did not make.—But the Senator touches nothing which he does not disfigure with error, sometimes of principle; sometimes of fact. He shows an incapacity of accuracy, whether in stating the Constitution or in stating the law, whether in the details of statistics, or of the diversions of scholarship.

He cannot ope his mouth but out there flies a blunder.

But it is against the people of Kansas that the sensibilities of the Senator are particularly aroused.—Coming, as he announces, "from a State;"—ay, sir! from South Carolina—he turns with lordly disgust from this newly formed community, which he will not recognize even as "a body politic." Pray, sir, by what title does he indulge in this egotism? Has he read the history of "the State" which he represents? He cannot, surely, have forgotten its shameful imbecility from slavery, confessed throughout the Revolution, followed by its more shameful assumptions for slavery since.

Mr. Butler, the aged Senator alluded to, was and still is absent in South Carolina, on a visit to his family.

Mr. Brooks waited at the Porter's Lodge about an hour yesterday, and as long this morning, hoping to meet Mr. Sumner, with a view to attack him. Failing in this, he entered the Senate chamber to-day, just as that body adjourned, and seeing several ladies present, seated himself on the opposite side to Mr. Sumner. Soon all disappeared but one. He then requested a friend to get her out, when he immediately approached Mr. Sumner, and said, in a quiet tone of voice:—

Mr. Sumner, I have read your speech with great care, and with as much impartiality as I am capable of and I feel it my duty to say to you that you have published a libel on my State, and uttered a slander upon a relative, who is aged and absent, and I am come to punish you.

At the concluding words Mr. Sumner attempted to spring to his feet, showing fight, but whilst in the act was struck by Col. Brooks a backhanded blow across the head with a gutta percha cane, near an inch thick, but hollow, and he continued striking him right and left, until the stick was broken into fragments, and Mr. Sumner was prostrate and bleeding on the floor. No one took hold of Col. B. during the time, so quick was the operation; but immediately afterwards Mr. Crittenden caught him around the body and arms, when Col B. said, "I did not mean to hurt him much, but only whip him."

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, did not interfere, only to keep persons off.

Senator Toombs declared that it was the proper place to have chastised Mr. Sumner.

The stick used was gutta percha, about an inch in diameter, and hollow, which was broken up like a pipe stem.

About a dozen Senators and many strangers happened to be in the chamber at the moment of the fight. Sumner, I learn, is badly whipped. The city is considerably excited, and crowds every where are discussing the last item. Sumner cried, "I'm almost dead! oh! I'm most dead!" After Sumner fell between two desks, his own having been overturned, he lay bleeding, and cried out—"I am almost dead—almost dead!"

No one knew of the anticipated attack but the Hon. H. A. Edmundson, of Virginia, who happened not to be present when the attack commenced. It was reported on the streets for several days previous, that Mr. Sumner would be armed when he delivered his speech, and that if occasion required it he would use his weapons. He was not armed when attacked by Col. Brooks to-day. It is said, also, that Mr. Sumner gave out before he made his speech, that he would be responsible for any thing he might say.

Mr. Sumner is one of the most robust and vigorous men in the Senate, and not venerable as some of the papers have stated. Had he possessed spirit in proportion to his physical strength, he would have been able to have defended himself successfully.

THE CRAMPTON DIFFICULTY.—*The English Cabinet.*—Lord Clarendon in his dispatch to Mr. Crampton, of February 8th, after commenting on what he considers the inflammatory character of the act of the U. S. Attorney General, in publishing portions of official dispatches which he had obtained, as a member of the Cabinet, says:

Now I did not know what the opinion of the President nor of the members of the Cabinet was upon this proceeding of the Attorney General, though we had no reason to think it had been disapproved--it certainly had not been disavowed; but what I did know for certain was, *that if any member of her Majesty's government had been so unmindful of his duty towards his country and his colleagues as not only to make a public use of the dispatches which had come confidentially into his hands, but to do so for the purpose of exciting ill will on the part of the people of England against the government and people of the United States, the Cabinet Minister so offending would either have been compelled to resign his office instantly, or all his colleagues would have resigned theirs.* The country would have expected this of them, and would not have been satisfied with any other course; but as nothing of the kind had taken place in reprobation of the Attorney General's proceeding, I must be permitted to think that more regard was exhibited here than in the United States for the maintenance of peaceful relations between the two countries.

The following is a list of the offers received by Mr. Crampton at Washington, to join the British army in the Crimea, and procure men for the same. They extend from January, 1855, to September inclusive:

C. Rumberg, 400 German and Swiss soldiers; Julius Kuntzel, volunteer; Lewis Drucker, several hundred men a week; Henry Hertz, to raise recruits; Baron Von Essen, to serve as officer; L. E. Grant, regiment of 436 riflemen, chiefly British; Major Rakow, recruiting officer; Henry Hertz, 450 men; C'nt Lanckronski, to raise battallion of Chasseurs, 1000 strong, disciplined soldiers in four weeks; C. Reynolds, volunteer, offer to recruit large numbers of men in one month; J. Dunlop, artillery officer; Lt. T. O. Jones, one or more companies; C. Reynolds, request to be sent to Canada; C. Reiss, to serve as officer; Captain Zankish, do and to bring recruits; Aschenfield, ——; K. V. Starstone, volunteer; C. Martin, 5,000 men, chiefly British; Ditto, requesting information; Henry Hertz, threatening letter; Perkins ——; H. B. Wood, volunteer, American officer; Madalanski, battalion riflemen, 600 strong; Maj Gen. Ruthven, 6000 Americans for £300,000; F. Cunningham, 500 do volunteers; eighteen American surgeons.

The New York Herald of Friday says:

We are positively informed from Washington by a gentleman who has made a direct application to the President, that Crampton is to be dismissed, and before the Cincinnati Convention.

The Union of Friday considers it necessary for the vindication of our national honor that Mr, Crampton should be dismissed.

The National Intelligencer thinks the apology of the British Government sufficient, and thinks the United States should receive it in the spirit it is tendered.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:

"Not a single member of the Cabinet, I am certain, has declared it to be the *present* determination of the Executive to dismiss or not to dismiss Mr. Crampton. His dismissal was certainly resolved upon as an alternative to the refusal of his government to recall him. The character of Lord Clarendon's reply caused some hesitation, and, at all events, has prevented his dismissal up to this day. It can neither be positively asserted that he will or will not be dismissed—for the plain reason that the Executive Government has not yet decided whether to dismiss him or not."

ANOTHER ENLISTMENT CASE.—It has been announced that McDonald, who is charged with enlisting men at Buffalo for British service in the Crimea, would be tried at the present session of the United States District Court in this city. We learn that this is probably incorrect. The reason is, want to testimony to convict. One of the important witnesses is dead, and the others being sailors, are scattered to different parts of the world—some some of them on the Atlantic and some on the Mississippi.—*Roch. Democrat.*

The book trade of Boston is estimated at $5,000,000 per annum.

THE CROPS.—The Petersburg Intelligencer, of Saturday, after stating that it learns that frost fell there Friday morning, says:

A longer continuance of the present spell of weather cannot fail to prove most disastrous to the growing crops of all descriptions. For some time past we have had no rain, and the temperature is cold, dry and blighting. The oat crop is already suffering greatly, and so is the wheat. We learn that a neighboring wheat grower on a large scale, has plowed up a portion of his crop, and that that which is left standing is by no means promising. Corn is turning yellow and does not grow. Tobacco plants must be much retarded in their growth, although good warm rains would bring them out in time for setting out. In the garden, vegetation shows the blighting effect of the weather. Green pea vines, just beginning to furnish well filled pods, look yellow and wilted at the roots, and the unfilled pods look as if they were too old for use, being of a very pale green.

THE RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The New York Tribune has the following paragraph in reference to breaking ground on the long talked of Air Line Railroad from New York to Norfolk:

"Ground was broken on the Delaware and Raritan Bay railroad yesterday. This railroad is intended to form part of the projected air line from New York to Norfolk and is to extend from Raritan Bay to Cape May on the Delaware, a distance of 120 miles. At the latter point it will connect with the Eastern Shore Railway, constructed by another company, which pursues a direct line 130 miles in length to Norfolk, the Delaware and Chesapeake being crossed by steamers. The capital stock of this road was $2,000, which has been increased to $4,000,000. The whole line has been contracted for by Mr. Charles Gould of this city at $20,000 per mile, half in stock and half in cash, which amount covers the cost of grading, rails, stations, bridges, telegraph line and everything else with the exception of the running stock. It is Mr. Gould's intention to push the work to immediate completion.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.—The correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Cincinnati, on the 20th inst., says:

Within a fortnight the sessions of the Democratic National Convention are to be commenced in this city. The history of the Cincinnati Convention will probably fill an important chapter in the annals of our country. The hall wherein this convention is to be held, is Smith & Nixon's Concert Hall, situated on the north side of Fourth street, between Main and Walnut streets, a place very convenient from all the hotels, being in the heart of the business portion of the city, and near the Post office and the telegraph offices.

The difficulty with the hall is that it will not hold comfortably or uncomfortably more than sixteen hundred persons. The main portion of the hall seats about one thousand persons, and here will be systematically and centrally arranged seats for the delegates, leaving a lobby capable of accommodating a crowd of three or four hundred outsiders. The gallery will hold, perhaps, six hundred. This very handsomely overlooks the stage, which, with its little green and blue rooms, will barely suffice to hold the officers of the meeting and the reporters. The arrangement for the benefit of the newspapers will be very complete.

The Buchanan headquarters are situated in a stately block of stone front buildings, on the south side of Third street, at about equal distances from the Burnett House and the hall.

THE SUSPICIOUS VESSEL.—We learn from a letter received from the United States Deputy Marshal of Maryland, who has now the vessel in charge, that the schooner C. F. A. Cole, formerly reported by us, as being aground off Port Lookout, has been relieved from her situation, and sent on up to Baltimore. It was found that five one inch and a half auger holes were bored in the after part of the vessel, and that these caused her to sink.—These holes were plugged up and the schooner pumped out, and she was sound in every other respect. Papers have been found which trace her from the Coast of Africa to Cuba. She is a fine, fast sailer, but was in a most filthy condition when discovered.—*Alex. Gazette.*

HIGH PRICE OF NEGROES.—Twenty negroes were sold at auction, at the Court House of Shelby County, Alabama, on the 6th inst., and brought an average of $900. Men, common field hands, averaged $1 350, and one woman, 28 years old, with an infant child, sold for $1,531.

NEGRO STAMPEDE.—Eight slaves, two women and six men, belonging to individuals in Hampshire county, Va., broke out of the jail in Romney, on Friday last, and made for a free State. There was a reward offered of $2,200 for their apprehension. The whole of them were arrested near Frankfort, on Sunday, after a desperate fight. It appears that the negroes were armed, and when an attempt was made to arrest them they fired upon the party. The shots were returned and two of the negroes were badly wounded.

THE SEA SERPENT AGAIN.—The captain and three of the passengers of the ship Imogen, lately arrived in London, state that "on Sunday, March 30th, in lat. 29 11 N. long. 34 26 W., they saw a snake, about 40 feet in length, which, after passing close to the ship, turned round, raised its head and looked right at them, and then steered away to the northeast." His snakeship is probably gone on a short European tour, and will undoubtedly return in time to visit the watering places of our coast during the summer.

DIPLOMATIC MORALITY.—The late difficulty between Persia and England is said to have been caused by the misconduct of the English Ambassador, Mr. Murray, who persisted in keeping in his house a beautiful Persian lady, the sister of the Shah, after having provided for her husband by giving him an appointment in the British consulate—the Shah, it seems, not being willing to leave his relative any longer in such a position.

LANDING OF THE CAMELS FOR THEU. S.—We learn from the New Orleans Picayune that the camels have all been landed in Indianola in good order, and proceeded to the interior.

SPIRITUALISM IN TEXAS.—Mr. Dignowity, of Mount Harmony, near San Antonio, Texas, proposes establishing a spirit circle near that place, that in a square of five hundred feet an octagan building be erected and appropriated to the use of the spirits.

SUIT AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY FOR KILLING A PASSENGER.—In the New York Supreme Court on Wednesday, a suit was tried, brought by the sons of Mr. Saul Vanderventer, who was killed or drowned at the Norwalk bridge calamity, the particulars of which are so well known.

The Judge in charging the jury, said that they were to regard the defendants not as a rich corporation, but simply as defendants, and to pass upon their rights as they would upon those of any private individual.—The jury would err in their duty, if they were to permit any appeals by counsel to excite prejudice in their minds against the defendants because they were a corporation or any prejudice resulting from this terrific calamity. There was no pretence that this was done wilfully on the part of these defendants—that they committed a wilful murder of the father of these children by this accident; it was a legal negligence, and therefore the defendants are legally responsible for the results flowing from it, because the accident resulted from the carelessness of one of their employees. Verdict for plaintiff, $50 and costs.

Edward Forrest is to appear in Richmond during the coming winter, according to an announcement by John T. Ford, of Baltimore.

The policemen of New York have raised $1,500 as a present for Daniel E. Sickles, State Senator, for his opposition to the police bill.

High mass was celebrated in Bishop Simons' Diocese, N. Y., on the 20th for the repose of the soul of the late Bishop O'Reilly who was on board of the ill fated Pacific.

The people of New Orleans were enjoying apricots on the 16th inst.

Hon C. C. Day, Jr., of Alabama, is in Petersburg on a visit.

The old line Whigs of Memphis, Tenn., have appointed delegates to the convention at Louisville, Ky.

The National Council of the American party, meets in New York on the 3d of June next.

The Carneross family are concertizing in Texas.

The Massachusetts Legislature has resolved to adjourn on the 30th inst.

The Hon. Jere Clemens, Senator from Alabama, was relieved of $120, and some valuables, a few days since, at a Petersburg hotel.

Wright S. Kidmore, a constable of Bedford, Ky., was drowned on Tuesday last.

The Jersey city Common Council have ballotted unsuccessfully 210 times in the past two weeks for a President.

Queen Victoria was thirty-seven years of age on Saturday.

The first boating trade last week carried $300,000 worth of produce to Knoxville, Tenn.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.—In reply to the resolution offered some days since by Mr. Barbour, of the House of Representatives, requesting the President to communicate whether any of the United States soldiers have been employed in Kansas to arrest persons charged with violations of certain supposed laws enacted by a supposed legislature assembled at Shawnee Mission, etc., a response was Friday transmitted.

The Secretary of War replies, that by instructions from his department, dated February 18, Col. Sumner and Lieut. Col. Cooke were directed to aid by the military force under their command the constituted authorities of Kansas in suppressing insurrection or invasive aggression, against the organised government of the Territory, or armed resistance to the execution of the laws, in case the government, finding the ordinary course of judicial proceedings and powers vested in the United States Marshal inadequate for the purpose, should make requisition upon them for a military force to aid him in the performance of official duty.

Under these instructions, and upon the requisition of Gov. Shannon, a detachment of troops under a lieutenant, was ordered and reported to the Governor to sustain the constituted authorities in an enforcement of the laws. The Secretary says that instructions from the Department being directed exclusively to the support of the organized government and constituted authorities of the Territory—for there can be no authority to employ soldiers to aid by making arrests or otherwise in the enforcement of the supposed law enacted by the supposed Legislature—the Department therefore presumes and believes that the United States soldiers have not been employed to make any arrests under the circumstances stated in the resolution

Gov. Shannon, in a letter dated the 11th, desires that a large force be assembled around Lawrence city.

A CONSPIRACY IN FRANCE.—Twelve working men were recently arrested in France, charged with an attempt to get up a revolution. One of their proclamations was produced in Court.

It declared a revolution to be imminent, accused the government of tyranny, and of having got up the difficulty of a famine; denounced stock jobbers and monopolists; spoke in laudation of Robespierre, Murat and Danton; called the Emperor "infamous," and said that there should be no pardon for him; and exhorted the people and the army to revolt, because the "dishonor of daughters, and the murder of sons cried aloud for blood!" The chiefs of the band were men named Clement and Doliget. The former, in his interrogatory, expressed admiration of all the sentiments set forth in the proclamation; and the latter, amongst other things, said he believed religion to be an invention of priests, property a spoliation of the people, and that in politics there was no such thing as justice, but only the law of the strongest; and he added that if his party triumphed, it would act on these principles. Another of the prisoners, a young man, only nineteen years of age, named Fournier, said he considered Clement "his father in morality," because "he had made his political education from beginning to end." "You are a shoemaker by trade," said the President, "and instead of meddling with politics, you had better have stuck to your last!" "In making shoes," said the prisoner, with a grand gesture, "I should only be working for myself, and I feel called on to labor for society!" Several were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment.

THE IRISH EXILES.—Lord Palmerston announced in the House of Commons, on the 9th inst., that the rumored pardon of Smith O'Brien and others, was correct, and added Her Majesty, following the impulses and dictates of those generous feelings by which she was eminently distinguished, had determined to take advantage of the return of peace, and of the unexampled loyalty which prevailed from one end of her dominions to the other to do an act of grace and clemency towards all persons under sentence for political offences, *with the exception of those unhappy men who had broken all the ties of honor and fled from their place of banishment.* [Hear, hear] The amnesty would be general, and would include Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. Martin, and those with whom they were associated. [Hear, hear.]

HORRID INHUMANITY OF A STEP-MOTHER.—A recent trial before the Hardin county court has developed a systematic course of cruelty by a female towards her step-daughter, a girl of thirteen years, that exceeds anything ever recorded. It appears that for the past two years the young girl had been subject to constant dyspepia, and to occasional convulsions, with the most excruciating pains in her stomach. Recently she vomited up thirty-three pins of various sizes, and five needles issued from her side. This led to an investigation, in the course of which the girl stated that her mother assisted by another woman, had at different intervals, thrown her down and compelled her to swallow pins and needles. Since the girl's stomach has been relieved of the pins, her general health is rapidly improving.

LOSS OF LIFE IN THE LATE WAR.—Since the commencement of the Russian war England has lost 19,584 gallant men by death in action, wounds and disease; and 2,873 have been, besides, discharged from the service on account of the two latter causes. Total 22,457. Of these 1,993 fell bravely in action, about 1 621 sunk under their wounds; 4,279 died of cholera, and 11,451 of other diseases. The losses of the French, so far as they have been ascertained, amount to 60,000.—Count Orloff has admitted in Paris that the Russian loss has not been less than 500,000. The loss sustained by the Sardinians has not been, and the loss sustained by the Turks never will be, ascertained.

AFRICAN COLLEGE.—We learn from the Northern Christain Advocate that the Cincinnati Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has entered vigorously upon the project of a college for the education of free colored men. The trustees have purchased a very excellent property near Xenia, in Greene county, Ohio. The establishment called the "Tawawa House," was built for a watering place, and cost $50,000. The whole was bought for $13,000.

LIABILITY OF RAILROAD COMEANIES.—A verdict of five thousand dollars was lately recovered in Morrow county, Ohio, Common Pleas, against the C. C. & C. R. R. Company, for injuries done to the plaintiff, as a passenger on a freight train, which was thrown from the track.

FOURTH OF JULY AT LEXINGTON, VA.—On the 3rd and 4th of July, Gov. Wise will be in Lexington to review the Cadets, and attend their celebration, which will be on a grander scale this year than hitherto, as they are to erect then the bronze statue of Washington presented to them by the State.

HANDSOME PRESENT.—The Dublin *Nation* announces that Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy, the late proprietor of that paper, is to receive a present of £10,000 in Australia for the purpose of giving him a qualification to enter the Legislature.

The Catholic Cathedral at Armagh, Ireland, is nearly completed. The U. S. have subscribed the sum of £2302 towards its erection. The amount intended to be spent on it is £10,700.

Mr. Dallas made a clever speech at the anniversary of the Royal Literary Fund in London, which was received with hearty cheers.

P. K. Frazier, of the firm of Beattie & Frazier, flour and whiskey dealers, Cincinnati, committed suicide on Wednesday afternoon by hanging himself in his room at Smith's Hotel, in that city.

One Lennairs, of Philadelphia, convicted of the homicide of Mr. Hatch, of New Jersey, has been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment with hard labor.

Sir Wm. Hamilton, the great Scotch Metaphysician, died at Edinburg on the 6th inst. He had long suffered from paralysis in his right side.

Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt would sing in London on her return from the Provinces on the 21st. Reserved seats £1 1s; unreserved, 10s 6d.

On Wednesday, 100 steerage passengers sailed from Boston on their return to Europe.

Alex. Stewart, an old and well known citizen of Boston, is dead.

A new town at the head of Lake Superior, has been christened Hiawatha.

The U. S. sloop of war St. Louis sailed from Monrovia March 18, for Port Praya.

Mr. George Anderson, of Springfield, Ill., was murdered on his own premises on the 15th, by some person unknown.

The city of New Bedford has appropriated $2,000 for the celebration of the fourth of July

Mrs. M. Farley Emerson lectured in Charlottesville, Va, Monday night, to a small audience, who showed her little respect.

P. Smith, a soldier of 1812, died in Alleghany county, Va., a few days since, at the age of 75 years.

T. J. Michie, of Staunton, Va., had his arm broken by a fall in Charlottesville, Thursday night last.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Destructive Fire.—Yesterday morning, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, fire was discovered in the storage house of the Manchester Cotton Factory Company, and the alarm was immediately given. The firemen of Manchester and this City hastened to the scene with their apparatus, and labored arduously to extinguish the flames, but found great difficulty in doing so, as about one hundred and twenty-five bales of cotton had taken fire, and were burning like tinder. The storage house was of wood, and was completely consumed. The fire was no doubt the result of spontaneous combustion, the loss by which is estimated at $10,000. We were unable to learn the amount of insurance, but presume it was sufficiently large to cover the loss.

Second Fire.—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. James Lyons' stable was discovered to be on fire, and the alarm given. After some little difficulty the flames were extinguished. Loss small.

Capitol Square.—In the revised Code of 1850, chapter 21, the 13th section gave the Council of the city of Richmond police control over the Capitol Square, subject to the concurrence of the Governor, and ordinances were passed in conformity therewith. The section alluded to reads thus:

"The Council of the city of Richmond may enact and enforce ordinances for the regulation and government of the Capitol Square, subject to the control of the Governor. That body may subject to the same control, grant or refuse licenses for the sale of refreshments therein, upon such terms as they may deem reasonable, and appoint a keeper of the said Square, who shall be charged with the preservation of the turf walks and trees thereof, and paid for his services by the said city. Nothing herein shall impair the title of the State in and to said Square, or its right to sell and dispose of the same."

The above law, it will be seen, gave the city police control of the Square.

The last Legislature, however, on the 18th of March, 1856, passed an act, for the appointment of a Superintendent of the Public Buildings and Capitol Square, and abrogated the above section, by enacting the 13th section, as follows:

"The Capitol Square shall be under the control of the Superintendent of the Public Buildings, subject to the order and approval of the Governor."

On Saturday last the Mayor recited the laws quoted above to his officers, and informed them that they no longer had police control of the square. If common law or statutary offences are committed within its enclosure, as Constables of the Commonwealth they had the power to enforce the laws of the State, but their duty went no further.—Those Grounds are now under the charge of the Governor and the Superintendent of Public Buildings, and not under that of the city officers, the Legislature having revoked the city's authority over them.

In relation to statutary offences, he particularly called the attention of the officers to a portion of section 34, chapter 192, of the Code:

"If a free person unlawfully, but not feloniously, take and carry away, or destroy, deface or injure any property, real or personal, not his own, or break down, destroy, deface, injure or remove any monument, erected for the purpose of designating the boundaries of any town, tract, or lot of land, or any tree marked for that purpose, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

The officers are directed to enforce the above law, and will do so whenever a violation of it comes to their knowledge.

The Guard of the Metropolis made their first parade last Saturday afternoon, escorted by detachments of the public guard, under the command of Captain Dimmock, and attracted universal attention wherever they appeared. The company formed at the Armory, and, preceded by Smith's famous band, marched thence to the Capitol Square, where they were received and addressed by Gov. Wise in one of his neatest off-hand efforts. Hundreds of ladies and gentlemen had assembled near the Capitol, to get a glimpse at these miniature soldiers, and all were more than gratified at their martial bearing and soldierly decorum while going through a variety of military manœuvres. On leaving the Square the company passed down 13th street to Franklin, thence to 14th street, thence to Main, and up Main till arriving in front of Mr. P. Johnston's store, where a halt was ordered, and the whole corps invited to partake of soda. When the line was again formed the Guard marched to the Armory and were dismissed, each member being more than delighted with the first public parade.

The Officers are—Captain M. J. Dimmock; 1st Lieutenant, W. R. J. Pegram; 2d Lieutenant, J. L. Cowardin; 1st Sergeant, J. W. Wyatt; 2d Serg Wm. Mayo; 3d Sergeant, A. Snead; 1st Corporal, E. Stebbins; 2d Corporal, R. A. Wise; 3d Corporal, E. L. Spence; Ensign, John Colquit.

Death of Royal Crouch.—This gentleman, who was violently assaulted with a hoe, and had the outer table of his skull fractured, (at his farm on Chickahominy Swamp,) last Sunday morning, by his overseer, Thomas G. Smith, died of his wounds yesterday morning. Smith was arrested and committed to prison on the evening of the occurrence. He will be examined before the county court of Henrico next week, on the charge of murder. We have heretofore given the statements made by both parties as to the cause of the altercation, Smith alleging that he gave the blow, which resulted in death, as an act of self-defence, and Crouch, that he was assaulted without cause or provocation. The affair is truly a sad one.

Fun for the Million.—Charley White's original and well-known troupe of Serenaders, twelve in number, will give a grand musical entertainment at the theatre to-night, on which occasion they will introduce on the stage the wonderful poney "Charley," in the Equestrian Burlesque of "Mazeppa." In addition to this the Serenaders will sing a number of new songs, and give some of their best dances, by way of extraattraction, but the poney alone is sufficient to *draw* a crowded house.

Juvenile Firemen.—Junior Company, No. 6, composed of small boys, twenty-three in number, paraded the streets last Saturday in uniform, drawing after them their miniature engine and reel, which were handsomely decorated with flowers.—They made a handsome appearance as they passed along Grace street.

Grand Festival.—Lovers of music may enjoy a rare treat at Metropolitan Hall this evening, as three united singing societies are to give a concert at that place, assisted by the theatre orchestra and a portion of the Armory Band.

Qualification of a Voter.—The Constitution of Virginia requires that a man must have been a resident of the *State two years*, and of the *county or city* in which he lives *one year*, before he can vote for members of the Legislature or any officer in the State. The same qualifications are also necessary in order to enable him to vote in the charter elections of the city of Richmond, as the eighth section of the charter conclusively shows:

"At such election in a Ward, (alluding to Mayor, Collector, Superintendent of Streets, etc.,) any white male citizen of the Commonwealth of the age of 21 years, who resides in such ward, *and is qualified to vote in the city for members of the General Assembly* shall have a right to vote, and shall be eligible as member of the Council or of the Court of Hustings."

We publish the above in answer to a number of enquiries addressed to us on the subject.

Continued.—The examination of Edwin W. Ferguson on the charge of stabbing George W. Woody, on the 4th inst., has been postponed until the 28th, the witness for the commonwealth not being able to attend at an earlier day.

Burglar.—Jim, a negro fellow, slave to John Simpson, was arrested last Saturday night and committed to the cage on the charge of breaking and entering the house of Mary Smith. He will have a hearing before the Mayor this morning.

Drunk.—Thomas Dosey got drunk last Saturday and took lodgings in the street, from which place he was removed to the cage by watchman Howard, and locked up for the night. Yesterday morning he had a hearing before the Mayor, and, on promise of better conduct in future, was discharged.

The Weather, yesterday, was excessively warm, dry, and disagreeable. During the morning the streets were filled with clouds of dust, and at noon the sun was so parchingly hot that it was almost painful to encounter it.

False Alarm.—The alarm of fire last Saturday evening was caused by the burning of