THE DAILY DISPATCH.

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THE 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, or $2.50 for six months, in advance.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every Tuesday and Friday at 2.00, in advance.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every Friday, and mailed to subscribers at $1 per annum.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. SYLVANUS L. INGRAM having located himself permanently in Richmond, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Calls may be made either at his office on Bank street, near the Mechanics' Institute, or at the St Charles Hotel. mh 3—dim*

GEORGE B. STEEL, Dentist, Office and residence, No. 231, on Main, between 8th and 9t streets, Richmond Va. my 30—1y

DR. JOHN B. WALTHALL, (Homœopathist,) offers his professional services to the citizens of Richmond and its vicinity. Office at his residence, on Leigh street, two doors from 9th. fe 12—d1y

SPECIAL NOTICES

BEAUTY.—It has a votary in every heart, moves to love, and refines the taste. If you wish to be subjected to such an influence, go to the PHOTOGRAPH and FINE ART GALLERY, and see it glow upon the canvas, breathe from the aerial-toned AMBROTYPE, and highly-finished PHOTOGRAPH. Do this, and if you have a heart to feel and a taste to appreciate, you must be pleased.

Photographs taken all sizes, up to LIFE, copied from Daguerreotypes or Ambrotypes, and colored in oil or water colors, making really beautiful pictures.

G W MINNIS.
Opposite Custom House, Main st,
mh 23 Richmond.

SPRING AND SUMMER MANTLES, AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.

I shall open on Monday, a good assortment of Wrappers in Lace, Silk and White Marseilles for children; Fancy prints for Dresses; Cashmere Silk Silks; Head Dresses; French Hair Pins; Embroideries; Bonnets; Ribbons; Flowers; Laches; Extension Skirts; Dusters; Marseilles and Linen Bosoms, some at 12½ cts; and in Fancy Notions, I have a large varity; Dress Trimmings, &c, &c. Call at the Mantle Depot for the best and cheapest Goods in this city, as I am selling at prices to defy competition.

R EZEKIEL,
Mantle Depot, 69 Main street.
Buttons for Rings for the boys. mh 28

PARKE FOINDEXTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, RICHMOND, VA.

Will practice in the city of Richmond and in the counties of Chesterfield, Powhatan and Amelia.

Office in Lisle's Building, corner of Main and 14th streets. se 23—12m

THE BEST COUGH SYRUP IN THE WORLD.

The best Cough Syrup in the world is Hartshorne's Pectoral Syrup of Wild Cherry.

This article is prepared by a chemist, and is pronounced by medical men, and those who have used it, to be the best preparation for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat from a cold, and a preventive of that lion of diseases, Consumption.

Persons who sing should use it. It is pleasant to the taste, softens, clears and strengthens the voice, allays all irritation of the throat and lungs, and prevents taking cold.

Bottles 25 and 50 cents and $1. Sold by all Druggists in Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg, and all towns in Virginia. oc 15—6m

THE GREAT VIRGINIA REMEDY, AND NO HUMBUG.—PETERS' INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR GONORRHŒA AND ALL SECRET DISEASES.

This great American Remedy, containing no Mercurial or Balsamic properties, excels everything heretofore offered the public, in its curative, restorative and renovating powers; and the medical world are astonished when told that the above remedy will cure the above diseases, and confounded when they have occular demonstrations of the facts. But the proprietor, who has known of the remedy for twenty-odd years, has known of a case of twenty years standing, to be restored to perfect health, and all other cases of shorter duration, to be restored, without a single exception, and therefore challenges any case of Gonorrhœa which the remedy will not cure, provided the directions are carried out with prudence on the part of the patient; and to any one purchasing half a dozen bottles, and using accordingly, in his or her case he guarantees a perfect cure, and in case of failure, will furnish additional medicine, free of charge, to complete the cure through his agents; and a cure will certainly be effected without inconvenience to the patient. Sold by

GRUBBS & APPERSON, Druggists,
Agents for the city of Richmond,
de 10—6m* No. 201 Broad st.

SINGER'S NEW TRANSSVERSE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE

SINGER'S TRANSVERSE SHUTTLE MACHINE
SINGER'S TRANSVERSE SHUTTLE MACHINE

LARGE SALES IN VIRGINIA
LARGE SALES IN VIRGINIA
LARGE SALES IN VIRGINIA

GIVES EVERY SATISFACTION
GIVES EVERY SATISFACTION
GIVES EVERY SATISFACTION

DOES ALL KINDS OF WORK
DOES ALL KINDS OF WORK
DOES ALL KINDS OF WORK

RICHMOND, March, 1859. mh 26—1m*

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

WAREHOUSE,
No. 106 *Main Street, Richmond, Va.*

A uniform standard of Weights, and a *correct system* of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the country.

A *correct* Scale is a just arbiter between buyer and seller, and it is of the utmost importance that an instrument so universally called upon to decide questions of great value in the daily and hourly transactions of business, should be of *such reliability and exactness as to secure the confidence of all those who may be affected by the results indicated.*

FAIRBANK'S SCALES
ARE THE LEGAL STANDARD,
FOR CORRECT WEIGHT.

A lawsuit which arose from a discrepancy of weight between one of Fairbanks' Scales in use by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and one of an other manufacturer, was recently tried in the Court of Common Pleas, Baltimore. The case occupied the Court two days, and Judge Marshall, in delivering his decision, stated, as the result of the evidence, that the accuracy of 'Fairbanks' Scales' was established beyond all question.

EXAMINE YOUR SCALES.

"AN INCORRECT SCALE WILL KNAW THE VERY VITALS OUT OF AN APPARENTLY PROSPEROUS BUSINESS."

Test your Scales thoroughly, and if found incorrect, throw them aside and buy one of Fairbanks' celebrated Scales, the universally acknowledged standard for correct weight.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

The well-earned reputation of these Scales has induced the vendors of imperfect and worthless balances to offer them as "Fairbanks' Scales," and purchsers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud and imposition.

They can only be had in Richmond of CLARKSON, ANDERSON & CO., No 105 Main street, who are the agents, and who keep constantly on hand—

PORTABLE PLATFORM SCALES
PLATFORM COUNTER SCALES
UNION, OR FAMILY SCALES
GROCERS' SCALES
DORMANT WAREHOUSE SCALES
EVEN BALANCES
IMPROVED LETTER BALANCES

And deliver at short notice—

WHEAT OR HOPPER SCALES
FLOUR PACKING SCALES
COAL DEALERS' AND FARMERS' SCALES
HAY AND CATTLE SCALES
RAILROAD DEPOT SCALES
RAILROAD TRACK SCALES
WEIGH LOCK SCALES

mh 14—2m

HARTSHORNE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS are the safest and best Purgative Pills in use. They act upon the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, carrying off all bile and every foul secretion. They cause no gripe, are easy in their operation, and can be taken at any time without fear of exposure. They remove Colds from the system and prevent Rheumatism.—If you suffer with any pain, use HARTSHORNE'S CURE-ALL, the great PAIN ANNIHILATOR. If you have a cough, use HARTSHORNE'S COUGH SYRUP, which is the best Cough Syrup in the world.

Sold by all Druggists in Richmond. oc 15—6m

1859. SPRING TRADE. 1859.

JOHN J. MELLON,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, WHISKEYS, &c.,
NO 154 CARY ST., RICHMOND, VA.

Have in store and Bonded Warehouse, Cognac, Rochelle and Sazerac BRANDIES; Holland GIN; Jamaica RUM; Scotch and Irish WHISKEY; Port, Sherry, Madeira and Malaga WINES.

400 bbls Penn and Ohio Whiskey
300 bbls Brandy, Gin and Sweet Wine
20 bbls Old Apple Brandy
126 bbls assorted Rye Whiskeys, (from 1 to 7 years old)
100 bbls Excelsior Pure Rye Whiskey. (of which I am Sole Agent)
50 baskets Champagnes, of superior brands
Claret, Catawba and Medlar Inner Wines; Curacoa, Kimmel, Krish-Wasser and Absinthe; London and Dublin Porter; Scotch Ale; Fine Havana Segars.

Thankful for past favors, I respectfully solicit a continuance, promising satisfaction in all cases.

All orders promptly attended to.
mh 1—2m

CORN PLANTERS.—The best and cheapest in use. Price only $12. These Planters have been tested in this and adjoining counties for two years, and have given perfect satisfaction, by all who have tried them. Made and sold by

J W CARDWELL & CO.
Cary street, between 9th and 10th,
mh 12—1m Richmond, Va.

NOTICE TO TOBACCONISTS AND MERCHANTS.—Made to order, TOBACCO KEGS, of any size. As I have on hand a large stock of good material for this purpose, I would be glad to furnish from 15 000 to 20,000 Kegs this season. I have also for sale FLOUR BARRELS and HALF BARRELS, suitable for flour, sugar, plaster, &c.

R O GARY
Shop corner 6th and Cary sts.
N B.—Cash paid for BARREL TIMBER.
mh 10—1m*

CREAM ALE! CREAM ALE!!

Just receiving per steamer, 100 half and 20 whole barrels of the above article, which I offer to the city and country trade, at a reduced price.

Massy & Collin's superior CREAM ALE warranted the best in market, I am selling at $7 50 per bbl
3 75 per ½ do
Another brand of Northern Ale..... 6 50 per bbl
Do do do do..... 3 25 per ½ do

Any orders given to my drivers, or sent by mail, will be thankfully received, and have prompt attention. FRANCIS DUSCH,
mh 21—2w 306 Broad street, Richmond, Va.

COUNTRY CURED HAMS.—A small lot of strictly prime Country Cured Hams, for sale by mh 31 EDWIN WORTHAM & CO.

THE DISPATCH.

SATURDAY MORNING.....APRIL 2, 1859

THE NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.

SEIZURE OF THE WHITE STEAMERS—DECLARATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE TRANSIT ROUTE.

The news from Nicaragua is important, though the reported seizure of American steamers by French troops, was incorrect. It appears that the Nicaraguan government has been looking out for fillibusters on the Pacific side for some time, and had spies stationed on the coast to report the arrival of any suspicious vessel. The 20th of February was the time fixed for the arrival of the invaders, and on the night of the 19th three of the largest bridges on the Transit road, from the lake to San Juan del Sur, were burned down.—These bridges—from fifteen to twenty in number—had all been lately built and repaired, and one of the three burned is said to have cost $1,000.—The correspondent of the New York Herald, says:

On the afternoon of the 21 of March the United States sloop-of-war Decatur appeared off San Juan del Sur, and sent her boats on shore for water.—The sleepless spies were on the alert; and taking the Decatur for a filibuster craft, and the water boats to be filled with armed invaders, the greasers fled to the bushes, thence to the President, and reported the country already invaded and filled with armed men. Martinez's bosom swelled with patriotism, and was almost wild with the hope of encountering the enemy. Martial law was declared. The war trumpet sounded, forces were called out, and the President, having placed the chair of State in other keeping, put himself at the head of the army. All the pomp and parade of glorious war was going on in a style to be seen and appreciated only in Nicaragua, when news came that there were no filibusters at San Juan del Sur; that the ship was an American man-of-war. President Martinez having satisfied himself of the actual state of things, immediately issued a proclamation stating the facts. It quieted the people, it seems, but the government did not consider itself out of danger. On the 11th of March an order or command, signed by an official at Fort San Carlos, dated the 10th, was served on Captain Holton, of the lake boat Cass-Yrisarri, then lying at the head of Toro Rapids, to place the steamer immediately under the guns of Fort San Carlos, twenty-seven miles distant. An hour was given Holton to reply; and if at its expiration he refused to comply with the order, himself and men were to be regarded as "suspicious to the peace of the republic."

The order was served on Holton by an officer of the Nicaraguan army, accompanied by armed soldiers. Upon his protesting against such proceedings and refusing to obey the order, the officer and soldiers took forcible possession of the Cass-Yrisarri and carried her to Fort San Carlos. Holton attempted, and asked permission to leave the boat, but was forcibly detained until the 5th, when, at the interposition of Mr. Bills and Mr. Schlessinger, the agents of the company, he was set at liberty.

On the 12th a similar order was served on Captain Carman, of the Catharine Maria, lying at Castillo Rapids, from the commander at Fort Castillo. He declined complying, and the Catharine Maria was seized by the Nicaraguan officials. Carman hauled down the American flag in token of a compulsory surrender. The commandante then sent to the fort, got the Nicaraguan flag and hoisted it on the Catharine Maria.

In attempting to take her to Fort San Carlos she was run on a rock at Toro Rapids, where she now lies high and dry.

So ends the Joe White Company.

In view of all this, Nicaragua has thrown open the transit free to the world. Read the following:

The Senate and Chamber of the republic of Nicaragua decree:—

Art 1. The transit route over the isthmus of Nicaragua is free for all nations; consequently there is not recognized or permitted over it a monopoly in favor of any person or company.

Art. 2. The disembarkation and transportation of troops, arms and munitions of war cannot be permitted, except in accordance with a treaty stipulation to that effect with the republic.

Art. 3. The government will regulate the manner of making transit effective, consulting the security and convenience of the republic.

Art. 4. The government will also take upon itself the imposition of a charge for transportation moderate and equal for all nations.

Art. 5. This decree shall not be construed in any manner so as to be an obstacle to the opening of the interoceanic maritime canal.

Given at Nicaragua, in the Hall of the Chamber of Deputies, February 26, 1859.

You will see the officials put the seizure of the boats on the ground of an anticipated invasion, and the fear of their falling into the hands of the invaders. On the other hand, the American agents say that it is a gross invasion of their rights, and seizure of the company's boats and property to prevent the opening of the Transit, and done through English and French influence.

Schlessinger carries home a copy of the Ouseley treaty. It is similar to the Cass-Yriesari, with the exception that British troops are to be landed only when demanded or asked by the Nicaraguan authorities. The Mosquito protectorate is left for future negotiation.

A treaty with Sardinia has also been concluded, and it is similar to the Ouseley treaty, and recognizes "privateering" as established and understood at the Congress of Nations at Paris. A French treaty was to follow soon.

This state of things brings forcibly to mind the appeal or appendix of Presidents Martinez and Mora to the Belly contract, and for publishing and uttering which, it is said, your government demanded an apology, which was promptly made by the Minister at Washington, General Jerez. But while he was making the apology, his government at home was carrying out their original intention and added to the insult.

There is no doubt of the fact that a joint protectorate of England, France and Sardinia, has been established in Nicaragua, and your beautiful Monroe doctrine knocked into a cocked hat. It is a pity the subject was ever mentioned.

Monsieur Belly and party were safely landed at San Juan.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.—The London press have various comments on the Sickles tragedy. The Times remarks:

The form of Mr. Sickles' revenge was according to the fashion of his age and his country. We think it probable that had he been an Englishman, living in London, he would have acted otherwise. Take it, however, as you may, the story is a most lamentable one. In England much interest will be felt in it from the fact that the unfortunate young wife—and surely she is most unfortunate—was known in the social circles of London. When Mr. Buchanan was minister over here, her husband, Mr. Sickles, was secretary of legation. He was accompanied by his wife, a child in years, and still more a child in appearance. She excited interest in every one who met her in those days, and many an English friend will grieve at the termination of her brief career.

Such things are of all ages and of all countries, and this Washington story about Mr. and Mrs. Sickles and Mr. Key might at any given season find its counterpart in the scandalous chronicles of any of the European capitals—London included. It is true indeed that the husband's vengeance was swift, savage and severe. Such is not the way in which such injuries are resented in England; but, according to the civilization of a country, so is the fashion of its revenge. One nation uses a stiletto, another a revolver, another an old flint-gun, a fourth a bayonet. We employ the fourth weapon; in the United States the second comes more familiarly to the hand of an outraged husband.

CLAY PIPES OF VIRGINIA.—A correspondent writing from Appomattox county, Va., says:

"There is a large section of country in Appomattox, of the finest clay for pottery, pipes, &c., known in Virginia, or perhaps in the U. States. It covers a space of country some ten miles wide, and about the same in length, and new veins and bodies are being found weekly. The attention of families were directed to making pipes out of clay some three or four years ago, and the quality of the dirt is such that the best article is made out of it. The notice of the public has been gradually called to this subject, and one and another of our citizens have adopted the trade, until it has become a large and profitable business. It is estimated that sixty thousand dollars worth of pipes are sold from this region of country in the course of 12 months. The pipes are sent allover the country by merchants. One gentleman sends 100,000 to Iowa, another 20,000 to St. Louis, and from New York they send them to Australia. From some experiments which have been made, this is the finest dirt known for pottery.

THE REVOLUTION IN CHIAPAS.—A revolution has broken out in the Mexican State of Chiapas, bordering on Guatemala:

An attempt was made on the 20th of January on the city of Comitan, by Ortega, the former Prefect of that city, who had been removed by the Mexican authorities. After a fierce assault of two hours, the place was taken, with a loss of life between twenty and thirty. The house, store and property of Mr. James McKinney, an American merchant residing in the town, was sacked and burnt and much of other property destroyed.—The insurgents soon afterwards retired, and it was thought they next meditate an attack on the towns of Socomusco and Tuxtla Grande. A Guatemalan force had been despatched to the frontier to protect property and preserve order there.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—The United States frigate Saratoga arrived at Pensacola on the 25th instant, having left Vera Cruz on the 12th. She left the U. S. sloop of war Savannah, two Spanish, four French and four English men of war in the harbor. The rumors of the internal war were conflicting, and it was impossible to gather any intelligence that could be relied on. General Miramon had met with several defeats, but his troops were not within striking distance of Vera Cruz. He was collecting his forces at Orizaba. The Vera Cruzans were confident of success.

Rev. A. M. Shipp has sent in his resignation as Professor of History in the University of North Carolina.

The Revolution in Chili—Further Particulars.

The attempt to overthrow the government at Valparaiso, Chili, took place on the 28th of February. The revolutionists, however, had not matured their plans, and fell easy prey to the government forces. A letter says:

It seems that the signal agreed upon among them for the commencement of hostilities was to be four successive discharges of cannon. Unfortunately for them, they mistook the firing of minute guns from the United States storeship Fredonia, which were fired at 12 o'clock noon of that day in respect to the memory of the late General Henderson, of the United States marine corps, for their signal. About two hundred impetuous, hot headed followers of no less impetuous and indiscreet leaders, flew to arms and made a descent upon the residence of the Intendente General, where they met with a strong, decided resistance, and were in a short time repulsed, with the loss of some eight of their number, who were killed outright. Simultaneously with the assault upon the house of the Intendente General, another party of insurgents broke into the Custom House, and seized a lot of arms belonging to the government. This party was principally composed of laborers connected with that establishment—most of whom were secured by the officers and clerks, until the arrival of a military force, which quickly dispersed them. The whole affair, from the time the assault was first made on the Intendente's residence, until the dispersion of the insurgents at the Custom House, did not last over an hour, perhaps. It is said by eye witnesses, from whom I got my information, that the outbreak resembled a mob more than anything else. The loss on the part of the government was only four, while some twelve of the assaulting party were killed, and upwards of fifty taken prisoners. A printer, belonging to the office of the Valparaiso *Comercio*, who attempted to set fire to the Intendencia, was arrested and shot. The other prisoners, who are in close confinement, will probably meet the same fate.

The government troops engaged in defending the Intendency and the Custom House, the only two points attacked, were about 500—three companies of the Third battalion of infantry, and one company of the Bonier regiment.

The revolution is effectually put down in the Southern provinces, and from the vigorous measures recently adopted by the government to suppress the insurrectionary movement in the North, the revolution throughout Chile may be considered as virtually at an end. Already 1,050 government troops have been thrown forward at Coquimbo to operate against the revolutionists in Huasco and Copiano, who only number, all told, it is said, 1,500.

The Intendente General issued a proclamation on the 28th ult., requiring all persons who owned arms to deposit them at the office of police within twenty-four hours, on pain of a criminal prosecution and a fine of $100.

Talca, in the south, was the last place to hold out against the government, but it has been surrendered without firing a shot. Everything, therefore, in that section, may be said to have assumed a peaceful aspect. Caldera, which is in a state of blockade, Copiapo and Huasco, are the only places in possession of the revolutionists.

Some few of the leaders of the revolutionary party were captured, and two of them condemned to be shot. One of them, Sr. Villar, was executed on the 1st instant, at seven o'clock; the other, Don Pedro Tierro, has been temporarily reprieved. The rest escaped. The Comercio, of March 1, speaking of two of the most actively sought for of the revolutionary party, says:

"The young Riobos are at present in sanctuary in the house of the American Consul, which is surrounded with troops, while awaiting a note from the Consul General at Santiago." (Meaning the Minister, doubtless.)

The building in which is situated the American Consulate was pierced by some fifteen or twenty balls—a dozen more penetrating the flag. Several persons in the office narrowly escaped with their lives.

Mr. Blakey, United States Consul for Talcahnano, had arrived at Valparaiso, en route for that port.

TERRIBLE LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION—*Two Men Killed*.—On Wednesday morning last, about 4 o'clock, the engine attached to a coal train on the Reading Railroad, exploded in the 24th ward of Philadelphia. The train was standing waiting for the aid of another engine to push it around a curve. The Philadelphia Bulletin says:

From some cause the boiler of the engine exploded while standing at the spot we have described, and frightful consequences ensued. The locomotive was broken away from the rest of the train by the force of the explosion, and it was dashed on to the bridge, a distance of sixty or seventy feet. The engine was literally blown to pieces, the boiler being shattered and even the running gears wrecked. It was a coal burner engine of great power.

Two men were instantly killed by the accident. The engineer, Josiah Missimer, was upon the engine at the time, and it is supposed that he was blown into the river, as no trace has yet been found of his body. John Foley, the first brakesman, was blown a distance of fifty yards from the spot where the explosion took place. His body was found upon the towpath, within four feet of the river. He had fallen headforemost among some rocks, and his brains dashed out. Missimer, the engineer, was a married man. Mr. Foley, the other victim, was unmarried.

The toll-house at the west end of the bridge was shattered by the explosion and the building was set on fire. The toll-gatherer and his family were asleep in their beds at the time. The toll gatherer was thrown from his bed by the shock and dashed against the wall. A portion of the iron work of the boiler was blown into a window of the toll house, and falling upon the foot of a boy lying in bed, it burned him. A daughter of the toll-gatherer was so stunned that she could not be aroused for some time. None of this family received any very serious injury.

The fireman made a narrow escape. He had just left his post and had gone into the toll house to procure a drink when the mishap took place.—The explosion was accompanied by a tremendous shock and report. Buildings in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twentieth Wards of the city were shaken by the explosion, and the report was heard distinctly for a great distance. The safety valve of the engine was blown entirely across the Schuylkill, and it was found after daylight in the yard of a house at the Falls. It seems that at the time the explosion took place, the train was waiting for an additional engine to push the cars around a curve. The shock of the explosion shook buildings at Frankford and Germantown, as well as in upper parts of the city.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER IN SPAIN.—The Madrid Gazette of the 13th gives the following as the text of the speech which Mr. Preston, the new American Minister, addressed to the Queen on presenting his credentials:

Madam—The President has charged me, in presenting my credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in Spain, to renew to your Majesty the assurance of the desire which animates him to preserve the friendship to your government, and of the wishes he entertains for the prosperity of your people.

In commencing my official relations with the Court of Madrid, I am confident that I shall be permitted to assure your majesty that I am personally convinced that the general desire of the population of the United States is to retain the old and never-interrupted friendship which, since the beginning of our national existence, has always prevailed with Spain; and that during my stay at the court of your Majesty—continuing the frank and sincere conduct which has hitherto been followed—it will be my constant effort to avoid any misunderstanding, and to promote the interests of my country without prejudice to the amicable relations which happily now exist.

The Queen replied—

Sir—I have been highly satisfied at hearing the sentiments of friendship which, in the name of the President of the United States, you have just expressed. I do not feel a less strong desire than you do to continue the friendly relations which happily unite the two States. We believe, as you say, that this same desire is that of the generality of the population of the United States, and by observing the line of conduct you intend to follow, I have the confidence that it will be easy for you to contribute to preserve the friendship and good harmony which ought to exist between the two peoples.

I take pleasure in believing that your personal qualities will facilitate the realization of this noble object, and my government on its part will sincerely co operate in maintaining that object.

Before giving audience to Mr. Preston, her Majesty received Mr. Dodge, the retiring United States Minister; he also said that the President had charged him to cultivate friendly relations with Spain, and he took credit to himself for having done so. The Iberia recommends that when Mr. Preston makes the expected proposition for the purchase of Cuba, the Government shall reply by sending him his passports.

TYRANNY IN CUBA.—Vincent Castro, son of Dr. Castro, who is a naturalized citizen of the United States, was not permitted, recently, to land at Havana. He was born in Cuba, but his father was suspected of being a patriot. Young Castro proceeded to New York. Mr. Ascensio, who was recently arrested, has been released, our consul having demanded to know the nature of the charge against him. He was suspected of an intention to abduct some Cuban damsel.

PROFITABLE ANNIVERSARY.—Rev. Nehemiah Adams, of Boston, celebrated Monday evening, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate of the Union Church. Among those present that took part in the proceedings were Rufus Choate, Professor Stow, and Rev. T. Starr King. During the day Dr. Adams was presented with a purse of $2,000, a piano forte costing $400, and other articles to the value of several hundred dollars.

"GOLDEN" WEDDING.—Col. Seaton of Washington, celebrated, with a few friends, Thursday night, his golden wedding, having been married fifty years, and for about that period connected with the National Intelligencer.

Ary Scheffer's picture, the *Christus Consolator*, was sold at the sale of the Duchess of Orleans for the sum of 60,000 francs—£2,400. The purchaser of the picture was M. Foder, a Dutch gentleman.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

SOMETHING MUCH NEEDED.—Those of our citizens who have visited the City Poor House within the past ten years, and noticed the character and condition of most of the lunatics, have doubtless shuddered at the thought of ever being compelled to associate with many of those depraved, vulgar, loathsome creatures, who have been reduced to want and suffering by intemperance and vice, and yet are as coarse, insulting, and disgusting in their manner and habits, as if they were not being provided for from the public crib. Occupying the same building and probably the same apartments with the worst species of their race, may occasionally be seen some modest, retiring, well educated woman or man, who, after being reduced to starvation by misfortune and affliction, have been compelled to seek a shelter in the Poor House, there to drag out a miserable existence in company with those whose very appearance is torture of the most cruel kind. Ought this to be allowed any longer? Is it right for our citizens who are blessed with an abundance of this world's goods, thus to permit their neighbors and friends, less fortunate, to be shut up in a den of such vile associates, when they have the power to save them from the torment of body and mind to which they are now necessarily subjected? "Certainly not," all will say, "and yet what are we to do?" We answer, provide a suitable place for the virtuous, respectable poor, and let them feel that though stricken down by disease, old age, or misfortune of any kind, they are not to be cooped up with the abandoned and dissolute in a common prison, but that their path to the grave is to be made smoothe by their more fortunate fellow christians, some of whom in their day, however wealthy they may now be, may need the same kindness before completing the journey of life.

In the North we often hear of men of wealth giving liberally to institutions designed to benefit there deserving poor. Why may not our citizens follow this example? Is there any reason why they should be less liberal than capitalists of other places? The only reason that we know of is, that they have not accustomed themselves to giving—that they are less frequently called upon—that they have less suffering and sorrow around them. If these gentlemen could but see the helpless, deserving poor in our midst, who would rather perish from hunger than seek an asylum in the Poor House, they could never sleep contented until some plan was put on foot to relieve them.

And how can this class of persons be better provided for at a trifling expense? Easy enough, we answer. Let some influential gentleman open a subscription for the purchase of the old "Union Hotel," at the corner of 15th and Main streets, and turn it into an Alms House for decent poor people. The proprietors of this building would no doubt sell it for $25,000 or $30,000, and liberally towards the object, and the work would be completed. A more suitable building could not be erected for the purpose, and hundreds of destitute persons could be accommodated in it, and made to feel that they were not outcasts—not banished from society and forever shut out from the world, because of circumstances over which they have no control.

If this house were purchased, many helpless widows, who now wear out their lives in earning house rent, could be given rooms free of charge, and placed in a condition to feed and clothe themselves and their offspring. Poor invalids would find here that quiet and repose not to be enjoyed in the Poor House. Small children would find an asylum in this edifice, and friends to nurse and care for them—and the virtuous and the pure would always take pride in visiting this establishment, and by words and deed soothe the sorrows of those whose lives had been rendered miserable by the fickleness of fortune. Will not some of our citizens—some minister of the gospel—some charitable lady—will not all our readers take hold of this suggestion, and like christians and patriots go to work and relieve the sufferings of the deserving poor.

EXTRA SHOOTING.—Capt. Travis, the greatest pistol shot in the world, made some remarkable shooting at his gallery, in this city, a day or two since, at the distance of fourteen paces. Out of twelve shots at the figure he hit the bell eleven times; with the pistol *inverted*, he hit the bell eight times in ten, discharging the pistol between his knees, he hit the bell four times in five. Eight figures marked on the board were then struck successively, at the random call of one of the spectators. Capt. T.'s servant then took his position near the figure and held a percussion cap box—of the diameter of half a dollar—between his thumb and fore finger. The captain took deliberate aim at this object, and sent a bullet through it midway between the centre and circumference. He closed the exhibition of his skill by firing at a half dime placed between his feet, with only the width of the coin separating them. The coin was struck in the centre, without detriment to Capt. T.'s boots or toes.

YESTERDAY was a great day with children of all ages, and as the weather was clear and balmy, they had an excellent time in making "April fools" of all who bit at their bait. Early in the morning, small packages, neatly put up, were scattered about the streets, and many of them were picked up by unsuspecting persons, who had not thought of the day and month, and discovered that their easily obtained treasure had turned to dust and ashes. On Franklin street, near the market, a piece of coin, attached to a string, caused scores of persons to bow their heads and bend their backs, only to find that, like the negro's flea, when they put their hands upon the needful it wasn't there.

FOXING.—Last Thursday night, two of the watchmen came up with Francis Loving, a very intemperate woman, just as she was in the height of a "blowing off" process, and as they could neither stop her tongue, nor get her to quit the public thoroughfare, they took her to the cage. Yesterday morning, when the officers called to escort Miss Fannie to court, they found her *cramped* almost unto death, and fearing that she might pipe out, hurriedly procured her a glass of mountain dew, which she took down at a single swallow, and was well in a minute. As she was known to be an old toper, the Mayor sent her to prison.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—The African Church was filled last Thursday night, with citizens who had assembled to hear the three Democratic candidates for Congress in this District. Mr. Dejarnette led off, as the meeting had been called to hear him. He was followed by Hon. John S. Caskie, the present representative from this district, who in turn was followed by F. Thomas, Esq. Each of the speakers seemed to have many warm political friends in attendance. Messrs. Caskie and Thomas were willing to submit their claims to a District convention, and support its nominee. Mr. Dejarnette did not pledge himself to any such course, and evidently preferred a free fight.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Yesterday morning, as the hands at the Central Railroad were engaged in making up a freight train, one of Mr. Sinton's omnibusses, containing eleven passengers attempted to cross the track, but in doing so, was caught by the cars, and literally crashed to pieces. The bottom and sides of the coach were staved in, and the pole snapped off, but none of the passengers were injured.

CHILD BURNED.—Yesterday afternoon a little girl about seven years old, daughter of Mr. Claiborne, who resides on Leigh street at its intersection with Brook Avenue, was severely burned by her clothes accidentally taking fire.—With several other children she was playing around a fire kindled in the yard by them, when the accident occurred.

WATCH HOUSE REPORTS.—For the month of March there were 147 persons confined in the station houses of this city. Of this number 58 were white, 64 slaves and 25 free negroes. In the first station house there were 40 whites, 35 slaves and 12 free negroes. In the second station house there were 18 whites, 29 slaves and 13 free negroes.

BEARDING THE LAW.—John J. Ray appeared before the Mayor yesterday morning, to answer for using insulting and threatening language to C. C. Ellett, a justice of the peace, while discharging official duty. The evidence was so clear against the accused, that he was held to bail to keep the peace, and required to answer an indictment by the Grand Jury in May next.

BURNED TO DEATH.—A free girl named Maria Lewis, on the Williamsburg road in Henrico county, about four miles below Richmond, was so badly burned yesterday morning, by her clothes accidentally taking fire, that there was no hopes of her recovery. Besides the roasting of her person, her eyes and mouth were parched to a crisp, and her right arm almost burned off.

NOMINATIONS.—The Opposition party are to meet at Metropolitan Hall tonight to make nominations for the municipal offices.

On Monday next the democrats of Henrico are to meet at the county courthouse, to nominate a candidate for the House of Delegates. A large attendance is anticipated.

GETTING READY.—Laborers are steadily engaged in digging the foundation for a new Catholic Chapel, on 25th street, between Grace and Broad. The location is a very good one, and sufficiently near for all the Catholics residing in the city east of 17th street.

INTEMPERANCE.—A poor drunken, worthless free negro known as Jim Tate, was captured and caged last Thursday night for being drunk in the street and having no papers. When brought before the Mayor yesterday morning, he was turned over to the Sergeant.

THE FAIR, at Mechanics' Hall, is well worth a visit from all who have not yet called.—The room is neatly arranged, and the refreshments are superb.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The criminal term of Judge Meredith's court, will commence on Friday next. The docket is a heavy one, though not larger than usual.

ATONEMENT.—Rev. Mr. Pettigrew, pastor of Sycamore Church, will commence to-morrow morning, a series of lectures on the Atonement.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.—Dispatches from the commander of the flag ship Merrimac, dated Harbor of Realijo, Feb. 28th, says:

There is reason to believe that the recent cruise of the sloop of war Decatur, in the Gulf of Fonseca, has been productive of results highly beneficial to the interests of our country in that quarter. The object of the Decatur in going to San Juan del Sur was to protect the passengers of the Hermann, which was expected to arrive there early in March. And the presence of one of the vessels of the squadron being indispensable, she had been cruising, in pursuance of orders, to intercept fillibusters.

At La Union the Decatur was said to be the first United States vessel which had entered that port. She was visited by the Governor of the department, as well as by other officials, and the first national salute ever received by the flag of San Salvador was from the Decatur, which was enthusiastically received by all classes of the people.—Congratulatory addresses were also interchanged by the commandante of La Union and Commander Thatcher, copies of which have been received by the Navy Department.

COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE ON THE OHIO.—*Further Particulars.*—We have further accounts of the terrible collision between the steamers Gibson and Nat. Holmes, on Monday night, on the Ohio river, near Aurora, Indiana. Among the lost were James D. Caldwell, first engineer of the Holmes; Michael Welsh and three children, from Wheeling Island, Va; Nelson White, of the firm of Wiley & White, of Martinsville, Ohio, and a French family of six persons. Several children were saved whose parents are missing.

The creditors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal are called upon to meet in Baltimore, on the 27th of May next.

The house of Mrs. Elizabeth Woodward, in Warren county, Va., caught fire one day last week, and burned down.

LIST OF LETTERS.—Remaining in the RICHMOND POST OFFICE, on the 1st day of April, 1859.

Persons calling for letters in this List will please say they are ADVERTISED.

LADIES' LIST.

Allen mrs Mary E
Alley mrs Wm
Albert mrs D
Arnold mrs Hardenia M
Anderson miss D
Baker mrs S F
Bowles mrs M F
Berkley mrs Mary
Bland mrs Peter P
Bragg mrs Mary S
Briggs mrs Clark C
Burton mrs Susan
Burch mrs Mary M
Butler mrs M
Burress mrs Mary C
Burkes miss Lucy
Billings miss Mary J
Bagby miss Jane
Bacon miss Susan
Blankenship miss E
Brown miss E A 2
Brownson miss Mary
Butler miss Mary L
Carter mrs J E
Carter mrs Susan
Campbell mrs Fannie
Carter mrs Sarah T
Chennelts mrs S E
Cahill mrs H M
Cobb mrs M J
Coghill mrs H M
Conaghan mrs Thos
Coanen mrs Lavina
Camp miss E D
Chandler miss M F
Collins miss M M
Cooper miss Mahala
Crump miss Martha
Crow miss Mary A
Cousins miss Mandi
Davis miss M S
Deaves Emma
Davis miss Maria
Dawson miss A M
Dabney mrs E D
Denoon mrs E
Dunning mrs M
Dillon mrs M H
Dallas miss G
Duncan mrs M A
Epps mrs S
Elder miss M J
Ely mrs E B
Epps miss G
Fuhring miss Lucy E
Freeman miss S C
Francis mrs Mary
Forbes mrs Lizzie
Forbes mrs Wm
Gathright miss S E
Gathright miss Mary V
Gathright miss M D
Gilliam miss M A
Garree miss Sarah
Graves mrs Elizabeth C 2
Graves miss Alice
Gray mrs Cora A
Goodwin mrs Mary A
Garber mrs Mary
Heenlein miss E B
Hopkins miss Emma
Hamilton mrs Mary E
Hatcher mrs
Haziewood mrs E G
Hill mrs