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.

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THE DAILY DISPATCH.

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THE DISPATCH.

MONDAY MORNING..................APRIL 18, 1859

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE PARAGUAYAN DIFFICULTY.

Meeting of the American Commissioner and President Lopez—Interesting Scene, &c., &c.

The news of the successful issue of the Paraguay Expedition has already been confirmed. The treaty of "friendship, commerce and navigation" was signed at Ascuncion on the 9th of February. By it, the rivers are made free to our ships. The actual losses by the American Manufacturing Company are to be adjusted at Washington hereafter. A letter from on board the U. S. steamship Fulton gives an account of the voyage up the Ascuncion, and the scenes along the route and after the arrival there of the American forces. It says:

PASSING THE PARAGUAYAN BATTERIES.

With the cheers of the little squadron, that had assembled at Corrientes, in the Argentine Confederation, we left that place on the 21st instant, and in a few hours found ourselves entering the muddy waters of the Paraguay. The change seemed at first to be a sad one, the narrow, dark Paraguay illy contrasting with the broad and magnificent sheet of water that flows into the Rio de la Plata. We had scarcely time, however, to draw comparisons between the two rivers, before we were nearing the bend, at the other extremity of which we knew the formidable fortification of Humaita to be placed, and consequently to give all attention to very different and more important objects. We could faintly see the Paraguayan flag, parallel red, white and blue, fluttering through the trees, and rapidly approached the position which it marked out to be that of the famous defences of which we had heard so much mention. In the meantime the order was given to beat to quarters, not for any aggression on our part, but purely as a matter of prudence, to be prepared for any occurrence that might arise. At the same moment the men appeared at their stations, and the marines drew up in line on the quarter-deck, primed and ready. The heavy guns were cast loose, and loaded with shells, and though the response to a report from the shore would have been as instantaneous as a flash of lightning, we were careful to guard against any accident of ours that might have opened the ball

We looked and watched intently, but to no purpose, for the flag we had descried an hour past; and as the tropical heat began to counteract our own ardent spirits, the pilot suddenly waved his hand, and in obedience to the sign the vessel, darting from behind the island that had separated us so long, was in a moment swinging in the full current of the pure, open channel, with the vision at last before us that had heretofore only disturbed our dreams. Sixteen ominous apertures pointed their gloom, and whatever else they may contain, upon us; and, like the eyes of the figure in the picture, seemed to follow the vessel's motion, with a precision that is not always agreeable under similar circumstances. In a few moments the whole line of fortifications were plainly visible.—The sixteen apertures are those of the casemate battery, constructed of brick, but very deep, and defended by the very formidable battery of sixteen eight inch guns. It may have looked more imposing than it really is, but it possesses material that would be very useful to the President of Paraguay, if it should ever come into exercise. To the right appeared four or five barbette batteries of earenth construction, and mounting every description of gun, from a 24 pounder that had once played the part of a corner post in Buenos Ayres to a three pound pop gun cast in Asuncion. To the left of the casemate we discovered a more substantial structure, viz: A 25 gun battery of 32 and 24 pounders, besides two eight inch. I did not count over seventy guns, though there is doubtless a flying battery besides, to welcome any landing parties that may evince evil intentions towards the Paraguayan defence or its soldiery. Spacious barracks showed that no mean force defended the place, and though there was neither the disturbance nor the disorder of men rushing to their guns or forming battalions, I occasionally caught a glimpse of the mass that awaited in the rear the consequences of the ordeal through which we were passing. No one of the batteries were actually manned except the casemate, whose large guns were prepared for the destruction they might well occasion.

We were soon hailed by a voice from the shore, but could distinguish nothing else but the voice itself, and so came to anchor. Flag officer Shubrick dispatched two officers of his staff ashore, to say to the commanding officer that the American man-of-war Fulton was on her way to Asuncion, for the purpose of carrying thither the United States Commissioner, but understanding that it was the custom for vessels to stop at this point, she had done so in order to inquire if there would be any opposition to her passage to that city. This afforded the said commanding officer, General Gonzalez, an opportunity to expatiate upon the pacific inclinations of President Lopez, and to reply that the Fulton need be detained no longer than might suit our convenience. We had the mutual satisfaction of parting company immediately.

THE ARRIVAL AT ASCUNCION.

We arrived at this place on the morning of the 24th, charmed with climate and scenery, though attended with the obstructions I have mentioned A lofty bluff for a time shut out the view of the city, and the long line of red coats that stood along its summits assured us that another military post was at hand. We were not mistaken. An imposing battery of sixteen guns seemed to sweep over the waste of water and land, and to look frowningly down upon us from their dizzy height; and a smaller one still further on, impressed us that Ascuncion had its defences also. They are constructed of brick; and as the river is here wide and clear, we could shell every man out of Ascuncion and all its forts by taking a distance beyond their range.

THE INTERVIEW WITH LOPEZ.

Yesterday Sr. Vasquez informed the Minister, through his secretary, Mr. Ward, that the President would be pleased to receive him to-day, at 9½ o'clock in the morning; and so, punctual to the hour, Commissioner Bowlin and secretary, attended by Flag Officer Shubrick and staff and a number of officers from the Fulton, making a brilliant suite, that drew forth all the world of Ascuncion to see it pass through the town, entered the cabildo, or government house, and turning to the first door on the left, found themselves in the presence of the Paraguayan Dictator. He rose as we entered, with his hat—a chapeau ornamented with white and blue feathers—under his arm, and not on his head, as has been his custom, and leaning upon a cane. His spacious breast shone with stars and golden ornaments, that scarcely permitted the blue cloth to show itself, and his thin lower members dwindled away beneath a body that all but hid them from view. A broad face; set upon a massive neck, and brilliant with two keen, bright eyes, intelligent but woolfish; greeted his guests with an expression indescribable, and then commanding his emotion, which was plainly visible, he compressed his lips, and with a determined air, fixed his gaze upon the American Commissioner, and listened attentively to a discourse of which he did not understand a word, though he was acquainted with its substance from a copy which had been sent him the day before. I must confess that I have been pleasantly disappointed in the appearance of the man, though I understand he has wonderfully improved in the last few years. The fatigues of his office, which embraces all the offices, of government, and its attendant cares, have diminished his weight by upwards of a hundred pounds, and so formed his figure into something decent. I had expected to see a coarse individual, tainted with a mixture of Guiana blood, and altogether ungainly in appearance; but his skin is fair, his expression intelligent, and he wears an easy and determined air, that unmistakably evinced considerable character. He appeared in mourning for his brother, the bishop of Paraguay, who died during the week. A few officers were lined to his left, headed by his second son, and they appeared to be very fair specimens of human nature, notwithstanding the glitter.—Vasquez waited at the door, and received us with a bland and innocent air, that showed he had little to say and nothing to do with the issues that will now have to be brought into question.

The presentation having taken place, the President making a kind of jerk of the head and body to each officer, at the cost, undoubtedly, of considerable bodily inconvenience Judge Bowlin moved in advance, and addressed his Excellency in the following words:

COMMISSIONER BOWLIN TO PRESIDENT LOPEZ.

As the special Commissioner of the Government of the United States of America, I have the honor to present to your Excellency the letter of credence with which I have been charged, accompanied with full powers to settle and adjust all the difficulities which now so unhappily exist between the two Republics. In doing this, I avail myself of the occasion to reassure your Excellency of the very anxious desire of the Government and people of the United States, to cultivate with your Excellency's Government and people the most intimate commercial relations, based upon the only enduring foundation, of mutual respect, friendship and esteem. This is what the Government of the United States has sought, and still seeks, from the young and vigorous Republic of the South, friendly relations, and a liberal commercial intercourse, which shall be mutually beneficial to both, without derogating from either, and without arrogating to herself a position which the world will not readily accord, she deemed she had a right to tender to a sister Republic who, like herself, had thrown off a foreign yoke and was strugging to give supremacy to free principles, the bond of friendship, and with it the blessings of a mutual commerce and the benign influence of free association and example.

Hence, so soon as the government of Paraguay had laid aside her exclusive system of policy, and had inaugurated a more liberal and enlightened one under your Excellency's administration, the government of the United States pressed forward to welcome her into the family of nations, and by scientific explorations to demonstrate the capacity of her great rivers for commercial intercourse with the world, and thus embrace in her own wide spread commerce, including every sea and navigable stream, that of Paraguay. This was sought for no exclusive or selfish advantage, but for a mutual benefit; for the blessings of commerce are never exclusive, but reciprocally redound to the prosperity and glory of all its participants.

The friendly disposition manifested by the United States towards the South American republics is not a mere profession, gotten up to suit the occasion, but is a fact founded upon noble and generous acts which had their origin at the date of their revolution, and have long since passed into history. It should never be forgotten by the republics of Spanish origin that at the very dawn of their revolutionary struggle, when the Cabinets of Europe were freely discussing the question of aiding Spain in subduing her revolted colonies, the United States boldly and fearlessly entered her solemn protest against the unholy act, staking the whole power of the republic to prevent it, and it was prevented. It should also be borne in mind that the United States were the first to recognise the independence of these republics, and welcome them into the sisterhood of nations.

She, therefore, feels entitled by such antecedents, as well as from her present position, to expect from one and all of them that justice which the sincerity of her desire to re-establish friendly relations with Paraguay leads her confidently to hope will be readily accorded.

And, in conclusion, I again repeat that I but reflect the sentiments of my government in reassuring your Excellency of her ardent desire to settle all these difficulties amicably, and re-establish the relations of the two governments on the enduring basis of mutual friendship and respect.

For a moment the President rolled his bright eyes around the room, as if in search of thought, twitched his sword, thumped his cane, and finally, in an easy, soft voice, replied to the following effect—not having been able to retain his exact words:—

PRESIDENT LOPEZ'S REPLY TO MR. BOWLIN.

Mr. Special Commissioner of the United States—I know that Paraguay is amongst the last of her sister States in the Southern continent in the march of civilization and progress; but she is the oldest nationality, and the first to follow the example of her elder sister of the North in asserting her independence. I had felt the sincerity of the desire of the United States to cultivate friendly relations with Paraguay when her minister was accredited near this government, and deeply regret that untoward circumstances should have interrupted the harmony that then existed. The honorable discourse, however, of the Special Commissioner inspires me with every confidence that the pending questions between the two republics will be settled promptly, frankly and amicably, in a manner honorable and satisfactory to both.

The last notes of his Excellency having died away, we retreated, our excellent and distinguished friend of the Legation, S. Ward, Jr., habited in a black coat, with silver buttons, that gave him the most perfect air of a diplomat of olden times, though a little clerical in appearance, stopping to whisper to the gentleman at the door, the Minister of Foreign Relations, Senor Vasquez, that he desired a copy of the President's remarks.

The Flag Officer, Shubrick, wearing the sword which was presented him by the State of South Carolina, with a light step and erect figure, attracted no little attention; and as the papers in this part of the world have set him down as a fire eater, I observed the President's eyes wandering uneasily, more than once, towards him. The soldiers, drawn up in every direction around the square, upon which the public buildings invariably face in these Spanish towns—saluted us with every mark of respect, as did the people in the streets, through the latter dread to compromise themselves by a too marked civility.

We proceeded from the Government House to the residence of General Urquiza, who received us with the frank, manly, easy manner of the soldier, very different from the excessive severity observed by Lopez. The General conversed freely—referred to the United States with enthusiasm, compared the President of Paraguay to Rosas—though, he says, his heart is good; complimented the Commodore on the handsome appearance of his officers, and was evidently pleased with the attention shown him. He is, short of figure, but stoutly framed, with a dark, handsome countenance; democratic in his manner, and, after a short acquaintance, proves to be a remarkable and interesting man.

TARRING AND FEATHERING AT THE U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.—The court of inquiry ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to investigate the particulars of a late difficulty between certain pupils at the U. S. Naval Academy, adjourned on Thursday, after having made their report to the head of the Department. The contents of the report have not transpired.

It appears that a pupil of the academy, from the State of New York, had excited the animosity of his classmates by his general conduct, which, in their view, was not "becoming an officer and a gentleman," and was regarded by them as discreditable to their *esprit du corps*. Their indignation towards their fellow-pupil was so strongly felt that they determined to inflict upon him a disgraceful punishment. Accordingly, one evening as the pupils, after tea, were leaving the dining hall, some of them threw a shawl over the head of the obnoxious individual He was then forcibly taken to the gas-house of the institution, his clothes were removed and a plentiful supply of tar administered to his person. The contents of a couple of pillows (sacrificed to the occasion) were then bestowed upon him, until he presented the appearance of a feathered biped. This act of insubordination, of course, became a subject of official investigation by a court martial; and no grounds of justification, (if any existed or were pleaded,) it is supposed, can save the principal actors in this breach of discipline from punishment. The decision of the court will, probably, be known in a few days. In the meantime, it is understood, the developments made before the court of inquiry were of such a character, in relation to the object of the assault, that he has been dismissed from the academy.

SEVERE HAIL STORM.—On Tuesday evening last a violent hail storm visited the district of land lying between Spottsylvania court house and Milford, Caroline county, Va., doing great damage to the growing crops. At some of the points a perfect tornado prevailed. The Fredericksburg Herald says:

The first we hear of it is in the neighborhood of the White Hall Gold Mine, where it ravaged the farms of Robert L. Foster, James Faulkner, John Brightwell, John Chewning, Jr., William Buchanan, Alfred Poole, &c. Thence the storm passed to the farms of Joseph Chewning, Capt. Long, Col. Wm. P. Goodwin, James Southard, Richard Pulliam, John L. Andrews, Maj. S. Crutchfield, Thomas R. Beasley, Lemuel Martin, W. L. Crop, J. C. Jerell, &c., &c., continuing its destruction in Caroline, the crops of Mrs. Coghill, F. W. Battaile, T. N. Welsh, Esq., at Milford, &c., embracing a distance of 15 or 20 miles in a direct line. Hail fell at Mr. Andrews the size of partrige eggs. Such of the wheat as has jointed has been very materially injured, and Mr. A. puts his loss at half the crop.

In Michigan the Republican majority, at the late election, is between 15,000 and 20,000.

Hon. Fayette McMullen has withdrawn from the Congressional race in the Abingdon, Va., district.

TRIAL OF *DANIEL E. SICKLES* FOR THE MURDER OF P. BARTON KEY.

CONTINUATION OF THE EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 16.

The press is requested, on the part of Mr. Sickles, to state that he deeply regrets, for many reasons, and particularly for the sake of his child, who must some day read the record of her mother's shame, that the confession of Mrs. Sickles was published. The publication was contrary to his wishes, and, had it been in his power, he would have suppressed it.

The Court was opened at the usual hour, and the usual crowd filled the room. The argument on the question of admissibility of adultery was pretermitted for the present, in order to allow Peter Cagger, of Albany, to be examined.

Peter Cagger testified that he is a member of the bar in the city of Albany; has known Sickles twelve years; was introduced to Mr. Key by Mr. Sickles in June, 1858, and engaged Key in a case as counsel, on the basis of that introduction. [No cross examination.]

Philips resumed his argument of yesterday, recapitulating and summarising his several points.

How is adultery to be established? The tongue of the deceased is silent, the evidence of the wife or the husband is not to be admitted. In the nature of things it would be impossible to get proof to establish the fact under such law. In this case, no more than in the case of the man who slew in behalf of his son, the very sight of the act was not necessary to be proved. Even the technicalities of this rule does not require that the killing should take place concurrently with the act of coition.—He quoted from Russell in proof of this point.

Mr. Phillips also quoted from the celebrated case of John Manning, (reported in Thomas Raymond, p. 212,) charged with murder for killing a man found in adultery with his wife, and who was punished by only a slight burning of the hand, and where it was resolved by the whole court that this was only manslaughter, because a mere nominal punishment was adjudged, in consequence of the grievousness of the provocation.

Mr. Phillips claimed that it does not follow that because the provocation in this case, the parties being found in the act, was deemed a mitigation, that a case where the state of facts did not quite come up to this should not also justify the killing. If the jury in a case are satisfied that adultery has been committed, would it be necessary for witnesses to swear to actually seeing the act?

The rule is the same in other States and in the English courts. He referred to the state against Wallace in the 9th New Hampshire, and from the case of the State against Croley in 1st Alabama, page 174; also, to opening of Lord Stowell, in Greenleaf's evidence. He would now ask if the knowledge of adultery upon the part of the husband is required to be greater than by a jury passing upon the fact? Should an excitable husband be required to have stronger evidence than a calm reflecting jury.

He referred to the case of John, the slave, in N. Carolina, who killed his wife, he having no marital rights, under the law of that State. Would there be no distinction in morals between the case of a white man having marital rights and the slave who has no marital rights? Will he not feel more?

Coming back to the question of provocation, he contended that if this was excluded and the defence were called upon to rely upon proving the passion, the other side might claim that the passion was a feigned or fictitious one. He insisted that the defence had a right to show the truth of the provocation to rebut any assertion on the other side that the passion was fictitious. He referred to 1st Phillips on Evidence, p. 172; also to the 1st Greenleaf, 114. How is a jury to arrive at the fact whether the passion is real or feigned, unless the greatness of the provocation can be received as proof.

He recited the aggravated facts they offered to prove, making up the provacation up to Saturday night; and also the new provocation immediately leading to the killing. He insisted that there was immediately before the killing a new provocation. If it is necessary to show evidence of provocation and passion, it is necessary to show both. The Court occupied a position in this case which seldom fell to the lot of a Judge, to apply an analysis of the law to the new aspects of the case now at issue. The defence offer to prove the truth to the jury, and shall the truth relevant to the fact be excluded. If upon this point there should be any doubt in the mind of the court, that doubt should be in favor of the prisoner.

Mr. Graham followed on the same side, recapitulating the proposition heretofore stated on the part of the defence.

The question was, whether the evidence should be prejudged as to its effect before it had been received? The application of the defence was to extend the line of proof. The prosecution had experimented with the defence, and when they found the avalanche descending upon them, they asked the court to exclude the evidence extending the evidence of the commissioner of the alleged crime, Mr. S. was in a state of exasperation which precluded the idea of his weighing the character or effect of his acts. The question before the court was, whether the defence should take the parties beyond the door of the house where they had been left by the witness who last testified, and show them in the very act of adultery?

If the threshold is once passed, there is no power in this or any other court to shut the door. It was not in the power of the prosecution to experiment with the defence, and then when finding themselves carried beyond their depth fall back on the court, and in a moment of repentance for their rashness importune the court to exclude the defence from continuing their line of evidence beyond the door which the prosecution had themselves opened.

Would the prosecution ask the court to stultify itself? for that was the real point at issue now.—For the purpose of accomplishing the restraint urged against the defence, the prosecution had offered the doctrine that unless the actual inspection of the guilt was made by the prisoner, he had no right to slay the man whom he knew had deflowered his wife of her virtue; that the husband must see the very fact of adultery, or he must stand before this court in the light of a murderer. So long as adultery is pursued in secret, so long it will be impossible for the husband to have any sight towards the adulterer of his wife. The rule of evidence was that a chain of circumstances directly leading to the points in investigation was all that was necessary to give justification for any act of the husband finding and pursuing this chain of circumstances. Here Mr. G. read from 2d Greenleaf on Evidence, sections 41 and 43, in illustration of the proposition.

A great effort was made on the part of the prosecution to excite prejudice against the defence, for the line of proceeding they had set up. Now, for himself, no matter what was his private opinion, he had carefully avoided claiming that the killing in cold blood of the adulterer was justifiable. He had said, and would say now, that when a husband catches the adulterer of his wife in the act of adultery with that wife, or so near it as to leave no doubt on his mind of the act, the act of the husband was but simply the act of the instrument of heaven turned towards that adulterer to execute its indignation.

The rule that where the husband only finds the adulterer in the act he is justifiable, was promulgated nearly two centuries ago, and had reference to a particular act. He denied its applicability to general cases.

As in the case of individuals as in the case of communities, there were cases where it was necessary to take the law into their own hands for their own preservation. We had an instance in one of the States of the Union, in one of the principal cities of which the people had to rise up in their might and take into their own hands the laws which they had found were being perverted by those to whom they had entrusted them.

Here the speaker read from the 5th of Matthew, 28th verse, in the Sermon on the Mount, as an illustration, the words being used as follows: "But I say unto you, that whoever looketh on a woman to lust after her, hath committed adultery with her already in his heart."

He asked the court if the law was benign? was it merciful or lenient? This doctrine of the prosecution was based mainly upon the case quoted in 3d Iredell. In that case the relation of husband and wife did not exist. It would be better for justice if our judges would restrain themselves from wandering from the cases presented to outside and extraneous points. The decision in the case quoted utterly excluded the idea of moral insanity.

In order to apply that rule to this case the court must refer to its origin. What were justice, then? They were mere instruments in the hands of the court. The jury was not then the grand palladium it is now, and which he hoped always to see it remain. If this jury were to pass upon the question of intention, would the court exclude all evidence going to show that intention.

Here the speaker read from Foster's Crown Law to show that that learned authority, as far back as his time, doubted its justice, upwards of seventy years after its promulgation.

This is the commentary of one of the highest English authorities, and shows that the law holds that courts must rigidly conserve justice. Has not the law progressed since the time of Hale? Then insanity to be effective must have been entire.—Will not temporary insanity now be effective under the law? The prosecution will not claim that Hale and the ideas of law prevailing at his time are the rules of law the prosecution relies on. If the law relative to insanity has changed since Hale's time, why may not the Hale common law as to other things have changed? If he does not make the law for this court with reference to insanity, he does not make the law for it with reference to the rights of the husband.

He submitted that the Constitution of the United States broke up the old practice of special verdicts, and that anything tending to show the adultery, was admissable as testimony. Here he referred to 1st vol. of Statutes at Large, pages 18 and 19, wherein it was laid down that all crimes shall be tried by an impartial jury of the State. This he held to be a refutation of the soundness of the position of the prosecution, which amounted to a claim that D. E. Sickles should be tried, not by the jury, but by the court. In several States their Constitutions provided that juries should not be required to render special verdicts. He denied that there was any rule of law taking the verdict out of the hands of the jury and placing it in those of the court. If the court can legally circumscribe the action of the jury, then the right to make the verdict is taken from the jury and delegated to the court.—His next point was, that intention is to be illustrated by the state of the prisoner's mind, and that intention to be shown by the causes producing that intention. In Day's and Jarboe's cases, he held that this court had so decided. Now the door to such a decision was sought to be closed to such testimony. In Smith's case, (Wharton's commentaries,) where he slew Captain Carson, the first husband of his wife, who had left her for two years, the court had sustained his view of the law.

The court corrected Mr. Graham's recollection of that case, saying that Carson had been absent from his wife at sea for two years, and on returning, went to his house, where he found Smith living with his wife, and in an altercation with Smith, was killed by him.

Mr. Graham (continuing) referred to other cases where all evidence tending to prove the adultery had gone to the jury. This testimony, he contended, tended to prove that Key had drawn off Sickle's wife from him. If it was the defence that Sickles was acting under a delusion, they could prove the delusion from the cause. If entitled to show the origin of the delusion, and all the circumstances accompanying it, why is it illegal to show the precise state of Sickle's mind from the fact producing that state of mind. He had called the court's attention to various cases wherein the husband acquired certain rights and loses certain rights. He held that the knowledge of Mrs. Sickles' adultery was the impelling power inducing the killing. He would make plain to Mr. Carlisle what the *res gestæ* really is.

He referred to the Georgia Reports, page 617, wherein it was held that it was not right to the declaration to a certain time; and if there are intervening circumstances rendering the fact a part of a chain of facts, it was admissible testimony.—When the husband first heard of it, then was the time that it carried with it all the effect it would have had if he had caught the adulterer in the act. Here Mr G drew a strong picture of the frenzy of Sickles on the night he heard of the proof of the act, showing as he alleged, S.'s insanity. The waving of the handkerchief placed the deceased in *flagrante delictu*. His other efforts to get up another adulterous meeting with Sickles' wife also placed him, in law, in *flagrante delictu*.

Why was the testimony of the waving the handkerchief admitted, but as one of the facts to prove the adultery? If there was doubt as to what the waving of the hankerchief meant, the defence was entitled to prove what it meant. If the defence can establish the state of the prisoner's mind otherwise, why not by showing the cause of that state of mind? Mr. C. here referred to the case of King vs. Whitehead, in the 1st of Carrington and Payne, page 67, where a state of mind was proved entirely by an action foreign to the prisoner, but as it bore upon his motive, he was allowed thus to show it. In the case of Cruchley, 5th Carrington and Payne, page 153, the prisoner was permitted to show that he was compelled to break the law by the violence of a mob.

The defence here asked leave to show that Sickles was an instrument in the hands of his instinct, not of a mob.

He next referred to the case of Powell and Harper, (same book, page 190,) where the defence were permitted to justify, by showing the statements of the alleged thief when the defendents received the stolen goods from him. Mr. G. continuing, read from other authorities (cases) wherein the declarations of others had been received as justification for the state of the mind of the accused. He held that Jarboe had been acquitted on the ground of temporary insanity. The report of the case and the manner in which the court left it to the jury, showed that it was designed by the court to be decided on the point of insanity, and was so decided by the jury.

It had been asked, in order to prejudice the case before the jury, what interest had Sickles in his wife when he met Mr. Key, knowing that she had forfeited her marriage vow? Even though he had made up his mind to surrender her to her fate, what must have been the state of his mind towards her destroyer?

Mr. Carlisle corrected a declaration of Mr. Graham. He had contended that the prisoner knew on meeting Key, that Key could not again have adulterous intercourse with his wife.

In conclusion. Mr. Graham would say that, if the position of the United States in this case was to be adhered to, this case ought to have stopped with the coroner's jury. The inquest found who had killed Mr. Key, and the prosecution had endeavored thus far most strenuously to confine the defence to that single point, and steadfastly refused to admit any extension of evidence, showing the cause of that killing. He held that the case should have ended with the coroner's jury. He submitted that this trial was to develop the state of Sickles' mind, and that every fact going to show it was proper to go before the jury. It was not for the prosecution, on finding that the defence could prove the adultery, to object to the testimony of facts going to prove it. The prosecution desired the court to put a stop to the offering of testimony such as had been admitted up to that point in the trial of the case.

Mr Ould replied, stating that the ground of this application of the defence are four in number—First, that the facts recited amount to a justification; second, if not, then to a legal provocation; third, if not to either, then they were good proof of insanity; fourth, if not to insanity, then to prove the state of the prisoner's excitement.

The questions of justification and provocation were legal questions. It was said that the judgments of old times were on special verdicts, and that as none such were rendered here, the rulings in those cases would not hold good here As offered, the proposition implied the truth of the facts offered in evidence. The court were to take that for granted; and it was the court's duty to take their legal effect into consideration. In that case, it was the duty of the court to decide as the English courts did in cases of special verdicts, as disagreeable as that duty might be The language of the law was that killing by the husband, on finding the parties in the act of adultery, was manslaughter; otherwise, murder.

The defence were wrong in insisting that the prosecution claimed that the husband's beholding the parties in adultery was necessary to mitigate the killing to manslaughter. On the contrary, the finding the parties thus engaged was the legal meaning of the point as contended for by the prosecution. If the husband pursue the party and slew him from revenge, the offence was murder. There might be cases wherein if the killing was on sight, the offence would be murder. Thus, if at a distance and seeing the commission of the act with a telescope, and he should proceed to kill the adulterer, he would be excluded from the benefit of the rule Each case was to be judged by itself, and if showing that the killer finds the parties in the act, he can claim the benefit of the excuse, not otherwise.

He desired the defence to explain how far what they termed marital rights went Whether it was a justification for killing, one day, two days, or a year after the fact of the adultery. It was totally immaterial what the state of the prisoner's mind was, if the time had elapsed which the law says is sufficient cooling time. If, as the defence claims, this new doctrine extends not only to adultery, but to lust, where will it end? If not only on proof, but on unjustifiable suspicion, one may kill, what would be the state of society? The United States had not, and would not defend adultery. The question was not that of the defence of adultery, but of the right to kill under the alleged circumstances.

Mr Ould here reviewed the Scriptural part of the argument of the defence, and read from the 8th chapter of John, the story of the woman taken in adultery, whose condemnation under the Mosaic law was claimed by the mob, to whom He said, "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone." He contrasted the doctrine of Jesus on the subject with that of the Mosaic law as claimed by the defence, in elequent terms, amid profound silence in the court-room

It was the genius and spirit of Christianity, as it were, stooping down from the very heavens, and teaching the doctrine of charity—kindness, peace and good will. He had heard it read, and it was law, that when a party is found in the very act and fact of adultery, that that very act and fact then and there was the very greatest provocation that could be produced. In the very cases quoted on the other side, the parties were found guilty of manslaughter

The solitary question to be determined by the court was whether the state of facts proposed to be closed by the defence was a legal provocation tending to justification. For some offences the law did not recognize any provocation. Where malice, express malice existed, there could be no legal provocation. He would not insult the court by quoting the law on so plain a fact. If there was express malice in this case, it was immaterial whether there was provocation, for it could not be admitted where that state of facts existed. It had been charged that the rule of law springing from Mannings' case was a merciful rule in suffering him to go at large on such a punishment as would satisfy the law, and at the same time would be light upon the party charged.

It had been contemplated by the other side that there had been no conviction for murder, either in this country or England, where the provocation to the act was alleged to be and proves to be adultery. To show the fallacy of this assertion, the speaker read a case from 74 John's North Carolina Reports, where the prisoner killed with a wooden mallet a party who had committed adultery with his wife. In this case, the deceased was killed while following the prisoner's wife under strong exciting circumstances, yet they were not deemed sufficient provocation, and the crime was adjuged to be murder.

The court in that case decided that although the parties went off together for the apparent purpose of commtting adultery, and the prisoner believing that they were gone for that purpose, followed them and killed the adulterer, yet the circumstances were not competent to afford a legal provocation

The rule in Manning's case is based, not upon the fact of adultery, but upon a certain state of mind existing as a moving cause to the killing.

The law presumes that this state of passion exists only at a certain time, and the party accused is not to be allowed the benefit of the presumption of such passion existing for a longer time.

The Massachusetts statutes quoted by the defence, had nothing to do, he claimed, with the present case, they bearing only upon the fact whether adultery had been committed It is not proposed here to prove adultery, but to show the state of the prisoner's mind. In reference to the case of the slave John, it had no bearing here, it being the case of a slave He understood Mr Phillips to say that this was not the law; and Mr Graham to deny that it ought to be the law. Throughout this case of the slave John, the most general language is used by the judge, as in all cases of a person who has slain an adulterer.

Mr Ould quoted from Archibald, under the head of murder; also, pages 230, 234 and 235, same book, and from South Carolina Reports, p. 619. In connection with this doctrine of cooling time, it is a well-recognized principle that this time is a question of law, and the Court must pass upon this question of cooling time, especially in the form it takes now, when the sufficiency of provocation is urged. He quoted upon this point from Archibald, p 235.—There is a limit fixed by the law where the passion ought to stop, and if it does not stop, it can be used as an illustration of malice.

Mr Ould here suspended his remarks to give opportunity for the court to take a due official notice of the death of Chancellor Bibb, which being done, the court adjourned.

The argument between the counsel for the prosecution and defence to-day, is looked upon as the crisis of the case. If adultery is admitted in evidence, the defence are prepared, they say, to prove their point. They claim that they have proven every thing bearing upon, and surrounding the main fact, and are provided with such evidence as to leave no doubt on the mind of any one, however incredulous, of the criminal culpability of the deceased and the wife of the prisoner.

Under these circumstances, therefore, the public are on the *qui vive* for the result of the proceedings on Monday.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—The Democratic Convention, called to nominate a suitable candidate to represent the third Congressional district in the Congress of the United States, met at Metropolitan Hall, on Saturday last, and was called to order by Mr L W Glazebrook, on whose motion Mr J D G BROWN, of Hanover, was called to the Chair, and, on motion of Mr N B Hill, Mr S C Davis, of Henrico, and Mr St George Tucker, of Hanover, were appointed secretaries.

The Chairman briefly stated the object of the Convention; when, on motion of Mr B R Welford, it was decided that the officers chosen should be permanent officers of the Convention.

A list of delegates was then read, when it was ascertained that Richmond city, Henrico, Hanover, Chesterfield, Goochland and King William were represented.

The county of Caroline was next called, and Mr Moncure arose to respond, stating that his county had not appointed delegates, and that he desired to set her right before the Convention.

Mr W A Cocke, of Henrico, asked leave to interrupt Mr Moncure, and made a motion that all Democrats in attendance from counties that had appointed no delegates, be invited to take seats in the Convention.

Col. Dabney, of Hanover, asked the withdrawal of the motion until delegates in attendance could register their names He thought the Convention ought to be prepared to take the vote on the motion by counties, if members desired it.

Col. John A. Parker, of Henrico, was opposed to the Convention's appointing delegates to represent counties that had declined or failed to appoint delegates for themselves.

Mr. John K. Martin favored the motion of Mr. Cocke, and urged Col. Dabney not to press his motion.

Mr. W. J. Lynham desired that every democrat in the district should be heard. He knew the Democracy of Caroline well—knew them to be steadfast and unwavering in their devotion to Democratic principles, and was anxious to hear from Mr. Moncure.

Mr. B. B. Douglass, of King William, argued to show that the Convention had no right to place within the control of any one man or set of men the power to cast a vote for any county in the District, when the citizens of that county had failed to appoint delegates. The Convention was sitting as a representative body, and as such had no right to do more than represent the people who had sent them there. He was anxious to hear from every Democrat in the District, but opposed to making delegates to represent the views of those who had themselves declined to select persons to represent them.

Mr. John K. Martin, in order to get rid of the difficulty which seemed to attend the motion of Mr. Cocke, submitted the following resolutions as a substitute:

Resolved, That the proper mode of voting in a nominating Convention, is to divide the number of votes to which each county or city is entitled, by the number of her delegates in attendance, so that each delegate may, by his vote, represent the proper quota of the constituency of his county or city.

Resolved, That the number of Democratic votes polled by each county or city, at the last Presidential election, is the proportion to which said county or city be adjudged entitled.

Mr. Moncure, of Caroline, obtained the floor, and assured the Convention that he did not desire the position of a delegate, and would not, under any circumstances, cast the vote of his county if the Convention were to give him the power. At the last court, the Democracy of Caroline, by a majority of *one*, decided against sending delegates. He knew that one-half of his people would cordially support the nominee, whoever he might be, and that on the fourth Thursday in May, Caroline would give a good account of herself. All he asked was the privilege of voting, as the Constitution of the State gave him the right, for whoever he thought proper.

Mr. Martin asked and obtained leave to withdraw his resolutions.

Mr. Cocke withdrew his motion.

Mr. Martin then offered his resolutions as original matter, and on being put to vote, they were adopted.

Mr. N. B. Hill moved that the Convention proceed at once to the selection of a candidate; and the motion was carried in the affirmative.

A gentleman from Louisa stated that his county had failed to appoint delegates, because of the fact that the candidates for Gubernatorial honors occupied the greater portion of the last Court day in discussion, and the appointment had probably been overlooked.

Dr. Nelson of Hanover, nominated Hon. JOHN S. CASKIE.

B. B. Douglas, Esq., and Col. Pollard seconded the nomination; and there being no opposition, Judge Caskie was selected as the Congressional Candidate of the Democratic party, unanimously and by acclamation.

On motion, the Chairman appointed Messrs. Welford of Richmond, Nelson of Hanover, and Cocke of Henrico, a committee of three to inform Judge Caskie of his nomination.

The Committee retired, and in a short time thereafter returned and introduced the candidate, Hon. JOHN S. CASKIE, who was received with loud and repeated cheers.

Judge Caskie ascended the platform, and after accepting the nomination and returning thanks for the honor conferred, briefly reviewed his course as the representative of the Metropolitan District for the past eight years.

The Convention then adjourned

FIRE.—Between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock last Saturday, an effort was made to burn the book store of Mr. Thomas J Starke, south Main, between 9th and 10th streets, by setting fire to a quantity of trash and straw in the cellar, but luckily the flames were discovered and extinguished before doing serious damage. The incendiary, it is believed, gained access to the premises by the rear cellar door, which was left unfastened.

THE TRIAL OF WM. E. DENEALE, on the charge of grand larceny, is progressing slowly, in the Richmond Circuit Court, Judge Meredith presiding. On Saturday last the Commonwealth completed the examination of her witnesses, and the defence was commenced, but if the counsel on both sides determine to argue the cause, we have no doubt that it will take until Wednesday for the jury to make a verdict.

TEMPERANCE.—We invite attention to the Temperance meeting, advertised to take place this evening, at Leigh Street Baptist church. A large attendance and interesting addresses may be expected. We hope the meeting will be characterized by the enthusiasm and social feeling which have attended the meetings of the society hitherto.

A public Temperance meeting of the old Dominion Section. No. 1, I. O. C. T., is to be held at their Hall on Marshall street, to night. Several gentlemen are expected to address the meeting. The public are invited to attend.

MUCH NEEDED.—Several small flat bottom steam tugs would find profitable employment in James river, the year round, in running up the large creeks and taking off the thousands of dollars worth of agricultural products, that never will find market unless aided by steam. If a line of these boats were established, and the farmers knew that they would "tie up" at any point for freights, they would then turn more of their attention to the cultivation of fruits, vegetables and poultry, and Richmond and Norfolk could always be supplied by them.

A CORN EXCHANGE is very much needed, and should be established by our merchants, with as little delay as possible. If some enterprising citizen were to open rooms for the purpose, he would soon find it a profitable investment.

MR. W. L. GOGGIN passed though this city yesterday on his way to Petersburg. Mr. LETCHER also arrived here yesterday. Persons wishing to hear the discussion in Petersburg to-night, will avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the special train on the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad. See advertisement.

IMPROVEMENTS.—In the plan prepared by Mr. A. L. West for enlarging and beautifying Centenary Methodist Church, is a new steeple, one hundred and ninety feet high. When the plan is fully carried out, and it will be, beyond a doubt, Centenary will be a very attractive house for public worship.

THE GROWING WHEAT CROP, in most of the upper country, is said to be looking well, and promises an abundant yield at harvest. The continuous rains thus far, have prevented most farmers from seeding their oats, and unless we have more dry weather, the remainder of the month than in the one-half already past, corn planting will be materially retarded.

WHIPPING A CHILD.—Patrick Curtis was arraigned before the Mayor last Saturday to answer the charge of cruelly beating his daughter, Mary Curtis. Pat admitted that he had whipped the girl for keeping forbidden company, but denied that he had either kicked or beaten her with a rope, as she alleged. The Mayor said he had examined the person of the child, and found that she had been severely whipped. He continued the examination until to-morrow morning.

BAD COMPANY.—Virginia Rix, a free negress, was convicted before the Mayor last Saturday of permitting two slaves, Mat and Sam, to be and remain her house contrary to law, and sentenced to corporeal punishment.

COUNTERFEITING.—A called court of Justices will meet at the City Hall at 11 o'clock to-day, to examine Ewel B. Grubbs, charged with passing one counterfeit note on Mrs. Catherine Metzger, knowing the same to be counterfeit.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Mary Bridgewater, charged with keeping a disorderly house, was held to bail for her good behavior.

NORTHERN METHODISTS EXPELLED FROM TEXAS.—The Texas papers give particulars of the proceeding of several meetings recently held in Fannin county for the purpose of taking measures to expel the members of the Methodist Church North, who are accused of being Abolitionists. At one meeting a committee of fifty was appointed to wait on Bishop Jayne with a warning. They performed their duty on a Sunday, while the Bishop was engaged in the morning service in church. It is also resolved that the Methodist Church North could not be tolerated in Texas, and that it must be put down if necessary. A committee was appointed to draft other resolutions to be acted upon at an adjourned meeting.

GOOD OLD AGES.—Last week a colored woman named Rachel Dalby, died in Patapsco Neck, Md., at the age of 108 years. Another colored woman, who had reached 113 years, died near Govanstown, Md., a short time ago. One of these women was 33 and the other 40 years old when the struggle for American independence began.

COMING SOUTH.—Several gentlemen from Canada left here a few days ago who came for the purpose of examining some farms in this neighborhood. They came not only to look out for themselves, but were deputised by their neighbors to examine and inquire for them also. So well pleased were these gentlemen that they have returned to Canada for the purpose of selling off, prior to their removal to this part of Virginia.—*Fredericksburg (Va.) Herald.*

COLLEGE PRESIDENCY ACCEPTED.—The Rev. Geo. W. Sampson, D. D., the pastor of the E street Baptist church, Washington city, who was recently elected to the Presidency of the Columbian College, has signified his acceptance of the same.

UNITED IN DEATH.—Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Perry, of Lewistown, New Jersey, died hand-in-hand one day last week. Mr. P. died in the evening, and Mrs. P. a few hours afterward. Old age and its infirmities were the causes, he being 70 and she 72 years old. Mr. Perry was familiarly called the "Commodore," and claimed to be a near relative to the hero of Perry's victory on Lake Erie.

DEATH OF AN EX-SENATOR.—Hon. George M. Bibb died at his residence in Georgetown, on Thursday. He was a long time United States Senator from the State of Kentucky, and chancellor of that State, and subsequently filled the office of Secretary of the Treasury in the administration of President Tyler. He died of pneumonia. He was 82 years of age.

RUMORED MURDER OF ARMY OFFICERS.—A pretty well authenticated report reaches us from California, that two petty officers of the U. S. Army, while on their way from Fort Buchanan to the San Petre River, were brutally murdered by the Apache Indians. Their names are not given.—*New York Tribune.*

A great dinner is to be given to Mr. Paul Morphy in Paris.

The Manassa Bank, located at Front Royal, Va. went into operation a few days ago.

The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Thursday.

Nine thousand bushels of wheat have been shipped from Liverpool to Philadelphia.

A registry law has passed both branches of the New York Legislature.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SOME OF THE BARGAINS, AT THE CASH STORE OF PERKINS & CO, No 141 Eagle Square.

3 cases 4-4 Bleach Shirting at 8 cents, worth 10
2 " " Sup " do " 11 " " 14
Best New York Mill do " 15 "
10-4 Bleach Sheeting " 28 "
12 4 " do " 30 "

Best English and American Prints at 11 cents
100 pieces Fast Col'd Lawns, at 11@12½ cents
50 pieces Spring De Laines and Valencias, at 12½ cts
30 " very pretty Spring Valencias, at 25 cents
50 doz Kid Gloves, as good as Alexander's, at 75 cts

The largest assortment of rich, NEW SPRING GOODS, city styles, they have ever offered, all new, and at the lowest *cash prices*. mh 17—tA25

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 LEGALIZED 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 another 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 venders 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 106 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

BURROW'S RELIABLE MEDICINE.

THE MOST EXALTED REMEDY IN THE WORLD—

Has cured, and is now daily effecting the most extraordinary cures of diseases, to which humanity is afflicted Thousands, who were hitherto suffering under the most inveterate diseases, and which were deemed beyond the skill of medicine, have been wonderfully restored to health, by the use of this truly great remedy. For SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILIS, PILES, DYSPEPSIA, ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, *and for all diseases resulting from impurity of the blood*, it is unsurpassed by any medicine in medical science.

By thoroughly purifying the Blood and Stomach, and strengthening and renovating every organ of the human system, it necessarily cures all those diseases resulting from a morbid action of the same, such as LIVER COMPLAINT, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN, CHRONIC FEVER AND AGUE, and all other diseases which are well known to exist from the above causes All that is asked is a fair trial, which will assuredly convince any one of the incomparable efficacy of this remarkable preparation in curing the diseases for which it is recommended For particulars call and get a descriptive circular. Prepared by

J W BURROW & CO.
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Norfolk, Va.

For sale in Richmond by Purcell, Ladd & Co., Dr J W Garlick, Waring & Pearce, and Druggists generally. mh 1—3m

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

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,
Richmond.

mh 23

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 don't 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

THE DISPATCH

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, 1 insertion	$0.50	1 square, 1 month	$4.[illegible]
1....do..2....do	.75	1....do..2 months	[illegible]
1....do..3....do	1.00	1....do..3....do	10.0[illegible]
1....do..1 week....do	1.75	1....do..6....do	16.[illegible]
1....do 2 weeks....do	2.75	1....do..1 year	30.[illegible]

Advertisements published until forbid, will be charged 50 cents per square of ten lines for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance.

DRY GOODS.

1859 SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. 1859

Having enlarged and refitted my store, I beg leave to say to my friends and the public generally, that I am now prepared to show one of the largest and best assorted stocks of

DRY GOODS

that I have ever had the pleasure of exhibiting in this city, comprising a general stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

A choice and rich assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, of the newest designs, viz:
Black and Colored SILKS
BERAGES,
SHALLIES,
ORGANDIES,
MUSLINS, LAWNS,
MANTILLAS,
SHAWLS, &c.

Also, a splendid stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, of every grade and quality, for gentlemen and boys' wear.

A large supply of HEAVY STAPLE GOODS, for Servants' wear.

Also, a magnificent assortment of
Bleached and Brown SHIRTINGS
Irish LINENS
Linen SHEETINGS
Brown and Bleached Cotton SHEETINGS

Besides many other things, too tedious to mention—all of which have been purchased within the last week past in Philadelphia and New York, on the most favorable terms, and will be sold cheap for cash. Call and see, and examine for yourselves, at No 29 Main street.

mh 24—d&cw2m JNO L SMITHER.

1859. SPRING TRADE. 1859.

ELLETT & DREWRY,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No 17 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.

We have the pleasure of offering to the merchants of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee the largest and best stock of

DRY GOODS

we have ever been able to exhibit.

Confining our business principally to piece goods, we have bestowed much time and labor to get up a first rate stock, and feel satisfied that no house in this country can offer a better selected stock of
English and American Prints
Fancy printed Lawns, Jaconets and Cambrics
Fine French and English Organdies and Challies
Fancy Bareges, Delaines and Valentias
Robes of every style in Lawns, Jaconets, Organdies, Bareges, Challies and Delaines
Silks, Poplins, Check d'Ecoss, Millainas
Lavilla Cloths, Debages, &c

In White Cambrics, Swiss Muslins, Irish Linens, &c, we have, of our own importation, a large stock, which we will sell lower than we have ever been able to do before.

In goods for gentlemen's and boys' wear, our stock is very large and varied, and as cheap as we have ever been able to sell them

We have an extra large stock of goods for negroes, such as
German and Scotch Linen Burlaps
Farmers' Drills, Linen Ducks
Heavy Cotton Twills and Cottonades
Plain and Striped Domestics
Plaid and Striped Oznaburgs
Denims, &c.

To all of which we ask a special examination by the trade We are determined to meet the market prices North and South, with well established houses. ELLETT & DREWRY.

mh 7—2m

NEW SPRING GOODS.—MANN S. VALENTINE, Jr., has just received by steamer, from New York, a variety of choice Staple and Fancy Goods, of the latest and most fashionable styles, suited to the present and approaching seasons, of which the following are a part, viz:
Bareges, Organdies, and Piccolomini Stripes and Robes
Silks, Challies, Lawns and Jaconets
Plain and printed Brilliantes, in large quantities
Mourning, and half mourning goods, of every style
Cambrics, Nainsooks, and Eugenie Muslins
Laces, Edgings and Insertings
French, English, and American prints
Irish Linens, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, and Linen Drills
Table Damask, Napkins, Huckaback, Diaper and Crash
Hosiery, Gloves, Sleeves, Collars, &c., &c
Oznaburgs, Denims, Duck and Ticking
Bleached and Brown Shirting, Sheeting, &c., &c.

The above have been bought at a liberal discount for cash, and are now offered, wholesale and retail, cheap for cash or to prompt customers

MANN S VALENTINE, Jr.,
99, corner of Broad and Ninth Streets,
mh 17—1m Near the Capitol Square.

WADSWORTH, TURNER & CO,

No 18 FOURTEENTH STREET,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

HAVING received by recent arrivals a complete assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, comprising altogether, a very desirable assortment, suited and selected expressly for the trade of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, all of which the trade is respectfully invited to examine. mh 7—2m

RICH NEW DRESS GOODS—SECOND SUPPLY.—We would invite immediate attention to the following elegant SPRING GOODS, for ladies:
Two Flounced and Double Jupe Silk Robes
Elegant Bayadere and Chene Silks
Splendid Grenadine and Berage Robes
Rich Organdie and Jaconet Robes
Elegant Robes, A'Tonique
Rich Printed Bareges and Glace Poplins
Crape Maretz and Barege De Laines
Black Challie, Tamartine and Mourning Ducals
Black Silk MANTILLAS
Black Lace do
Black Silk DUSTERS
Black Barege do

French and English Prints, Ginghams, Brilliants, and other styles of Dress Goods.

For novelties in all styles of Dress Goods, enquire at No 143 Main street.

ap 14 A K PARKER & CO.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC—CHAS. A. GWATKIN, No. 161 Main street, Richmond, Virginia, respectfully announces to the public that he has renewed his lease on the business house he at present occupies. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends, customers and the public, for the liberal patronage they have extended to him. By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a continuance of the same. Additions of new goods have been made to his stock this spring. By the steamers from New York he will continue to receive shipments of the newest and most fashionable goods of the season.

CHAS A GWATKIN,
No 161 Main street,
ap 15 Nearly opposite the Exchange Bank.

NOTICE.—Farmers and Planters are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock of Plain, Plaid and Striped Osnaburgs, Linen and Cotton Drills, Penitentiary Plaids, Linen Osnaburgs, &c. suitable for servants wear, before making their spring purchases, as we are offering great inducements in the above named goods

JOHNSON & HARWOOD,
ap 13 No 77 Main street.

SPRING TRADE, 1859.—More new arrivals this morning, by steamer Jamestown. Spring Silks, new and elegant styles; Elegant Berages, Robe a Lez; 2 Jupe and Double Skirts, do; Fashionable French Organdies; Challie and Berage Delaines; Mourning and Half do, new style Jaconet Lawns; large variety of Brown and Bleached Domestic; Irish Linen and Linen Sheetings; Farmers' Drillings and Linens, and Striped and Plain Osnaburgs

My country friends are particularly invited to examine this stock, when they visit this city Great inducements will be offered to all disposed to continue to patronize the old established bargain emporium of ALFRED MOSES,

ap [illegible] 63 Main street

MORE NEW AND CHEAP DRESS GOODS—Opening this morning a large lot of Dress Goods, consisting of Berages, Challies, Lawns, Challie Berage and various other fashionable styles, which I will sell off at great bargains. Call and buy a cheap Dress at MAILERT'S

ap 13 Cheap store.

MILL OFFAL AND CORN.—
20,000 bushels BRAN
14,000 bushels BROWN STUFF
10,000 bushels SHORTS
6,000 bushels SHIP STUFF
3,500 bushels CORN

For sale by MARK DOWNEY.

ap 12—1m

1859. WATER COOLERS. 1859.

GARDEN ENGINES, PUMPS AND ALL KINDS OF TIN WARE.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish the trade, and the public generally, with all articles in the above line, at short notice and cheapest rates.

CHAS H LANGLEY,
ap 13—1m 13th, between Main and Cary.

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership, under the firm and style of WILLIAMS & ELLIOTT, for the purpose of conducting a general HARDWARE business in the city of Richmond.

They have taken the well known Hardware house of Thos A Rust, 67 Main street, where they have opened an entirely new and complete stock of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.,

And hope, by strict attention and moderate prices, to secure a liberal share of the patronage of the public.

RICHMOND L WILLIAMS,
Late with Van Lew, Taylor & Co.
W A ELLIOTT,
ap 13—1m Late with Smith & Harwood.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals to construct a Hotel, in Danville, Va., will be received at the office of the Danville Hotel Company, until the 3d of May, directed to JOHN M JOHNSTON, Secretary, Danville Hotel Company, Danville, Va., and endorsed proposals for building Hotel.

Plans, specifications and working drawings can be seen at my office, No 146, Main street, until the 18th April, and after that day, at the office of the Danville Hotel Company, in Danville.

The House will front 72 feet with a wing running back 80 feet The whole, including basement, will be six stories high and built of brick

F B CLOPTON, Architect,
ap 8—9t* Richmond, Va.

REEVE'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, CORNER MAIN AND 11TH STREETS.—This Institution is now in full operation. The course of instruction, (embracing Double Entry BOOK-KEEPING, and its application to the various departments of trade; Practical and Ornamental PENMANSHIP, Commercial CALCULATIONS, &c.) is thorough and practical.

To the public, we scarcely deem it necessary to say much as to the UTILITY of such an institution. A knowledge of Book-Keeping and business transactions generally, is of paramount importance to the youth of a mercantile community.

For full particulars, please call at our rooms, between 4 and 6 o'clock, P M.

ap 12—6t* REEVE & BRO.