DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XVI.—NO 147. RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1859. PRICE ONE CENT.

Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

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.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Great Bargains—
FOR CASH, AT
PERKINS & CO.'S,
No. 141, EAGLE SQUARE.
4-4 Brown SHIRTING, Heavy, at 6¼.
4-4 Bleached " " at 6¼.
Super. " " at 10 cents
The best 4-4 " " everywhere, at 12½cts.
100 p's Fast Col'd PRINTS, at 6¼ cents
Best English and American PRINTS, at 11 cents
50 p's VALENTIAS and DELAINES, at 12½ cts.
Rich Paris DELAINES, at 62½ cts., worth 87½ cts.
DRESS SILKS, very cheap
25 Very Rich SILK ROBES, at $35, worth $45
KID GLOVES, as good as Alexander's, at 75 cts.
Best 10-4 Bleached SHEETINGS, at 28 cts.
PERKINS & CO.,
se 19—ts No. 141 Eagle Square.

Hair Cutting.—TO THE CITIZENS AND STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY.—If you wish to get your Hair cut in the latest and most approved style, I would advise you to call on HOBBY, at his Hair-Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing and Bathing Rooms, under the American Hotel. Entrance on 11th street.

N. B.—Gentlemen also can get their whiskers and moustache changed from red, light, or grey, to a most beautiful black or brown color.

Special Notice.—Having determined before next fall to thoroughly repair our store, or pull down and build a new one, we therefore offer all our WOOLLEN and other goods adapted to FALL and WINTER wear at cost. We solicit a call from all persons in want of such goods, as they must and will be sold at some price. Call at
COURTNEY'S, 203 Broad st.
no 19—1m

Make Ready—Take Aim—Fire!—Just received one hundred COLT'S CELEBRATED FIVE-SHOOTERS—Army, Navy and Pocket sizes. For sale by
JAMES WALSH,
no 21—1m Maker and Importer of Guns, &c.

Ague and Fever.
DEBILITY OF CHEST
AND LIMBS.
STILL ANOTHER CURE!
EVERY DAY WE HEAR OF THE WONDERFUL MERITS OF
HAMPTON'S TINCTURE.
SALUDA, Middlesex Co., Va., August 11, 1859.

Messrs. Mortimer & Moorbray:
Gentlemen: It is with unaffected pleasure I bear testimony to the great merit of your HAMPTON'S TINCTURE. I was taken last spring with the ague and fever and debility of chest and limbs. I tried various medicines, but found no relief; but on being advised by a friend to try your Tincture, I did so, and am now enjoying excellent health, having taken only one bottle. "*Mirabile Dictu.*"
You can use this as best suits you.
Very truly and respectfully yours,
F. ADDISON BURROW.
Call and get pamphlets and see cures of Cough, Rheumatism, Scrofula, etc. As a restorative and invigorator it has been highly recommended.
Hundreds will testify of cures on themselves and friends, after all other cures have failed.
FEMALES AND CHILDREN.—THIS TINCTURE will be found a great medicine for all their diseases.
Call and get Pamphlets and see cures.
Sold by PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond; by Dr. COOKE, Fredericksburg; by all the Druggists in Petersburg; by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, Baltimore; and by Druggists and Shopkeepers everywhere. $1 per bottle; six bottles, $5. de 5—ddcwtes

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 continued when they have ocular 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 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 be effected without inconvenience to the patient. Sold by
APPERSON & DUPUY, Druggists,
Agents for the city on Richmond,
at 3—6m* No. 201, Broad street.

Hartshorne's Cure-All.
IT CURES ALL PAIN.
This valuable preparation is used internally and externally. It cures
TOOTHACHE, HEADACHE,
SPRAINS and BRUISES, CHILBLAINS,
CHOLERA MORBUS, EARACHE,
RHEUMATISM, SCALDS and BURNS,
NEURALGIA, CHOLERA,
PAIN IN THE LIMBS, PAIN IN THE SIDES,
PAIN in the STOMACH, PAIN in the BREAST
SORE THROAT, PROSTRATION,
PAIN IN THE BACK, PAIN in the BOWELS.
Being a fine TONIC, it is very beneficial for a weak stomach or bowels.
In bottles of 12, 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all Druggists in Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, and throughout the State. je 14—12m

Dr. Hostetter's Bitters have received the warmest encomiums from the press and people throughout the Union. As a valuable tonic for the cure of Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Constipation and general nervous debility, it cannot be approached. Every day new cases of its great effect are chronicled through our public journals. There is nothing equal to the enjoyment, to that which the afflicted experience when using this valuable specific. Its mild tonic, its sure and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleansing of the entire human body should recommend it to all classes of our community. All that will be necessary to convince the skeptical of its healthy effects, is to purchase a bottle and be convinced.
Sold by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. de 5—1m

We call attention to a Special NOTICE of BAKER'S PREMIUM BITTERS, in another column, to-day. It is not to say anything that praise of this orthodox and universally used medicine, would be unnecessary. We deem it so, at least, in view of the fact that three-fourths of Christendom use it and are conscious of its virtues.

A gentleman of the first intelligence and standing in this community said to us the other day:—"Whenever I feel ill from any cause whatsoever, I gulp down a dose of BAKER'S PREMIUM BITTERS, and I am all right for the next week, certain."—*New York Examiner.*

These BITTERS can be had of all Druggists in this city and elsewhere in Virginia. Orders filled promptly by E. BAKER, Proprietor, Richmond, Va. no 11—ts

Kidney and Bladder Complaints.—The newest and most important discovery for Kidney, Bladder Complaints, Urinary Obstructions, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sexual Weaknesses, Physical Prostration and Debility of either sex, is HARTSHORNE'S BUCHU COMPOUND.

Persons who have been unable to walk, have soon been relieved by this powerful COMPOUND. It is prepared by a Chemist, and is pronounced by medical men and those who have used it, to be the best BUCHU in USE in the world. Large bottles $1; small bottles 50 cents. A fresh supply just received by FISHER & WINSTON, Druggists,
je 14—12m Main street, Richmond.

Leeches!! Leeches!! Leeches!!!—I have just received, by Adams' Express, a lot of fresh SWEDISH LEECHES, the very best, and large size, which will be applied upon the most reasonable terms.

P. S.—CUPPING and LEECHING promptly attended to. I can be found at all hours of the day at the HAIR DRESSING ROOM, under the American Hotel, (entrance on 11th street,) and at night at the corner of Leigh and 10th streets.
de 1—ts R. C. HOBSON.

The St. Lawrence House—
CORNER 9TH AND MAIN STS.,
Have vacant suits of ROOMS for families. Also, single ROOMS for gentlemen.
A number of DAY BOARDERS can be accommodated. [no 28—ts] Mrs. R. MACDONOUGH.

Notice—To my Friends and the Public.—I would beg leave to announce that I have fitted up the spacious basement rooms under the store of M. Harris & Bro., corner of 11th and Main streets, as a REFRESHMENT and BILLIARD SALOON, and I respectfully invite a call from my friends and the public. The Bar will be stocked with the choicest WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call.
FREE SNACK served up daily at 11 o'clock, A. M. [no 22—dlm] JAMES COLLINS.

Dr. Jane A. Williams offers her services to those of her own sex, and to children who may need medical advice or attendance.
Especial attention is given to the management of obstetric cases. Also, all forms of female diseases and displacements.
Electricity applied for the cure of chronic diseases.
Office and residence on Clay, between 4th and 5th streets, North side. no 29—1m*

Two—One—Seven.—The Public are respectfully invited to call at my NEW and beautiful ROOMS, recently fitted up for the purpose of conducting the PHOTOGRAPHIC ART in all its varied branches, and examine the numerous improvements lately added to the ART. PHOTOGRAPHS colored in WATER or OIL, from miniature up to life size, which styles combine all the delicate finish of the Ivory Miniature, and the bold and speaking Portrait in oil. AMBROTYPES taken in every variety of style. G. W. MINNIS,
217 Main st.

Last Notice—Yes, the Last.—All persons indebted to me individually, will please call and settle their accounts, or else I will give them into the hands of others to be collected by law.
ALEX. HILL.
P. S.—No further indulgence will be given longer than to the 15th of December next.
se 19—d&w1m ALEX. HILL.

Ground Spices, warranted pure; Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, &c., for sale by JOHN W. GARLICK,
Market Place, Franklin street.

To make Jelly without Eggs or Boiling, use the Refined Gelatine. For sale by
JOHN W. GARLICK, Apothecary,
Market Place, Franklin street.

Flavoring Extracts, very superior, for sale by JOHN W. GARLICK, Apothecary.

EVERYBODY is going to GOLDSMIT'S, 205 Broad street, to purchase great bargains.

Richmond Dispatch.

TUESDAY MORNING.....DEC. 20, 1859.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 19th.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock M., and opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. PETERKIN.

Bills Reported.—A bill to amend and re-enact 28th and 29th sections of chapter 176 of the Code, concerning the taking of depositions; a bill to amend 3d section of chapter 168 of the Code, in relation to marriage licenses; a bill to amend 8th section of chapter 186 of the Code, so that no judgment of a justice shall be a lien on real estate unless the same be docketed in the proper office; a bill to amend section 1st, chapter 97 of the Code, in relation to injuring or obstructing highways; a bill authorizing and directing the Governor to convey the Westham Magazine tract of land to George W. Jordan and others; a bill making an additional appropriation for the Virginia Military Institute; a bill to regulate the taking of oysters in the waters of this State, so as to raise a revenue therefrom, and prevent the destruction of oysters.

The bill to amend and re-enact 25th section of the act of April 22, 1852, providing for the election, compensation, &c., of Justices, Clerks, Attorneys for the State, &c., &c., was read the second time, and the blank therein relative to the compensation of the Circuit Court Attorney of Richmond city was filled with the sum of $1,000.

A bill for the purchase of the Law Building, &c., for $15,000, in order to carry out the improvements on the Capitol Square, was up for consideration, and, the vote being taken, was rejected—ayes 20, noes 21. The contract for the purchase had been made by Governor Wise, "subject to the approval of the General Assembly."

Resolutions of Inquiry into Expediency.—Of establishing an arsenal at Alexandria; of rearranging the judicial circuits in the first judicial section of the State; as to what legislation, if any, is necessary to regulate the tolls and charges on works of internal improvement, with the view to rendering the investment of the Commonwealth in said works more productive; of clearly defining the duties of clerks in issuing process (under sec. 6, of chap. 170, of the Code,) in shape of subpœnas, &c.; of establishing an arsenal at Romney, in the county of Hampshire; of requiring of personal representatives and other fiduciaries, bond and surety in cases of the nature of appeals and injunctions, as required of other parties; of inquiring into the expediency of establishing a public armory near Lynchburg; of changing the time of holding the sessions of the Circuit Court in the 4th judicial circuit; of allowing the York River Railroad to increase its capital stock, and further time to complete the same.

Memorials, &c.—Mr. COGHILL presented the proceedings of a public meeting of the citizens of Amherst county, in relation to the Harper's Ferry affair. Mr. NEAL presented the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Harrison county, assembled at Clarksburg, on the subject of the insurrectionary attempt at Harper's Ferry, in the county of Jefferson. Referred.

Adverse Reports.—The committees having the subject in charge, reported it inexpedient to legislate further upon the subject of repealing the acts disabling any person concerned in a duel from holding office, and inexpedient to amend the section of the Code, so as to exempt from labor on county roads all persons who exclusively travel, or use for the purpose of transportation, a turnpike, and pay tolls regularly thereon.

A New Site for a State Arsenal.—A proposition, made by the President of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company, in connection with the establishment of an Armory for the manufacture of arms for the State, was sent to the Senate by the Governor, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The letter of Col. ELLIS states that the company are owners of that valuable piece of real estate called "Jordan's Point," located adjacent to the town of Lexington, and nearly contiguous to the property of the Virginia Military Institute, which he thinks admirably adapted to the purpose of an arsenal, armory, or foundry. The company will sell a sufficient quantity for the purpose mentioned for $30,000, payable in State bonds.

Union Meeting at the North.—A message was received from the Governor, enclosing a communication from a committee of a public meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, tendering to the State of Virginia as an expression of their sympathy for the late invasion of her territory, and of their devotion to the Union, a banner, which the Governor in his reply promised should be presented to the General Assembly. The flag is the gift of "the citizens of Philadelphia, irrespective of party," who pledge "a Union of Hearts, a Union of Hands, and the Flag of our Union forever."

Gov. Wise in reply, says:

"With that pledge, I gratefully and affectionately accept the beautiful flag which has been received, and is now unfurled in our Capitol, for a Commonwealth which gave a Jefferson to Carpenter's Hall for the day of the 4th of July, 1776, and a Washington to make the Declaration of that day, from that hall, good.

"Your sympathy, sir, is the sympathy of patriotism. It is the beating of hearts to hearts in bosoms which feel as our fathers felt towards each other. It would have been strange and unnatural, indeed, if any other feeling than this had glowed forth from Philadelphia. And you may rely upon it that we still have confidence in, and love for, the patriots of Pennsylvania. Your State, in the late disturbances of our peace, has acted the part of a sister State. We rely upon her royalty to conservative principles, as they are embodied in our Constitution and Union, and we are assured that the mass of her citizens would be our brothers in arms against any wrongs to either Commonwealth. It is for that reason that I confidently appealed to their authorities to be vigilant to restrain those who would assail our peace and safety; and it is because of our sincere desire to preserve the Union, that we are impelled to ask not only for sympathy from the people in their primary assemblies, but for the sanction of conservative laws to enforce the obligations of the Constitution."

Ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, Dec. 19th.

The House met at 12 o'clock, Speaker CRUTCHFIELD in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Mr. WOODBRIDGE, of the Episcopal Church.

A message was received from the Senate, communicating the passage of certain bills, which were read a first and second time.

Bills Reported.—Incorporating an Insurance Company in Danville; for the relief of the Kanawha Mining Company; authorizing Montgomery County Court to appoint a Commissioner for the sale of a lot; incorporating Wm. Tell Lodge, No. 32, and Franklin Lodge, No. 13, I. O. O. F., at Wheeling; defining the weight of a ton under certain circumstances; incorporating Edinburg Division S. O. T., in Shenandoah; amending the act incorporating the Washington Hall Association of Wheeling; prohibiting railroad agents from charging more than the regular transportation charges on freight; giving effect to the 19th clause of the 4th section; relative to opening roads, &c., in Monongalia; relative to the removal of causes from County Courts to Circuit Courts; giving the Sergeant of Ravenswood, in Jackson, authority to the distance of one mile out of the town.

Adverse Reports were received to the petition of Geo. L. Prowdy; to exempting certain property from the execution of *fi. fa.*, and to amending sec. 7 of chap. 104.

Petitions Presented.—Of citizens of Franklin county, asking for a railroad through that county; of Mr. Sylvia, asking the release of the State's title to a lot in Petersburg; of citizens of Lancaster and Northumberland, asking the prohibition of trapping wild fowls; of Henry Willard, in relation to an erroneous assessment of land in Morgan county; of citizens of Frederick, Hampshire and Hardy counties, asking aid in the construction of a turnpike; of J. H. Eggborne, relative to the will of Nelson Colvin; of citizens of Culpeper and Madison, asking for a macadamized road from Culpeper Court-House to Madison Court-House.

Internal Improvements.—The bill appropriating $4,000,000 to the Covington and Ohio Railroad was laid on the table and made the order of the day for January 9th. The bill for the completion of the Virginia Central Railroad was disposed of the same way.

Resolutions of Inquiry.—By Mr. Bass, of amending the charter of Salem, in Roanoke; by Mr. Magruder, of providing that no license be granted to the agent of an Insurance Company not chartered by this State, unless he shall deposit with the State U. S. bonds or other securities to secure policy holders; by Mr. Carter, of incorporating the Leesville Toll-Bridge Company; by Mr. Boreman, of extending the operations of sec. 2, chap. 102, of the Code; by Mr. Massie, of prohibiting school commissioners from sending scholars to teachers who hail from North of Mason & Dixon's line, unless they shall have been residents of the State for five years; by Mr. Porter, of amending the act incorporating the Jonesville and Little Gap Turnpike Company; by Mr. Hoffman, of amending the act relative to pleas to the jurisdiction of Courts; by Mr. Caperton, of amending sec. 6, chap. 188, of the Code; by Mr. Scott, of allowing the sheriff of Preston further time to make his returns; by Mr. Montague, of incorporating the Snowville Woollen Manufacturing Company, in Pulaski; by Mr. Moog, of establishing depots of arms at Martinsburg and Fairmont; by Mr. Baskerville, of incorporating the Bank of Clarksville, in Mecklenburg.

On motion of Mr. HAYMOND, the Governor was requested to inform the House, as soon as convenient, the expense incurred in the arrest of John Brown and his associates at Harper's Ferry, the number of troops ordered there, from what parts of the State they came, the names of the commanders, &c.

The proceedings of a very large meeting in Northampton county, relative to the Harper's Ferry affair, were received and referred.

Bills Passed.—Incorporating the James River Insurance Company, at Howardsville, Albemarle county; extending the jurisdiction of Circuit Courts at their special terms; incorporating the Agricultural Society of Southwestern Virginia; amending sec. 26, chap. 126, of the Code, changing the county line of Warren and Clarke; incorporating the Union Female Academy at Danville; refunding $27.30 to Marius P. Todd.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum.—The bill appropriating $25,000 to the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, ($5,000 more than the last annual appropriation,) and $7,000 to rebuild the workshops destroyed by fire last winter, came up on its passage, and was advocated by Mr. CHRISTIAN. On motion of Mr. SEDDON, the vote passing the bill to its engrossment was reconsidered, and it was referred to the Committe of Finance.

James River and Kanawha Canal Company.—The bill providing for the payment of the interest on bonds of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company, guaranteed by the State, which fell due last July, and which will fall due on the 1st of January, (amounting to $135,600 in all,) was taken up. The bill provides that the Board of Public Works must be satisfied of the inability of the company to pay the said interest.

Mr. RIVES opposed the bill, on the ground that it was in violation of an act under which the work should even now be sold out by the State for the non-payment of the interest on the guaranteed bonds.

Mr. BARBOUR stated that the Attorney General was now proceeding against the company under the act mentioned by the gentleman.

Mr. RIVES continued his speech in opposition to the bill. Mr. BARBOUR, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, advocated the bill reported by it. It was not for the benefit of the company, but was the action of the State, to protect her own credit by paying the interest on bonds which she had guaranteed.

Mr. MAGRUDER supported the position taken by Mr. BARBOUR.

Mr. YERBY also thought the simple question was, whether, the State having guarantied these bonds, the company was able to pay the interest thereon? On looking into the affairs of the company, he was sorry to learn that that corporation is insolvent, and it only remains for Virginia to redeem her pledge that these bonds shall be paid, principal and interest.

Mr. RIVES was willing to pay the interst which is already due, but he could not vote to pay that which is yet to come due—that of January next.

The bill was then put on its passage, and passed by the following vote: Ayes 131; nays 1, (Mr. RIVES.)

On motion, the House adjourned.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—In the South Carolina House of Representatives, on the 16th inst., a series of resolutions on Federal Relations were introduced by Mr. Memminger and unanimously adopted. They embrace three resolutions:

1. That the Southern States should immediately counsel together, through an assembly of delegates, to concert measures for united action.

2. That assurance be given to Virginia and the other border slave States, that South Carolina desires to unite with them in measures of defence.

3. That to these ends $100,000 be appropriated to the Contingent Fund, to enable South Carolina to increase her military preparations.

CRUISE OF THE FRIGATE WABASH.—The United States steam-frigate Wabash, which arrived at New York on Friday, has returned from a cruise of nearly twenty months in the Mediterranean. The Wabash, upon sailing in May, 1858, was detained some time in the Gulf, in consequence of reported outrages upon American vessels by British men-of-war.—This over, she proceeded to her principal mission, which was to give attention to an outrage which had occurred to an American at Jaffa, on the coast of Syria, not having been punished by the Turkish authorities. Under the advice of the American minister, Col. James Williams, of Tennessee, the authorities of Beyrout were compelled to bring the criminals to speedy justice, and before the Wabash left Beyrout, four out of five of the criminals had been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life for their participation in the affair. Pending the war between France and Sardinia on the one hand and Austria on the other, and when all Italy was consequently in a ferment, the Wabash was instructed to confine her movements to the shores of those disturbed governments, that she might afford protection to the American interests and American citizens there.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.—A dispatch from Jefferson City announces the defeat, in the Senate of Missouri, of the minority bill to compel to leave the State, or enslave, the free colored population of the State. This was more mild than the majority bill, and by its provisions certain classes of negroes were permitted to remain. The vote on the minority bill was ayes 11, nays 22. The vote was then taken on the passage of the majority bill, resulting, ayes 22, nays 10. A bill is about to be reported to the Legislature making a donation of two millions to the Pacific Railroad, one million to the Southwest Branch, one million to the Platte county Branch, and to pay the interest due on the Iron Mountain Road to January, 1861, and to release the North Missouri Road of all liabilities.

PREMATURE EXPLOSION.—A casualty occurred last Friday at the Bergen Tunnel, opposite New York, by which one man was killed and another in all probability mortally wounded. The victims of the accident were two of the workmen, named Martin Reilly and James O'Donohue. The unfortunates were preparing a blast, when Reilly, in his anxiety to complete the work before 6 o'clock, imprudently took a steel needle instead of one of copper, such as is generally used, with which to ram the charge. The steel struck fire from the rock, and a premature explosion was the result.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—A few weeks ago one of the fairest and most amiable young ladies of our city, in the bloom of health and youth and beauty, left Petersburg in company with a relative, for the city of Louisville, Kentucky. She had scarcely reached her destination before sickness overcame her, and on the morning of the 16th of the present month she was numbered with the dead. The intelligence reached her relatives here on the evening of the same day, and produced a shock and a sorrow it would be difficult to appreciate in its fullest extent. It seemed incredible that the beloved Mary E. Egerton was no more.—*Petersburg Express.*

SOUTHERN ARMORY.—Resolutions were adopted in the House of Representatives of Georgia on Monday, requesting the Governor to confer with the Executives of the several Southern States on the plan of establishing a Southern Armory, and, in the event of their not agreeing, that he shall appoint some suitable person or persons to make inquiries and estimates for such an establishment in Georgia—all the information to be laid before the next General Assembly, "to maintain our equal and undeniable rights in the Union, if we can, and out of it if we must."

SENATOR CRITTENDEN.—By the election of Mr. Breckinridge from Kentucky, John J. Crittenden, the oldest member of the Senatorial body, retires from public service. Mr. Crittenden is now in the 74th year of his age. He entered the Senate as early as 1817—forty-two years ago—although he then served but two years. Mr. Crittenden has never been a member of the House of Representatives. Besides his different terms in the Senate, Mr. Crittenden served the public as Governor of Kentucky, and Attorney General under President Harrison, and also under Mr. Fillmore.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.—The death of Mr. Dana P. Colburn, Principal of the State Normal School, at Bristol, R. I., has been briefly noticed. It appears that on the 15th inst., he was driving out in a sulky, when, the horse turning swiftly round a corner, Mr. C. was pitched headlong to the ground, and dragged some distance. His neck and right leg were broken, and his skull was badly crushed. A very painful circumstance connected with his death is the fact that, one week from the day of his death, he was to have been married to a young lady of Bristol.

"SILVER GREYS."—This company, composed of old citizens of Petersburg, has been fully organized. The officers are—Captain, John Pollard; 1st. Lieut., G. V. Rambaut; 2d Lieut., Beverly Drinkard; Orderly Sergeant, Francis Major; 2d Sergeant, Philip Abrahams; 3d Sergeant, Geo. Williamson; 4th Sergeant, John Rowlett; 1st Corporal, Nath'l Blick; 2d Corporal, James E. Wolff; 3d Corporal, John McNeece; 4th Corporal, Wm. H. Beazley; Treasurer and Secretary, Geo. D. Baskervill.

WORTH KNOWING.—"Cold sores," or fever blisters, as they are sometimes called, can be prevented by applying a piece of saltpetre to the affected place, when the first slight sensation is first felt. Simply moisten the lips, and apply the saltpetre. It is a sure cure if applied when the burning sensation is first experienced.

Statistics and Finances of Virginia.

The report of J. M. Bennett, Esq., First Auditor of the Commonwealth, fills an octavo volume of 422 pages, containing a large amount of valuable information. We gather from it the following facts:

The number of acres of land assessed in 1859 is 1,730,167 less that 1858. The lands are assessed in 1859 at $315,426,221, or six dollars sixty-one cents per acre. It is well understood that lands are assessed for taxation much below their value, and we may, therefore, safely add twenty per cent., which would increase the average price per acre to nearly eight dollars. City and town lots are not included in the acres and price named.

The tables show an increase of 2,621 freeholders in the State in the year 1859 over 1858. Total number in 1858, 156,467; in 1859, 159,088.

The total population of the State is put down at 1,688,190, viz: whites 1,087,918, free negroes 59,118, slaves 511,154. The Auditor, however, who makes up his estimates from the returns of the Commissioners, thinks the population is larger.

The increase of population since 1850, is, from births over deaths, 189,518; from immigration over emigration, 46,954. Total increase 236,473.

The wealth of the State is thus estimated:

Total value of lands as assessed for taxation	$315,426,221 34
Total value of lots as assessed for taxation	59,563,667 50
	$374,989,888 84
Total value of 511,154 slaves, estimated at $612.63, which is the average value in Georgia by official reports	$313,148,275 02
Total assessed value of personal property, except slaves, and such as is exempt from taxation	123,560,907 00
Total value of dividends, interest, &c., which is taxed	26,855,137 50
Total value of property embraced in business, for which a license is required	127,411,720 00
Estimated value of property exempt from taxation	31,000,000 00
Value of investments in Internal Improvement Companies, which are otherwise taxed	47,000,000 00
	$1,043,965,928 36
But as property is assessed for taxation at least 20 per cent. below its fair value, the Auditor adds to the assessed price of lands and personal property	99,710,159 16
Making a total of	$1,143,676,087 52

This sum divided between 1,087,918 persons, which is the number of the entire white population of the State, gives to each $1,051 25.

The floating debt of the State is as follows:

On the first of October, 1857, the floating debt amounted to	1,245,341 70
Less amount paid in two years, to October 1st, 1859	913,439 90
Outstanding on 1st October, 1859	$331,901 80
And all due December 15, 1859.	
To deduct the amount of cash on hand	104,013 36
Will leave only	$227,888 44

To be paid out of the receipts of the fiscal year 1859.

The rate of taxation now existing, notwithstanding the increase of the public debt by appropriations made by the last General Assembly, has exceeded the ordinary annual charges by $508,726 63, or $1,017,452 26, for the two fiscal years last past, as will be seen by adding the cash on hand to the amount paid on the floating debt. This fact does not prove, however, that the same rate would produce the same excess for the next two years, because the interest on quite a large portion of the debt created by the last General Assembly, was not issued and did not bear interest for both years; which of course it will do in future.

The public debt existing on the 1st day of January, 1852, was ascertained to be $11,971,838 36, and by an act passed March 26, 1853, $838,028 63 were appropriated annually from the public treasury to be applied to the payment of the interest and the principal of such part of the State debt as was redeemable.—Notwithstanding $494,000 of this debt bears but five per cent. interest, and $1,226,500 has been redeemed, yet the annual appropriation for interest and sinking fund is not reduced, because it is necessary to be maintained to pay off the debt in 34 years.

The entire debt of the State stands thus:

Registered stock, 6 per cent	$15,923,816 63	
Registered stock, 5 per cent	494,000 00	
		$16,422,816 63
Coupon debt, 6 per cent	$11,902,500 00	
Sterling bonds, 5 per cent	1,865,000 00	
		13,767,500 00
		$30,190,316 63
Of this, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund hold an investment of		1,083 657 20
		$29,106,659 43

For purposes of *taxation*, and to meet the requirements of the Constitution and the act creating the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, we must provide from the accruing revenues of the State for seven per cent. per annum on the old debt, exactly as though it was not reduced by redemption, to wit:

For	$11,971,838 30
For the new debt, including investment by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund	19,480,321 33
Making	$31,452,159 63

Thus:

For the old debt of $11,971,838 30	838,028 68
For 7 per cent. on the new 6 per cent. debt of $17,615,321 33	1,233,072 46
For 6 per cent. on the new 5 per cent. debt of $1,865,000 00	111,900 00
	$2,183,001 14

The whole interest for the year will be $1,787,828 96, there will be redeemed $201,150 of the five and six per cent. debt, which saves the interest of that amount to add to the surplus required for redemption.

The real amount is	$1,782,164 66
Interest and Sinking Fund	2,183,001 16
Excess over interest applied to the extinguishment of the public debt for the year 1860	$400,836 50

The following is a recapitulation of estimated receipts and charges upon the treasury:

Balance in treasury on 1st October, 1859-'60	$104,013 36
Estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1859-'60	3,771,068 96
	$3,875,082 32
Estimated charges for the fiscal year 1859-'60	3,660,239 12
Estimated excess of means	$214,843 17
Estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1860-'61	3,785 762 96
	$4,000,606 13
Estimated charges for the fiscal year 1860-'61	3,106,453 31
Estimated excess of means over charges, Oct. 1, 1861	$894,152 82

The Auditor remarks:

"When it is considered that these balances will remain, after all the debts and liabilities of the State, except the permanent debt, have been fully discharged, the financial condition of our venerated Commonwealth must present sources of real congratulation to the country. And if there be any disposed to look upon her present condition or her future prospects under the jaundiced views of prejudice, or who may suppose her resources in the lease degree inadequate to her obligations, he is invited to examine the tables comprising this report, and he will there find the basis for the conclusion, that in all that is substantially progressive, practical and glorious, she stands pre-eminent."

A large portion of the report is devoted to internal improvement companies, merchants' licenses, the public lands, militia, &c., for which we have not the space in this abstract.

The total number of marriages, births and deaths returned by the Commissioners of the Revenue in the year 1857 and 1858, is as follows:

Marriages in 1857	6,797
Marriages in 1858	6,359
Decrease	438
Births in 1857	38,754
Births in 1858	37,249
Decrease	1,515
Deaths in 1857	16,575
Deaths in 1858	14,792
Decrease	1,783

The increase by births over deaths in the years 1857 and 1858, is seen by the following statement:

	1857.	1858.
Births	38,754	37,249
Deaths	16,575	14,792
Increase	22,189	22 457

In a previous part of this synopsis, we stated the increase of births over deaths in the whole State in nine years, to be 189,519.

We copy from the Enquirer the following complimentary notice of the gentleman who prepared this able report:

When he took charge of the office, there was an immense accumulation of various kinds of business, all of which he has succeeded in settling up to the date of his report; and he now presents the most elaborate report that has ever emanated from his office. In accomplishing this, Mr. Bennett has brought to the task talents and persevering industry that would be cheap to the State at thrice the salary allowed. Indeed, the State can never expect to retain an efficient First Auditor at so small a salary as $2,000 per annum.

Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, who lately submitted to the operation of lithotomy, is rapidly convalescing.

Progress of the Civil War in Mexico.

By the arrival of the steamship Tennessee at New Orleans, the Delta has files of Vera Cruz papers to the 10th inst.

From the indications exhibited in these papers, which are, as is well known, organs of the Liberal party, it does not appear that the Juarez Administration abandons hope of being able to make head against the Reactionists. It is evident, however, that the two disasters recently sustained by the Liberal armies have given that party a great shock, though their organs keep up a tone of confidence. The effect seems to be favorable to a speedy conclusion of the negotiation with the United States. The William Tell publishes a series of articles recommending the immediate ratification of the treaty, as a measure which will secure the triumph of the Liberal cause. The great need is stated to be money, though generals do not seem to be above par, and soldiers are not by any means supernumerous. But such as there are must be paid, and at present the Juarez exchequer is barren of resources. These considerations will doubtless bring the negotiations to a speedy conclusion.

In the meantime, the Vera Cruz papers are solacing themselves with the reports of several minor victories gained by their partizans in the States of Oajaca, Tehuantepec, and Chiapas. These, however, seem to be mere skirmishes, and not to be considered in comparison with the crushing and almost ruinous defeats which have befallen them in the center of the Republic. The guerrilla chief Cobos has been committing extraordinary depredations and outrages in Oajaca. At the town of Huajuapan, he is accused of having seized the wives and daughters of five of the principal Liberal residents and delivered them over as victims to the brutal passions of his soldiery. Gen. Minon was so much incensed by this barbarous act that he denounced it to Miramon. In other parts of Oajaca it is stated that the Reactionists were not so successful, having been repulsed at various points. Nevertheless, they must have obtained the ascendancy in that State, since we observe that the family of President Juarez, who is a citizen of Oajaca, had arrived in Vera Cruz, fleeing from the victorious troops of Cobos.

The Reactionist chiefs, Manzano and Trujeque, were defeated near Juchitan, by some Tehuantepec and Oajaca troops. Manzano was killed in the conflict.

Carbajal was said to be on the march to San Luis Potosi, with a large force from Matamoras, which place he left on the 22d ult. He was to reinforce Degollado at San Luis. The fact that Degollado was at that place, shows that the Liberal forces must have been pushed completely back from the great States of Guadalajara and Queretaro, embracing the wealthiest and most populous portions of the country.

The William Tell announces the death of General Santiago Tapia, who was wounded at the battle of the Estancias. The Progreso, on the other hand, says that he had recovered, but asserts that another General, Tapia, who lived in the capital, and was arrested on a charge of conspiracy, had died in prison without any visible cause.

The Progreso publishes a protest, addressed by Sr. Lafragua, the Juarez Minister in Paris, to Sr. Almonte, Miramon's Minister, on the subjects of the convention concluded by the latter with Sr. Mon, the Spanish Minister to France.

Chiapas and Tapasco both remain faithful to the Juarez Government. Carrera, President of Guatemala sent a small force into Chiapas, to make a diversion in favor of the Reactionists, but they were defeated and repulsed with loss.

General Doblado, (Liberal,) commanding the central division, has succeeded in collecting his forces in the State of Zacatecas. He is endeavoring to organize them for another campaign.

Mr. Cheeseman, an American, who commanded the artillery of the Liberals, and was taken prisoner at Las Vacas, has been publicly executed at Queretaro.

The Progreso announces that Sr. Coronado has been murdered in Tepic, by emissaries hired by a foreign commercial house.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—The case of Henrietta C. Richardson vs. Jerome B. Carpenter, for breech of promise of marriage, was given to the jury before the court adjourned yesterday noon. The jury remained out all night, and were then unable to agree. Eleven of the jurors were in favor of giving a verdict to the plaintiff, with damages from $1,000 to $3,000. The twelfth man would not yield to the obstinacy of the eleven, and the jury were discharged from the matter this morning.—*Boston Journal, 16th.*

THE OCTOROON IN COURT.—An emeute having occurred in Court between Dion Boucicault and the manager of the Winter Garden, New York, the former has commenced a suit against Mr. Stewart, the manager aforesaid; T. C. Fields, the trustee; Joseph Jef