## SPECIAL NOTICES.

Coughs, Colds, Hourseness, &c.—The prevalence of the above complaints at this season has the effect of bringing out a host of professedly new specifics; and white some few may be good many are useless and some even dangerous. To prevent disappointment, the best course to pursue as to consult your tamily physician, or otherwise use only such remedies as long public experiences as from public experiences as from public experiences as from public experiences as the provided to the safe and efficacions. Of this class of TYLER'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF GUM ARABIC. Originally the favorite prescription of an eminant physician, it soon became a popular family medicine, and without advertising, has continued to enjoy a growing reputation for the last tweety years. In all recent cases it acts like a sharm and in chronic cases, Bronchittis, Hooping Couch Croup, Ashma &c., it is used with an arabic ed success, as most families will testify. Soid by Fisher & Winston, Meade & Baker, A. Bedeker, &c, at 25 cents per bottle, and in an elegant Lorence form 12% and 25 cents per box Frepared by J. BALMER, Pharmaceu int, Baltimore, Md.

TAKEN FROM INDEX OF PAMPHILIT OF CURES BY HAMPTON'S TINCTURE.

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McKetzie Howard | 16

McKetzie Howard | 19

-40 years. John Dellar John McKenzie
-John McKenzie
-John Howard...

MALES AND CHILDREN.—This TINC-E will be found a great medicine for all their seal and set Pamphlets and see cures.
Call and set Pamphlets and see cures.
d by PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond;
r. COOKE, Fredericksburg; by all the Drug
n. Petersburg; by MORTINER & MOWY, Baltimore; and by Druggists and Shopets everywhere. \$1 per bottle; six bottles.
fe 7-d&cwts

82 Semple's Infullible Baking Powder.— Ill persons fond of light, sweet, and wholesome out Bread, Biscarts. Batter and Buckwheat akes, may purchase this I owder with condence. the materials are perfectly harmless, and more leasant than Soda, Salteratus, &c. No fear of our bread. The use of it will make the lightest, weetest bread in the shortest and the second bread. The use of it will make the lightest, est bread in the shortest possible time; save labor and expense; and never disappoints, accompanying simple directions are obtained by the same save of the same save invention of Yankeedom. JOHN W. ICK. manufacturer and sole proprietor, nend, va. We know him, and have tried it, commend it as the best we ever tried. Get mind the directions. For sale by Druggists rocets generally, wholesale and retail.—Rev. osser. Ed. Christian Advocate.

MAIN ST. NEAR EXCHANGE BANK.
The St. Nicholas Saloon, second to no other esdistinct in the State, is constantly supplied or choicest
CH AND AMERICAN CANDIES.
FRUITS, NUTS, etc...
will be sold by WHOLESALE or RETAIL

most satisfactory terms.

NTRY MF RCHANTS are invited to examinate and well selected stock, which is benestantly added to, before purchasing elsoes and families supplied with CAKES,
MS and JELLIES, of every description.
TERS and COFFEE. GAME and other
FEMMENTS served in the best style, in the
doon, and at the shortest notice.
A. ANTONI.

our months since, our excellent townsman, Napatali Frekiel, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days since, and on he place so bald four months since a fine crop of mar has spring up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is Nr. Erekiel, of the efficacy of his discovery that has named it. "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is dont tone into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious increst to our bald pated friends.—From Kichmond Sagaier, Dec. 127a, 1839.

c. 12th. 1859.

Is article can now be had of the prinsts. Those persons who desire a fine have only to use the restorer accord-directions on the bottle. Those who abts of its efficacy, can have them reshort time, by using the VIRGINIA TORER INFALLIBLE, proving that it is claimed to be.

AND AND THE STORER INFALLIBLE, PROVIDED AND RESTORER INFALLIBLE, PROVIDED AND RESTORER INFALLIBLE, PROVIDED AND RESTORER R. EZEKIEL.

RICHMOND, NOV. 14, 1869.

I. N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been baid for the past 12 years and have restored my harr by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HARR RESTORER

NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.

TO BEFORE ME, DY NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.

The Great Virginia Remedy, and no ca.—PETERS' INFALLIBLE REMEDY SONORRHEA, AND ALL SECRET DIS 2.—This great American remedy, contains Mercurial or Balsamic properties, excels hing heretofore offered the public in its current of the properties of above smedy will cure the above diseases, and ounded when they have ocular demonstrated the first set of the facts. But the proprietor, who has an of the remedy for twenty-odd years, has an of the remedy for twenty years standing to be ored to perfect health, and all other cases of tree dration to be restored, without a single prion, and therefore challenges, any case of the directions are carried out with prudence the partient in and any one purchasing a dozen bottles, and using accordingly, in his case, he guarantees a perfect cure; and in of failure, will furnish additional medicine, of clarge, to complete the cure, through his is; and a cure will be effected without inconcerc to the patient. Sold by

AFPERSON & DUPUY, Druggista,

Agents for the city of Richmond,

No. 201. Broad street.

The United Savings Bank, Henrice

ceives deposits, upon which interest is paid at e rate of 6 per cent, per annum upon all sums reaming six mentis, or ioneer, and 5 per cent, per main for a shorter period. Office No. 19 Main test.

JNO. NETTILES, President.
THOS. L. D. WALFORD, See'y.
JAMES L. PORTER, Trea'r.

Ta. Notice. -- To the sick, afflicted and numerous families who have heretofore used Dr. J. S. ROSE'S MEDICINES, always with the most unstanded happy results, that some unprincipled prisons have circulated an imitation. The Doctor has been compelled to change the wrapper, which is plan without any figures, and his written signature gover the cork of every bottle of the genuine Medicines, so that the public can again obtain those remedies which have suited their wants and relieved their sufferings. DR. J. S. ROSE'S COUGH SYRUP, for coughs DR. J. S. RUSE'S COUGH BY RULE.

Description of the lings is the standard remedy.

Sold by Briggista generally and by

WAPNER L. WARING, 107 Broad at all ly Richmond, Va.

Bakiney and Bladder Compinints.—The sevent and most important discovery for Kidney, Binder Compinints. Urinary Obstructions, Loucor-these of Whites. Sexual Weaknesses, Physical Physical Weaknesses, Physical Distance and Debitty of either sex, is HARTS—Debit of the Sexual Weaknesses, Physical Distance and the sexual weaknesses, Physical Distance of Whites Sexual Weaknesses, Physical Whites and Compound the sexual weaknesses of the Sexual Se

a. Dyspepsia, the most anneying and oatasome affliction known to society, can never what and the assaults of BAKER'S PREMIUM SITTERS for they lay hold upon the liver, strr up he bile, quicken the blood, attentien the atomach, and to the activity unces, and invisorate the mind so powerfully, that a complete revolution seffected in the entire inner man, and all impurities are at once expelled. Those who suffer should use these bitters, and set relief.

For said by all Druggiste in the city of Richmond and elsewhere in Virginia. Orders promedly filled by addressing E. BAKER, proprietor, Richmond, James and Complete and Compl

b. Gems of Art, and Pertraits worth se-suring and keeping, are the PHO FOGRAPHS of propage, in oil and water colors, executed at the propage in oil and water colors, executed at the Alts, 21 Main street. Small Daguerreotypes and historypes copied and enlarged to life-size, if de-vited to dolored in oil colors, water colors, or when PHOTOGRAPHS executed in the highest this of the art.

ROP GARDEN SEEDS and foreste by MG. W. GARLIGK. Market Place, Franklin street. A May Cutting TO THE CITIZENS AND Valo Edge Visiving THE CITY - I you approved by World advisor you to call as 1005-bed last in Hair cut in the labout and good forced by World advisor you to call as 1005-bed last in Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampsoning that has he would be the state of the st VOL. XVII.-NO. 35.

RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1860.

PRICE ONE CENT

## Richmond Dispatch.

FRIDAY MORNING......FEB. 10, 1860.

Horrible Cruelty at Sea.-Six Seamen Mur-dered. In Liverpool on the 14th ultime, Edmund Lane and Gordon Hires, the first and second mates of the American tark Anna, of New York, were arraigned for the willful murder of six seamen, on the voyage to that port.—
All the victims were helpless free negroes,
who brutal officers seem, from the evidence, to have slaughtered like sheep. The evidence of John Thomas, one of the seamen, was given

We salted from New York in June last, with a crew consisting of Capit. Turtle, Edmund Lane, chief mate; Gordon Mires, second mate; Abraham Rock, myself, John Turtle, Wm. Pomeroy, a man known on board as Frank, Wm. Pagins, and James Armatrong. There was also on board Richard Roseman, the cook, he is a white man, but also an American.—These men were all on board when we sailed from New York; but Turtle, the seaman Frank, Johnson, Pagins, Almstrong and Pomeroy are since dead. On the 3d July I was on the top-10 and the seam of the control of the carrier of the seam of the control of the carrier of the mate, gave an order to Armstrong. He did not attend to it to quickly as the mate wished, and Lane, taking up a mallet, struck him with it over the eye. Armstrong fell on the main deck with his head forward, and then leaned over the chain. I went to his saistance, put my hand on his head and pulled it bear, and I saw that he left, sys was maniag. Out.—He did not speak, but remained on deck about an hour atterwards. The second mate sent him down on the martingale, and towed along is the water by the ear-ring, but could not clean it. He was washed off the martingale, and towed along is the water by the ear-ring. Which his arm was colled round. Abraham Rock went to his assistance. The chief mate was on the jib-boom, and as Rock was about to haul Armstrong on board, he said, "Don't haul that nigger in; cut the ear-ring and let him go!" About two minutes afterwards, Armstrong let go his hold and was lost. We were eighty days on our passage from Legono, in South America, to Cowes. About thirty days after diling from Lagona, the second mate, Gordon Hires, accused John Turtle of stealing rum from his cabin. Hires ordered him to revee a rope through the ring of the anchor and secure it to the cathead. Turtle obyect the order. Hires caught him by the head, hauled him down on the deak, and stamped upon and kicked him on the head with his sea boots, which were very hard. I saw Turtle's head and eyes bleeding. Hires wail down in th

I heard a scuille, and Hires swearing in the sail room. I went out and saw that Hires had Johnson down on the tool chest, choking him with both hands. I saw blood coming from his mouth. Afterwards he said to me, "Jack, I feel very bad, and am dying. The mate has choked me to death." At 6 o'clock the same day Johnson died, and was thrown overboard the day following, with Turtle. Johnson was about 18 years old.

About seven days before we arrived at Cowes, the man Frank also died. Two or three days before his death, I saw Lane, the chief mate, beat him. Between seven and eight o'clock of the evening of the next day, Frank was at the wheel, and Lane who was standing behind him, said, "it you go a quarter of a point of your course, I'll murder you." Directly afterwards he struck him on the back of the head with a belaying pin. Lane then called Rock to relieve the wheel, and sent Frank, bleeding, to the pump. Lane beat him for an hour, off and on, striking him every three or four minutes. Frank called out "Murder "T twice he exclaimed, "Oh, God!" and he called once for the capitain. Frank bled very much, and appeared to lose his senses; he hollered all night, and died about 12 o'clock the next night.—The day after Frank died he was thrown overboard, and in about three hours afterwards we saw the Star Point.

The evicence of time witness testified to the deaths of four colored seamen. The witnesses in attendance to prove the deaths of the other two unfortunate men were Abraham Rock, a man of color, and Roswell, the steward.

A Mr. Stokes appeared for the accused. He

other two unfortunate men were Abraham Rock, a man of color, and Roswell, the steward.

A Mr. Stokes appeared for the accused. He said he represented the American government, and he had to present a protest, under the treaty of Washington, against the jurisdiction of the magistrates, together with a letter from the American minister, anthorizing him to appear and protest against the jurisdiction. It was a matter which the American government only could entertain.

Sir H. P. Gordon, after consulting with the Bench—We are of opinion that we are bound to discharge the men.

The prisoners were then discharged; upon which the crowd in the Court raised a storm of hisses, hootings, groans, cries of "Hang em!" and every other horrible mark of disapprobation. It was with difficulty that the accused were protected from the fary of the indignant mob.

The Bench gave orders to Mr. Superintendent Campbell that the men should be conveyed, under the protection of the police, to Cowes; that the witnesses must also return on board, and intimated to the latter that they would be protected while the ship remained in British waters, or if they had any complaint it must be made to the police of Cowes. The superintendent of police had in his possession the mallet and belaying pin, and siso a steel instrument called a "knuckle-duster," alleged to have been used in torturing the colored seamen. The captain is a young and very intelligent-looking man. The chief mate, Lane, has a true American physiognomy—a thin face with long light-brown beard, without whiskers or moustache. Hires, the second mate, is chubby, not yet 21 years old, and has a dark complexion and hair. A smile passed over each of their countemnses when their attorney had established the non-jurisdiction of the court.

Excitement in Burryville, Va.—Considerable excitement was created in Berryville Va., on last Monday evening, upon the receipt of the news that Gov. Letcher had commuted the sentence of negro Jerry, who had been convicted of incendiarism, &c., and was sentenced to be hung on the 17th inst. The Conservator says:

This excitement was increased by the arrival of a couple of gentlemen in a carriage later in the evening, as it was generally believed they had come for the purpose of conveying Jerry out of town during the night. Upon being interrogated about their destination, &c., by

Governor Houston on the Union. General Sam Houston, Governor of Texas in presenting to the Legislature of that State the resolutions of South Carolina in favor of a Southern Confederacy, argues ably and patriotically against Texas joining in any such project. We select a few paragraphs from his

triotically against Texas joining in any such project. We select a few paragraphs from his message:

Were the Southern States to yield to the suggestions of South Carolina, and passing over the intermediate stages of trouble, a Southern confederacy should be established, could South Carolina offer any guaranty for its duration? If she were to secede from the present Union, could one be formed with a constitution of more obligatory force than the one which has been formed by our fathers, in which the patriots and sages of South Carolina bore a consplicuous part? Sever the present Union—tear into fragments the Constitution—stay the progress of the free institutions which both have sustained, and what atonement is to be offered to liberty for the act? From whence is to come the elements of "a more perfect Union" than the one formed by the men of the Revolution? Where is the partiotism, the equality, the Republicanism to frame a batter Constitution? That which South Carolina became a party to in 1788 has to this period proved equal to all the demands made upon it by the wants of a great people and the expensive energies of a progressive age. Neither in peace nor in war has it ever been found inadquate to any emergency. It has, in return, extended the protection which Union alone can give. The States have received the benefit of this union. It is left to them to abandon it at their pleasure—to desert the Union which has cherished them, and without which they would have been exposed to all the misfortunes incident to their weak condition.

to all the misfortunes incident to their weak condition.

The Union was intended to be a perpetuity. In accepting the conditions imposed prior to becoming a part of the confederacy, the States became part of a nation. What they conceded comprises the power of the Federal Government, but over that which they did not concede their sovereignty is as perfect as that of the Union in its appropriate sphere. They gave all that was necessary to secure strength and permanence to the Union—they retained all that was necessary to secure the welfare of the State.

the Union in its appropriate sphere. They gave all that was necessary to secure the strength and permanence to the Union—they retained all that was necessary to secure the welfare of the State.

Texas cannot be in doubtas to this question. In entering the Union, it is not difficult to determine what was surrendered by an independent Republic. We surrendered the very power, the want of which originated the Federal Union—the right to regulate commerce with foreign nations. As an evidence of it we transferred our custom-houses, as we did our torts and arsenais, along with the power to declare war. We surrendered our national flag. In becoming a State of the Union, Texas agreed "not to enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, and not without the consent of Congress to keep troops or ships of war, enter litto any agreement or compact with any other State or foreign power." All these rights belonged to Texas as a nation. She ceased to possess them as a State; nor did Texas, in terms or by implication, reserve the power or stipulate for the exercise of the right to secede from these obligations, without the consent of the other partles to the agreement acting through their common agent, the Federal Government. The Constitution of the United States does not thus provide for its own destruction. An inherent evolutionary right, to be exercised when the great purposes of the Union have failed, remains; but nothing else Might not South Carolina if a new confederacy were formed, at any time allege that an infraction of the new Constitution, or some deviation from its principles, had taken place? In such an event, according to the principles and laid own by her, she would thus violate, In such an event, according to the principle and well and the struction, which she would thus violate, quietly go out of the Union.

It has been remarked by statesmen of South Canstitution, which she would thus violate, quietly go out of the Union.

It has been remarked by statesmen of South were of our own making."

If we have suffer

er. There will be no Union to secede from, for in the death of the Constitution, the Union inkewise perishes; and then comes civil war, and the struggle for the uppermost.

If the present Union, from which we are asked to secede, does not possess in itself all the conservative elements for its maintenance, it does seem to me that all political wisdom and binding force must be set at nought by the measures proposed.

So long as a single State reserves to herself the right of judging for the entire South as to the wrongs inflicted, and the mode of redress, it is difficult to determine to what extent the theory would be carried.

Texas is a border State. Indians ravage a portion of her frontier. Mexico renders insecure her entire Western boundary. Herslaves are liable to escape, but no fugitive slave law is pledged for their recovery. Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky are border States, and exposed to abolition emissaries. Have they asked for disunion as a remedy against the assaults of abolitionism? Let dissolution come, and the terrible consequences will fall upon all those first, and with a double force. South Carolina, from her central position, the sea upon one side, and a cordon of slave S ates between her and dauger, has had but little reason for apprehension. Those who suffer most at the hands of the North seem still disposed to bear on for the sake of the Union. When they can hear no longer they can judge for themselves, and should their remonstrances fail to call one enemies of the Constitution back to duty, and the Federal Government cease to protect them, the pathway of revolution is open to them.

England) Guardian says the Great Ship Comany continues plunging about in a sea of roubles. A boisterous meeting of the share holders was beld recently, when the Directors, awing to the fact that "diversity of opinion and much dissatisfaction" existed in the minds of the proprietors, intimated their intention of resigning. Mr. Campbell, the chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, defended nimself and his colleagues from the charges which had been made against them, and promised that, on some more favorable opportunity, he should be prepared with a complete vindication of their conduct. Mr. W. Hawes moved an amendment for the appointment of a committee of investigation—the Directors being in the meantime requested to retain office. This proposition was received with marked disappprobation, several speakers denouncing it as an attempt to save the Board. The show of hands unmistakably condemned the amendment, but a poll was demanded, and the meeting was therefore adjourned. Mr. Scott Russell has attempted to appease the wrath of the indignant shareholders; in a long report he contends that the Great Eastern during the trial trips realized the speed for which she was designed, and showed sea-going qualities of the highest order. With respect to the non-complation of the ship, he says it was not intended to place her in an entirely complete condition until after her return from America, and he calls upon the shareholders "not to allow the property to be depreciated by the exageration of small faults over great merits." He is "proud of her general structure, design, and performunce," and, as regards the paddie-engines, he is "prepared to allow his reputation by her." "What is now wanted," he says, "is the best possible management of the ship, Steam-shipping property is not easily managed; but if you can agree in the management of steam property, to take the entire practical control of the executive part of your business, you will not be dissatisfied with the work generally and he expects "you can agree in the management of steam property, to take the entire practical control of the executive part of your business, you will not be di holders was beld recently, when the Directors, wing to the fact that "diversity of opinion

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA. SENATE

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 9, 1860.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M., by Lieut. Governor Montague, and opened with prayer by Rev. J. A. Duncan, of the M. E. Church.

A mesange was received from the House, through its Clerk, that it had passed Senate bills incorporating the Leesburg Savings Bank, and for the relief of Thos. May's representatives; also, Senate bill authorizing the payment of interest on the guaranteed bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canai Company, (with an amendment in shape of a sub-titute, which was amended in the Senate,) and House bills following, viz: To authorize a subscription, on the part of the State, to the capital stock of the Monongahela Navigation Company, and incorporating the Elik River Turn-pike Company, with a capital of \$20,000. The House bills were read in the Senate and referred.

Bills Reported.—The following bills were reported from committees, viz: Incorporating the Rivanna Manufacturing Company, at Palmyra, in the county of Fluvanna; constituting a part of the Ohio River a lawful fence; amending an act entitled an act incorporating a new company to open and extend the navigation of the Shenandauk River and its branches, and for other purposes; authorizing a subscription, on behalf of the Lommoun wealth, to enable the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company.

Resolution of Inquiry into Expediency.—The following resolution was offered and adopted, viz: Of reporting Senate bill No. 500 of the session of '57—'58.

Manassas Gap Railroad.—On motion of Mr. Marshall, the Senate took up the bill 'increasing the capital stock of the Manassas Gap Railroad Company, and authorizing a subscription on the part of the Board of Public Works," which was advocated by Mr. Penny-backer and passed—ayes 29, nose 8.

Rivanna Manufacturing Company.—The bill incorporating the Rivanna Manufacturing Company, in Fluvanna county, was called up by Mr. Massie. Mr. Rivanna Manufacturing Company. The bill incorporating the Rivanna Manufacturing Company in Fluvanna county, was

the Committee on Agriculture, the subject was brought before the Senate, on the motion of Mr. Greever, to recommit, which motion prevailed.

Underwood's Securities.—A message was received from the House, through Mr. Magruder, of Albemarle, that it had passed (with an amendment) a joint resolution, directing the 1st Auditor to credit the first securities of E. M. Underwood, late Sheriff of Cabell county, with certain sums of money.

Massachusetts and Virginia.—A communication was read from Gov. Lettcher, accompanied by a letter received from "Josiah Perham, Esq.," of Boston, on the 8th inst. The Governor's communication says, "this letter extends an invitation, by the people of Boston and vicinity, to the Governor, State Officers, and members of the Legislature of Virginia, to visit that city during the present session of the Legislature of Massachusetts." The documents, on motion of Mr. Paxton, were ordered to be printed.

Covington and Onio Railroad.—On motion of Mr. Smith, of Greenbrier, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill "providing for the construction and equipment of the Covington and Ohio Railroad." by authorizing the Board of Public Works to borrow two and a half millions of dollars for that purpose; provided that not more than one million thereof shall be expended in any one year.

Mr. Rives moved to lessen the appropriation by the sum of \$500,000; but it was rejected, and the bill passed—ayes 35; noes 8.

The Ogster Fundum.—On motion of Mr. Paxton, (the patron of the bill to raise a revenue by a tax on oysters.) the consideration of the Oyster Fundum was passed by until 1 P. M. on Friday.

Danville Railroad Extension.—The Senate proceeded to consider, as unfinished business, the bill to increase the capital stock of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, and to authorize a connection with the Coafield Railroad, in North Carohna.

Mr. Lyncu moved the following ryder, which was engrossed as part of the bill, viz:

"Provided, That nothin; in this act shall be so construed as to preventthe Leci

noes 0.

Virginia Central Railroad.—House bill making Railroad to the town of Covington, was called up by Mr. Wickham, and advocated by him-self and Messrs. STUART and AUGUST, and op-

self and Messers. Stuart and August, and opposed by Mr. Brannon, and passed—ayes 3i, noes 8.

Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad. House bill making a further appropriation on obalf of the Commonwealth or three-fifths of one milition of dollars, (which the Board of Public Works are authorized to borrow in the manner prescribed by law,) cause up on its passage, received the endorsement of Mr. Armstrang, and was passed—ayes 29, noes 14.

Eldorado Turapike Company.—House bill entitled "An act to authorize an increase of the capital stock of the Eldorado Turapike Company," was called up by Mr. Early, who briefly advocated its passage. The bill increases the capital stock of the company \$7,000, the State to furnish \$4,200 of the money on the two and three-fifths principle. It passed—ayes 28, noes 9.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, the Senate ad-

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. THURSDAY, Feb. 9th, 1860. The House was called to order at 11 o'clock by Speaker Crutchfield, and opened with prayer by Rev. J. B. Jeter, of the Baptist Church.

by Speaker Crutchfield, and opened with prayer by Rev. J. B. Jeter, of the Baptist Church.

Bitts Reported.—The following bills were reported from committees, viz: Incorporating the little Kanawha Manufacturing Company; repealing the act incorporating the town of Hampton; authorizing the school commissioners, of Elizabeth City to dispose of the Hampton Academy lot and buildings; amending and re-enacting the charter of the town of Point Pleasant; amending the act to incorporate the Gowne Coal and Iron Mining Company; authorizing County Courts to declare rivers lawful fences; incorporating the Virginia Countral Agricultural Society; anthorizing certain alterations in the Hall of the House of Delegates; also, a bill to encourage direct foreign trade.

Adverse Reports.—The following reports were received from committees: Adverse to the memorial of citizens of Williamsburg in regard to William and Mary College; adverse to the petition of Peabody & Co., in relation to bonds of the State of Virginia lost on the steamer Arctic; adverse to the prefunding of damages to the late Sheriff of Nelson.

Petitions, \$\xi\_c\$.—The following documents were presented and referred to appropriate committees, viz: By Mr. Gibson, a memorial of the citizens of Jefferson, against the passage of a till authorizing the Board of Public Works to re-convey to the former stockholders of the Herryville and Charlestown Turnpike Road two-fifths of said road, upon payment of a certain sum of money; by Mr. Ball, of Loudoun, the remonstrance of certain citizens of that county against the construction of any railrond between the town of Leesburg and the Point of Hocks; by Mr. Watson, of Accomac, a petition for the repeal of the law in regard to hauting selnes.

Resolutions of Inquiry into Expediency.—The following resolutions were offered, viz: Of

gard to hauting seines.

Resolutions of Inquiry into Expediency.—The following resolutions were offered, viz: Of incorporating Clover Creek Division Sons of Temperance, in Highland county; of refunding to Lucinda Dobbins the amount of a fine imposed on her late husband.

Tuxes on Staves.—The following resolution was offered by Mr. Miller, of Lee, Scott and Wise.

"Resolved, That the Speaker appoint a special committee of thirteen, one from each Congression.

"Resolved, That the "peace and Congression all District, to inquire into the exp. diency of taking the sense of the people on the subject of amending the Constitution of Virginia with regard to taxation on alter property, by calling a Convention for the purpose, or by come other legitimate

to a connection with the North Carolis incidental remarks on the bill were suly Messrs. MARTIN, COLLIER and DANGE to the color of the c

by Messrs. Martin, Collies and Davis, and the vote being taken on the bill it was passed—ayes 79, noes 47.

The bill appropriates for the object named the sum of \$350,000.

The Virginia and North Carolina Railroad.—The bill incorporating a company, with a capital stock of \$1,500,000, to construct a road from the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, at some point in Bedford county, through Franklin and Henry counties, to the North Carolina line, was taken up as the order of the day.—The bill asked no money from the State, and was passed by a haudsome majority.

James Ricer and Kanauchs Company.—The bill, amending the charter of this company, was amended and laid over till to-morrow.

A resolution was adopted prescribing how certain assets of E. M. Underwood, late sheriff of Cabell county, should be applied.

certain assets of E. M. Underwood, late sheriff of Cabell county, should be applied.

The following bills, on their passage, will be considered by the House to-morrow, viz:
Authorizing a subscription by the State to extend the Richmond and Danville Railroad; incorporating the Virginia and North Carolina Railroad Company.

On motion of Mr. Collier, the House addourned.

AN INCIDENT IN THE NEW CPEAKER'S LIPE. A correspondent of the Clucinnati Commercial, writing from Lexington, Ky... gives the following incident in which Hon. William S. Pennington, of New Jersey, the recently elected Speaker, was an actor: I think it was either in 1845 or 1846, that Henry Clay became embarrassed to such an extent that he had to mortgage Ashland. In the meantime a movement had been started in New Orleans by some of Mr. Clay's friends, that they would pay his debts and relieve his embarrassments, and Mr. A. H. Trotter, the agent of the Northern Bank in New Orleans, was sent East to confer with Mr. Clay's friends.

The consequence was that about fifty thousand dollars were subscribed, and the Hon. Wm. Pennington was sent to Kenaucky with the money, and came to Lexington without scarcely any person knowing him. He walked into the Northern Bank, asked for Mr. Scott, the Cashier of the Bank, and upon being shown that gentleman, asked if there were not several notes of Mr. Clay's that were due in a few days, and was answered that there were. Mr. Scott was requested to give the whole amount of Mr. Clay's indebtedness, which was done, and a draft on one of the New York banks was handed him, and Mr. Pennington left the bank with all Mr. Clay's notes paid.

In a few days, Mr. Clay came to town to arrange for a renewal of the notes, if possible, and was shown in a side room of the bank.—After sitting a few moments he asked Mr. Scott if there could be any arrangement to run the notes for a longer time. Mr. Scott looked at Mr. Clay to seeif he was not jesting, and finding that he was not, told him that a gentleman from New Jersey had called yesterday and paid all of his indebtedness.—Mr. Clay started when Mr. S. spoke, looked at him a few seconds, burst into tears, and left the bank overwhelmed. No man ever had such friends are rejoiced that he has been honored with the Speakership.

Lear Year —Any year divisable by 4 without a remainder, is leap year. which comes

LEAP YEAR—Any year divisable by 4 without a remainder, is leap year, which comes
every fourth year. Thus 1860 is leap year.
The solar, or true year, is 365 days, 5 hours,
48 minutes and 47 7-16 seconds. For convenience we drop these hours minutes and seconds in our ordinary reckoning, and call the
civil year 365 days. Hence we lose nearly a
day in this reckoning every fourth year—we
actually lose in four years four times 5 hours
48 minutes and 48 seconds, which is not quite
a day, But for round numbers again, we call
it a day, and therefore add a day to every
fourth year, naming it the 29th of February—
Of course by thus adding a whole day, we add
a little too much, nearly 12 minutes a year.
That in 160 years would amount to say 1120
minutes, and, of course, if this discrepancy
also were not provided for, in the course of
centuries it would vitiate the calendar. Therefore, once every hundred years a leap year is
skipped for three consecuity centuries; on the
fourth gentury it is retained because the balance is a little the other way again. Thus for
three centuries we have an excess of 3380 minutes, leaving a discrepancy of 600 minutes.
This, then, is partially corrected by continuing the leap year as usual on the fourth century—
fourth century—near enough right for all practical purposes.

Catholic Devocate agrees.

CATHOLIC DEMONSTRATION IN NEW ORLEANS.—A Roman Catholic Provincial Council was held last week in the Crescent City,
concluding its session by a grand public demonstration, on the 29th uff., in favor of the
Pope's temporal sovereignty. The meeting
was held in Jackson square, which was densely filled on the occasion. According to the
Crescent, the audience numbered from ten to
fifteen thousand, including several Irish and
German Catholic societies, which marched in
procession to the ground. The cathedral services having concluded, the Archbishop, Bishop Quinlan, of Mobile, preached a sermon in
English, taking occasion to make some severe
strictures upon the conduct of the French Emperor. An address in French was also given.
After this was presented an address from the
lay Catholics, expressive of their sympathy
with his Holiness in his present troubles. The
solemn ceremony of the Papal benediction was
then pronounced, followed by a merry peal
from the cathedral bells, music by several
bands, and a national salure of thirty-three
guns. The day was beautiful, and the scene
presented is described as magnificent.

THE LATE LORD MACAULAY .- The person THE LATE LORD MACAULAY.—The personalty of the deceased historian Macaulay is sworn under £50,050. His income was larger than the sum represented as the interest of this amount, from the very considerable proceeds of his minor works—the Lays of Rome, the Essays and Encyclopædia articles. Of an income of about £4,000, I have been not astonished, but deeply impressed by the information—on unimpeachable authority—that not less than £1,500 proves to have been spent annually in acts of charity and manificent generosity. Those who best know Macaulay must have been peculiarly pained by the imputation of "want of heart," made against him in the obituary article of the Daily News.

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The Mississippi river is now rising very rapidly along its whole line. In the lower valley, the river begins to excite serious apprehensions. At Pointe Conpee, for several days, it has been rising at the rate of twelve inches in twenty-four hours. The rise has been quite as great just above this city. At the present moment the river opposite New Orleans presents an angry, turbid, tumultuous aspect. The surface of the stream, broken into great whirls or eddies, tosses about the heavy drift wood as feathers are driven by the breeze. We do not yet anticipate a great flood, but there is enough of warning for all to prepare to resist serious danger.—N. O. Pic., 31st.

WOMEN'S WAGES IN CALIFORNIA.—Work is paid in this State by the job or by the day, without reference to the sex of the party that performs it. A washermoman gets \$1 a day in the country, a carpenter gets no more. A lady teacher gets the same wages that a gentleman would, teaching the same class. If males have ever predominated among the teachers it was because the supply of teaching material was mostly of the masculine gender. But it does not predominate now, whatever it might once have done. Of the 75 teachers recently appointed by the Board of Education to take charge of the city schools, 13 were males and 62 females.

LOCAL MATE

for the old one has become so dilapidated and unsafe, that it will probably tumble down with its own weight in a short time. The present jail, if it were secure, is entirely until for a prison, because of the doustwetton and location, and because of the first that it is damp and unheatthy. Persons confined in it are not sent there for punishment, and ought not to be locked up in damp cells at night. Nor ought those sent there for mere breaches of the peace to be forced to associate with thieves and murderers, in one comition yard, as at present. But if these objections could be remedied, and the present building made comfortable and healthy—which is impossible—it can never be rendered secure, and for that reason ought to be rebuilt. Only a few nights since, several of the prisoners readily cut through the pail flooring, and were prepared to take leave, but the vigilance of Jailer Hail and his assistant prevented their escape. They had made all arrangements to get into the main yard, and once there would probally have killed the jailor and gnard, unless the outer doors had been thrown open to them. How they cut through the floor is an unsolved mystery, but it would be no difficult matter for outside confederates to furnish them with saws and files, at any hour of the day, without the jailor's knowing it.

The erection of a new and substantial prison will cost \$50,000, and the people will have to pay for it by taxes; but we are sure that they would rather see double the amount expended to see are the criminals of various grades who fil. its cells, than to know that the city was liable, any night, to having that hand of desperadoes turned loog a join it, to plunder, fire and murder, at pleasure.

The Council committee have reported a plau for a prison house, the general arrangements of which seem to be very good, and have suggested a site for its location. As the city owns ground where the jail now stands, the cost may be reduced by erecting it there, and moving the residence of the overseer of the city hands to s

however, is better than none, so that a good prison is erected.

Historical Drama.—The new national drama of Bacon's Rebellion, in 1676, now in rehearsal and to be presented to-morrow evening for the first time at the "old Marshall," is one of those few pieces which possesses—apart from its peculiar attractions as a dramatic effort—a local interest to Virginians which is rarely equaled, the subject involving, as it does, circumstances in which are interwoven the most lively idea of the map and their times. It represents a period in which the "sacred rights of kings" found (almost) their first opposers, and which gave evidence of that innate principle of liberty then germinating in the human mind, that just one hundred years later sprang forth in irresistible energy and power. The first breathings of this spirit, its throbbings, its struggles, its resistance to aristocratic exclusiveness and tyranny, will never fail to excite in the mind a happy longing for the incidents and events of its birth.—What is lost to history, it is peculiarly the province of the dramatic poet to present in fancy, which, with characters and costumes, cannot fail to produce the happiest effect.

The talented author of the drama could scarcely have selected a more fitting subject with which to treat the lovers of historic art. Whits the piece in ependent for successulone upon the manner in which the characters are sustained, yet none need doubt but its cast will fully justify the public in their high estimation of the taste of their favorite, (B. G. Rogers,) for whose benefitit will be presented. The play embraces, among other attractions, a new song, dedicated to "the volunteers of Richmond." A new comedy, called "A Husband to Ordor," will also be performed, in which Mrs. Phillips, Adams, Bailey, and others, will appear. We hope that the public will testify by their presence a due appreciation for a clever actor and a deserving gentleman.

Street Cars.—The project for laying a railroad

Street Cars.—The project for laying a railroad from Brooke Avenue to Rocketts, to be used by conches drawn by horses, is gaining popularity with our bysiness community every day. The want of some public conveyance, other than 'buses and hacks, is so great, that a line of cars will meet general approval, the moment they are put into the streets. Intelligent gentlemen, who have witnessed the operation of similar improvements in other cities, say that they not only furnish facilities for ordinary business purposes, but that they generally enhance the value of property at each end of the lines, by enabling merchang and mechanics to reside on the outskirts of the city, and yet have conveyances to and from their piaces of business, at regular hours, so that they can be saved the labor of taking long that they can be saved the labor of taking long widdle height, with sandy hair and whaters, and manner. The pariser of her flight in of the control of the city, and yet have conveyances to and from their piaces of business, at regular hours, so that they can be saved the labor of taking long that they can be saved the labor of taking long walks after the fatigues of the day, and yet enjoy the pleasures of suburban life. The gentlemen whose names were signed to the petition to the Council for the privilege of putting down the track, are men of means, and if their prayer is granted, can commence the work at once and complete it without unnecessary delay. It is to be hoped that the Commissioners of Streets, to whom the subject has been referred, will report upon it next Monday afternoon.

been referred, will report upon it next Monday afternoon.

The Chester Factory.—Every Northern mail brings us letters from shoe and boot makers in Massachusetts, seeking employment in the Chester Factory, as soon as it is completed.—Most of the writers give a sad account of the poverty and misery of the working classes around them, and some of them assert that they have to labor eighteen hours per day, and then scarcely earne enough to keep soul and body together. What a pity it is that the Northern fanatics—and particularly those engaged in stealing and running off Southern slaves, who have comfortable homes and good masters—denot invest a portion of their surplus change in bread and ment and clothing, for the downtrodden and oppressed shoe and boot makers of Lynn and its environs. It is impossible for us to answer the numerous letters received; us to answer the numerous letters received; but we have turned them all over to the stock-holders of the Chester Factory, who will no doubt give them the necessary attention.

doubt give them the necessary attention.

Lost Girl.—Yesterday morning a mulatto girl, about eleven years old, who gives her name as Ellena, and says she was owned by Ir. Nelson, of Gloucester county, was handed over to officer Seal to be taken care of. The girl says she was purchased and brought here by a Mr. Jones, who deposited her in a negro jail for safe-keeping. On Tuesday last the jail keeper turned her out of prison, and telling her to say that she was free, gave her permission to go out to play with other children than in the street. She does not know the Christian name of Mr. Jones, nor can she tell where the jail is from which she was released. Officer Seal made inquiry yesterday morning at most of the negro depots, but could find no one that knew anything of the lost child.

Sensible.- Four young and hands Sensible.—Four young and handsome ladies passed down Main street yesterday afternoon, nearly attired, and yet wore skirts sufficiently short to prevent wiping off the dirty sidewalks. They were long enough to hide all but the tiny feet and well-turned ankles, and yet too short to have a trail of paper, wasts twins and other trash, dangling at their heels. Long skirts were first adopted by a lady of fashion to hide enormous feet and overgrown ankles, and all ladies who now suffer from similar deformaties will continue to use them; but sensible women, who have regard for their general appearance, and abhor dirty trails, will adopt a more becoming style of dress.

Pub it Supper.—The ladies of Grace street Church design having a supper, in a short time, the object being to raise funds for the support of a mission in the Northwest part of the city. The efforts of the missionary selected have already been highly encouraging, and it is to be hoped that the enterprise will not fail for want of substantial aid. The supper will take place at some central point in the city, due notice of which will be given hereafter.

The Governor's Guard, Capt. Anderson, paraded at the old Fair Grounds yesterday afternoon, in fatigue uniform, for drilt, and made a fine appearance. Most of the horses, are fine ones, the members generally are good riders, and the interest that all seem to take in their parades is the best guarantees that the corps will seen become an efficient one.

Robberg.—On Wednesday night last the transact of Mr. Wm. Church's resident of Jeferson and Grace street, we denoted and robbed of about 38 in money, of jewelry, and the wearing apparel white servant. No clue has been discovered to the detection of the robber.

Destructive Fire.—On the night of the 6th is the barn of Col. W. C. Knight, about air meanth of the Junction on the Richmond Danville Railroad, took fire and was but to the ground. Col. E. lost about 1750 but of wheat by the confingration.

Sanford's Star Troupe continue to held to at Metropolium Hall, and to please the audiences by their fine vocalism and assue burlesques. Sanford has always been a gr favorite here, and will continue to be as it as he can keep together the clayer set of me In Search of a Home. James Daniel ger in a strange land, fell into the ha watchmen last Wednesday night, wh and wantering about the errets. the Mayor discovered that he was in a home, and therefore ordered his to the black brig.

Trespassing.—John Colline, at an early bour yesterday morning, was found to be trespassing on the premises of C. B. Hill, and taken to the lock up. When taken before the Mayor, he was required to give bail for his better conduct.

Settled.—John Closs was arrested and at last Wednesday night for assaulting and b-ing his neighbor's wife. Yesterday mora the parties made friends and the warrant of dismissed.

The Rod on Moses. A negro fellow Moses, appeared before the Mayor yes and was soundly flogged, for violently a ing and beating John, a slave.

The Alarm of Fire, last night, was caused by the burning of a chimasy on Mayo street.

OUR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.
Minister Faulkner has, in accordance with the
views announced in President Buchanan's first
annual message, been instructed to propose to
the French government the renewal of its discriminating duties both in tonance and or articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of
one country, when arriving in vessels belonging to the other, which restrictions seriously
affect American commercs. The object is to
obtain auch principles of respressly secthis
government has recured with other nations,
France being the only exception.

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A "COMMON SENSE" DECISION.—Some trouble having recently occurred among the Anglitonists connected with the Fuglitor Stare Aid Society, at Syracuse, N. Y. a suit was brought, in which the plaintiff was non-suited, on the ground of being engaged in an illegal business, the judge stating in his decision that, as the Constitution required the rendition of fugitive slaves; any society which proposes to aid fugitives in accurage, and thus violating the law, is an illegal association. The case is to be carried to the Suprame Court of New York.