Richmond Dispatch.

THURSDAY MORNING.....FEB. 23, 1860.

☞ NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH AGENCY.—Persons desiring to subscribe to the DISPATCH, either in Norfolk or Portsmouth, can be supplied by leaving their orders with THOMAS O. WISE, Periodical and News Agent Norfolk.

The Military Parade.

The military parade of yesterday was much the finest ever beheld here, composed altogether of the volunteers of this city. Yet several companies that are organized were not on parade, owing to difficulties that could not be avoided in time for the anniversary of yesterday. Among these was the troop of horse, under Captain ANDERSON, denominated the Governor's Guard, which is not yet fully equipped. The ranks of those companies that paraded were full—some of them unusually so. But the most gratifying feature of the display was the military bearing and admirable marching of the line as it passed down Main street. Some of the longest drilled and older companies, of course, exhibited their superiority in discipline; but all were worthy their place in the line; and Richmond—nay, Virginia—may be proud of the FIRST REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS. In the line was observed the young Guard of the Metropolis, (composed of youths,) revived under the name of Company J, and commissioned by Gov. LETCHER. They were not fully equipped, wearing grey shirts instead of coats. They did themselves great credit, and were generally admired. The Greys were the chief point of attraction, and afforded, by their excellent address, an example for other companies to emulate. From the spirit that is rife, let them look to their laurels.

While expressing our gratitude at the *appearance* of the Regiment, and its fine martial bearing, let us not forget to approve most heartily the new and rigid discipline introduced in the companies for the regulation of the *morale* of their organization. Soldiers must be sober, well behaved men; orderly, earnest, faithful; always ready and always in condition promptly to obey orders and perform the duties assigned them; and they should never be guilty of a breach of propriety, or decency, or an act of folly, which could tarnish the good name of a soldier and weaken the trust reposed in him as a defender of the rights and honor of his country. A soldier, in short, must be a GENTLEMAN. The regulations now generally prevailing among the volunteers are designed to enforce and give complete practical effect to these principles.—Their good influences are already quite perceptible, and the tendency is to still greater improvement; and we shall yet see the volunteers of Richmond make a more brilliant appearance and assume a still higher position to command the admiration of their countrymen.

HONOR, THEN, TO THE FIRST REGIMENT! It deserves well of the country, and will yet be its "stay in day and hour o' danger."

The Value of Southern Property.

It is estimated that the slaves owned in the Southern States number 4,000,000 and that their value in money reaches the figure $3,000,000,000. The abolitionists of the North propose at one blow, to strike the whole of this enormous property dead in the hands of the holders—to annihilate it as completely as it would be were it all converted into coin and emptied into the Atlantic ocean. Can any man conceive what would be the effect of destroying, instantaneously and forever, three thousand millions of value, in any part of the civilized world? Suppose property of the same value in England were suddenly annihilated. Would it not create a commercial panic, that would spread ruin and devastation around the entire globe? Yet there is no species of property in England so intimately connected with the prosperity of mankind as the negro of the Southern States is.

The invention of WATT and ARKWRIGHT, applied to the cotton of the Southern States of this Union—even before the invention of WHITNEY had enabled the material to be supplied in the prodigiously increased quantities which soon began to reach the shores of Great Britain, sustained her in the terrible wars with NAPOLEON, when she subsidized all Europe, and sometimes appropriated as much as £126,000,000 sterling per annum to the support of the war, on one occasion going as high as £140,000,000, and for ten years averaging £100,000,000. In the year 1811 (we believe) the riots among the Spitalfield weavers took place; a riot which speedily assumed the proportion of an insurrection, and spread all over the manufacturing districts, and was the cause of most serious alarm to the ministry of the day. It was the fashion of the day to attribute these alarming symptoms of revolution to the continental system of the Emperor NAPOLEON.—But subsequent investigation has traced them to a cause with which the continental system had but a very remote and indefinite connection. The historian ALISON tells us that that grew out of the restrictive measures adopted by the American Government—that is, out of the embargoes and non-intercourse acts inaugurated by Mr. JEFFERSON, and sustained and enforced with pertinacious vigor by his successor. It is well known that these measures drew down a perfect shower of vituperation, both upon the illustrious statesman who conceived them, and upon him on whom devolved the duty of carrying them out.—Distinguished members of their own party made them the occasion of deserting the ranks, and going over to the opposition. They were the perpetual theme of ridicule to those who wished to pull down the party that was responsible for them. They were denounced as weak and inefficient, an illustrious Virginian declaring that all the flour kept back by their means would not feed London for a week. Mr. JEFFERSON, in reply to all this, said nothing. He resembled old SWARROW at the siege of Ismail, at whose pean all the wits in the camp laughed. The old man, according to BYRON, made no answer, "but he took the city." So JEFFERSON took no pains to convince those who sneered at his restrictive measures; but he came very near creating a revolution in Great Britain.—By cutting off the supply of cotton, even for a limited period, thousands of manufacturers were broken, thousands of factories closed, tens of thousands of operatives turned out to starve, desperation drove the multitude into riot, riot grew into insurrection, insurrection soon assumed the part and proportions of rebellion, and rebellion was checked by the bayonet and the cord only time enough to prevent its becoming revolution. Such was the effect of the failure to receive only two or three crops of cotton, at a time when the annual supply did not greatly exceed two hundred thousand bales.

We know not what may be the amount of the raw material received in England at this day, but we should suppose it could not fall far short of 2,000,000 bales. What, then, would be the effect of the entire destruction of a single crop? Let any man who may feel an interest in the matter figure it out for himself.—For our own part, we are free to confess that we cannot conceive it, even with the utmost stretch of what little imagination we have. A bloody revolution which would sweep away the throne and the aristocracy, would hardly be the beginning of the end. And if the loss of one crop would produce consequences so entirely beyond the reach of calculation, how are we to begin to estimate the consequences that would flow from an entire annihilation of the cotton culture?

Without going to England, however, what would be the effect here? Every man in the South would be utterly beggared. The market for Northern products, valued loosely at several hundred millions, would be constantly annihilated. Not a dollar of the debt already due to the North would ever be paid. Both sections would be overwhelmed at once in a bankruptcy which there would be no means of retrieving. Worst of all, the white and black races would instantly engage in a war, which would inevitably end in the extermination or expulsion of the latter? If expelled, where would they go? Not to the North.—They would there be met and driven back to perish here.

Such would be the inevitable consequences of Southern slave emancipation.

The New York of the South.

In view of the self-evident fact that the city of New York is soon to resign her sceptre either to the enterprising and populous village of Philadelphia, or to some more Southern emporium, and the efforts which are now making in the South to carry on its own exportation and importation, a Philadelphia press says, the wonder is that the South should have waited for an excitement so spasmodic and so transient as that occasioned by the Harper's Ferry affair to arouse it from the strange lethargy in regard to those material interests about which all other people entertain the liveliest concern, and the development of which constitutes the very life and soul of their political action. The concentration of so much wealth in the Northern States, and their more rapid progress in the arts, is not attributable to the superiority of free over slave labor. "The criminal negligence of our Southern friends in extending their commerce, building up their manufactures, and their lavish expenditures of money for the sole profit of the North, will largely account for the disparity between the two sections in wealth and power."

The paper in question then goes on to show, what is but too well known, how the North exports all the rice, sugar, and tobacco of the South, realizing thereby a handsome profit, and supplying us in return with manufactures at their own prices. The literary and scientific institutions, the watering places and mountain retreats of the North, are in a great measure supported by Southern patrons.—Suppose this profitable intercourse discontinued, what then? asks our contemporary.—"Why the New England fanatics would pale with terror and the North would appreciate the folly, not to say the criminality, of intermeddling with other people's business." And this, it wisely thinks, is no impossible thing—indeed far more probable, because far more beneficial to the South on the one hand and disastrous to the North on the other, than a dissolution of the Union. Then comes what we deem the gist of the article:

"Why should not New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Norfolk, and Baltimore become rivals of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, if the Southern patronage should be transferred thither? We would have no right to complain at this. Our people have wantonly provoked the South. We tolerate men in our midst who are ever warring on the South, stealing negroes, and counseling insurrection. A squeamish sentimentalism about slavery is the prevailing type of Northern idiosyncracy.—Many of our people disregard the Constitution, and are ready to trample it in the dust rather than that the negro should remain in that condition in which he appears to thrive very well, for a single day.—No allowance is made for the difficulties in which the question of emancipation is involved. And these people totally forget that they have no right to interfere with the question, unless they are prepared to pay for the negro's freedom, and his master is willing to sell him. They foolishly expect to coerce the Southern people to adopt their views of slavery, and under the promptings of an awakened conscience, to uproot their social fabric, and forever impoverish themselves and their posterity.

"So long as these views are freely expressed in private and public by the press, and from our pulpits, is it strange that the South should be excited, or that her people should determine to deal elsewhere, and depend more upon their own resources?"

The Baltimore *American*, quoting the above, remarks:

"It will be observed that, either by accident or design, the city of Richmond is left out of the list of Southern cities which, by proper efforts, can be made to rival the great cities of the North. As for Charleston, Mobile and New Orleans, we of Baltimore have nothing to fear from them. Still less have we to fear from Norfolk. Notwithstanding its unrivalled advantages as a seaport, the poverty of its back country, and the prevalence of yellow fever, constitute almost insuperable obstacles to its growth and prosperity. Nor have we at present much to dread in the competition with Richmond. We have four or five times the population of that city, vastly more capital, superior enterprise, easier access to the sea, a commerce out of all comparison larger, and finished lines of railway which already pour into our warehouses and upon our wharves the myriad products of the teeming West. Add to this our proximity to the commercial and manufacturing centres of the North, and to the Federal metropolis as well, and it will be seen that Richmond bears to us, and must continue to bear, if we wisely use our advantages, a secondary position."

We can assure our contemporaries of Philadelphia and Baltimore that Richmond takes no umbrage at not being catalogued in the above list. We are sure that a wish to ignore Richmond could not have been father to that omission. We desire to get along in the most amicable manner with our sister cities, minding our own business, after the spirit and temper of the Kansas-Nebraska act. Gen. JACKSON once told a gossipping acquaintance that he once knew a man to make his fortune by minding his own business, and we are not sure but a city might succeed in like manner. At all events we shall try. Rome wasn't built in a day. Even London wasn't built in a week, nor New York in a year, nor Philadelphia in a decade! Our Baltimore contemporary evidently has a higher appreciation of the capacity of Richmond to become a rival of Baltimore than any of the other cities which have been named, although he says: "Nor have we at present much to dread from the competition of Richmond." It is true, we have not the population, capital, finished lines of railway, &c., of Baltimore; but, nevertheless, we have natural advantages quite as great, and in time shall have the rest.

If we are situated on a somewhat tortuous river, it nevertheless, in its windings and turnings, waters a very large extent of very fertile country, and, within two hours' ride by a railroad soon to be completed, runs the York, the straightest, deepest, and broadest stream in the South, capable of floating a fleet of Great Easterns. We have the most unrivaled water-power for manufacturing purposes in the Atlantic States. Mr. BROOKS, of the New York *Express*, upon his visit to this city, said that the water-power of Richmond ought to build up here a Manchester and Lowell combined, and support two hundred thousand people. Baltimore owes more of its prosperity to its manufactures than its commerce. We have coal and iron of the best quality, in the neighborhood of our city, and easily accessible by canal and railroads, "lubricating power" in abundance, and a railroad on its way to the Ohio, which, when completed, will assist the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in gathering in the rich treasures of the West. Then there is something in the remarkable healthfulness of Richmond, and the picturesque beauty of its landscape, which adds to the influence of business attractions. Statistics prove that, of all the Atlantic cities, this is the most salubrious, and in its natural beauties, it is equaled by few towns in the United States or any other country. We have, moreover, no elements of lawlessness and riot in our midst; our streets are as safe and quite at midnight as the drawing-rooms of most larger towns—life and property are secure.—With these advantages, whilst we may not aspire to be the New York of the South, we nevertheless expect, with the aid of a little more enterprise, and the mucilage of increased capital, to go ahead, and, one of these days, have a place in the catalogue, among our bigger brethren.

In the meantime, we shall endeavor to be patient, philosophic, and complacent—as pleased as possible with ourselves and the rest of the world. We hope all the great cities will prosper, especially Baltimore, which deserves success for her enterprise and public spirit.—In the meantime, we hope they will all, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, all keep the peace; and, as the chicken-cock observed among the jackasses, "gentlemen, don't let's tread on each other's toes."

I. O. S. M.—The Supreme Grand Council of the United States of America of the Independent Order of Sons of Malta, at their Grand Convocation in Washington city, on the 15th inst., elected the following gentlemen officers for the present year: Supreme Grand Commander-in-Chief, Dendy Sharwood, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Supreme Lieutenant Grand Commander-in-Chief, W. H. Passmore, Memphis, Tennessee; Grand Scribe, Austin H. Brown, Indianapolis, Indiana; Grand Chancellor, J. C. Johnston, Jr., Louisville, Kentucky; Grand Cardinal, A. G. W. Carter, Cincinnati, Ohio; Grand Cashier, A. F. W. Webb, St. Louis, Missouri; Grand Sentinel, D. B. Bridgford, Richmond, Virginia; Grand Master-at-Arms, James M. Todd, Wheeling, Va. The next Grand Convocation of this Order will be held in the city of New York.

SHIPPING IN PORT.—At the latest accounts from the places named the following number of vessels were in port: New York, 323; Boston, 114; Baltimore, 60; Wilmington, N. C., 25; Charleston, 87; Savannah, 62; Mobile, 98; New Orleans, 253, and Galveston, Texas, 15.

Arch Edgar, a wealthy slave trader, was lately killed in an affray at Baton Rouge, La.

LEGISLATURE.—Among the bills reported in the Senate yesterday was one to change the time of holding the courts in the 2nd Judicial District, (Petersburg Circuit;) also, one allowing a pension to the widow of Heywood Shepherd, the colored porter killed by John Brown's men at Harper's Ferry on the 17th last October, and one incorporating the Richmond, York River and Atlantic Steam Navigation and General Transportation Company. The bill imposing a tax on oysters was laid on the table. The House passed a few Senate bills, among them one to authorize the consolidation of the Baltimore and Ohio and Northwestern Va. Railroad. Both branches of the General Assembly adjourned at an early hour.

A FAST PRINCE.—The young Prince of Orange, who is expected to marry the English Princess Alice, being determined to "have his fling" before allowing himself to be bound in the chains of matrimony, lately had a "fast" time of it in Paris, when on his way to see his *fiancee*. This came to the knowledge of his intended mother-in-law, and she prevailed upon his father, the King of Holland, to relegate him to Bordeaux. To the city of the Garonne he went, taking with him three handsome young women from the Grand Opera to temper exile and make it endurable. These were taken from him, and at the end of four days he was again in Paris; whereupon he was ordered to pack up his traps and go to Cherbourg, where, though it is so near to the sea, it is supposed he will be safe from the songs of the sirens. The Princess Alice will probably like him none the less because of his "spree," ladies being partial to gentlemen who are "a little wild." The throne of Holland can't be perilled for such a trifle.

HIGH AND LOW MARRIAGE.—A banker in Chicago, named Dudley H. Farlin, who, not long since, failed for nearly a hundred thousand dollars, was recently married to a notorious courtezan, known throughout the West as "Kentucky Joe." It is said the lady had something like a cool fifty thousand in cash, which, no doubt, in these times, covered up a multitude of sins; but she took the precaution of having a marriage settlement entered into, in which she reserved to herself all her property. Mr. Farlin has hitherto occupied a very high social position, living in fine style with a highly esteemed mother and sister, who feel the degrading calamity most keenly.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF—*Throwing at the Cars.* On Friday morning last, just before dawn, as the cars on the Central Road were passing about two miles beyond Franklin, a billet of wood, weighing about six pounds, was thrown by some miscreant through one of the windows. Grazing the head of Mr. Sanderson, of Madame Anna Bishop's troupe, it struck against the opposite side of the car immediately over Madame Bishop's head and fell on the seat behind her. Fortunately no damage was done to any of the passengers, though the fragments of glass from the window were scattered in the face of those sitting near it.—*Savannah Republican*, 20th.

A CANE FOR HON. H. A. EDMUNDSON.—We were shown on yesterday, a beautiful cane, gotten up by a gentleman of Bedford, to be presented to Hon. H. A. Edmundson, as an appreciation of his conduct in "switching" John A. Hickman, in the streets of Washington, the other day. The cane has a heavy silver head, upon which is engraved—"To Hon. H. A. Edmundson, the man who whipped one of the eighteen million." It will be formally presented to Mr. Edmundson in a few days.—*Lynchburg (Va.) Rep.*

SUICIDE FROM FEAR OF POVERTY.—Mr. E. E. Wiley, of North Reading, Mass., and an extensive boot and shoe manufacturer, committed suicide on Friday night, by hanging himself. His property was estimated at between $40,000 and $50,000, but a morbid fear of poverty is supposed to have driven him to the act.

BURNT TO DEATH.—On Wednesday, in Cincinnati, Ohio, a Mrs. Fickles, with her daughter aged 5 years, had just risen from saying their prayers, when a camphene lamp accidentally fell from a table to the floor; the contents were scattered over the child, and taking fire, burnt her so severely as to cause her death soon after.

DEATHS.—John P. Byrne, for many years Clerk of the County Court of Braxton county, Virginia, died on the 2d inst. Dr. Wm. L. Maupin, resident physician at Ceredo, in Wayne county, Virginia, died suddenly a few days since.

RARE ENTERTAINMENT.—A few evenings ago the ladies of Greenville, Augusta county, Va., gave a Leap Year party to the gentlemen of that section of the county. Nearly two hundred persons were present.

Garibaldi's wife, Miss Raymond that was, is a Di Vernon, or Gay Spanker, and knows a good horse when she sees the animal as well as she knows a good man. She is patriotic, plump, and pretty, and peculiarly well situated.

The venerable Vice Consul of France, for Norfolk, Va., Pascal Schisano, is now dangerously ill from a carbuncle. He is in his 82d year.

The Kentucky Legislature has passed a bill to elect the day and night police of Louisville by the people.

Lieutenant Calvin Frederick Thomas, of the United States Navy, died of consumption in Buffalo, N. Y., on Saturday night.

Rev. D. Willis, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Laurensville, has accepted a call to a church in Macon, Ga.

Her Majesty has conferred an Earldom on Lord Ward, who will henceforth bear the title of Earl of Dudley.

Two boys, ten or twelve years of age, were picked up in the streets of Utica last Saturday in a beastly state of intoxication.

Hon. W. W. Phelps, ex-member of Congress from Minnesota, has assumed the editorship of the Red Wing (Minn.) Sentinel.

The celebrated Madame Restell, of New York, is said to own houses and other property valued at $400,000.

Lewis G. Osborne, an old merchant of Philadelphia, died at Cairo, in Egypt, on the 24th ult.

Thackeray has set up a coach and coachman, and a footman.

Over $10,000 was spent at places of amusement in Savannah, Ga., last week.

STAUNTON, Feb. 21, 1860.

☞ EDITORS OF DISPATCH.—Gentlemen: In the report of the proceedings of the Democratic Convention, contained in your issue of yesterday, you report the resolution of Col. Chancellor, approving the official conduct of the Hon. John Letcher, present Executive of Virginia, and immediately following, your reporter says:

"Col. Harman—No sir. Vote it down. It's against Democratic usage. [Great applause.] Let us have no innovations. [Cheers.]"

This report does me injustice, and I know it is wholly inadvertent upon the part of your reporter.

I approve most heartily the official action of the present Executive, and was earnestly in favor of the adoption of Col. Chancellor's resolution. The remarks quoted were made in reference to the amendment of Mr. Newman to the resolution of Mr. Skinner, of Augusta, upon the subject of representation in future Conventions of the Democratic party.

By publishing this note, by way of correction of your report, you will greatly oblige your friend, &c.,

JOHN A. HARMAN.

☞ RICHMOND THEATRE.—

Fourth night of the Eminent

AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN,

MR. J. B. ROBERTS.

GREAT SUCCESS } Of the
GREAT SUCCESS } Of
GREAT SUCCESS } New Historical Tragedy, New Historical Tragedy, New Historical Tragedy, Pronounced by all the most INTERESTING PLAY INTERESTING PLAY INTERESTING PLAY Ever It

LOUIS ELEVENTH, LOUIS ELEVENTH, LOUIS ELEVENTH, Produced in Richmond. Produced in Richmond. Produced in Richmond.

After Cannot be Repeated, Cannot be Repeated, Cannot be Repeated

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, In consequence of other Novelties.

☞ WE would advise all of our readers desiring fine Photographs and Ambrotypes, at very reasonable prices, to employ the artist REES, 145 Main street. He certainly makes the most pleasing and artistic pictures of any in the city.

☞ VISITORS TO THE CITY will find the largest and most elegant stock of FRENCH and AMERICAN CANDIES, FRUITS, NUTS, etc., at the ST. NICHOLAS SALOON,

On Main street, next to the Exchange Bank, ever offered to the public, and at prices to suit all.

This beautiful saloon has been handsomely refitted within a short time past, and the proprietor has made such arrangements as will enable him to supply all orders from dealers or families, with whatever may be needed in his line. He employs only the BEST WORKMEN, uses the purest materials, and manufactures and imports everything to be had in the largest wholesale establishments of the North. All who wish to make purchases will find it to their interest to call upon him.

The REFRESHMENT ROOM of this Saloon is particularly inviting to the epicure, as he can there obtain all the edibles of the season, served in the best manner. And the CREAMS and JELLIES to be found there are equalled nowhere else. Strangers should not leave the city without calling at the St. Nicholas Saloon. fe 18—ts

☞ PHOTOGRAPHS and AMBROTYPES, of a superior quality, can be obtained at all hours of the day, and in any kind of weather, at REES' Mammoth Steam Gallery, Main street, near the Dispatch office, at prices ranging from 25 cents to $25.—Large size groups, in gilt frames or fancy cases, at reduced prices. Facilities for executing 500 portraits daily. fe 18—ts

NEW GOODS.—A new and beautiful stock of Leather Traveling and Shopping Bags, Porte-Monnaies, Gentlemen's Cigar Cases, &c. Our assortment is now unequalled, and purchasers are invited to call at 127 Main st. T. A. BULKLEY.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

Virginia Village—Land, &c.

AMHERST C. H., Feb. 20, 1860.

This pleasant little village is situated about half a mile from the Lynchburg and Alexandria Railroad, 12 miles from Lynchburg, and about two miles from that ridge of land known as the "tobacco row mountain," said to be the most fertile mountain ridge in the State, in addition to which quality it is a most remarkable fact that such a thing as a drought has never been known on this mountain.—But to return to the village, where we arrived this morning, just before light, taking the inhabitants by surprise. Our laudlord, however, soon made us a good log fire, and served up an old fashioned Virginia entertainment, which was duly discussed and appreciated.—There are two churches here—one Episcopalian and one Methodist; four or five stores, two hotels, a blacksmith shop, a flourishing little bank, an excellent academy, for the instruction of both male and female, and the inhabitants have recently applied to the Legislature for an act of incorporation. Besides this, there are the usual appurtenances of a county seat, and lodge of Free Masons, said to be in a flourishing condition. The surrounding country is generally in a high state of cultivation. Land which sold a few years ago for $5 per acre, now readily commands from $30 to $50 per acre. The inhabitants, as well as the people from the surrounding country, have generally a neat and genteel appearance, indicating the highest degree of industry and frugality. It must be said to the credit of the large crowd in attendance to-day (being Quarterly Court,) that not one drunken man was seen about the place. Very little business was done in Court. Several important criminal cases come up next Court, that being a term of the Circuit Court.

Hoping to have the pleasure of visiting this hospitable village again, when perhaps an opportunity may be afforded me to send a few more items, we will bid adieu for the present.

O. K.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

The Twenty-Second in Norfolk—Presentation—Naval, &c.

NORFOLK, VA., Feb. 22, 1860.

The Blues paid the customary salute this morning, in honor of the birthday of the "Father of his Country." The different military companies parade to-day, in full force.

The Woodis Riflemen of this city, have received their pay for services rendered by them at Harper's Ferry.

Buckley's Burlesque Opera Troupe are performing to delighted and crowded audiences, nightly. They are considered the best troupe that has ever visited our city.

The Norfolk Male Institute Cadets will be presented with a beautiful flag by the young ladies of Mrs. Southgate's Female Seminary, this afternoon at 4 o'clock, in front of the Seminary. The presentation speech will be made by Miss Johnson, of Petersburg, in behalf of the ladies, and the flag will be received by Cadet L. R. Watts, of Portsmouth, in behalf of the corps. The military of the city will be present on the occasion.

Capt. Thos. A. Dornin, the late commandant at the Gosport Navy-Yard, left yesterday afternoon en route for the coast of Africa. He has been ordered to the steam-frigate San Jacinto, to take the place of Capt. Wm. Armstrong, who returns home.

The Mechanics' Society have made the necessary arrangements for the building of another exhibition room on the same lot where the old one stood, and the work will commence in a few days. It will be constructed with an eye to comfort, and in the latest and most beautiful style, with three large stores below.

The rain is coming down very hard, and there is very little prospect of its ceasing today.

OSWEGO.

☞ TO THE DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION.—Each of us have probably read the eloquent and powerful address of the National Central Executive Committee, and noted how conclusively it points out the success of the *Constitutional Union Party*, as the only way of escape from impending National calamities.

You have probably noted, too, its strong and earnest recommendation that the Conventions of each State EXPRESS ITS PREFERENCE for two candidates, and that out of those thus indicated the Presidential candidate of our party is to be selected.

This recommendation must appeal powerfully to us in favor of its adoption, not only from the invincible arguments of the address, but from the fact that the appeal comes to us over the signatures of such men as CRITTENDEN, RIVES, BOYCE, GRANGER, BROOME, and twenty-seven others, among whom we recognize some of the truest and most distinguished Whigs of the land.

We must remember that if this appeal be disregarded, from an absurd and timid fear of "want of harmony" in Union ranks, *that we decide to cut ourselves aloof from the other branch of our party* THROUGHOUT THE UNION!

Opposition men of Virginia, are you prepared to *act alone* in fighting our double enemies, or shall we, by expressing our preference, show that we are prepared to join our brothers of other States in fighting TOGETHER for the glorious cause of the CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION?

Then, let not the timid advice of *interested* parties sway your better judgments; but act like men

——"Who know their rights;
And knowing, dare maintain." [fe 23—1t*

☞ AT A MEETING OF THE UNION SAVINGS BANK, held on TUESDAY, 21st Feb'y, 1860, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we sincerely regret the necessity of the resignation of our worthy, excellent and efficient Treasurer, B. K. PULLEN, and we consent to receive it only because of the fact of his intended removal from the city making it necessary.

2. *Resolved*, That in severing this connection, which has existed from the formation of this institution, we lose the services of an officer whose fidelity entitles him to the highest commendation, whose capacity for the office he has held for eight years cannot be surpassed, and that it is mainly to his untiring energy and devotion to the interests of the institution that we are indebted for our success; and it is with many regrets that we part with him, not only for his invaluable services as an officer, but for his gentlemanly deportment as a member, and shall ever cherish the most fraternal feelings for him, and look back with pleasure upon the time he was associated with us.

3. *Resolved*, That we follow him to his new home in MEMPHIS, TENN., with our best wishes for his prosperity and happiness, and recommend him to the community in which he is about to cast his lot as a good citizen and a Christian gentleman, and trust that the ties thus formed may be as sincere as those that are now severed.

4. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the city papers for publication, and that they be spread upon the minutes.

D. S. WOOLDRIDGE, President.

B. C. WHERRY, Secretary. fe 23—1t*

☞ FAIR AND SUPPER.—The Ladies of the Sewing Circle of the FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH are holding a sale of FANCY ARTICLES and REFRESHMENTS, and will furnish HOT SUPPERS and SNACKS in the basement of that house, every day and night this week. The object of this sale is to support a Missionary at Rockets. Their friends and the public generally are invited. fe 22—3t*

☞ TRADERS' BANK.—At a meeting of the Commissioners, under an act of the Legislature to incorporate the TRADERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND, passed 15th February, 1860, it was resolved that Books of Subscription be opened on the 22d day of March, at the following places in the city of Richmond: Dickinson, Hill & Co.'s, Hector Davis', Pulliam & Betts', Smith & Harwood's and Isaacs & Taylor's, for subscription to stock to said Bank.

COMMISSIONERS:

HECTOR DAVIS, C. B. HILL, W. S DUPREE, S. R. FONDREN, J. B. DAVIS, RO. LUMPKIN, J. H. PLEASANTS, J. C. JOHNSON, GEO. W. YANCEY, GEO. W. SMITH, WM. H. BETTS, T. M. JONES, SOLOMON DAVIS. [fe 21—1m

☞ THE SIXTH LECTURE before the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be delivered by

OLIVER P. BALDWIN, ESQ.,

In the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, February 23, 1860, at 8 o'clock.

SUBJECT:—"Popular Delusions."

Tickets 25 cents. To be obtained at the Rooms, the bookstores generally, Laidley & Robinson's, Meade & Baker's, of Mr. Powers, at the Exchange Hotel, and at the door. R. R. HOWISON,

fe 21—3t Chairman Lecturing Committee.

☞ A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF CHESTERFIELD, RICHMOND, AND PETERSBURG, and any persons who are disposed to aid in establishing a Boot, Shoe and Leather Manufactory at Chester, will be held at Chester, on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at which time some practical addresses in reference to the manufacturing interests of the State will be made. The public generally are invited. fe 20—td

☞ SHOCKOE HILL GENERAL AGENCY.

G. W. H. TYLER,

Office on Marshall, Between Sixth and Seventh Streets,

Continues to RENT OUT HOUSES, HIRE OUT NEGROES, SELL REAL ESTATE, SELL NEGROES, and act as a GENERAL AGENT. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him for two years past. au 31—6m

☞ VIRGINIA FERTILIZER,

OR

S. MCGRUDER'S SONS'

PHOSPHO-PERUVIAN GUANO.

We offer for sale Phospho-Peruvian Guano, manufactured by ourselves, and warranted to contain EIGHT PER CENT. of AMMONIA and FORTY-FIVE to FIFTY PER CENT. of PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Price $50, cash, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Having been for many years largely engaged in the guano trade, and carefully observed and had reported to us, by reliable practical farmers, the result of experiments with nearly every variety of guano, enables us to furnish a fertilizer which we with great confidence recommend, and believe to be much cheaper than the Peruvian, when used alone.

The ingredients in this preparation are the very best Peruvian and Phosphatic Guanos, selected with great care and by rigid analysis, ground to a very fine powder, and thoroughly and intimately mixed.

For TOBACCO, OATS and CORN, we do not think this Fertilizer can be excelled; and its beneficial effects, in the improvement of the land, is unquestionable

We shall also keep constantly on hand a supply of fine GROUND BONE DUST.

S. MCGRUDER'S SONS,

fe 23—3tawlm Richmond.

☞ GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, AND TEAS.

WINSTON & POWERS,

Corner of Cary and Pearl Sts., leading to Mayo's Bridge,

Keep constantly on hand a large stock of the choicest GROCERIES, TEAS, CHAMPAGNE, and other WINES; LONDON DOCK, and other pure BRANDIES; PURE RYE and other fine WHISKEYS, all of which they warrant to please the most fastidious connoisseur. fe 23—3m

☞ CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS—New supplies constantly receiving at

WM. T. KING'S.

DIED,

On Tuesday, the 21st instant, of pulmonary disease, after a protracted and painful illness, ARCHER LILBOURNE, aged 19 months, only child of John L. and Josephine Woodson. This dear little boy, by his affectionate disposition and remarkable intelligence, had endeared himself to all the friends of the family—to them his death occasions a void which cannot be easily filled, and inflicts a sad blow on his devoted parents. God grant to them sufficient grace this comfort and consolation in their sore bereavement.

Yesterday evening, 22d inst., MARY VIRGINIA, daughter of James E. and Martha P. Bryant, aged about 3 years and 6 months.

Her funeral will be preached at Wesley Chapel to-morrow afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. The friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

Obituary.

Departed this life, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at the residence of her step-father, Col. Abner W. Trabue, in the city of Richmond, of disease of the heart, Miss VIRGINIA P. WORMELEY, in the 17th year of her age.

Seldom, if ever, has any one been called on to perform a more melancholy duty than record the death of the subject of this notice. It is a painful task at all times, but more especially to the writer of this, for he feels his inability to do justice to the virtues and amiable qualities of the deceased. The event we record occurred so suddenly as to illustrate most impressively the Scriptural truth—"in the midst of life we are in death." To say that no one has ever died, within the pale of our immediate acquaintance, who, in all the social relations of life, was more respected and beloved than her whose loss we now deplore, is but to say that which will at once be conceded by all who knew her. She was a dutiful daughter, an affectionate sister, a kind and devoted friend. Her helping hand was ever extended to the unfortunate and destitute, and nothing gave her more pleasure than to relieve those she saw in distress. She was not a communicant of any Church, but her exemplary conduct through life, and the manner in which she expressed her feelings when she knew that her end had come, gave assurance that she is gone to reap the reward of the just, made perfect through the blood of her Saviour. But a few evenings before her spirit took its flight, the writer of this spent a happy and agreeable evening in her company. She was lively and cheerful, and appeared to be in perfect health; but in a few short hours she was numbered with the dead. From the moment that she complained of her illness, every attention was paid her by a loving and devoted mother, a kind and affectionate step-father, and a large number of friends and acquaintances, who will ever mourn the loss of one so pure, so amiable, so good. [*] O. S.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF RICHMOND, FEBRUARY 22.

High Water this day (Thursday) 5¾ o'clock.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Manchester, Nelson, New York, mdze., D. & W. Currie.

Schr. E. Nickerson, Baxter, Boston, mdze., D. & W. Currie.

Schr. Octavia Ellen, Elliott, Baltimore, guano, Bacon & Baskerville.

Schr. Butterfly, Hubbard, Baltimore, guano, Crenshaw & Co.

Schr. Clara, Smith, James river, lumber, Phillips & Co.

Schr. Henry Read, Passwater, James river, lumber, Phillips & Co.

Schr. E. Miller, ——, James river, wheat, Selden & Miller.

SAILED,

Schr. Rebecca and Harriet, ——, down the river, light.

Schr. St. Cloud, Gwatney, Smithfield, mdze.

Schr. Wm. Speare, Jones, Baltimore, in ballast.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Cleared, schr. Lynchburg, Harris, Richmond. Arrived, schr. Haxall, Winters, Richmond, and C. H. Moller, Allen, Norfolk.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Binford's Hat Store,

82 MAIN STREET,

RICHMOND.

MEMBERS OF THE WHIG CONVENTION, and the public generally, will find at the above establishment everything in the Hat and Cap line, consisting of all the

SPRING STYLES,

YOUNG MEN will find one of the best assorted stocks of

FINE CAPS,

And

FRENCH SOFT HATS,

to be had in the city.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS,

The subscriber would say that his stock in a few days will be complete, consisting of a greater variety than usual, and respectfully asks them to look through his stock, whether they buy or not.

MILITARY COMPANIES,

Wishing to order CAPS, can see samples.

FRANK BINFORD,

82 Main street, Richmond, Va.,

fe 23—2t next door to Dime Hotel.

☞ Splendid Spring Goods.

WATKINS & FICKLEN,

SPRING SILKS in piece and 5, 7 and 9 FLOUNCED ROBES.

Piece BEREGES and BEREGE ROBES, new.

DRESS GOODS in great variety.

EMBROIDERY, LACES.

LINENS, CAMBRICS, DAMASKS.

PRINTS, GINGHAMS.

JACONETS DELAINES.

And many new and beautiful Goods.

NOW READY

And receiving from next steamer, just selected with care. WATKINS & FICKLEN.

fe 23—3t

☞ Great Inducements.

DRY GOODS

25 PER CENT. BELOW COST.

Having purchased the stock of the late concern of CRENSHAW, QUARLES & CO., we will offer from this time until the 10th of March, most excellent bargains in DRY GOODS. Our stock consists of a great many desirable Goods suited to the approaching season, which we will close out at a great sacrifice. THOS. D. QUARLES & SONS.

fe 23—6t

☞ Use

SEMPLE'S

INFALLIBLE

BAKING POWDER.

Manufactured in Virginia, and the best in use.—For sale, wholesale and retail, by

fe 22—1w PURCELL, LADD & CO.

☞ Rheumatism.

RHEUMATISM. RHEUMATISM.

ROCK'S GOOD SAMARITAN.

This invaluable preparation for the cure of RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, NEURALGIA, &c., is now for sale at the following Drug Stores in this city: Millspaugh & Johnston, Main street, Meade & Baker, Main street, J. H. Pearce & Co., Broad street, J. W. Garlick, Franklin street, W. Peterson, Main street, J. W. Frayser, 17th street, W. O. Snellings, Church Hill, and C. S. Dawson, Main street.

☞ Price 50 cts. per bottle. fe 21—ts

☞ Valuable Private Residence on the NORTH SIDE OF FRANKLIN, BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH STREETS, FOR SALE AT AUCTION. The particular attention of the public is respectfully called to the sale of the above valuable property, to take place on the premises, on THURSDAY afternoon, 23d February. The location and neighborhood is among the best in this city. For further particulars see advertis