Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

THE DAILY DISPATCH is served to subscribers at SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier weekly. Price for mailing, $5 a year, or $2.50 for six months, in advance.

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

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

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XVII.—NO. 60. RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1860. PRICE ONE CENT.

Richmond Dispatch.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, 1 insertion, $0.50		1 square, 1 month	$4.00
1 do. 2 do.	0.75	1 do. 2 months	7.00
1 do. 3 do.	1.00	1 do. 3 do.	10.00
1 do. 6 do.	1.75	1 do. 6 do.	15.00
1 do. 12 do.	2.50	1 do. 1 year	20.00

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

S. I. B. P.—
KING & QUEEN Co., Oct. 20, 1857.
Dr. GARLICK:—DEAR SIR—I have been using "Semple's Baking Powder" in my family for some time, and feel no hesitation in saying that it makes the most delicious Bread—especially Biscuit—and cheerfully recommend its use to those who are fond of good Bread. JOSEPH RYLAND.

RICHMOND, Oct. 1, 1857.
I have been using "Semple's Infallible Baking Powder" for some two years, and feel no hesitancy in saying that I have been more than pleased with it, and regard it as vastly superior to any Yeast Powder it has ever been my good fortune to use. D. BAKER, JR.
JNO. W. GARLICK, Sole Proprietor.
For sale by Druggists and Grocers generally.
mh 5—3t

London Club Sauce—For many years preserved for, and used exclusively by, the fashionable aristocratic Clubs of the Metropolis, it has passed the most critical ordeal, and met the unanimous approval of the elite of the nation. ROAST MEATS, STEAKS, CHOPS, FISH, GAME, SOUPS, &c., &c., it possesses an unrivalled richness of flavor. Prepared by
PARKER BROS., London.
Sold by FISHER & WINSTON, sole agents for Virginia. fe 29—5w

St. Nicholas Saloon,
MAIN ST., NEAR EXCHANGE BANK.
The St. Nicholas Saloon, second to no other establishment in the State, is constantly supplied with the choicest
FRENCH AND AMERICAN CANDIES, FRUITS, NUTS, etc.,
which will be sold by WHOLESALE or RETAIL on the most satisfactory terms.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS are invited to examine the large and well selected stock, which is being constantly added to, before purchasing elsewhere.
Parties and families supplied with CAKES, CREAMS and JELLIES, of every description.
OYSTERS and COFFEE, GAME and other REFRESHMENTS served in the best style, in the season, and at the shortest notice.
A. ANTONI.

Hear, HEAR. THE FEMALES OF THE UNITED STATES
Are as a class, proverbially *frtile* and *unhealthy*, and while we may not hope for any change for the better, until there is a better understanding of the laws of health, we may, however, congratulate the community on the introduction of a remedy which has proved itself of great value in relieving, and in many cases *curing the general and nervous debility of the sex*—we mean
HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.
Is the great medicine for the sex.
Dr. Hampton says it is a great blessing to them, as it is a *certain cure* to which they are subject *without nausea*.
The above extract, written by a medical man, is fully corroborated by our best known citizens, who have seen the effects of this Tincture on their wives, daughters and delicate children. Couch, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, with numerous other diseases, are cured by it.
FEMALES AND CHILDREN.—This TINCTURE will be found a great medicine for all their diseases.
Call and get Pamphlets and see cures.
Prepared by PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond; by Dr. COOKE, Fredericksburg; by all the Druggists in Petersburg; by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, Baltimore; and by Druggists and Shopkeepers everywhere. $1 per bottle; six bottles, $5. fe 27—d&ewtx

Planett's Bitters.—This Celebrated Tonic has been used successfully for the last twelve years in cases of indigestion, Flatulency, General Debility, Nervous Diseases, Sea Sickness, &c., &c., to create a healthy action throughout the body, restore the appetite, equalize the circulation, give tone and energy to the system, and create a power of resistance to disease rarely obtained.
PLANETT'S BITTERS
Are purely Vegetable, and adapted to all ages and conditions; are for sale by FISHER & WINSTON, and by Grocers and Druggists generally.
Depot No. 24 Pearl street, N. Y.
FISHER & WINSTON, Druggists,
fe 11—3m No. 125 Main st., Richmond.

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, &c.—The prevalence of the above complaints at this season is the effect of bringing out a host of professedly new specifics, and while some few may be good, many are useless and some even dangerous. To prevent disappointment, the best course to pursue is to consult our family physician, or otherwise use only such remedies as long public experience has proved to be safe and efficacious. Of this class is COLTER'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF GUM ARABIC. Originally the favorite prescription of an eminent physician, it soon became a popular family medicine, and without advertising, has continued to enjoy a growing reputation for the last twenty years. In all recent cases it acts like a charm, and in chronic cases, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, &c., it is used with unparalleled success, as most families will testify. Sold by Fisher & Winston, Meade & Baker, A. Bolton, &c., at 25 cents per bottle, and in an elegant and pleasant Lozenge form 12½ and 25 cents per box. Prepared by J. BALMER, Pharmaceutist, Baltimore, Md. fe 4—3m*

Barnett's Superior Extracts, for flavoring CANDIES, JELLIES, BLANC-MANGE, ICE CREAMS, JELLIES, SAUCES, &c., &c., (prepared from Fruits of the best quality, and highly concentrated.)
The attention of Confectioners, Hotel Keepers and Families is respectfully invited to the above named extracts. They have all the freshness and flavor of the delicate fruits from which they are prepared, and are less expensive. *Try them.*
For sale wholesale by JAS. P. DUVAL, FISHER & WINSTON and W. L. WARING, and at retail by Traders generally. fe 25—3m*

Are you Insured?—The greatest advantages are now offered the public with regard to LIFE INSURANCE, (white persons and slaves.) FIRE INSURANCE upon *every description* of property, in town or country, at the *old established* GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE, Pearl street, opposite John N. Gordon and next to E. D. Ellis.
The best companies represented, and *all losses* promptly paid.
Hours of Business from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 3 to 5 o'clock, daily. C. R. BRICKEN,
General Insurance Agent.
fe 18—1m

Notice.—To the sick, afflicted and numerous friends who have heretofore used Dr. J. S. ROSE'S MEDICINES, always with the most unmistakable happy results, that some unprincipled persons have circulated an imitation. The Doctor is thus compelled to change the wrapper, which is without any figures, and his written signature over 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 and diseases of the lungs is the standard remedy.
DR. ROSE'S CURER for pains, rheumatism, cholic, sprains, bruises, and the DYSPEPTIC COMPOUND for dyspepsia and liver complaints.
For sale by Druggists generally, and by
WARNER L. WARING, 107 Broad st.,
Richmond, Va.

Kidney and Bladder Complaints.—The most and most important discovery for Kidney, Bladder complaints, Urinary Obstructions, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Sexual Weaknesses, Physical Decay, and Debility of either sex, is HARTSHORN'S BUCHU COMPOUND SYRUP OF GUM ARABIC. Originally the favorite prescription of an eminent physician, it soon became a popular family medicine, and without advertising, has continued to enjoy a growing reputation for the last twenty years. In all recent cases it acts like a charm, and in chronic cases, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, &c., it is used with unparalleled success, as most families will testify. Sold by Fisher & Winston, Meade & Baker, A. Bolton, &c., at 25 cents per bottle, and in an elegant and pleasant Lozenge form 12½ and 25 cents per box. Prepared by J. BALMER, Pharmaceutist, Baltimore, Md. fe 4—3m*

Dyspepsia, the most annoying and obstinate affliction known to society, can never withstand the results of BAKER'S PREMIUM BITTERS, for they hold upon the liver, stir up the bowels, quicken the blood, strengthen the stomach, and in short, in all places, and invigorate the mind in a powerful and effectual manner, and all impurities are thus expelled. Those who suffer should use the Bitters, and get relief.
Sold by all Druggists in the city of Richmond and wholesale in Virginia. Orders promptly filled by addressing E. BAKER, proprietor, Richmond, Va. ja 23—ts

Hair Cutting.—TO THE CITIZENS AND STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY.—If you wish to get your Hair cut in the latest and most fashionable style, I would advise you to call on HOBSON, at the Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing and Bathing Rooms, under the American Hotel. N. B.—Gentlemen also can get their whiskers and moustache changed from red, light, or grey, to a most beautiful black or brown color.

Gems of Art, and Portraits worth seeing and keeping, are the PHOTOGRAPHS of every size, in oil and water colors, executed at the Photographic and Fine Art Gallery of G. W. MINNIGERODE, 207 Main street. Small Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes copied and enlarged to life-size, if desired, and colored in oil colors, water colors, or India Crayon. Also, AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS executed in the highest style of the art.

The United Savings Bank, Henrico, receives deposits, upon which interest is paid at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon all sums remaining six months, or longer, and 5 per cent. per annum for a shorter period. Office No. 19 Main street.
JNO. NETTLES, President.
THOS. J. D. WALFORD, Sec'y.
JAMES L. PORTER, Treas'r.
ja 21—3m

Chewing Tobacco.—
LECOMPTE, (Lynchburg,) PEOPLE'S FAVORITE, (Louisa Co.,) and several other choice brands, for sale at
J. W. GARLICK'S Drug Store,
Market Place, Franklin st., Richmond.

Surgical Instruments.—A handsome assortment of POCKET CASES, lately received at the Apothecary Establishment of
JNO. W. GARLICK,
Market Place, Franklin street.

VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA AND TENNESSEE.—We call the particular attention of the trade from the above States to our large stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., which have been well selected and bought on the best terms, and we will sell them as low as they can be purchased anywhere in any Northern city.
DOVE & CO., Wholesale Druggists.

Richmond Dispatch.

SATURDAY MORNING...MARCH 10, 1860.

The Baltimore Conference Resolutions on Slavery.

The Baltimore Conference adjourned at Winchester, Va., Wednesday night. The committee on the memorials presented from Churches in Virginia, on the subject of slavery, asking the expunging of the rule on slavery; the dissolution of our connection with the Northern Conferences, and the incessant agitation of the slavery question in our periodical literature, made a report. The report declines to expunge the rule, on the ground that the Conference "should yield neither to the extremists of the North nor South," and also declines a separation from the Northern Conferences until forced to do so by a violation of its "rights, as now held under the discipline." It goes on:

In reference to the character of our literature alluded to, while we deeply deplore the fact that it has, in some instances, become such as we can neither sanction nor circulate, yet we are glad to know, as far as the newspaper press is concerned, we have an advocate of our own at Baltimore, in the ability of whose editor, and in his fidelity to our interests, we can implicitly confide.

There is another fact which we beg leave to mention. The country is now unusually agitated upon the question of slavery, and the dissolution of the Union is spoken of with a freedom, and even sought, in some quarters, with an eagerness that most painfully shocks our feelings of patriotism. God forbid that this confederation of States should ever do aught to aid or promote these treasonable designs.

And it is our deliberate conviction that another division of the Church would have a fearful tendency in that direction. At present there is not a Church in the land, whose government is strongly connexional, which is divided by strictly State lines; not one. And we cannot but believe that any such separation must weaken the bonds which so happily hold us together as a nation.

If the two sections of the Union cannot hold together as Christians, will they be able to do it as citizens and civilians!

While we, therefore, deeply sympathize with our brethren, the memorialists, in the troubles which they allege are upon them, we would affectionately remind them that the General Conference is the place where all such memorials should be addressed—that body possessing the *sole legislative* authority of the Church, the Annual Conferences being clothed *only* with *administrative and judicial* functions.

In view of the foregoing considerations, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1st. That we sincerely deplore the agitation of the slavery question, both in the Church and State, and earnestly hope and fervently pray that this discreditable and disastrous strife may speedily cease.

Resolved, 2d. That this Conference disclaims having the *least sympathy* with abolitionism. On the contrary, we are determined not to hold connection with any Ecclesiastical body that makes non-slaveholding a condition of membership in the Church, and that we are opposed to any inquisition upon the motives underlying the relations of master and slave.

Resolved, 3d. That the subject of slavery should be committed exclusively to the jurisdiction of the respective Conference in which it may be found to exist.

Resolved, 4th. That no action of the General Conference can influence us to violate our principles and practices, as indicated in the foregoing declarations; but that we will stand by the rights and interests of our people to the last extremity.

Resolved, 5th. That our mission, as ministers of the New Testament, is to preach the Gospel of the Son of God, both to master and slave, and to devote ourselves wholly to our appropriate work of winning souls to Christ.

Resolved, 6th. That we solemnly remonstrate against the continual aggressive discussion of the slavery question in the newspapers and periodicals of the Church.

Resolved, 7th. That the publishing funds and establishments of the Church are common property, held in trust by the General Conference for our *common and equal use*.

Resolved, 8th. That any such use of our common publishing funds, newspapers, periodicals, &c., as precludes our people from the benefits of them, while they are in no false or illegitimate relation to the Union, but are faithful to its covenants, is an *abuse of trust*.

The resolutions were received with applause from the galleries and adopted unanimously. The following are some of the appointments made by this Conference:

Rockingham District.—E. R. Veitch, P. E.—Staunton—J. R. Wheeler. Augusta—B. H. Smith, W. K. Boyle. Rockingham—T. Hildebrand, G. V. Leech. East Rockingham—Robert Smith, J. M. Gray. Woodstock—J. W. Wolff, S. H. Cummings. Front Royal—J. W. Kelly, E. F. Hetrick. Luray—J. W. Ewen. Lost River—S. Smith, Sup. South Branch—O. P. Wirgman, R. B. Frampton. New Creek—A. J. Porter. Moorefield—J. A. Armstrong, J. P. Hyde. Franklin—J. Beatty, S. F. Butt. Mt. Sidney—To be supplied. Lacy's Spring—H. Hoffman. B. Arbogast, Principal of Wesley Female Institute and member of Staunton Quarterly Conference.

Winchester District.—W. G. Eggleston, P. E. Winchester Station—B. F. Brooke, N. Wilson, Sup. Winchester Circuit—W. S. Baird, F. A. Mercer. Jefferson—J. H. Waugh, W. J. Perry. Harper's Ferry—G. G. Brooke. Hillsborough—F. A. Richey, one to be supplied. Berryville—J. S. Gardner, one to be supplied. Shepherdstown—Isaac Gibson, J. M. Littell. Martinsburg—S. McMullen. Berkeley—S. H. Griffith, J. E. Wasson. Berkeley Springs—W. Champion, Thos. Briley. Capon—C. L. Torrison. Springfield—J. W. Tongue, W. Hedges. Wardensville—J. H. March, David Harris. Shannondale—A. Robey, one to be supplied. T. T. Wysong, Tract Agent and member of Berkeley Springs Quarterly Conference. B. Hough, Tract Agent and member of Hillsborough Quarterly Conference.

Lewisburg District.—E. P. Phelps, P. E.—Lewisburg Station—R. R. S. Hough. White Sulphur—J. W. Cornelius. White Sulphur Circuit—C. C. Calvert. Union—R. K. Murphy. Union Circuit—L. Lenz. Monroe—P. B. Smith. Peterstown—J. W. Bennett. Blue Sulphur—P. S. Sixeas, L. Butt. Meadow Bluff—J. Leaf, J. C. McNeer. Frankfort—J. J. Largent, J. H. Moore. Huntersville—A. P. Bonde. Green Bank—S. B. Dolley. Warm Springs—L. D. Nixon. Bath Alum—J. H. Wolff. Sweet Springs—J. L. Snyder. Forest Hill—J. P. Chittem. Levelton—J. F. Liggat.

Alexandria District.—B. N. Brown, P. E.—Alexandria—J. Lanahan, S. M. Dickson.—Georgetown—N. J. B. Morgan. West Georgetown and Tenuelytown—J. H. Ryland. Fairfax—W. G. Coe, G. H. Zimmerman. East Fairfax—W. E. Magruder. Charles—C. Parkison, E. H. Jones. St. Mary's—J. W. Start, H. McNemar. Fredericksburg—S. Rogers. Stafford—C. B. Young. Brentsville—C. F. Linthicum. Montgomery—J. L. Gilbert, A. B. Dolley. Leesburg—John Landstreet. Loudoun—D. Thomas, S. Cornelius, W. V. Tudor. Rehoboth—J. P. Etchison. Warrenton—E. D. Owen.

Roanoke District.—J. S. Begester, P. E. Salem—J. C. Dice. Christiansburg—W. S. Edwards. Roanoke—J. F. Bean. Blacksburg—W. F. Speake. Jacksonville—J. J. Engle.—Fincastle—A. Burhman, L. E. Johnson. Lexington—F. C. Tebbs. Lexington Circuit—To be supplied. Rockbridge—C. W. Dalrymple. Churchville—D. W. Arnold. Newcastle and Newport—G. G. Jefferson. Covington—H. Graver. Highland—J. W. Canter, M May.—Monterey—J. W. F. Graham. Crab Bottom—W. R. Stringer.

REV. THOS. H. STOCKTON.—This eminent clergyman, who has just been elected chaplain to the House of Congress, was recently compelled to suspend the publication of a small religious journal, in Philadelphia, for want of support. In announcing the suspension he feelingly remarked:

"It seems hard, in the midst of daily struggles with sickness and death, without private means, without regular pastoral position or support, in a condition far poorer than that of simple poverty, toiling, though unable to toil, and steadily sinking, notwithstanding all toils; we repeat it, it is hard to be driven to one's wits end, hemmed in, crushed out from the very centre of a great Christian public, a vast, mighty, wealthy, exultant brotherhood, yet callous as statues and careless as stones. Had it not been that Divine Providence has supplied us with two sons, still minors, who for the last two or three years have brought home to their mother their weekly wages, we might have starved to death among hundreds of churches and myriads of Christians, for any one or all of whom, according to our opportunity or ability, we have always been ready, in earnest love, to perform a brother's part."

A PROPOSITION TO OPEN THE BRITISH MUSEUM ON SUNDAY.—A proposition having been brought forward in Parliament to open the British Museum to the public on Sundays, an influential deputation, composed of upwards of two hundred noblemen, members of Parliament, clergymen, ministers and gentlemen of various Protestant denominations, waited upon Lord Palmerston to urge him strenuously to oppose any such endeavor. The House of Commons have already given strong and decisive expression to the disapproval of a former motion to the same effect.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, March 9, 1860.

At 11 A. M., Lieut. Governor MONTAGUE called the Senate to order.

A communication was received from the House, by their Clerk, that they have agreed to the Senate's amendments to House bill making an additional appropriation to defray the expenses incurred for the defence of the Commonwealth. Also, to the joint resolution authorizing J. Newton Brown to be paid for services as paymaster of troops at Harper's Ferry; and, also, to the joint resolutions in response to South Carolina and Mississippi; and they have also passed Senate bills—incorporating the Union Lead Mining Company; incorporating the Hampshire County Bank; to establish a branch Bank in the town of Liberty, in the county of Bedford, (with amendments, in which the Senate concurred;) and they have passed a joint resolution referring the account of John M. Seely to the Executive for examination; and several bills which are noticed below. The Senate concurred in said last joint resolution after it was explained by Mr. PATE.

Bills Passed.—House bill for the relief of Israel B. Turner, of the county of Page; House bill authorizing the transfer of certain turnpikes and plank-roads to the counties in which they lie, (explained by Messrs. BRANNON and TOWNES, and passed—ayes 22, nays 6;) House bill to increase the capital stock (by $6,000 on part of State) of the Charlestown, Ripley and Ravenswood Turnpike Company, (explained by Messrs. NEAL and NEWMAN, and passed—ayes 27, nays 11;) House bill to amend the charter of, and to authorize a subscription of three-fifths of $12,000 on behalf of the State to the Mount Jackson and Howard's Lick Turnpike Company.

Boundary Line Between Tennessee and Virginia.—A message was received from the House, through Judge HOPKINS, of Washington county, that that body had had under consideration the report of the select committee on the Virginia and Tennessee boundary, and that it had agreed to the resolutions accompanying said report, with certain amendments.

The resolutions authorize the Executive to pay Baugh and Black, Commissioners who ran the defective boundary line, condemned by the Governor and report of the select committee, and the House amendments add at the end of the 2d resolution, "and that he be further authorized, if he shall deem it necessary, to appoint a Commissioner to examine the ground, and take evidence in relation to the said claim for compensation and expenses." At the end of the 3d resolution, strike out the words, "the same compensation as was prescribed by the act of March 18th, 1856," and instead thereof insert, "a reasonable compensation for their services."

The House also adopted the following additional resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Governor be directed to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the Governor of Tennessee, with a request that the authorities of that State will concur and appoint a Commissioner on their part."

Stevens and Hazlett.—The following report was returned:

The Committee for Courts of Justice of the Senate, have had under consideration the resolution in relation to the reprieve of Stevens and Hazlett, now under sentence of death by the judgment of the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, and have unanimously adopted the following resolution in relation thereto:

Resolved. That it is inexpedient to take any action on the subject in reference to the commutation of the sentence of the said Stevens and Hazlett, or of a reprieve of them or either of them.

Virginia and Maryland.—Mr. BEALE, from a special committee, reported back, with modifications, the joint resolutions offered by Mr. FINNEY on Thursday, (published in Friday's *Dispatch*.) They provide for the erection of monuments to mark the boundary line between Virginia and Maryland, as recently marked by the Commissioners of the two States; also, for the Governor's sending, if he deems it expedient, an agent to England, to procure records and other evidence to define and settle the boundaries between Virginia and the States of Maryland, North Carolina and Tennessee, provided the expense of such agency shall not exceed $2,000. Mr. NEWTON moved to strike out the last section, which was lost. The resolutions were adopted, and Mr. BEALE was requested to inform the House of their passage.

Period of Election Fixed.—The Senate were informed, through Mr. HOPKINS, that the House had agreed to a resolution in relation to the difficulty which arose in reference to the election of the officers of the State Government, from the fact that the Journal of the House stated them to have been elected "for the Constitutional term commencing on the 2d day of January, 1860," and the Journal of the Senate stated that said officers were "elected to fill the respective offices for two years from the 1st January, 1861."

The House, in order to remove all doubt and enable said officers to qualify and execute their official bonds, adopted the following:

Resolved, by the General Assembly, That the official term of each of the officers elected on the said 15th day of February last, shall be construed to commence on the 2d day of January, 1861.

The Senate agreed to the resolution.

Bill Introduced.—A bill to incorporate the Northern Neck Milling and Manufacturing Company, in the county of Westmoreland, was introduced, with the leave of the Senate, by Mr. BEALE.

Beverley B. Douglass, Esq.—A report was received from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, that they had considered Mr. RIVES' resolution concerning the election of Mr. Douglass, and no evidence had been exhibited to them, shewing him to have been incapable of being elected under the provisions of the act of March 15th, 1858. They were discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The same committee reported that they found all of the fifty Senators to have been duly elected in accordance with the provisions of existing law.

Virginia Manufacturing and Navigation Company.—The Committee of Agriculture and Commerce returned a report adverse to the resolution for the incorporation of the above company.

The Governor's Aids.—A resolution was adopted, directing the auditing board on Harper's Ferry affairs to pay two aids of the Governor, if so many were called into service by him, at Harper's Ferry, allowing them pay as officers, with the brevet rank of majors of infantry.

The Cadet Medals.—On motion of Mr. WICKHAM,

Resolved, by the Senate, That the Board of Commissioners to pay the expenses of Harper's Ferry raid, be directed to have prepared appropriate silver medals, at a cost not exceeding $350, one of which medals shall be delivered by the Superintendent of the Institute to each of the Cadets in service at Charlestown, as a testimonial of their efficiency, soldierly conduct and high discipline while there.

Harper's Ferry Expense Account.—Mr. CLAIBORNE offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be directed to pay to Dr. H. G. Leigh, out of the fund appropriated to pay expenses at Harper's Ferry, the sum of one hundred and twenty seven dollars and eighty-two cents, for services rendered as Assistant Surgeon of the 39th Regiment.

It was laid on the table in order to give members an opportunity to examine into its merits.

Joint Resolutions.—Mr. COGHILL offered the following joint resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, by the General Assembly, That the Governor, upon the application of the Supreme Court of Appeals, be and he is hereby authorized to set apart rooms in the Capitol to be occupied by said Court as a court-room and conference-room, when the Legislature shall not be in session.

And it is further resolved, That when the Legislature is not in session, said Court may, in its discretion, hold its sessions now provided by law to be held at the State Court House in the city of Richmond, either in said Court-House or in the Capitol.

Harper's Ferry Expenses.—The following resolutions were adopted by the Senate, viz: Directing that the act passed March 8th, 1860, entitled an act making an additional appropriation to defray the expenses incurred for the defence of the Commonwealth, shall be construed to apply to General, Field and Staff officers only, and is not intended to be applicable to company officers; also directing the Board of Commissioners to pay all claims of officers and railroad companies which have been heretofore reported by them to the General Assembly, and all such claims which may hereafter be audited by them upon the principle and under the limitations and restrictions imposed by the act passed January 23d, 1860, and by the act "making an additional appropriation to defray the expenses incurred for the defence of the Commonwealth," passed 8th March, 1860.

Bank Redemption.—House bill repealing the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th sections of an act passed April 2d, 1858, entitled "An act providing for a more uniform currency of the Banks of the State," came up as the unfinished business of yesterday, when Mr. JOHNSON moved a suspension of the rules, in order to offer a substitute, which motion was agreed to, and the substitute being offered was debated at length, and finally adopted by a vote of 23 to 20. The bill was then passed, with the title so amended as to read, "An act to amend and re-enact the 29th section of chapter 58 of the Code."

Extending the Session.—Mr. ARMSTRONG offered a joint resolution, providing for a further extension of the session to the 19th of March. It lies over under the rule.

The Senate adjourned at a late hour.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FRIDAY, March 9, 1860.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock, by the SPEAKER.

Committee Report.—To provide for funding a part of the arrears of interest and capitation tax due the Literary Fund.

Message from the Senate.—A message was received from the Senate, announcing the adoption of certain joint resolutions concerning the boundary line between Tennessee and Virginia.

[The resolutions disapprove and reject the line between Virginia and Tennessee, as run and reported by Leonidas Baugh and James C. Black, as Commissioners on the part of Virginia, and authorizes the Governor to settle with them for their services in running the line, and to appoint one or more Commissioners to run the line again, and to allow therefor the compension provided by law.]

The resolutions were concurred in after some slight amendments, which were ordered to be reported to the Senate.

Bill Passed.—To amend the charter of, and authorize a subscription on behalf of the State to the Mount Jackson and Howard's Lick Turnpike Company.

The Special License Bill came up at 1½ o'cl'k. Mr. DUCKWALL moved the following amendment, to come in before the enacting clause at the end of the bill:

Be it enacted, That the sales of all goods, wares and merchandize directly imported into this State from foreign countries and sold by a resident merchant within this State, be, and they are hereby exempt from all taxation whatever levied by the State, county, or municipal authority, and that the Auditor shall prescribe the form and mode in which the Commissioners of the Revenue shall ascertain such goods, wares and merchandize as are hereby exempted from taxation.

Be it further enacted, that the Governor of this Commonwealth be directed to communicate this act to the legislators of the slaveholding States, through their respective Executives, and that he be further directed to appoint a Commissioner to confer with such Commissioners as may be appointed by other slaveholding States on the subject of encouraging direct trade between the slaveholding States and foreign countries, and securing the commercial and industrial independence of the South, which Commissioner shall report at the next session of the General Assembly of this State, and that until thirty days after such report shall have been so made, the operation of all the provisions of this act, except the two next preceding, shall be suspended.

Mr. WATSON, of A., moved to amend the amendment by adding as follows:

On the sales of all such goods as are described under the provisions hereof, between the 1st July, 1861, and the 1st January, 1862 there shall not be assessed more than 2 per cent. on the sales of those articles within the preceding six months, and under the assessment of every six months thereafter there shall not be assessed more than two per cent. above the former assessment, until the tax upon special licenses shall reach the maximum of ten per cent.

If the Governor shall consider it best for the interest of the State, he may, by proclamation, suspend the assessment of any tax upon special licenses under this act until the 1st January, 1862.

The provisions of this act shall not be enforced until at least six of the Southern States of this Union, North Carolina and South Carolina included, shall enact similar laws providing for the assessment of a tax upon special licenses at least equal to the amount herein named upon all articles imported from the non-slaveholding States, whether manufactured by them or not.

This act shall be enforced from and after the 1st July, 1861.

After some debate, the amendment and the proposed addition were temporarily withdrawn.

The principle of taxation, as reported in the bill, being based upon the amount of sales, Mr. TOMLIN asserted the impossibility of accurately discriminating thereby, and offered several amendments designed to change the tax from sales to purchasers. The amendments were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. NEWTON, the further consideration of the subject was passed by till 8 o'clock, and the House ordered the vote to be taken upon it at 9 o'clock.

A REMARKABLE LUNATIC.—The Cleveland Herald of March 5th, says:

Among the inmates of the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum is a person named Wheedon, once a highly respectable citizen in good circumstances, and said to have been a member of the former coal firm of I. C. Pendleton & Co. He has been in the asylum for some time. For some time past he has manifested a strong disposition to escape, and the utmost care and vigilance have been exercised to frustrate his designs, but not always with success. Before being placed in his sleeping room at night he has been always stripped and carefully examined to prevent the secreting of any instrument, and all his clothes but his shirt, pantaloons, and stockings taken away. In spite of these precautions, he has succeeded three times within a few days in escaping from his room.

About two weeks since he took a set of false teeth out of his mouth, and by constant work contrived with them to saw a hole through the floor of his chamber, making a hole sufficient to admit of his dropping through into another part of the house, and thus escaping. He was traced and caught in the house of Mr. Pendleton, on Euclid street. A few days since he secreted a pin, and with that exceedingly unlikely instrument he managed to pick the lock of his door, and escaped into the hall, where he was fortunately arrested. He then stated that a pin was of more value than ten thousand dollars when he wished to escape from a room.

Last Saturday night he was carefully examined, as usual, before being placed in his room, but succeeded in secreting a small brass ring, split at one part, in his hair. On being locked up for the night, he set to work and with the ring he cut through the sash and shutter, so as to enable him to remove them from the window. He then took the coverlid off the bed and tore it into strips, with which he made a rope reaching nearly to the ground, a distance of some twenty-five or thirty feet. Some of the cotton batting with which the coverlid was wadded, he placed in his stockings to protect his feet, as he had no shoes. Then dressing himself in shirt, trowsers and stockings, he slid down the rope and escaped.

Striking across the country to the Eight-mile Lock, he then took the towpath of the canal, and walked down to University Heights, where he arrived yesterday afternoon. The officers of the asylum on his track came on him yesterday (Sunday) afternoon. He was very quiet when arrested, and spoke freely of his escape, and made no resistance to being taken back to the asylum. We question wether its series of extraordinary escapes can be well matched.

COMMERCE AND EXTENT OF THE LAKES.—An Albany correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser gives the following interesting items:

"I have been looking over the annual report of the superintendent of the Sault Ste. Marie ship-canal. This canal was built by New York and New England capitalists. By far the largest class of lake steamers are enabled to pass from the lower lakes into Lake Superior, and to the copper mines thereof. This canal is 5,691 feet in length—the hill to be overcome is seventeen feet—there are three lift locks, each three hundred and fifty feet in length, sixty-one feet wide at the bottom, and seventy feet wide at the top. Congress granted the company in 1852, in aid of this work, 750,000 acres of the public lands. The receipts of the company for 1859 were $17,400, and the expenditures $5,600.

"Lake Superior, thus opened to the navigation of the largest class of steamers, is the most extensive body of fresh water yet known on the globe, and its shores are rich in inexhaustible mines of copper ore, and the best and strongest iron yet discovered. There have passed downward from this lake the past year 66,000 tons of iron ore and 7,300 tons of copper ore. The total valuation of all the property passing through the canal, including provisions, &c., for the miners and others, is, in round numbers, $10,600,000. The day is close at hand when this great northern part of the State of Michigan will be organized into a separate State, and probably under the name of 'Superior.' Even now, the people in this region talk of the feasibility of a ship canal some three hundred and fifty miles in length to connect Lake Superior with Hudson's Bay. Imagine yourself one of a pleasure party starting from New York for a summer's trip in a staunch steamer, via the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Canadian canals, the great lakes, and this canal to the Arctic ocean. You can keep the idea to cool off with when the heats of next summer invade the *sanctum*. Wild as this may now seem, the child is now old enough to read your paper who will yet take this very trip."

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.—*A Husband Cuts his Wife's Throat.*—The wife of an Irishman named Patrick McHugh, yesterday was visiting a sick female friend in the second story of a house on Front street, and during the afternoon the husband went to the room in a state of intoxication. After sitting awhile he asked her if she was not going, when she advanced toward him to leave the room. The husband immediately caught her around the neck, and drawing an open razor from his pocket, cut the woman's throat from ear to ear, nearly severing her head from the body!—With an unearthly scream, the poor woman staggered a few feet and fell dead upon the floor, surviving the wound only two or three minutes. The woman whom they were visiting was present when the murder was committed, but the act was so sudden she could render no assistance, even though she had been in a condition to do so. The perpetrator of the bloody deed immediately fled to his own residence, on 6th street, near Calvert, where he was soon after arrested by the police, and locked up in the Hammond street station-house. McHugh is a man about forty-eight years of age, and has just finished a term in the Ohio Penitentiary, whither he was sent for seven years for stabbing the same woman upon whom he had again laid his murderous hand with a fatal result.—*Cincinnati Enquirer, Wednesday.*

MARYLAND OPPOSITION CONVENTION.—The American members of the Legislature have recommended the calling of a State Opposition Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 19th day of April next.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

A Lake City—Flouring and Starch Mills—Public Sentiment in New York on Slavery.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 7, 1860.

This beutiful city, having a population of about 18,000, is situated on both sides of the Oswego river, at its entrance into Lake Ontario, with broad streets, lined with shade trees and shrubbery, and grounds gradually rising from either side. The climate is considered highly salubrious, and of a more even temperature than might be expected in that latitude. The Oswego river, on which the city is situated, drains territory of about 7,000 square miles, and is the outlet of eleven lakes, small in comparison with the magnificent sheet of water on which Oswego stands, but still spacious and attractive. There is one hundred feet of available fall on the Oswego river, from a point ten miles south of the city. The position of the town, with its great lake, and proximity to the densely settled portions of Canada West, gives it opportunities of an extensive foreign trade. Unless the winters are uncommonly severe, the harbor seldom freezes over. This gives it an advantage over many other lake towns, some of whose harbors do not open till April or May. The Welland Railroad, which runs along the banks of the Welland Canal, connecting Lake Erie with Lake Ontario, will aid materially in the transportation of freight between the lakes. The storehouses on the railroad are so arranged that cars from Lake Erie will run into the upper story, and discharge grain into the vessel with shutes or slides, or drop it into the bin below, without the expense of elevators or any other machinery, while upward freight will be discharged by hydraulic cranes direct from the vessel into the cars without the assistance of manual labor. The flouring mills of Oswego are of great importance. There are sixteen mills in the city, making 8,800 barrels of flour per day, and five mills up the river, within ten miles of the city, the whole having an aggregate of 112 run of stone, which require, when running to their full extent, over fifty thousand bushels of wheat per day. The manufacture of starch is said to be conducted upon a larger scale in Oswego than any other part of the country, perhaps of the world.—The corn starch of Oswego has become famous. The great establishment here has a front of 510 feet, extending back 259 feet, and is terminated at each end with fire walls 85 feet high. Its flooring covers an extent of four or five acres, and the aggregate capacity of its vats is 2,200,000 gallons. Its gutters to convey the starch while suspended in water, are more than three miles long. There are fifteen pairs of bur-stones and six pairs of large heavy iron rollers to do the crushing and grinding. This establishment has capacity to use 600,000 bushels of corn annually, and to produce 6,000 tons of starch. This is also the largest distributing port of salt in the U. S., the exports extending to nearly all the American and Canadian ports on the lakes and Upper St. Lawrence.—A vast amount of hydraulic cement is ground here. The shipments were about 58,873 barrels in 1858; average annual sales in the city about 50,000 barrels, price $1 per barrel. The total tonnage of the port is 23,165