DAILY DISPATCH.

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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, one year, or $2.50 for six months, in advance.

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

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

CITY OF RICHMOND.

A CARD.—I again respectfully present myself to the voters of this city as a candidate for the MAYORALTY of this city.
JOSEPH MAYO.
mh 20—tde

GRAIN MEASURER.—I most respectfully announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of GRAIN MEASURER.
[mh 20—tde*] HENRY DAVIS.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND.—I most respectfully announce myself a candidate for re-election to the CAPTAINCY OF THE NIGHT WATCH.
A. WILKINSON
mh 19—tde*

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POOR HOUSE.—Having been solicited by many friends to announce myself a candidate for the above office, I do so with pleasure—and promise to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and to the best of my ability, if elected.
JAMES L. PHILLIPS.
mh 6—tde

TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND.—In reply to the call of "Many Voters," and in accordance with my own wishes, I announce myself a candidate for the office of "CAPTAIN OF THE NIGHT WATCH, and respectfully solicit the votes of my fellow citizens in the approaching municipal election, pledging myself, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office faithfully to the best of my ability.
T. C. BAPTIST.
mh 16—dtde

I AM A CANDIDATE for the office of HIGH CONSTABLE of the city of Richmond.
[mh 15—tde*] J. H. McCURDEY.

FOR HIGH CONSTABLE OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND.—I am a candidate for the above office, and most respectfully solicit your votes at the ensuing election; promising faithfully to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.
Respectfully, THOS. A. STAPLES.
mh 12—tde

HIGH CONSTABLE FOR THE CITY OF RICHMOND.—I am a candidate for re-election to the above office, and respectfully solicit the votes of my fellow citizens at the ensuing spring election.
FRED. BUTLER
mh 10—tde

TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND.—Having been solicited by many of my friends to announce myself a candidate for the office of MANAGER OF THE POOR-HOUSE, and having, by a late accident lost my left hand, and thereby rendered inapable of working at my trade, I most respectfully announce myself a candidate, and if elected, pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.
JAMES AQUILLA MAHONE.
mh 7—tde*

MANAGER OF THE POOR-HOUSE.—I announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of MANAGER OF THE POOR HOUSE.
JOHN PEARCE.
mh 5—tde*

SUPERINTENDENT POOR-HOUSE.—I announce myself a candidate for the office of SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POOR HOUSE, and if elected I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the same faithfully.
Respectfully,
THOMAS C. EPPS.
mh 3—tde*

TO THE VOTERS IN JEFFERSON WARD.—At the request of many voters in Jefferson Ward, I respectfully announce myself A CANDIDATE FOR THE CITY COUNCIL in said Ward, at the approaching election.
A. A. RAINE.
mh 3—1m*

HENRICO COUNTY.

TO THE VOTERS OF HENRICO COUNTY.—FELLOW-CITIZENS—I am a candidate for re-election to the office of COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE for the Upper District of Henrico county, and respectfully solicit your support at the election to take place on the third May next. If you again elect me, I will use my utmost efforts in the faithful discharge of the duties of my office.
W. P. LAWTON.
mh 15—1m*

TO THE VOTERS OF HENRICO.—I respectfully announce myself a candidate for re-election for COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE in the Lower District, at the election in May, and very respectfully solicit your votes.
[mh 8—tde] JOHN A. EACHO.

TO THE VOTERS OF DISTRICT No. 3, HENRICO COUNTY.—By the advice of my friends, and in accordance with my own wishes, I announce myself a candidate for the office of CONSTABLE, and solicit your suffrages at the State Election in May next. Respectfully,
mh 7—1m* ANDREW J. BLACKBURN.

THE SHERIFFALTY OF HENRICO COUNTY.—I hereby announce myself a candidate for the above office. Should it be the pleasure of the voters to elect me, I shall be ever grateful, and will use every exertion to discharge the duties thereof faithfully and impartially.
[mh 6—td] JACOB S. ATLEE.

TO THE VOTERS OF HENRICO COUNTY.—I am a candidate for the office of COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE for the UPPER DISTRICT OF HENRICO CO., and respectfully solicit your suffrages at the election in MAY next. Should it be your pleasure to elect me, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully. Respectfully,
fe7—TuSSTa GEO. W. CARTER.

TO THE VOTERS OF HENRICO COUNTY.—I am a candidate for the office of COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE for the lower district of Henrico county, and respectfully solicit your votes at the election on May next. Should it be your pleasure to elect me, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.
[mh 10—law5w*] WM. B. WOODFIN.

TO THE VOTERS OF DISTRICT No. 2.—I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of CONSTABLE for the above district, and respectfully solicit your votes in May next.
GEO. W. THOMAS.
mh 6—3w*

TO THE VOTERS OF DISTRICT No. 4, HENRICO COUNTY.—At the request of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of CONSTABLE, for the above named District, and promise, if elected, to discharge the duties faithfully. Your suffrages respectfully solicited.
FLEMING PHILIPS.
mh 2—1m*

TO THE VOTERS OF HENRICO COUNTY.—By the advice of my friends and in accordance with my own wishes, I announce myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF OF HENRICO COUNTY, and solicit your suffrages at the State election in May next.

As a guarantee for the faithful performance of the duties of the office, I refer you to all who know me for the manner in which those duties have been performed for the past three years that I have filled as deputy for the present Sheriff.

Respectfully, your fellow citizen,
mh 1—d2tmy* GEO. D. PLEASANTS.

TO THE VOTERS OF DISTRICT NO. 1, HENRICO COUNTY.—I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of CONSTABLE for the first District, and solicit your suffrages.

ELECTION—The 4th THURSDAY in May next.
fe 28—2m* JAS. FENELON BRADLEY.

HAVING BEEN solicited by many of my friends and neighbors all over the county, I announce myself a candidate for the office of COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE in the Districts No. 3 and 4, Henrico county.
fe 11—6w* WM. D. PEMBERTON, of Sidney.

TO JOHN O. TAYLOR, ESQ.—DEAR SIR: As the time is approaching when the voters of Henrico to select a suitable person to fill the office of SHERIFF, and being satisfied, from our long acquaintance with you, that you are well qualified to discharge the duties of the office, we the subscribers, respectfully request you to announce yourself a candidate for the said office, pledging you our support in the ensuing election:

Dr. A. J. Terrell,	Joseph Bernard,
J. W. Crenshaw,	Benjamin Walton,
James C. Gordon,	Major Ford,
R. B. Jones,	O. C. Bridgewater,
W. R. Wade,	Thos. M. Montague,
S. Helstern,	S. A. Moles,
Peter Lawson,	Simon P. Fod,
J. S. B. Tinsley,	Hudson B. Ford,
R. A. Lancaster,	Abner Hilliard,
Wm. A. Barnett,	Thomas M. Ladd,
James Gilman,	Charles G. Paleske,
Peter S. Hughes,	Henry Nirough,
Robert A. Walton,	Geo. Timberlake,
W. C. Taliaferro,	R. E. Ellyson,
James H. Mahony,	Richard Thomas,
E. A. Schwagerle,	Daniel N. Melton,
Fendall Griffin,	John Perkins,
F. Hattori,	Sherwin McRae,
Wm. Callingworth, Sr.,	E. C. Crump.
J. P. Ford,	

ja 31—ts

TO MESSRS. A. J. TERRELL, WM. C. TALIAFERRO, FENDALL GRIFFIN, JAMES GILMAN, AND OTHERS.—In compliance with your request and in accordance with my own inclination, I hereby announce myself a candidate for SHERIFF OF HENRICO COUNTY, and respectfully solicit the votes of fellow-citizens in May next, for that office, pledging myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.
Respectfully,
fe 1—ts JOHN O. TAYLOR.

LOUISA COUNTY.

TO THE VOTERS OF LOUISA.—I am a candidate for the office of SHERIFF FOR THE COUNTY OF LOUISA at the ensuing election. If it shall be your pleasure to elect me, I shall associate with myself in the discharge of the duties of the place, Mr. JESSE J. FORTEN and Mr. ANDREW J. RICHARDSON. Mr. Forten has been for several years employed in the Sheriff's Office of Louisa, in which position he gave great satisfaction by his capacity and attention to business. Mr. Richardson was formerly one of my deputies when I acted as Sheriff, several years ago.

If elected I shall not farm the office, but all its duties will be performed by myself and my deputies.
Very respectfully,
fe 16—d2taw&wtApl BICKERTON L. JOHNSON.

HANOVER COUNTY.

TO THE VOTERS OF HANOVER.—Mr. DABNEY having declined to re-election, I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY for the county of Hanover.
fe 14—3t* CHAS. MORRIS.

Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY MORNING..MARCH 21, '60.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, March 20, 1860.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M., by Senator BRANNON, in the absence of Lieut. Gov. MONTAGUE.

The Senate was notified through the Clerk of the House of Delegates that that body had passed a number of Senate and House bills.—The latter, so far as acted on, are noticed elsewhere.

Mr. DUCKWALL notified the Senate of the passage, by the House of Delegates, of the following joint resolution:

Resolved, by the General Assembly, That the message of the Governor to both Houses of the Legislature, relating to the rejection by the Governors of Iowa and Ohio of the demand for the rendition of criminals engaged in the Harper's Ferry raid, be referred to a select committee of five of the House and three of the Senate.

The resolution being adopted by the Senate, Messrs. Coghill, Neeson and Christian, were appointed a committee on its part.

House Bills Passed.—A bill for the relief of George W. Stanley, of Rockingham; a bill incorporating the town of Summerville, in the county of Nicholas; a bill for the relief of the securities of Wm. Paris, late Sheriff of the county of Appomattox; a bill for the relief of George H. Isler, late Commissioner of Clarke county; a bill for the relief of George McLane, Sheriff of Randolph county; a bill incorporating the Commercial Insurance Company of the city of Richmond; a bill amending the 26th section of chapter 58 of the Code of Virginia; a bill authorizing the Coal River Navigation Company to condemn lands overflowed by reason of their dams; a bill to incorporate the Alleghany College; a bill to amend the pilot laws in regard to the Potomac River; a bill to establish a Circuit Court in the town of Danville; a bill releasing the sureties of J. M. B. Stewart, late Sergeant of the city of Petersburg, from the payment of damages imposed on them; a bill amending the charter of the town of Morgantown, in the county of Monongalia; a bill to amend and re-enact the act entitled an act to amend and re-enact the 16th, 51st and 52d sections of an act to amend and re-enact the charter of the town of Leesburg, in the county of Loudoun, passed April 6th, 1858; a bill for the relief of Thomas Ferrill, Sheriff of Roane county.

Senate Bills Passed.—A bill incorporating the Staunton Boot and Shoe and Leather Factory; a bill for the relief of John Samuels; a bill for the collection of taxes on persons and property.

Documents, &c.—The following documents were presented, viz: By Mr. Marshall, a petition of citizens of Fauquier county, in favor of the promotion of direct trade; by Mr. McKenney, the proceedings of the merchants of Norfolk and a remonstrance against the passage of the one per cent. tax bill; by Mr. Johnson, a resolution amending the rules so as to authorize the Clerk to employ four clerks of committees, &c. Laid on the table on motion of Mr. Neeson. Mr. Newlon offered a joint resolution that the General Assembly will, on Tuesday, March 27th, adjourn *sine die*. It lies over under the rule. Mr. Neeson called up and explained a bill to compensate Philip Keck for services rendered the Commonwealth in the Circuit Court of Marion county. The bill received 22 votes, but was rejected for the want of a constitutional majority. The vote was reconsidered, on motion of Mr. Armstrong.

Mr. PAXTON called for the order of the day, "a bill to amend the charter of the James River and Kanawha Company," and stated that, in consequence of the absence of friends of the bill, he would move to postpone the consideration of the bill until to-morrow, at half-past 11 o'clock, which motion was carried.

Personal Explanation.—Mr. PAXTON stated that his attention had been called to an article in the Enquirer of this morning, in reference to the James River and Kanawha bill, from which his position in reference to that bill might be misunderstood. It might be inferred from this article that the substitute offered in the name of Mr. THOMAS, was in fact the substitute of Mr. P. Mr. THOMAS, of Fairfax, voted against the bill, and after it was defeated, intimated that he was in favor of transferring the work to the State, paying the debts due from the company and compensating the private stockholders, and also of providing for the extension of the Canal to Covington. Mr. P. called to see Mr. THOMAS the next day, who was confined to his room by sickness, whereupon Mr. T. asked Mr. P. to prepare for him a substitute for the James River bill. Mr. P., at the request of Mr. T., wrote the substitute embodying the views of Mr. T., which was submitted to Mr. T. for his examination, and approved of by him, and was presented to the Senate in the name of Mr. T., he being then confined to his room by sickness. Mr. P. further stated that he was willing to go for any bill which would give relief to the James River and Kanawha Company; that he preferred the bill which had been defeated, and had made every effort to secure its passage.

Senate Business.—Mr. AUGUST presented a memorial of the merchants of Richmond city, in relation to the tax on licenses. Mr. FINNEY called up a bill concerning free negroes in the counties of Accomac, Northampton, &c. Mr. FINNEY offered a substitute, which was adopted, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

TUESDAY, March 20th, 1860.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., by Speaker CRUTCHFIELD.

A communication was received from the Senate announcing the passage of a number of bills.

The Governors of Ohio and Iowa.—The following resolution was offered by Mr. DUCKWALL:

Resolved, by the General Assembly, That the message of the Governor to both Houses of the Legislature, relative to the rejection by the Governors of Iowa and Ohio of the demand for the rendition of criminals engaged in the Harper's Ferry raid, be referred to a select committee of five of the House and three of the Senate.

The resolution being adopted by the House, was ordered to be communicated to the Senate.

The Richmond Street Railroad.—The joint committee to whom was referred the disagreement of the two Houses upon the bill to incorporate the Richmond Railroad Company, reported a substitute for the original bill, which has passed both Houses, and is now a law. The bill authorizes the Council of Richmond to authorize persons to construct railroads in the streets of the city under such restriction and limitations as it deems proper; and provides that such persons as make the contract with the city shall be invested with corporate powers to carry out the objects of their contract, and further gives such company power, with the consent of the County Court of Henrico, to extend their roads to a distance in that county not exceeding ten miles.

Poor Debtors.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill enlarging the exemptions from distress or levy on the property of poor debtors, which was passed. The following are the specifications of exemptions from levy or distress:

A cow, bedstead and bed, with covering, six chairs, one table, six knives and six forks, six plates, two dishes, two basins, one pot, one oven, six pieces of wooden or earthen-ware, one loom and its appurtenances, one spinning-wheel, one pair of cards, one axe, five barrels corn, five bushels wheat or one barrel of flour, 200 pounds bacon or pork, and five dollars in value of forage, one cooking stove and utensils for cooking; and in case of a mechanic, the tools or implements of his trade, not exceeding $25 in value; a sewing machine, and exempting a family portrait from law; also, one horse or mule or yoke of oxen, not exceeding $100 in value; also, the necessary gearing, except for taxes.

Bank of Richmond.—A bill incorporating a bank in the city of Richmond, to be called the Bank of Richmond, was called up and put upon its passage. Mr. MYERS advocated the bill and explained its provisions. It was opposed by Mr. McKENZIE, on the ground that the minimum amount of capital stock mention in the bill was only $20,000. He was in favor of dealing out equal justice to all incorporated companies. Numerous other bills of a similar character had been voted down upon the ground that the amount of capital on which they proposed to commence operations was too small. He moved to amend the bill by striking out "twenty" and inserting "one hundred." The amendment was adopted, and the bill, as amended, passed.

Establishing a New Circuit Court.—The bill establishing a Circuit Court for the town of Danville, having passed the Senate, with an amendment, the House were notified thereof by Mr. TOWNES. The House concurred in the amendment.

Danville and Wytheville Turnpike Company.—The bill authorizing an increase of the capital stock of the Danville and Wytheville Turnpike Company, having been defeated on a previous occasion, Mr. McKENZIE asked a reconsideration of the vote, after a suspension of the rules. Granted. The bill was then laid on the table.

Bills Passed.—The following bills were passed by the House, viz: Incorporating the Genito Manufacturing Company, in Powhatan; establishing a branch bank at Harrisville, in Ritchie county; incorporating the Alleghany College; incorporating the Bank of Richmond; authorizing the County Court of Hardy to sell their court-house and clerk's office; increasing the capital stock of the Gilmer, Ripley and Ohio Turnpike Company; compensating R. W. Duncan for constructing the Floyd C. H. and Millwitly Turnpike Road; conferring a pension, for life, of $96 per year, upon Samuel C. Young, of Charlestown, who was disabled during the attack on John Brown and his followers, at Harper's Ferry; refunding to Jas. H. Mangum, Sheriff of Sussex county, a sum of money improperly paid by him into the treasury; authorizing the County Court of Albemarle to construct an Armory in the town of Charlottesville; refunding a certain sum of money to James Bell, of Augusta county.

On motion of Mr. BASSELL, the House took a recess to 7½ o'clock.

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY ON THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Charleston Mercury of the 16th says:

"An intense excitement prevailed in the city yesterday, on the publication of our second Washington dispatch, which in some measure cast a doubt over the meeting of the Convention. Arrangements, which had been in rapid progress, were suspended in many instances, and in others faintly carried on. It is, in our opinion, but the pretext seized by the friends of Mr. Douglas to transfer the Convention, if possible, to some city where they will be in the ascendant. This movement commenced many months since, when they prated of the danger to be apprehended from personal violence in Charleston. This is, however, their last card, and this will fail. Mr. Douglas' friends see plainly that a Convention at Charleston will preserve a Southern aspect, and cannot be brow-beaten or bullied. The six hundred and fifty gentlemen who compose the Convention will be taken good care of, and the preference given them. About one hundred have already been invited to accept the hospitalities of our citizens, and many more undoubtedly will be. *But the myriad hangers on, who are not admitted to the floor of the Convention, must take their chances for food and sleep.* It is greatly to be desired that their number may be reduced to as small a figure as possible. The Convention will meet in Charleston; but if Mr. Douglas and his friends desire a Northern Convention, let them call one."

COMMANDER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—As the present condition of affairs on the Rio Grande renders the character and standing of the officer in command, and who succeeds Major Gen. Twiggs in the command of the Department of Texas, of vital importance to the welfare of the country, his military record cannot prove uninteresting:

Col. Robert E. Lee, recently appointed to this position, is a son of Gen. Henry Lee, of Virginia, the distinguished partizan officer of the Revolution. He was appointed a cadet on the application of Gen. Jackson in 1825. In the Mexican campaign of 1846, transferred to the lower line and personal staff of Major Smith, chief engineer, but was the confidential and consulting engineer at headquarters, and ordered the attack at Contreras; brevet major, April 18, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cerro Gordo;" brevet lieutenant colonel, August 20, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco," in the latter of which he was wounded; brevet colonel, Sept. 13, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec;" member Board of Engineers in 1848; lieutenant colonel, 2d Cavalry March 3, 1855; and now Commander in the exercise of his brevet rank, of the Department of Texas.

THE GREAT JOB.—That job of jobs, the raising of the entire block of buildings on the north side of Lake street, from Clark to La Salle streets, is progressing rapidly. The buildings are being undermined, and the huge timbers got under, and to some extent, the screws have been in operation. Persons unacquainted with the details of raising entire blocks of massive masonry, can form no adequate idea of the stupendous enterprise. A very short time ago, when we first read of the raising of brick and stone buildings, we were struck with amazement. Wooden buildings were raised every day; but this getting under solid walls and raising them without shivering the superstructure into thousands of fragments, was quite another thing. We regarded it in the light of an untested and speculative theory—a bubble, which would burst and end in nothingness. But, "facts are stubborn things," as the trite adage expresses it; and the fact is that ocular demonstration, the great leveler of unbelief and incredulity, has left us no possible chance for doubt. We have seen huge brick and stone edifices going right up before our eyes, several feet in the air, propelled by the power of the mighty screw. Every day in Chicago, may be witnessed this spectacle. The greater portion of the buildings in our most public streets have been raised in this manner from two to eight feet; and those which have not been raised, must sooner or later come "up to grade."—*Chicago Herald.*

STEAM ENGINES FOR STREET RAILROADS.—A steam engine was tried on one of the street railroads in Philadelphia Saturday evening with admirable success. The Ledger says:

The engine is placed upon the front platform of the car and enclosed, the machinery being kept out of view. Before starting for Frankford, the engineer backed the car into the depot several times, to show the ease with which it would turn short curves. On the trip, the steam-car followed the horse-car, and had to stop whenever the horse-car did so. It had several times to be stopped or brought to a very slow pace, so as to allow carriages and wagons to get off the track, and in such times was easily managed. The engine made no noise except with the exhaust steam, when the car was ascending the grade, but not then sufficient to frighten horses. At the approach to Frankford, there is a grade of about 220 feet to the mile, and also a compound curve, but over this obstacle the car was run to the top of the grade with perfect ease, and without forcing the engine unduly.

COOLNESS IN THE HOUR OF DEATH.—A singular anecdote is related of Robert Ferguson, an elderly farmer living near Utica, N. Y., who deceased a few days ago. A severe illness, in which his physician afforded him no hope, convinced him that his end was near, and he accordingly directed his failing energies to the task of settling his worldly affairs and preparing for death. After making his will he gave the most minute directions in regard to his funeral, where he was to be buried, amount to be expended for a tomb-stone, &c. He wished his body to be interred in the grave-yard at New Hartford, some five miles distant, and almost with his last breath enjoined it upon his wife and daughter, who were weeping over him, to have the funeral procession leave the house for the grave-yard at an early hour in the morning, in order that they might get home *in season to milk the cows before dark.*

THE ACQUISITION OF CUBA.—A Washington dispatch says that there is no foundation for the statement that Spain has agreed to sell Cuba to the United States, or that France has been advised to that effect. Mr. Preston has never made any overture, because, when the President recommended the purchase to Congress, the Spanish government officially announced that any such proposition would be regarded as an international affront, after its decided refusals. When F. J. Grund, now Consul at Havre, was sent abroad as the secret agent of the Department of State, he presented this subject to the attention of Louis Napoleon, who suggested, as a mode of compromise, that the people of Cuba should purchase the island from Spain, to be guaranteed in their independence by the joint protection of England, France and the United States.—Upon this report being submitted to Mr. Buchanan, he said he did not like the partnership.

FUNERAL OF STEVENS AND HAZLETT.—The bodies of Stevens and Hazlett were interred at Eaglewood, N. J., on Sunday last, the funeral services taking place at the residence of Marcus Spring, a Socialist, to which body the deceased belonged. Two clergymen made addresses justifying the acts for which the men were hung, and comparing them to Bishop Cranmer. Mrs. Spring read letters from Charlestown jail, in which the prisoners, when alive, thanked her that their bodies were not to lie in "a land of chains." An India rubber ring attached by a ribbon to Stevens' coat, was taken off for his betrothed. About a dozen persons only showed any active sympathy for the deceased, and but a small body even of the Socialists were present at the ceremonies.

ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS ARRANGEMENT.—The New York Associated Press have nearly completed their new arrangements for obtaining news from the steamships passing Cape Race, and before the middle of April the plan will be in full operation. It is expected that the steamship Vanderbilt, Captain Lefevre, will be the first vessel to avail herself of those arrangements. She will sail next Saturday, at four o'clock P. M., for Havre via Southampton, and returning, will leave the latter port April 18, bringing the result of the great fight between Heenan and Sayers, and delivering it to the news-boat of the Association off Cape Race, from which point it will be immediately telegraphed to the agents of the Press throughout the country.

VALUABLE STAGE PROPERTY.—The Entr'acte says: "The priestess' knife used by Mme. Schedel, when she performed the part of Norma, has been deposited by her son in the National Museum at Pesth. It is in silver, gilt and enriched with 200 precious stones from the mines of Hungary, and was presented to the celebrated singer by her admirers in 1846."

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

Sale of Real Estate—Court Day—District Convention—Sickness, &c.

HARRISONBURG, VA., March 19, 1860.

The weather has very much moderated since last writing. It commenced raining on Saturday evening last, and still continues.

Several houses, one unfinished, were sold here on Saturday last. They were knocked off at very low figures, not reaching higher than $125. They would have brought good prices had they been in good locations. Real estate generally rules high here, but it seems these last figures rather disprove the assertion.

Times have been rather dull for some time, but the merchants are receiving their spring supplies, and trade and business seem to be reviving.

I understand it is the intention of some of our merchants to buy parts of their stock of goods in Richmond. I hope it may prove true, and hope they will buy liberally, and use their best endeavors to build up Southern mercantile houses, Southern importers, Southern productions, and Southern independence.

The District Democratic Convention, for the appointment of delegates to the National Democratic Convention, meets here on the 9th of April next.

To-day was our Court day, and, as usual, a large number of the sovereigns were in town, much to the delight of gingerbread merchants and whiskey sellers, both of which indispensables (gingerbread and whiskey) are demolished in large quantities, on the return of each Court day. Perhaps there is no county in the State which turns out a larger crowd than Rockingham, on Court day. More horses, saddles, bridles; more household goods; more good-for-nothing watches, trinkets and trumpery generally, are disposed of here on Court day, I believe, than any county in the State.

The gentlemen Justices, composing the honorable Court for this term, were engaged with a number of unimportant civil cases.

The foundation for a new Masonic Hall has been commenced. This structure will be a great improvement to the part of the town in which it is located. It will be three stories high, and of brick. The lower story will be for store-rooms and offices; the second floor for a public hall, and the third for the Masonic fraternity. The building will be 44 by 66 feet. The cost will be about $5,000. Many new buildings will be put up here this summer; amongst which the depot for the Manassas Gap Railroad will figure largely. The depot buildings will cost $25,000 or $30,000.

The typhoid pneumonia (so the physicians call it,) is doing a very destructive work here amongst our citizens, three having died in town, with that complaint, on Sunday and Sunday night. It is, in almost all cases, fatal. Perhaps the physicians do not understand the disease, or from some cause, at least, many die with it.

Charles A. Sprinkel received the appointment of County School Superintendent of Schools to-day.

Our municipal election takes place on Saturday next. It will, perhaps, be a spirited election. Yours, &c., PEN.

ONE HUNDRED GIRLS IN A TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—In England the business of operating telegraph wires has been to a great extent placed in the hands of young ladies, who find it very agreeable employment. The inland department of the Electric Telegraph Company in London now employs one hundred young ladies, who receive and transmit the messages from all parts of the United Kingdom. The room in which they are engaged is lofty, spacious, and admirably lighted and ventilated. A number of long tables are placed across the room upon which the instruments are placed, an attendant being seated opposite each one. There is one table for Liverpool, another for Manchester, a third for Birmingham and Glasgow, and so on for the whole of the chief towns. When not engaged at the instruments, the girls employ themselves with needlework or reading. The room is in charge of a matron. The compensation ranges from 10s. to 25s. ($2.50 to $6.25) per week. Ten hours constitute a day's work. A period of six weeks is sufficient to learn the whole process of telegraphing, but longer practice is required to impart efficiency and rapidity of execution. There is a kitchen in which the young ladies cook their dinners, and a servant to wait upon them, with a lavatory and other appliances for their comfort and convenience. The access to the room is by a staircase exclusively devoted to the ladies, and no person of the ruder sex is upon any account admitted into their department except upon a special order. To the honor of the "fair sex," the experiment has proved to demonstration that the proverbial incapacity of women to keep a secret is a great untruth. Of the thousands of important and valuable secrets which must yearly come to the knowledge of these young ladies, not a single one has ever transpired. Many of the fair operatives are closely related to individuals distinguished in literature, science and art.

BURIED ALIVE.—Within a few months past, says the Albany (N. Y.) Knickerbocker, necessity has demanded that the German Lutheran Burial Ground, on the Bowery, should be stripped of its sacred rites as a sepulchre of the dead, and improved with dwellings for the living. Last week, while engaged in removing the coffins, the men came across one containing the body of a man named Wertz, who died and was buried some eighteen months since. From some cause or other, persons present, whether friends of the deceased or not we cannot say, were prompted to open the coffin. When they did so, imagine their surprise on beholding the body face downward, and the fingers of the man grappled in his hair. From this it is evident that Mr. Wertz had been buried alive, and in his agonies of distress, on becoming conscious of his entombment, had worked himself into the position above described.

ASSASSINATION IN KENTUCKY.—On Wednesday night last, while Lina H. Snapp, of Jefferson county, Ky., was sitting in his house playing with his little child, and talking with his wife, he was fired upon through a window, by some unknown assassin, and instantly killed. The child received two shots in the body, causing serious but not mortal wounds. Mrs. Snapp was not hurt. The murdered man had been embroiled in various difficulties in years past, partly arising from his domestic affairs and his reckless conduct, and was a few months ago rode on a rail and ducked in a horse-pond.

STRIKE ITEMS.—The Massachusetts shoemaker strikers have already spent as much money in their public demonstrations, for music, banners, collations, meetings, &c., as the increased wages demanded would amount to in a whole year. They have some lively young ladies at Haverhill. At a recent meeting of the female strikers, Mr. Hawley said that if they couldn't get work there they could at Buffalo. One said she'd go if she was sure of a husband, which caused a tremendous laugh. Another lady said the time for sport was after getting married; she wanted to see them in earnest now.

RIFLE CANNON.—The Adjutant General of Massachusetts, in company with an officer of the navy, and one of the United States ordnance corps, have been recently experimenting with a rifled six-pounder bronze cannon. The Adjutant General reports that "it was proved by actual experiment, that with the smallest service charge of powder for a six-pounder gun, (1¾ pound) an elongated or conical shot, weighing fourteen pounds, can be projected at least one-third further, and with more effect and at less elevation, than is possible with a smooth-bore cannon and round shot weighing six pounds.

RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT IN ALBANY.—Mary E. Scott, whose father attempted to shoot her, in Albany, last week, having persisted in clinging to the faith into which she has recently been baptized, has been made the victim of much persecution. She attended the church on Friday evening last. A number of her former friends, and others who opposed her action, assembled in the vicinity, and, although they offered no personal violence, they assailed her with the vilest epithets. The police were called to escort her home.

PROTECTION OF MARRIED WOMEN.—An act for the protection of the property rights of married women has been passed by the New York Legislature. The Tribune says that the "act will enable five thousand women in our State to earn and save, and live on their own resources, who are now living on sufferance, and whose furniture and even clothing, in the case of each, belongs to a reprobate or drunkard who first deceived, then deserted her, leaving her to toil in penury for a bare subsistence, liable at any moment to be stripped of her all, by the brute who has made her life wretched."

POST-OFFICE ROBBERY AND ARREST.—The Charleston Courier says that large sums of money, amounting, it is said, to $3,500, having been lately abstracted from the Post-Office Department, the officers of the Government have been zealously endeavoring to discover the perpetrator. On Friday a negro girl, who, it is said, has of late been dealing largely in lottery tickets, was arrested and some of the money found in her possession. She has been fully committed by the officers of the United States Government.

COLORS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The Mayor of Washington has given orders for the beautiful stand of colors which will be presented when complete to the New York Seventh regiment, in the name of the city of Washington.

LOCAL MATTERS.

False Pretences.—E. P. Murfee, of Philadelphia, was arraigned before the Mayor, yesterday, to answer the charge of obtaining $250 worth of liquor from Lyle Foster & Co., of this city, in January last, under false pretences. The circumstances, as related to the Mayor, are as follows: Mr. Murfee, whilst in this city as the agent of William Elliott & Co., of Philadelphia, ascertained that Messrs. Foster & Co. had on hand a lot of apple brandy, and proposed to purchase it on his own account, stating that he sometimes made outside operations when traveling about. Believing that he was really the agent of the above firm, Messrs. Foster & Co. were willing to sell to him at 95 cents per gallon, he stating that he could make a speculation on it by shipping it to the Quaker City. Mr. Murfee then left for Philadelphia, and afterwards telegraphed for a sample of the liquor, which was sent him, he bargaining to pay one-half the purchase money in cash, and the remainder in ninety days. The brandy was shipped as per direction, and a draft drawn on Murfee, which he accepted, but failed to pay. On inquiry, Messrs. Foster & Co. ascertained that Murfee had deposited the liquor with a house in Philadelphia and received an advance on it of $250. Some few days since Murfee returned to Richmond and promised to secure the debt when he came from Lynchburg; but failing to do so, he was followed to Nansemond by one of the partners, Mr. John R. Steger, where he confessed judgment, on the 7th inst. Mr. S. then returned to this city, and obtaining a warrant from Alderman Ballard, charging Murfee with obtaining goods under false pretences, sent it to Norfolk and had him arrested and brought back. Murfee says that he bought the liquor on speculation, and expected to make $150 by it; but instead of doing so, exhibited a letter from his commission merchant, who pronounces the liquor nothing more than flavored whiskey, and declares that it will not bring more than 35 cents in that market—thus showing a loss to M. of 60 cents per gallon.

The Mayor, after hearing such evidence as was before him, decided that the charge of "obtaining goods under false pretences" was not sustained, and thereupon discharged the accused. Messrs. Foster & Co. will therefore have to rely upon a civil process for their debt.

Daily Union Prayer Meeting, Yesterday.—The leader, in opening the meeting, urged the importance of making all the prayers and exhortations brief—within five minutes—according to the rules posted around the room.

A gentleman asked the prayers of the meeting for an acquaintance—a public man, far from his home—now lying sick in the city, and under religious concern. The next speaker asked the prayers of the meeting for a *class*, viz: The dissipated young men of the city, of whom there are many. Prophecy encourages us to look for wonderful changes in human character under the influence of the Gospel. He had lately seen this illustrated and fulfilled in a prayer meeting at which he was present. The son of a minister—a lawyer of ability—after many years of a prodigal's life, rose to testify his faith and hope. Another person present, who had been an infidel and scoffer, told that he was now preaching the Gospel, which he once labored to destroy, and remarked that he saw before him in that meeting a young man, now a Christian, whom he had not before met since he saw him preaching a *mock* sermon in a bar-room. Such instances should encourage us to look for *similar* results among the profligate of our acquaintance. The next speaker asked that the 3d chapter of St. James' Epistle might be read, which being done, he made some remarks upon the use of the tongue, recommending a peaceful course to his hearers, and urging them to avoid all strife and contention, in obedience to the precept, "Speak evil of no man." Another speaker remarked that, speaking evil of our fellow-men often prevented our prayers being heard on High.

The requests of various persons for an interest in the prayers of the meeting, for themselves or their friends, were presented—requests which indicated various degrees of sinful excess, and multiform conditions of bodily and mental distress.

Hustings Judge.—The amendment of the City Charter, by which a Hustings Judge is to be elected, will have to be voted upon by the people, for whose benefit the Judge is to be created. Under existing arrangements, it is impossible for Judge Meredith, with all his perseverance and industry, to get through the civil business now crowding upon him, and the consequence is that law suits are delayed, and prisoners are kept in confinement for months, awaiting trials, because of the fact that but two criminal terms are held in each year. If the business of the city were to become no larger in the next eight years, Judge Meredith might possibly work through it; but growing, as Richmond is, every day, another court with concurrent jurisdiction is essentially necessary. The Judge of the Hustings Court can sit for twenty days in every month, and can dispose of criminal causes as they arise. If the proper man is selected for the position, all classes of society will be benefitted, and the public saved a heavy outlay in support of persons charged with offences whilst awaiting their trials. We are sure that every citizen, when he examines the amended bill, will go for its adoption, and will aid in selecting the most suitable man for the responsible position of Judge.

Capt. Kingsbury's Lecture.—A very intelligent audience heard the lecture of Capt. Kingsbury last Friday evening, in Mechanics' Hall. It was admirably written, and full of thought applicable to the subject. He did not advocate the forcible taking of Cuba, but he showed very clearly *how* Cuba was to be taken, if we concluded to do it. His review of our Revolutionary battles and campaigns was very interesting, and presented the subject in a new light. He defended the system of coast defences by forts as guards to the approaches to our large cities, and showed that railroads and telegraphs alone would not do; that disciplined men, in sufficient numbers, could not be assembled at any one point in a short time to meet an invading army, and that our true policy was to have forts enough, and heavy guns enough, to raise a storm of iron on