Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

THE DAILY DISPATCH is served to subscribers at SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier weekly. Price for mailing, $4 a year, or $2.50 for six months, in advance.

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DAILY DISPATCH.

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Richmond Dispatch.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, 1 day	$1.00	1 square, 1 days	$1.50
1 " 2 days	1.25	1 " 3 days	1.75
1 " 3 days	1.50	1 " 12 days	3.75
1 " 6 days	1.75	1 " 1 mo.	5.00

Larger advertisements in select proportion.

Advertisements published until forbid, to be charged 10 cents per square of eight lines for the first insertion, and 10 cents for each continuance.

AMENDED CHARTER.

THE FOLLOWING PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS WERE ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of March, 1860:

Whereas, A bill has recently passed the General Assembly amending the Charter of the city of Richmond, and creating the office of a Judge of the Hustings Court; and whereas the terms of the said bill provide that it shall go into effect only after being ratified by a vote of the people of Richmond:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Elections in the several wards shall open a poll at the election of city officers, on Wednesday, the 4th day of April next, by which the vote may be taken upon the acceptance of the said "amendment to the Charter," registering such votes as may be given "*for the amendment*" or "*against the amendment*," and returning the same to the Council with the other election returns.

Resolved, That the said amendment to the Charter, with this preamble and resolutions, be published in the daily papers for the information of the voters, till the day of election.

A Copy—Teste:

THOS. LAWSON, C. C. R.

A BILL *to amend the Charter of the City of Richmond, and to reorganize the Court of Hustings of the said city:*

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the second, third and sixth sections of an act passed March 30, 1852, entitled an act revising and reducing into one act the provisions of the Charter of the city of Richmond, be re-enacted and amended so as to read as follows:

"§ 2. There shall continue to be for the said corporation a Court, which shall be called the "Court of Hustings for the City of Richmond;" and the same shall be held by the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the said city, or any four of them, except where it is otherwise provided; and also by a Judge, to be called the "Judge of the Court of Hustings;" in the following manner, that is to say: A term of the said Court of Hustings shall be held by the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the said city, in every month, as is now provided for by law, except that it shall not exceed six days; and the said Court, so held by the said Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, shall have and perform all the jurisdiction, powers and duties now vested in the said Court of Hustings, except such as are hereinafter expressly vested in presence of the said Court of Hustings, when held by the Judge thereof.

A term of the said Court of Hustings, not exceeding twenty days, shall also be held by the Judge thereof, in every month, at such times and place as shall be prescribed by the Council of the said city; which said Court of Hustings, so held by the Judge thereof, shall have and exercise exclusively the jurisdiction now vested in the said Court of Hustings in all civil cases and matters at law and in chancery, all matters concerning the probate of wills, the appointment, qualification and removal of fiduciaries, and the settlement of their accounts, and all other civil proceedings, except those relating to apprentices, bastards, the registration of free negroes, and other matters of police.

The said Court of Hustings, held by the Judge thereof, shall also have original jurisdiction of all such criminal cases and matters arising within the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of the said Court, as are now cognizable in Circuit Courts.

And the Council of the city of Richmond may vest in the said Court of Hustings, to be held by the Judge thereof, appellate jurisdiction from the decisions of the Mayor of the city, in cases arising under the ordinances of the city.

The business of the said Court of Hustings, whether held by the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, or by the Judge thereof, shall be distributed between the monthly and quarterly terms of the said Court, as is now prescribed by law: And the Judge of the said Court shall designate which of the terms held by him shall be quarterly terms.

A Grand Jury shall be summoned, in the mode prescribed by law, to attend the terms of the said Court of Hustings, held by the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, for the months of February, May, August and November; and a Grand Jury shall be summoned, to attend the terms of the said Court, held by the Judge thereof, for the months immediately succeeding each quarterly term of the said Court; and the said Grand Jury shall be charged by the Judge of the said Court. And all the provisions of law concerning Grand Juries and other Juries, applicable to Circuit Courts, shall apply to the said Court of Hustings, when held by the Judge thereof.

All criminals examined by the Court of Hustings, held by the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, shall be remanded for trial to the Court of Hustings, to be held by the Judge thereof; and depositions and recognizances shall be taken, and returned to the said Court, instead of to the Circuit Court for the city of Richmond.

The said Court of Hustings, when held by the Judge thereof, and the said Judge respectively, shall have like power as a Circuit Court or Judge, to award injunctions, writs of habeas corpus, mandamus and prohibitions.

Appeals, writs of error and supersedeas to judgments, decrees or orders from the said Court of Hustings, when held by the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, shall be taken as heretofore to the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond; and from the said Court of Hustings, when held by the Judge thereof, to the District Court or the Supreme Court of Appeals, as is now prescribed by law for Circuit Courts.

The Commonwealth's Attorney for the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond shall attend and act as prosecutor for the Commonwealth in the said Court of Hustings, when held by the Judge thereof.

During the absence of the Judge of the said Hustings Court, or his inability for any cause to hold the terms of the said Court, the same may be held by the Judge of any Circuit Court, whose compensation shall be paid by the city of Richmond; and the said Court of Hustings, or the Judge thereof, may order the removal of any suit from the Court to any Circuit Court, in the same manner and for the same causes as is now provided by law for the removal of causes from one Circuit Court to another.

§ 3. The said Court of Hustings shall continue to have civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the said Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Judge shall each have the powers of a Justice of the Peace, not only within the corporate limits of the said city, but also for the space of one mile on the north side of James river, without and around said city, and every part thereof, including so much of said river to low water mark on the shore of the county of Chesterfield, as shall be between two lines drawn due south from the eastern and western terminations of the one mile aforesaid, for matters arising within the same, according to the law of the Commonwealth."

"§ 4. There shall be an election annually in each ward of the said city, on the first Wednesday in April, or in case of failure to hold the election on that day, then on such day afterwards as the Council may direct; which election in a ward shall be for its members of the Council and members of the Court of Hustings, other than the Judge thereof, and for persons to fill, until the next annual election in said ward, the following offices for said city, to wit: Mayor, Superintendent of the Gas Works, Superintendent of Streets, Superintendent of the Water Works, Assessor, Collector of City Taxes, Sergeant, High Constable, Captain of the Night Watch, Manager of the Poor-House, Inspector, and Measurer of Grain.

And there shall also be elected, by the qualified voters of the said city, at such time and place as the Council of the said city shall prescribe, a Judge of the Court of Hustings for the said city, who shall hold his office for the term of eight years, and shall receive such compensation as may be allowed by the said Council: provided, that his election shall not take place within thirty days of any municipal or State election in the said city, and that his compensation shall not be diminished during his term of office. The manner of conducting his election, of making the return thereof, of his qualification, of ordering new elections to fill vacancies in his office, and of deciding disputed elections, shall be prescribed by ordinance, to be enacted by the Council of the said city."

This act shall take effect so soon as it has been adopted by the vote of a majority of the qualified voters of the city of Richmond, given at such time and place as the Council of the said city shall prescribe.

mh 28—tde

CHARTER ELECTIONS.—The Council of the City of Richmond have appointed the following named gentlemen as COMMISSIONERS and CONDUCTORS of the CHARTER ELECTIONS for the present year, in the several Wards of the city.

FOR JEFFERSON WARD.—Joseph Brummeld, J. J. Wilson, L. Libby, A. Craig and T. K. Word, *Commissioners*, and R. T. Seal, *Conductor*. The elections to be held at Market Hall.

FOR MADISON WARD.—E. Shepperson, Jas. A. Scott, J. H. Grant, G. N. Gwathmey and G. W. Randolph, *Commissioners*; and E. H. Gaskley, *Conductor*. The elections to be held at the City Hall.

FOR MONROE WARD.—T. Boudar, T. Barham, R. P. Davis, T. M. Jones, and F. Matthews, *Commissioners*, and Wm. N. Kelley, *Conductor*. The elections to be held at Lacy's shop, on Broad st.

Teste: THOS. LAWSON, C. C. R.

March 20, 1860.

NOTE.—According to the late ordinance for "altering and defining the boundaries of the Wards," the eastern line of MADISON WARD begins at Mayo's Bridge, thence running along the middle of 14th street to Broad street; thence across Broad street to College street, and along the middle of College street to Marshall street; thence along the middle of Marshall street to 14th street; thence along the middle of 14th street to Shockoe creek; thence along Shockoe creek to the easte n branch of said creek, and thence along said eastern branch to the corporation line. The western boundary of MADISON WARD runs from the corporation line along the middle of 4th street to Arch street; thence in continuation of the line of 4th street, to the James River and Kanawha Canal; thence up said Canal to the middle of the street laid out between the Tredegar Works property and Tate's cool-yard; thence along the middle of said last-mentioned street to James river.

JEFFERSON WARD embraces all that part of the city east of Madison Ward; and MONROE WARD embraces all that part west of Madison Ward.

[mh 20—tde] T. L.

VIRGINIA SAVINGS BANK.—*Chartered by the Legislature of Va.*

CAPITAL—$100,000!

MONEY received on deposit in sums of FIVE DOLLARS and upwards, on which interest at the rate of six per centum per annum is paid for sums remaining six months or longer; for shorter periods, interest at the rate of 5 per centum.

The whole joint stock bound for the deposits.

Deposits received and certificates issued by the Cashier, T. B. STARKE, at the store of E. B. Spence, corner of Main and Governor streets, Richmond, Va.

SAM'L B. COTTRELL, Pres't.
T. B. STARKE, Cashier.
de 28—3m O. H. P. STEM, Secretary.

GREASE EXTRACTOR.—For removing paint, tar, wax, or any kind of grease, from all kinds of silk and woollen Dresses, and from Broadcloths, Cassimeres, &c., without the slightest injury to the fabrics.

This article has been used extensively throughout the country, and has received the highest recommendations. It also received the silver medal at the last Mechanics' Fair. It is made in this city, and deserves the patronage of the South. To be had of the principal Druggists, and at my Laboratory, corner Main and 12th streets.

fe 16—3m EDWD. T. PINCH, Analytical Chemist.

HAY! HAY! HAY!—500 bales good HAY in store and for sale by

R. M. WHITLOCK & SON.

Richmond Dispatch.

THURSDAY MORNING...MARCH 29, 1860.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 28th, 1860.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., by Lieut. Gov. MONTAGUE.

On motion of Mr. THOMAS, of F., the Senate proceeded to consider the calendar, and disposed of a number of bills.

Senate Bills Passed.—Authorizing the Danville and Wytheville Turnpike Company to construct a branch of their road from a point at or near the house of James S. Pedigo, to a point on Waller's Ford Road, in the county of Henry, at or near the house of Wm. Dillon; incorporating the Alexandria, Washingtontown and Baltimore Navigation Company; to incorporate the Petersburg Woollen and Cotton Manufacturing Company, in the county of Monroe or Giles; to incorporate the Rappahannock and West Point Railroad Company; to incorporate the Lynchburg Athenæum, in the city of Lynchburg; for the relief of W. H. C. McDowell, of Hampshire county; to incorporate the Powhatan Iron Works Company; to incorporate the Richmond Woollen Company; for the relief of the surety of Wm. R. Dickey, late Clerk of Grayson County Court; to amend the second section of the act entitled "an act to incorporate the Raccoon Ford Turnpike Company;" establishing a branch Bank in the town of Abingdon, in the county of Washington; authorizing the payment of the forfeited capitation tax of 1854, apportioned to the county of Chesterfield; incorporating the Alexandria, Washington, Georgetown and Baltimore Navigation Company; for the relief of Joseph Ligon, late sheriff of Nelson county.

House Bills Passed.—An act authorizing the sale of free negroes into slavery, who are sentenced to receive certain punishments and imprisonment; an act authorizing the payment of a certain sum of money to Raphael M. Conn, late sheriff of the county of Shenandoah; a bill for the better organization of the militia of the Commonwealth.

Indefinitely Postponed.—The bill for the extension of the Franklin and Monterey Turnpike, was, on motion, indefinitely postponed; as was also House bill authorizing claimants of land, who have possession, to bring suits in equity, and have determined who has title thereto and shall hold such land.

Laid on the Table.—The following Senate bills were advanced to their third reading, and, on motion, laid on the table: A bill amending and re-enacting the 41st, 43d, 44th and 56th sections of chapter 87 of the Code, so as to provide for allowing salaries to the tobacco inspectors in the city of Richmond, and the payment into the treasury of the surplus profits accruing from said offices; a bill so amending the 20th section of the 56th chapter of the Code of Virginia, as more fully to define the duties and rights of inspectors of flour; a bill to amend and re-enact the 1st section of an act providing additional protection for the slave property of citizens of this Commonwealth, passed March 17, 1856; a bill to release Oscar H. Tate from the payment of a fine; a bill concerning free negroes in the counties of Accomac, Northampton, Westmoreland, Richmond, Lancaster and Northumberland.

Lost on its Passage.—The engrossed Senate bill, entitled a bill increasing the capital stock of the Wilson Creek and Kanawha Turnpike Road, for the purpose of completing its bridge over Coal river, was put upon its passage and rejected.

Night Sessions.—Mr. PAXTON offered a resolution providing that the Senate shall meet hereafter at half-past 7 o'clock at night till Monday next, the time of final adjournment. Several motions were made so as to modify the above, but the original motion was finally adopted by the Senate.

Wheeling Railroad Bridge, &c.—On motion of Mr. PAXTON, the Senate passed by the consideration of the communication from the House for the purpose of taking up the bill incorporating the Wheeling Railroad Bridge Company, and the Holliday's Cove Railroad Company, which were afterwards made the order of the day for 12½ o'clock on to-morrow.

Permission Refused.—Mr. FRENCH moved to pass by House communication for the consideration of taking up a bill to re-enact and amend the act entitled "an act to establish a branch Bank in the town of Princeton, in the county of Mercer," passed March 8, 1856. Objection being made, the ayes and noes were called, when the Senate refused to pass by.—Afterwards the Senate resolved, for the purpose of disposing of the unfinished business of yesterday, to pass by the House communication until the night session.

Bills Reported.—The following bills were reported: By Mr. Dickinson, with leave, a bill to amend the charter of the town of Newburn, in the county of Pulaski; by Mr. Coghill, with leave, a bill to amend the 11th section of an act passed May 22d, 1852, entitled "An act concerning the terms of the Circuit Courts;" by Mr. Dickinson, with leave, a bill to authorize two citizens of the State of Tennessee to act as Directors in the Bank of the Commonwealth, in the State of Virginia; by Mr. August, with leave, a bill to incorporate the Richmond Water Power Company; by Mr. Neal, with leave, a bill authorizing the sale of delinquent lands and lots in the city and county of Norfolk; by Mr. Neal, with leave, a bill to incorporate the Parkersburg Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company.

All of the above bills were read twice.

The Blacks and Whites Connection.—House bill to authorize the Common Council of the city of Petersburg to subscribe to the Blacks and Whites branch of the South-Side Railroad Company, and for other purposes, was taken up on motion of Mr. CLAIBORNE, and, being explained by him, was passed by the Senate, the title being amended on his motion by striking out the words "and for other purposes."

On motion of Mr. DOUGLASS, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

WEDNESDAY, March 28, 1860.

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

A communication from the Senate announced the passage of a number of bills, among them House bill making an appropriation for repairs to the Governor's mansion.

Bills Passed.—Incorporating the Mount Hope Chappel Mining Company, in Fauquier county; for the relief of George Armentrout, of Augusta county; for the relief of the securities of Robert Chambers, Sheriff of Boone county; authorizing the Board of Public Works to subscribe on the part of the State to the capital stock of the Back Creek Valley Turnpike Company.

Message from the Governor.—The Speaker laid before the House an Executive communication, sent in response to a resolution adopted by the House on the 24th inst., asking for a report of expenses attending the guarding of Stevens and Hazlett till the time of execution. The aggregate expenses thus incurred since Jan 1st, 1860, is stated at $7,320.43.

Covington and Ohio Railroad.—The bill exempting the Covington and Ohio Railroad from the provisions of an act to provide for the redemption of the outstanding drafts of the Board of Public Works on the internal improvement fund, having been rejected, the vote was reconsidered, on motion of Mr. YERBY. The bill was then laid on the table.

Harper's Ferry Expenses.—On motion of Mr. DUCKWALL, the House proceeded to consider the report of the board appointed to settle the accounts growing out of the Harper's Ferry affair, adverse to the claim of the 89th Regiment. He offered a resolution providing that said Reginent be paid as others who were in service, and proceeded to explain why they should be paid. The House rejected his motion, thereby confirming the decision of the auditing Board of Commissioners.

State Debt of Selden, Withers & Co.—Mr. BARNOUR, from the Committee of Finance called up a resolution to authorize the Board of Public Works to adjust and settle, on a certain basis, the balance due the State from the late firm of Selden, Withers & Co. This resolution occasioned much remark and debate. It was finally passed by the following vote—Ayes 56, nays 48. Much doubt seemed to exist in the minds of some members of the House as to whether this resolution required the constitutional majority. The SPEAKER was of opinion that it did not; but he asked that some member would oblige him so much as to take an appeal from his decision, that the House might decide the question. The appeal was accordingly taken. The decision of the chair was overruled and the resolutions rejected—ayes 22, noes 78.

Harper's Ferry Expenses.—The House concurred in Senate amendment to the bill making an additional appropriation of $30,000 to pay the ascertained balance of State liability accruing from the Harper's Ferry affair. The Senate amendment increased the sum to $31,000, and directed who and how certain parties should be paid.

The bill requiring reports from Savings Banks, &c., was before the House, when the hour of 3 having arrived, the chair was vacated until 7 o'clock to-night.

THE FIRST RAIL IN KANSAS.—The first rail ever laid in Kansas was put down on the St. Joseph's and Marysville Road Monday in the presence of many citizens. This is the commencement of the first section of the great Pacific Railroad West of the Missouri, which will be rapidly pushed forward. The shrill whistle of the first locomotive in Kansas will be heard in a few days. Emigration to Pikes Peak is fast reviving, and many are arriving at St. Joseph daily, bound to the mines.

The Fugitive Slave Case in Philadelphia.

The telegraph has noticed the fact that Moses Horner, a fugitive slave from Chas. Butler, of Jefferson county, Va., was arrested by the U. S. Marshal, near Harrisburg, Pa., on Monday last. The Philadelphia Bulletin says:

On Sunday night Deputy Marshals Jenkins and Sharky, armed with the necessary papers authorizing them to arrest Moses Horner, the slave of Mr. Charles Butler, of Jefferson county, Va, started in the 11 o'clock train for Harrisburg. But little difficulty was experienced in tracing the individual who was the object of their visit. He was found working in a clearing, three miles above Harrisburg. The officers stated the nature of their business, and at first the alleged fugitive was disposed to resist; but the officers put manacles upon his wrists. In order to avoid any excitement by passing through Harrisburg, the officers, with their prisoner, walked eight miles to Middletown and then got upon the train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which was due in this city at 11 o'clock last night.

The train was in the neighborhood of Riner street, Mantua, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, when one of the axles of the tender broke, throwing the tender, the baggage, express, and smoking cars off the track. The baggage car was pushed up an embankment, and the stove in it being overturned, the car took fire. The flames extended to the express and smoking cars, and they were all burned up. The mail, and nearly all the baggage and express articles, were saved. The flames caused a great light, and the fire companies in West Philadelphia proceeded to the scene. They prevented the fire from extending to the passenger cars, which stood helpless on the track.

There were five or six persons in the smoking car. Most of them were thrown in a heap on the floor by the shock. The fugitive slave, Horner, and the officers who had him in charge, were in the car, and they were knocked about very roughly. In consequence of the accident the train was delayed and the officers walked to the city with their prisoner. He was taken to the county prison, where he was lodged at midnight.

The notorious abolitionist, Passmore Williamson, of Philadelphia, on the evening of the arrest received a dispatch announcing the fact, and immediately commenced gathering the anti-slavery people. A watch was stationed at the Reading Railroad depot, in order that the movements of the party might be ascertained, it being uncertain as to the Commissioner before whom the fugitive would be taken. The train which was due at 5 o'clock, arrived in good season, but no slave was on it. This caused considerable uneasiness among those who were desirous of extending every possible aid to the prisoner. Quite a crowd of men prominent in the anti-slavery cause, gathered at Fifth and Chestnut streets during the evening, discussing the probable whereabouts of the party, and the possibility of a Court being improvised on the road, and the negro remanded before his friends could communicate with him. Messengers were dispatched at intervals to the Reading and Pennsylvania Railroad depots, to collect all the information possible; the telegraph offices were visited, but still the party were none the wiser, and towards 12 o'clock, the messengers retired to their respective homes, satisfied that nothing could be done during the night.

On Tuesday morning the fugitive was arraigned before Judge Cadwalader, Benj. H. Brewster appearing for the claimant and Geo. H. Earle for the fugitive. The parties agreed to postpone the examination until the afternoon, and when the Court re-assembled there was a considerable accession to the crowd from the medical colleges. Several ladies, who have been connected for years past with the anti-slavery cause, also made their appearance.—The fugitive was seated near one of the officers, and betrayed but little interest in the proceedings.

Mr. Earle, at the opening of the Court, complained of the manner he had been treated in his intercourse with the prisoner. He had been in conversation with him but about three-quarters of an hour, when a Quaker lady entered. She was ordered to desist from any conversation with the prisoner, and at the same time the negro was removed to another room, and it was said that he might see her in *private*. This Mr. Earle did not think in accordance with the spirit of the order of the Court.

Judge Cadwalader desired to know distinctly whether Mr. Earle considered himself restricted in his intercourse with his client?

Mr. Earle replied that he did.

Judge Cadwalader was not prepared to take the same view of the removal to another room, but he wished to know how much time Mr. Earle desired.

Mr. Earle thought he would apply for the time during the progress of the case.

Judge Cadwalader would not agree to this. Mr. Earle had alleged that he had been restricted in his intercourse with the prisoner. To the extent of that restriction he could take the time *now*.

Mr. Earle then desired permission to have with him a friend of the prisoner.

Judge Cadwalader said he had no control over the actions of the Marshal, but he had no doubt that Mr. Yost would allow any one that Mr. Earle desired to be present with him.

The Marshal was about to make some personal explanations, but the Judge interrupted him, telling him it was a point of no importance.

The alleged fugitive was then removed from the Court room into the Commissioner's office, adjacent, and Mr. Earle followed, to complete the consultation which he alleged had been interrupted by the Marshal.

In about ten minutes the parties returned to the Court room, and the case was proceeded with.

Mr. Brewster said he appeared in behalf of Mr. Butler, of Jefferson county, who claims that Moses Horner owes him service and labor, and that he escaped from that service and labor.

The first evidence he would offer was a transcript of a record made in the State of Virginia, for a Court of Record.

The record is a certificate, as required under the act, setting forth that Mr. Butler resides in Jefferson county, &c., and that he claims to be the owner of a negro who had escaped from service or labor.

Mr. Earle read from the certificate to show incorrect spelling of defendant's name, and proceeded to speak at length on the point.

Mr. Brewster then proceeded to read the papers, at which time we were compelled to close our report. The Court room is much crowded, but there is no excitement.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—The fugitive slave, Moses Horner, was remanded to his owner to-day by Judge Cadwalader.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.—The great literary novelty of the day in Germany, is a thick octavo volume of "Letters from Alexander von Humboldt to Varnhagen von Ense," published by Brockhaus, of Leipsic, and edited by a Miss Ludmilla Assing, of this city, a niece of Varnhagen's, amongst whose papers (he died in October, 1858,) these letters were found.—The letters contain many satirical things on the King of Prussia, Gen. von Gerlach, and other heroes of the Kreuzzeitung party, with numerous remarks tending to throw ridicule on the hyper-pietists in Prussia. The police prohibited the book in the Prussian dominions, but the Prince Regent, as soon as the obnoxious police measure was made known to him, immediately sent an order to the President of Police to withdraw the prohibition. It was at first the general impression that these letters were of a scientific nature, but a rapid skimming of the work is enough to refute that idea. The fact is, this correspondence was never intended either by the writer or receiver for publication. It is reported that the editress received from the firm of Messrs. Brockhaus, of Leipsic, $3,000 for the original manuscripts and the copyright.—There has been, without doubt, a great want of judgment and discretion somewhere, to allow of the publication of 250 private letters and notes extending over a period of thirty years, and commenting in the freest and most unconstrained manner on passing events and private conversations with illustrious and distinguished personages.

APPROACHING ELECTIONS.—The election campaign in Connecticut lacks only a week longer, and well for her people that it is so. They are lashed into a state of almost terrible excitement by the efforts, on one side and on the other, to carry the State. Both parties have called their ablest orators into service, and from twenty to thirty speakers on each side are addressing public meetings every night. On the Republican side are Mr. Corwin, of Ohio; Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts; Frederick P. Stanton, of Kansas; John C. Underwood, who was expelled from Virginia; C. C. Woodman, of Boston; besides citizens of Connecticut; while on behalf of the Democrats, the Hon. Caleb Cushing, Mayor Wood, of New York; Isaac H. Wright, of Boston; Mr. Larrabee, member of Congress from Wisconsin, and Mr. Edward Marshall, of Kentucky, are addressing meetings in all the principal towns. In Hartford both parties have built large halls especially to hold their meetings in, and in New Haven the Republicans have done the same. We doubt if ever an election has been so hotly contested in Connecticut—one in which there was so much speaking and so much money spent. The vote will be the largest ever given in the State. In Rhode Island the contest is also more spirited and more interesting than usual; but that State is so overwhelmed in battle around by the Democracy of the Whole Country as Connecticut is.—[illegible]

The Murder in Nottoway--Further Particulars.

The murder of Hiram W. Fowlkes, in Nottoway county, Va., on the night of the 25th inst., by his negroes, has been mentioned. The Petersburg Express contains the following particulars of the affair:

It seems that a short time ago a freight car belonging to the Richmond and Danville Railroad, was robbed at Burkeville by some persons then unknown, of several trunks and cases, containing shoes, raisins, and other miscellaneous goods. On the above night, between twelve and one o'clock, Mr. Fowlkes heard a great noise in the kitchen, and left his bed to go and ascertain the cause, his wife, immediately after, falling asleep. Upon arriving at the kitchen, he was admitted, and found a tremendous fire burning on the hearth, in the midst of which appeared pieces of boxes.—He rebuked the servants, some five or six in number, for keeping up such a large fire, not suspecting at the time what they were burning, and sent one with a bucket to the spring for water. The negro returned and threw the water upon the fire as his master ordered, which reduced it to reasonable bounds. Mr. Fowlkes then happened to catch a glimpse of something on the floor unlike fuel, and stooping to take it up, said: "Why, this is a piece of a trunk." As he stooped, the negro who had brought the water, felled him to the floor with a blow from an axe, on the back part of the head. Mr. Fowlkes exclaimed, "What in the world is the matter!" but no sooner did he utter the words than another blow was struck by the same negro, and followed by a third, knocking out a portion of the deceased's brains and killing him instantly.

The negroes then set about concealing the deed, and first laid the body out in front of the kitchen door, and in the meantime one went off and got the riding horse of their master, while the others bundled his head up in a number of rags to prevent as much as possible the flow of blood. They then placed the dead body upon the horse, one getting on also to hold him, while the others led the animal along. In this manner they conveyed him to within a short distance of Burkeville, placed his body on the ground, tied the horse over him, and left him. Next morning a colored man, going to Burkeville, discovered the body and immediately informed the officers at the depot of what he had seen, when two of them proceeded to the spot. After recognizing the body as that of Mr. Fowlkes, they proceeded at once to the residence of his family, a part of whom they met coming out in search of him. They found traces of blood all along the road, which the negroes had attempted to conceal by covering over with earth, leading directly up to the door of the kitchen, in front of which there was a large pool of blood, covered with leaves to hide it.

The negroes at first denied any knowledge of the murder, and said that their master had come out about 1 o'clock, and got his horse to chase off some robbers, or somebody else, from the place, and they had not seen him since.—They designed, if possible, to create the impression that the intruders had turned upon Mr. Fowlkes and killed him where he was found. Through the divulgements of a little girl, however, the mystery was soon unravelled, and several of the negroes confessed.—Three of them were examined separately before the jury of inquest, and they gave similar versions, according with the above account, and showing that the murder had been contemplated by them for six months. They united in averring that the negro who brought the water was the only one who struck a blow. All, however, were implicated, and justice will be meted out accordingly. It was also discovered by their own admission, that they were the roobers of the car, and that its inevitable discovery by their master and the fear of the consequences, hastened their determination to kill him.

DIPTHERIA.—A medical writer in the Baltimore Sun, gives a course of treatment for this most fatal disease, which is attracting the attention of the profession. The following is an extract:

Debility is too weak a word to describe the utter feeling of prostration and "sinking" complained of, *universally*, from the first moment of attack and during the entire progress of the disease; and the result of treatment, based upon this pathological view, testified to its correctness. The disease approximated more nearly to what might be called a malignant erysipelas of the throat, and presented the constitutional symptoms we often find in that disease. It is highly contagious, and therefore it would be well for nurses to be careful how they inhale the breath, or use the cup or spoon of the afflicted.

Muriated tincture of iron in full doses and frequently repeated, with the chlorate potass, with strong beef tea, brandy and wine, if required, and a free, full and persistent tonic and sustaining course from the first to the last, constituted the medical and dietetic *constitutional*, and by far the most important part of treatment.

During the "vermillion-varnished" appearance of the throat, a solution of the nitrate of silver, in the proportion of one drachm to the ounce of distilled water, applied freely and frequently to the diseased surface, almost invariably prevented the exudation; but if this fungid growth, through neglector other causes, had been permitted to appear, touching those ash-colored patches with the solid stick-caustic arrested its progress, and thus prevented it from passing into the wind-pipe, and bringing on that very fatal symptom, the croupal respiration. But any *local* treatment must necessarily fail without the imperative constitutional one.

A letter from my medical friend, dated the 19th of January, 1860, assures me that out of one hundred and four cases, in which the above course has been pursued, he has had the good fortune to lose but three.

TRAGIC DEATH.—A letter from Bruges, in the Independance, says: "At a ball recently given by the Governor of that Province, one of the handsomest women present was Madame ——, of Nieuport. In the course of the evening this lady conversed for a few moments with a physician of her acquaintance, who noticed a small black spot on the lady's cheek. He told her of it, but the lady replied that it was only a little pimple and would soon disappear. The doctor thought otherwise, and advised her to apply poultices immediately. She, however, declined to follow his advice. In about an hour after they met again, and the doctor saw that the spot was spreading, and that an operation was absolutely necessary, but neither he nor the lady's husband could induce her to listen to such a proposal. Before she left the ball the cheek had become painful and swollen, and on reaching home poultices were applied, but too late, for the lady died on the following day. The disease which thus cut short her days was a carbuncle of the most malignant kind."

THE MESILLA RIOT.—A letter to the St. Louis Republican, dated Mesilla, Arizona Territory, March 10th, gives an account of serious disturbances in that quarter, between the American and Mexican residents. It seems that a difficulty originated between an American gambler and a Mexican, which resulted in a general melee; pistol shots were fired and knives drawn. Only one person was killed, and that a woman, who was quietly crossing the plaza. At night, a portion of the American population, (principally gamblers,) armed themselves and marched through the streets, killing whatever Mexicans they chanced to meet. During the night some five Mexicans were killed, their only offence seemingly was to have been unfortunate enough to be Mexicans. Over three hundred Mexicans promptly flew to arms, and the greatest indignation was manifested, and in time reached such a pitch that aid was invoked from Lieut. Howard, commanding Fort Fillmore, which he supplied, and order was restored.

THE JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS.—A letter from an authoritative source, says that Commander Tattnall, who commands the United States vessel which is to bring the Japanese Commissioners to this country, has written home that he will arrive at Panama about the middle of May next. This will extend the time of their arrival in this country to the first week in June. This information can be relied upon. When the Commissioners do arrive at Aspinwall they will be received on board the steam frigate Roanoke, which will then leave immediately under the command of Commander McCluney, for New York direct. The Commissioners will stop a short time at San Francisco, California, on their way to Panama.

POST-OFFICE AFFAIRS—*Establishments.*—Flat Creek, Boone county, Va., Samuel J. Stone postmaster; on the route from Hamlin to Ballardsville. Terrill's Store, Louisa county, Va., James M. Bickers postmaster; between Trevillian's depot and Mansfield. *Appointments.*—Margaret P. Davis postmaster at Falling Waters, Berkeley county, Va., vice Eleanor P. Strode, resigned; Jonathan H. Burke postmaster at Tounsbend's Mills, Gilmer county, Va., vice David B. Taylor, resigned; John W. Phillips postmaster at Beaver Dam Depot, Hanover county, vice Lancelot Phillips, deceased.

RETURN OF MR. PRESTON.—Mr. Preston, Minister to Spain, has received permission to return home for a few months, as soon as the matters which have been under negotiation for some months relating to the claims held by our citizens against that government, are satisfactorily settled. The last intelligence from that country leaves [illegible]

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

Trial Concluded—Mail Detention—Bitten by a Horse—Fire in the Mountains, &c.

LYNCHBURG, VA., March 27.

The trial of Robert Overstreet, for killing Daniel Duggan last September, by striking him on the head with a stick, was concluded at Amherst Court-House last Saturday, resulting in the accused being fined $150.00, and in default of the payment of which he was remanded to jail.

The regular eastern-bound mail train, due here at 4.12 this morning, was detained until half-past 2 this evening, in consequence of the bridging across Dry Hollow being on fire on the arrival there of the train last night. After several hours of hard work the fire was extinguished, but not before the "strippers" of the bridge were burned.

On last Saturday a colored cartman, in this city, had his ear bitten entirely off, close up to his head, by his horse.

The subject of the suicide, mentioned in my last, was a constable of Symthe county, and not a doctor as stated.

Canlar's mountain, about four miles South of this city, has been on fire since last Sunday, doing considerable damage to the fencing, etc.

The game of keno, which has had a pretty good run here for some time past with sportsmen and others, has at length attracted the attention of our city fathers, who, it is expected, will patronize it by imposing a tax of twenty or thirty dollars per month on each person who shall exhibit the game. O. K.

SUDDEN DEATH FROM A SINGULAR CAUSE.—The Lowell (Mass.) News gives the following particulars of a very singular case:

On Saturday last, Miss Harriet A. Blackington, after sewing all the evening, felt a peculiar soreness in one of her thumbs, which pained her so much through the night that she was unable to sleep. On Sunday morning she visited a physician, who examined it, and prescribed a poultice. At this time the thumb had upon it a black spot resembling a blood blister. In the course of the day the Doctor was sent for again, but she had become insensible, and was removed to the residence of her brother, on Franklin Square, where she died on Tuesday. Several physicians were called, and they pronounced it to be a *phlebitis*, a case of very rare occurrence. It is a disease of the blood, and the result is like that which would follow from the bite of a rattlesnake or any poisonous animal. During her spasms she bit the finger of a young lady who attended her very severely, but the wound was immediately cauterized, and no danger is now apprehended from it.

REPORT ON THE PUBLIC PRINTING.—The Committee on Public Expenditures in the House of Representatives, have nearly completed their investigation into the manner in which the public printing has hitherto been conducted. Cornelius Wendell testifies that he was the printer *de facto* of the last Congress; that James E. Steadman was elected Printer of the House, but never performed the duties of the office—Wendell doing the work, and getting sixty-four cents out of each dollar received by Steadman, who consequently pocketed 36 cents on a dollar of the money paid by Congress, without troubling himself to do more than to receive the pay. This was the arrangement at first, but afterwards it was set aside, and Steadman "being very anxious for money," Wendell bought him out entirely, five months after his election, and paid him the round sum of $31,000 as a bonus. About a year later, testifies Mr. Wendell, "rather than have a row in the House about the matter, I paid him $1,800. It was a black mail operation with him; he threatened to resign and make a muss generally."

SHAD AND THE POTOMAC FISHERIES.—The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette of the 27th has the following:

Within the last day or two several thousand shad have been brought to the fish wharf at this place, principally the catch of the gillers in Washington's Reach, and below that, in the Potomac. Yesterday sales were made at $17 per hundred. The regular hauling of the large seines at the different landings has hardly commenced yet; the cold weather and high winds having prevented fishing operations.—The catch of herring is as yet small, and they are only sold in bunches, for daily use. So far, the weather has not been favorable for the fisheries.

THE LATE NAVAL BATTLE.—The Vera Cruz Trait d'Union says:—Marin threw his dead and even some of his wounded, overboard; it is impossible, therefore, to state precisely his loss. The number of killed and wounded, on both sides, is probably about 40. Nine wounded are in the hospital. It is thought that if the pilot Flores had not