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, $3 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.

BUSINESS MEETINGS.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY—NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of directors and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M. J. H. MONTAGUE, Secretary. may 15—12t

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the CLOVER HILL RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at their office in this city, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. D. S. WOOLDRIDGE, Treasurer. may 14—eod1d

ELECTION NOTICE.—The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, May 21st, at 12 o'clock M., at which meeting the election of seventeen Directors for the Company, to serve the ensuing twelve months, will take place. WILLIAM WILLIS, Jr., Sec'y. may 10—td

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG and POTOMAC RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the Depot of the Company, in Richmond, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th of May next, at 12 o'clock M. C. W. MACMURDO, Treasurer. may 2—td

UNION FAIR.—The STATE AGRICULTURAL and the CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, will hold their FAIR for the present year upon the grounds of the Central Society, commencing on MONDAY, the 22d day of October, and continuing six days.
JOHN R. EDMUNDS, Pres't Va. State Ag. Soc'y.
JAMES LYONS, Pres't Va. Central Ag. So. ap 30—tf

"BANK OF RICHMOND."—Sufficient of the capital stock of the BANK OF RICHMOND being subscribed, the stockholders will meet at GODDIN'S HALL for the purpose of organizing on the 5th of June, at 12 o'cl'k. The books remain open for further subscription at the office of JOHN A. LANCASTER & SON.
A. WARWICK,
R. W. MCGRUDER,
WM. CURRIE,
ISAAC DAVENPORT,
EDWIN WORTHAM,
R. J. BARKSDALE,
JOHN BOOKER. } Comm'rs.
my 8—16tJe

TRADERS' BANK.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Traders' Bank of the city of Richmond, held on the 27th April, 1860, it was
Resolved, That the books of subscription to the capital stock be re-opened at the Banking House of Isaacs & Taylor.
The office of the Bank will be temporarily at the same place. Persons having business to transact with it will apply to or address Wm. B. Isaacs, Secretary to the Board, or the undersigned,
HECTOR DAVIS, President. ap 30—1m

MILLINERY.

REMOVAL.

N. C. BARTON
has removed to the new building, No. 229 Main, between 8th and 9th streets. His new store being constructed and expressly arranged for the RETAIL MILLINERY BUSINESS, will enable him to keep a large assortment of ready-made Millinery articles, as well as to add to the convenience and profit of his customers. Especial attention will be given to the Ribbon and French Flower department, and the assortment will be found complete during all seasons of the year. In connection with millinery articles, he will keep a general assortment of ladies' Collars and Sleeves, Lace Capes and Berthas, Lace and Mourning Veils, Bridal veils, &c., of the latest styles. He would also make attention to a new department which he has added to the millinery business, viz: the manufacture, to order, of CLOAKS and MANTILLAS, which will be under the supervision of a competent designer. The latest Paris fashions will be received monthly. All orders will meet with prompt attention. my 19—dw

SUMMER MILLINERY.

MRS. DAVIS & SISTER,
24 Broad Street, between 4th and 5th, North side,
Have just received a large and varied assortment of
SUMMER MILLINERY,
embracing all the latest styles, to which we invite the attention of the Ladies and public generally.
Also, a large assortment of Children's GOODS. ap 4—tf

MORE NEW AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY GOODS
Just arrived and opening at
NO. 115 BROAD STREET,
(UP STAIRS)
Over the Dry Goods Store of Swords & Thaw.
Miss E. LYON is in receipt, by last steamers, of a large and elegant assortment of Straw, Leghorn, Chip, Lace, Silk and other goods, which she will offer at unprecedented low prices for cash.
N. B—New and fresh goods with the latest styles will be received weekly at her rooms on Broad street. my 16—d1w

SECOND OPENING OF SUMMER FASHIONS.
Mrs. DEMELMAN, on Main, between 17th and 18th sts., informs her customers and the ladies in general, that she is ready to show her Summer styles of MILLINERY, in all its branches. Fancy articles will be sold cheap.
BONNETS and FLATS altered and bleached.
Country merchants and milliners will find bargains at wholesale, having bought a large stock for the trade. [ap 12—2m*] J. DEMELMAN

A CARD.—
TO THE LADIES OF RICHMOND AND VICINITY.
Miss REBECCA SEMON
Would respectfully announce to the ladies that she will open her Room this day (MONDAY) with a full stock of Children's Clothing, such as LITTLE BOYS' DRESSES, SACQUES, APRONS, TABLIAS, and every article suitable for a child, all exquisitely embroidered and made up in the most fashionable style to please the most fastidious.
A handsome lot of PATTERNS. Just received, the latest styles.
STAMPING, PINKING, EMBROIDERING and GOLD and SILVER BULLION WORK done at the shortest notice.
KNIGHTS TEMPLAR'S GAUNTLETTS and GORGETTES of every description made to order, and all articles of REGALIA respected.
FLANNEL SKIRTS and SHAWLS for infants, and every article suitable for children's wear, can be had by calling at Miss REBECCA SEMON'S Room, at her father's residence, two doors below the St. Charles Hotel, Main st. my 14—2w

SUMMER RESORTS.

MONTGOMERY WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, NEAR THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD, IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, VA.—Will be open for the reception of visitors on the 1st day of MAY. The capacity to accommodate has been increased by the addition of very pleasant rooms. The buildings have all been newly painted and whitewashed, and the bedding has been improved by a thorough renovation, and by the addition of SUPERIOR HAIR MATTRESSES. Passengers reach this place without *stage travel*, and those who may desire to go to the SALT SULPHUR, GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR, or SWEET SPRINGS, can take an unobstructed ride if they may wish, and then proceed by Messrs. Kent, Ficklin & Peyton's line of SUPERIOR FOUR HORSE COACHES, which leave *daily*, reaching the *Salt Pond* to dinner, the Salt Sulphur 18 miles to tea, and the Greenbrier White Sulphur and Sweet Springs (each 61 miles) to dinner, without night travel. Leave Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at *Big Tunnel Station*.
ROB. H. MOSBY, Proprietor. my 8—2wtJy15

COYNER'S WHITE AND BLACK SULPHUR AND CHALYBEATE SPRINGS.—This WATERING PLACE will be open for the reception of visitors on the 1st of June. It is situated *on the line and in full view of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad*, about half a mile from Bonsack's Depot, Roanoke, Va., at which depot an OMNIBUS will always be found waiting, on the arrival of the cars, to convey passengers to the Springs.
These WHITE and BLACK SULPHUR WATERS have effected numerous cures. The WHITE SULPHUR, aggravated cases of Dyspepsia, serious affection of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, General Debility, and especially diseases of the Nervous System, and those diseases peculiar to females; the BLACK SULPHUR, all kinds of diseases of the Skin, aggravated cases of Tetter, and other eruptions of the Skin.
The ACCOMMODATIONS are equal to any to be found in the mountains of Virginia, and the TABLE and ATTENDANTS of the most satisfactory character, together with a fine BAND OF MUSIC, and every other attraction usually found at first-class WATERING PLACES—as to all of which we beg leave to refer to the large number of persons who have heretofore visited the place. ap 19—d3m J. A. HEFELFINGER, Prop'r.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, GREENBRIER COUNTY, VA.
This long established WATERING PLACE will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 15th May.
Many new and important arrangements have been made since the last season in this large establishment, and no efforts will be spared to make the guests comfortable.
JEREMIAH MORTON, President.
J. HEMPHILL, General Superintendent.
Correspondents will please address J. HUMPHREYS, Superintendent White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier county, Va. ap 16—eod1July

RUNAWAYS.

NOTICE.—Was committed to the jail of Botetourt county, on the 3d day of April last, a NEGRO MAN, who calls himself JIM. He is about 60 years old, five feet six inches high, and weighs about 140 pounds—Jim, when arrested, a brown cloth coat and grey pantaloons, and had in his possession a paper purporting to be written by his master, (Robt. Harris, of Campbell county,) authorizing Jim to hire himself and receive pay for his services.
I hereby give notice that unless the owner of said negro comes forward and proves his property and pays charges, I shall, at the proper time, proceed to take such other action in relation to him as the law directs. SAMUEL HEDRICK, Jailor of Botetourt County. may 9—6w

RUNAWAY.—From the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, Richmond, two SLAVES, named JACK and WILLIAM, the property of Mr. Thos. Watts, of Elizabeth City county. As they got passes to visit their homes on the 6th April, it is presumed that they are still lurking about Hampton or that neighborhood. The usual reward will be paid for their return to the Company.
A. WORRALL, Sup't.
Norfolk Herald please copy. may 8—3w

FOR SALE—
6000 bushels FINE WHITE SAND,
From New Point,
Received and for sale by
F. HOBER, No. 11 Main st.,
Mocketts. may 14—1m*

Richmond Dispatch.

MONDAY MORNING.....MAY 21, 1860.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADRIATIC.

Affairs in Italy—Garibaldi Gone to Sicily—Switzerland Demands a Conference—The Great Eastern, &c.

The steamship Adriatic, which sailed from Havre on the 8th inst., and touched at Cowes the same evening, arrived at New York on Saturday morning last. Among the passengers, were R. Hoe, the printing press manufacturer, and Fletcher Harper, of the firm of Harper & Brothers.

The Great Eastern was to leave Southampton on the 9th of June, for New York.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The steamer Great Britain had arrived from Australia with £190,000 in gold.

£404,000 in gold was en route from Australia.

Count Montemolin and Don Ferdinand had publicly renounced their claim to the Spanish throne.

Switzerland insists on the assembling of the Conference immediately.

The Cabinet of Turin has made a proposal to the Federal Council for the construction of a railway through Switzerland to connect Italy and Germany.

The Great Eastern sails from Southampton, June 9th, for New York.

The accounts from Aberdeen state that the defalcations of John Blaikie, the advocate who has lately absconded, will be about £200,000. At first it was feared they might be double that amount. He is stated to have obtained advances from the Union Bank of Scotland to the extent of £60,000 or £80,000, but they have numerous securities, and are not likely to lose more than £10,000 or £15,000.—Blaikie is understood to be in Sweden.

Tom Sayers has addressed the following letter to the London Times:

SIR: The period has arrived when it becomes my duty to thank the great British public for the patronage they have bestowed upon me.

It is not for me to pass any remark upon my late struggle, when the New World was pitted against the Old; but one thing I can say in honesty, that I did my best for the land of my birth and dearest affections. I had opposed to me one worthy of me, and whose activity, rapidity and pluck, it was no small task to encounter. Sprung from our own race, the Americans inherit our best qualities, and as our conflicts with them have, in the process of time, ended in peace, so may every bitterness engendered by the late struggle for the championship, pass away forever! Upon my part, and that of my children, I humbly offer to you my most grateful thanks, and I trust, to whatever period Providence will extend my life, that no act of mine, either in private or in public life, will be unworthy of one who has received the notice of the Times newspaper. I remain, Sir, &c.,

TOM SAYERS, Champion of England.

London, Sunday, May 6.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 8.—The Moniteur of to-day announces that a decree modifying the project of law concerning sugar and coffee, has been submitted to the Legislative body.

The correspondent of the Morning Post says: "A very extensive and augmented camp is forming at Chalons. There is to be a grand review this year."

Preparations are being made at Toulon and Marseilles to receive the seige artillery of the army of Italy, originally intended to reduce the strong places of Venetia.

The Moniteur publishes an imperial decree promulgating the law passed by the Legislative Chambers for abolishing, and in certain cases modifying, the duties hitherto levied on cotton. The import duty on cotton imported into France in French shipping, is abolished; that imported in foreign shipping, is to pay a duty of 3 francs the 100 kilogrammes. Cotton imported into France by land is likewise to pay a duty of 3 francs per 100 kilogrammes.

The price of Flour varied considerably in the Paris market last week. Wheat was firm.

The Paris Constitutionnel has an article, by its chief editor, M. Grandguillot, severely condemning the efforts which are being made to cause the fall of Count Cavour. It details the difficulties which have been successfully overcome by Piedmont, and points out the political importance which she has acquired by the consent of Europe. It extols the policy of Count Cavour, and commends him for resisting the efforts of those who would exceed the limits of that policy. This article also clearly declares that Europe, and France particularly, will energetically disapprove aggression, and that the work of Piedmont is no more to extend her boundaries, but to assimilate herself with the annexed provinces.

The Bourse was flat. Rentes, which opened at 70f. 85c., afterwards improved to 71f. 50c., but were finally quoted at 70f. 95c., or about the same as yesterday.

GARIBALDI'S EXPEDITION TO SICILY.

The *Patrie* of May 5th, evening, says:

General Garibaldi's departure for Sicily has been fully confirmed. He left during the night from the 5th to the 6th inst.

The Piedmontese Government had ordered all arms and ammunition which had been deposited at Quarto, near Genoa, to be seized, and had also given orders for the port of Genoa to be watched.

The expeditionary vessel, which had taken her papers for Malta, had put out to sea two days previously. General Garibaldi joined the vessel immediately afterwards, and she, instead of proceeding to Malta, went to Sicily. The Piedmontese Government made every possible protest against this act of General Garibaldi, which may involve the new Italian State in serious difficulties.

General Garibaldi, being in connection with the committee in London undertaking the collection of English subscriptions for Sicily, had, in order to replace the arms which he feared would be seized by the Sardinian Government, received other arms which had not passed through Piedmont.

The Pays contains intelligence identical with that given by the Patrie.

The Opinion Nationale says: "The different vessels belonging to Gen. Garibaldi's expedition will unite off the Island of Capraja; they will then direct their course towards Sicily."

The Moniteur publishes a decree fixing the individual payment for exemption from military service at 2,300f., and the bounty on re-engagement for "seven years" service at 2,000f.

It is asserted that Marshal M'Mahon will take the command of the camp of Chalons at the beginning of June next.

SICILY.

MARSEILLES, Tuesday, May 8.—No news has been received direct from Sicily, but letters from Naples, to the 5th inst., state that the insurrection continued in the interior of the Island.

Government had raised the state of siege at Palermo, but the court-martial was to sit permanently.

Business had not been resumed.

General Balzano had demanded a reinforcement of 5,000 men, in consequence of Garibaldi's expedition.

GENEVA, May 8.—Prince Napoleon arrived here *incognito* on Sunday at noon, and left at 2 P. M. on Monday; he was accompanied by M. E. de Girardin.

This excursion of his Highness has no political object.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 8.—The report that Prince Metternich would shortly resign his post as Ambassador of the Imperial Court at Paris is entirely unfounded.

The inauguration of the newly organized Council of the Empire will take place in the course of this month.

THE PAPAL STATES.

ROME, May 5th, (via Marseilles.)—One thousand Irishmen have left Trieste for Ancona, in order to be enrolled in the Pontifical Army. Letters deny that M. de Corcelles has been appointed Minister, and state that he will soon return to France.

MAY 8.—Notwithstanding the statements of the Sardinian journals, that the French troops will have entirely evacuated the Papal States before the end of June, it is certain that the Duke de Gramont, in accordance with instructions received from Paris, has declared to the Holy See that the French garrison will not leave the Papal territory until the Sovereign Pontiff himself shall have acknowledged that the departure of the French troops can take place without any danger to the tranquility and safety of his States.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Markets.—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co. report that the weather still continued favorable for the growing crops. Breadstuffs quiet and nominally unchanged. Flour dull. Wheat also dull, with very small sales; red 10s. 3d @ 10s. 9d; white 11s. @ 11s. 3d. Corn dull and quotation nominal, maintained with difficulty; yellow 34s. @ 35s.; white 36s. @ 37s.

Beef heavy, and offered at reduced prices. Pork heavy and difficult to sell, even at reduced quotations. Bacon firm, and advanced 1s. Lard dull; fine qualities 48s. Tallow dull, and quotations nominal. Sugar steady. Ashes steady at 29s. @ 32s. 6d. for Pearls. Coffee steady. Rice steady.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The market opens with a moderate demand. Sales of about 8,000 bales. Weather fine.

Funds.—Consols for money 95¾ @ 96¾. Consols for account, June 6, 95⅞. Three per cents, 93½ @ ¾%.

London Corn Market.—Arrivals of all grain since Monday very moderate. Wheat trade steady at Monday's prices. Oats very firm and fully as dear; also barley, beans and peas.

Chicago Sectional Convention—The Platform.

The result of the Chicago Convention has been published. The Platform adopted is as follows:

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican Electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in the discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:

First: That the history of the nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now more than ever before demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

Second: That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved.

Third: That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecendented increase in population; its surprising development of material resources; its rapid augmentation of wealth; its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may; and we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced a threat of disunion, so often made by Democratic members of Congress without rebuke and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendency, as denying the vital principles of a free government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people strongly to rebuke and forever silence.

Fourth: That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political faith depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

Fifth: That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions in its measureless subserviency to the exactions of a sectional interest, as is especially evident in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas—in construing the personal relation between master and servant to involve an unqualified property in persons—in its attempted enforcement everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and the Federal Courts, of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest, and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power entrusted to it by a confiding people.

Sixth: That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government: that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the system of plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developments of fraud and corruption at the Federal metropolis show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

Seventh: That the new dogma that the Constitution of its own force carries Slavery into any or all the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent, is revolutionary in its tendency and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

Eighth: That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of Freedom; that as our republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States.

Ninth: That we brand the recent re-opening of the African slave trade, under the cover of our national flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity, a burning shame to our country and age, and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measure for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

Tenth: That in the recent vetoes by the Federal Governors of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting slavery in those Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of non-intervention and Popular Sovereignty, embodied in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and a denunciation of the deception and fraud involved therein.

Eleventh: That Kansas should of right be immediately admitted as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives.

Twelfth: That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country, and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

Thirteenth: That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the free Homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or supplicants for public bounty, and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory Homestead measure which has already passed the House.

Fourteenth: That the National Republican party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired; and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home or abroad.

Fifteenth: That appropriations by Congress for river and harbor improvements of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution, and justified by an obligation of the Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Sixteenth: That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; and the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and that as preliminary thereto, a daily overland mail should be promptly established.

Seventeenth: Finally, having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the co-operation of all citizens, however, differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us in their affirmance and support.

When the resolutions were read, several elicited warm applause.

The resolution in favor of the protective tariff was received with unbounded enthusiasm by Pennsylvania, and a large crowd of outsiders—the whole delegations and spectators rising, and giving round after round of deafening cheers.

G. W. Curtis, of New York, moved to amend the second resolution by adding thereto the prelude to the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Curtis said that this was the second National Convention of the Republican party, and he asked whether the party was now prepared to vote down the words of the Declaration of Independence? He cautioned them to beware before, here in the broad prairies of the West, they receded from the position they had occupied at Philadelphia, and refused to repeat the words of the fathers of the Revolution, as used in the Declaration of American Independence. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Oyler, of Indiana, said he believed in the declaration of Independence, but was it necessary to put it in the platform? [Loud shouts of "yes," "yes"] He was told it was—then he would say it was already in. [Cries of "Put it in twice."] He thought it would be as proper to put in the Bible, from the first chapter to the last.

The resolution, as amended, was passed unanimously.

A scene of the wildest excitement followed, the immense multitude rising and giving round after round of applause; 10,000 voices swelled into a roar so deafening, that for several minutes every attempt to restore order was helplessly vain. The multitude outside took up and re-echoed the cheers, making the scene of enthusiasm and excitement unparalleled in any similar gathering.

The nomination does not seem to have been very acceptable to New York, Mr. Seward's State, and only at Rochester and Buffalo were any demonstrations of approval made. In Boston, Concord, N. H., Philadelphia, Newark, Bangor, New Haven, &c., salutes of 100 guns were fired, and processions and bonfires were the order of the night.

John Arrington committed suicide at Alexandria, Va., on the 18th inst., by shooting himself.

The Japanese Embassy.

The Japanese will remain in Washington seven days, visiting the Smithsonian Institute, the Departments and Congress, and receiving visits from members of Congress and the people. They will stop three days in Philadelphia, reaching New York in ten days. The New York Committee propose to receive them at Amboy, and to escort them to the Metropolitan Hotel with a military and civic procession. Captains Dupont, Lee and Porter will accompany them. Only the principal officials go. A dispatch from Washington, Friday, says:

The Japanese presents to the President were opened this morning for inspection, and then transferred to the Naval Commission, to be delivered privately to the President to-morrow, in the name of his Imperial Majesty, the Ty-coon. The articles are of the most magnificent description: saddles richly embroidered and embossed with gold and silver; silk bed-curtains and bed-screens, similar to those used only by the Princes of Japan, and ingeniously elaborated; two swords, such as worn by the Princess of Japan, superior to any ever manufactured either in this country or France; paper-hangings ornamented with gold; lacquered case, including writing cases, and a lot of valuable miscellaneous articles, all of them exhibiting the most refined taste and advanced artistic skill, and superior to any which have ever been brought to this country from Asia.

At about 8 P. M., the New York delegation were introduced by Capt. Dupont, who stated the object of their visit, of which the Ambassadors had already been informed. The Japanese present were the there Ambassadors and the four officers next in rank.

The delegation being introduced, the chairman said:

Your Excellencies: We are appointed a special committee by the Mayor and comonalty of New York to invite you to come and to accept the hospitality of the city. New York is the metropolis, the largest city in the Union. The desire to see you and have your Embassy amongst us is very great; and we therefore request that you will be pleased to accept our invitation, and to inform us of the day when your arrival may be expected.

The Ambassadors replied that they were extremely gratified at receiving the invitaton of the city of New York, and that they accepted it with a great deal of pleasure. They intended, as soon as their official business was disposed of, to communicate with Capt. Dupont on the subject, so as to fix the day on which they would arrive in New York. They further stated that their visit to that large city would be of great interest to them, and that they had some business matters to attend to on arriving there.

After a personal introduction, shaking of hands, and mutual exchanges of cards, the delegation left the reception-room.

The following is a translation of the letter of the Ty-coon of Japan, which was presented to the President by the Japanese Ambassadors, at their official reception on Thursday last:

To His Majesty the President of the United States of America Yexpress with respect:

Lately the Governor of Simoda Insooye Sinano no Cami and the Metske Iwasi Hego no Cami had negotiated and decided with Townsend Harris, the Minister Plenipotentiary of your country, an affair of amity and commerce, and concluded previously the treaty in the city of Yeddo. And now the ratification of the treaty is sent with the Commissioners of Foreign Affairs, Sinme-Buzen-no-Cami and Muragake-Awazi-no-Cami, to exchange the mutual treaty. It proceeds from a particular importance of affairs and a perfectly amicable feeling. Henceforth the intercourse of friendship shall be held between both countries, and benevolent feelings shall be cultivated more and more, and never altered. Because the now deputed three subjects are those whom I have chosen and confided in for the present post, I desire you to grant them your consideration, charity, and respect. Herewith I desire you to spread my sincere wish for friendly relations, and also I have the honor to congratulate you on the security and welfare of your country.

The 16th day, first month of the seventh year of Ausay Sar. [Sealed.]

[Name.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin, writing an account of the reception of the Japanese at a soiree given at the house of Gen. Cass, says:

The Japanese were led in by the officers of the Commission, and after making a tour of the saloons, were deposited on lounges, which they retained during the quarter part of the visit. They were hemmed in by not always delicate spectators, and to the ears of the interpreter, Namoura, (who speaks English quite correctly,) such remarks as "Ain't they beauties," "I don't like to go near them," "These are the lower sort of fellows," etc., must have been full of comfort, and inspired him with pride in the new society of which Japan has got the entree. I thought, now and then, that sarcasm quivered about the plastic mouth of Soslda Sago Saiemon, that the eyes of Narousa Gensiro twinkled with sport, at the tumult of bare necks and loud voices.—Hemmed in as they were, their idea of American social entertainment must be exceedingly vague—limited mainly to legs, indeed, of which they saw most.

With the officers of the second grade little pleasantries were attempted with charming success. The arms of belles were extended for their inspection of the jewels glittering in their snow. A dashing blonde exclaimed, "one of them kissed my hand! He gave it *such* a squeeze, first!! O he did it splendidly!!!" The heathen observed the dancing with the gravity that festive exertion should always produce. It was, perhaps, not the lively and brilliant thing they expected to see.

After partaking of refreshments, which were handsomely provided, the Embassadors withdrew in the same order in which they came, having devoted an hour to the entertainment. It was rife with the utmost excitements and splendors of an American social occasion, and if it lacked the simple geniality and subdued emotion of the Japanese gathering, its brilliant traits could not have failed to impress the inquisitive and amiable Orientals.

THE SAN JUAN ISLAND AFFAIR.—In the English House of Commons, on the 3d inst., Mr. Fitzgerald asked the Secretary of Foreign Affairs what had been done relative to the San Juan affair, and what Gen. Scott's negotiations had effected. Lord Russell replied: We made a proposition in August last which was refused by the American government, they stating over again their claim to the channel, which they had originally claimed soon after the treaty. We intended to reply to that, and there was some question whether the American government would give any reply to our dispatch, but the last intelligence I received was that Gen. Cass expected to receive orders from the President to prepare an answer to our dispatch. It depends upon the terms of that answer whether I can lay the correspondence on the table, or whether some further reply on the part of her Majesty's government will not be necessary. As to the state of the occupation of the island of San Juan, the House is aware that General Harney thought it necessary to place eight hundred men and a battery of guns on the island. General Scott was sent there with orders from the President to use his own discretion, on the basis of Mr. Secretary Marcy's dispatch, which is well known to all of us. General Scott, acting in the spirit of that dispatch, immediately sent away from the island all but one hundred men, and declared that neither party ought to have exclusive jurisdiction while the question was pending. He also sent away the guns, and informed the Governor of Vancouver's Island and our Admiral of what he had done. The Governor of Vancouver's Island did not consider himself authorized to enter into any compromise or agreement with General Scott, not having had any orders from home. Orders have since been sent to the Admiral to land 100 marines—the same number of men as the United States had on the island. We said at the same time that it was fairly in accordance with what the American government had declared, that there should be no exclusive jurisdiction exercised in the island. There has been some doubt in the mind of the Governor of Vancouver's Island whether we should have a magistrate on the island, lest it might create confusion. How that has been decided, I cannot say, but such was the state of affairs at the date of my last intelligence.

FREE PASSES.—The New York Courts, by a decision just rendered, hold that the "conditions" printed on the free passes issued to cattle drovers are a sufficient defence to any claim for damages arising from any cause whatsoever. The suit was brought against the Hudson River Railroad. According to this ruling of the New York Courts, if the railroad company carry a man for nothing, it has a right to maim or kill him without being liable. It has been decided in one of the Courts of Pennsylvania, that a railroad company was bound to carry an individual safely, even if it does carry him free, and this is common sense, and ought to be good law. Those who travel upon free passes are supposed to receive such passes for an equivalent of some kind, and are, therefore, entitled to the same protection as other passengers.

Hon Ferdinand S. Schenck, a prominent public man of New Jersey, died on the 18th inst.

THE IRISH EXODUS.—The English papers are noticing the remarkable exodus from Ireland now taking place. The London Times says:

The Irish emigration still continues at a rate which threatens results far beyond the calculations of the economist, perhaps even the wishes of the statesman. It is no longer the overflow of a vessel full to repletion, but the operation of a syphon which drains to the very bottom. If that syphon may be regarded in any visible form, it is the railway system, which, in the eyes of every Irishman, appears to have one common terminus across the Atlantic. He sees trains of hopeful, if not happy, faces going off to the Land of Promise, from which friends and relations have sent not only invitations, but the means of accepting them. A train starts to catch an emigrant vessel as regularly as in England to catch a steamer across the channel. The emigrant ships have no longer to peep into every little port to pick up their passengers. They assemble at Cork, and pass in a continuous stream, if it may be so called, across that ocean which, wide as it be, is easier to an Irishman than the gulf which divides him from England. At present it cannot be said that there leaves Ireland as much as the natural increase, but the causes in operation are not unlikely to make it exceed that rate. As the small holdings are thrown into larger, and the farm grows to the English scale, there must be numbers everywhere bred to the occupation of land, and with all the ideas adapted to it, but unable to get holdings that will require little or no capital. They go across the Atlantic, as a matter of course.—Brothers, uncles and neighbors have gone long before, and send, not only good news, but the substantial pledge of its truth in the shape of orders on Irish banks. In Ireland the remark is, that these are welcome to go. They are the Irish surplus. They constitute the storehouse of independent enterprise, which Providence would seem to have prepared through long ages for the peopling of the New World. But there is a class who are not bid "God speed" quite so cheerfully. Laborers—that is, men with strong sinews and thews, who can do a good day's work and are content to receive wages, are, as they always have been, the chief want of Ireland. The new race of farmers do not like to see them go.—But who can pick and choose in human affairs? There are good, easy souls, who enter life with this speculation, who expect in everything the fruit without the husk, the meat without the bone, the sweet without the sour, the harvest without the tillage. In Ireland they expect a good farm, a good house, a good landlord and some good laborers, who shall come when wanted and do a good day's work. But the postman knocks at all doors, and brings to these as well as their prouder neighbors, letters and remittances, and good accounts from the Western States; so off they go, leaving the new tenant farmers to manage as well as they can.

THE ADRIATIC ABROAD.—The noble steamship Adriatic is creating quite a sensation at Havre. The Courrier du Havre of May 1st says that Capt. Comstock had invited a number of the prominent citizens of the place to visit his magnificent vessel. The editor was among the party, and says:

"Our recent visit to the Adriatic leaves us impressed with two sentiments: The first, that of a profound admiration for the genius of the inventors who have successively designed these powerful vessels, and also for the energy of a nation which, owing to its spirit of enterprise, which no partial failure discourages, has known how to realize them.—The second impression is one of painful regret that our nation, during the last fifteen years, has so far lost sight of transatlantic navigation that we have not a single steamer worthy of bearing the tri-color, and proving that France is yet, and above all, *la grande nation.*

THE NEW CABIN ON THE NIAGARA FOR THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.—The new cabin recently erected on the spar deck of the Niagara, for the accommodation of the Japanese, is a magnificent one, and does much credit to the employees of the New York Navy-Yard. It is situated in the after part of the ship, and commences at the bulkhead of the propeller house from which it extends some seventy-eight feet; it is fifty feet wide and contains fourteen state-rooms altogether and is divided into three apartments. The first apartment commencing aft, containing four beautiful state-rooms which are intended for the four Princes, and are fitted up in a magnificent style, not to be equaled by any hotel in a city. The second apartment is for the remaining twenty officials, and contains six state-rooms, which are fitted up very nicely; the third apartment is for the servants, it is also very neatly fitted, and contains four large and spacious state-rooms with berths for seventy. There is no change in the officers' apartments. The Niagara's armament consists at present of eleven Dahlgren shell guns, each weighing 15,741 pounds. Her crew numbers about 600 men all told. She went in commission on the 14th inst., as heretofore mentioned. She yesterday dropped down to the Battery, where she will wait the action of the Government.—The Niagara is now one of the most efficacious men-of-war afloat. It is suggested that the steam-frigate Wabash recently housed over, will soon be fitted up and commissioned.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.—The steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall 10th inst., arrived at New York Friday, bringing later dates from South and Central America. Valparaiso dates are to the 15th; Callao to the 27th ult.

Chile continues to increase in wealth and prosperity. More discoveries of mines are said to have been made. There are now in operation ten gold, twelve silver, and about three hundred copper mines in that republic. The Custom-House receipts for the quarter ending March 31, are three-fold those of the corresponding period last year. Peru had been visited by a succession of violent earthquakes, which had done considerable damage in Lima, Callao, and other places. The town of Chorillo was almost completely destroyed, and several lives lost. The loss of property in Lima is estimated at a million of dollars, and several persons were injured. Callao did not suffer so much. Considerable excitement and alarm had been caused at Callao by the appearance of a French ship-of-war with a formidable force on board, which had come with the view of enforcing the French claims against Peru. The alternatives offered were submission to the terms proposed or bombardment of the port. There is nothing from Bolivia or Ecuador. From Costa Rica, the the election of Montealegrette to the Presidency is confirmed.

AN IMMENSE GUN.—The largest gun ever cast in the United States reached Baltimore Friday, from Pittsburg, en route for Fortress Monroe. It will be removed to Washington, and thence by steamer to Fortress Monroe, where it will be subjected to a series of experiments upon the sea beach at a point near the light-house. The weight of this monster gun is about fifty thousand pounds, and is made of the best quality of iron. Its length is 16 feet, diameter at the touch-hole 4½ feet, and 18 inches at the bore. Its appearance, whilst passing along the streets, attracted general attention and caused considerable inquiry. Some difficulty was experienced in getting it firmly placed upon the cars for transportation. A bridge, constructed of heavy timbers and resting upon two substantial freight cars, finally received it. It will throw a ball weighing nearly three hundred pounds.

ADVERTISING FOR A WIFE.—Some months since a wholesale hide and leather dealer advertised in the Boston Herald for a wife possessing all the necessary accomplishments and graces—lucre he cared nothing for. Hide and leather was thereupon perfectly overwhelmed with letters,