DAILY DISPATCH.

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Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

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A SMALL PART OF TESTIMONY TAKEN FROM INDEX OF PAMPHLET OF CURES BY HAMPTON'S TINCTURE.

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Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Debility, Decline in Health, Erysipelas, Disease of Eyes, Female Complaints, Hip Disease, Kidney Disease, Liver Complaint, Mercurial Disease, Tetter, Tumor, Thrush, Vertigo, Womb Disease, Nerves, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Palpitation of Heart, Scrofula, Spinal Disease, &c., with numerous other Diseases, *testified* to by our own citizens.

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ja 28—d1m

Spotswood Hotel Hair-Dressing Saloon. GEO. J. HISSERICH, the celebrated HAIR CUTTER AND ARTIST of his profession, respectfully informs the citizens of Richmond that he has taken charge of the new and elegantly fitted up HAIR-DRESSING SALOON under the Spotswood Hotel, where he will at all times be ready to give HOT and COLD and SHOWER BATHS, and attend to everything in the line of his profession.
ja 8—1m*

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ja 12—ts E. BAKER, Richmond, Va.

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ja 12—1m R. C. HOBSON.

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oc 1—6m*

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ja 22 Druggists.

Richmond Dispatch.

FRIDAY MORNING.....FEB. 8, 1861.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

Interesting from the South--Letter from Edward Everett--Comparative Population of the Northern and Southern Confederacies--Washington Dispatches.

The Montgomery (Ala.) correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, writing on the 2d inst., of the Cotton States' Convention, says:

Alabama's very equivocal invitation will bring a deputation from North Carolina, Tennessee, and perhaps other non-seceding States. What they will do here, it is difficult to say. Being in the Union, they cannot join in the deliberations to construct a Southern Confederacy. Their counsel and object doubtless will be delay—postponement; and in this policy they might support or make a party in the Convention, which may oppose immediate action and the organization of a Southern Confederacy. They will fail in their efforts, however, although they may foster discontent.

The Mississippi State Convention elected a full representation to the Congress to be established by the Provisional Government. They consist of the late members of the U. S. Congress, both in the Senate and House. It then sent deputies, to carry out here its other arrangements; which are, to elect, by *this Convention*, Senator Davis President of the Southern Confederacy, and to take the Constitution of the United States just as it is. The people of Mississippi, I understand, extends no further. A permanent Constitution, for a permanent Government, is to be thrown over.—That is to be thought of at some future day, (as Mr. Seward says, "one, two, or three years hence,") when the frontier States are in union with us.

I propose now to state to you the Georgia project. It is this: That the Convention here shall elect a President of the Southern Confederacy. But a President without a Legislature which can create a Cabinet, foreign ministers, an army and navy, and raise the money to support them, is an useless absurdity. The Georgians, therefore, propose that the Convention here assembled shall assume all legislative power, and shall be a Senate and House of Representatives together, and shall levy the taxes, create the offices, and confirm the appointments expedient for a Provisional Government, with a Provisional Constitution to last for one year. And having done this, that the Convention shall then proceed to frame the permanent Constitution for the permanent Confederacy, to be submitted to the Conventions of the several States for their ratification or adoption.

The Charleston Courier of Wednesday, speaking of Fort Sumter, says:

Much excitement was caused on Tuesday, in very credulous circles, by a report that Fort Sumter had been reinforced. We do not believe it, but let our readers can decide for themselves. We have had conversation with a citizen who left Fort Sumter on Sunday, and had been engaged there (and at Fort Moultrie) since November, as a workman.

He reports forty-four laborers and ninety-six soldiers, (officers included,) remaining in the Fort, with a large supply of provisions.—Of these he specifies, according to his knowledge, fifty-eight barrels of pork and beef, five hogsheads of molasses, two casks of vinegar, with large supplies of flour and potatoes. The supply of fuel, which was good, had been lately increased by a drifting raft which was secured.

As to the arms, our informant reports five Columbiads, 10 inches, in the yard, mounted on granite, two ranging towards the city, one towards Sullivan's Island, and one towards Fort Johnson. There are also four Columbiads, eight inches, bearing on Fort Morris, three of the same caliber on Cummings' Point, and four can be brought to bear on Mount Pleasant or Sullivan's Island at choice. No reinforcements in men have been received.

LETTER FROM HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

The following letter was read at the great Union meeting held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Tuesday:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR:—I much regret that it is not in my power to be present at the meeting to be held in Faneuil Hall next Tuesday. I have yielded, at the sacrifice of personal convenience, to the advice and request that I would prolong my stay at Washington, with a view to conference with members of Congress and other persons from various parts of the Union, who are uniting their counsels and efforts for its preservation.

The crisis is one of greater danger and importance than has ever before existed. Six States have declared their separation from the Union, and the withdrawal of the seventh is a probable event. The course of the remaining Southern States will be decided in a few days. They are under opposing influences.—A strong conservative sentiment binds them to the Union; a natural sympathy with the seceding States draws them to an opposite direction.

If they adhere to the Union there will be no insuperable difficulty in winning back the sister States, which have temporarily withdrawn from us; but if the Border States are drawn into the Southern Confederacy, the fate of the country is sealed. Instead of that palmy prosperity which has made us for two generations the envy of the civilized world, we shall plunge into the road to ruin. We must look forward to collision at home—fierce, bloody, deadly collision—not alone between the two great sections of the country, but between neighboring States—town and country, and embittered parties in the same city—and abroad we must submit to the loss of the rank we have hitherto sustained among the family of nations. Human nature is the same in all ages, and the future, now impending over our once happy country, may be read in the mournful history of the Grecian and Italian Republics, and in the terrific annals of the French revolution. To expect to hold fifteen States in the Union by force is preposterous. The idea of a civil war, accompanied, as it would be, by a servile insurrection, is too monstrous to be entertained for a moment. If our sister States must leave us, in the name of Heaven, let them go in peace.

I agree in the sentiment that the people alone can avert these dire calamities. Political leaders, however well disposed, are hampered by previous committals and controlled by their associates. The action of Congress, unless accelerated by an urgent impulse from the ultimate source of power, is too much impeded by the forms of legislation and tediousness of debate. There is no hope from the political parties of the country—agencies unhappily too potent for mischief, but, in the present extremity, powerless for good—except by a generous sacrifice of all party views, interest and ambitions to the public weal.

No, it is only by the loud, emphatic, unanimous utterance of the voice of the people, that the danger can be averted. Let the cry go forth from Faneuil Hall, and ring through the land, that the Union must and shall be preserved! [Great cheering.]

Your friend and fellow-citizen,
EDWARD EVERETT.

WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

The United States troops now in garrison in this city, in the vicinity of the War Department, the President's House, and the Capitol, number nearly one thousand men. They can be seen, in undress uniform, strolling through all parts of the city, and seem to enjoy the change from fort and barrack duty to the bustling streets of the Metropolis. The statement in some of the New York papers that they were to be immediately dispersed on account of the gratifying result of the Virginia election is erroneous. On the contrary, other companies have been ordered here within the past few days.

The Navy Department are in receipt of voluminous dispatches from Flag Officer Pendergast, of the Home Squadron. In obedience to instructions sent by Col. Pickett, bearer of dispatches, the Commodore had directed the Sabine and St. Louis to proceed at once to Pensacola. These vessels will not enter that port unless they can do so with safety. In the event of the Captains of the Sabine and St. Louis not being able to enter that port, they are instructed to proceed to Hampton Roads, or act at their own discretion. The Commodore further says, "I beg leave to state to the Department that I apprehend difficulties in regard to dispatches of the Department reaching me by way of New Orleans, and any dispatches reaching the Department, and therefore recommend that duplicates be sent by way of Havana, in care of Consul Helm. I may also find it necessary to move the squadron to Havana, and will there await orders, if I do not succeed in procuring money here.—I will, however, leave a small vessel at this port for the present."

Virginia's verdict is generally considered to have broken the back of secession. Its effect on the conservative majority of Northern men in Congress is to increase their disposition to arrange some compromise that shall strengthen the Border States in resisting the tide of secession in the South. Wm. C. Rives, in conversation to-day, cautioned gentlemen not to mistake the postponement for the abandonment of secession in Virginia. He said, "We will secede if our difficulties are not composed upon an equitable basis, and Virginia will wait to see whether that basis be accepted or rejected." "What basis?" was asked. "The Crittenden propositions," was the reply.

The speech of Mr. Bouligny, of Louisiana, in refusing to accede to the request of his Legislature, to withdraw from the House, not only produced a tremendous sensation at the time, among the members and spectators, but has won for him the praises of conservative Union-loving men everywhere. After the House adjourned, Mr. Crittenden met Mr. Bouligny, and, grasping him with both hands, invoked God's blessing upon him, assuring him, that however much he might be cursed now by those who are disloyal to their country, he (Bouligny) would outlive them all in the affectionate memory of a glorious, Union-loving, law-abiding people.

The Aid to Gov. Andrews, of Massachusetts, is in Washington, and called to-day on Lieut. Gen. Scott, it is understood, to tender to him, in the name of Gov. Andrews, the services of Massachusetts militia. Gen. Scott listened to the proffer, and then replied, that the Government needed no volunteers, *and if needed, Massachusetts would not be called upon.*

The Peace Convention held a four hour's session yesterday. Mr. Seddon, of Virginia, urged an immediate consideration of the Crittenden Compromise. A prolonged debate ensued, and finally, at the request of Mr. Guthrie, of Tennessee, the subject was laid over until to-day. Views as to the probable result of the deliberations of the Convention differ. The ultra Republicans are endeavoring to defeat compromise of any kind.

THE TWO SECTIONS—THEIR STRENGTH IN 1860.

From the official census returns of 1860 are made the following tables of population in the North and the South, and in the Territories, showing the increase since 1850 in each section, and the alterations in the apportionment of members of Congress:

Population of the Northern Confederacy.

States.	Pop'n. 1850.	Pop'n. 1860.	New Apportion- Congr'ss.	Old Apportionment.
Maine	583,169	619,958	5	6
N. Hampsh'e	317,976	326,072	3	3
Vermont	314,120	315,827	3	3
Mass.	994,514	1,231,494	10	11
R. Island	147,545	174,621	1	2
Connecticut	370,792	460,670	4	4
New York	3,097,394	3,851,563	30	33
Pennsyl'a	2,311,786	2,916,018	23	25
New Jersey	489,253	676,034	5	5
Ohio	1,980,427	2,377,917	19	21
Indiana	988,416	1,350,802	11	11
Illinois	851,470	1,691,233	13	9
Michigan	397,654	754,291	6	4
Wisconsin	305,391	768,485	6	4
Iowa	192,214	674,900	5	2
Minnesota	6,077	172,793	1	1
Oregon	13,294	52,556	1	1
California	92,597	384,770	3	2
Kansas	—	143,645	1	1
Total	13,454,169	18,950,759	150	149
Increase in ten years				5,496,590

Population of the Southern Confederacy.

States.	Pop'n in 1850. Free.	Slave.	Pop'n in 1860. Free.	Slave.	Apport'n. N.	O.
Delaw'e	89,242	2,290	110,458	1,798	1	1
Maryl'd	452,666	90,368	646,183	85,382	6	6
Virginia	849,133	472,528	1,097,873	495,826	11	13
No. Car.	580,491	288,548	679,965	328,577	7	8
So. Car.	283,523	384,984	308,186	407,185	4	6
Georgia	534,503	381,682	615,326	467,400	7	8
Florida	48,135	39,309	81,885	63,900	1	1
Alabama	426,779	342,892	520,444	435,473	6	7
Missis'pi	295,648	309,878	407,051	479,607	5	4
Louis'na	272,053	244,809	354,245	312,186	4	4
Arkan's	162,797	47,100	331,710	109,065	3	2
Texas	154,431	58,161	416,906	184,956	4	2
Tenn'see	763,154	239,459	859,528	187,112	9	10
Ktucky	771,424	210,981	929,077	225,490	8	10
Missouri	592,622	87,422	1,085,595	115,619	9	7
Total	6,412,503	3,200,412	8,434,126	3,999,283	84	89

Total population, free and slave, in 1850.....9,612,915
" " " " in 1860.....12,433,409
Increase in ten years.....2,820,494

Population of Territories.

Territories.	Pop'n in 1850.	Pop'n in 1860.
Nebraska	—	28,893
New Mexico	61,547	93,924
Utah	11,354	50,000
Dacotah	—	4,839
Washington	—	11,624
District of Columbia	48,000	75,321
Total	120,901	262,701
Increase in ten years		141,800

Recapitulation.

	1850.	1860.
Total pop'n of Free States	13,454,169	18,950,759
" " Slave "	9,612,969	12,433,409
" " Territories	120,901	162,701
Total pop'n of U. States	23,191,876	31,646,869
Increase in ten years		8,454,993

HEAVY REWARDS.

The City Council of Savannah have offered $500, and the British Consul $1,000 reward, for the apprehension of the parties concerned in the late outrage upon the captain of the British ship Kalos.

Garibaldi at Home.

At Caprera, in Garibaldi's house, at break of day all are astir, and every one preparing himself for his own occupation, so that on the little square facing the house you see on one side Colle[illegible] sharpening a knife, on the other, F——, mending a spade; Menotti, his son, trying a musket; B——, who with a needle mends nets; G—— selecting the seeds; and, inside the house, the daughter's good governess preparing some coffee for these working people. Then each goes about his business—one to the direction of the plow, another to the plantation of the vine, which is to be tried; some devoting themselves to fishing, others to the chase, and the General to survey all, to direct all, selecting the best agricultural systems that his mind suggests to him. Towards midday a slight and sober collation, where seated around an old walnut table, "belonging to a drawing or entrance-room," they narrate to each other their campestrael feats, interspersed by relations of war episodes, military adventures, and a hundred other things, which render that familiar intercourse so exquisitely agreeable. Then, the daughter, *d' l'improvviso*, makes the house resound with the accords of an excellent piano (sole luxurious article of furniture he possesses at Caprera,) and begins playing the allegro, "*Doglirid, avanti un passo,*" followed by that here prohibited, "*va fuori d' Italia*"—hymns which recall so much grief, and so many national joys. After breakfast, each resumes his occupation again, to meet at the frugal evening dinner, where certainly no one envies the regal repast shared in gilded saloons. At night, after a short walk, the Dictator retires to his own little room, and there, alone with his thoughts, meditates on the future destiny of Italy. Government sent to Maddelena for the Dictator's disposal the National steamer Washington—the same that so greatly assisted at the disembarkation on *terra firma*. Garibaldi, however, gratified at such expressement, would not allow that the States should suffer an expenditure which he thought unnecessary, and nobly refused the offer.—Last week he, with various friends, went to the Sardinian coast to hunt. Hardly was Garibaldi's arrival known, than a thousand fires shone on the surrounding hill-summits, and multitudes of mountaineers hastened from every part. Among those villagers he spent a happy day.

DEATH OF REV. DR. MURRAY.—Rev. Dr. Murray, of Elizabethtown, N. J., died on the 5th inst. The New York Express noticing his decease, says:

He was the author of the celebrated Kirwan letters; distinguished himself by his arguments in behalf of the Protestant Religion against Archbishop Hughes. He stood high also both as an able controversialist and as a true Christian. As a Minister of Christ he preached not only a pure and undefiled personal piety, but obedience to the laws and a recognition of the powers that be. By aiming to discharge the duties of a good citizen as well as a good Christian, he gave offence to the extreme Anti-Slavery men of the country, and was, therefore, very often assailed by them in the most bitter and personal manner. In the course of a recent visit to England, he was hunted by the Secretary of the British Anti-Slavery Society, who endeavored not only to keep him from being heard as an American clergyman, but also to withdraw from him the usual hospitalities extended to distinguished foreigners. The rejoinders of Dr. Murray will long be remembered for their ability and excellence of temper.

A RUSSIAN PRINCE SENTENCED TO SIBERIA.—A Paris correspondent sends the following:

"Prince P. Dolgorouki, after having been duly summoned to appear, has been condemned by the Senate of Moscow to lose all his titles, his vast estates have been confiscated, and he has been exiled to Siberia for life. His crime is, not returning to Russia, though ordered by the Czar to do so, and publishing a book, The Truth About Russia, which reveals the wide-spread corruptions which mine that vast country.

REMARKABLE FACT.—The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph says:

"Rev. Mr. Warren, of the Baptist Church in this city, in his sermon last Sunday, stated that a negro preacher in Georgia, one who had been trained by his master to assist him in his law office, had written a work in defence of African slavery, which was now in course of publication in Atlanta."

A "PEACEFUL" INVASION.—On Thursday, Mr. Benjamin Dutton, of this city, starts for Virginia with a gang of sixteen carpenters to get out sets of ship-frames, one set for himself, which he will probably put up at the Southend, and the other for sale. These are the men we want to send South, men armed with axes to fell the forests, and not men with rifles to shoot Americans.—*Newburyport (Mass.) Herald.*

Don Aureliano Vinyals has been recognized by the President as Spanish Consul at Charleston, S. C.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

[*EXTRA SESSION.*]

SENATE.

[Not in session.]

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 7, 1861.

The House was called to order a few minutes past 12 o'clock M. by Speaker CRUTCHFIELD.

Prayer by the Rev. H. S. KEPPLER, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Bill Reported.—The following bill was reported, and read once: "A bill amending the 9th section of chapter 212 of the Code of Virginia, providing compensation to the owners of condemned slaves."

Commerce, Mining and Manufactures.—Mr. BISBIE offered the following:

Resolved, That a select committee of nine be appointed by the Speaker upon a proper State system of Commerce, Mining, and Manufactures.

Adopted.

The SPEAKER appointed the following committee: Messrs. Bisbie, Barbour, Collier, Edgington, Haymond, Hopkins, Martin of Henry, Segar, and Saunders.

James River and Kanawha Company.—Mr. HUNTER submitted the following resolution, which, on motion of Mr. MYERS, was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Committee of Roads and Navigation be requested to lay before this House such proof, if any, of the ability of the firm of Beliot des Miniers, Bros., & Company, to execute their contract made in August last, for the purchase and completion of the James River and Kanawha Canal.

Mr. DUCKWALL submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, by the General Assembly, That the Commissioners to audit and settle the accounts for services at Harper's Ferry, shall be, and they are hereby, authorized to allow pay to the field officers and to the four companies of the 89th Regiment, in the county of Morgan, designated in their report of the 5th day of February, 1861, in the manner reported by them.

On Mr. DUCKWALL's motion, the resolution was laid on the table, in consequence of the thinness of the House.

Petition Withdrawn.—Mr. RIVES, of Prince George, asked leave to withdraw from the files of the House the petition of citizens of Surry for the formation of a volunteer rifle corps of less than the minimum number required by law. Granted.

Street Railroads.—Dr. McGRUDER, from a special committee, reported a bill passed March 20th, 1860, authorizing the City Council of Richmond to construct railroads in its streets. Read the first time.

Resolutions.—The following resolutions of inquiry were offered: By Mr. Preston, of authorizing the Monticello Bank to establish an agency or branch at Abingdon or Goodson, in Washington county; by Mr. Segar, of increasing the salary of the Steward of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum.

General Business.—A number of bills on the Calendar were advanced.

Laid on the Table.—The House laid on the table a resolution offered by D. MILLER, asking that property levied on in execution be valued by two persons, &c., for the reason that the same had been heretofore offered.

Adjourned to Monday, at 12 o'clock.

MATRICULATION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The Prince of Wales made quite a brilliant entry into Cambridge on the 19th ultimo, on his way to his college. The bells of the town were rung, and flags and banners displayed, while the municipal authorities, in the servile phraseology in use abroad, "humbly craved permission to offer to his Royal Highness" their congratulations. The Prince was then duly matriculated a member of the University, swearing to maintain the supremacy of the Sovereign, her heirs and successors, the Church of England, as by law established, and the privileges and immunities of the University. After this, there was a regular scramble among the ladies present for the pen with which the Prince signed the matriculation book. The Prince, we are told, put on his academical robes, went through the buildings with the Master of the College, Rev. Dr. Whewell, and ended the day in the Tennis Court with Gen. Bruce.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF GAS TO LONDON.—We saw yesterday at the passenger station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Eleventh and Market, a number of wrought iron cylindrical vessels, which we were informed contained compressed gas. Upon further inquiry we learned that the contracter, who had fitted up the cars on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad for burning gas, had also taken a contract for fitting out a number of cars to be used on the street railways in London. These had been sent to the railroad work-shops in Altoona, to be filled with gas by means of the company's apparatus there; so that before long we may expect to hear of American street railway-cars in London lighted with gas made at the foot of the Alleghany mountains.—*Phila. Gazette, Feb. 5.*

NARROW ESCAPE.—The Archduke Maximilan of Austria was nearly burned to death in a railroad car on the 14th ult. He with his suite had left Berlin but half an hour, when the saloon carriage caught fire through the over-heating of the hot-air stove. The flames, fed by combustible materials, spread rapidly, and the connection with the other carriages of the train was cut off. Count de Bombelles, at the peril of his life, clambered on to the roof of the carriage, and his cries were at last heard by the engine driver, who immediately brought the train to a stand-still. With some difficulty the velvet hangings were torn down and the furniture thrown out of the window, and the fire was extinguished with the aid of water and snow.

COMING BACK FROM HAYTI.—The New Orleans Picayune of January 30th, speaking of the arrival at that port of the American bark Laura, from Port-au-Prince, says: "She brought fifty-five passengers, of which fifteen are white men, and forty belong to the colored population of this State, who return home dissatisfied with their emigration experiment. A fact worthy of note is, that of these forty, only two are negroes—the others are mulattoes, with more or less clear complexions. This may in some way explain their return. The majority of the population of Hayti is composed of pure blacks, and the colored people here have not been in the habit of mixing completely with their black brethren."

AN UNLUCKY JUMP.—As Monsieur De Lave, the imatator of Blondin, performed his "leap for life," from the portico of the Tacon theatre to the rope that descended from its roof, on Monday last, the jar shook him all over and spilled all the contents of his pockets, which were a few handsful of dimes, half dimes and quarter dollars, half of which had been gathered among the spectators. The boys that were on the spot looking on, no sooner heard the falling of the coins than a general scramble commenced, and instead of paying to see the performance, helped themselves out of Mr. De Lave's gains, and reduced the sum total to a very small amount before the performer's friends could get on the spot to "save the pieces."—*Cuban Messenger.*

A BALLET DANCER WITH FIVE HUSBANDS.—An extraordinary case of polygamy has just been developed in Dublin. Kate Collins, a ballet dancer, who has for some time been bewitching the residents in the Irish capital, suddenly vanished, her object being to escape from the clutches of the law: the gentle Kitty being charged with marrying no less than five husbands, each of whom had been remitting her weekly sums for her support. The discovery was made by the unexpected meeting of three of the duped Benedicts at her residence.

GREELEY AT SPRINGFIELD.—Horace Greeley arrived at Springfield (Ill.) Tuesday morning, and was called upon at his hotel by Mr. Lincoln. The interview lasted several hours.—Greeley urged a strict adherence to an anti-compromise policy, and is said to have received gratifying assurances. His opinion as to the Cabinet and other appointments was freely solicited and given. He is known to be strongly opposed to Cameron, and very much interested in the appointment of Chase and Colfax. Col. Fremont, he thinks, should have the mission to France.

A SAD CASUALTY AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Saturday last, Edward Williamson, employed in the box-making and planing establishment of Mr. Mitchell, at Petersburg, Va., met with a fatal accident while attending to his duties. A part of his clothing was caught in the machinery, which carried him around with great velocity nearly a hundred times before he could be extricated from his perilous situation. His head and body were much mangled, and he lingered in great agony until Tuesday night, when death relieved him of his sufferings.

THE DISBANDMENT OF IRISH MILITARY COMPANIES IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The case of Capt. Patrick S. Proctor *et al.*, of the late Jackson Guards, of Lowell, Mass., *vs.* ex-Adjutant General E. W. Stone, which was heard recently by the Suppeme Court, was decided on Friday. The decision was in favor of the defendant, the Court ruling the right of the Governor to disband military companies, and to take from their armories the arms loaned by the State.

SENATORS BENJAMIN AND SLIDELL, from Louisiana, passed through Lynchburg, Va., Wednesday, *en route* for home.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Examination of Joseph Bernard.—The examination of Joseph Bernard, for the murder of John O. Taylor, took place yesterday, before the County Court of Henrico—Justices Garnett, Waldrop, Jackson F. Childrey, J. T. Childrey, Dicken and Lee presiding. Messrs. Lyons and Crane for the defence—Mr. John B. Young for the Commonwealth.

After the opening of the case, Mr. Lyons stated that it was not proposed to make any defence at present, and suggested that the prisoner be at once remanded for final trial, an order for which might be made out in any form the Commonwealth's Attorney thought proper.

Mr. Young replied that under the rule adopted by the Court, they could not waive an examination at this time. The Court must be satisfied that the evidence was sufficient to justify the remanding of the prisoner for trial. He would, however, make it as brief as possible.

Wm. A. Barnett was then sworn for the Commonwealth. He narrated the circumstances of the shooting of Mr. Taylor, but as we published his testimony in full last week, we do not deem it necessary to repeat it.

Fendall Griffin testified that he was with Mr. Taylor frequently after he was wounded, and on the night of his death. He lived fourteen days after he was shot.

Mr. Young stated that he was with Mr. Taylor the night that he was shot, and frequently afterwards. There was no doubt that he died from the effects of the wound.—He heard the dying statement of Mr. Taylor, which he (Mr. Young) wrote down, and would read it if the Court desired.

The Court said it was unnecessary to read the paper now. The prisoner was then sent on for final trial from the Circuit Court, in April next.

Shooting.—On Wednesday night, soon after dark, a negro named John, the property of Mrs. Polly Perrin, went into the hat store of Mr. Wm. T. Moore, on Broad street, and while Mr. Moore was engaged in another part of the store, helped himself to a couple of umbrellas and made off. Mr. Moore suspected that he had stolen something, followed him out, and found the umbrellas in the possession of Mr. Breden's negro man Stepney, who said John had given them to him. He then told Mr. Moore the direction John had taken, and he was discovered at the corner of 5th and Grace streets. John ran, and refusing to stop when ordered to do so, Moore pursued and discharged his pistol at him twice—one ball passing through his right leg and the other through his left, producing flesh wounds. John was then captured and taken to the second station-house, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Brown.

Moore was afterwards arrested, and the Mayor, having heard the facts, sent him on to the Hustings Court for examination. He states that he fired in a moment of exc