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 per year, or $2 50 for six months, in advance.

☞ THE SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every Tuesday and Friday at $3, in advance.

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

STEAMBOATS, SHIPPING, &c.

FOR LYNCHBURG—To leave WEDNESDAY EVENING—FULL OR NOT FULL.—The Canal Boat SERPENT, Capt. A. N. JOHNSON, will leave as above. For freight, apply to Captain, at Cox's Shed, or to A. S. LEE. [fe 18—3t]

FOR LYNCHBURG—To leave WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The Canal Boat FAME will leave as above. For freight, apply to GUY & COX, Agents, At Cox's Shed, Dock street. fe 18—3t

COX'S LINE.—FREIGHT BOATS TO LYNCHBURG THREE TIMES A WEEK—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS. Capt. THOS. T. EMETT.
Boat MERCHANT, Capt. L. MAYO.
Boat JAS. P. IRBY, Capt. L. MAYO.
Boat OLIVIA, Capt. H. W. GUY.
Boat ELIZA SCOTT, Capt. J. W. STRATTON.
Boat FAME, Capt. W. H. PARSONS.
Boat ——, Capt. ——.
These Boats are all of the first class, commanded by careful Captains and hands, and leave promptly as advertised. For freight, apply to GUY & COX, Agents, At Cox's Shed, Dock street. fe 1—tf

CHANGE OF HOUR FOR STARTING FOR PORTSMOUTH AND NORFOLK.—The Steamer SHEN COVE will, on and after FRIDAY MORNING, 15th inst., leave her wharf at Rocketts, (15th inst.) every FRIDAY, MONDAY and WEDNESDAY MORNINGS, at 6 o'clock precisely, for the above places, and return each alternate day, (Sunday,) leaving NORFOLK at the same hour, and touch at all of the regular landings on the river, going and returning.
R. O. HASKINS.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND OTHERS.—The ROANOKE has been withdrawn from the line for the present. The JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, and the YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will continue their runs between this city and New York, touching at Norfolk each way. Days of departure from New York, Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Days of departure from Richmond: Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M.
LUDLAM & WATSON.

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

PRICES REDUCED TO SUIT THE TIMES.—G. HELLER & CO., Broad street, are reducing the prices of all their BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, &c., to suit the times. They are selling—
Ladies' Goat Heeled BOOTS at $1.
Ladies' Morocco Heeled BOOTS at $1.25.
Ladies' Heeled GAITERS at $1.
Ladies' English and French Lasting Heeled CONGRESS GAITERS at $1.50.
Servants' SHOES at 75 cents a pair.
Children's SHOES at 37½ cents a pair.
Men's BROGANS at $1.
Gent's Sewed CALF BOOTS at $4.
Gent's Sewed CALF CONGRESS GAITERS at $2.50.
Gent's Sewed Double Sole GAITERS at $3.50.
Also, a large variety of all kinds of TRUNKS, BONNET BOXES, WALISES, &c., &c., selling off cheap.
Also, on hand a full assortment of the best quality OVERSHOES, SANDALS, &c., at G. HELLER & CO.'S,
fe 12 183 Broad st., between 5th and 6th sts.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF HATS AND BOOTS.—From 15 to 20 per cent. saved by buying of J. H. ANTHONY, Hatter, Columbian Hotel Building.
Rossskin Hats of best quality, $3.50; do. second quality, $3; fashionable Silk Hats, $2.50; fine calf sewed Boots, $3.50; Congress Gaiter Boots, $3; fine calf skin sewed Shoes, $2.25.
J. H. ANTHONY has made arrangements with one of the best makers in the city of Philadelphia to supply him with handsome and substantial calf skin sewed BOOTS, which he will sell at the unprecedented low price of THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF. oc 23—d3mwts

STAUNTON BOOT, SHOE AND LEATHER FACTORY.—This Company is prepared to fill orders for Men's Women's, Boys' and Girls' BOOTS and BROGANS, of every variety, from the finest Ladies' SLIPPER and Men's CONGRESS GAITER and OXFORD TIE, to the heaviest BOOT and BROGAN.
This is a Southern Factory, built up by Southern capital, with the most approved machinery, worked by Southern hands and as good workmen as are in the United States; and will furnish as good work, at the same price, as any Factory in the Union. Let Southern men sustain Southern manufactures.
All orders promptly filled, and all work warranted to be such as ordered. Address
WM. H. GARBER, Supt't.
fe 18—3m

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.—Bear in mind, that JOSEPH STRAUSE is offering the greatest bargains ever offered before in SHOES and BOOTS: Ladies' Heel Gaiters, from 50c., 75c. and $1, worth twice the money; Ladies' Congress Gaiters, Foxed, Tipped and Plain Bottom, at $1; Ladies' Congress Gaiters, Foxed, at $1.25 and $1.50, selling elsewhere at $2.50; Ladies' Morocco Heel Bootees, at $1 and higher; Ladies' Goatskin and Leather Heel Bootees, at $1, &c.; Misses' Morocco Heel Bootees, at 90c., and Gaiters at the same; Misses' Goatskin and Leather Shoes, at half their value; Ladies' Morocco Shoes, at 50 cts. and upwards; Children's Black and Colored Heel Gaiters, at 50 cents, cheap at 75c.; Gent's Calf Sewed Shoes, at $1.50; Oxford Ties and Congress Gaiters at all prices; Men's Slippers at 50 cts.; Fine Calf Sewed Boots, at $3, worth $5; Servants' Shoes, at 75 cts., and $1.25; Heavy Brogans, Boots, Shoes, &c.—You will find the above 25 per cent. cheaper than elsewhere, by calling at No. 27 Main street.
JOSEPH STRAUSE.

GENT'S WINTER SHOES—Broad Treads, a good supply yet on hand, which, we shall keep them over until next season, will be sold at cost for cash. Also, many other styles of winter Shoes and Boots at No. 42 Main street.
fa 22] WM. WALSH.

TO FARMERS.—NEGRO SHOES.—Farmers and others wanting NEGRO SHOES are invited to call at No. 93 Main street, where will be found the largest and best assortment ever offered in Richmond. My assortment embraces, 2,000 pairs of heavy Sewed Brogans, of my own make; Men's Army Brogans; Men's high-cut do., very thick, nailed with hob nails; Dane's best thick pegged Brogans; Herrick's best thick pegged Brogans; Planters' and Dutch Boots for women, together with all other grades, suitable for servants, men, women and boys. Farmers will do well to give me a call, at No. 93 Main str. [ja 2] JOHN C. PAGE, Jr.

MEN'S RUBBER BOOTS—Just the article for ditchers' use or sailors; also for beagoners; being really the only reliable waterproof Boots, will be sold at greatly reduced prices for cash, at [ja 22] WM. WALSH'S.

HORSES, &c., FOR SALE.

RIDING HORSE FOR SALE.—We have for sale a No. 1 RIDING HORSE.—Persons wishing to purchase will apply to
fe 11—tf WADSWORTH, TURNER & CO.

FOR SALE—A young, well-broke HORSE—rides and works well—can be seen at our stable, in the rear of our warehouse.
de 3—ts KENT, PAINE & CO.

MULES, HORSES, &c., FOR SALE.—I have TWENTY MULES, SIX HORSES, FOUR WAGONS and TWO NEW DRAYS for sale, privately, on six months credit; all of which can be seen at my stables on Dock street, between 19th and 20th streets. [ja 14—2m] EDMOND ROSSIEUX.

FOR SALE—Two or three CANAL BOATS. Apply at this office. no 23—ts

DIME HOTEL.
On the European Plan,
No. 84 MAIN ST.,
Richmond, Va.

The DIME RESTAURANT, on Main street, near Fourteenth or Pearl, continues to be famous as the very best Restaurant in Richmond.
Gentlemen visiting the city on business will find this house very conveniently located and comfortably arranged with lodging-rooms, by the day, week or month.
SINGLE ROOMS, 50 cents per day.
MEALS, as they may be ordered, in the spacious and convenient refectory, at all hours. Private Rooms for Dinner or Supper Parties.
☞ Gentlemen visiting this convenient establishment will only be charged for what they may order. [se 24—6m] W. H. HAYWARD.

ATTENTION, VOLUNTEERS!

HEADQUARTERS FOR MILITARY UNIFORMS.

W. STAGG, MILITARY TAILOR,
11TH STREET, RICHMOND, VA.,
is now prepared to make all kinds of UNIFORMS at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. 11TH STREET, near the American.
☞ SCHABRAQUES and CAPS made to order.
ja 29—1m*

$20 REWARD.—I will give $20 reward for the return of my NEGRO MAN, "Washington," who left my house, in the lower end of Henrico county, on the morning of the 12th inst., without leave or provocation. Washington is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, very black, about twenty years old, and has very white teeth, and smiles very pleasantly when spoken to. He will probably have a forged pass in his possession, as he can read and write. I will give the above reward for his return to me at my house, or if he is secured in jail so that I can get him. [fe 7—2w*] L. S. COURTNEY.

RICHMOND-MADE PIANOS FOR SALE BELOW NORTHERN PRICES.—The subscriber has on hand three new, very superior 7 octave PIANOS, which he warrants to be equal, if not superior, to any instrument of the same quality from Northern manufactories.
He also offers his services to the public as TUNER and REPAIRER OF PIANOS, at reasonable rates. CONRAD FREIMANN,
North side Broad st., between 2d and 3d.
REFERENCES.—H. P. Lefebvre, Esq., Prof. E. W. Fallow, Prof. W. F. Graham, &c. no 14—6m

FANCY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES. We have on hand, of late importation, a large and well selected stock of FANCY GOODS, consisting of China Vases, Cologne Bottles, Card Baskets, Parian Vases, Figures, Etruscan Vases, Fancy Bohemian Vases, Spoon Holders, &c.; Fancy Fish Globes, Perfume Stands, Work Boxes, Fancy French Music Boxes, and many other Fancy Goods too numerous to mention, all of which we shall offer at greatly reduced prices from this date.
GEO. J. SUMNER & CO.,
fe 4 Iron Front Buildings, Governor st.

IRON, IRON.—In store, and receiving per bark "Morning Star," direct from Liverpool, 300 tons English Refined IRON, comprising a full assortment of Rounds, Squares, Flats, Ovals, Scroll, Half Rounds, Half Ovals, Horse Shoe Nail Rods, and Bagnall's Shafting.
ALSO—50 tons Swedes and Common English IRON, for sale by EDWIN WORTHAM & CO.

Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY MORNING...FEB. 20, 1861.

TOUR OF MR. LINCOLN.

Mr. Lincoln at Buffalo--He Attends Church in Company with Mr. Fillmore--An Affecting Prayer--Lincoln's Arrival at Albany, N. Y.--Enthusiastic Reception--Vice President Hamlin, &c.

On Saturday evening, the telegrams inform us, Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln held separate levees in the parlors of the American House, at Buffalo, N. Y., which ended about 9½ o'clock.—The manner in which Sunday was spent is thus described:

The cold, damp weather being unfavorable to out-door movements, the Presidential party spent most of their time about the hotel. Mr. Fillmore called at 10 A. M., with a carriage, for Mr. Lincoln, and both attended Divine service at the Unitarian Church, Dr. Hosmer, the pastor, invoked the blessings of heaven upon the incoming Administration in a most impressive manner in his opening prayer.—Many of the congregation were moved to tears. At the close of the service Mr. Lincoln was introduced to the minister and a number of prominent members of the church.

From the church the Ex-President and President elect rode back to the hotel, and were joined by Mrs. Lincoln, when the party were driven to Mr. Fillmore's private residence to partake of a lunch.

Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln returned to the hotel at two o'clock P. M., and spent the remainder of the day in their rooms. They were called upon by a number of distinguished ladies and gentlemen in the course of the afternoon.

After dinner Mr. Lincoln went to hear Father Beason, the Indian preacher. There was great curiosity to see him. A benediction was invoked in his behalf. The audience gathered at the door to shake hands with him. Mr. Lincoln's voice was yesterday nearly gone. John Nicolay, of Illinois, has been appointed private secretary during the Presidential term.

RECEPTION AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The President elect was greeted throughout his route from Buffalo to this city with great enthusiasm.

At Little Falls, the church bells were rung, and the excited crowd at the depot vociferously called for a speech, but Mr. Lincoln declined.

At Fonda, the inhabitants turned out *en masse*. Large crowds were also assembled at Amsterdam and Schenectady. As the train approached the latter place, an over-elated gunner recklessly fired his cannon point blank at the first car, the concussion bursting open the door and breaking three windows, covering several persons with the fragments of the shattered glass, but no one was hurt.

The train reached Albany at 2.20 P. M., and was welcomed with a salute. Mr. Lincoln was received with deafening cheers by the populace, and was formally welcomed by Mayor Thatcher, on behalf of the Council and citizens. Mr. Lincoln replied as follows:

Mr. Mayor—I can hardly appreciate the flattering terms in which you communicate the tender of this reception as personal to myself. I most gratefully accept the hospitalities tendered me, and will not detain you or my audience with any extended remarks at this time. I presume in the two or three courses through which I shall have to go, I shall have to repeat somewhat, and I will therefore only repeat to you my thanks for this kind reception.

The route to the Capitol was densely thronged, and the windows filled with ladies. Carriages crowded with ladies also lined each side of the road, and flags were displayed in profusion. A piece of canvas was stretched across Broadway, bearing the inscription:—"Welcome to the Capital of the Empire State. *No more Compromises.*"

The greetings of the citizens to Mr. Lincoln were most cordial throughout. In the Capitol Park an immense concourse of people was gathered, rendering the task of the military and police anything but easy.

Mr. Lincoln was conducted immediately to the Executive chamber, and introduced to the Governor of the State and the officers of the Governor's staff.

After welcoming the President elect, the Governor proceeded with him to the head of the steps of the Capitol, where he was greeted with a roar of applause. Mr. Lincoln gazed at the crowd in apparent amazement at its vastness, and turning, said: "Governor, do you think we can make these people hear us?" Gov. Morgan replied with a doubtful shake of the head, and made one or two ineffectual efforts to be heard, waving his hat as a signal to still the noise of the multitude. But the confusion rendered the speeches a dumb show, except to those in the immediate vicinity.

The Governor extended a welcome in behalf of the State, and his remarks were loudly cheered.

Mr. Lincoln replied, as follows:

Mr. Governor, I was pleased to receive an invitation to visit the capital of the great Empire State of this nation, on my way to the Federal Capital, and I now thank you, Mr. Governor, and the people of this capital, and the people of the State of New York, for this most hearty and magnanimous welcome.

If I am not at fault, the great Empire State of New York, at this time, contains a greater population than did the United States of America when she achieved her independence.

I am proud to be invited to pass through your capital, and meet them as I have now the honor to do. I am notified by your Governor that this reception is given without distinction of party. I accept it the more gladly because it is so.

Almost all men in this country, and in any country where freedom of thought is tolerated, attach themselves to political parties, and it is but ordinary charity to attribute this to the fact that in so attaching himself to a party which his judgment prefers, the citizens believe he thereby promotes the best interests of the whole country.

And when an election is past, it is altogether befitting a free people that until the next election they should be as one people. The reception you give me this day is not given me personally—it should not be so—but as the representative for the time being of a majority of the nation.

If the election had resulted in the choice of either of the other candidates, the same cordiality should have been extended him as is extended to me this day in testimony of the devotion of the people to the Constitution, to the whole Union, and of their desire for the perpetuation of our institutions, and to hand them down in their perfection to succeeding generations.

I have neither voice nor strength to address you at any greater length, and beg you will accept my most grateful thanks for this evidence of devotion, not to me, but to this great, glorious and free country. [Loud applause.]

After bowing to the vast crowd, Mr. Lincoln was conducted to the Assembly chamber, which was densely filled, the whole assemblage rising and greeting him enthusiastically.

After introductions to the members individually, Mr. Cobbin welcomed the President elect in behalf of the sovereign people of the State to the representative halls of the State, to which he responded as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislature of the State of New York: It is with feelings of great diffidence, and I may say with feelings of one perhaps greater than I have recently experienced, that I meet you here in this place.

The history of this great State—the renown of those great men who have stood here, and spoken here, and been heard here, all crowd around my fancy, and incline me to shrink from any attempt to address you. Yet I have some confidence given me by the generous manner in which you have invited me, and by the still more generous manner in which you have received me, to speak further.

You have invited and received me without distinction of party, and I cannot for a moment suppose that this has been done in any considerable degree with reference to my personal services, but that it is done in so far as I am regarded at this time as the representative of the majority of this great nation.

I doubt not that this is the truth, and the whole truth of the case, and this is as it should be. It is much more gratifying to me that this reception has been given to me as the representative of a free people, than it could possibly be if tendered to me as an evidence of devotion to me or any one man personally.

And now I think it were more fitting that I should close these hasty remarks. It is true, whilst I hold myself without mock modesty as the humblest of all individuals that have ever been elevated to the Presidency, that I have a more difficult task to perform than any of my predecessors.

You have generously tendered me the support, the united support, of the great Empire State in behalf of the nation—in behalf of the present and future nation—in behalf of civil and religious liberty for all time to come. Most heartily do I thank you.

I do not propose to enter into explanation of any particular line of policy as to our present difficulties to be adopted by the incoming administration. I deem it but just to you, to myself, to all, that I should see everything—that I should hear everything—that I should have every light that can be brought within my reach, that in order when I do so speak I shall have enjoyed every opportunity to take a correct and true ground.

For this reason I do not propose at this time to speak of the policy of the government, but when the time comes I shall speak and decide as well as I am able for the good of the present and the future of this country—for the good of the one and the other, and of all sections—for the good both of the North and the South. [Rounds of applause.]

In the meantime, if we have patience, if we restrain ourselves, if we allow ourselves not to run off in a passion, I still have confidence that the Almighty Maker of the universe will, through the instrumentality of this great and intelligent people, bring us through this as He has through all other difficulties of our country, and relying on him, I again thank you for this generous reception. [Applause.]

PROGRESS OF MR. HAMLIN TO WASHINGTON.

BANGOR, ME., Feb. 18.—Vice-President Hamlin and lady left here this morning en route for Washington. He will arrive at Boston this evening, and leave for the West tomorrow morning. He was escorted from Hampden to our city by a large number of his fellow-townsmen, and was received here by the Mayor and ex-Mayor of this city, and an immense procession of citizens in single and double sleighs escorted the party to the railroad station. Notwithstanding the early hour this morning, Mr. Hamlin was received with enthusiastic cheers and the warm greetings and affectionate farewell of thousands of his fellow-citizens. In reply to a brief address by C. S. Crosby, Esq., Mr. Hamlin made a few remarks, and as the train was starting in the course of his remarks he said:

"I go to the discharge of the official duties which have been conferred upon me by a generous people, and relying upon Divine Providence I trust that confidence shall never be betrayed. I know full well that dark clouds are lowering around the political horizon, and that madness rules the hour; but I am hopeful still that our people are not only loyal to the Government, but they are fraternal to all its citizens; and when in practice it shall be demonstrated that the constitutional rights of all the States will be respected and maintained by following the paths illumined by Washington, Jefferson and Madison, may we not reasonably hope and expect that quiet will be restored, and the whole country will still advance in a career which will elevate man in a social, moral and intellectual condition?"

THE MARYLAND STATE CONVENTION.—The State Convention called by the people of Maryland, met in Baltimore on Monday. The usual preliminary business was transacted. Judge Chambers, who was chosen President, said on taking the chair, that—

The object in calling the Convention had been utterly misconceived, and there had been intemperate expressions which should not have been indulged in; for while we are honest in purpose, we should be willing to grant honesty of purpose to all. When the meetings are held one body will be termed abolitionists, and the other body will be called secessionists. Some had ascribed secession purposes to this Convention, but no greater mistake could have been made or entertained; and if any member had assisted in placing him in the chair with that view, he did not take it as a compliment. He deemed secession the greatest curse that could come upon the country. He was for the Union as the greatest blessing—for the Union so long as it could be honorably maintained—so long as it was consistent with the honor and integrity of the State of Maryland.

THE SOUTHERN CABINET.—A Washington dispatch to the New York Herald says that according to news from Montgomery, President Davis was arranging his Cabinet, and it was understood that the following will probably be the cast:

Secretary of State, Herschell V. Johnson, Ga.; Secretary of War, P. O. Hider, La.; Secretary of the Navy, S. R. Mallory, Fla.; Secretary of the Interior, W. Porcher Miles, South Carolina; Post-Office Department, J. H. Hemphill, Texas; Attorney General, John A. Elmore, Ala.

Should Benjamin be made Attorney General, instead of Elmore, John Forsyth will go into the War Department. Messrs. Toombs and Slidell will probably be sent as Ambassadors to England and France respectively.

DECISION IN THE CASE OF THE FUGITIVE MURDERER ANDERSON.—The final decision in the case of Anderson, the colored fugitive, was given at Hamilton, Canada, on the 16th inst. The court sustained the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench on the question of law, and was unanimous in discharging the prisoner on a technicality in the commitment. Anderson is, therefore, set at liberty. Great joy was manifested, especially among the colored population. Anderson was claimed not as a fugitive slave, but on a charge of murder perpetrated in Missouri. He was a slave, but ran away from his master in that State, was pursued there in its territory by a white man, who was shot dead by Anderson. The latter then escaped to Canada, where he was arrested, and his delivery claimed under the Ashburton treaty. The Canadian court had determined to order him to be delivered up to the American authorities, but the anti-slavery men, under the belief that the charge of murder against him was only a plea to get him back into slavery, appealed to Chief Justice Cockburn, of England, who issued a writ of habeas corpus directing that Anderson be brought before him in London. This writ, however, has been substantially disallowed by the Canadian Court, which issued its own writ after that from London, and has now settled the question without allowing the case to be transported thither, by discharging the prisoner on a legal quibble. Thus is a murderer in the eye of American law set free on a mere technicality in British North America, and the Ashburton treaty becomes a farce.—Both the Canadian Courts have admitted that substantial justice required the surrender of the prisoner; but to get rid of the obligation of the treaty they fall back on some real or pretended blunder in the form of commitment.

AN EXTENSIVE GOLD FIELD.—Thomas Starr King, in a letter about the California gold region to the Boston Transcript, says: "It is an area equal to the whole of New England, and its riches are scarcely touched as yet.—There is more danger that the wheat produce will give out than that the gold harvest will. The hydraulic pipes, fed by 6,000 miles of aqueduct, may pour out their wrath without stint; the 300 quartz mills, that cost $3,500,000, may roar day and night without fear of draining the yellow crop. It is said by some geologists here that there are single quartz veins in the State which contain more gold than is at present in circulation in all the world."

DEATH OF AN AGED PATRIOT.—The venerable John Johnson, of Ohio, was found dead in his bed in Washington city, Monday morning.—He was one of the companions of the immortal Daniel Boone, and when the remains of that celebrated pioneer were a few years ago removed and consigned to a final resting-place, the Legislature of Kentucky sent for Mr. Johnson to act as one of the pall-bearers and follow him to his last grave. Mr. Johnson was 86 years of age, and had been a regular subscriber to the National Intelligencer for sixty years. ZED.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

The Secession of Texas.

LONG POINT, Washington Co., Texas, February 5, 1861.

The Convention of the people of Texas has passed a Secession Ordinance; but, in consequence of some of the counties not being represented in the Convention, (which was caused by the opposition of Gov. Houston,) it is referred back to the people for adoption or rejection—the election to take place on the 23d inst. It will be adopted almost unanimously. Old Sam has always exercised a magic influence over a large portion of the old settlers of Texas until the recent secession movement, which he opposed; but when he saw most of his old guard leaving him, he wheeled, and has come right side up. The offer of the State of New York to furnish money and men to coerce the Southern States into Black Republican rule, has aroused the latent sparks of his once flaming patriotism, and he now says that he is with Texas either for weal or for woe, and that he will sanction anything her people may do. Texas will certainly go out on the 2d day of March next. S. W.

FORT SUMTER.—A Washington letter in the Baltimore Sun says:

I have just read a private letter from a citizen of South Carolina, formerly in Congress from that State, which states that Fort Sumter will be taken, at whatever cost of life, on or before the 4th of March next. The writer is himself to take part in the enterprise, and as he is also perfectly well informed in regard to the intentions of the State authorities, it may be considered that this information settles the fact, if there was any doubt of it, that the fort is to be taken, and without reference to what the Montgomery government may advise or order on the subject.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A. Voizot was killed at Montgomery, Ala., on the 14th inst., by sleeping in a room, one of the gas pipes of which had been left open by a careless workman.—The deceased had been a successful merchant in Paris, Venice, London, the City of Mexico, and various parts of the United States.

Salutes in honor of the inauguration of President Davis were fired, Monday, in Lynchburg, Va., Mobile, Ala., and Charleston, S. C.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

[*EXTRA SESSION.*]

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19, 1861.

Called to order at 12 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. BOSSERMAN, of the Universalist Church.

Bill Reported.—By leave, Mr. Newman reported a bill to incorporate the Jackson County Agricultural Society.

Petition.—Mr. Carraway presented the petition of citizens of Princess Anne county, praying a modification of the oyster laws.

Bank Bill.—On motion of Mr. ARMSTRONG, the bill for the relief of the Banks of the Commonwealth was taken up.

On motion of Mr. DICKINSON, of Prince Edward, the bill was laid on the table and made the order of the day for to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

Bills Passed.—The following bills were passed: Senate bill to incorporate the Baltimore and Fredericksburg Steamboat Company; Senate bill to authorize an issue of preferred stock by the Alexandria, Mount Vernon and Accotink Turnpike Company.

On motion of Mr. LYNCH, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19, 1861.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock, by Mr. TOMLIN, of King William county.

Prayer by Rev. Geo. JACOBS, of the Jewish persuasion.

Bills Passed.—For the relief of the securities of James R. Courtney, late Sheriff of Westmoreland county; incorporating the St. Paul's Church Home; to prevent injurious competition between railroad companies in which the State is interested, and make investments of the State more productive.

Bills Reported.—The following bills were reported, viz: By Mr. Chapman, from the Committee on Roads and Internal Improvements, incorporating the Virginia Canal Company, and transferring the rights and franchises of the James River and Kanawha Company; by Mr. Haymond, from the Committee on Finance, releasing the securities of Winston Shelton, late Sheriff of Nicholas county, from the payment of damages; refunding to Isaac Shope a sum of money paid as an erroneous assessment of land; authorizing the Second Auditor to receive from the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Company State bonds at par, for payment of interest and dividends; refunding a sum of money, paid by the county of Middlesex for a set of weights and measures.

Petitions.—The following petitions were presented: By Mr. Crane, the petition of Jacob W. Marshall and 4 others, praying the passage of a bill transferring the Huttonsville and Huntersville Turnpike to the counties through which the road passes—referred to the Committee on Roads; by Mr. Bentley, the petition of certain officers and privates of the 57th Regiment of Virginia Militia, asking compensation for certain companies of said regiment for services rendered by them during the John Brown raid—referred to Committee on Military Affairs; by Mr. Morris, the remonstrance of James Garvin and others, against the repeal of the Road law in Marshall county—referred to Committee of Propositions and Grievances; by Mr. Robertson, the petition of the field and staff officers of the 4th Regiment of Cavalry, for the removal of the remains of General Henry Lee—referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Resolutions.—The following resolutions of inquiry into expediency were presented and referred: By Mr. Harrison, of refunding to A. F. Lindsay a certain sum of money paid by him on account of an erroneous assessment of his property, in the county of Rockingham, and of correcting the assessment thereof; by Mr. Frost, of incorporating the Jackson County Agricultural Society; by Mr. Newlon, of refunding to Robt. W. Tomlin, of Hanover county, the sum of $37.39 improperly paid for taxes.

On motion, the House adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1861.

The resolutions introduced in the Virginia Convention on Saturday are fine specimens of humor. Our Republican brethren have been very much amused by them, I should think. For sonorous and pompous resolves, two weeks after they can be of any account except as farcical commentaries on tame and feeble action, give me your Virginia against the world.

President Davis' allusions to Southern gunpowder, *et cet.*, rival Lincoln's jocose babblings about an artificial crisis. Good taste and discretion seem to have evacuated the American mind. That Southern people will fight—that they will carry the war into Africa if it is ever begun, nobody doubts; but gunpowder threats do not become a President.

The scare occasioned here by the report that the Peace Congress had broken up in a row, or would soon do so, has subsided. A swindle of some sort will be hatched up. Emerson Etheridge, talking to a large group of Republicans, some days ago, said: "Gentlemen, you must give us something. Anything will do.—The Southern people want a pretext; it matters little what. Give us a brickbat, a spittoon, anything."

Seward has given a quietus to the Morrill tariff. Lincoln has declared against its passage during the present session. A new Congress will be called as soon as possible—say the 1st of June—and by that time Abe expects to have mastered the subject by arduous study. It is reported here that the Seward-Douglas Union party in Virginia intends to replace all our present Congressmen, with the exception of Messrs. Leake, Garnett, and Pryor.

This same Union party is actively at work in the Peace Congress. The aim is to give something to satisfy Messrs. Rives and Summers, paying no regard to the views of our other Commissioners. Southern-Rights men are in a hopeless minority in the Congress.—The Tennessee delegation has let that down. The Missouri men are a unit, and stand up pretty well for the South. So likewise a few Kentuckians, and two of the North Carolina Commissioners.

At Charleston everything is in readiness for the assault on Sumter, and has been so for two weeks. The great battery, from what I hear of it, will prove a much uglier customer than Anderson supposes. The men who are to man it have been actively drilled for that special service for a month past. The plan of the attack, in all its essential particulars, has been determined on; but I am not at liberty to state these particulars.

His serene, rail-splitting, joke-telling Excellency, Abraham the 1, will reach here on Saturday, and will forthwith ensconce himself behind the arras of the Cass-palace of the Grand Vizier, Seward. He will not be allowed to show his awful person to the vulgar herd until he has been inaugurated under cover of Fuss and Feathers' cannon. To alleviate his imprisonment, he will be permitted to tell one filthy anecdote per day through the key-hole of the front door. Acoustic tubes will be arranged so as to convey these anecdotes over the whole city in the briefest possible time. Senator Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, will have charge of these tubes. ZED.

IN CARRYING ON THEIR BARGAINING OPERATIONS, the Russian dealers make use of wooden beads strung upon parallel wires, and fastened into a square frame. With these originally constructed tables, a Russian shopkeeper performs the most elaborate calculations with great rapidity; and though rather perplexing at first, are very useful and convenient indicators of sums which by any other means it would be hopeless to attempt expressing.

FROZEN IN A SLEIGH.—Last Friday morning, Mr. C. C. Connor was found frozen to death in a sleigh, in Paxton, Mass. He started on Thursday evening with an ox team from Worcester, his employer having a horse and sleigh. After going along a few miles, the latter gave Connor his horse and sleigh, took the ox team, and stopped for the night at Tatnuk. Connor kept on, and perished as above mentioned.

CAPT. POWELL.—The Lake City (Fla.) Press, states that Capt. Powell, late Commander of the Chattahooche Arsenal, has procured for himself and men, an honorable acquittal from the Federal Army. Capt. Powell has transferred to Capt. Humphreys, at St. Augustine, all the public funds which belonged to the Government, and he is now on duty with the State troops.

CURIOUS GEOGRAPHICAL FACT.—Whales, it appears, have got into Behring's Straits, after escaping harpooning in Baffin's Bay. In one or two instances, a fish harpooned in the Atlantic has been captured soon afterwards in the Pacific; and there can be only a short distance between them, as the whale cannot remain long under water.

HEAVY FAILURE IN NEW ORLEANS.—A New Orleans correspondent of the Boston Traveller says: W. & D. Urquhart wealthy Jews, engaged in the commission business, failed a few days ago for $1,000,000. During the crisis of 1857, their firm was considered the most solid in this part of the Union.

CAUSES OF INSANITY.—Among the patients in the Insane Asylum at Worcester, Mass., during the twenty-seven years past, 2 were there from strokes of lightning, 122 from disappointed love, 40 from jealousy, 25 from speculation, 296 from fear of poverty, and 296 from religious excitement.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Attempt to Swindle.—On Monday a man, who represented himself to be in want of clothes, went into one of the fashionable clothing houses on Main street and purchased $124 worth, which were packed in a trunk, subject to his call. Afterwards, when the clerk with whom he made the bill was out, he called and filled up a check for the amount, and carried off the dry goods, under the name S. R. Chiles, saying he was stopping at the Exchange. A search of the register revealed no such name. He was afterwards found at supper at the American, and attempted to explain the matter. In the meantime he went to the Exchange and registered as S. R. Chiles, of Albemarle. At the American the clothes, minus one suit, which he had put on, were found in his room, which he held under the name of S. W. Mosby, of Mississippi. As the man did not come back after leaving the supper table of the American, one of the defrauded parties determined to watch the trunk, and look out for the party. The latter stumbled in about two o'clock Tuesday morning, when he was confronted by one of his victims, who demanded payment of the bill.—The party thus pressed, settled for the suit he had on, gave up the balance, received some moral advice, and was left alone. The check had been ascertained to be a forgery. The above is a condensation of a lengthy chapter of attempted rascality.

Stay Law.—The bill for the enactment of a stay law, submitted to the House of Delegates by Mr. Kean, provides "that no execution on any judgment, decree or order of any Court, or of a Justice of the Peace, already made or rendered, or hereafter made or rendered, and no distress of any kind shall be levied or otherwise enforced against the property of any person, until after one year from the passage of the act: provided, however, that all executions now sued out, or which may be hereafter sued out against any Sheriff, Sergeant, Constable, Coroner, Receiver, or other officer, for money received, or for damages on account of acts done in his official capacity, or against any person for a debt due to the Commonwealth, or for any fine, penalty, or amount of forfeiture in consequence thereof, or against an Attorney-at-Law, or in fact for money received for his client or principal, or against a Trustee created by deed for the security of any debt, for money received by such Trustee, or against a principal debtor, for money paid by his surety within sixty days prior to this act, or which shall be paid during the term of one year, shall be levied and sales made thereupon as heretofore, and in the same manner and time as if this act had not been passed." The bill also provides that no sale under a deed of trust shall take place under one year, unless the conveyance is of personal estate, nor shall a sale take place under a decree or order of Court within that time, unless by consent.—Plaintiffs in any execution, parties entitled to remedy by distress or secured by deed on personal property, can cause sale to be made if able to swear that the party indebted is seeking to remove his effects. Nothing in the act is to be construed as impairing the present or future rights of creditors. We believe the bill is to be considered to-day by the House.

Business.—The present disturbed state of public affairs throughout the country has had its due effect in this city in paralyzing industry, crippling trade, and keeping money out of circulation by making capitalists the victims of distrust as to the stability of the existing order of things. There have been fewer auction sales of real estate since the 1st of January than in the same length of time in the whole history of the city. This fact we gather from a firm more extensively engaged in the real estate business than any other in the city. Owners are unwilling now to improve their property, and they will not sell, believing in the ultimate value of their investments, while capitalists are equally chary in laying out money. When the public mind becomes settled, we may reasonably look for an immense advance in the price of all descriptions of property. We have heard it predicted that whenever that time did arrive, there would be more buildings erected in Richmond than was ever before. There is no reason why the city should not go ahead, for it contains within itself all the elements of prosperity.

Judge Lyons' Court.—The regular quarterly term of this Court commenced, in the City Hall, at 11 o'clock yesterday. The Court-House was crowded—over 200 of the sovereign people, summoned as jurors, appearing at the time. The first criminal case called was that of Lorenzo W. Frazier, charged with burglariously entering the office of J. N. Davis & B. E. Orvis, on the 11th day of November last, and stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel. A jury being selected, the trial proceeded till 3 o'clock, when a recess was taken till 4. Messrs. White, Bayly, and Lucas, appeared for the accused.

Washington's Birthday.—We have heard of no special preparation on the part of our military to give unusual prominence to their parade on Friday next, February 22d, the 129th anniversary of the birth of Geo. Washington, though we believe it will be a very large one should the occasion prove favorable in a weather point of view. There will be two military balls on the night of that day,—one given by the Young Guard, at the Central Hotel, and the other by Company G, of the 1st Regiment, at the Mechanics' Hall—so there will be no lack of opportunity for enjoyment.

Supreme Court of Appeals—February 18th.—Present: Judges Allen, Daniel, Moncure and Lee.—Smith vs. Saunders. Supersedeas to the judgment of the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond allowed.

Nicholas vs. Tucker, &c. Appeal from decree of the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond allowed.

Sheiton vs. Newlin, &c. Appeal from Circuit Court