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, $4 a year, or $2.50 for six months, in advance.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN H. CARRIER, V. S., respectfully offers his services as a VETERINARY SURGEON to the citizens of Richmond and its vicinity. His experience extends over many years, in attending to all the ills horse flesh is heir to, and in proof of his skill has the privilege of referring to the gentlemen named below. Orders for his services, left at the Stables of Mr. HIX, on 10th street; at Messrs. HUTCHINSON & DAVIS', on Franklin street, and at the Drug Store of L. WAGNER, corner of 6th and Broad streets, will receive prompt attention.

REFERENCES:
B. W. Haxall, M. D., Richmond.
R. H. Cabell, M. D., do.
James L. Jones, M. D., Orange county.
James Newman, Esq., do. do.
Col. John Willis, do. do.
Major John H. Lee, do. do.
R. S. Haxall, Esq., Richmond.
P. V. Daniel, Jr., do.
John R. Woods, M. D., Albemarle.
John M. Botts, Richmond. mh 14—1m*

CHAS. H. DIMMOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office, No. 3 Law Building, Franklin street, Richmond, Va. mh 30—3m*

J. WELCH,
DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER ON WOOD,
At PELOUZE'S Type Foundry, Law Building, Franklin street, Richmond, Va.
mh 29—1m

A CARD.
WM. F. WATSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER,
AND COMMISSIONER IN CHANCERY.
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DR. GEO. W. BRIGGS offers his professional services to the citizens of Richmond and vicinity.
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RESIDENCE—5th and Broad sts., Church Hill.
ja 29—3m

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
Practices in the Courts of the city of Richmond and the counties of Henrico, Hanover and Caroline.
He is also Notary Public and Commissioner of the United States Court of Claims.
The partnership between Mr. CHAPMAN WHITE and himself being dissolved, his office is now on 11th st., just below Goodin's Hall. fe 13—1y

FOR RENT AND SALE.

"MOUNT ERIN" FOR SALE.—The above beautiful residence, on the Eastern suburb of the city, containing 7 acres, with fine improvements, and adorned with a handsome Grove, Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Garden, &c., is for sale on reasonable terms. For further particulars, apply to REDWOOD & KEACH, ap 4—3t 54 Main street.

FOR RENT.—Two very desirable BASEMENT ROOMS, on Grace, between 24th and 25th sts., Church Hill. If desired, necessary attentions to the above rooms can be procured on the premises. Apply at once to B. A. COCKE, Office on 14th st., in Exchange Hotel Building. ap 4—3t

FOR RENT.—The DWELLING-HOUSE on the corner of 4th and Leigh streets; also, the WESTERN TENEMENT on South side of Carrington street, in the county of Henrico. Apply to JOHNSON SANDS, ap 4—5t* Basement of State Court-House.

FOR SALE—A small FARM of fifteen acres, 4½ miles from town. There is a good DWELLING-HOUSE, Kitchen, Stables, and a good Spring Well. This FARM is suitable for a vegetable garden, half of the land is cleared, the balance in woods. For more information, apply to the Old Dominion Saloon, on 12th street, Belvin's Block. ap 3—3t*

FOR RENT—A three-story BRICK DWELLING, on Clay street, between 7th and 8th sts., containing seven rooms, kitchen with two rooms, and gas, water, and other conveniences attached. Possession can be had at once. Apply to E. A. J. CLOPTON, Real Estate Agent, cor. Wall and Franklin sts., op. Dickinson, Hill & Co. ap 3—3t

FOR RENT—A HOUSE on 21st street, next door to the corner of Main street, containing four rooms, with water in house, yard. Also, for rent, my STORE, on Main street, between 20th and 21st streets, a good stand for a Dry Goods or Clothing Store. Possession given on the 10th of this month. Apply to Mrs. M. A. CUROTTI, ap 3—3t* On the premises.

FOR RENT—A small DWELLING, corner of 21st and Grace streets, with three rooms, and a kitchen with two rooms. Apply to E. A. J. CLOPTON, Corner Wall and Franklin streets, ap 3—3t Opposite Dickinson, Hill & Co.

NEAT FAMILY RESIDENCE FOR RENT—In thorough repair, on 3d street, between Clay and Leigh—the middle TENEMENT in Thomas' Row. For terms, &c., apply to [ap 1—1w*] DR. WORTHAM.

FOR RENT—The STORE and DWELLING, 245 Broad street, near 3d street. To a good tenant, rent will be moderate. Apply to ap 1—1m MARK DOWNEY.

FOR RENT—The HOUSE on 14th street, South of Cary, at present occupied by S. B. Sweeney—possession to be given on the 1st of April next. Apply to R. G. TUNSTALL; or, mh 30—6t SAM'L J. RUTHERFOORD.

OFFICE FOR RENT.—ROOMS suitable for offices, in the building corner 14th and Main streets, for rent. Apply to PURCELL, LADD & CO., Druggists, mh 30—ts Corner Main and 13th streets.

FOR RENT—A STORE on Main street, near the Exchange Hotel, Danville, Va., in the business part of the town, lately occupied by Messrs. Chick & Ficklin. WM. ROBINSON, mh 29—3w Danville, Va.

FOR RENT—A most desirable RESIDENCE, at the corner of 1st and Clay streets, lately occupied by Mr. J. L. Reese, Jr. The HOUSE contains nine rooms, with gas and water in most of them. There is a large garden attached, with good fruit trees therein, and in the yard is a well of excellent water. Possession given immediately. JAS. M. TAYLOR & SON. ap 4—eod1t

FOR RENT.—That large and convenient four story BRICK HOUSE, on Grace street, just above Foushee, for several years past occupied as a parsonage for Centenary Church.—This house has recently undergone thorough repairing, and is, altogether, one of the most desirably located and conveniently arranged houses in the city. Is admirably suited for a large family. Possession can be had on the 11th inst. For terms, &c., apply to [ja 8—2awts] PETER TINSLEY.

HOUSE FOR RENT.—That large and convenient FAMILY RESIDENCE, situated on Marshall, between 29th and 30th sts., containing 11 rooms, with a kitchen containing four rooms; stable, carriage-house, &c.; and there is a large GARDEN, embracing nearly an acre of land, which has been ploughed up, and early vegetables planted. Possession can be had the 1st of April. It is admirably adapted to the genteel accommodation of a large family, or a boarding establishment. For terms, &c., apply to RO. B. LYNE, Agent for Renting out Houses, &c., mh 12—dtf Metropolitan Hall.

FOR RENT.—A FAMILY RESIDENCE ON FRANKLIN, BETWEEN 3RD AND 4TH STREETS.—The large and valuable BRICK DWELLING located as above, containing 10 rooms, closets and gas, with the necessary accommodation for servants, stable, &c. For terms, apply to mh 11—ts WM. NOTT, at Jno. F. Reynault's.

FOR RENT.—The large and desirable BRICK DWELLING, with handsome Flower and Vegetable Garden attached, on the corner of 6th and Canal streets. Rent moderate.—Apply to REDWOOD & KEACH, mh 11—ts 54 Main street.

FOR RENT OR SALE—The valuable BRICK RESIDENCE, formerly occupied by Richard McGruder, situated on 6th st., between Clay and Leigh sts. Apply at Office of the Insurance Company of the State of Virginia, under the American Hotel. fe 8—ts

FOR RENT—A large FRONT ROOM.—Inquire of SHAFER, HALSEY & CO., mh 6—ts 110 Main street.

FOR RENT—A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, with six rooms, gas, &c., newly repaired, on Fourth street, west side, near Leigh. Possession given immediately. Apply to fe 27—ts ALFRED L. HOLLADAY, 12th st.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR GROUNDS FOR RENT.—The CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY wish to rent out the FAIR GROUNDS for one year, or a term of years, reserving the right to hold Fairs and Cattle Shows. The tenant will be allowed the use of an excellent Brick House and the saloons, with the privilege of cultivating, as a garden, ten acres of land, and using the Horse Track and Stables for a Trotting Park, subject to such regulations as the Executive Committee may prescribe, which will be made known before renting.
The rent must be paid quarterly, and bond, with good security, given for it. Apply to JAMES LYONS, Pres't. de 25—ts

TOBACCO FACTORY FOR RENT. The large TOBACCO FACTORY on Cary street, between 11th and 12th, with the vacant lot adjoining, for rent by KENT, PAINE & CO. de 27—ts

FOR RENT—Two FRONT ROOMS over our store, suitable for office or lodging rooms. Apply to A. BODEKER & CO. fe 6—ts

FOR RENT—The upper part of the HOUSE over the store of the subscriber, at present occupied by the Richmond Club. Apply to fe 26—ts J. P. DUVAL.

SHERWOOD STILL FOR RENT.—This beautiful MARKET FARM, one mile from the city of Richmond, is still for rent, the person who rented it having failed to comply with his contract. R. B. HAXALL, fe 15—ts JAMES LYONS.

MULES, HORSES, &c., FOR SALE.—I have now on hand several fine riding and harness HORSES, perfectly gentle in all respects. Also, a few young and well broke MULES; one broad MARE, now in foal; a good family animal; a fine TOP-BUGGY, with or without HARNESS, and a new DRAY; all of which I will sell on a credit of four months. Apply at my stables, on Dock, between 5th and 6th sts. [mh 29—d2m] EDMOND BOSSIEUX.

Richmond Dispatch.

FRIDAY MORNING.....APRIL 5, 1861.

VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

FORTY-THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, April 4, 1861.

The Convention was called to order at the usual hour. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. JETER, of the Baptist Church.

EQUALITY OF TAXATION.

Mr. STUART, of Doddridge, resumed the floor, and continued his remarks upon the pending resolutions of Mr. Willey, of Monongalia.

He did not desire to detain the Convention by any prolonged discussion of the question, for he was now ready himself to vote upon any subject before the body. He reiterated the position that his people were not submissionists; they were ready to defend any interest of the State, even though they had been oppressed by the East quite as much as by the Northern agitators. He then went on to give specifications, charging that the course of legislation had been unjust to a large section of the State; and showing that while it was claimed that it was for the interest of the West to protect slave property in the East, because it paid a large portion of the taxes, the State had been at an expense of over $2,000,000 in the last two years for the protection of this property, and the entire tax raised from that source was scarcely sufficient to pay the interest on the sum. Nevertheless, his people were ready to drive back the invader whenever he should come upon our borders, and all they asked was a change in the organic law in respect to taxation by merely striking out the words "other than slaves." This they demanded, and it must be done before they would consent to turn their faces to any proposition looking to a dissolution of the Union. He contended for justice, not as a question of interest, but as a question of principle, and proceeded to demonstrate that the Western people would in a few years pay into the State Treasury every dollar that had been appropriated to them, while in the East the tax upon slaves scarcely paid the interest upon the sum paid for their protection. Millions upon millions of dollars had been appropriated to the East, through which the State was deeply in debt, and he claimed that the East should bear a due proportion of the tax.

Mr. STUART continued his remarks until half-past 10, when the Convention went into

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE,

For the purpose of considering the report of the Committee on Federal Relations—Mr. SOUTHALL in the chair.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Hanover, resumed his remarks.

He said that at the time of the adjournment last evening he was endeavoring to show that the proper place for Virginia was in the Southern Confederacy, and to answer, to the best of his ability, some of the arguments of gentlemen who took a different view of the matter. He proposed to show in his few remarks this morning the ruinous consequences to all the best interests of Virginia from delay. On this point he discussed the respective tariff systems of the two Confederacies, showing the unquestionable advantages to be derived from the one at the South, and alluded to the proud position that Virginia would occupy at the head of the Confederate States. She would then be strong enough to dictate terms to the North, and by no other method could she so surely aid in the ultimate reconstruction of the Union. He apprehended none of the difficulties alluded to by gentlemen on the other side, of getting to the Southern Confederacy through the friendly Southern States which have not seceded; but if difficulty should arise, we must wait until we can build ships for purposes of transport. Virginia must meet the difficulties, in whatever form they are presented.—Her position in the Northern Confederacy was humiliating, and under an iniquitous tariff her commercial interests must be ruined.

The Peace Conference he considered her final effort towards adjustment. The hopes of those gentlemen who did not despair of the Republic could find little encouragement in the progress of the abolition party heretofore, and he looked to no reform in public sentiment in that quarter. The South had a right to complain of the hostile action of the General Government, notwithstanding the claim set up that Virginia had always sanctioned or ratified the measures of the Administration in respect to slavery. The report of the Harper's Ferry Committee showed that the North had for years been engaged in running off the property of the South, and citizens had been murdered in the attempt to execute the fugitive slave law. A few years ago, under Fillmore's Administration, a negro named Anthony Burns was brought back, but it required not only the whole military force of a State, but a large force of the General Government, involving an expense of some hundred thousand dollars to bring back a slave worth seven or eight hundred. Such was an illustration of public sentiment at the North. Should Virginia remain under such a Government as that? He went on to argue that the freesoilers had been trespassing upon the slave property of the border, almost depleting the counties there, and this system of underground operations would continue. He wanted to give protection to the frontier, which would put a stop to these encroachments. He did not conceive that it would require a standing army to do this. A line of military posts would be sufficient, and it was idle to maintain that this system of defence would impoverish the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. RICHARDSON paid a just tribute to the men and scenes of the past. He would not consent to remain in a Confederacy where not only those great names, but the Southern people of the present day, were dishonored by the fiendish spirit of abolitionism. He would never consent to a reconstruction of the Union, except upon terms of perfect equality in every respect.

Mr. MORTON, of Orange, said that he had designed expressing his views in Committee of the Whole, but in the very limited time that remained for discussion he would have to confine himself to a brief glance at the questions at issue. He argued that the proposed division by the line of 36 30 was not the equality of the Constitution; not the equality proclaimed by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision. Such a compromise he deemed a sacrifice of Southern rights, if not of Southern honor. He would never consent to a reconstruction of the Union except on terms of perfect equality—equality from the foundation to the very capstone of the Government.

He proceeded upon the position assumed by the gentleman from Fauquier, (Mr. Scott,) on yesterday, that the South would not be safe under any concessions of constitutional amendment coming from the North. A guarantee of political power was the only mode through which the South could protect herself, and the destiny of the Union, which the fathers contemplated, be worked out. The principle, he believed, should be applied to every department of the Government. He responded cordially to the sentiment advanced by the gentleman from Fauquier, that if this Union could not be safely reconstructed, the destiny of Virginia was with the South; and he hoped that it would find a response in the mind of every member on this floor. The point of difference between them was whether we should have a Conference before or after the withdrawal of Virginia. He alluded to the appointment of Commissioners to the proposed Conference. Appointments by this Convention, he apprehended, would not represent the popular sentiment of the State.—Maryland would be represented by Commissioners appointed by the Governor, who, if not a Black Republican, was cousin-germain to that party. He had little hope that any of the Border States would be represented in such a manner as to reflect the popular interest. He maintained that Virginia should act for herself in the emergency—secede first, and trust to co-operation afterwards. He did not doubt that if Virginia went out and joined the Southern Confederacy, the others would follow. Until, however, they came to the standard which Virginia should set up for herself, he wanted no union with them. Mr. MORTON continued to urge the necessity of secession until the hour of 12 arrived, when, under the order of the Convention, the Chairman announced the termination of debate.

Mr. WISE took up the resolution adopted with a view to the close of debate at this point, which allows ten minutes to any member offering an amendment, ten minutes to *one* member to make an objection, and ten minutes for replication. He wanted an interpretation of the resolution.

Mr. CONRAD, of Frederick, explained the purport of the resolution, as understood by its friends.

Mr. WISE had distinctly understood that the word "one" in the resolution signified that each member who pleased was entitled to ten minutes to make objection. If, however, it was to be confined to *one*, he protested against it as the most odious tyranny ever sought to be imposed upon a deliberative body.

The CHAIRMAN called the gentleman to order. It was out of order to reflect upon the action of the Committee.

Mr. WISE said he would do it, holding to the very horns of the altar. He protested against the exercise of tyranny in a body like this, and, said he, "if that be out of order, make the most of it."

The CHAIRMAN stated the question to be upon the adoption of the third resolution, which was read by the Secretary, as follows:

3. The choice of functionaries of a common Government, established for the common good, for the reason that they entertain opinions and avow purposes hostile to the institutions of some of the States, necessarily excludes the people of one section from participation in the administration of the Government, subjects the weaker to the domination of the stronger section, leads to abuse, and is incompatible with the safety of those whose interests are imperilled; the formation, therefore, of geographical or sectional parties in respect to Federal politics, is contrary to the principles on which our system rests, and tends to its overthrow.

Mr. WISE said, before the vote was taken on that resolution, he would move that the Committee rise, for the purpose of endeavoring to effect a change in the order.

The CHAIRMAN said this was not in order. The Committee had resolved to sit until two o'clock.

Mr. WISE.—Suppose the house was on fire?

The CHAIRMAN.—We would take care of ourselves.

The vote was then taken, and the resolution passed—Mr. Wise voting "no."

The fourth resolution was then read, as follows:

4. The Territories of the United States constitute a trust to be administered by the General Government, for the common benefit of the people of the United States, and any policy in respect to such Territories calculated to confer greater benefits on the people of one part of the United States than on the people of another part, is contrary to equality, and prejudicial to the rights of some for whose equal benefit the trust was created. It the equal admission of slave labor and free labor into any Territory excites unfriendly conflict between the systems, a fair partition of the Territories ought to be made between them, and each system ought to be protected within the limits assigned to it, by the laws necessary for its proper development.

Mr. WISE again moved that the Committee rise; but the Chair ruled the motion out of order, from which Mr. Wise took an appeal.

The CHAIRMAN then read the resolution adopted on the 13th of March for the government of the Committee of the Whole; and stated the question—"Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?"

Mr. WISE explained the motive which actuated him in making the appeal.

Mr. CARLILE rose to a question of order.—He desired to know if there was no limit to the discussion of an appeal.

The CHAIRMAN said there was no limit that he was aware of. It was a privileged question, and he overruled the point of order.

Mr. SPEED hoped the appeal would be successful. He proposed to offer a resolution at the proper time, modifying the order so as to allow *any* member ten minutes to make objections.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. MONTAGUE, PRICE, (the gentleman last named calling for the yeas and nays upon the appeal,) WISE, and AMBLER.

The CHAIRMAN then stated his opinion, giving his grounds for making the decision, which he had no doubt of the correctness of, and from which an appeal had been taken.

The roll was then called, and the decision of the Chair was sustained by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Aston, A. M. Barbour, Baylor, Berlin, Blow, Boggess, Bouldin, Boyd, Branch, Brent, Brown, Burdett, Byrne, Campbell, Caperton, Carlile, Carter, Chapman, C. B. Conrad, R. Y. Conrad, Couch, James H. Cox, Critcher, Custis, Dent, Deskins, Dorman, Early, Echols, Flournoy, French, Fugate, Garland, Gillespie, Gravely, Goggin, A. Hall, Edwin B. Hall, Hammond, Haymond, Hoge, Hubbard, Jackson, Janney, M. Johnson, P. C. Johnston, Kilby, Lewis, McComas, McGrew, McNeil, Macfarland, C. K. Mallory, J. B. Mallory, Marshall, Marr, Masters, Moffett, Moore, Nelson, Osburn, Parks, Patrick, Pendleton, Porter, Preston, Price, Pugh, Robt. E. Scott, Sharp, Sheffey, Stilington, Slaughter, Spurlock, Staples, A. H. H. Stuart, Chapman J. Stuart, Summers, Tarr, Taylor, Waller, Whitfield, Wickham, and Willey—54.

NAYS—Messrs. Ambler, James Barbour, Blakey, Boisseau, Borst, Bruce, Cecil, Coffman, Conn, Richard H. Cox, Fisher, Graham, John Goode, Jr., Cyrus Hall, Lewis S. Hall, Harvie, Holcombe, Hughes, Hunton, Isbell, Kent, Kindred, Lawson, Leake, Marye, Montague, Morris, Norton, Oricck, Randolph, Richardson, Robert H. Turner, Wise, Woods, and Wysor.—43.

The question being again stated on the adoption of the fourth resolution,

Mr. WISE moved to amend by striking out the word "united" in the fourth line, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "several," so that it would read "for the common benefit of the people of the several States." He objected to the term used in the resolution, for here, as in every other portion of the report, "crops out" (a geological expression) the Federal idea of consolidation.

Mr. CONRAD, of Frederick, opposed the amendment; and Mr. WISE then devoted ten minutes to "replication," being prohibited by the Chair from adding five minutes, the length of time which he had economized when first up.

Mr. SEAWELL called for the yeas and nays, and the amendment was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Ambler, James Barbour, Blakey, Blow, Boisseau, Borst, Bouldin, Boyd, Bruce, Caperton, Cecil, Chapman, Coffman, Conn, C. B. Conrad, Richard H. Cox, Deskins, Dorman, Echols, Fisher, Flournoy, Garland, Gillespie, Graham, John Goode, Hale, Cyrus Hall, L. S. Hall, Hammond, Harvie, Holcombe, Hunton, Isbell, Kent, Kilby, Kindred, Lawson, Leake, Macfarland, Charles K. Mallory, Marr, Marye, Montague, Morris, Morton, Neblett, Orrick, Parks, Preston, Randolph, Richardson, Seawell, Sheffey, Slaughter, Southall, Speed, Strange, Sutherlin, Tredway, Robert H. Turner, F. P. Turner, Tyler, Wise, Woods, and Wysor.—68.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ashton, Alfred M. Barbour, Baylor, Berlin, Boggess, Branch, Brent, Brown, Burdett, Byrne, Campbell, Carlile, Carter, Robt. Y. Conrad, Couch, James H. Cox, Critcher, Custis, Dent, Early, French, Fugate, Gravely, Gray, Goggin, Addison Hall, Ephraim B. Hall, Haymond, Hoge, Hubbard, Hughes, Jackson, Janney, Marmaduke Johnson, Peter C. Johnston, Lewis, McComas, McGrew, McNeil, Macfarland, James B. Mallory, Marshall, Masters, Moffett, Moore, Nelson, Osburn, Patrick, Pendleton, Porter, Preston, Price, Pugh, R. E. Scott, Sharp, Stillington, Slaughter, Spurlock, Staples, A. H. H. Stuart, Chapman J. Stuart, Summers, Tarr, Taylor, Waller, White, Wickham, and Willey—66.

Mr. WISE then moved, in order to perfect the language of the resolution, to strike out the words "one part of the United," and insert, in lieu thereof, the words "one or more of the;" and to strike out the words "another part," in the line following, and insert the word "others."

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. MORTON moved to further amend the fourth resolution, by striking out all after the word "created," commencing "If the equal admission," &c.

Mr. MORTON having explained his amendment, and Mr. MONTAGUE having said a few words in explanation of his vote, the yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. CONRAD. The roll was then called, and the amendment was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Ambler, Jas. Barbour, Blakey, Boisseau, Borst, Carlile, Cecil, Chapman, Coffman, Conn, Jas. H. Cox, Rich'd H. Cox, Fisher, Garland, Graham, John Goode, Jr., Hale, Cyrus Hall, L. S. Hall, Harvie, Holcombe, Hunton, Isbell, Kent, Kindred, Leake, Montague, Morris, Morton, Neblett, Randolph, Richardson, Seawell, Speed, Strange, Thornton, Tredway, Robert H. Turner, Wise, and Woods.—38.

NAYS.—Messrs. Aston, Alfred M. Barbour, Baylor, Berlin, Blow, Jr., Boggess, Bouldin, Boyd, Branch, Brent, Brown, Bruce, Burdett, Byrne, Campbell, Caperton, Carter, C. B. Conrad, R. Y. Conrad, Couch, Critcher, Custis, Dent, Deskins, Dorman, Early, Echols, Flournoy, French, Fugate, Gillespie, Gravely, Gray, Goggin, Addison Hall, Ephraim B. Hall, Hammond, Haymond, Hoge, Hughes, Janney, Marmaduke Johnson, P. C. Johnston, Kilby, Lewis, McComas, McGrew, McNeil, Macfarland, Charles K. Mallory, James B. Mallory, Marshall, Marr, Marye, Sr., Masters, Moffett, Moore, Nelson, Orrick, Osburn, Parks, Patrick, Pendleton, Porter, Preston, Price, Pugh, Robert E. Scott, William C. Scott, Sharp, Sheffey, Stilington, Slaughter, Southall, Speed, Spurlock, Staples, Alex. H. H. Stuart, Chapman J. Stuart, Summers, Sutherlin, Tarr, Taylor, Tredway, F. B. Turner, Tyler, Waller, Whitfield, Wickham, Willey, and Wilson.—91.

The Committee then took a recess until 4 o'clock P. M.

Evening Session.

The Committee re-assembled, and the question recurring upon the fourth resolution, as amended by Mr. WISE, it was adopted with but four dissenting votes.

The fifth resolution was then read, as follows:

5. The sites of the Federal forts, arsenals, &c., within the limits of the States of this Union, were acquired by the Federal Government, and jurisdiction over them ceded by the States, as trusts, for the common purposes of the Union, during its continuance; and upon the separation of the States, such jurisdiction reverts of right to the States, respectively, by which the jurisdiction was ceded. Whilst a State remains in the Union, the legitimate use of such forts, &c., is to protect the country against foreign force, and to aid in suppressing domestic insurrection. To use, or prepare them to be used to intimidate a State, or constrain its free action, is a perversion of the purposes for which they were obtained; they were not intended to be used against the States, in whose limits they are found, in the event of civil war. In a time of profound peace with foreign nations, such as now exists, and when no symptoms of domestic insurrection appear—but whilst irritating questions of the deepest importance are pending the States—to accumulate within the limits of a State, interested in such question, an unusual amount of troops and munitions of war, not required for any legitimate purpose, is unwise, impolitic, and offensive.

Mr. FLOURNOY, of Halifax, moved to amend by striking out the words "and to aid in suppressing domestic insurrection," thus leaving the declaration simply that the legitimate use of the forts, &c., is to protect the country against foreign force.

Mr. FLOURNOY briefly advocated the amendment; Mr. CONRAD, however, thought it important that the words should be retained, and stated his reasons therefor. Mr. FLOURNOY replied that he had made the amendment in no captious spirit, and only with a view to place the resolution in such a form as to render its adoption proper. He based his argument upon constitutional grounds.

Mr. GOODE, of Bedford, called for the yeas and nays, and the amendment was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Ambler, Aston, James Barbour, Blakey, Boisseau, Borst, Bouldin, Branch, Cecil, Chapman, Coffman, Conn, R. H. Cox, Critcher, Echols, Fisher, Graham, John Goode, Jr., Hale, A. Hall, C. Hall, L. S. Hall, Harvie, Holcombe, Hunton, Isbell, Marmaduke Johnson, Kent, Kindred, Lawson, Leake, Macfarland, J. B. Mallory, Marr, Marye, Montague, Morris, Morton, Neblett, Randolph, Richardson, W. C. Scott, Seawell, Sheffey, Speed, Strange, R. H. Turner, F. P. Turner, Tyler, Williams, Wilson, Wise, Woods, and Wysor.—58.

NAYS.—Messrs. Armstrong, Aston, A. M. Barbour, Baylor, Berlin, Blow, Boggess, Boyd, Brent, Brown, Bruce, Burdett, Burley, Byrne, Campbell, Caperton, Carlile, Carter, C. B. Conrad, Ro. Y. Conrad, Couch, Custis, Dent, Deskins, Dorman, Early, Echols, Flournoy, French, Fugate, Garland, Gillespie, Graham, Gravely, Gray, Goggin, E. B. Hall, Hammond, Haymond, Hoge, Hubbard, Hughes, Jackson, Janney, P. C. Johnston, Kilby, Lewis, McComas, McGrew, Marshall, Masters, Moffett, Moore, Nelson, Orrick, Osburn, Parks, Patrick, Pendleton, Porter, Preston, Price, Pugh, R. E. Scott, Sharp, Stillington, Slaughter, Southall, Speed, Strange, Sutherlin, Tarr, Taylor, Tredway, Robert H. Turner, Franklin P. Turner, Tyler, Williams, Wise, Woods, and Wysor.—68.

NAYS.—Messrs. Armstrong, Aston, A. M. Barbour, Baylor, Berlin, Boggess, Bouldin, Boyd, Branch, Brent, Brown, Burdett, Burley, Byrne, Campbell, Caperton, Carlile, Carter, C. B. Conrad, Ro. Y. Conrad, Couch, Custis, Dent, Deskins, Dorman, Early, Echols, Flournoy, French, Fugate, Garland, Gillespie, Graham, Gravely, Gray, Goggin, E. B. Hall, Hammond, Haymond, Hoge, Hubbard, Hughes, Jackson, Janney, Marmaduke Johnson, Peter C. Johnston, Kilby, Lewis, McComas, McGrew, McNeil, Macfarland, James B. Mallory, Marshall, Marr, Marye, Masters, Moffett, Montague, Morris, Morton, Moore, Neblett, Nelson, Orrick, Osburn, Parks, Preston, Price, Pugh, Randolph, Richardson, Robt. E. Scott, Wm. C. Scott, Seawell, Sheffey, Stillington, Slaughter, Southall, Speed, Spurlock, Staples, Alex'r H. H. Stuart, Chapman J. Stuart, Summers, Sutherlin, Taylor, Tredway, Robt. H. Turner, Franklin P. Turner, Tyler, Waller, Whitfield, Wickham, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Wise, Woods, and Wysor.—115.

So the resolution was adopted, with Mr. FLOURNOY's amendment.

Mr. WILSON moved that the Committee rise—negatived.

The sixth resolution was then read:

6. Deeply deploring the present distracted condition of the country, and lamenting the wrongs that have impelled some of the States to cast off obedience to the Federal Government, but sensible of the blessings of Union, and impressed with its importance to the peace, prosperity and progress of the people, we indulge the hope that an adjustment may be reached by which the Union may be preserved in its integrity, and peace, prosperity and fraternal feelings be restored throughout the land.

Mr. HARVIE moved to strike out the whole resolution and insert the following substitute:

Resolved, That an ordinance resuming the powers delegated by Virginia, and providing for submitting the same to the qualified voters of the Commonwealth for their adoption or rejection at the polls in the spring elections in May next, should be adopted by this Convention.

Mr. HARVIE briefly advocated his substitute.

Mr. SHEFFEY, of Smythe, in view of the great importance of the subject, and the necessity of deliberation, moved that the Committee rise. Not agreed to.

Mr. GOGGIN, at this point, moved to amend the substitute by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and inserting the "Ordinance of Secession" which he presented on the 17th of March.

[This amendment, being very long, and having been already published in this paper, we do not deem it necessary to insert. It has been some what changed from its original form by the mover.]

Mr. HARVIE inquired if this proceeding was in order?

The CHAIRMAN so considered it.

Mr. WISE appealed to Mr. Goggin to withdraw his amendment, since it was entirely out of place at this time.

Mr. GOGGIN said that he had not fully understood the purport of the substitute offered by the gentleman from Amelia; but having heard it read again, he would withdraw his amendment, with the understanding that he would offer it again on a future occasion.

The CHAIRMAN said it could be withdrawn if no member objected.

Mr. MOORE objected to its withdrawal. He wanted to have the privilege of voting it down.

The question was then put to the Committee, and Mr. Goggin was granted leave to withdraw his amendment.

Another motion that the Committee rise was voted down.

The question being upon the substitute offered by Mr. HARVIE, he demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. WISE said he was opposed to the substitute, because, as he had often proclaimed, he was opposed to immediate secession, "for secession's sake." It was his purpose, at a proper time, to offer a proposition, so framed as to meet the exigencies of the case, which, he thought, would bring back the old Union, or rather, a better Union than the old one, of all the sister States. He believed such a proposition could be successfully presented by Virginia. Notwithstanding his opposition to the substitute, he would vote for it, with a view to open the door for a better proposition.

Mr. SPEED, of Campbell, desired to address the Committee, but the Chair ruled him out of order. He would, however, submit his remarks, if no objection was made.

Mr. BEALE, of Loudoun, objected. He thought the rules of the Committee should be strictly observed.

Mr. SPEED protested against being denied a privilege which had been accorded to the gentleman from Princess Anne.

The roll was then called and Mr. Harvie's substitute rejected by the following vote;

YEAS.—Messrs. Ambler, Jas. Barbour, Blakey, Boisseau, Borst, Bouldin, Branch, Cecil, Chapman, Conn, R. H. Cox, Fisher, Garland, Graham, Goggin, John Goode, Hale, L. S. Hall, Harvie, Holcombe, Hunton, Isbell, Kent, Kindred, Lawson, Leake, James B. Mallory, Montague, Morris, Morton, Neblett, Randolph, Richardson, Wm. C. Scott, Seawell, Sheffey, Speed, Strange, Robt. H. Turner, Franklin P. Turner, Tyler, Williams, Wise, Woods, and Wysor.—45.

NAYS.—Messrs. Armstrong, Aston, A. M. Barbour, Baylor, Berlin, Blow, Jr., Boggess, Boyd, Brent, Brown, Burdett, Burley, Byrne, Campbell, Caperton, Carlile, Carter, Coffman, C. B. Conrad, R. Y. Conrad, Couch, Critcher, Custis, Dent, Deskins, Dorman, Early, Echols, Flournoy, French, Fugate, Gillespie, Gravely, Gray, Addison Hall, Cyrus Hall, Ephraim B. Hall, Hammond, Haymond, Hoge, Hubbard, Hughes, Jackson, Janney, Marmaduke Johnson, Peter C. Johnston, Lewis, McComas, McGrew, McNeil, James B. Mallory, Marshall, Marr, Marye, Masters, Moffett, Montague, Morris, Morton, Moore, Nelson, Orrick, Osburn, Parks, Patrick, Pendleton, Porter, Preston, Price, Pugh, Robt. E. Scott, William C. Scott, Sharp, Sheffey, Stillington, Slaughter, Southall, Spurlock, Staples, A. H. H. Stuart, Chapman J. Stuart, Summers, Sutherlin, Tarr, Taylor, Tredway, Robt. H. Turner, Franklin P. Turner, Tyler, Waller, Whitfield, Wickham, Willey, and Wilson.—90.

Pending the call of the roll, several members announced that they had paired off—among others, Mr. THORNTON, who had paired off with Mr. COX, of Chesterfield. He regretted that he had done so, for he would have voted for the substitute.

Mr. BRANCH, of Petersburg, when his name was called, wished to give a reason for his vote, but was ruled out of order.

Mr. SCOTT, of Powhatan, after the conclusion of the call, said he voted "aye," in accordance with the will of his constituents, but against his own convictions.

The question being upon the adoption of the resolution, Mr. CRITCHER, of Westmoreland, offered an amendment; but, on this point, Mr. PATRICK moved that the Committee rise, which was agreed to.

IN CONVENTION.

Mr. HULL, of Highland, offered a resolution, that in the event of the adjournment of the Legislature to-day, the Convention will meet to-morrow in the Hall of the House of Delegates; and that the services of the Assistant Doorkeeper be dispensed with. It was, however, modified, by simply resolving to meet in the Hall of the House of Delegates on Monday next, and in that form passed.

Mr. WILLEY's resolutions on taxation came up in their order, and Mr. CARLILE called for a vote thereupon; Mr. Stuart, of Doddridge, having yielded the floor for that purpose.

Mr. TURNER, of Jackson, offered, as a substitute, the resolutions on the same subject which he submitted early in the session.

Mr. SEAWELL, of Gloucester, offered the following as a substitute for Mr. Turner's substitute:

That a committee of thirteen be appointed to inquire into and report to an adjourned meeting of this Convention, whether any, and if any, what alterations of sections 22 and 23 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth are proper to be made at this time.

Pending the consideration of the subject,

On motion of Mr. TREDWAY, the Convention adjourned.

Position of San Domingo.

If any one will take the trouble to draw, on any good map of the United States, a line due south from the extreme point of the peninsula of Florida, it will be found—after crossing the inlet, sixty miles wide, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico—to intersect the Island of Cuba at a point about one-third of its length. The northern shore of the remaining two-thirds of that island winds, in a gentle curve, in a southeasterly direction, finally terminating at Cape Maysi. What is known as the "Windward Passage," a strait which connects the Atlantic ocean with the Caribbean Sea, separates Cuba from Hayti; the distance between Cape Maysi, the eastern promontory of the former island, and Cape St. Nicholas, the western terminus of the latter, being not more than twenty-five miles. In the western portion of Hayti, covering about one-third of the area of the island, is established the Republic of Hayti, Port au Prince being its capital. The eastern division of the same island, and by far the most mountainous, constitutes the Republic of Dominica, of which San Domingo is the capital. The Mona Passage, another entrance from the Atlantic to the Caribbean Sea, separates on that side Hayti from the island of Porto Rico