



ALEXANDRIA: FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1860.

CONGRESS.—The Senate held a short session, yesterday, but transacted no business of interest.

The contested election cases in the House of Representatives will come on next week. Mr. Howard's claims to the seat occupied by Mr. Cooper of Michigan, will be first considered, and will probably be decided in favor of Mr. Howard.

The Photographic News predicts the destruction of the gas company monopoly by the introduction of a gas produced by impregnating super heated steam with coal tar.

The Hon. R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, at a late Whig meeting, in Baltimore, said he believed if George Washington were living, and were nominated by the Chicago Convention, with Ben Franklin for Vice President, upon the Cincinnati platform, that the Democrats would oppose them as Abolitionists; and, on the other hand, if the Charleston Convention were to nominate Wm. H. Seward and Charles F. Adams on a Republican platform, the Republicans would oppose them because they were nominated by the South.

Official despatches from Texas, dated the 13th inst., speak of the disturbed condition of the frontiers of that State, on account of the continued depredations of the Indians, and calls are made upon the government for an appropriation for organizing an efficient ranging force.

The Hardy County (Va.) Whig says:—We have been informed that a settlement of Mormons are located in this county. Very little respecting them and their religion is known.

From the report of a colloquy in the House of Representatives, on Monday last, it would appear that Mr. Van Dyke, of Pa., had placed the correspondence between the President and himself in the hands of Mr. Covode, chairman of the "Covode Investigating Committee."

We regret to learn, says the Memphis Enquirer of Sunday, through a private dispatch to Chancellor Scott of this city, that the Hon. Geo. S. Yergler, died suddenly near his plantation in Mississippi, on the 20th inst. He was hunting and alone in the woods, when death suddenly overtook him.

The Marlboro', Prince George's County, Md., papers, contain appropriate tributes to the memory of the late Daniel Carroll Digges, of that County, whose death has already been announced.

The Prince of Wales, it is said, designs taking Washington in the route of his intended American tour. Lord Lyons, Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, is said to be fitting up his residence for the reception of the prince and his suite.

The annual election of Trustees for the several Primary Schools in Prince George's county, Md., takes place on the first Saturday in May.

"THE CODE."—We cannot now notice the arguments of those who advocate the duello as being necessary to impose restraints upon society. Apart from the teachings of religion—which mankind we admit are slow to recognize—respecting the duty of forbearance, it is safe to presume that no gentleman will deliberately insult another; whilst the opposite character only receives a little factious importance by being noticed.

The Boot and Shoe Company, of Winchester, heretofore referred to in this paper, has been organized by the appointment of Joseph H. Sherrard, esq., as President; J. Tipping, as Secretary; Isaac H. Faulkner, Superintendent, and D. G. Wallace, of Holston, Massachusetts, as Director of Machinery. The enterprise, thus inaugurated, starts under the most favorable auspices.

News of the Day. "To shape the very age and body of the times." Information has been received, which confirms the statement published in the New Orleans Picayune, in relation to the efforts made by the English Government to bring the contending parties in Mexico to a settlement.

As said, the first legislative step on the subject which has been privately discussed during the past six months, Mr. Morris, of Ill., will urge the passage of a joint resolution appointing Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, Gen. Doniphan, of Missouri, and Gen. Wood, of Illinois, commissioners to negotiate with the Mexicans for the sale of their possessions, on the express condition that they move within a reasonable time from the limits and jurisdiction of the United States.

The treaty made by the Government of the United States, with the Tonawanda band of Seneca Indians, in New York, on the 5th of November 1857, is the first and only treaty ever made with the Indians where their original rights to the soil have been protected; and where the surrounding white population, and the officers of the State Government have united in asking the Federal authorities to permit them to remain on the lands of their fathers.

A Nashville paper says:—"In consequence of the scarcity of beef in this section of country, some of our butchers have been compelled to resort to the St. Louis market for supplies, and are now receiving the article regularly. Greens and cabbage from Kentucky, hominy and butter from Ohio, and beef from Missouri. This is a terrible state of affairs, and it is mortifying to make the announcement."

The Pittsburg Dispatch says: The Oil fever is said to be subsiding very rapidly in the region up the Alleghany where it first broke out. It is stated that some of the wells which yielded most abundantly have entirely "gone out"—pumped clear and clean of oleaginous wealth. It is also whispered that many claims are in the market, or offered in partnership, on considerably lower terms than formerly.

The Supreme Court of Georgia has decided that "a negotiable promissory note, transferred as a collateral security, is not subject, in the hands of the holder, to set off or demands by the maker against the payee, and that whether the note be endorsed before or after maturity, when the demand does not grow out of the original consideration of the note."

The city of Davenport Iowa, has two interest notes, amounting to \$7,000, to meet in the coming two weeks. There is one dollar in the treasury, and no prospect of any more soon. The Democrat and News make the following obvious remarks on this state of things: "There is one thing certain; we have either to raise \$7,000 in the next two weeks or go to protest."

The copy of Mr. Carlyle's two new volumes of the life of Frederick the Great is now in the hands of his publishers, but it will be a considerable time yet before the work reaches the public. Carlyle corrects, re-corrects, and printers and publishers scrupulously that printers and publishers grumble, and the public grow impatient.

A miller in Brown County, Ohio, having missed some flour, put arsenic in another lot in order to find out where it went. The result was that a family of twelve persons, named Story, were poisoned, the mother of the family having stolen it. A cold bath would do that miller good.

Mr. Walker is gathering documentary evidence from his Kansas papers, to substantiate his charges against the Cabinet, of complicity in the execution of the Leecompton Constitution. He will vindicate the truth of history, let the responsibility fall on whom it may.

Eighteen whalers have arrived at New Bedford the present season with 10,440 barrels of sperm, 41,063 barrels of whale, and 482,150 pounds of bone. The aggregate of this oil and bone, at the current prices, would be about a million and a half of dollars, says the Boston Post.

The total vote of Connecticut, reaches the unprecedented number of 83,385, and Gov. Seymour is only beaten by 531. There are but ten scattering votes of Governor in the State. All the State officers on the Republican ticket "squeeze in" by the same small majorities.

In New York, the other evening, a lodge of Free Masons was about initiating a new member with all due solemnity, when Detective Wilson, who is a member of the lodge, took the candidate into custody. He is an expert pickpocket.

Diphtheria has been unusually fatal in Lancaster county, Pa., for several months.—Whole families have frequently taken the disease and died in a few days.

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, will address the Literary Society of the Virginia Military Institute, on the 4th of July.

Commander Lee and Lieutenant Porter have been associated with Captain Dupont, in the charge of the Japanese embassy.

Col. James Monroe, who commanded a company at the battle of Buena Vista, died at Frankfort, Ky., on the 20th inst.

The Charleston and Savannah railroad was opened on Saturday last by the passage of an excursion train and a little celebration.

A man in Burlington, Iowa, imagines himself a girl, and puts on the clothes, hair, &c., as recognised in full. The amount is \$147,000. Besides the specified claims admitted, the Commissioners to be appointed will ascertain and adjust other claims. The Amistad and other special claims upon the United States will be ascertained and settled by the same Board.

A young man has up-sprung in New York, who has been gifted with unprecedented powers of calculation. He carries about with him, for their exhibition, a wooden slate and a piece of chalk. On this slate, in one instance, five columns of ten figures were placed, which were repeated with the heavier numerals. Mr. Hutchison (that is the name of the man) was not permitted to see the figures until they were all marked down. He then seized the chalk, and with a convulsive jerk put down at the bottom the correct sum total, with a rapidity that scarcely allowed him time to glance at the figures.—The youth does, with the same lightning rapidity, sums in cube and square root. He says he makes his calculations by a definite reason. He is engaged by Barnum, and will give lessons at the museum.

A terrible affair happened recently at Shelbank, Texas. A Mr. Stephenson sold a piece of land to General Bishop, and after the purchaser had made improvements on the land, Stephenson wanted to get it back for the same amount he had been paid for it, but his proposition was refused by Bishop. This incensed Stephenson, and accordingly, with his wife, son and daughter, went to General Bishop's house, where they found young Bishop sick in bed. The wife and daughter held the sick man down while young Stephenson literally cut him to pieces with a knife, killing him almost immediately. While this was going on, General Bishop knocked out the eye of the elder Stephenson with a hatchet. The Stephensons were arrested.

A poor Irish woman named Mary Connor, was sent on Sunday last to the Bellevue Hospital, N. Y., and subsequently she was placed with other women in the "waiting ward." It seems that on the following morning she gave birth to a child, and so little attention was paid to her that the rats attacked the new-born infant and destroyed its life—eating off its nose, upper lip and the toes, and about half of the left foot. The mother, it appears, was so exhausted that she was unconscious of the terrible suffering to which her offspring had been exposed.

The Ericsson engine is beginning to get very generally into use for farm purposes, and as a motor generally, where no very great amount of power, is required. Their cheapness, durability and safety, will ensure their success. We see it stated that the Bordentown Machine Company has recently completed a first class sugar cane mill, for a gentleman of Cuba, which is now being attached to a twin forty-eight inch Ericsson engine manufactured by the Newark Machine Company, at their works in Newark. This is the largest caloric engine yet made of the new pattern.

Not long since the remains of a human head of an enormous size, were found in a lead of Peruvian guano, at Petersburg, Va. Last week in a load of guano received at Norfolk, there were found the vertebra of a human being, which was about twice the size of that portion of the human frame to be found in those now living. This would seem to be proof that at some anterior time there existed in Peru a race of giants. Various bones have also been found of great size, all of which have been pronounced human.

The old Stuyvesant pear-tree, at the corner of Thirteenth street and Third avenue, New York, is in full bloom. Several of its limbs are loaded with blossoms and green leaves, imparting to the venerable trunk a juvenile appearance, and crowning its aged head with a wreath of youthful glory. This tree has become the old historical landmarks of New York. It was planted upon Gov. Stuyvesant's farm, then a long way out of New York, considerably over two hundred years ago.

For several weeks past rumors have obtained currency that frauds to an immense extent had been attempted upon certain Western and Southwestern Life Insurance Companies, by an organized gang of adroit swindlers, whose headquarters have variously been in Boston, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and New York, and whose intended exploits had they been successful, would have realized for the scoundrels thousands upon thousands of dollars.

Some time since a man in Kentucky, named Powell, moved into Indiana, and there procuring a divorce from his wife, returned to his native State and married another woman. Last week his first wife brought suit against him for a divorce and alimony, when the court decided that he being a citizen of Kentucky, the divorce obtained by him in Indiana was all a farce, and that his first wife his legitimate wife. The decision places Mr. Powell in an unpleasant predicament.

In New Orleans a few days since, Mr. Brown, who has a salary of \$2,500 per annum, was sued for \$645, the amount of a bill of dress goods sold to his wife within ten days, in November last. The articles were not necessary, under the most liberal use of that term, and it appeared in evidence that the husband had forbidden the plaintiff to trust his wife. The court decided that the plaintiff could not recover.

The Church of St. George's-in-the-East, in London, has for a long time been the scene of disgraceful disturbances, caused by some local quarrels. A large body of police, nearly 300 men, had for several weeks attended service there to prevent any outbreak. On Sunday, the 1st inst., these were withdrawn, and thereupon the congregation became riotous, actually hissing the rector when he pronounced the benediction.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED ARMY OFFICER.—We have already announced that Major Francis Nelson Page, of the U. S. Army, died at Fort Sumner on the 25th of March last. Major Page was a gentleman, a Christian and a scholar, and was greatly esteemed for his worth and courage. He was, as we learn from a correspondent, the son of the late Mann Page, of Gloucester county, Va., a grandson of Gen. Thos. Nelson, on his mother's side, and Gov. John Page, of Virginia, on his father's side. Major Page graduated at West Point, and was appointed brevet Second Lieutenant in the 7th Infantry on the 1st of July, 1841; was Adjutant from 1845 to '47, and was brevetted Major for gallant conduct in the defense of Fort Brown on the 9th of May, 1847. In May, 1847, he was appointed Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain, and on the 20th of August he received the title of brevet Major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. He also distinguished himself and was wounded in the battle of Chapultepec.—Norfolk Argus.

TREATY WITH SPAIN.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, in a late letter, refers as follows to a new treaty with Spain:—"The treaty negotiated by Mr. Preston with Spain, meets with the entire approval of the Executive. It removes all grounds of complaint on our part against Spain on account of unadjusted claims. The Havana claims of 1844, growing out of the repeal of the law opening the ports for provisions, lumber, &c., are recognised in full. The amount is \$147,000. Besides the specified claims admitted, the Commissioners to be appointed will ascertain and adjust other claims. The Amistad and other special claims upon the United States will be ascertained and settled by the same Board.

Foreign News. The foreign journals contain contradictory accounts of the outbreak in Sicily—some to the effect that it has been suppressed, and others that it is spreading.

Herr Bauer, the originator in Europe of all the various quick methods of printing, died in Wurzburg, at the age of 70 years. He was born at Wurtemberg, and was an engineer by profession. He commenced his labors in 1810. The first press made by him, was for the London Times.

A letter from Rome, says:—"A proclamation from Garibaldi is privately going the rounds, exhorting the people of Southern Italy to be ready, and promising speedy supplies of arms and ammunition. The patriots of Rome are organizing and secretly drilling in companies, and have already accumulated a store of arms in the city."

At the late New York City meeting, Mr. Ten Broeck's Pomona beat Desdemona by three quarters of a length, in a race of five furlongs and 140 yards. At a subsequent sweep-stakes, Mr. Ten Broeck's Maggiore came in second in a heat of 3 furlongs and 214 yards, having been beaten by Mr. Alexander's Thunderbolt. In the former match, Desdemona led half-way up to the cords, when Pomona collared her.

Advices from Alexandria, of the 19th ult., state that Sulaiman Pacha died very suddenly some days before. He had been smoking with some friends, when his head dropped. They believed him asleep, but, on trying to arouse him, found it was the sleep of death. His tobacco had been poisoned.

A movement is making in England to apply the sewage of cities, and the waste manure of large towns, to agriculture, by which it is believed that what is now worthless, if not poisonous, may be converted into a source of great wealth. It is asserted that, as far as the engineering is concerned, there is now no difficulty in securing the whole of the London sewage, estimated, as it flows into the Thames, at 70,000,000 tons annually.

Miss Victoria Balfe, daughter of the English composer, and herself an artist of great merit, has just been married, at St. Petersburg, to Sir John P. de la Cour, Bart., her Majesty's Minister at the Court of Russia. Sir John is in his 55th year, and was formerly Minister to the United States.

Maeready, the actor, now in his sixty-eighth year, has just married a Miss Cecily L. F. Spencer, who is only in her twenty-third year. Maeready has left his home at Shelbourne, to take up his residence elsewhere. Before leaving, he gave a public reading for the benefit of a Wesleyan Chapel in the town, the selections being "The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers," "Bride of Sighs," "Dying Christian," and an act from "Henry IV."

Queen Victoria has built, in St. George's Church, Windsor, a beautiful monument to the Duchess of Gloucester. It is of marble, and ornamented with groups of figures illustrative of acts of charity and piety.

Russia has found a commercial opening for her stores of ice. A line of vessels on the Caspian, now carry that commodity to the port of Bender Buschir, to the great refreshment of all Persia, where sherbets are the tap, and ice has more worshippers than fire.

Articles of agreement have been signed between the Atlantic Royal Mail Steamship Navigation Company and the English Advertiser, for the establishment of a line of steamers to run from Galway to New York once a fortnight, and from Galway to Boston once a fortnight, touching at St. John's, Newfoundland, each way.

Some months ago, the Bishop of Jerusalem sent a supply of Bibles to the King of Abyssinia, in his own language. He received them with great joy, and began at once to distribute them, telling the priests to whom he gave them, that henceforth they must teach the people out of this book in the vernacular. The missionaries who labor in the Southwestern Life Insurance Companies, by an organized gang of adroit swindlers, whose headquarters have variously been in Boston, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and New York, and whose intended exploits had they been successful, would have realized for the scoundrels thousands upon thousands of dollars.

A Belgian journal gives an example of a husband who is ready to do justice under the most trying circumstances. The wife being accused of poisoning, and on the point of being convicted, begged that the husband's testimony might be admitted in her favor. The request was granted, and the man declared that the best proof of his innocence was that he was sure that if his wife had the least disposition to poison any one, she would have begun with him, whom she has hated cordially for ten years." This evidence was conclusive; the jury laughed, and the woman was acquitted.

Jamestown Anniversary. We see it stated that the "Old Dominion Society," of New York, are making preparations for the celebration of the anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown on the 13th of May. As this day falls on Sunday, the celebration is set for the 14th. The Hon. Geo. W. Summers, of Virginia, has been selected as the orator for the occasion, and has accepted the invitation. There could not be a better selection than Mr. Summers. He is one of the great men of Virginia, a scholar, an orator, a jurist, and a statesman worthy of Virginia's better days. Moreover, he is one of the most unassuming and unpretending of gentlemen, a genuine, true man, and withal an American patriot, whose large and generous soul, in the language of Henry Clay, "knows no North, no South, no West, no West-Indy." Mr. Summers would be a very well content, no doubt, to pass his days in complete retirement, but "such a gem of purest ray serene" ought not to remain always embedded in the Western mountains. There are few positions, political, oratorical or judicial, upon which his genius and acquisitions would not shed new lustre.—Rich. Disp.

ONE POINT OF UNION.—The Charleston Courier reports one point of perfect agreement among the delegates to the Convention:—"A delegate" or "delegation" is a sufficient introduction to the public rooms or quarters of any one of the delegations, and the sprig of mint tastefully arranged in a liquid bouquet has been recognized as an olive branch by the representatives from Maine and California, and all the States scattered about these geographical extremities. The South furnishes the thirst-provoking weather, and the North furnishes the ice and the Cincinnati gives the platform and the "corn cordial," and Cuba gives the sugar, and Africa is frequently represented in the Ganymede who mixes and stirs the cup, and thus all find at least a point and principle of union and confederation."

Democratic National Convention. THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CHARLESTON, April 25.—The convention met at 10 o'clock, and there was evidence of increased interest in the proceedings. The gallery was crowded with ladies, and it being filled, on motion, several hundred who were crowding outside, unable to enter the gallery, were admitted to the floor of the convention, occasioning much good feeling. The resolution submitted yesterday, restricting speakers to fifteen minutes, and to speak but once on the same subject, was taken up, and after some debate, was rejected.

A resolution relative to debate was then introduced, restricting speakers to fifteen minutes on all subjects except the platform. A Southern delegate demanded that there should be no gag law on any subject.

At eleven o'clock the resolution was adopted limiting speaking to fifteen minutes on all subjects, except the platform; and on that rule of the House of Representatives will apply, limiting each speaker to one hour.

The committee on credentials announced that they would be ready to report this afternoon.

On motion the Convention adjourned at noon until 4 o'clock.

The convention reassembled at 4 o'clock. A resolution to appoint a national committee to act for the next four years was discussed, and finally referred to a select committee to inquire into the propriety of giving the national committee the power to name both the time and place of holding the convention.

The committee on credentials reported that the sitting delegates from New York, Illinois, Massachusetts and Maryland, (of the latter T. M. Lannan and Robert J. Brent) are entitled to their seats.

A minority report was presented, signed by members of the committee from Alabama, California, Arkansas, Texas, Georgia and Mississippi, recommending that one-half of each of the New York constants be admitted to the convention, each to cast seven votes.

The debate on the report of the committee on credentials was continued till six o'clock. When it was closed by a demand for the previous question.

The vote was first taken on the Illinois question, and the Douglas delegates were admitted. Next the vote was taken on the Maryland constants, and Messrs. Brent and Lannan were awarded their seats.

The vote was then taken by States on the minority report of the committee, to divide the votes of New York between the two delegations from that State.

The only States that voted in the affirmative were North Carolina, 5; Georgia, 10; Virginia, 31; Missouri, 1; Alabama, 9; Mississippi, 7; Texas, 4; Tennessee, 3; California, 31; Arkansas, 3; Total, 107. 553 yeas, 10 nays. As the Deas Richards and delegates were admitted and the Wood delegates were excluded.

The announcement of the result of the vote excluding the Wood delegates was received with cheers, and great excitement prevailed.

A resolution was offered to admit the Wood delegates to honorable seats on the floor, which added to the excitement, and it was finally laid over, under the rule, until tomorrow.

Mr. Montgomery moved that the resolution for appointing a national committee be referred till after the nomination of the candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

The death of Gov. Robinson, of Vermont, was then officially announced to the convention, and resolutions of condolence, and resolving to accompany the remains of the deceased from the Mills House to the boat immediately after the adjournment of the convention, were adopted.

DR. WINSHIP AND HIS THEORIES.—Dr. George B. Winship is going about the country, exciting the attention of the admirers of gymnastics by exhibiting the almost marvelous powers of his muscles. He shoulders a barrel of flour, holds a dumb-bell weighing 180 pounds at arm's length, raises his entire weight by his little finger, and lifts ten cords of nails, weighing upwards of a thousand pounds. A wit, noticing this last performance, disputes Dr. Winship's claim of being the strongest man in the world, and says there was a man in England who raised ten thousand pounds on a piece of paper and carried it clean out of the country—a prodigious feat, indeed, and one which we doubt if the Doctor, with all his muscles, doubled in volume and trebled in strength, could perform.

Dr. Winship professed his gymnastic exercises by a lecture on physical training as conducive to health. It does not appear that the mental exhibition compares very favorably with the muscular show, for, in a report of the powerful gentleman's performance in Philadelphia, we read that he "then retired to prepare for his feats of strength"—much to the delight of his audience, who were "becoming awfully bored with the lecture, and 'who had come to see and not to learn.'" We are inclined to believe the report is correct, for the lecture in itself is not astonishing, while the gymnastic feats are. Not that the lecture does not, in the main, inculcate sound physiological principles and lay down safe rules for the promotion of health—not at all. We agree with the Doctor on almost all his points. As a general rule "man must labor by the sweat of his brow; one-half the complaints which afflict women do arise from too much indolence, and happiness does not consist in display or political triumph." All this is very true. So also the proposition that "if young men would be happy, they should adopt manual employments—become tillers of the soil, horticulturists and agriculturists." These are sound views, but they do not startle by their originality.—Balt. Am.

TORONTO HOGHEADS IN MARYLAND.—A citizen of this county has received a letter from his Commission Merchant in Baltimore, in which his attention is directed to the necessity of having his tobacco hogheads made of the proper dimensions, in order to meet the requirements of the new inspection law which was passed at the last session of our Legislature. We have not seen the law ourselves, but the following dimensions are informed, will fulfil the requirements of the law. Length of stave, from 50 to 52 inches—diameter of the heads, from 40 to 42 inches.—Leonardtown Beacon.

RESTITUTION TO GOVERNMENT.—The following letter, without signature, has been received by the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing \$200, which amount has been deposited in the Treasury of the United States:—"An old soldier of 1812, who was captured by the Government, and received a warrant for 100 acres of land, has some doubt whether or not he served five days, which was required by the laws as I have understood, I, therefore, enclose the within amount of \$200, having disposed of the warrant."—April 23, 1860.

HOWLY IN CONGRESS.—A new light is breaking in upon Congress. Hear Mr. Winthrop, of North Carolina:—"He was early taught that there were three classes of people he ought to avoid all controversy with—one class was the preachers, for they had the pulp to denounce him from, while he had none to reply from; the next was the editors of papers, who had the columns of their journals to carry on a controversy, while he had none; the next class was the women, who would always have the last word."

The Great Eastern.

There appears to be no doubt whatever that the great ship will be ready to try its powers on the Atlantic by the latter end of May. The contracts for the works necessary to fit the ship for sea have been taken, and they are being prosecuted with the utmost vigor. Mr. Scott Russell has now nothing whatever to do with the ship, his contracts have come to an end, and even the interminable arbitration upon the differences between the Company and himself have, it is understood, been brought to a close by the weariness of all the parties; and something like a compromise of all matters in dispute has been, or will probably shortly be, agreed upon on both sides. The works necessary to be completed before the start for America are mainly those which are required to be performed by the Board of Trade before the grant of the necessary certificate under the Passengers' Act. But, in order that nothing should be wanting to make Great Eastern as perfect and as complete as possible in every department, a most careful examination of the machinery has been made by Messrs. Penn & Field, and the hull and fittings have been most carefully looked into by eminent ship surveyors. The result of all this examination has been to show how greatly exaggerated were all those descriptions of her imperfect state which many persons, from various motives, had circulated with respect to this magnificent ship. Every suggestion made by "competent" parties has been adopted by the new Board of Directors, and the whole expenses of the works, including those that are actually necessary and others which may be considered as improvements, will not exceed £23,000. The works which have been taken in hand include the building of new staterooms on board, some additional staterooms to support the cargo deck, some alterations in the davits for hanging the boats, and some additional supports to the sides of the coal bunkers.

One rather heavy affair is the construction of a tunnel for the passage of the crew, engineers, and others, through the coal bunkers. This has involved a considerable amount of labor, and 2,500 tons of coal have had to be removed in order to get at the work. These tunnels will be fitted with water tight doors at each of the compartments, and will be useful for giving increased ventilation, and affording facilities for testing the temperature of the coal in the "bankers"—an important consideration, when it is considered that some 10,000 tons of coal are stowed away in the parts of the ship. Some alterations in the mode of coal in the packing of the iron masts, the india-rubber hitherto used being about to be replaced by hornbeam, or some less elastic substance.—In addition to the squadron of 20 small boats, with which the ship is at present provided, there will be two others of unusually large size, equal in fact to moderate sized schooners, their dimensions being 50 feet in length by 13 feet in width. The saloons and cabins, which were unfinished when the ship left the Thames, are also to be completed before the Atlantic trip. The planking of the deck will remain unchanged, though admitted on all hands to be a piece of notoriously bad workmanship upon very bad timber. In addition to the improvements mentioned, there are a number of small details required to be attended to in the engines and machinery.

The Board have appointed Mr. Thomas Bold, one of the late Directors, to the post of general manager. No appointment of captain of the ship has yet been made, but the general opinion appears to be that Captain Vanehall, Superintendent of the Mediterranean Steam Navigation Company, will be appointed.—London Observer.

The Medical Society of Virginia. The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Medical Society of Virginia, assembled in the Chemical Hall of the Medical College, in this city. In the absence of Prof. James H. Cabell, of the University of Virginia, President of the Society, Dr. James B. McCaw, of Richmond, the First Vice President, took the Chair and called the Society to order.

The Society went into the election of officers for the present year.

Dr. Joyes nominated Dr. J. H. Claiborne, of Petersburg, as President of the Society, who was balloted for and unanimously elected.

The following gentlemen were then elected to fill the other offices in the Society:—1st Vice President, Prof. Jas. B. McCaw; 2d, Dr. R. R. Lewis; 3d, Dr. Jno. A. Cunningham, Richmond; 4th, Dr. Stapleton Coats; 5th, Dr. Carlton Archer, Henrico; 6th, Prof. Chas. B. Gibson, Richmond; Dr. St. G. Peachy, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. Wm. W. Parker, Recording Secretary; Dr. Blair Burwell, Assistant Recording Secretary; Drs. Chas. E. Anderson, Treasurer; Drs. James Bolton, O. A. Crenshaw, R. W. Haxall, John A. Cunningham and J. Pursey Cullen, Executive Committee; Drs. Peachy, Drew, Mills, Poliard and Wm. E. Anderson, Committee on Nominations.

On motion of Dr. Joyes, the late President, Dr. J. L. Cabell, of the University of Virginia, was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Society.

The Society then went into the election of delegates to the American Medical Association to meet, at New Haven in June next.

The following gentlemen compose the delegation:—

Drs. R. W. Haxall, L. S. Joyes, J. B. McCaw, P. Trent, Jas. Bolton, Wm. W. Parker, C. B. Gibson, O. A. Crenshaw, Blair Burwell, John Dove, St. Wm. A. Patterson, Thomas L. Walker and Wm. H. Taylor, Richmond; Wm. B. Ball, Chesterfield; J. H. Claiborne and Thomas Withers, Petersburg;—Moore and—Seddon, Norfolk; Wm. O. Owens, Lynchburg; John Fannery, Clarke county;—Stribling and—Waddell, Staunton; Hugh McGuffee and Robert Crockett, Winchester; R. F. Brown, Accomack; Edmunds Mason, Greenville; Alexander Preston, Abingdon; W. B. Cochran, Middleburg; A. S. Payne, Fauquier; S. Patterson, Manchester; Roben Lindsay, Scottsville; Thomas L. Robins, Powhatan; Frank Watkins, Farmville.—Rich. Disp.

STOCKHOLDER. Prince William Co., Va., April 25.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.—Just received a superb assortment of the above named articles in all the newest styles and materials. We name in part—

Elegantly embroidered Billiard Cloth Piano Covers, adapted to all sized instruments. 6 and 8 Table Covers to match. Elegant French Cassimeres, in superb styles. English Damask Co., a new article and very cheap. 6 and 8 Table Covers to match. Also, 1 case elegant Linoleum Table Oilcloths in Canton Flannel Lining, very nice for table, sidewalk, &c., cheap.

CLAGETT & DODSON, Washington, ap 27—601m

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE undersigned on the 2nd day of April, 1860, entered into co-partnership under the firm name of SMOOT & PERRY, for the purpose of conducting the LUMBER BUSINESS.

We have for sale LUMBER of all kinds, HYDRAULIC CEMENT, CALCINE PLASTER, LIME, and NAILS, at lowest market rates. We invite all who are in want of any of the above articles to give us a call.

J. RECTOR SMOOT, JOHN PERRY, ap 27—601m

NO MERCHANT VISITING Baltimore should fail to examine the extensive stock of FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., offered at wholesale and retail by FRED. FACKLEY & SONS, 250, Baltimore street.

It is one of the most extensive in this country, and the proprietors are fully prepared to compete with Northern cities. Baltimore, Feb 28—602m*