THE CONSTITUTION--STATE RIGHTS

RICHMOND WHIG.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Letters on business must be addressed to the "Editor of the Whig."

Articles written on both sides of the paper will not be published. This is a rule of long standing, ought to be known to all, and will in no case be departed from. Obituary notices exceeding eight lines are charged for as advertisements.

☞ *Communications will be charged the same as advertisements.*

For interesting news, telegraphic, &c., see outside.

Mr. Mason has been twice elected to the Senate by the Democracy of this State, on the ground that it was necessary to vindicate the Fugitive Slave bill, of which he was the author. Mr. Eillmore signed that bill and made it a law. In the eyes of those who oppose it, he alone is responsible for it. Senator Wilson said, the other day, in Massachusetts, that his right hand was red with the blood of the Fugitive." If Mr. Mason's re-election was necessary for the reason that he introduced that bill into Congress—how much more necessary is that of Mr Fillmore, who sanctioned, signed and was the first to enforce it? If the friends of Mr. Mason were sincere in the reason they urged in his behalf, they are bound by consistency and conscience to support Mr. Fillmore. He is assailed most vehemently and villainously in the North on this very ground, and the canvass there is to a considerable extent, one against the Fugitive Slave Law. Will the South permit him to be beaten down on that issue? Will not Southern Democrats come to his support in such a conflict?—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

The view thus taken by our Lynchburg contemporary is pertinent and to the point. The friends of Senator Mason all along maintained that it would be a shame and disgrace to the State, and afford an occasion for extreme exultation and rejoicing on the part of the Abolititionists, not to re-elect Mr. Mason to the Senate—not to testify their renewed confidence in the man, *who was the author of the Fugitive Slave bill.* This argument was used continually and with great effect during the whole of the canvass last spring. It was maintained that if the Whigs and Americans succeeded in obtaining a majority in the Legislature, Senator Mason would be stricken down, and that the entire South would feel the blow leveled at him, and that the Abolitionist would exult over his defeat as a triumph for themselves—inasmuch, so the reasoning ran, as he was the father of the Fugitive Slave Law! The people were consequently appealed to, in almost every Democratic speech that was made, to sustain the Democracy and aid them in returning a Democratic Legislature for the special purpose of re-electing to the Senate the author of the Fugitive Slave Law—upon the avowed ground that the re-election of such a man would be the most unpalatable thing on earth to the Abolitionist, and would constitute, moreover, the highest and most conclusive evidence of a full and stern determination on the part of the South to maintain her rights by renewing her confidence in one who had signalized his devotion to her best interests—in this, particularly, that he was the actual *bona fide* author of the Fugitive Slave law! The sincere, South-loving Democracy, who think, and talk and dream of nothing but Southern rights, were horror-struck at the thought of the bare possibility of Mr. Mason—the embodiment of the Fugitive Slave bill—being ejected from his seat in the Senate. The whole of Abolitiondom, they cried, would be mad with joy at such a result; and the South, in Mason's overthrow, would receive a blow from which she would never recover.

That was the great Democratic argument during the canvass last spring. And precisely the same argument was used—and the only one that was used—by the Democratic members of the present Legislature on the day of Mason's re-election in December last.

Now, we contend with the *Virginian*, that if the argument used in Mason's case was sound and good, it is not less so in Mr. Fillmore's. Mr. Fillmore promptly affixed his signature to the Fugitive Slave Law the moment it passed the two Houses of Congress. And we ask, in the language of Mr. Mason's friends, whether the South would be doing justice to herself to allow him to be stricken down and overwhelmed with defeat, because of his devotion to the constitutional rights of our section? If it was important for the South to sustain and re-elect the author of the Fugitive Slave Law, is it any less incumbent upon her to sustain and renew her confidence in the man who signed it, and without whose signature it could never have become a law? On the contrary, will not all true Southern men admit that Mr. Fillmore is entitled to ten-fold more gratitude at the hands of the South than Mr. Mason is, for his noble and manly course in reference to this question? Mr. Mason is a Southern man, and in the part he took in the inactment of the Fugitive Slave Law, it required of him no sacrifice. He well knew that his conduct in this matter would provoke no denunciation, no assault, no persecution from his own people and his own section; but he was all the while sustained and encouraged by the perfect consciousness that his course would be approved and endorsed by the entire South, without a single dissenting voice. Not so with Mr. Fillmore. He was a Northern man; and, in signing the Fugitive Slave Law, he was well aware that he was sacrificing in a large measure his own popularity at home, and that he would be visited with the severest denunciation and abuse by a large proportion of the Northern people. But great as was the temptation to discard and trample upon his convictions of duty, he neither flinched, nor faltered, nor hesitated; but, with a promptness and a firmness that all true patriots everywhere must commend and applaud, he made his oath and the constitution the light of his feet, and nobly forgot self and all sectional feeling in his determination to discharge his duty to the country, and bade consequences, personal and political, take of themselves.

We do not believe that the Southern people, so justly distinguished for their sentiments of gratitude, generosity, and chivalry, will consent to see a man to whom they own so much, stricken to the earth and crushed by the pitiless peltings of the Northern Abolitionists on the one hand, and of the Southern Democracy on the other. On the contrary, we believe, they will rally almost as one man to the support of Fillmore, their noblest and best benefactor now living. For the sak of the whole country and, particularly of the South, we invoke them to do it.

Gen. Cullom--His Appointments.

We take great pleasure in giving place to the following letter from a friend in Washington—a distinguished member of Congress, and a perfectly reliable, high-minded gentleman—correcting the misstatements, unintentional, we know, made by our Washington correspondent in reference to the appointments of General Cullom, the Clerk of the House of Representatives. Our correspondent represented General Cullom as having appointed to subordinate clerkships in his department many open, avowed Abolitionists. We, of course, could know nothing of the real facts of the case ourselves; but we are now satisfied that our correspondent's representations did Gen. Cullom gross injustice, and we cheerfully repair it, as far as is in our power, by publishing the following from a source entitled to the most implicit confidence:

"WASHINGTON, March 5, 1856.

"Dear Sir—I see the Nashville Union and other Democratic papers in the South are charging that Gen. Cullom, Clerk of the House, is *"appointing Abolitionists to office"*—and they give as authority for this charge "the Washington correspondent of the Richmond Whig, a Know Nothing paper." I quote the language of the Union.

"Now, I have looked into the facts, and I am sure that the greatest injustice has thus been done to Gen. Cullom. I have not seen the letter to the Whig alluded to, but I have felt that it is but just to give you the *facts*—and I do not doubt that you will take pleasure in doing justice to Cullom editorially. I will be responsible for the accuracy of the facts I state to you.

teen subordinate officers in discharge of duty connected with the House of Representatives. To fill these offices, he *retained eight of the incumbents* who were appointed by Col. Forney. *These* the Democratic papers will hardly say are Abolitionists. I have no idea they are. They are John M. Barclay, Daniel Buck, Thos. D. Harris, W. H. Minnix, John Mesinner, E. Emerick, E. Spiece, and J. B. Florence, (brother of Florence, dem., member from Pennsylvania.)

"Of the remaining eleven, *five* are from Southern States, to wit: Wm. P. Ingram, of Ky.; J. C. Walker, of Tenn.; John Harvey, of S. C.: R. W. Bates, of District of Columbia; and A. F. Owen, of Va. I do not know all these personally, but I cannot suppose that any doubt will be entertained that they are all free from imputation of Abolitionism.

"Then, there are but *six* who are appointed from *Northern* States, (and not vouched by the late Democratic Clerk.) I have taken pains to see who they are. 1st. N. B. Markle, of Indiana, is a member of the American party, was a Whig, was appointed to office under the administration of Mr. Fillmore, and he states to me that, could he have had the selection of a candidate for President, Fillmore would have been his choice, "because while President he did nobly sustain the Constitution and laws of the country." He, of course, disclaims that he is an Abolitionist.

"2. E. A. Acton, of New Jersey, is of the American party, and denies that he agrees or co-operates, or ever did, with the Abolitionists, or with the so-called Republican party.

"3. C. B. Adams, of Connecticut, has been a Whig—held office under Mr. Fillmore during his whole term, (resigning when Pierce came in,) is an ardent advocate of Fillmore's re-election, and denounces as untrue the charge of Abolitionism so far as he is concerned.

"4. Isaac Strohm, of Ohio, denies to me that he is, or has ever been, an Abolitionist, was appointed to office in the Treasury Department under Mr. Fillmore, was turned out under Pierce, because suspected of Americanism, and claims to be identical with Henry Clay on questions connected with slavery.

"5. Wm. Hazlett, of Pennsylvania, was a Whig, now an American, has not only, he says, never fraternized with Abolitionists, but, on the contrary, has been "thrown into frequent and violent conflict with the fanatical leaders of that organization"—this is his language.

"6. P. B. Tompkins, of New York, denounces the charge of Abolitionism as slanderous and untrue, so far as he is concerned. He says he is American, conservative, national, in his politics—he refers me to the positions of Henry M. Fuller, in the late contest for Speaker, as exemplifying what he regards as correct sentiments.

"I have now given you, in detail, the positions of all Gen. Cullom's appointments, upon careful ascertainment, as far as I thought it necessary to pursue the investigation with a view to the question sprung. There are *nine other* appointees of the Clerk, I learn, employed as mapmakers, &c., in the *Land Office*. I have not seen these men, or pushed inquiry particularly into their politics—but I am assured that about the same state of things would be found as to them. I learn that the chief of that corps served in that position under Forney, and is retained by Cullom; and that, as to the other eight, four of them are appointed from Southern, and four from Northern States. I am satisfied that the charge of your correspondent, copied so generally into the Southern Democratic papers, does Gen. Cullom great injustice. My object is to place the *facts* before you, as much in detail as my time will allow, that you may have reliable *data* upon which to do Cullom justice. If any fact I state is called in question, I will be responsible for the statement. I feel assured you will take pleasure in correcting this injurious impression, if you concur with me that it is not just. With high regard, your friend.

"Mr. RIDGWAY, Editor Whig, Richmond, Va."

Another Wise Letter.

After a most extraordinary and painful internal of some two or three days, our gay and delightful governor has given to the world another letter, and we feel greatly relieved and refreshed in consequence thereof. We were beginning to feel not a little uneasy, and even mortified, lest our sprightly "Only" neighbor, between whom and ourselves there has latterly sprung up an unconquerable attachment—he being our first choice for the Presidency and we his first choice for Secretary of State under his blooming and glorious administration—we say, we had begun to feel curious lest our neighbor and friend had taken it into his flighty head to write no more letters.—But our fears are all dissipated. He is still alive, and, in deference to an uncontrolable impulse which belongs peculiarly to himself, he has written and caused to be published another letter, which exceeds in refreshing vulgarity almost every thing which has fallen from his pen for several months.

The object of this last effusion of our restless and disquieted little governor, is to give his denial to the report which has been circulated in the newspapers, to the effect that he had declared Mr. Fillmore's administration to be "Washington-like." He tells us that he "never uttered nor thought such a sentiment" in all his life. Now, we will not charge Mr. Wise with uttering a wilful falsehood in the declaration he thus makes; but we do charge that he uttered the sentiment attributed to him. He has no doubt forgotten it; but that he did apply the expression, "*Washington-like*" to Mr. Fillmore's administration, there is, as we learn, abundant living testimony. An intelligent and reliable gentleman, now a member of the Legislature, informs us that he himself, in conjunction with thousands of others, heard Mr. Wise make use of the expression ascribed to him—not in the canvass last spring, as we erroneously stated a few days ago, but during the Presidential canvass of 1852. He further informs us that he took down that expression in his note book at the time—that is, on the occasion of Wise's speeches in Jefferson and Berkeley. And we doubt not there are hundreds of people in that section of the State who now remember the circumstance. Whether Wise made use of this notable expression at other places where he spoke, we are not informed; but he certainly did make use of it at the time and places designated above.

But we subjoin his letter, intending to refer to it again—it is full of points for reflection and criticism:

LETTER OF GOVERNOR WISE.

RICHMOND, (Va.) March 3, 1856.

DEAR SIR:—I received yours of the 29th ult., this morning. The slip which you enclose from the Baltimore Republican of the 27th Feburary, which purports to report the remarks of the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart in the Know-nothing nominating convention at Philadelphia, is the first and only *printed* report of those remarks I have seen.—According to this report Mr. Stuart said:

"Even Mr. Wise, at the time he stumped the State of Virginia, said that the administration of Fillmore was Washington-like throughout."

Now, I am constrained to believe that Mr. Stuart could not have made this remark. In the first place I never uttered nor thought such a sentiment in my life; secondly, I don't think Mr. Stuart heard me at all on the stump during my canvass: if he did, he never heard such a sentiment from me; and, if such was reported to him, the report was incorrect; and thirdly, Mr. Stuart, a member of Mr. Fillmore's cabinet, could hardly have been so immodest as to boast that anybody had said Mr. Fillmore's administration was "Washington-like throughout," for

"The plaster was too thick
For *all the praise* to stick!"

Again the report says:

"Mr. Wise claimed his election by the vote of 17,000 *outside* whigs."

I must contradict this statement, too, whether made by Mr. Stuart or not. Certainly, the cause of civil and religious freedom, maintained by the democracy of Virginia, was nobly supported by many of the truly conservative, conscientious, and constitution-loving whigs of our State, but I never was able to fix their number. We gladly took them in exchange for the renegade democrats who sneaked away from their former friends, and took a test oath, in the secrecy of the culvert, by the light of a dark lantern. Whether these whigs can be reclaimed by the new nomination at Philadelphia, time will show. I think they cannot be. Mr. Fillmore is no longer a whig; he has been changed by the hocus-pocus of the necromancy of *Sam.*—In the next presidential canvass there will be new issues presented by three parties; the white man's party—the democratic; the black man's party—the black republicans; the mulatto party—the cross of northern and southern know-nothings—the ticket of Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson. All nature abhors vacuums and mongrels; and so do conscientious, conservative and constitution-loving whigs of Virginia. They can put up better with pure africans—wool, flat nose, odor, ebon, skin and gizzard, foot and all—better than they can bear that cross of the Caucasian and Cuffey which you call a—mulatto!

I ask you to publish this letter in the Union, in order to correct the report of the speech of Mr. Stuart.

Yours truly and hastily,
HENRY A. WISE.

Public Meeting in Jefferson Co y

We learn from the Charleston *Free Press*, that a large meeting of the Whigs and Americans was held in that place on Friday last, at which the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting was presided over by Andrew Kennedy, Esq., an old line Whig, who has been always opposed to the Know Nothing movement. We observe that in every quarter of the State the old line Whigs are rallying with zeal to the standard of Millard Fillmore, and we rejoice at the patriotism and independence they thus exhibit. The *Free Press* says:

THE PEOPLE AWAKE.—We were gratified to see that the meeting at the Courthouse, on Friday,—the proceedings of which we publish in this paper—was not a mere meeting of the Know-Nothing or American party, but was composed of men of all parties. The Chairman of the meeting is an *old line* Whig, and has always been opposed to the Know Nothing movement, but he, in common with the great masses of the people, intends to give his hearty and earnest support to the ticket made at Philadelphia. He cares not whether Mr. Fillmore be an actual member of the American party or not. It is enough for him to know that he has presided over the government with wisdom and impartiality; and that he has proven himself to be a man of the Union, and not of a section, and a friend and upholder of the Constitution and Laws.

Politicians, of the "small fry" class particularly, may attempt to decry the merits of this ticket; may [illegible] letters and speeches, but the People will look at deeds, and not words, and will give their

The Great Democracy appear to be ambitious to come out at the little end of the horn. Notwithstanding the many important matters of real *State* concern, which demand their attention—independent of the Governor's *fundum* notion, the Flour Inspector's big auger, &c.—they betray the depravity of their taste, by devoting days and nights to an Irishman's machinery for the manufacture of stenches in the city of Richmond. A genuine Pat with a rich Irish brogue, having abandoned his native bogs for this land of freedom, claims the right of establishing, in the midst of a Know Nothing city, a grand factory of stinks. The Know Nothing authorities, at the urgent request of citizens, whose olfactories do not relish these Hibernian effluvia, interpose, in behalf of the common comfort and the general weal, and interdict the Patriotic Pat in the prosecution of his savoury vocation. It's a matter of mere police, and of daily occurrence in every city in the Union. But the indignant Pat betakes himself to the assembled wisdom—he is a poor Irishman and Democrat—outraged and persecuted by diabolical Know Nothings! The assembled wisdom, of course, become indignant. They abandon the business for which they came here—make a prodigious bother—refer the subject to a committee—call witnesses and prove that nothing is so conducive to the public health as putrescent smells! A London Archdeacon, deeply interested in burial fees, in arguing in favor of intra-mural graveyards, demonstrated, by the same sort of logic, that the stench of dead bodies was essential to the health of the living!

The committee reported a bill to arrest the proceedings of the City Council, and to authorize the patriotic and self-sacrificing Pat to continue the manufacture of stinks on a grander scale than ever. It is supposed, in order to carry out the reform, and vindicate the salubrity and pleasantness of putrid bodies, that the city authorities will be interdicted from removing from the streets dead dogs, or cats, or mules, or carrion of any description, under heavy pains and penalties.

The bill was put upon its passage a few nights since—and after a *quantum suf:* of appropriate eloquence, passed by a vote of 41 to 39.

The Enquirer, in reporting this result, adds:

"Many Democratic friends of the bill were absent, else "the majority would have been much greater."

Very likely—but *why* were they absent? Does rumor speak true, in ascribing their absence to design—to shame and disgust of the whole proceeding? That the dose was too strong for any but the strongest stomachs—and therefore *the* gentlemen of the party absquatulated? The Speaker, we observe, was there—but *he* could not dodge. Mr. Preston was also present; but he is a new convert, and new converts are not privileged to make wry faces at any thing. Col. Tomlin was also on hand; but what constrained him to face the music, we are not advised. If he were aspiring to a Generalship he could not give better evidence of his heroism;—and we warmly congratulate him on the probable success of his demonstration.

Presidential Movements.

"Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, thus alludes to the Presidential movements now on foot at Washington. It appears that the spite of the Black Republicans is specially leveled at Mr. Fillmore. The chance, too, of a nomination at Cincinnati seems to be narrowed down to a contest between Pierce, Buchanan, and Douglas.—Neither Wise, nor Hunter, nor any other Southern man, is in the ring at all. We have all along been of the opinion that the Democracy would take a *Northern* candidate as a matter of choice, in the first place, and, in the next, they would be compelled to take a Northern man from necessity. It is the only way to make Northern Democrats toe the mark—to give them the offices. But here is what "Ion" says on the subject:

> The republicans, it is rumored, of the two Houses, are about to take a step for the purpose of heading off Mr. Fillmore. A paper, it is said, is in circulation among such of the Northern opposition members as are opposed to Mr. Fillmore, recommending the call of a national convention to assemble in July next, for the purpose of nominating a President and Vice President. The call is, according to rumor, to be signed by more than a hundred members of the Senate and House, and it is further asserted that it is to leave Mr. Fillmore no support or countenance from any party in the North.
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> The candidates held in view by this organization are said, by some, to be John C. Fremont, and by others to be Justice McLean, of the supreme Court.
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> Justice McLean has been long and prominent before the public as a reserved candidate for the Presidency.—Perhaps the time has come, at last, for bringing him out. Thus there will be two candinates of undoubted respectability in the field, in addition to the candidate who may be nominated by the democratic national convention.
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> As to Judge McLean's position on the chief topic of the day, it is understood that he is in favor of maintaining the principle of the ordinance of 1787.
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> The chief competitors for the nomination at Cincinnati will be Mr. Pierce, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Douglas. The chances at this time, for a two-third vote, being nearly equal between the three.

The Ball in Motion.

Notwithstanding the combined efforts of the Abolitionists and Democrats, the Northern people seem to be moving nobly in behalf of Fillmore and Donelson. Already fifteen papers in the great State of Pennsylvania have hoisted their flag. And in the still greater State of New York, the signs are cheering and bright, and growing more so every day. The Northwest, too, is awaking, like a young giant refreshed by slumber. In a word, the good cause is progressing gloriously throughout the length and breadth of the country—in the North, South, East and West. Let Virginia arouse, likewise, as she was never roused before—and let the ball be kept in motion. The following are the latest tidings we have received, and animating enough they are:

RATIFICATION OF THE AMERICAN NOMINEES.

ALBANY, March 7.—The American party held a most enthusiastic ratification meeting here this evening. The capitol was thronged inside and outside. Some three hundred councils participated in the proceedings, and numerous prominent speakers were in attendance. Resolutions were passed heartily endorsing the Presidential nominees.

MUSCATINE, IOWA, March 6.—The Fillmore and Donelson nominations have been unanimously ratified by the Iowa American State Convention.

For the Whig.

The Vaccine Agency.

Mr. Editor:—The fact that the vaccine agent for the State, has furnished small pox matter instead of vaccine virus, and thereby *propagated small pox*, instead of *preventing* it, is clearly established, and admitted by the agent.

Then there is censure and responsibility, either with the agent or the person from whom he derived this matter; and unless the agent can furnish some responsible name from whom he received this *small pox* matter, and shows that he used all proper caution in obtaining it he is clearly *responsible for propagating small pox.*

I am sorry to perceive that the Governor of the State, in his report upon this question to the Legislature, has shown a *party* bias, and not fairly met the issue. This is a grave subject—involving the health, beauty, and lives of human beings, and should rise above *party* considerations. I am, in politics, on the side of the Governor, and mention this fact to show that I am not influenced by such considerations. I hope, sir, that the committee appointed by the legislature will probe thissubject, and show *who is to blame!* No physician is justified in the use of vaccine matter, without knowing it is genuine, or being assured from a worthy source, whence he receives it, that it is genuine.

M. D.

MARRIAGES OF ROMANCE.—Mr. Howard, First Secretary of the British Legation in Paris, is about to lead to the altar the English beauty, Miss Smead. Mr. Howard's first wife was the celebrated Baltimore beauty, Miss McTavish, so well known in the gay world of Paris, a few years ago. It was this Mrs. Howard, of Baltimore, who was so frequently confounded with the Mrs. Howard who lived many years ago with the present Emperor of France. Mr. Howard is a member of the distinguished family of that name in England, and is a man of some talent. His courage is commendable.

A French lady of great wealth, and fond of travel and adventure, was last Summer in a town on the borders of the Black Sea, which was surrounded by a detachment of French Zouaves. The lady was protected, under *interesting* circumstances, by a rough Zouave, for whom she at once formed an attachment. Upon the return of the Zouave's regiment, recently, to Paris, the lady sought out her soldier, bought a substitute to fill out his time, and, after putting him *a la mode*, married him. She shows him at the opera and amongst her friends. She appears perfectly satisfied with her bargain, and declares her Zouave to be the most amusing fellow in the world.—*Cor. N. Y. Times.*

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—The most astounding intelligence we have for our readers this morning is that Mr. Hozant, a native of this city, a young married man, the father of a promising family, committe suicide at a late hour last evening, in his own residence on Melpomene street, near Hercules. The young man is well known to the public, and at the time of committing the rash act, was Deputy Constable of the First District Court. It appears he went home yesterday evening, slightly inebriated, and a few minutes after reaching the house, he drew his dagger and stabbed himself to the heart—falling lifeless upon the floor of his parlor, without giving any cause what-

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FRIDAY, March 7th, 1856.

The Speaker resumed the chair at 7 o'clock.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

The following engrossed bills were read a third time and passed.

Authorizing the establishment of a branch bank at Portsmouth.

To incorporate the Southwestern Virginia mining and manufacturing company in the county of Monntgomery.

To authorize a branch bank in the the town of Romney, an the county of Hampshire.

To incorporate the Yellow Sulphur springs company in the country of Montgomery.

To incorporate the town of Glenville, in Gilmer county.

To amend and re-enact the 1st section of an act appointing commissionets to report losses sustained by Edward Parish, in the construction of the Ohio river and Maryland turnpike road. [Extends the time within which the comsioners are to report.]

To amend and re-enact the 5th section of chapter 188 of the code.—yeas 55 nays 33. This bill encountered the the opposition of Messrs. BRANNON and BORKMAN, and was advocated by Messrs. SMITH and RONALD. It provides that commissioners instead of the Courts shall have power to compel by attachment answers to interrogatories filed by judgment creditors.

To declare Coal River, in Kanawha company a lawful fence.

To incorporate Worth Division of S. of T. at Port Republic, in the county of Rockingham.

For the construction of the Frederick and Morgan turnpike.

To incorporate the Back Creek Valley turnpike company.

To protect deer from destruction. (Imposes a fine of $10 for killing a deer between 1st January and 1st July.)

Mr. DICKINSON of Richmond city proposed to amend the bill by inserting a clause to protect patrridges in like manner.

The proposition was disagreed to.

Declaring Elk Fork of Point Pleasant, a public highway.

Establishing a separate place of voting at Sardis, in the county of Harrison.

To incorporate the agricultural mining and manufacturing company in the counties of Wyoming and Tazewell.

To incorporate the Chesapeake Female college.

To incorporate the Jefferson Athenæum, at Charleston in the county of Jefferson.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

The following Senate bills were also passed:

Incorporating a company for constructing a canal from Elizabeth river at Norfolk to Farmer's creek and Little creek in Princess Anne county.

To amend the 4th section of the act providing for the election of certain officers in the city of Petersburg.

HOUSE BILL REJECTED.

An engrossed bill to authorize the use by the Court of Appeals of such room in the capitol building, when the General Assembly is not in session, as may be directed by the Governor, was taken up, advocated by Messrs. STANARD and JOHNSTON, opposed by Messrs. FLOYD and GARNETT, and thereupon rejected—ayes 23, noes 62.

THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The following resolution offered by Mr. GARNETT, was agreed to after some debate:

Resolved, that the first hour of the evening sessions shall hereafter be devoted exclusively to bills on first and second reading, but all bills which any member desires to discuss shall be passed over, the remainder of each evening session shall be devoted exclusively, firstly, to House engrossed bills and secondly, to Senate bills, passing over all bank charters, and all appropriation bills. The bills considered under the resolution shall be taken up in the order in which they stand on the calendar, and the Speaker shall not entertain any motion to take up any bill out of its order during the evening sessions.

BILLS ADVANCED.

Sundry bills on their second reading were then read by their titles, and ordered to be engrossed, among them a bill to abolish the inspection of guano; a bill to establish the Institute of the Virginia Guard; and a bill authorizing a loan of $600,000 to the Virginia Central Railroad Company.

On motion of Mr. FLOYD, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 8th, 1856.

A communication was received from the House of Delegates, announcing the passage of certain bills.

The following were considered without reference, read three times and passed:

To incorporate the Jefferson Athenaeum at Charleston, Jefferson county.

To incorporate the Back Creek Valley turnpike company.

For the construction of the Frederick and Morgan turnpike. [Amended by striking out Frederick and Morgan turnpike and inserting Third Hill, Green Spring and Morgan turnpike.]

To incorporate the Yellow Sulphur Springs in the county of Montgomery.

Authorizing the establishment of a branch bank at Portsmouth—ayes 27, noes 3.

Authorizing the establishment of a branch bank at Martinsburg—ayes 30, noes 2. [Explained and advocated by Mr. Yates.]

Authorising the establishment of a branch bank at Princeton, in the county of Mercer—ayes 30, no 1.

Providing for the compensation of John Randolph Tucker, for services as commissioner from the Commonwealth of Virginia to attend the trial of James Parsons, Jr. in the State of Pennsylvania—ayes 32, noes none. (Appropriates $500.)

To amend and re enact the first section of an act entitled an act appointing commissioners of the Board of Public Works, to report losses sustained by Edward Parrish in the construction of the Ohio River and Maryland Turnpike road.

To incorporate the Southwestern Virginia Mining and Manufacturing Company in the county of Montgomery.

To incorporate Worth Division of Sons of Temperance at Port Republic in the county of Rockingham.

Declaring Coal River in Kanawha county a lawful fence.

To incorporate the Agricultural, Mining and Manufacturing company in Wyoming and Tazewell.

Declaring Elk Fork of Point Pleasant a public highway.

Establishing a separate place of voting in Harrison county.

To incorporate the Chesapeake Female College.

COMPENSATING CLERKS AND COMMISSIONERS OF THE REVENUE.

The Senate receded from its disagreement to the House amendments to the following bills:

For compensating Clerks of county and corporation Courts, for recording births, deaths and marriages.

For allowing additional compensation to Commissioners of the Revenue.

VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. BRAXTON moved that the Senate take up the bill incorporating the Virginia and Maryland Railroad Company.

Mr. COLEMAN hoped the bill would not be taken up to-day.

After some further remarks by Mr. BRAXTON, the Senate agreed to take up the bill.

Mr. WHITE said he wished to offer amendments, and hoped some Senator would move a reconsideration of the vote ordering the bill to a third reading.

Mr. BRAXTON said if the Senate ordered a reconsideration, he would regard it as a test vote upon the fate of the bill.

Mr. AMBLER opposed the bill. If it passed it would operate injuriously to the interests of other roads in the State.

The bill being upon its passage, Mr. BRAXTON addressed the Senate in an able argument in favor thereof.

Mr. COLEMAN replied, contending, with much force, that while the proposed road would never benefit Virginia, it would seriously injure her works already in use.

The debate was further continued by Mr. BRAXTON in favor, and Mr. WHITE against, when

Mr. WHITE moved to lay the bill on the table. The motion prevailed, ayes 24, noes 14.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES ETC.

Mr. AMBLER, from the committee for Courts of justice, to whom had been referred the House bill to exted the jurisdiction of the Districts Courts, recommended that the same be rejected.

Mr. BRADEN, from the committee on Finance &c., reported (without amendment) House bill to provide for more securely and effectually heating and ventilating the Capitol.

Mr. McKENNEY asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill incorporating the St. Patrick Beneficiary company in the city of Norfolk.

Mr. COBB asked and obtained leave to introduce a bil to amend and re-enact the 2d section of an act entitled an act to extend the corporate limits of the town of Smithfield. Read a first time.

Mr. LANE asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill amending an act passed Feb. 4th 1853, entitled an act to incorporate the Sinking Creek and Craig's Creek turnpike company. Read a first time.

STEENROD asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to authorize the city of Wheeling to sell the stock held by said city in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company. Read a first time.

Mr. JONES asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina. Read a first time.

On motion of Mr. THOMPSON, the Senate adjourned.

☞ Mr. OLD, of Powhatan, has been detained from his seat for the last three weeks by a severe attack of measles. We were glad to see him in his seat to-day for a short time.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

SATURDAY, March 8th, 1856.

The House met at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

The following bills, communicated from the Senate, were read and passed:

To incorporate a lime and marble company in the county of Botetourt.

Incorporating the machine boot and shoe manufacturing company of Virginia (in the city of Richmond.)

HOUDON'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

A joint resolution, communicated from the Senate, authorising the purchase, from Wm. J. Hubard, of a bronze cast of Houdon's statue of Washington, to be placed in the Virginia Military Institute, and appropriating a sum not to exceed $10,000 for the purpose, was taken up. Its objects eloquently explained by Messrs. FLOYD and GARNETT, and passed unanimously—yeas 106.

THE ARMORY MILLS.

A joint resolution from the Senate, authorizing the Governor to lease out the west wing of the Armory for milling purposes, was, on motion of Mr. FLOYD, laid upon the table for the present.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER announced the following as the committee to take into consideration the series of resolutions offered by Messrs. DEJARNETTE and LANGFITT, relative to compensation from the General Government for slaves escaping into non-slaveholding States: Messrs. Dejarnette, Floyd, Carter, Hiett, Boreman, Claybrook and Spady.

BILL REPORTED.

Mr CARTER, from the committee of Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Preston Trotter, and on his motion, a bill for the relief of Spilman and James, of Warrenton, was ordered to be engrossed.

REASSESSMENT OF LANDS.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill to provide for the reassessment of the lands throughout the Commonwealth.—The pending question was on the adoption of the substitute proposed by Mr. CHRISTIAN.

Mr. CHRISTIAN was in favor of a reassessment, but could not vote for the original bill, as it proposed to revive a system which was very objectionable. He moved that the bill and amendments be laid upon the table. The motion was disagreed to—yeas 48, nays 69.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Giles, announced his intention of voting against the bill, because, in his opinion, its provisions would operate injuriously upon the landed interests of the Western portion of the State, unless the Legislature, at this session, would make appropriations to the leading works of internal improvement, and thereby enhance the value of Western lands in reality, instead of prospectively. He warned his Western friends against the bill.

Mr. WELLMAN said that he represented a more Western county (Wayne) than that represented by Mr. P.; but, nevertheless, he did not perceive any objection to the bill. It was his opinion, that if the State abandoned the leading lines of internal improvement, the lands in the West would depreciate, and, on the other hand, if appropriations were made, the value of those lands would be enhanced. Consequently, it seemed to him, that whatever might be the fate of the public works, the people of the West would not suffer by a reassessment of their lands.

Mr. PRESTON, of Smythe, expressed his surprise at the objections urged against the bill by the gentleman from Giles. He was himself a Western man, and so far from believing that the bill would operate unfairly against the people of the West, he was of the opinion that its provisions would unequally affect the land owners of the tidewater section of the State.

Mr. BRANNON objected strenuously to the passage of the bill.—He contended that the law would operate unequally, and create dissatisfaction in the Northwest, which portion of the State had received but a small portion of the appropriations which had been made to works of internal improvement.

Mr. KEMPER had understood, when he had been induced at former sessions to vote for appropriations, that the revenue of the State would be greatly increased by the consequent enhanced valuation of Western lands. He would be compelled hereafter to vote against further appropriations if the bill now pending was defeated.

The discussion was continued further by Messrs. Imboden, Anderson, Smiar, Burwell, Garnett and Claiborne in support of the measure.

Mr. FLOYD addressed the House in support of the proposition to defer action upon the bill, contending that until appropriations were previously made to the leading works of internal improvement, it it would be unjust and unnecessary to pass the bill. He moved that it be laid upon the table for the present, and pledged the undivided support of the West for the measure, so soon as appropriations were made for the completion of progressing works of internal improvement.

The motion to lay the bill upon the table, was rejected—yeas 57, nays 74.

The question upon the passage of the bill was then put, and determined in the affirmative by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Crutchfield, (Speaker,) Anderson, Baker, Bass, Bondurant, Brown, Burwell of Patrick, Burwell of Bedford, Bush, Bywaters, Calvert, Carter, Claiborne, Claybrook, Cox, Craddock, Crawford, Crocker, Crockett, Dabney, Davis of Greenbrier, Davis of Amherst, Deane, Dejarnette, Dickinson of Richmond city, Dillard, Dodson, Dromgoole, Early, Edmunds, Eggborn, Garnett, Gregory, Gurley, Hancock, Hawks, Herbert, Hobbs, Holman, Imboden, Jones of Appomattox, Jones of Rappahannock, Jones of Gloucester, Kemper, Kirby, Lee, Mallory, Moorman, Murdaugh, Nicolson, Nowlin, Parsons, Patterson, Pendleton of Louisa, Pitman, Powell, Preston, Riddick, Ruffner, Rutherfoord, Samuels, Seddon, Segar, Shumate, Sinclair, Smith, Spady, Spitler, Sprinkle, Stanard, Taylor, Thomas of Warren, Thompson, Thrift, Tomlin, Towner, Tredway, Vanorsdall, Wellman, Welton, Wood, Wright, Yancey—83.

Nays—Messrs. Barnes, Boreman, Bosworth, Brady, Brandon, Brannon, Byrd, Carpenter, Candler, Carper, Clarke, Collins, Crabtree, Daniels, Dickinson of Grayson, Doyle, Draper, Floyd, French, Frost, George, Hays, Heiskell, Hiett, Holden, Holliday, Howell, Johnston, Kee, Kelly, Lantz, Martin, Mays, McChesney, McIver, Newlon, Nottingham, Paull, Pendleton of Giles, Riggs, Ronald, Thomas of Mason, Triplett, Tyree, Walton, West, Wiley—47.

Mr. CHRISTIAN, objecting to the form of the bill, would have voted in the negative, but had paired off with **Mr. ELLYSON**, who was unavoidably absent.

THE LITERARY FUND.

The engrossed bill to consolidate the debts due to the Literary Fund, by the conversion of the same into a perpetual and permanent annuity was taken up.

Messrs. Boreman and Claybrook resisted, and Messrs. Garnett and Preston adocated the passage of the bill.

The vote was then taken and resulted—yeas 88, nays 59. So the bill was rejected.

On motion of **Mr. GARNETT**, this vote was reconsidered, and on his further motion, the bill was laid upon the table.

On motion of **Mr. NICOLSON**, the House adjourned.

AMERICAN DISPUTE.

[*From the Press, Disraeli's paper.*]

Self-respect is the safest prevention against quarrelling. The man who is sure of his own position is the slowest to supect another of any design to question it; and hence the art of avoiding altercations has generally been deemed one of the peculiar characteristics of a gentleman. When Mr. Bloundell contradicted Major Pendennis on a point of fashionable gossip, how did the Major conduct himself?—Did he endeavour to put down the impertinent blunderer? Did he even indulge in a sneer? Nothing of the kind.—Few there present, we are told, could appreciate the melancholy politeness with which the veteran man of the world at once accepted Mr. Bloundell's version of the anecdote, which he perfectly well knew to be wrong, and admitted with readiness that his memory must have played him false. This is a stroke of true satire, in which, by insinuating the worthlessness of the point in dispute, we ridicule the littleness of those who first thought it worth disputing. Never to seem afraid of being put upon, as the phrase goes—never to argue a question merely lest people should think you can't argue it—never to fight simply for fear the lookers on should think you a coward—these are some of the maxims on which all men of superior minds act, habitually and unconsciously; and it is this habit which gives to such men that air of repose and self-possession before which fools stand abashed and dandies are wild with envy.

Few men can have mingled, even in the slightest degree, in society, without noticing that one prominent feature in the character of a parvenu is his proneness to take offence. His angles are sharper, his corns are "more tender," than those of other people. There is really no knowing where to be safe with him. The moment you put your finger on him his bristles stand out like a hedgehog's. The best plan of course is to leave such a character alone. But unfortunately where nations, not individuals, are concerned, this cannot be done. Cool contempt is out of the question, and the bristles must be laid by the application of the national sawder.

Pulveris exiqui jactu compressa quiescunt.

At least we hope so. But we must take the opportunity of observing, at the same time, how foolish it is not to be very careful of provoking this irritation. When gentlemen meet a parvenu in the world they are scrupulously ceremonious to him; just, as Mr Disraeli tells us the the old nobility of Spain made a point of addressing a new-made grandee by the whole string of his titles, whereas they generally accosted one another by some familiar abbreviation. Such should be our conduct towards America. We should do our best to avoid impinging on their ramified irritability. It is senseless to provoke a man, whoever he may be, who has the power to be mischievous. And the unpleasant results of having done so, which we not long ago predicted, are already becoming apparent.—The reinforcement of the West India squadron has not been without its effect. The augmentation of the American navy is in rapid progress. Brother Jonathan may subject himself to deserved ridicule by his excessive sensibility, and iguorance of the code of courtesy which governs older countries. He may show himself a parvenu to any extent, but for all that he is no fool and he is no coward. The man who wants to fight you in the streets because you push against him, may be a low fellow, but that will be no consolation if you go home with a black eye. Neither will it much mend the matter if you give him two in return. On the whole you will consider it a very diagreeable business, and wish devoutly you had never got into it.

We recommend these remarks to the consideration of our Premier. He should reflect that we can get very little glory out of a war with America at the best, and may reap considerable loss and discredit. We had best keep on good terms with these touchy gentlemen. We have not the slightest reason to be angry with them, and we ought if possible not to allow them the pleasure of being angry with us.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

The House of Lords has again had under discussion the question of the Wenleydale peerage. Lords Lyndhurst and Derby, the leaders of the party who deny the right of life peers to sit or vote in Parliament have obtained further time to search for precedents in support of their views. Lord Lyndhurst has given notice of a resolution that neither the patent of Sir J. Parke, nor the writ of summons issued in persuance of it, could entitle him to sit and vote in Parliament. Earl Granville stated a steamer had been detached by the government of India to suppress piracy in the Chinese waters. Earl Granville was not prepared to say when the papers relative to the fall of Kars could be laid before the House.

THE ENLISTMENT AFFAIR IN PARLIAMENT.

The London *Press*, of the 16th, which has the reputation of being the organ of Disraeli, in alluding to the debate on the enlistment difficulty, says:

The discussion in the Commons last night, on the difference with America, produced an uneasy feeling, and was remarkable for the change in the tone and manner of Lord Palmerston, as contrasted with his address a week previously. Then he was spirited, sanguine and confident in the goodness of his cause, and succeeded in carrying the House with him. Last night he was troubled and confused, and spoke with evident constraint. Mr. Roebuck showed that the dispute was really serious, and, so far as American documets could be relied on, he established a strong case against our authorities in America. The Government at Washington have demeanded the recall of Mr. Crampton and two of our Consuls. The correspondence between the two Governments is proceeding, but there seems reason to apprehend that a diplomatic rupture will take place. Mr. Disraeli spoke on the question with reserve, and helped the Government out of its difficulty by recommending Mr. Roebuck to withdraw his motion for papers. It is singular to remark how exactly the predictions made when the Foreign Eolistment Bill was urged through the Legislature, more than a year ago, have been fulfilled by the results. One of the strongest objections to it was, that it would tend to embroil us with neutral States. The objection was overborne, and the caution it should have suggested was disregarded. The Foreign Legion has up to this time been not of the slightest service to us, though it has involved us in a serious difficulty with America, and has unfortunately placed us primarily in the wrong.

MORE MURDERS BY THE INDIANS IN FLORIDA.

We copy the following from the Charleston Courier:

Fort Myers, (Fla.) Feb, 26, 1856.—Gents: We have to record another massacre by the Indians. A Mr. Hudson, a resident of this post, accompanied by his negro, Sam, left here some 15 days since for the oyster banks, in Charlotte harbor, with the intention of gathering a load of oysters for this place. Their prolonged stay excited suspicion that some accident had befallen them, and consequently on Saturday last Capt. —— dispatched an armed boat party in search of them. They proceeded to the bank and found their vessel, a schooner, of 20 tons burdun, dismantled of her sails, and the dead bodies of Hudson and his negro on deck horribly mutilated; near by another boat, burnt to the water's edge, was discovered, and on shore the body of an oyster man named Martin, was discovered in the same condition of the other two.

The volunteers have taken the field, but as yet have accomplished nothing.

The country is inundated with water, which prevents the regular U. S. troops from taking the field; in fact the number here is totally insufficient to even keep possession of the posts already established.

The Imperial Court of Paris has decided the suit in relation to the estate of the late Douchess de Plaisance, in favor of Mrs. Ridgway, an American lady. The estate is valued at $700,000; and, under the decision, Mrs. Ridgway is entitled to nearly two hundred and forty thousand dollars.

Destructive Fire.—From Burmah intelligence ha been received of a terrible conflagration which devastate Rangoon on the 10th of December. In a few hours it des troyed eighteen brick warehouses, 180 timber houses, an 300 bamboo dwelling places. Water was not to be procure in sufficient quantities, and a considerable amount of plu der was carried off. The loss, estimated at £150,000, w fall upon the European houses.

W. R. Staples has been elected State Auditor of Rho Island.

THIRTY--FOURTH CONGRESS--First Session.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1856.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, addressed the House in opposition to the committee on elections asking to be empowered to send for persons and papers in the Kansas election case. He maintained that on the head of Governor Reeder, and others who joined in the extraordinary movements of getting up Emigrant Aid Societies, and procuring Sharp's rifles, rests the responsibility of all the strife and bloodshed in Kansas, their single object being the defeat of what they termed the infamous Nebraska and Kansas Bill. These things were calculated justly to excite the indignation of the people of Missouri and of Kansas Territory. He indignantly repelled the term "border ruffians," as applied to patriots conscious of their rights, with nerve enough to maintain them.

Mr. Oliver, in conclusion, said he did not know any Missourians who voted in Kansas. He had witnessed hundreds of eastern men returning from the territory, who said they had seen "the elephant," having filled their contract to vote, and were going home. To authorize the committee to send for persons and papers would be to give countenance to revolution and defiance to the laws. He trusted that the House would refuse this request, made at the instance of a man (Reeder) who smeared his hands with the blood of his fellow citizens, and is the foundation of treason which only needs the overt act to justify his being hanged as high as Haman.

Mr. Cumback, of Indiana, admitted, as charged by Mr. Oliver, that the design of the Emigrant Aid societies was to make Kansas a free State. The doctrine pronounced by Northern Democrats was that the Kansas-Nebraska act was not only to make those Territories free, but to establish a cordon of free States to the Pacific. He never saw an effort made to force slavery there. He would submit er had any desire or intention to go to Kansas until he to Messrs. Oliver and Phelps, who had addressed the House on this subject, as it come to this, that we must ask them how many men, and when, shall go to Kansas in order to become citizens? Has it come to this, if men entertaining sentiments of freedom go thither, that is war on Missouri? In conclusion he said that Virginia and South Carolina once stood on the ground the Republican party now occupy. If slavery has become sectional who made it so?

Mr. Cullen, of Delaware, said that this question should be settled with calmness, according to the principles which regulate courts. He maintained that the House cannot impugn the act of the Legislature under which General Whitfield was elected. Governor Reeder decided that the members of the Legislature were duly chosen, he having commissioned them and sent them a message recognizing their seats as legal. The House had no right to open that investigation, because they cannot go beyond the record.

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, concurred in the views expressed by Mr. Cullen.

The subject was not concluded.

Various bills were introduced and appropriately referred.

Mr. Tyson asked but did not obtain leave to offer a preamble, highly eulogistic of the great results of Dr. Kane's Arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the library be instructed to inquire into the character of the book to be issued by Dr. Kane, as to letter press, illustrations and binding, and report their opinion as to the expediency of ordering a certain number of copies thereof for use and distribution.

The House adjourned till Monday.

Ratification Meeting in Alexandria.

A glorious ratification meeting was held by the American party in Alexandria last Monday night. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That the general interests of the country at this period in its history imperatively calls for the services as chief Magistrate, for the next Presidential term, of a true patriot, a tried statesman, and an experienced citizen; and that it is the duty of the American People to adopt and support such a man, when presented to them as a candidate for that high office, both on account of the situation of our domestic affairs and our foreign relations.

2. Resolved, That in Millard Fillmore we believe we have such a man and such a candidate; and that we therefore hail his nomination with pleasure, and will give it our cheerful and zealous support—believing him to be honest and true, faithful to the Constitution, a friend to the Union and the Rights of the States, and devoted to the maintenance of our Republican institutions, as they were framed by our fathers, and have descended to us for preservation.

3. Resolved, That we will ever cherish the American principles of government which illustrated the administration of George Washington, the first, greatest, and best of our Presidents, and that we have every confidence, if Millard Fillmore is elected, he will make his administration in every respect, as far as he is able, conform in practice to that which we regard as the model for all future executive action—an administration, national in its aims and objects, doing injustice to no portion of our wide-spread confederacy, and bearing in honor and in glory the flag of our country, and not the mere standard of a party.

4th Resolved, That in A. J. Donelson, the candidate for the office of Vice President, we have a sound, conservative, and experienced citizen, upon whom we can rely, and who will be true to the country and its highest and best interests.

The meeting was then addressed by Hon. Messrs. Crittenden, Wm. R. Smith, of Alabama, R. T. Paine, of N. C., and Messrs. Elam, of Louisiana, A. R. Boteler, of Jefferson, county, Virginia, and Edgar Snowden, of Alexandria.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF WASHINGTON.—The Continental Guard's a military company of New Orleans, are taking measures to erect an equestrian statue of Gen. Washington on Lafayette Square, in that city. It will cost from $40,000 to $50,000, and Clark Mills Esq., has offered to commence the work as soon as $10,000 are subscribed.

NAVAL OFFICER DEAD.—The Navy Department have advices of the death of Dr. Wm. P. C. Barton, late the senior surgeon in the United States Navy, who died on Monday in Philadelphia.

MINISTER TO TURIN.—It is said that Mr. Banks, of Virginia, editor of the South Side Democrat, will be appointed Minister to Turin, in place of Mr. Daniel, who is shortly expected to arrive home.

A Russo-Chinese hog, weighing 1,400 lbs., is on exhibition in Cincinnati. He grew in Clinton county, Ohio.

The mother of Governor Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, died at Greenville, in that State, on the 13th ult.

Hon. H. L. Dickinson, the auditor of public accounts in New Mexico, lately died in Sante Fe.

SICILY MADEIRA WINE.—In half pipes and quarter casks, for sale by
mh10 EDMOND, DAVENPORT & CO.

BIRD CAGES.—Mocking Bird, Fancy Canary, Breeding and other Cages, Bird Nests, Bird Baths, Bird Glasses, Canary Seed. Fresh stock just received, for sale low by
mh10 ZIMMERMAN.

25 BBLS. ALBEMARLE PIPPINS, just received, in good order, for sale by
ANDREW PIZZINI,
mh10 108 Broad st., Richmond, Va.

WANTED.—By A. PIZZINI, a good Fancy Cake Baker.
mh10 No. 108 Broad street, Richmond.

25 HHDS. SIDES, BREASTS AND JOLES BACON, for sale JAS. WINSTON.

100 BBLS., HALF-BBLS. AND KEGS NO. 1 BALTIMORE LARD, for sale.
mh10 JAMES WINSTON.

VALUABLE FARM, TAVERN STAND AND STORE HOUSE FOR PRIVATE SALE.—The Subscriber wishes to sell his real estate at and near Swansonville, Pittsylvania county, Va., and will do so by private sale on liberal terms, possession to be delivered towards the close of the year.

To persons wishing to pursue the business of *Farming* and *Merchandise* combined, or connected with a house of public entertainment, or to those seeking a pleasant country residence, such an opportunity is rarely met with as that which he now offers in the sale of this property.

Description:—It consists of *two hundred and twenty-seven* acres of land, of which about 80 are cleared and in productive cultivation, the remainder in original forest, of fine tobacco and grain land, in the heart of the best tobacco growing region of Virginia.—The improvements are new, neat and comfortable, consisting of a new and handsome framed dwelling with six rooms, beautifully situated, with a never-failing well of pure free-stone water in the yard, and all necessary out-houses. Also, a large and commodious Store-House and two neat and new tenements, now occupied by families on adjacent and separate lots. The location is immediately on the Danville and Rocky Mount Turnpike, 18 miles from Danville, the terminus of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, and at the crossing of the principal throughfare from Pittsylvania to Henry Court House. As a business place for merchandise, some idea may be formed from the fact that from 12 to 15 thousand dollars worth of goods per year have been sold here for several years since on a small stock. The amount to be sold might be indefinitely increased by sufficient capital and ordinary good management. The health of the locality is unexceptionable.

TERMS:—My price for this property is $8,000, and payments accommodating. Persons desiring farther information can visit or address the subscriber at Swansonville, Pittsylvania county, Va.
mh10—c1m JOHN D. HALL.

☞ Alexandria Gazette will copy in tri-weekly for one month and send bill to the subscriber.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.—J. W. RANDOLPH will publish this day, March 10th—

A History of the Political Campaign in Virginia, with a Portrait and Sketch of the Life of Gov. Wise. Price $2 50.

It will be sent by mail post paid to all who pay in advance.

[Notice from the Examiner.]

"It is not only a valuable book of reference and depository of facts and arguments for the Democratic politician, but a most interesting picture and history of that celebrated campaign. It contains also an appendix compiling much documentary information in regard to the prominent questions now before the people of the Union."

[From the Enquirer.]

"The history of one of Virginia's most brilliant and glorious campaigns, will be a most interesting and valuable *vade mecum* for Democrats and anti-Know Nothings.

Dr. Hambleton has performed his task admirably and every Democrat should have a copy.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!!
ALFRED KING,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER, ONE SQUARE BELOW EXCHANGE HOTEL,
FRANKLIN STREET,

HAS on hand a large assortment of best quality, and most Fashionable Styles, Coaches, Coachees, Charriottees, Barouches, Rockaways, Slide Seat Top Buggys, and Buggys with and without Tops.

I have also at my Repository a large assortment of Northern made Carriages, manufactured by the most approved makers, ranging from the lightest style of no top Buggy, to the finest order of coaches

Those in want of carriages will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock, as I am determined to sell on the most reasonable terms,
se26

100,000 IMPORTED CIGARS, made from the best Havana and Cuba Tobacco now imported. For quality and variety of sizes and patterns, to those persons wanting the article can be found at low prices, for sale low by mh10 ZIMMERMAN.

REFRIGERATORS.—Water Coolers, 2, 3, 4 and 6 gallon sizes, in Wood and Metallic Cases, Single and Double Chest Refrigerators, of the most approved patterns. For sale low by mh10 ZIMMERMAN.

CHURNS.—By the steamer Pocahontas receiving fine stock of Churns, of all sizes, and patterns, for sale low by
ZIMMERMAN,
mh10 158 Main cor. 12th st.

RUM.—150 bbls Pure Molasses Rum, high flavored, landing from Schr. Susan from Boston, for sale by
mh10 DAVENPORT, ALLEN & CO.

NAILS.—Superior quality "Parker Mills," all sizes
Mitchell's Candles
No 1 Ground Plaster and Rice, for sale by
DAVENPORT, ALLEN & CO.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday morning, the 4th instant, in Smithfield, by the Rev. Mr. Saunders, ROWLAND D. BUFORD, clerk of the circuit court of Bedford, to Miss VICTORIA WILSON, of Smithfield.

DIED,

At his residence, on the 8th inst., MOSES BRANCH, in the 61st year of his age.

His funeral will take place to-day, at 11 o'clock, from the Monumental Church.

On Saturday, WEIGHTMAN HANSON, infant son of Oliver P. and Eliza Lee Baldwin, in the fourth year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Broad street, between 23d and 24th streets, this (Monday) evening, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

In Columbus, Mississippi, on the 27th of February, after a short illness, in the 37th year of his age, WM. H. H. PATTERSON, a native of Augusta county, Virginia, and for many years a resident of Charlottesville. He served as Lieutenant in the war with Mexico.

In Winchester, on the 27th ult., after a protracted illness, Col. JOHN GILKESON, at an advanced age, for many years a magistrate and a gentleman highly esteemed in the relations of life.

At Berkeley Springs, on the 28th ult., JOHN O'FERRALL, aged about 61 years, for several years past, Clerk of the Courts of Morgan County.

☞ **SHAVING MADE EASY.**—Wet your shaving brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only Fifty Cents. FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors.
BENNETT, BEERS & FISHER,
fe12—6mos Agents, and all Druggists.

☞ **A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION** may easily be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" It will remove *tan, pimples* and *freckles* from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.
BENNETT, BEERS & FISHER,
fe12—6mos Agents, and all Druggists.

[From the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.]

☞ **A PERFUMED BREATH.**—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.
BENNETT, BEERS & FISHER,
fe12—6mos Agents, and all Druggists.

DAGUERREOTYPES IN EVERY STYLE,
AND AT ALL PRICES
AT PRATT'S GALLERY,
145 *MAIN STREET.* fe25—tf

SPRING IMPORTATION, 1856.
W. S. & G. DONNAN.
No. 19 Pearl St., Richmond, Va.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FINE AND HEAVY
HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND GUNS,

ARE receiving by ships "Albert Gallatin," "Great Western," "Isaac Wright" and "Excelsior," and steamers "Atlantic" and "Africa," their Spring Importation of Birmingham and Sheffield HARDWARE, CUTLERY and GUNS; and from manufactories in our own country, a very full and complete assortment of AMERICAN GOODS, selected with great care, purchased upon the most favorable terms, and embracing in extent and variety a stock worthy the attention and examination of purchasers visiting our market.

Of Goods adapted for the season, and in heavy articles particularly, our stock is unusually full and complete, viz:

Weeding and Hilling Hoes
Grain, Grass, Clover and Bramble Scythes
Trace, Log, Coil and other Chains
Steel—Cast, Double Shear, German and Blistered
Hollow Ware—Pots, Ovens, Spiders, &c
Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, &c.
Files, Locks and Hinges, Screws, &c.
Axles and Springs, Fry Pans and Curry Combs
Pen, Pocket and Table Knives
Razors, Scissors and Shears.

Together with all other articles usual in our line.

We respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage liberally bestowed upon us for a number of years past, and assure Merchants and others of our determination to sell as low as any regular house whatever, and that our best efforts shall be used to give satisfaction.
W. S. & G. DONNAN.

N. B.—Particular and prompt attention given to orders entrusted to us. mh10

PRESERVE YOUR FRUIT! PRESERVE YOU FRUIT!!

BRANWHITE'S PATENT SELF-SEALING AIR TIGHT CAN.—This useful, ingenious and cheap CAN having been thoroughly tested is offered to the public with the assurance that it can be relied upon as the most perfectly Air-tight Can in the market. The top of this Can is drawn between the surface of the nut and screw of the metalic cap forming a perfectly air-tight joint without the use of wax or cement, and dispensing with the usual mode of soldering the cap to the outside of the can.

This Cap is made of a metalic substance which cannot effect the fruit in the least. Every can is warranted. Sold by all dealers in the country. Sole Manufacturer and Agent for the city of New York GEO. HODGETTS, 188 William St.

For rights to manufacture Branwhite's Patent Can in other places apply to A. CONGER & Co., 345 Broadway, New York.
mh10—1m [P]

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
SPRING SUPPLIES—1856

A. MORRIS, BOOKSELLER, is now receiving his
SPRING SUPPLY OF
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

His stock will embrace his usual large and general assortment, which will be sold upon terms as fair and as liberal as can be obtained in any market

Book Binding in all its branches executed.

Blank Books of every description on hand and made to order.

Country Dealers are invited to examine his stock. mh7

STOCKS FOR SALE.
Farmers' Bank Stock
Virginia Bank Stock
Virginia Registered Bonds, long and short time to run
Virginia Coupon Bonds, payable in New York
Richmond City Bonds
Norfolk City Coupons, payable in New York
Petersburg City Coupons
Southside R.R. Bonds, guaranteed by Petersburg city
Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Bonds, 2d mortgage
Virginia Central Mortgage Bonds
Southside R. R. Bonds, guaranteed by Petersburg
Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac R. R. Shares
mh8—d1w J. BROWN, Jr., Stock Broker.

KEEN, BALDWIN & CO. are offering great inducements to purchasers of Winter Clothing. Determined to close out Over-Coats, Talmas, Togas, Heavy Cassimere Coats, Pants and Vests, Rich Velvet Vests, &c., &c., we invite those in want to call on us.
KEEN, BALDWIN & CO.,
mh8 No 102 Main street.

TO MY SOUTHERN FRIENDS.—Thanking you for the generous appreciation that you have so favourably bestowed upon me (during my visit to this city,) by your liberal patronage, I have only to say that by continued exertions on my part, I hope ever to merit that kind approbation and encouragement that will place me in your estimation as standing first in my profession.
Very Respectfully, yours, &c.,
A. S. BROWN,
Champion Card Writer.
Now at the Exchange Hotel. mh7—tf

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.—A very fine and complete assortment just received, among which are some of the rare and valuable kinds. All of these seeds are perfectly fresh and *warranted.* Large Bergen Cabbage, Early Russian Cucumber, earliest known, Extra Long Green Turkey Cucumber, Large Red Wethersfield Onion, Dwarf Blue Prussian Pea, Long Salmon Radish, Early Tobolsk and Wyatts Victoria Rhubarb, Early Flat Dutch Turnips, Early Garden Stone Turnips, Dale's Hybrid Turnips, and all other kinds, for sale by S. P. SEMPLE, Druggist,
mh6 202 Main street.

F. BRANDY AND OLD RYE WHISKY.—
15 half pipes Otard, Hennessey, United Properties and A. Seignett Brandy
20 eighth casks Imitation
25 bbls. Iron Bound Malt and Rye Whisky.
Per steamer, for sale by
mh7 RATCLIFFE & DOUGLASS.

TO BRICK-LAYERS AND BUILDERS.—We have for sale, deliverable at short notice, on the basin bank, 200,000 good, hard and well burnt brick. For sale on accommodating terms.
mh7 RATCLIFFE & DOUGLASS.

CHURNS, TUBS, &c.—Thermometer Staff and other Churns of the most approved patterns, Painted Tubs in nests, Keelers, &c., for sale low by
mh6 ZIMMERMAN.

WHITEWASH BRUSHES. Wall Brushes with long handles, Blind Brushes, Hand Brushes, and 6 8 and 10 knot White Wash Brushes, for sale low by
mh6 ZIMMERMAN.

FOR SALE.—$4,750 Virginia State stock—short date
30 Shares Farmer's Bank Stock.
mh6 R. H. MAURY & CO.

1000 BUSHELS DRIED APPLES
1000 do Pea Nuts
100 do Dried Peaches, for sale by
mar1 JAS. WINSTON.

VALUABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The undersigned, finding it important to have his house and office together in a more central part of the city offers for sale his present residence, at the corner of Clay and 6th streets. The property is in every respect convenient, comfortable and pleasant as a family residence. The lot has a front of about 6[illegible] feet, and runs back to a paved alley 20 feet wide; the improvements are an excellent brick dwelling-house with 10 rooms, furnished with gas and other conveniences; a brick kitchen with tin roof; a brick stable and carriage-house, with slate roof; a smoke-house, and other out-houses. The soil and exposure of the lot are so favorable that grass, trees, vines and flowers all flourish on it. The lot is within a few moments' walk of the market, without being subjected to any annoyance from it. The neighborhood is very pleasant.

The terms can be made accommodating to a purchaser. Apply to
S. R. HOWISON,
Office, Law Building; residence, corner Clay and 6th streets.
mh4—d6t

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A desirable brick dwelling on 2d street, between Main and Franklin, containing eight rooms, with kitchen and other out houses. Immediate possession given. Apply to
mh4—tf JAMES GRAY'S SONS.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of HESTER & WHITE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the firm will be used by either partner, in winding up the business.
EDM'D HESTER.
JOHN E. WHITE.
Richmond, February 27th, 1856, fe28—12t

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, S. O. BAPTIST of Petersburg, and JOHN E. WHITE, of the firm of Hester & White, Richmond, have this day formed a co-partnership under the style and firm of BAPTIST & WHITE, for the purpose of conducting a *TOBACCO COMMISSION BUSINESS,* in the city of New York, and have taken the Warehouse No. 53 Front street, where they will be prepared, on and after the first day of March, to receive consignments.
S. O. BAPTIST,
New York, February 1st, 1856. JOHN E. WHITE.
fe14—d&ct 10th March

NOTICE.—I do not know when you will get another such a chance to buy TRUNKS, of as fine a quality, as you have now, at the same prices, as I have just received a very large assortment of Trunks, of the best quality. They were bought the first of January before the late rise of leather, and consequently will be sold at the former prices. Among them are Trunks of extra size and quality.—All in want will do well to call and examine for themselves. Also, a large and handsome assortment of Trunks at all prices.
mh7 ALEX. HILL, No. 127 Main street.

ANNUAL MEETING.—In pursuance of adjournment, the Annual Meeting of the Firemen and Stockholders of the *Richmond Fire Association,* will be held at "Goddin's Hall," corner of Bank and 11th sts., on MONDAY next, 10th March, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Punctual attendance of the Firemen is requested, as a majority of them is necessary to constitute a meeting.
mh6 JNO. H. BOSHER, *Secretary.*

CLARKSON & ANDERSON, NO. 106 MAIN STREET, IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, "ANCHOR" BOLTING CLOTH AND EDGE TOOLS of every description, are now in receipt of their Spring stock, embracing every article usually kept in their line, to which they respectfully invite the attention of Virginia North Carolina and Tennessee Merchants visiting this market. Importing direct, and purchasing for cash, enables them to sell as low as any house North or South.

COD LIVER OIL.—Hegeman, Clark & Co. and fresh, just received. PURCELL, LADD & [illegible]
mh8 Druggists, 92 Main

LINSEED OIL.—1,500 gallons, just received by PURCELL, LADD
mh8 Druggists, 92

LARD OIL.—Winter Lard Oil, for sale by PURCELL,
mh8 Druggists

50 BBLS. CHOICE N. O. MOLA
and for sale by mh7 LEWS

BEAUTIFUL CABS.—Hobby
rouche, Single and Double Cabs for
mh8

BATHS, BRUSHES, &c.—S
Round and Oblong Foot Baths, and
for sale low by mh8

BEAUTIFUL FEATHER
Fly Brushes, Vulture Feather
for sale low by mh8

100 BBLS. MART
WHISKY, per steamer
to suit purchasers by,
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