DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XIX.--NO. 85. RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1861. PRICE ONE CENT.

Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

THE DAILY DISPATCH is served to subscribers at SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier weekly. Price for mailing, $4 a year, or $2.50 for six months, in advance.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every Tuesday and Friday at $2 in advance.

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

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

"STATE-RIGHTS CONVENTION"—TO ASSEMBLE in RICHMOND ON THE 16TH INSTANT.—Gentlemen desirous of attending the "State-Rights Convention" to assemble in Richmond on the 16th inst., are hereby informed of the following reduction of fare by this Company, on the line of their Road between Acquia Creek and Ashland: Upon paying their FULL FARE down and HALF FARE back, they will be furnished by the Agent at the station or Conductor of the train, a ticket to RETURN WITHOUT FURTHER CHARGE.

Tickets will be issued on MONDAY, 15th inst., and good from Monday, 15th inst., to Friday, 19th inst., inclusive. SAM'L RUTH, Supt.

Office R., F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, April 9th, 1861. ap 9—6t

OFFICE RICH'D & PET'G R. R. CO., RICHMOND, Nov. 28th, 1860.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 3rd day of December, the TRAINS on this Road will run as follows:

TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND FOR PETERSBURG.

Express daily, (except Sundays,) at.... 4 30 A. M.
Accommodation, (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at .... 8 00 A. M.
Mail daily, at .... 2 45 P. M.

TRAINS LEAVE PETERSBURG FOR RICHMOND.

Express daily at .... 3 45 A. M.
Accommodation (tri-weekly,) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at .... 8 00 A. M.
Mail daily, (except Sundays,) at .... 5 15 P. M.
de 3—ts THOS. H. WYNNE, Superintendent.

NOTICE—CHANGE OF HOURS.—On and after April 1st, the ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Richmond daily, (Sunday excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M. Returning, will leave Milford at 6.40 A. M. SAM'L RUTH, Supt.
Office R., F. & P. R. R. Comp'y, Richmond, March 22, 1861. mh 22—ts

TRAVELERS TO THE NORTH.—1861. NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.—Trains leave Calvert Station, Baltimore, daily, (except Sunday,) at 8.30 A. M., and at 3.30 P. M., for Niagara Falls, (fare only ten dollars,) Buffalo, Owego, Oswego, Toronto, Hamilton, all parts of Western New York and Canada, for Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and all parts of the West, Northwest and Southwest.

Travelers can go to Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukie, &c., via Niagara Falls, at the same cost as by any other route.

A new route to New York is now open by this Road, via Harrisburg and Jersey City, with only one change of cars. Fare, $6. Take the 8.30 A. M. train and go through by daylight, over first-class Roads and through a beautiful country. Try it.

Buy tickets only to Baltimore.
JAS. C. CLARKE, Sup't.
JOHN T. RIDNEY, Assistant Sup't. je 13—1y

RICHMOND AND YORK RIVER RAILROAD & STEAMBOAT LINE.—Steamer WEST POINT, Capt. J. C. ROWE, leaves Norfolk MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 A. M., for King & Queen Court-House, connecting with CARS at West Point at 2 P. M., and arrive in Richmond at 3.30 P. M. Returning, the Steamer leaves King & Queen Court-House on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 8.30 A. M., connecting with Cars at West Point at 9.45 A. M., and arrive in Norfolk at 3.30 P. M.

Passenger Trains leave Richmond DAILY, (Sunday excepted,) at 8 A. M., and West Point on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 10 A. M., and arrive in Richmond at 11.45 A. M.

Accommodation and Freight Train will leave Richmond TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M., stopping on signal.

Freight received TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, until 3 P. M., at Richmond, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, until 2 P. M., at West Point.

Passengers for Williamsburg will take Stage at Bigler's; for Gloucester C. H., at Cappahoosic, and for Saluda and Urbana, at West Point.

SUNDAY TRAIN leave Richmond at 8 A. M., and returning leave West Point at 4 P. M.

Fare from Richmond to Norfolk, (Dinner extra,) $2. E. H. TEMPLE,
je 4—ts Superintendent.

VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves RICHMOND daily, except Sundays, at 6.30 A. M., for STAUNTON and intermediate stations; on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, for stations West of Staunton, White Sulphur, Lewisburg, &c.

The Trains connect at GORDONSVILLE, with the Orange and Alexandria Trains, for ALEXANDRIA and intermediate stations, WINCHESTER, LEESBURG, &c.; and at CHARLOTTESVILLE, with Trains for LYNCHBURG and intermediate stations, and all points West of Lynchburg.

THROUGH TICKETS can be procured at the Ticket Office. THOS. DODAMEAD, General Sup't.
Gen'l Supt's Office Va. Cen. R. R., Richmond, Jan. 21, 1861. ja 22—ts

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. NEW AND IMPORTANT ARRANGEMENT. 1861.—The ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY respectfully announce to the public that they have arranged to run their Express TWICE DAILY from NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE to RICHMOND, thereby affording unusual facilities for obtaining their freight and packages in the shortest possible time.

Expresses leave New York at 1, 5 and 6 o'clock P. M. Expresses leave Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 11 P. M. Expresses leave Baltimore at 4.20 A. M. and 4.20 P. M., arriving in Richmond at 3.30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Expresses leave Richmond for New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and all points North and West, at 6.30 A. M. and 6.50 P. M.

Freight and packages should in all cases be at our office ONE HOUR before the departure of the Trains.

EXPRESSES FOR THE SOUTH leave Richmond TWICE DAILY, at 4.30 A. M., 2.45 P. M.

The Adams Express Company feel that they can guarantee to the public entire satisfaction in all their intercourse with their officers in Richmond, and nothing will be left undone on their part to meet the wants of their customers.

Freight and packages arriving by the Express from the North at 3 o'clock P. M., will be delivered immediately, thereby giving to our customers an advance of twelve hours over our arrangements heretofore.

STEAMER EXPRESSES, TO AND FROM NEW YORK, SEMI-WEEKLY. Freights delivered immediately upon the arrival of the ship.

HEAVY AND LIGHT FREIGHTS, PACKAGES, MONEY, BONDS, LEGAL DOCUMENTS, &c., forwarded with safety and dispatch to all parts of the United States, Canadas, and Europe.

NOTES, DRAFTS AND BILLS, with or without Goods, collected at all accessible points throughout the United States, and prompt returns guaranteed.

SLAVES forwarded by each of our Expresses, in charge of careful and reliable messengers.

TOBACCO and other samples carried at unusually low rates.

All freights promptly called for and delivered without extra charge.

For further information, please call at our office, 202 Main street.

"ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,"
au 7—ts W. H. TREGO, Sup't.

RUNAWAYS.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway from the undersigned on Monday night last, a NEGRO GIRL, named SALLY, about 20 years of age, of light gingerbread complexion, about four feet six inches high, with a hump on her back, having the appearance of a broken back. Her countenance is good, and she is polite when spoken to. I will give the above reward if the said negro is taken out of the State of Virginia and returned to me, or lodged in jail so that I get her again; if taken in the city of Richmond or county of Henrico, $5; and if taken anywhere in the State beyond the limits of the said city or county, I will give $10.

Also, about the 12th of March, NEGRO BOY, named JUNIUS TUPPING, apprenticed to me by the Hustings Court of the city of Richmond. The boy is about 17 years old, four feet and a half high, stout and well built, ginger-bread complexion and bad countenance. If he is taken in the city of Richmond or county of Henrico, I will give $5 reward; if taken out of the said city or county and returned to me, I will pay the necessary expenses of his apprehension, in addition to the sum of $5. E. J. CRUMP,
ap 10—6t* Corner of Leigh and 2nd sts.

$20 REWARD.—Ranaway from the subscriber, on the first day of this month, a NEGRO WOMAN named SARAH. She is about 49 years old. She is from the estate of Samuel Leake, and is now held by Walter D. Leake, Trustee. She is now in Richmond, with a forged pass. She has lived in Richmond for several years. She lived for the last two years with Mr. L. B. Conway, on 2d, between Broad and Marshall streets. She has two daughters, the oldest is an invalid, the other a sprightly girl, 11 years old. She has two sisters in Richmond, one living on Marshall, between 2nd and 1st streets, the other on St. James street, near the corporation line. I will pay the above reward if sent to me at Ashland, or confined in jail, so I can get her again.
ap 1—1m* HENRY SAUNDERS.

$25 REWARD.—Ranaway from my farm, Long Row, Hanover county, about the 8th of January, a NEGRO MAN, named PETER BROWN, about 21 years old, of a dark brown color, with a scar on one side of his neck; also a small one on his knee; very long-legged, and upwards of six feet high. The above reward will be paid, if delivered to me, or secured in jail.
mh 20—1m* WM. J. CARPENTER.

COMMITTED TO JAIL AS A RUNAWAY.—Was committed to the jail of the corporation of the city of Norfolk, on the 2d day of January, 1861, Negro Man WM. JOHNSON. The said negro man is five feet three inches high, and weighs about 135 pounds; has one scar on right arm above his elbow; light complexion; about thirty years old.

Had on when committed to jail, black cloth coat, black pants, glazed cap, and says he was born free, in Baltimore, Maryland.
THOS. J. CORPREW,
mh 16—6w Sergeant City Norfolk.

DON JUAN—The property of R. V. GAINES, will stand this season at the stables of his proprietor, near Drake's Branch.

TERMS.—$30 the season; $50 insurance. Mares kept on usual terms.

PEDIGREE.—By imp. Glencoe, dam Darkness by Wagner; 2d, Lady Grey, by Sir Richard; 3d, Ogle's Oscar; 4th, imp. Harvesley; 5th, imp. Diomed.

DON JUAN is a rich blood bay, without white; 15½ hands; weight 1,100 lbs. He ran 35 races and proved himself a horse of speed and bottom.
Address, R. V. GAINES,
ap 1—1m* Drake's Branch.

FOR SALE.—A thorough-bred BROOD MARE, of fine size and pedigree. Enquire of H. J. SMITH,
ap 5—10t* Near the city.

Richmond Dispatch.

FRIDAY MORNING........APRIL 12, 1861.

VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

FORTY-NINTH DAY.

THURSDAY, April 11, 1861.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. BOSSERMAN, of the Universalist Church.

Mr. HARVIE, of Amelia, presented a series of resolutions adopted by the people of Nottoway, in favor of immediate secession. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

EQUALITY OF TAXATION.

Mr. BRANCH, of Petersburg, who was entitled to the floor, gave way to Mr. WILLEY, of Monongalia, who desired to make a statement.

Mr. WILLEY said that he had indicated his purpose last evening to vote for his original resolutions in preference to the substitute.—He had, however, since been appealed to by gentlemen for whom he had the highest respect, to accept the substitute as a compromise, and in view of all the circumstances he had concluded that this was now his proper course. He therefore hoped that those who thought with him on the subject would support the substitute, preferring a half-way measure to none at all.

Mr. BRANCH spoke briefly, congratulating Mr. Willey upon having come to the conclusion to accept the substitute.

Mr. HALL, of Pleasants and Ritchie, addressed the Convention in behalf of the interests of the Northwest, claiming that it was a matter of right that they came here to demand. He said that the lands of the Northwest were not so valuable as those of Eastern Virginia, because they had been refused the improvements with which the East abounded. And yet his people were to be called upon to protect slave property, in which they had but little direct interest, while they were deprived of all the benefits of State legislation. They were sound upon the slavery question, but if the Convention refused to equalize taxation, it would do more towards dividing the State than any measure that could be adopted. He thought there was going to be a fight, and wanted to prepare for it. If justice were accorded to his people, they would help fight the battles of Virginia.

The hour of half-past 10 having arrived, Mr. Hall was requested to suspend his remarks.

Mr. AMBLER desired to submit a motion to suspend the execution of the order of the day, with a view of disposing of this subject of taxation; but the President could not entertain the motion.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The Convention went into Committee of the whole, (Mr. SOUTHALL in the chair,) for the purpose of considering the report of the Committee on Federal Relations.

The 14th resolution, to which Mr. SCOTT, of Fauquier, had moved an amendment, and Mr. BALDWIN had moved to amend the amendment, was taken up.

The question was taken upon Mr. BALDWIN's motion to strike from the amendment the words "at — on the — day of —;" and it was agreed to.

Mr. BRUCE, of Halifax, moved to further amend Mr. Scott's amendment, by striking out all after the first word ("and") and inserting the following:

"The foregoing resolutions and amendments to the Constitution thereto appended, are respectfully submitted to the other States of the Confederacy, as the only terms on which Virginia feels it safe or honorable to continue a member of the present Union, and she is bound to announce it as her fixed and unalterable determination, that if they are not acceded to on or before the — day of —, by such a number of her co-States as may be necessary to carry into effect the proposed amendments, in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, that she will then withdraw herself from this Union, and proceed to form such new connections as she may deem necessary for her independence, her security and her happiness."

Mr. BRUCE said he offered this as a compromise, and went on to show that Virginia must ultimately take her place in the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. MOORE, of Rockbridge, hoped it would be the pleasure of the Convention to reject the substitute. So far from being a compromise, it was nothing less than a proposition for secession. Mr. MOORE emphatically denied the charges that had been brought against himself and those who thought with him, of being "submissionists." It was not only unfounded, but untrue. When Virginia failed to receive what she had a right to demand, he would go for secession as a revolutionary right.

Mr. BRUCE further explained his amendment, and said he now desired to change his motion by offering it as a substitute for the whole 14th resolution.

Mr. BALDWIN objected, and the Chair could not entertain the motion.

Mr. BRUCE contended that his proposition was a fair compromise. By no other means could the dream of reconstruction be realized.

Mr. STAPLES inquired, whether, in case the amendment of the gentleman from Halifax were adopted, it would be in order to move to strike out any portion of it?

The CHAIR.—No, sir.

Mr. BOULDIN moved that the gentleman from Halifax have leave to withdraw his amendment. Agreed to—ayes 63, noes 45.

Mr. BRUCE.—Would it be in order now to offer my proposition as a substitute for the 14th resolution?

The CHAIR.—No, sir. The question now is upon the amendment of the gentleman from Fauquier, (Mr. Scott.)

Mr. WISE moved to amend Mr. Scott's amendment by striking out all after the word "body," and inserting the following:

—"that the said States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and Arkansas, be notified that this Convention will recommend to the people of Virginia to resume the powers granted by them under the Constitution of the United States, and to withdraw from their present Confederacy with non-slaveholding States; and that they be requested to unite with the people of Virginia in such withdrawal. And that it be also recommended to them to act, in said contingency, independently for themselves, and to withdraw, either separately or in conjunction with such of the border slaveholding States as will unite in their action, whether any or all of said States will unite in the same or not."

Mr. WISE said he utterly objected to the amendment of the gentleman from Fauquier. It proposes that if we shall get unfavorable responses from the non-slaveholding States, Virginia shall not then throw herself upon her reserved rights, but take further steps before determining her future course. After having declared in the 11th resolution, that in such an event she would feel compelled to resume the rights granted under the Constitution, he (Mr. Scott) would now wait for concurrent action, or in other words, make the course of Virginia dependent upon the action of the Border States. For this, and other reasons, among which was the contemplation of a National Convention, he objected to the amendment. Such a Convention would be filled with delegates from non-concurring Border States, and with Yankees utterly hostile to Southern rights.

Mr. SCOTT, of Fauquier, said he would endeavor again to relieve the mind of the gentleman from Princess Anne of this apparition of a National Convention. If a Conference of border slave States constituted a National Convention, then his amendment proposed a National Convention. But it contemplated nothing of the sort. The concurring non-slaveholding States were not invited to send delegates, but merely commissioners for consultation. He claimed that it was not inconsistent with the 11th resolution. If no agreement among the Border States could be effected, Virginia was left free to take such independent action as her interests demanded.

Mr. WISE was further confirmed in his opinion after hearing the remarks of the gentleman from Fauquier. It was a worse proposition than he had at first supposed. He argued forcibly against its adoption.

The question was taken on Mr. WISE's amendment, and it was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Ambler, Jas. Barbour, Blakey, Boisseau, Borst, Bouldin, Branch, Bruce, Cabell, Cecil, Chambliss, Chapman, Conn, Flournoy, Garland, Graham, Gregory, Goggin, John Goode, Jr., Thos. F. Goode, Hale, C. Hall, L. S. Hall, Harvie, Holcombe, Hunton, Isbell, Kent, Lawson, Leake, Macfarland, C. K. Mallory, Jas. B. Mallory, Marr, Marye, Miller, Morris, Morton, Neblett, Richardson, Seawell, Sheffey, Slaughter, Speed, Strange, Sutherlin, Thornton, Tredway, Robt. H. Turner, Tyler, Whitfield, Williams, Wise, and Wysor.—54.

NAYS.—Messrs. Armstrong, Aston, Baldwin, Baylor, Berlin, Blow, Boggess, Boyd, Brent, Brown, Burdett, Burley, Byrne, Campbell, Caperton, Carlile, Carter, Clemens, Coffman, C. B. Conrad, Robt. Y. Conrad, Couch, Critcher, Custis, Dent, Deskins, Dorman, Dulany, Early, Echols, French, Fugate, Gillespie, Gravely, Gray, A. Hall, E. B. Hall, Hammond, Haymond, Hoge, Holladay, Hubbard, Hughes, Hull, Jackson, Janney, Marmaduke Johnson, Peter C. Johnston, Lewis, McComas, McGrew, Marshall, Maslin, Masters, Moffett, Moore, Orrick, Osburn, Patrick, Pendleton, Porter, Price, Pugh, Rives, Ro. E. Scott, Sharp, Sitlington, Southall, Spurlock, Staples, C. J. Stuart, Summers, Tarr, Tayloe, Waller, White, Wickham, Willey, and Wilson.—79.

The question recurring upon Mr. Scott's amendment, Mr. WISE said he had one or two more amendments to propose. He moved to amend by adding thereto the following:

"And in the event that the said Congress shall not concur in measures of adjustment of pending difficulties acceptable to Virginia, then it be recommended to the people of Virginia to resume the powers granted by them under the Constitution of the United States."

Mr. WISE, in urging his amendment, appealed to gentlemen, if they were determined to pursue this policy of consultation, to fix the time when Virginia should, some time or other, adopt the *ultima ratio*. The physical power of Virginia was nothing compared to her moral power, and such a declaration, now, would tend towards pacification.

Mr. SCOTT could see no necessity for repeating a declaration which was already made in the 11th resolution. If the proposed consultation fails, does it not follow that the State will resume her powers? The gentleman's proposition looked to still further delay. He was opposed to the consultation because it proposed no definite time; and the nostrum proposed was to take the State out of the Union, not to join the Confederate States, but to occupy months, perhaps, to adopt a Constitution for all the States. Of course that Constitution must be submitted to all the States. How long a time does the gentleman from Princess Anne suppose this would take? He would have to count, not by months, but by years. The gentleman was getting over to Mr. Seward's plan. Mr. Scott thought that while he was indulging in hyper-criticism upon the schemes of others, he was blind to the monstrous defects of his own scheme.

Mr. WISE replied that the gentleman did not meet his argument, and indulged in nothing but lawyer-like sophistry. Mr. W. then went on to detail his own plan, which he thought was the best for preserving the peace and reconstructing the Union. All that the South had ever lost was lost by compromise with these "conservative Black Republicans," (an animal of whose existence he could scarcely conceive,) like Wm. H. Seward.

The vote was taken upon Mr. Wise's amendment, and it was rejected—yeas 48; nays 80.

Mr. THORNTON, of Prince Edward, moved to amend Mr. Scott's amendment by striking out all after the word "body," and inserting the following:

"The State of Virginia will immediately resume the powers which she has delegated to the Federal Government under the Constitution; and the Convention would earnestly recommend to the slaveholding States yet remaining in the Union to assemble at once in Conventions and provide for a similar resumption of their granted powers; and it is also the opinion of this Convention that in the contingency which has been indicated, all the slave States, as well those in the Union as those forming the Confederate States, should assemble in Congress for the formation of a permanent Constitution of Government."

Mr. THORNTON urged that a Constitution formed by the Border States, as contended for by the gentleman from Fauquier, could not be acceptable to the Southern Confederate States. Unless they had a voice and a vote in the matter, the result would be a division of sentiment among those whom it was sought to reconcile.

Mr. BALDWIN was not surprised to find a gentleman who had voted for immediate secession, making objections to a conference, wherever it was proposed to be held. This body had determined to make an appeal to the non-slaveholding States, and suppose that they were to give us all we demanded. Does the gentleman from Prince Edward propose that, in such an event, we shall turn our backs upon them? If we did, Mr. B. thought it would be treating their overtures with singular unkindness and discourtesy. He went on to comment upon the probability that the Confederate States, who were so well satisfied with their new government, would refuse to come into a convention with us if they were invited. He was not ready to give up the Border Free States, with whose business interests Virginia was intimately connected.—It must be remembered that Eastern Virginia is not the half of this Commonwealth. The West has interests that must be consulted.

Mr. THORNTON deprecated the constant appeal to sections on this floor. He claimed the whole Commonwealth as his mother, and regarded every portion with equal affection.—He replied to the positions assumed by Mr. Baldwin, and maintained that it was the duty of Virginia to give the Confederate States a fair hearing, which she refused previous to the present difficulties when Commissioners from two of the States came here to ask it.

The vote was taken, and Mr. THORNTON's amendment defeated, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Ambler, Jas. Barbour, Blakey, Boisseau, Borst, Bouldin, Branch, Bruce, Cabell, Cecil, Chambliss, Chapman, Conn, Flournoy, Garland, Graham, Gregory, Goggin, John Goode, Jr., Thomas F. Goode, Hale, L. S. Hall, Hammond, Harvie, Holcombe, Hunton, Isbell, Kent, Leake, Charles K. Mallory, James B. Mallory, Marr, Marye, Miller, Morris, Morton, Orrick, Parks, Richardson, Seawell, Sheffey, Slaughter, Southall, Speed, Strange, Sutherlin, Thornton, Tredway, Robert H. Turner, Tyler, Whitfield, Williams, Wise, and Wysor.—54.

NAYS.—Messrs. Armstrong, Aston, Baldwin, Alfred M. Barbour, Baylor, Berlin, Blow, Boggess, Boyd, Brent, Brown, Burdett, Burley, Byrne, Campbell, Caperton, Carlile, Carter, Clemens, Coffman, C. B. Conrad, Robert Y. Conrad, Couch, Critcher, Custis, Dent, Deskins Dorman, Dulany, Early, Echols, French, Fugate, Gillespie, Gravely, Addison Hall, Eph. B. Hall, Haymond, Hoge, Holladay, Hubbard, Hughes, Hull, Jackson, Janney, M. Johnson, Peter C. Johnston, Lewis, McComas, McGrew, Macfarland, Marshall, Maslin, Masters, Moffett, Moore, Osburn, Patrick, Pendleton, Porter, Price, Pugh, Rives, Robert E. Scott, Sharp, Sitlington, Spurlock, Staples, C. J. Stuart, Summers, Tarr, Tayloe, Waller, White, Wickham, Willey, and Wilson.—77.

Mr. BOULDIN moved, as a further amendment to Mr. Scott's amendment, to strike out the word "concurring," in the last line but one, proposing, if agreed to, to follow it up by another amendment.

Debated by Messrs. BOULDIN and SCOTT of Fauquier, and agreed to—yeas 70, nays 61.

Mr. BOULDIN then moved to further amend by inserting after the word "States" in the same line, the words "who concur in the amendments to the Federal Constitution proposed by this Convention." Agreed to.

Mr. CARLILE, of Harrison, moved to further amend Mr. Scott's amendment by striking out the words "time appointed for the re-assembling of this body," and inserting "the 4th day of March, 1865."

Mr. CARLILE spoke in favor of his amendment until the hour for recess arrived.

Evening Session.

The Committee re-assembled at 4 o'clock P. M.

Mr. CARLILE resumed his remarks, contending that, as the Convention was to adjourn over to meet again in October next, the time intervening was not long enough for the North to make responses to the demands hereafter to be submitted. So far as the action of the Convention was concerned, it amounted to nothing, for it was all to be referred to the people; and demands made by 150 respectable gentlemen were not the demands of Virginia. He had fixed the time long enough—beyond the next Presidential election, when he hoped the Administration would be changed. Having thus availed himself of the opportunity to express his views, Mr. Carlile withdrew his amendment, feeling sure that it would be defeated.

Mr. SUMMERS, of Kanawha, moved to amend Mr. Scott's amendment by striking out the word "favorable" (1st line) and inserting the word "satisfactory." Mr. Summers said he looked forward to the overthrow of this Government with feelings of pain and grief. He had, however, in view of the circumstances which surrounded us, brought his mind to the support of Mr. Scott's amendment, as an addition to the 14th resolution. The Committee had adopted a declaration that in the event that Virginia fails to receive satisfactory responses from the North, she would feel compelled to throw herself upon her reserved rights. He did not vote for it, but since it had been adopted, it was to all intents and purposes the position of Virginia. As to what she was to do thereafter, gentlemen were divided in opinion. He regarded the plan of the gentleman from Fauquier as preferable to any that had been proposed.

Mr. BALDWIN objected to the amendment.—He wished it to be distinctly understood that he was irrevocably opposed to any change in the phraseology.

Mr. SUMMERS being, by this parliamentary ruse of Mr. Baldwin's, enabled to prolong his remarks beyond the allotted 10 minutes, proceeded to show the identity of interest existing between Western Virginia and the Border States. It was, therefore, necessary to have their co-operation. The people of the section to which he referred would make it an indispensable condition to going into the Southern Confederacy, that Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri should go also. That they would do it, he had no doubt; there was no difficulty about it.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WISE moved to further amend Mr. Scott's amendment by adding thereto the following:

"But the Convention protests that this provision for a separate Congress to be held by States still remaining in the Union, shall not be construed to erect a Government superseding the present Congress and Government of the United States; and whilst holding this exclusive and sectional Congress it shall not authorize any State to enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, and into no agreement or compact with another State, contrary to the 1st and 3d clauses of section 10 of article 1 of the Constitution of the United States."

Mr. WISE spoke ten minutes in favor of his amendment, arguing that the proposition of the gentleman from Fauquier was a palpable violation of a constitutional obligation. The vote was then taken, and Mr. Wise's amendment was rejected—yeas 27, nays 100.

Mr. MACFARLAND, of Richmond, moved to further amend Mr. Scott's amendment by striking out all after the word "Arkansas"—to which he would add "and Virginia"—and inserting—

—"and such of the non-slave States as may declare their assent to the said amendments, ought to resume the powers granted under the Constitution and withdraw from the present Confederacy, and provide in their act of resumption and withdrawal for a Congress composed of delegates from the Confederated and other States aforesaid, to recommend a Constitution under which their union can be effected."

Mr. MACFARLAND supported his amendment in an able argument, replying to the position assumed by the gentleman from Kanawha, (Mr. Summers.) The amendment was then put to vote, and defeated—ayes 43; noes 75.

Mr. MACFARLAND moved to amend Mr. Scott's amendment by striking out the word "and" after the word "Missouri," indicating his purpose to move a further amendment by adding "and Virginia." The Committee refused to strike out.

Mr. SLAUGHTER, of Campbell, moved to amend Mr. Scott's amendment by striking out all after "And," (the first word,) and inserting "also to cause Conventions similar to this to be held in each of said States, to meet on the day which may be fixed for the re-assembling of this Convention."

Debated by Messrs. Slaughter and Summers. The amendment was defeated—yeas 49, nays 82.

Mr. FLOURNOY, of Halifax, moved to amend Mr. Scott's amendment by inserting after the word "Constitution" (3d line) the words "presented by this Convention." Mr. FLOURNOY advocated his amendment, as making the report consistent throughout. Mr. JOHNSON, of Richmond, opposed it. The vote was taken, and it was defeated—yeas 56, nays 72.

Mr. MARR, of Fauquier, moved that the Committee rise. Carried—ayes 57, noes 55.—So the Committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. Scott's amendment, which occupied the attention of the Committee all day, has been thus far amended to read as follows:

"And in the event that satisfactory responses on the part of the non-slaveholding States be not made to the proposed amendments to the Constitution by the time appointed for the re-assembling of this body, it is the opinion of this Convention that the said States of Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and Arkansas, ought to assemble in primary Conventions, and in conjunction with this State, convene a Congress of the said States, composed of delegates to be appointed by the respective Conventions thereof, for the purpose of recommending an amended Constitution of Government upon which the union of those States and the Confederated States, with such non-slaveholding States as may concur therein, can be safely effected; to which Congress, the Confederated States, and the non-slaveholding States concurring in the amendments to the Federal Constitution, proposed by this Convention, ought to be invited to send Commissioners."

IN CONVENTION.

The PRESIDENT stated that the pending question was on the resolutions of the gentleman from Monongalia, (Mr. WILLEY.)

Mr. WICKHAM rose to address the Convention, when Mr. MORTON moved an adjournment, and on this motion Mr. ARMSTRONG demanded the yeas and nays. The vote was taken, and resulted—yeas 43, nays 73.

Mr. WICKHAM then took the floor and made a speech opposing any such change in the system of taxation as the resolutions contemplated.

Mr. HAYMOND said he was very anxious that a vote should be taken, and he therefore moved the previous question.

Explanations were made by Messrs. NELSON, of Clark, and PARKS, of Grayson.

The vote was taken, and the amendment adopted.

The question then recurred upon the adoption of the amendment as a substitute for the resolutions.

Mr. BOISSEAU moved to amend by inserting a provision for a report on the subject to an adjourned session, which was not agreed to.

The substitute was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Janney, (President,) Armstrong, Aston, Baldwin, Alfred M. Barbour, Baylor, Berlin, Boggess, Boyd, Brent, Brown, Burdett, Burley, Byrne, Campbell, Caperton, Carlile, Carter, Chapman, Clemens, Coffman, C. B. Conrad, Couch, Deskins, Dorman, Dulany, Early, Echols, French, Fugate, Gillespie, Goggin, Cyrus Hall, Ephraim B. Hall, L. S. Hall, Haymond, Hoge, Hubbard, Hull, Jackson, Marmaduke Johnson, Peter C. Johnston, Lawson, Lewis, McComas, McGrew, Masters, Nelson, Osburn, Parks, Patrick, Porter, Price, Pugh, Sharp, Sitlington, Spurlock, Staples, Chapman J. Stuart, Summers, Tarr, Willey, Wilson, and Wysor.—64.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ambler, Blakey, Blow, Boisseau, Bouldin, Conn, Forbes, Garland, Gravely, Gregory, Thos. F. Goode, Addison Hall, Holladay, Isbell, Kilby, Leake, Charles K. Mallory, James B. Mallory, Moffett, Morris, Richardson, Southall, Strange, Thornton, Whitfield, and Wickham.—26.

Thus the prolonged contest on this subject of taxation has at last resulted in the passage of this resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be appointed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the 22d and 23d sections of Article IV. of the Constitution of Virginia as to provide that taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the Commonwealth, and that all property shall be taxed in proportion to its value.

Mr. PRICE, of Greenbrier, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the 33d rule of the Convention shall be rescinded, and during the consideration of the report of the Committee on Federal Relations and the amendments thereto which may be made by the Committee of the Whole, when the same shall be reported back to the Convention, each shall be limited to ten minutes.

Pending the consideration of this resolution, the Convention adjourned.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

A public meeting was held in Nansemond county, on the 8th inst., at which Col. H. H. Kelly presided—the object of which was to send delegates to the Suffolk Congressional Convention. After the appointment of delegates, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, a portion of the citizens of Nansemond county, will cordially endorse as our next representative in Congress any man selected by the judgment of the Congressional Convention to assemble at Suffolk on the 19th inst., who stands squarely upon the Constitution adopted by the "Confederate States of America" as his political platform.

Resolved, That we utterly reprobate the political course of the recent Representative in Congress of the Second Congressional District.

Resolved, That the delegation appointed by this meeting are requested to cast their votes in Convention for any gentleman who may be put in nomination in said Convention, save Hon. J. S. Millson, or any one coinciding with him in sentiment.

A meeting was held in Sussex, on the 4th inst., to appoint delegates to the Convention mentioned above, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we desire no representation in the Congress of a Black Republican Confederacy; but, in order to prevent misrepresentation, we deem it expedient to use the utmost exertion to elect a delegate who heartily sympathizes with the movement of the Southern States, and who will use every means of uniting with them the destinies of Virginia.

Resolved, That we approve of the course of our present representative in the Virginia Convention, and also of our late delegate in the Legislature, by saying, "Well done, good and faithful servants, you needed no instructions to do your duty."

Resolved, That the opinion of this meeting is *unanimous* in favor of *immediate secession*.

A very large meeting was held at Campbell C. H., on the 8th inst., which was addressed by Hon. Thos. S. Bocock. Robert O. Saunders and Robert J. Davis were nominated for the House of Delegates. Among the resolutions adopted by the assembly were the following:

"That the preservation of her honor and interests, and justice to her ancient renown, alike require that Virginia should, without further delay, resume all the powers granted by her to the Federal Government, for the purpose of uniting her destinies with the Confederate States.—That if the State Convention now in session should consider it expedient for Virginia to make ANOTHER "FINAL" effort to restore or reconstruct the Federal Union, the terms propounded in her "ULTIMATUM" should be such as to secure the sanction and approval of the Confederate States; and we hereby declare our deliberate conviction that she can never, consistently with the rights and vital interests of her people, be permanently a member of any Confederacy which does not embrace the slaveholding States of the South.

REVENUE FLAG OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—We learn from our Montgomery exchanges that a flag for our revenue service was adopted Wednesday last. The following is the description:

The three broad bars, arranged perpendicularly instead of horizontally, as in the National flag. The colors are, consecutively, blue, white and red. In the blue bar there are seven stars, ranged in a circle. The flag, with the exception of the arrangement of the colors, very much resembles that of the French nation.

EGMONT KEY LIGHT-HOUSE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—Last Thursday at 8 P. M., the keeper's house was struck and considerably damaged by lightning. Mr. Rickards was in the light-house at the time, and felt the shock. Mrs. Rickards was in the dwelling-house, seventy-five yards distant from the light-house, was struck down, apparently dead for half an hour. A little boy, six years old, abed, and sound asleep at the time, received no harm. The damage to the house consisted in tearing down plastering and brick work, and smashing to pieces the mantel-piece. The light-house proper received no damage.—*Tampa (Fla.) Sunny South.*

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Charleston Courier, of Wednesday, has the following items:

A fine rifled gun reached this city yesterday from Liverpool. It is a present to the State from a Carolinian now resident in the latter place—Charles K. Prioleau, Esq.—who, although absent in a foreign land, does not forget his State in the hour of her need.

Dr. Thos. Clay Maddux, lately of Virginia, has been appointed a Surgeon, by Surgeon-General Gibbes, of the South Carolina Army, and has entered on his station.

Correspondents and friends of Edmund Ruffin, can address him, for the present, to the care of Alexander Haskell, Abbeville Infantry, Morris' Island. Our veteran friend is setting, characteristically, a noble example to the young sons of the South. Long may he be spared to exemplify the character of the gentleman and patriot, and to behold the fruits of his labor.

In commenting on the prospect of war, the same paper says:

We are prepared to apply the last argument. We are growing impatient under the delay. It is time the matter were decided.—We are sick of the subject of evacuation. It is manifest that Lincoln has shifted the responsibility he assumed with such an air of clownish solemnity to the shoulders of the Commandant of Fort Sumter. The man who sneaked into Washington has quailed at the curses and threats of the party that raised him to the dignity he has made contemptible, and the demand must be made upon the soldier. We would not presume to dictate to those who have the management of affairs.—They have shown admirable discretion, and we cannot praise too highly their foresight, zeal and energy. But has not the time arrived when the next step should be taken?—Shall we submit any longer to the annoyance of impertinent and stupid messages and reports borne by persons whose coming is an insult?

We know the intention of our enemy. We have taken advantage of his enforced delay.—Braver and better soldiers than now occupy our fortifications, and that are ready to march at the blast of the bugle, never drew a sword or pulled a trigger. The spirit of our people is fairly aroused. The brothers of those who won imperishable glory on the plains of Mexico are at the guns. Our hearts are fired by the remembrance of grievous wrongs, and by the anticipation of greater injustice; our arms are made strong by the justness of our cause. With implicit reliance on the God of Battles, we go forth to meet the deadly foe.—Let the strife begin—we have no fear of the issue.

The Great Race at New Orleans--Defeat of Planet.

The New Orleans papers of Sunday give the particulars of the four mile race over the Metaire course, Saturday, on which it is stated $300,000 changed hands. The entries were Doswell's *Planet*, Foley's *Lightning*, and Kenner's *Panic*. The storm Friday had reduced the track to a terribly mucky condition, and destroyed the possibility of quick time. The betting was chiefly between the friends of Planet and Lightning, though the fact that Panic had beaten the latter in a three mile race, Tuesday, got him some backers as a four mile horse. The Picayune says:

As the hour approached, the clouds began to clear away, and St. Charles street presented a most animated appearance. All sorts of vehicles, from the single-seated buggy to the ponderous omnibus and the railroad cars, were in lively demand, and soon all the avenues to the track were covered with them.

The race of the day was four mile heats for the Club Purse of $1,500. The entries were Kenner's Panic, Doswell's Planet, and Foley's Lightning. The pool betting the previous evening placed them in the above order, out of $26,905 pooled Panic having $11,160, Planet $8,580, and Lightning $7,165. But it should be borne in mind that this placing was predicated upon the state of the track, as it was on that day.

On reaching the course, we found that Panic still kept his position, even against the field. But there was apparent a slight, yet clearly defined advantage on the side of the field. The state of the track, which was, indeed, awfully heavy, was considered to be favorable to the chances of both Lightning and Planet, as compared with Panic, and to the former particularly. The difference of weight was taken into consideration in this estimate as against the Virginia horse. Some bets were made just before the start, in favor of Lightning against Planet, in the race.

Gilpatrick rode Lightning, and Abe, Panic, Messrs. Doswell's own rider being on Planet.

There was a fair start for the first heat, Planet ahead and Panic following, Lightning in the rear. But this did not last long, the Lexington coming up and taking the second place, about half way round, and keeping it to the turn. The struggle for the mile was not great, apparently, but Planet first passed the string, getting the first mile, (time, two minutes,) next to him was Panic. On the back stretch, on the second mile, Planet took the track and maintained it. Lightning then went ahead, the Virginian following. It was Gilpatrick's mile, in 1:58—(making the two miles, 3:58.) They went into the back stretch nearly together; but Lightning soon made a gap between him and his pursuers, and maintained it to the string, which he passed a length ahead of Planet, making the third mile in 1:58, (the three miles in 5:56.)—Gilpatrick made the most of this advantage, and kept bravely on his muddy track, and soon increased the gap, while Planet, like "panting time, toiled after him in vain," and Panic plodding far in the rear. At the home stretch Lightning was some lengths ahead.—Planet, who had been gaining on him, from the three-quarter posts, made a valiant effort to reach him, taking the dry outside of the track and looking all the way down very formidable, but there was a good length of daylight between him and Lightning at the string, which the latter passed, amidst the shouts of the spectators, winning the mile in 2:06, and the heat in 8:02, which, all things considered, may be reckoned goodish time. Panic was distanced.

It was now "all the world to a China orange" in favor of the Lexington colt. We heard of no betting, except on time, and that not much.

The start for the second heat was good.—Lightning led off, and on entering the back stretch Planet was a full length behind. And in this order, or nearly so, they went round, till having passed the home turn Planet, who seemed to have been waiting a little, gathered, but did not reach his opponent, who passed the string a length ahead, making the first mile in 2:07½. Still he kept ahead, extending his distance for a while, but about three quarters round Planet came up a little, but was not much closer than before to Lightning on passing the string. This second mile was run in 2:02½, (the two in 4:10.) Planet, on entering the back stretch, made an attempt to reach his precursor, but "couldn't come it."—Lightning ran away from him as if it was the easiest thing in the world. But the Virginian kept gallantly on, and in rounding the homestretch made another valorous attempt, but without success, the advantage of Lightning at the string being about the same as before. This third mile was run in 2:01½ (the three in 6:11½.) The last mile was well contested; Lightning kept his advantage steadily. On the back stretch Planet made another ineffectual brush. Half way round he neared his leader, and made a pretty run to catch him.—Turning the homestretch, they came down amidst uproarious shouts, Lightning, however, keeping some lengths ahead, and so reaching the winning post, having made the fourth mile in 2:02, the heat in 8:13½, and so, of course, the race.

The Virginia horses—who, by the way, did not win a race the whole week—sustained a defeat on Friday in a single dash of two miles, the entries being Doswell's *Exchequer*, Minor's *Neil Robinson*, Vairin's *Laura Farris*, and Richard's *Magenta*. The Delta says:

"There was some straining for a good start by the prime ministers, and after futile attempt of each party to take the wind out of the sails of his adversary, they got off. Laura Farris certainly had a bad start, but she made up the difference in the first mile with ease. And here it will be as well to mention, that popular judgment touching the capacity of Neil Robinson as a racer was most clearly manifested; for, from the very start, he continued to lose way until the race was run and won."

As the fleet entered the second mile, Laura went to work—cut down the Virginian, and ranged alongside the gallant Magenta, and these two had the most beautiful struggle for the front place we ever saw. Down the third quarter and up the fourth quarter they came with the speed of quarter horses—neither in front, neither behind—and burst over the score like the twins of Latona into life.—Exchequer was third, and Niel Robinson somewhere down by the last turn. So close was the contest that none could say who had the race. Many unhesitatingly proclaimed a dead heat; but in a few moments the decision from the stand came to the ears of the anxious, thus: "Magenta wins the race, Laura Farris second, Exchequer third, and Niel Robinson last."

MURDER BY A NEGRO.—Mr. Scott, overseer of G. A. Croom, Esq., on Lake Jackson, Fla., was shot dead by a runaway negro belonging to Mr. C., on Sunday, March 31st, while in the effort by Mr. S. to capture him. The negro was armed with an old flint and steel musket.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Freshet.—The river, though very high yesterday, did not rise within three feet of its greatest height in 1847. Communication was cut off between Mayo's bridge and Vauxhall Island, and the latter could only be reached by boats. Haxall, Crenshaw & Co.'s flour mill, and the Manchester cotton and flour mills, were compelled to suspend work, owing to the flood. The stone embankment above the Danville depot was entirely submerged, and the water was nearly on a level with the stone embankment built to protect the lower end of Mayo's new warehouse; while a connection was formed between the Dock and river, some distance further down, on the line of 11th street. All the island and low-ground below Rocketts, (as, indeed, a great part of that section of the city,) were covered with water. The companion to the "Virginia Dare," now building on the South side of the river, was introduced to her "natural element" before her builders would be willing to send her forth to "glide the waters like a thing of life." Cellars in Jefferson Ward, nearly up to the St. Charles Hotel, are filled with water. Alderman Sadler's tavern, nearly opposite the old Market, is covered with water in the rear to the depth of six feet. Intelligence of the ravages of the flood in the country continues to reach us.

Yesterday evening boats were plying between Ludlam & Watson's commission house and the landing of the Curtis Peck, thence down through the middle of the Main street at Rocketts. The adjacent hill-tops were covered with spectators.

Out-Door Sports.—The season for out-door sports begins this month, and in Washington and Baltimore the base-ball clubs have commenced play for the season. This game of base-ball is a fine, healthy exercise, and a manly and exciting pastime. Thousands of the mercantile and business community of the large cities north of us relieve the monotony of their daily pursuits by devoting a portion of their leisure time to the practice of either base-ball or cricket, and they not only derive considerable pleasure from the excitement of the game itself, but also great benefit from the exercise and physical development consequent upon the practice of these out-door sports. We rank ourselves with those who are desirous of encouraging these invigorating games among our too-little-exercised citizens. The fact is, we all, more or less, devote too much of our time and energies to our offices, desks and counters, and pay far too little attention to the recreation of body and mind, that nature absolutely requires to preserve health. Especially do educated men make a terrible mistake in this respect; they make recreation purely mental; they give a little play to their minds after their day's pursuits, but none to their bodies, and therefore they grow weak and dyspeptic, and ultimately all the train of evils that follow a neglect of the proper recreation for the physical nature come, miserably to affect their spirits and distort their views of men and things around them. Exercise, to be beneficial, should be attractive, and, to a certain extent, exciting, and we know of no other sports, as free from objectionable features, and at the same time as attractive and exciting, as these manly games of ball; and we think it would be an addition to our schools, that would lead to beneficial results, morally and physically, if each had a ball club attached to it. How many admirable practical lessons on descipline and good behavior—both very requisite among the majority of our boys—might be imparted by the teachers of our academies every Saturday afternoon, if they were to organize a ball club among their scholars and accompany the players to the field, and there guide and admonish them as occasion might require! It would be recreation alike to teachers and scholars, and beneficial to both.

Leaving the State.—Well grounded apprehensions exist, that in default of some decisive movement by the State Convention in defence of Southern rights, large numbers of the most respectable and influential citizens of the Old Dominion will pack up and move off with their effects to some more congenial latitude. Instances are not wanting where some of our own most valuable citizens, disgusted with the existing order of things, have gone, or are preparing to do so. In Eastern Virginia, which, without disparagement to any other section of the State, it may be said, contains a large per centum of its intelligence, respectability and wealth, multitudes of our best citizens are expecting to go South during the present year. They say, that if Virginia does not go with the South, their property will not be secure, and that before the Confederate States cut off all intercourse with the Border States they want to cast their lot with them.

About the time of the election for members of the Convention, the people were greatly influenced by the strong hopes then entertained that an honorable and speedy adjustment of our national troubles would be effected, and thus the large majorities were given for "Union" men. But another reaction has come, and Southern indignation burns more intensely in the hearts of the Virginia people than ever before. They see that these promises of compromise have all proved abortive, and that the policy of the Federal Government will be *coercion*, and now they are for secession, or for prompt and united resistance.

All eyes are turned to the Convention, and the most intense solicitude is felt as to whether it will prove itself equal to the momentous interests which have been placed at its disposal. The man who will go for firm and immediate resistance, and thus aid in rolling back the tide of Black Republican aggression, is the man whom the people will delight to honor.

Of Street Mains, for the use of the Gas Works, there were laid down, up to the 1st of March, 1861, 33 miles 1,284 feet; and of service pipe, laid down up to the same period, there were 23 miles 1,478 feet. We append a list of the officers and amount of salaries received; also the average number of men employed at the City Gas Works:

1 Superintendent	$1,800 00	
1 Inspector	1,200 00	
1 Assistant Inspector	1,000 00	
2 Inspector's helpers, per day, $2 00	1,252 00	
3 Laborers digging and running service pipe under Assistant Inspector	1,295 00	6,547 00
1 Foreman at new works per day, $2 25	821 25	
1 Carpenter, and repairing generally	626 00	
1 Blacksmith	626 00	
1 Striker	182 00	2,255 25
RETORT HOUSE.		
6 Firemen, per day, $1.40	3,066 00	
17 Helpers and two stockers, per day, $1 30	9,015 50	12,081 50
PURIFYING HOUSE.		
1 Man, per day, $1 75	617 75	
2 Men	917 80	
4 Men in coal shed, lime shed and coke stand, per day, $1 25	1,825 00	3,360 55
LAYING AND REPAIRING STREET MAINS.		
1 Foreman, per day. $2 25	704 25	
5 Men	2,151 65	2,855 90
OLD WORKS.		
2 Men at holders	1,460 00	1,460 00
REPAIRING AND CLEANING STREET LAMPS.		
5 Men	1,656 25	1,656 25
		$30,216 45

Ad Valorem Taxation.—In the General Appropriation bill $75,000 is included wherewith to pay the expenses of holding a State Convention. Some people think that the argument in favor of the *ad valorem* principle is hard to get around. We are inclined (not in a political sense) to think so ourselves, and we venture the opinion for the purpose of suggesting a proposition equally as clear, viz: that a majority of the members of the Convention should receive pay for their services in proportion to the value thereof. Acquiescence in this suggestion by members would relieve the disbursing officer of the State of much labor in paying out money, and reduce the expenses of the Commonwealth very materially this year. Nearly three-fourths of the $75,000 would be saved.

Signs of the Times.—There is now in the Dock a little schooner, the "Florida," which flies at her mast-head a secession flag of blue, red and white, with a single star in the centre. The flag resembles the "Lone Star" of Texas, and is emblematic of the change which has taken place in the people of the section from which the schooner hails, which is Jacksonville, Florida, the seat of the lumber trade in that State. The people of Jacksonville have all the sturdy independence of the old hero after which they named their town, and are not disposed to bow down to a Black Republican idol or submit to oppression in any shape. They are all enthusiastic in the cause of the Confederated States.

Mayor's Court.—The Mayor had but two subjects before him yesterday. George Frost and Betsey Williams, inveterate topers, and old habitues of the Court-room, were brought in, suffering from a recent debauch. Having no friends, they were committed in default of security. F. Hoshen, having assaulted Jacob Bier, after giving bail for his appearance to answer a previous breach of the peace, his recognizance was declared forfeited, and handed over to the Prosecuting Attorney for collection.

Western Passengers.—The Central Railroad authorities will to-day send western bound passengers to the Junction, via the Fredericksburg Road. The Central Road has not been injured by the flood beyond that point.

Richmond Dispatch.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

1 square, 1 day....$0.50	1 square, 6 days....$1.5
1...do...2 days.... 0.75	1...do...8 days.... 1.7
1...do...3 days.... 1.00	1...do...12 days.... [illegible]
1...do...4 days.... 1.25	1...do...1 month.... [illegible]

Larger advertisements in exact proportion.

Advertisements published until forbid, will be charged 50 cts. per square of EIGHT LINES for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance.

Ordinary Keepers.—Eighty-six applications for ordinary licenses have been granted by the Hustings Court during this week. There are several hundred ordinary keepers in this city, and if they do not renew their licenses at this session of the Court, they will all be presented at the next term when the Grand Jury will convene. At the last session of the Legislature a bill was passed in regard to keepers of hotels and ordinaries, in which it was provided that if their licenses were not renewed at the April term, they were to pay double.—The Court will therefore, to-day and to-morrow specially attend to such business. It cannot be attended to by Judge Lyons.

Don't Waste the Water.—We have been requested to admonish our citizens against a lavish use of water, for several days to come. This caution is rendered necessary, from the fact that the only supply likely to be obtained for some time is that now in the reservoir, which depletes in the ratio that it is used.—The high water has prevented the working of the pumps for several days past. Even were the Superintendent able to put them to work now, the people know that the only thing likely to be pumped up is nearer mud than water. Don't waste the fluid.

Verina Troop.—A meeting of the members of this flourishing cavalry company was held yesterday, when Captain Ronald Mills tendered his resignation, which being accepted, Albert Aiken, Esq., was unanimously chosen his successor. Under the leadership of Capt. Aiken we have no doubt but that the Troop will attain an enviable degree of prosperity. It has a large membership, and several of the men have "seen service" and are fully conversant with military ropes.

Railroad Accident.—On Wednesday afternoon, in consequence of the washing away of a portion of the Central Railroad track, the engine of a special train, in charge of Mr. Ragland, was forced into Sutton's mill-pond, about seventeen miles from this city. The engineer, Mr. Ragland, was considerably bruised. His machine is now in the pond, from which the water has been drawn.

Bigamy.—William T. Cummings, who married Virginia Josephine Donnella, in this city, on the 18th of February, having previously married Sarah E. Holdsworth, was arraigned on yesterday before the Hustings Court for the offence, and the case being clearly made out, he was remanded to jail to take his trial before Judge Lyons for felony. The Court, by its record, does not recognize the last Mrs. C., calling her Virginia Josephine Donnella.

Continued.—The Hustings Court yesterday continued till the next term the case of Geo. and Beverly Bloomer, who are charged with making an attack on and breaking the skull of John L. Curry, on the 18th of March, at a place called "Solitudo," on Cary street. The defendants were admitted to bail in $500 each for their appearance.

Amusements.—At the Theatre, to-night, several interesting plays. The season closes in a short time. The Chemical Diorama of the Russian War and Campaign on the Danube can be seen at Metropolitan Hall, while Mechanics' Hall boasts of having possession of Sanderson's colossal Revolving Dioramas of the Russian War and Crimean Scenery.

Keno.—A game of this name having been imported into this city and extensively patronized, the Legislature has set its face against a further indulgence therein, by prohibiting it. Players are subject to presentment at the next Grand Jury of the Hustings Court.

Southern Rights Ball.—See announcement of this event, to come off on next Tuesday at Old Market Hall. The object sought to be accomplished is worthy of attention.

Falling.—The river had fallen about four inches up to seven o'clock last night. No further increase in its volume need be apprehended.

Costly.—It cost $2,686 75 to maintain the prisoners in the city jail from January 16 to April 9th. For several months past the prison has been unusually crowded.

Horse Drowned.—A horse, owned by John Viles, attached to a dray, backed into the dock, near the foot of 17th street, and was drowned, yesterday.

Yesterday, in sundry respects, resembled a summer's day. The streets were thronged with pedestrians.

FOR RENT AND SALE.

FOR RENT—A desirable ROOM, immediately over my store.
F. McCARTHY,
ap 11—ts 117 Broad street.

FOR RENT—A HOUSE on Clay street, near the corner of Adams, with six good rooms, with closets; Kitchen with three rooms, wood and coal house, gas in all the rooms in the house, water in the yard. For terms, apply to WM. S. PHILLIPS, on 12th,
ap 10—ts Between Main and Bank streets.

"MOUNT ERIN" FOR SALE.—The above beautiful residence, on the Eastern suburb of the city, containing 8 acres, with fine improvements, and adorned with a handsome Grape, Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Gardens, &c., is for sale on reasonable terms. For further particulars, apply to REDWOOD & KEACH,
ap 10—3t 64 Main street.

STORE FOR RENT, OPPOSITE EXCHANGE HOTEL AND BALLARD HOUSE.—For rent, that handsome STORE in the new building on the corner of 14th and Franklin streets, immediately opposite the Exchange Hotel and Ballard House. It is considered well adapted for the business of a Merchant Tailor, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Jewelry, Millinery, Gunsmith, Cigar dealer, &c., &c., and will be rented low to a good tenant.
The BASEMENT of the same will be rented with the Store, or fitted up for a Barber Shop, if desired. Apply to [ap 9—ts] J. A. INLOES.

FOR RENT.—A neat FAMILY RESIDENCE on the east side of Mayo, between Ross and Broad streets, now in the occupancy of Mr. B. W. Joyner. The house contains six rooms, with gas and water in most of them, and a brick kitchen attached. Possession given immediately. Apply to
JAS. M. TAYLOR & SON;
ap 9—4t Or, JOYNER & CO.

FOR RENT.—The STABLE and CARRIAGE HOUSE in the rear of the residence formerly occupied by Dr. J. V. Hobson, on 5th street, near Main street, between Main and Cary street. Apply to
ap 9—ts REDWOOD & KEACH, 64 Main st.

FOR RENT—The upper part of the HOUSE on Sixth street, containing six rooms, suitable for a family residence, and 2d door from the Vegetable Market. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to
ap 9—tf WM. TYREE.

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

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

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

FOR RENT—The upper part of the HOUSE over the store of the subscriber, at present occupied by the Richmond Club. Apply to
no 30—ts J. P. DUVAL.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.—My lease on the store, No. 163 Broad street, being up in August, I have taken the brick store on Broad, between 4th and 5th streets, where I shall keep a general assortment of FURNITURE, such as SOFAS, BUREAUS, WARDROBES, BEDSTEADS, MATTRESSES, TABLES, and other articles usually found in a FURNITURE STORE. I shall continue at the old stand until the expiration of my lease, where a call is respectfully solicited from my friends and the public generally.
ap 1—3m* THOS. TAYLOR OWENS.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.