BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY. THE DAILY DISPATCH is served to subbe THE MALL DISPATCH is served to und-cribers at six AND a GTARTER CENTS PER WEEK, payable 10 the Carrier weekly. Price for mailing, is year, or #2.50 for ist mobiles, is advance. BY THE SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every Tuesday and Friday at \$2, is advance. BY THE WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every Friday, and mailed to subscribers at \$1 per analytic.

Richmond Dispatch.

SATURDAY MORNING APRIL 13, 1861. VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

FIFTIETH DAY. FRIDAY, April 12, 1861.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. BosserMAN, of the Universalist Church. Mr. Brow presented a memorial from citi-gens of Norfolk city, requesting him to vote for an Ordinance of Secession. The paper, he said, contained 602 signatures; and he was suided from a careful examination that said, contained 602 signatures; and he was satisfied, from a careful examination, that they embraced the entire Secession party of Norfolk. The total vote of the eity, in the last Presidential election, was 1,655, and in the election for a delegate to this Convention the vote was over 1,800, of which he received 922. He still believed that the majority of the voters approved of the course that he had thus far pursued; but whenever he became convinced that a change had taken place, he should feel it his duty, either to obey their behest or resign his seat. He produced, per confr.c, the proceedings of a large Union meet-ing, held in the city, indicating to him that it was the desire of the majority of his consti tuenlis that he should continue to pursue his tuents that he should continue to pursue his

present line of action.

The papers were referred. Mr. Patcs, of Greenbrier, called up his re-solution, offered last evening, which he now iodified as follows :

Resolved. That the 33d rule of the Convention be. Measured, That the 33d rule of the Convention be, ind the same is hereby reschied, and while con-idering, in Convention, the report of the Com-mittee on Federal Relations, or any smendments hereto, no member shall be at liberty to speak more than ten minutes on any one subject. Mr. MORERS, of Caroline, called attention to

the fact that the Committee last evening agreed to take up the resolutions offered some time ago by the gentleman from Harrison, (Mr.

The Parsiness said that these resolutions ere passed by, by universal consent. Mr. Wiss claimed that no quorum was then

A brief skirmish ensued between various A brief skirmish ensued between various members, when the Parstnext re-stated the facts in connection with the proceedings of last evening. The resolutions of the gentle-man from Harrison, by universal consent, he said, were passed by, and Mr. Price's resolu-tion was taken up. It was then suggested that no quorum was present, and a vole could not be taken until there was a quorum. A motion to adjourn then prevailed. Mr. Wiss appealed from the decision of the Chair, making the point that when there was no quorum the resolution could not be re-ceived.

The PRESIDENT said that when the resolu a was received the fact had not been ascer-ned that there was no quorum. Ir. W HE went on with his objections, when Monros reminded the President that the

hour had arrived for going into Committee of the Whole.

The PRESIDENT said the gentleman from Princess Anne was on the floor, and he could

Mr. HollApay, of Portsmouth, raised a point f order, but the President could not enter-Mr. WISE contended that if there was no

quorum present last evening, it was the duty of the chair to have ascertained the fact be-fore receiving the resolution. Mr. Wise having concluded, the subject was passed by. The Convention then went into

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE,

Mr. SOTHALL in the chair, for the wholk, Mr. Sorthall in the chair, for the purpose of considering the report of the Committee on Federal Relations. The pending question was on Mr. Scott's amendment (as amended) to the 14th resolu-

ion. viz:

amendment as amended) to the 14th resolu-tion, viz: "And in the event that satisfactory responses on the vart of the non-slaveholding States be not made to the proposed amendments to the Consti-tution by the time appointed for the re-assom-biling of this body, it is the opinion of this Con-vention that the said States of Delaware, Mary-land, Nayin Carolina, Tennesee, Kentucky, Mis-conventions, and in conjunction with this State, convent on Arkansas, ought to assemble in primary Conventions, and in conjunction with this State, convent on Arkansas, out to assemble in primary delecates to be appointed by the respective Con-ventions thereof, for the purpose of recommending an amended Constitution of Government upon which the nuion of the said States and the Confed arated States, with such of the non-slaveholding States as may concert therein, can be safely effected. to which Congress, the Confederated States, and the non-slaveholding States concurring in the amend-ments to the Federal Constitution, proposed by the Convention, ought to be invited to send Com-missioners."

Mr. Wise moved to further amend the amendment by striking out the words to be appointed by the respective Conventions thereof, "and to insert—"to be elected for this State by the people thereof, voting by Con-gressional districts for thirteen delegates, one for each district, and by the State at large for two delegates, one to be selected from the East and one from the West of the Blue Mr. WISE moved to further amend the

Mr. Wiss regretted the amendment, for it came within the purview of the position as sumed by the gentleman from Kanawha, (Mr. Summers.) He (Mr. Wise) was in favor of the white basis here at home, but when we go into a Congress, beyond the limits of the State, he claimed the Federal principle of representation, which connted a due propor-tion of the black population. Mr. Borburs said that the Committee had already voted down the principle urged by

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vas voted down. The question recurring upon agreeing to Mr. Scott's amendment, it was adopted-yeas Mr. Borthis said that the Committee had already voted down the principle urged by the gentleman from Princess Anne, and the majority would continue to vote it down, to the end of time. He had voted for the princi-ple, but had been beaten, and now, as a prac-tical man, he would fall back upon the next position. Important events had occurred since the Convention first assembled—new is-sues were presented—and his object was now to get the voice of Virginia; he was willing to trust the people upon the present basis of

6, nays 42. The 14th resolution, as amended, was then

The 14th resolution, as amended, was then adopted viva roce. This being the last of the resolutions in the report, the Chair said the Committee would now proceed to the consideration of the pro-posed amendments to the Federal Constitu-tion. The first section was then read by the Sec-retary, as follows: to trust the people upon the present basis of

retary, as follows :

The first section was then read by the Sec-tary, as follows: Art. XIII, § 1. In all the present territory of the United States, North of the parallel of thirty-involutary servitude, except in punishment of south of that line, involuntary servitude, as it own exists, shall remain, and shall not be charged; nor shall any law be passed by Con-reservent the taking of persons held to service or labor from any of the States of this Uniton to said said relation; nor shall said rights be the any man-net the taking of persons held to service or labor from any of the States of this Uniton to said said relation; nor shall said rights be the any man-net the same shall be subject to judicial cogat-when any Territory North or Nouth of said line, which much boundary as Congress may prescribed in the seme shall, be subject to judicial cogat-medies and the practice of the common law.--When any Territory North or Nouth of said line, which end to four the visite may provide, in a such on the sequelicing with the original States, into on an equal looting with the original States, intervision in the visite may provide. In all white States, involuntary servitude, is prob-tied except for crime-North of the latitude of yourgers, or any Territorial Legislaure South of yourgers, ex any Territorial Legislaure South of yourgers, or any Territorial Legislaur The amendment was lost-yeas 61, nays 66. Mr. MALLORY, of Brunswick, moved to amend Mr. Scott's amendment, by striking out "Arkansas." He indicated that he made the motion to get an concertaint of head the amend Mr. Scott's amendment, by striking out "Arkansas." He indicated that he made the motion to get an opportunity of lecturing the Committee. He was tired of this eternal dis-cussion, which he thought was nothing but child's play. No man could say that he had been changed, either one way or the other, by the speeches made on the report. He ap-pealed to the body, as an old nam—the oldest here except the gentleman from Charles City, (Mr. Tyler)—to cease speaking, and let us vote and go home. Mr. Rvizs, of Prince George, agreed with the gentleman from Brunswick. They were quarreling here over questions of no practi-istic severity to the inconsistency of the se-cessionists in voting for a principle of repre-sentation which was utterly denied to the people of the Confederated States. He voted with them this morning, and would always yoté for a principle which he deemed right, if it planged him into the guif of perdition. Mr. Balawix moved to amenid Mr. Scott's

Mr. BALDWIN moved to amend Mr. Scott's amendment by inserting after the word "Gov-ernment," the words "to be submitted for ratification to the people of the several

is deg. and 30 min. but shall not be prohibited by congress, or any Territorial Egislature South of and Phe.
Mr. Wiss proposed to offer the following as a substitute for the first and second sections : Suc. 1st. In all the present territory of the United States, involuntary servitude, as it now exists, shall remain and shall not be changed; nor shall any law be passed by Congress or the Territorial legislatures to hinder or prevent the taking of persons held to service or labor from any of the states of this Union to said Territory; nor to ins-pair the rights arising from said relation; nor shall said rights be in any manner affected by any pre-existing law of Maxico in the part acquired irom her; but the same shall be protocted oy ne-cessary remedia! law, as other rights, and be sub-ject to judicial cognizance in the Federal Courts, according to existing law, and to the remedies and practice of the common law, except so far as they may be modified by the existing of Territory in a population equal to that required for a member of Congress, it shall, if its form of gov-enment be Republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, with or withon the variate equired by the United States, involuntary servinde. Is pro-vibilisted-except for crime-north of thirty-six de-gress thirty minutes, but shall not be prohibited by Congress, or any Territorial Legislature, and anall be protected by law south of that line. States." Mr. BALDWIN spoke in favor of his amend-

States." Mr. BALDWIS spoke in favor of his amend-ment. Gentlemen on the other side, under the impression that a change had been wrought in the sentiment of the people, had suddenly become enamored of the popular voice. He had now inserted the principle, and he wanted to see if they would stand up to it. Mr. TREDWAY, of Pittsylvania, opposed both the amendment of the gentleman from Fau-quier and the amendment offered by the gen-tleman from Augusta. He opposed them be-cause of the delay involved. He went on to show that his people were suffering under the present state of things, and protracted delay would prostrate their interests completely. Mr. BALDWIS thought that the experience of the last election in this State had tanght us that there need be no delay worth speaking of. The commercial distress to which the gentleman had alluded was mainly brought about by disunion. He (Mr. B.) was opposed to precipitation in any matter of importance. The amendment onght to command the sup-port of all men of all parties in this Conven-tion.

The amendment was put to vote and car-Debated by Messrs. WISE and ROBERT Y CONRAD. Mr. MORTON moved to amend Mr. Wise's ried-yeas 124, nays 4-Messrs. Boissean, Chambliss, Kilby and Tredway voting in the

Mr. MORTON moved to amend Mr. Wise's amendment by striking out the last sentence-"In all territory which may hereafter be ac-quired," &c. Debated by Messrs. Morton and Wise, and rejected. The question recurred on Mr, Wise's motion to strike out, and was decided in the nega-tive-yeas 27; nays 84. Mr. ANBLER, of Louisa, moved to strike out the 1st section and insert the following sub-stitute: Mr. HARVIE, of Amelia, moved to further Mr. HARVIE, of Amelia, moved to further amend Mr. Scott's amendment by striking out "by the time appointed for the re-assembling of this body, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the 1st of October next." In urging his amendment, Mr. HARVIE defield the gen-tleman from Augusta to go before the people upon the issue whether Virginia should with-draw from the Federal Government, or upon

stitute: Congress shall have power to legislate and pro-vide forms of government for the inhabitants of all territories belonging to the United States, and may permit them, at such times and in such man-ner as it may by law provide, to form States and be admitted into the Unice. Citizens and inhabi-tants of the serveral States and Territories shall have the right to take into any of the Territories persons held to service or iabor under the laws of the States or Territories whence they are re-moved, and all rights of property in such per-sons, or in their service or labor, as the same ex-ited under the laws of the States of Territory prior to such removal, shall be recognized and protected by Congress and the Territorial Gov-erment. upon the issue whether Virginia should with-draw from the Federal Government, or upon the question whether the Union men or the secessionists had best represented the people here. He charged that the object was, by the machinery of the proposed amendments, to the the hands of the people. They were to be denied the privilege of voting until it was too late. Mr. Scorr, of Fauquier, did not propose to discuss the question as to who best represent. stitute :

Mr. Scorr, of Fauquier, did not propose to discuss the question as to who best represent-ed the people here; but he hoped the amend-ment of the gentleman from Amelia would not prevail. It was impossible to say how long debate was to be protracted upon these resolutions; for it seemed to be the settled purpose of those who were formerly the most urgent for hasty action, to protract the session indefinitely. The effect of the proposition just presented, it seemed to him, could be nothing else but to embarrass future action. Mr. HABVIE called the attention of the Com-When any territory within such boundary as When any rescribe, shall contain a popula-Congress may prescribe, shall contain a popula-tion equal to that required for a member of Con-gress, it shall, if its form of government be repub-lican, be admitted into the Union on an equal lican, be admitted into the Union on an equa-locting with the original States, with or withon involuntary servitude, as such Constitution of the State may provide.

THE WAR! The Enrollment of the Militia at Washing ton -- Scenes at the Armories.

RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1861.

We subjoin some further particulars of the mustering into service of the volunteers of the District of Columbia for the defence of the Capital, which commenced on Wednesday and was continued Thursday. The following

s the oath administered to each man : "I, _____, do solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States of America; that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all enemies or oppos-sers whatsoever; that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States, and of the officers appointed over the according of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules of the armies of the United States : so help me God."

Some interesting and annusing scenes oc-curred in the administration of the oath to the men. We make up from the Star of Thursday evening the following : Company A, of the Union Regiment, Capt. Carrington, loo men, having been drawn up in line north of the Department building, were inspected by Inspector General Stone, after which Major McDowell, U. S. A., called the roll. The oath was then read, and the men were ordered to hold up the right hand, un-gloved, and repeat the words of the oath. Ten or twelve of the men having refused to take the oath, because they were unwilling to be ordered out of the District, were told by the Inspector General that there was no proba-bility of their being so ordered, when they consented unanimously to be sworn in. The sixty volunteers from the Washington Light Infantry were gone through with.— Eighteen or twenty of these men refused to take the oath; the others were sworn in, and the company left the ground in two divisions; the enlisted men iu one body, and the malcon-tents in another, each having an officer to march them to the armory. The Potome Light Infantry, of George-town, Capt. McKenney, next took their posi-tion, numbering 53 rank and file, much less than the effective strength of the company.— After roll call, and when the oath was to be administered, sixteen privates, a sergeant, and the pioneer, "seeded" from the ranks. This left the company with less than their com-plement, (42.) None were sworn in, and, af-ter consultation among the officers, the com-pany was formed in two divisions, one of "willing" and one of "unwilling" spirits, and the former taking the North and the latter the South side of Pennsylvania avenue, they proceeded towards Georgetown at a double quick. The Carrington Home Guards, of George-town, Capt. Goddard—54 rank and file—were the last on the ground. Being mostly heads of families, many were unwilling to take the oath of unconditional obedience, for fear-they might be ordered out of the District ; and the start feeling seems to have

ourside the company, to the left of the line. Six or eight went to the left. Some, who said their business avocations would not permit them to enlist, did not want to take the oath, and did not ment to take a perific them to enlist, did not want to take the oath, and did not want to take a position with the "seccelers." Major McDowell told them to take a position to the right of the line, then ; when almost a majority of the company seem-ed to have a press of business on their hands, as they immediately withdrew to the right, leaving 27 in line. Most of the left-hand men also seemed to consider that the most reputa-ble side, and came over to the right-hand men, leaving on the left only about three stern and anyielding "non-swearers." So the Carring-ton Home Guards went home, naswora. Some of the Georgetown men complain that they knew nothing of having to take an oath or the form of oath, until their arrival at the War Department. Considerable excitement

they knew nothing of having to take an oath or the form of oath, until their arrival at the War Department. Considerable excitement prevailed in Georgetown all day yestenday and last night, and is unabated this morning. This morning at 9 o'clock, the Mctropolitan Rifles, Capt. Nalley, Lieuts. Chauncey and Lewis, 5 sergeants, 4 corporals and 60 pri-vates, mustered at the War Department and reported for duty. At the same hour, company B, Union regi-ment, Capt. Kelley, Lts. Herbert, Hines and McMillan, 4 sergeants, 3 corporals and 65 pri-vates, also mustered at the same place and re-ported for service. This company, together with Carrington's corps, numbers 175 men all told, and owe much of their efficiency to the military enterprise not only of the company officers, but also to their Major, J. Gray Jew-ell, who has taken no small interest in them since their organization. A few minutes af-terwards the Tuner Rifles, Capt. Gerhardt, Lieuts. Brown, Dilli and Scamberger, 5 ser-gents, 4 corporals, 4 drummers, and 65 pri-vates, arrived at the Department, and took position for inspection.

position for inspection

ing the same language, professing the same religion, and living under the same laws. He then alludes to the bloody revolutions of the Republic, the perils which still threaten her, and finally to the promised protection of the mother country, which had never censed to entertain kindly feelings towards them. She promises to us all that civit the the which her own people enjoy, and guarantees to us natural liberty beyond all possibility of losing it. She secures to us our property, and to that end recognizes as valid all the acts of the Republic. She promises to recognize and reward merit, and will never forget ser-vices to the country. In fine, she will bring back peace again to a country so long the scene of wars, and with peace its innumera-ble blessings. Yes, Dominicans, from this day forth you may rest from the fatigues of war, and oc-cupy yourselves with the future of your chil-dren.

The instance of history

DISPATC

so help me God." Some interesting and amusing scenes oc-curred in the administration of the oath to the men. We make up from the Star of Thursday evening the following: Company A, of the Union Regiment, Capt. Carrington, 100 men, having been drawn up in line north of the Department building, were inspected by Inspector General Stone, after which Major McDowell, U. S. A., called the roll. The oath was then read, and the men were ordered to hold up the right hand, un-gloved, and repeat the words of the oath. Ten First, the great, the noble and the I have the great, the noble and the Catholic Isabella; an august name, which with the sovereignty of Castile, inherited also the love of the people of the Spanish isles. We raise there again the flag of her kingdom; and pro-claim it in the name of our Queen and Sove-reign.

Long live Isabella II.: Long live liberty Long live religion ' Long live the Dominican people! Long live the Spanish nation !

FROM MONTGOMERY.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] MONTGOMERT, ALA., April 9, 1861. The fire that our fathers kindled on the Altars of Laberty, Law, and the Constitu-tion, though no longer alive in the so-called United States Government, is burning brightly here, and will light the new Republic rapidly on to power and renown. Breve, wise, and honest statesmen are in power, who will pre-serve the liberty and glory that, like guardian angels, hover round the birth of the noble and Minerva-like offspring. Never can it be pros-tituted to the contempt and infamy that the black and degraded faction in control at Wash-ington have branded upon a once proud and just Government, but now a ruined, dreary throne, whose leaders seem wrathfully bent upon a still more fatal destruction. While I write, the shadowy hopes and doubts that have heretofore existed in regard to the falfillment of the "peace policy" prom-ised to be pursued towards the Confederate States, are winging their everlasting flight from our peaceful and happy shores, and face to bace we seem to stand with bloody Mars. All "reconstructive breathings" will soon be hushed; all "reorganizing dreams" will van-ish into thin air, and shadows like the one in Richard III., whose bright hair was "dabbled in blood," will become feartul realities. The next gale that reaches your State may bring with it the odions din and clash of arms-and *Marican blood will have been shed by Ameri-con hands*. It is now believed from reliable Washingtom

It is now believed from reliable Washington A tis now believed from reliable Washington advices, and other information, that a delay of hostilities cannot long exist. Our Commis-sioners are expected to be withdrawn imme-diately, unless a great change occurs in the Black Republican Cabinet. A Cabinet meeting was held here on Tres-day evening, of a grave character, and serious conclusions were arrived at and warlike or-ders issued.

The Secretaries were artived at and warlike or-ders issued. The Secretaries were at their Departments until past midnight. Gen. Beauregard, whose cannons have their bowels full of wrath, and are ready-mounted to spit forth their iron indignation against the walls of Sumter, has reported himself fully prepared, and, in conjunction with Gen. Bragg, has received orders to cry havoc and let silp the dogs of war the moment the ex-igency requires. Five thousand brave soldiers, under the command of the intrepid Bragg, whose "grape" grew in such luxuriant clusters along the hill-sides of Buena Vista, are now concentrated at Pensacola, and are willing to

along the nil-sudes of Buena Vista, are now concentrated at Pensacola, and are willing to pour out their blood like rain to share the honor of their country's freedom. A large body of armed troops passed through this place to-day, en route for the scene of expected conflict. Their appearance was grand, and the effect of their stately and mar-tial step innosing.

tial step imposing. With all their bunners bravely spread, And all their armor flashing high, Virginia might waken from the dead, Tb see the Southern Cross go by. J. R. P.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch. The Policy of the Administration is War-Concention of Southern Rights Men at Wil-liamsburg-Secession Meet ing, Secession Flay, Secession Speeches, Secession Ladies, and Secession Enthusiasm-Appointments to Office by Lincoln, de., de. Haurrox VA April 201 1961

Abolitioning Demands Bland.

and Secession Enthusian—Appointments to Office by Lincoln, &c., &c. HAPTOR, Y.A., April 8th, 1861. The Administration has finally defined its policy; not publicly, but dealthily—just Sew-ard's fashion. I am inclined to the opinion that the Hon. J. S. Millson will soon find his error in this, as his constituents have found theirs in other instances; but they will cor-rect theirs at the polls. He said, in Peters-burg, "Lincoin is for pace." What does he think now ? Probably the blockading of ports, collecting of revenue, and reinforcing Sonth-ern forts, in the opinion of the honorable gen-tieman, are peace measures? Well, we shall soon learn more definitely what the Washing-ton Government really intends to do. Movention of Southern Rights means has been called, to assemble in Williamsburg the 2d of the present month, to nominate candi dates for this Senatorial District; also, for the Honse of Delegates. A number of gentle-men, good and true, have been spoken of for both positions. There was a spirited meeting of Southern Rights men held in this place hast Saturday. C. S. Jones, Esq., presided. Thorough seces-sion resolutions were offered and unanimously dopted I thas been our good fortune to be present at a number of similar meetings. We have yet to attend one characterized by so such harmony, and, as above stated, so spirice.

much harmony, and, as above stated, so spirited. After the adjournment of the meeting, notice was given that a secession pole would be raised. The crowd immediately retired to the spot, and we soon had the pleasure of seeing the banner of the Confederated States floating in the breeze. I have not the time or space maive a description of the eloquent speches delivered on the occasion by Messrs. James Barron Hope, Thos. Tabb, B. P. Lee, Jr., and Wm. R. Willis. I have rarely wit-nessed such enthusiasm as was manifested by the large crowd in attendance. Tetut. Latimer, commanding a squad of the "Wythe Rifles," saluted the flag, firing "a round" for each seceded State. Today we heard a Union flag would be raised in another part of the town. About two o'clock our attention was called to a flag with the mo:to, "the Constitution and the Union" on one side of it; we cannot say what was on the other. But of one thing we are certain, before 6 o'clock the flag had split into three pieces. You will say that was ominous, and I agree with you. Several appointments to Federal offices have been made in this place. Our efficient and deservidly popular Postmaster, Mr. G. A. Cary, has been removed. Maj, J. B. Cary resigned the office he held, as Surveyor. Lin-coln promptly filled 4t. It is reported other appointments have been made, but the report has yet to be confirmed. The time may soon come when certain representatives will have to give a strict ac-count of their affiliation with Lincoln, Sew-ard, Blair & Co. Would it not be better, in-finitely better, to have representatives who have fass sympathy with a Black Republican Administration? The people will give a ver-dyoumay be sure they will find all such guilty. The weather has been very stormy during the past two days. Yours, &c., L.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch. Court Day-Political Discussion-New Can-didates-Post-Ofice-Southern Flag - Dis-patch-Railroad News, &c.

WTHEVILE, VA., April 5th, 1561. This being Court-day, our town presents a most animated appearance, not withstanding it has been raining the last twen ty-four hours, which prevents many of our citizens from at-tending.

WHENTIE, Y.A., April Sth., 1861.
The being Court-day, our town presents a ninasted appearance, notwithstanding it is a struct wenty-four hours, which presents many of our citizens from automatical systems of the day which presents many of our citizens from automatical systems. Martin and Mechanism is the issue of the day being and the system of the system of the day being and the system of the system of the day being and the system of the sys

Theatre-Last Night of the S Theatre-Last Night of the Season.-The theatrical season closes with to night's per-formance. The announcement of a compli-mentary benefit to the managers on Thursday night drew together a large number of the lovers of the drama-an appropriate ac-knowledgment of their unceasing efforts to please. The same piece, a grand oriental spectacle, called the "Fairy Spell," which abounds in telling points, will be produced to-night, together with a pleasing farce. Of course, with so many inducements, the people will not be apt to stay away to-night.

TERMS OF ADVERT PRICE ONE CENT.

Larser advertisements in anot presenting. Marateritesements published matil forbid, to charged W do. per square of sterre saving for tret insertion, and W could for each could use

datenzile hungener

Richmond Bispatt

LOCAL MATTERS.

LOCAL MATTERS. The Kier - The rising tendencies of the no-ble James, and his evident intention to com-fords a prolific theme for discourse on the your of the people. The subject is not a dry me, even for a newspaper man, yet wast of space compele us to dismissit with the remark the river yesterday experienced a col-tapes sufficient to lower its surface eight feet. The effects of the present freshet have been particle of the present freshet have been for the effect of the present freshet have been for the effect of the present freshet have been for the effect of the present freshet have been for the effect of the present freshet have been for the effect of the present freshet have been for the effect of the present freshet have been for the effect of the present freshet have been for the effect of the present freshet have been for the effect of the present freshet have been for the effect of the present freshet have been for the effect of the present freshet have been for the effect of the present freshet have been for the sepecial purpose of heeping the thousands of acres of the very best land for the effect of the present freshet have been for the freshet sprer. The low-lands of the present effect way and eth whet the Messre the for the the heat the have been the for the present of the weet the Messre the for the present of the weet the Messre the for the present of the weet the messre the for the present of the weet the messre the for the present of the weet the messre the for the present of the weet the messre the for the present of the present the destruct the for the present of the present of the present the for the present of the present of the present the for the present of t

tion of crops will be heavy. Supreme Court of Appeals-April 10.-Lsw-son's ex'or es. Lawson. Argued by George Wm. Brent for the plaintiff, and Francis L. Smith for the defendant. Judgment of the Circuit Court of Alexandria county reversed, and judgment rendered on demurrer to evi-dence for plaintiff. Tpon the petition of Wm. H. Brown an ap-peal is allowed him from a decree pronounced by the Circuit Court of Stafford county, ren-dered Sept 25th, 1860, in a suit in which Jas. G. Tallaferro, sueing for himself and the other heirs at law of Sidney Wishart and Wilbel-mina Tallaferro, cec'd, heirs at law, &c., of Lieut. Thos. Wishart, of the revolutionary army.

Lieut. Thos. Wishart, of the revolutionary army. On the 11th of April, the Court heard two cases of Vaughn 25, the Common wealth, and two of Caldwell 25, the Common wealth plaintiff, and by the Attorney-Ceneral for the Common wealth; and in the second by Ber-erty R. Johnson for the plaintiff, and for the Common wealth by the Attorney-General. Case under advisement.

Case under advisement. Virginia Mechanics' Institute.—At an ad-iourned meeting of the Institute, held on Thursday night last, the following officers and managers were elected: President—A. M. Bailey. Vice-Presidents—Thos. H. Wynne and Wm. Macfariane. Recording Secretary—J. W. Lewellen. Corrsponding Secretary—H. P. Lemend. Treasurer—Samuel P. Mitchell. Anditor—George W. Anderson. Board of Managers.—Geo. Bargamin. James D. Browne, E. B. Spence, S. S. Cottrell, Geo. A. Ainsie, H. R. Burger, John W. McKell, James T. Pemberton, Wm. W. Snead, Jos. F. Powell, James Kersey, John H. Johnson, James A. Scott, John McFarland, Johna Tyler, John P. Tyler, Geo. S. Lownes, Ohas. W. Allen, A. J Bowers, and Oliver Davis. The Board are to meet at the Hall on Tues-day night next, for organization and the elec-tion of Standing Committees, at which time every member who intends to serve ought to be at his post. The Institute is now in a flourishing condi-tion; but to continue to prosper, its managers must be energetic and attentive in the dis-

tion; but to continue to prosper, its managers must be energetic and attentive in the dis-charge of their duties. Its next Fair will be held in October.

held in October. The Grand Dress Southern Rights Ball, an-nounced to come of next Tuesday night, et the Old Market Hall, bids fair to eclipse any-thing of similar character gotten up here for a long time. Able and influential gentlemen are enlisted in the cause, and their best efforts are being exerted to have the ball one that will long be remembered for its brilliancy.-The proceeds accruing therefrom are to be used in a way that we are sure will meet with the hearty approval of all lovers of the South and her rights. If all go who should, the flag and pole that the committee will be called upon to buy with the proceeds of the ball will be large and long. A Rickmond Darkey in Boston.-An item

be large and long. A Richmond Durkey in Boston —An item was copied in this paper, a few days since, which stated that one of the men who recent-ly served on a jury at a trial in Boston, was a negro named W. S. Anderson. The circum-stance was thought worthy of mention be-cause it was the first time one of the colored brothers had been requested, in the modern Athens, to act in such a capacity. Anderson is a Richmond darkey—used to work in Wil-liamson's barber-shop, and, when in this re-gion, was familiarly known as "Governor." We believe he is a slave, and departed hence on the underground railroad.

Ridge." Mr. Wise, in explaining his amendment, in

dulged in some severe thrusts at those gentle-men who maintained that the great interests of trade in Western Virginia were indissolu-bly connected with the border non-slavehold-ing States. Mr. SUMMERS said that the gentleman from

Mr. SCMMERS said that the gentleman from Princess Anne had not uttered a word in favor of his amendment, but had confined his remarks exclusively to a reply to those sub-mitted by himself on yesterday. Mr. Sum-mers did not intend to discriminate between the interests of particular sections of the State, but included all the border in terests, as connected with the States which he named...-He claimed that this exhibited no want of patriotism but on the contrary we best expatriotism but on the contrary we bestex. patholism but on the contrary we best ex-hibited our love of country by desiring to pro-tect the great commercial interests of the peo-ple. In conclusion, Mr. S. briefly expressed his objections to Mr. Wise's annendment. Mr. Wise, in reply, criticized the position which Mr. Summers was assuming when the expiration of his allotted time compelled him to stom-arcmely, that the neonbe of Vierbia

to stop-namely, that the people of Virginia were not to be entitled to representation upon the three-fifths principle in the proposed Con-gress of States. He then quoted the example of Gen. Nelson, who sighted the gun which drove a ball through his own castle at York-town, and told the gentleman from Kanawha that when the interests of his country rethat when the interests of his country re-quired it, true patriotism dictated that he, too, should send a ball through his castle; he ought to consent to the destruction of his in-terests, if such a course would save the honor of his State.

of his State. The vote was taken, and Mr. WISE's amend-ment was defeated, as follows: YEAS.-Messrs. Ambler, Jas. Barbour, Blakey, Bolsseau, Borst. Bouldin, Boyd, Branch, Bruce, Cabell, Ceell, Chambirs, Coffman, Conn, Flour-noy, Forbes, Garland, Graham, Gregory, Goggin, John Goode, Jr., Thomas F. Goode, Bale, Cyrus Hall, Hervie, Holcombe, Hanton, tsbell, Kent, Lawson, Macfarland, Charles K. Mallory, James B. Mallory, Marr, Marye, Miller, Moris, Morton, Richardson, Rives, Shefley, Slanghter, Speed, strange, Sutherlin, Tredway, Robert II. Turner, Tyler Waller, Williams, Wilson, Whee, and Wasor.-58. Mats.-Messrs. Armstrong, Aston, Baldwin, A1-

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The amendment of Mr. HARVIE was put to vote and rejected—yeas 44, nays 56. Mr. Wiss desired to move a necessary amendment to Mr. Scott's amendment, to cor-rect an oversight. He moved to insert be-tween the words "time" and "appointed," the words "to be." He thought it was a very singular conclusion to which members had arrived, that there was to be another session of this Convention. So far as his vote was con-cerned, it would be opposed to any re-assem-bling of this Conventiou, he hoped that when it adjourned, it would adjourn size die. By the language of the resolution, however, it would seem that the mutter was all fixed. He asked the gentleman from Fauquier, if such was to be?

Was to be ? Mr. Scorr said the gentleman had doubtless Mr. Scort said the gentleman had doubless forgotten his own minority report, for a change had come over the spirit of his dream. In that report it was recommended that this Conven-tion shall appeal to the States still remaining in the Union to give answers, if possible, by the 1st day of October next. At this point the CHAIRMAN announced that the hour for recess had arrived

the hour for recess had arrived.

Evening Session.

Evening Session. Mr. Scorr resumed his remarks, and refer-red the gentleman from Princess Anne to his own minority report for an answer to his in-terrogatory. He must have either contem-plated that the Convention would either ad-journ to meet again on the 1st of October, or remain in session until that time. Mr. Scort was not to be driven, by the eternal clamor of the minority upon this floor, from a sense of the propriety and dignity which should char-acterize the Convention. He took the ground that the party to which he belonged were the true exponents of the popular sentiment of Virginiz.

Mr. WISE viewed Mr. Scott's reply as an

Mr. Wisz viewed Mr. Scott's reply as an evasion. The 1st of October had been ten-dered, and the gentleman from Fauquier as-sisted in voting it down. Now he desired to know, if we were to have a recess, when we were to re-assemble--whether Anno Domini 1862 or Anno Domini 1863? His own report had never been proposed here, except as it was proposed here to-day by the gentleman from Amelia. In spite of all the talk here about sensation dispatches, Mr. Wise said he was now en-abled to announce to this body, from official dispatches to the Ex-President of the United States, (Mr. Tyler,) that the war had com-menced. (Sensation.) If it was the pleasure of the Committee, he would read them. Voices-"Leave-leave." The CHAIRMAR said that the gentleman could read them as a part of his argurent-he would

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object :

being taken, the Committee refused to rise-yeas 47, nays 66. Considerable confusion prevailing in the hall, Mr. ANBLER said he would not trespass upon the patience of the body by speaking to his substitute. He had noticed on various occasions that the courtesy which had been accorded to others had been denied him. Mr. BALDWIS said that so far as he and those around him were concerned, the gen-tleman from Louisa evidently labored under a mistake. It was true that they desired to have a vote, but he was sure that none could deny a courtesy to a gentleman of such unex-ceptionable urbanity of manner as the one ceptionable urbanity of manner as the one who had just taken his seat. The vote was then taken on Mr. Ambler's motion to strike out, and decided in the nega-

motion to strike out, and decided in the nega-tive-yeas 26, mays 80. Mr. DOBMAN, of Rockbridge, moved that the Committee rise, and on this motion Mr. ARM-eTRONG again demanded the yeas and nays.-The vote resulted-yeas 35; mays 56. Mr. Born, of Botetourt, moved to strike ont the 1st section and insert a substitute, which we will publish to-morrow. Mr. Morros moved that the Committee rise, and Mr. Borsr, of Page, demanded the yeas and mays. The motion was agreed to-yeays 60; mays 37. The Committee then rose and reported pro-gress.

gress. IN CONVENTION. Mr. FORDER, of Buckingham, presented the proceedings of a meeting of a portion of the citizens of that co unity, which, on his motion, were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, the Convention adjourned.

THE SLAVE HEGIRA FROM CHICAGO-Flight of Over One Hundred Fugitives .-- It has already been stated that the recent arrests of a family of fugitive slaves, at Chicago, had

caused large numbers to leave that city in h..ste, for Canada. The Chicago Journal, of the 8th inst., says :

the 8th inst., says: The utmost consternation prevails among all classes of the colored residents of the city, and the exodus from a state of uncertainty to one of absolute freedom still continues. All day Sunday the vicinity of the Michigan Southern depot was a scene of excitement and confusion. After the religious services at the Zoar Baptist Church, in the morning, which was densely attended, the leave-taking com-menced. Edina Place, Buffalo, Clark and Har-rison streets, which are largely inhabited by

was densely attended, the leave-taking com-menced. Edina Place, Buffaio, Clark and Har-rison streets, which are largely inhabited by the colored population, were crowded all the atternoon by the fugitives and their friends, going from door to door, biddime each other good-bye. The colored clergymen of the city were also among the number, and labored ar-dently in extending encouragement and con-solation to those about to depart. Tour freight cars had been chartered of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, at a tariff of \$200, and all the afternoon, drays, express wagons, and other vehicles were busy transporting trunks, bandboxes, valises, and various articles of household furniture to the depot. The wants of the inner man had been attended to also, and a goodly store of provi-sions, such as crackers, bread, beans, dried beef, and apples, were packed in, and a barrel of water in each car; for the fugitives were to be stowed away in the same cars with the freight, with plenty of fresh air, but no light, and in a crowded, unwholesome state. An immense throng of persons assembled at the depot to witness their departure. The train started amid lusty cheers, many-voiced good-byee, and the waving of hats and handker-chiefs, as far as the eye could see. The fugi-tives heartily responded, and the train van-ished in the dustance. About one thousand fugitives have arrived

tives heartily responded, and the train van-ished in the distance. About one thousand fugitives have arrived in this city since last fall, a large number of whom have left within the past few days.

A TOLERARLE UNANIMITT.-If anybody seriously distressed about division in public sentiment over the Constitution of the Confederate States, we recommend them to study

the following statement of the vote upon the question of its adoption :

At 101 o'clock the Washington Rifles (In

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch. Raising a Secession Flag-Political Afairs. FINCASTLE, VA., April 8, 1861.

vates, arrived at the Department, and took position for inspection.
At 104 o'clock the Washington Rifles, Capt. Babeck, Lieuts. Leoffler and Haap, 4 sergts., 4 corporals, and 50 privates, arrived on the ground, and took position on the right of the line, and reported for inspection.
Company B, Union regiment, having been duly inspected, had the usual oath administered to them by Major General Thomas, and not a member refused to take it. The Metropolitan Rifles were next inspected and enrolled, and every member of the corps took the required oath. The Washington Rifles were next inspected and mustered into the service, and every main in the line took the required oath.
It ought to be remarked here that Major McDowell, before enrolling the several companies, informed them that they were mustered into the United States service for three months, unless discharged from service prior to the expiration of that term; and that their services were required within the limits of the District of Columbia.]
The Turner Rifles were then inspected by Major McDowell, and enrolled into service. Every man in this company also came promptly forward when called upon to take the oath of allegiance.
At 12 o'clock M. the Putnam Rifles, Capt. Thistleton, Lieuts. Magruder, McElfresh, and Boyce, two drummers, one fifer, five serviced at the War Department. They were enrolled into the service, and took the oath to a man, next in order after the Turner Rifles.
The Putnam Rifles (Seventh Ward) volunter their services it will be remembered, as they were not called into service.
As we go to press the Washington Light Infantry, the Mechanie Union Kifles, Captanin Rutherfoord,) and other companies, are on their way to the Department for enrollment. <text><text><text><text><text>

The Spanish Expedition to St. Domingo. The Cuban Messenger furnishes the follow-ing authoritative statements in reference to the expedition to St. Domingo, of which we have before had accounts, its origin and its

object: A special committee from the government of St. Domingo, composed of Sr. Dn. Apolinar de Castro and Sr. Dn. Mannel de C. Hereda, arrived here on the 27th, in order to inform the Government of the fact that the people of Spanish origin in the Island have enthusias-tically declared their wish and willingness again to become subjects of Span. On the 18th inst., the Spanish flag was hoisted at St. Domingo, and the President, Gen Santana, issued a proclamation which sets fout the desires of the people on the sub-ject.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

Gen. Santana, issued a proclamation which sets fouth the desires of the people on the subject. H. E., the Captain-General, has allowed, that in accordance with the wishes of the people and government of St. Domingo, troops and men-of-war should go there; but the Captain-General submits the whole matter to H. M. the Queen for decision, giving the asked-for assistance temporarily and conditionally. These men-of-war, with the land and naval forces granted for St. Domingo by Gen. Serrano, left port on the 30th, under the immediate command of the Admiral of the Navy, Gen. Rubalcaba, and we expect shortly to hear that Her Majesty, Queen Isabel, has accepted the offers of the people of St. Domingo, and that the once beautiful Island of Hispaniola will soon form a new, rich and prosperous-portion of Spain, adding a third brilliant jewel to the Spanish crown in the Antilles. Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch. Affairs in Norfolk and Portsmouth. Norfolk and Portsmouth. Source of the Source of Charleston harbor, and of the official information to Gov. Pickens of the intended reinforcement of "Fort Source." Many of our Union men, I have reason to believe, were converted then to the ranks of the Secessionists.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch. *Things in Petersburg.* PETERSETRO, April 11, 1861. After a day of the most intense excitement, and from rumored dispatches said to have been received by a distinguished citizen of the form of the correst of a sele-gram direct from Charleston to a promisent of this city, stating that there was no excitement, and no anticipation of an imme-diate fight, effectually cooled down the heated provide the coent, and not a very low tempera-tion of the coent, and not a versition of the remain to tell of its former ex-istence. There is an intense desire to provide the subgense now existing the become intolerable. War, with all its provide to the public mind, now almost word or the to the public mind, now almost word are bispatch was in great demand here to-

Ad been received stating that seven way the definition of Charleston harbor, and one has been varied to the finite of the formation to Gov. Pickens of the fixed of reinforcement of "Fort Numter."
 Been received stating that seven as to be the fixed of reinforcement of "Fort Numter."
 Been received the to the ranks of the fixed of our United to the tranks of the fixed of our United States and now, since the war rumors that iters in the our representative in the Convention, since the war rumors that iters in the for financial convention of the fixed of the transformer of our most prominent.
 Been received stating that seven as latery to our representative in the Convention, and our particle of the transformer of the

will not be apt to stay away to-night. The United States Marshalehip.—The Presi-dent has directed Judge Halyburton, of the District Court, to administer the oath of of-fice to Thos. H. Fisher, of Fairfax county, as the successor of Col. John F. Wiley, a worthy war of 1812, who has been performing the dra-ties of the office in quession for several years with great acceptability to the people. Line coln's appointee, Fisher, has not, however, as yet presented himself before the Judge to take the oath of office. Russian War.—Sanderson's great revolving diorama of the "mill" between the Northeri bear and the silies, now at Mechanics' Hall, continues to attrack crowds to that popniar. It must be seen to be appreciated. There will be an afternoon performance for-the attendance of the juvenile portion of the community, as well as tadies too delicate to bear exposure to the night day. Stenling Wearing Appared -The private

Stelling Wearing Apparel --The private residence of Alderman Sadler, in rear of his tavern, near the First Market, was entered by a hall thief last Friday, in the day time, and robbed of sundry pairs of pantaloous, and other articles of apparel, belonging to Mr. Pearce Clarke. The same thief, not long after-wards, visited the premises of Mr. Wm. S. Wood, immediately opposite, and stole a lot of wearing apparel belonging to the ladies of his household.

wearing apparel belonging to the ladies of his household. Marigation Obstructed. - The N. York steam-ship Ja...estown, on her last trip thither, was compelled to anchor at City Point, in come-quence of the rapidity of the current. After-wards, her passengers were transferred to this steamer A. H. Schultz, and bronk, to this foot of 18th street. Judge Clopton's Library. The library of the late Judge John B. Clopton, of Vingtinia is to be sold at auction in New York on the list of May. To show its extent, we may mention that the catalogue alls 160 pages. Is matter of refit that this valuable schere the State whose judiciary the late owner, and the State whose state owner, and the State owner state owner, and the State owner state owner state owner state owner state owner, and the State owner state owner state owner state owner st

Eraminations Postpoard. - The Masse yesterday continued the following cases. James Turner, for assaulting Jao. L. Our Henry, slave of J. R. Anderson, for steading silver watch and chain from Heary Barra a free negro, Geo. T. Martin, and Chas. He line, for raising a disturbance in John Sta-mits's house, and Y. Bothen, for measult s house, and F. Boshen, for men

Disposed Of .- The Mayor yesterday of the case of David W. Hughes, chi having in his possession afters could the frank of the second second second for being in an unlawful assessible, of the With segross, was also sent to... the With segross, was also sent to... the With segross, was also sent to... the With segross, was also sent to...

out any serious counceases to of to the prompt in terference of byas believe the parties were afterw

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