VIRGINIA LOCO FOCO CONVENTION.

This Body assembled in Richmond on Wednesday last. The whole of that day was occupied in an abortive attempt to complete its organization, as will appear by the following summary of its proceedings, copied from the Richmond Times, of Thursday:

"The proceedings of the assembled Democracy were signalized on the threshold by a fierce and boisterous struggle between "Old Fogyism" and "Young America."

Mr. WISE, the champion of the first-mentioned wing of the party, offered a resolution to the effect that a committee, consisting of one from each Congressional district, be appointed by the delegations from the respective districts, to nominate permanent officers of the Convention.

The Young Democracy, for reasons best known to themselves, regarded this move as an attempt to stock the cards in favor of Mr. Buchanan, and accordingly Mr. CLAIBORNE, of Franklin, who is understood to be a warm partisan of Mr. Douglas, offered an amendment, the object of which was to leave the appointment of the committee on organization in the hands of the temporary chairman, and not, as proposed by Mr. Wise, in the hands of the delegations from the Congressional districts. The question was distinctly understood to involve an issue between the old and young Democracy; or, in other words, between Messrs. Buchanan and Douglas; and accordingly a spicy discussion ensued between Messrs. Wise and Claiborne, their respective champions. The Convention adjourned over until 4 o'clock without coming to a vote on the question.

At that hour the discussion was resumed and carried on amidst great excitment and no little confusion. It was argued by Young America that the adoption of Mr. Wise's resolution would be a departure from the time honored usages of the Democratic party, and would convey a reflection upon the temporary chairman. Old Fogyism disclaimed any intention to reflect upon the chairman but contended that it was but right and proper that the Democracy from every part of the State should be represented in the appointment of the committee on organization.

Mr. RANDOLPH, of Albemarle, begged Mr. Claiborne to withdraw his amendment, which might lead to mischief, but could not possibly be productive of any good. Already there were diversities of opinion in the party, which would ultimately lead to serious dissensions, unless the Convention, in its incipient stage, proceeded with great caution. One false step at this critical period might lead to difficulties which could not hereafter be repaired.

Gov FLOYD opposed the resolution of Mr Wise and supported the amendment offered by Mr. Claiborne. He was decidedly opposed to departing from the time honored usages of the party, by pursuing the course contemplated by the resolution of Mr. Wise, and while he favored the amendment of Mr. Claiborne, it was due to justice to say that he did so not because of any distrust in the fairness of the chairman. He could say to him as St. Paul said to Alexander, the coppersmith, "You have done me some harm; the Lord reward you according to your deserts."

Gov. FLOYD was interrupted in the course of his remarks by Mr. WISE, and a somewhat angry altercation ensued between those gentlemen, accompanied with great excitement among the members of the Convention This storm had no sooner blown over than another tempest was raised by Mr. RIVES, of Prince George, who made a vehement assault upon the member from Accomac. He said that when he saw the gentleman from Accomac offering resolutions professing to have in view the interest of the Democratic party his mind reverted to the time when the youthful vigor of Mr. Wise was employed in Congress to thwart the measures of Andrew Jackson, and to bring defeat and disgrace upon his Administration. The gentleman now claims to be an ardent Democrat; yet, when a motion was pending in Congress to investigate the affairs of the United States Bank, the gentleman opposed it with all his might, and made every effort in his power to screen from scrutiny the affairs of this monster of corruption.

Mr. WISE retorted with his usual spirit denying that he had ever sought to screen the affairs of the bank from scrutiny. He had quit the administration of Andrew Jackson because Martin Van Buren, the enemy of the South, was the favorite of that administration. His object was to purify the Democracy of such men as Van Buren, and he had the satisfaction of knowing that his object had been attained.

Mr. RIVES. Then, sir, if that was your motive for leaving the party, I ask with what consistency or propriety, you could afterwards support Gen. Harrison, the nominee of the Harrisburg Convention, who obtained the nomination over Mr. Clay mainly by the influence of abolition votes, the entire delegation of the South having voted for Mr. Clay?

Here a scene of indescribable confusion arose. The Democracy, apparently aware of the unseemly spectacle they presented to the "outside barbarians" of the Whig party who thronged the galleries, determined to put a stop to the discussion at all hazards, and accordingly the voice of the intrepid orator from Prince George was drowned amid the deafening cries of "*question*," "*question*," "*question*!" The vote was taken on Mr. Claiborne's amendment late in the evening, by ayes and noes, but the result will not be announced until the meeting of the Convention to day."

The principal part of Thursday, also, was devoted to the organization of the Convention—Mr. Claiborne's amendment having been rejected—and to listening to "harmonizing" speeches, of which many were made.

The Convention finally adjourned on Friday. Resolutions were passed affirming the resolutions of 1798-9; denouncing a protective tariff; denouncing a division of the public lands among the States; re affirming the Baltimore platform, &c. They also resolved to appoint four Delegates from each Congressional District to the Baltimore National Convention, who shall in that body sustain the two-thirds rule, and be untrammelled in their choice of a candidate for the Presidency, but vote for such a one as can command the greatest strength with the Democracy, and whose principles are known to conform most strictly to the cardinal tenets of the Democratic faith. No address was put forth.

VIEWS OF MR. DOUGLAS.

For the benefit of those "Southern Rights" men that have been nibbling at the bait thrown out by Senator Douglas, we copy the following extract from a speech of the Honorable gentleman, delivered in the Senate, on the 13th of March, 1850. (See Congressional Globe, vol. xxii, page 369)

Mr. Douglas then and there said in reference to the action of Congress upon the territorial question:

"IT IS NO VIOLATION OF SOUTHERN RIGHTS TO PROHIBIT SLAVERY, nor of Northern rights, to leave the people to decide the question for themselves. In this case no geographical section of the Union is entitled to any share of the territories. The Senator from South Carolina will therefore excuse me for expressing the opinion that all of his complaints under this head are predicated upon one fundamental error—the error of supposing that this particular section has a right to have a due share of the territories set apart and assigned to it."

According to this, Congress may, in the opinion of this aspirant to the Presidency, *prohibit slavery in the territories*, and it is all right and proper! It will be remembered, also, that Douglas did not support the Compromise measures till after the same were passed and were generally approved.

Macon Citizen.

NO INTRUSION!

Has the Editor of the "Standard" made up his mind whether there is to be an Extra Session of the Legislature? The public is concerned to hear a response from the Oracle.

GEN. CASS AND HIS RIVALS.

A biography of Gen. Cass, published at Detroit, having been recently announced, the New York *Evening Post* thus speak of the subject of it—one of the prominent candidates of its party for its party for the next Presidency:

As the work of Mr. Young makes its appearance at Detroit, the residence of Mr. Cass, we presume it will be regarded by his friends as authentic. It is the biography of a man of amiable temper, but flexible purposes, a nervously anxious observer of public opinion, long versed in public affairs, but, perhaps, too much of a politician to be a perfectly successful one.

An epitome of Mr. Buchanan's characteristics from another Democratic source is in no degree more flattering. Mr. Marshall, of the House of Representatives, in a recent speech in that body, thus spoke:

I will say in advance, that I never sought to injure Mr Buchanan, because I really do not think he is in the race. [Laughter.] If any part of the Democratic party were trying (in the language of Mr. Breckenridge) "to fight out of trouble by attempting to mount up on the prostrate bodies of all the best men in the party," in such a conflict Mr. Buchanan would escape, as not being worth the killing. [Laughter.]

LETTER FROM CHEVALIER HULSEMANN.

It is, perhaps, generally known, that this gentleman, the Austrian Charge, has recently been on a visit to several of the Southern cities. Various conjectures have been indulged as to the probable motive that led him to wander so far out of the way of his diplomatic operations; and among others, it has been suggested, by the Editor of the "Savannah News," (Mr. John M. *Cooper*,) that he was impelled by some "*affair du coeur*"—although it were no compliment to an American lady to suppose her capable of encouraging such a demonstration on the part of the representative of a "*woman-flogging*" nation!

However these things may be, the speculations of the newspapers have elicited the following letter from the Austrian Charge, which we find in the "Savannah News:"

MEIN HERR COOTER:

I have been seen von Brief pooblish in der *Morning News* Zeitung of you. Who der teufel is Mein Herr Cooter I vas never know. Some beoples said you vas de leetle dreck durtle as stick in de mut in der shwamp. I spose so, and you pe von verdammter fool to say I vas crasy to shoot Herrn WEBSTER, Minister for de Outer Affairs. No, Herr COOTER, as you pe call yourself, I am write to Herrn WEBSTER mit mine pen, to tell him as I feel he know nutting about de pig pollesticks of de Europe. He one tam Yankee Tootle, and dink as all de whole vorlt vas no so pig as de United Staaten. He is von pig mistake to give so much dachte to de verdeufelt hompoog, KERSHOOT. He von miserable Wuhler—von tam Errwisch mit de lantern, to dake de beoples into der bog. Mit his gap about de liberty and de oppression of der Hungary he make all de Yankee Tootle lose der sense, run demself in de mighty pig trouble. What shall Yankee Tootle pe such fool to make mad de Austria? What would be cope? I tell you, Mein Herr COOTER, de whole beople of de United Staaten not so pig as von mouthful to de Crowats and Slowaks, and Pandures of Austria, who mit von pig blow would destroy de American nation as they have crush de Hungary dog beople. Hungary! yaw, dat vas Hungary! Not your Georgia Backbendin and Kipfin dat I vas want in your Cooter Town.

You dink you dunt know vat bring me to Cooter Town. You vas know very much some time, when de Austrian ship come mit donder and fire to destroy your blantashions, and carry all off your nickers. I have look to all your harbor, and all your country, and have make maps on paper. I have mark how much de rivers is deep, how far is de town, and how much de beople; and I have been got dem all in my bocket. If I shall pe insult again, and KERSHOOT shall be allow to come to Vashington any more, I vill very queek demand my passports and go to Cuba, where I have make arrangements mit de young Erzherzog and de Spanish Government to have ship to blow de Georgia and all de Southern Staaten in von kock-hat, pefore you can say Mein Herr Jack Robinson. You shall see sight, Mein Herr COOTER, in your Shawmp.

Somepody have publish in de newspaper, which in dis country has de freedom to tell all lie, dat I been South to court some Southern maide. Some story so verdeufelt absurd vant no denial. If I vant some frau it vill not be republican, to have young Yankee Tootles to make tam fuss about liberty pefore they pe so pig as my thumb. No, Mein Herr COOTER, der pe no so great honor for de Georgia lady.

You have so little mail in your country, they stop on de road so much, I have not send dis Brief to Cooter Town. I would have pooblish it in my orean, de *New York Courier and Enquirer*, if I suppose so much ignoram people as you ever see dat zeitung. But as you pooblish your tam nonsense letter in de *Morning News* Zeitung, which have so pig circulation among de natifs I have send my answer to it, where you may read it.

I spose you like to know where I pe at dis time. Ha, Mein Herr COOTER, dat is von diplomat secret. I keep pig, sharp eye on your Government, and if Herr WEPSTHER shall not dake care how he insult me any more, and if de Congress do not pass a law for Kershoot to be drive out of de country, de Yankee Tootle shall hear from me pefore sooh like de pig donder and blitz of de judgment day!

Mit much assurance of my very pig consideration, I pe your very much humble servant.

CHEVALIER HULSEMANN.

SALARY TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

A bill has been introduced into Congress by Mr. Fayette McMullen, giving to members of Congress a salary of $1500 a year instead of the present allowance of $8 a day. It seems to us that the substitution of a fixed salary for the present *per diem* would have an excellent effect.—We agree with the Staunton Spectator, that it will tend very much to shorten the sessions and save a deal of money to the treasury.

It is obvious that some remedy is demanded for the waste of time and treasure under the present system. Congress has degenerated into a political debating club, in which the claims of Presidential aspirants are canvassed to the exclusion of the public business. There is no necessity for this interference of Congress in a matter which belongs properly to the people What a commentary it affords upon the Republican theory that the people as well as elect their chief magistrate! The members virtually take this business out of the hands of their constituents by their wire working intrigues and speeches in every session preceding a Presidential election. Were a fixed salary adopted, short speeches would be the order of the day, and the affairs of the nation would receive attention, instead of members neglecting their own business and meddling with that which belongs to others.—*Richmond Republican.*

A highly respectable gentleman, writing from a town in Illinois to a friend in Baltimore, says:

Your sentiments and mine with regard to Kossuth I was sure could not differ materially, and I find that they do not differ at all; but I am surprised not to have found any one here, and they talk a good deal about him, who look upon him as anything but a humbug. I think Messrs. Douglas and Cass will find they have made a mistake in endeavoring to gain popularity, at least in Illinois, by making intervention speeches. Fillmore has gained golden opinions by his straightforward course on that subject, as on all others. I hope and trust he will consent to run, and receive the nomination, for I believe he is the man whom the Whigs have the best chance to elect.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24th.—A report from Brownsville states that Canales proclaimed against the Central Government.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

From the great decrease in the receipts of contributions to the National Monument during the last six months, the Board of Managers of the Monument Association feel it to be their duty to make another appeal to the patriotism of the American Public. They are unwilling to believe that the people of this country, under such deep and lasting obligations as they are to the founder of their liberties, and feeling as they must, a profound sense of gratitude for the inestimable services which he rendered to them, will suffer a monument commenced in his honor, and to aid in perpetuating his name to the remotest ages of the world, to remain unfinished for the want of the means necessary to complete it. It need scarcely be suggested that a fact like this in the history of our republic would not fail to reflect lasting discredit on the gratitude and patriotism of its citizens, and prove to the world that republics are too apt to be forgetful of what is due to themselves and the memory of those who, under Providence, have made them great, prosperous, and happy.—It is often the fate of the most distinguished and illustrious to be nearly forgotten after they have mouldered in the tomb for half a century. In the busy and ever-changing scenes of the world the stage of life is continuously occupied by those whose acts excite the interest of the living, and exclude the memory of such as have preceded them, though their reputation may have been more brilliant and their deeds more glorious.—But it was believed that Washington was one to whom the American people owed the greatest and most lasting debt of gratitude, and to whose memory every honor should be paid by his countrymen; that to honor him was but to honor themselves, and that they were willing and desirous to pay a just tribute to pre eminent patriotism and to unequalled public and private virtue. Under this impression, a society was established some seventeen years ago, in the city of Washington, for the purpose of erecting a magnificent monument to the Father of his Country: and the Board of Managers of that society have, during that long interval, made gratuitously every effort in their power, from a pure feeling of patriotism and a desire to honor his memory, to obtain the means necessary to accomplish the object of its organization. By unceasing and untiring exertion they have succeeding in collecting a sum sufficient only to carry up the proposed structure to an elevation of one hundred and five feet above the surface, about one fifth of its intended elevation; and they now regret to say that, unless the contributions are larger and more frequent than they have been for the past six months, it will be impossible to continue the work any further. The blocks of stone which have been sent from the different States, associations, &c, to be placed in the monument, have done but little to add to its elevation, though they may contribute to its interest. That the public may understand how expensive such a structure must necessarily be, it may be proper to state that each course of two feet in height costs upwards of $2,000, though executed with the strictest regard to economy. The materials and labor, with a small annual compensation allowed to the superintendent, and a still smaller to the architect, amount to the expenditure which has been mentioned; and the Board of Managers are well satisfied that, had the work been undertaken by the Government, it would have cost double the amount of the present cost of the obelisk so far.

From two or three courses can be completed in a month, which require from four to six thousand dollars, while the monthly contributions have not averaged, for the past half year, more than two thousand dollars. It will therefore be obvious that the work must necessarily be stopped if a more ardent and patriotic feeling does not prevail among the people of this country, and a more extended and liberal contribution be not made. To show with what ease this great object could be effected, it is only necessary to state that three cents a head from each white inhabitant of the United States would be sufficient to complete the monument in a few years; and yet such appears to be the apathy and indifference existing in relation to this noble undertaking that even that small sum cannot be obtained for so patriotic and glorious a purpose.

In Norway, the three-fourths of the amount necessary to erect a monument in honor of Charles the Twelfth was raised lately by voluntary contributions in two days; while in the republic of the United States, brought into existence by the valor, perseverance, energy, and patriotism of Washington; in a nation which now contains a population of nearly twenty five millions of souls, enjoying a freedom, independence and prosperity nowhere else to be found, one-fifth only of the amount required to complete a monument worthy of the man in whose honor it is now being erected has, after the most unceasing efforts for seventeen years, been contributed. To the people, the army and navy, masonic, odd fellows, and other associations, the colleges, academies, and schools of the United States; banking institutions, city and town corporations, &c., applications urgently requesting pecuniary aid have been made by circulars addressed to all, and still the contributions received have been insufficient to raise the monument beyond its present elevation.—This is a painful and mortifying fact. It will now become the duty of the different States of the Union to show the interest they feel in this noble undertaking, and to evince the estimation and respect in which they hold the character and services of Washington, by contributing to the completion of his monument, that the States as well as the people may have the honor of raising a structure to his memory which will be an imperishable memorial of their veneration and gratitude.

By order of the Board:

GEO. WATTERSON,
Secretary Washington Monument Society.

Mr. Soule, one of the Senators from Louisiana, made a speech in the Senate on Monday, on Intervention, in the course of which it appears, he indulged in remarks, reflecting on the American susceptibilities of Mr. Webster and Mr. Crittenden, for which he receives the following rebuke from the Republic:—

"We leave it to the honorable speaker to decide whether or not there were any thing in reln ion to the country, or to his position, that rendered such insinuations in his case peculiarly indecorous. We submit that no party feeling in Kentucky or Massachusetts can cause the people of those States to listen with indifference to such charges against men who, whatever else they may be, are in heart AMERICANS—keenly alive to all American impulses, entirely incapable of "kneeling" or cringing to any foreign power.

It is not our respect for Mr. Soule that prevents us from commenting on his most unbecoming language in the style which would be most appropriate. He is a member of the American Senate. Our respect for that body arrests our censure.—We cannot but regret that Mr. Soule was restrained by no corresponding sentiments—that no feeling of delicacy or deference could repress a wanton and insolent attack upon the most distinguished *American* statesmen, on the ground of their alleged ignorance of the *American* Constitution, or their alleged want of *American* susceptibilities.—It would have been modest in Mr. Soule to believe that Mr. Webster might have understood as much of our Constitution, and that Mr. Crittenden might have cherished as patriotic susceptibilities, as himself!"

In Milwaukee, on the 16th instant, the case of W. B. Ratcliffe, who has been on trial for some time for the murder of DAVID ROSS, was brought to a close by a verdict of *not guilty*.—The verdict excited universal surprise and indignation, and groans were given for the jury. Order having been restored in the court, Judge HYRELL looked at the paper for some five minutes; he then eyed the jury sternly, and said; "Gentleman of the jury, is this your verdic?" Foreman.—"Yes, your honor." Judge HURRELL—"All I have to say, if it be so, is, *may God have mercy on your consciences!*" Great excitement prevailed the following day. Indignation meetings were held, and condemnatory resolutions passed.

NEW ORLEANS ELECTION.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24th.—At the Municipal election, on Monday last, the Whig ticket prevailed over both the Democrats and Independents A. D. Crossman, Whig, was elected Mayor by 50 majority over his competitors.

From the National Intelligencer.

MISS DIX.

MISS DIX.—Years past it has been asked, who is this wise and gentle woman, whose praise is on all lips, and who is often named in all the best public journals of the country in connection with labors for the Insane, persevered in with unparalleled fidelity, and attended with a success as marked as the toil has been steadily sustained. Now, that name alone embodies the life-aim of the common benefactress of our country. No fulsome adulation, no noisy applause, no short-lived glaring spectacle, track the path of her dignified course. But again and again it has been our lot to mark how sincerely and profoundly she is cherished throughout the land: and this homage to virtue, steady aim, and exalted purpose, is one of the marked redeeming traits in the character of all our people. We see in a late popular journal the following portrait of Miss Dix; its fidelity all who are privileged to know her will attest, and we claim the thanks of many readers for throwing it into wider circulation.

TO D. L. DIX.

Friend of the Friendless, when we think of thee
Strange feelings rise of human vanity:
Strange, for thy smile of meekness well may chide
Our lowlier claims to glory and to pride!
Friend of the Friendless, ever be thy brow
In its mild grace serenely calm as now;
Thy voice untiring with melodious thrill,
To bid all groveling thoughts of self be still;
Wakening sublimest hopes of bliss divine,
With noble aims and purposes like thine,
Sending the spirit on the wings of faith
Through darkest scenes of crime and grief and death.
Yet, soft and gentle as an angel's wings
The soothing calm of thy sweet visitings:
Not in the halls of wealth, though such might well
Befit thy gentle bearing there to dwell;
Not to the couch of rest, though soft and kind
The tender yearning of thy woman's mind;
Not to the walks of intellectual pride,
Though knowledge there its humbled head might hide;
But to the prison—bold, the dreary cell,
Thy footsteps turn where guilt and misery dwell;
To *the distracted wretch, mind tempest tossed,*
The early tempted, doomed, deserted crossed,
He whom the world has cast without its pale,
'Tis thine with ever-cheering voice to hail;
To call from deepest shade to purest light
The abject soul whom none beside invite.
Then pass thou on along life's troubled ways
Unharmed, unsullied; with thy maker's praise
In strains of kindness ever on thy tongue.
Happiest of woman-kind! to whom belong
Ascriptions meet of gratitude and love,
That *one* through *all her life* should daily prove,
Before admiring nations far and near,
How many Christian charity may cheer,
How much, with vigorous faith and purpose true,
One mind, one will, one heart, on earth can do.

VERITAS.

PENNSYLVANIA WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, March 25, 2 P. M.—The Whig State Convention of Pennsylvania met at 11 o'clock this morning, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and there was a very full attendance of delegates. Mr Leech, of Armstrong county, was temporarily elected chairman, and the convention was afterwards permanently organized by the election of the Hon. William Jessup, of Susquehanna county, as President, with numerous Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Mr. Jessup, on taking the chair, returned his thanks urging, in a forcible manner, the importance of harmony and conciliation.

On motion of Mr Killinger, the convention proceeded to vote *viva voce* for a Presidential candidate, which resulted in General Scott receiving 113 votes to 5 for the nominee of the National Convention.

HON. WM. A. GRAHAM.

In our next Weekly edition, (provided we can obtain the same by that time,) it is our purpose to present to our Virginia and North Carolina Whig friends, a superb and perfect likeness of the Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, the present able and efficient Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Graham has been prominently mentioned in connection with the office of Vice-President—he has hosts of admirers and friends in Virginia and his own State, who prefer him over all competitors for that office, and we do not doubt that the offering which we intend to make next week, will be most acceptable in all respects.—*Nor. Courier.*

☞ Some of the New Orleans papers are making themselves merry over the scenes of the Democratic Convention at Baton Rouge. There was great excitement upon the taking of the vote of the body as to the preferred candidate for the Presidency. The Crescent reports the following scene between two gentlemen ambitious of nominating the same person:

Judge Walker—Let us proceed with our business I nominate for President——

Mr. Clack, impioringly—Oh, no! Let me do it!

Judge Walker—For President, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. [Cheers.]

Mr. Clack, rushing forward—I have the floor! Mr. President, have I not got the floor?

Judge Walker, in a very loud voice—Has the gentleman a *fee simple* right to the floor?

Mr. Clack, pointing to the floor and looking as fierce as a cock on his own dunghi!—No, sir, I have a standing right! Then, facing the entire Convention, and stretching out his arms, much like a concert singer, he made an effort, as if to shoot off the last bit of voice he had left—Mr President, I have been anticipated, but I now nominate to the young democracy of Louisiana, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. (Applause.)

☞ A correspondent of our paper to-day, recommends Mr. James W. Bryan, of New Berne, to the District Convention which is to assemble at Greenville, on the 5th May next, as a suitable person to represent us in the Whig National Convention. We concur entirely with the views of the writer. Mr. Bryan is a gentleman of acknowledged ability, and of tried devotion to the Whig cause. He has rendered it effectual service in times past, and his claims should not now be overlooked. Judging from the readiness which he has always manifested to serve the party, we cannot but think that he would accept the appointment if tendered to him.

Goldsboro' Telegraph.

The tone and spirit of the resolutions passed at the county meetings of the Whigs throughout Virginia are good—moderate, reasonable, and conciliatory. Mr. FILLMORE is evidently the choice of the Whigs in the State, but they are willing to confer and act together for the success of the party, intimately connected, as they believe it is, with the prosperity of the country. We hope to see the same temper prevail among the Whigs in all the States.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

RECEPTION OF DANIEL WEBSTER BY THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, March 26.—Mr Webster, escorted by a committee of the Legislature, visited the State House to-day, and delivered an appropiate address before the members of the two houses. He was followed by Com. Stockton in a few eloquent remarks.

Rumored Bank Defalcation.

BOSTON MARCH 25.—Rumors are current of an extensive defalcation in the Suffolk Bank, on the part of the receiving teller and book-keeper. The latter sailed for Europe in the Asia, privately, and the teller is reported to have been arrested. An investigation is now proceeding at the bank.

IMPRISONED AMERICAN AT HAVANA.—We learn from Washington on undoubted authority, that all proper measures have been taken by the Department of State for the release of the American engineer now confined on the Island of Cuba. A communication, received a few days since by our informant from Mr. Webster, gives positive assurance of this.

Baltimore Sun.

A NORWEGIAN NEWSPAPER.—At Immanville, in Rock county, Wisconsin, is published a paper in the Norse tongue, with the title of "Emiganten, et nafnangight Demokratirk Blad."

☞ Ex-Senator Cameron, of Pa., is laboring with all his might, mind and strength, in his own State, against the nomination of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1852.

SENATE.

Petitions in favor of cheap ocean postage were presented by Mr. Sumner.

Three petitions from the city of New York, against any intervention, or any departure from the policy of Washington, were presented by Mr. Fish.

A bill granting land to Mississippi and Louisiana to aid the construction of certain railroads was introduced by Mr. Brooke.

The bill to divide Ohio into two judicial districts was taken up and ordered to be engrossed.

A resolution offered by Mr. Weller, calling for copies of charges against the Mexican Boundary Commissioners, was adopted.

Also a resolution by Mr. Sumner, calling for certain information from the Post Office Department.

The California Dry Dock and Navy Yard bill was then taken up.

Mr. Brodhead concluded his speech against the floating dry dock and basin.

Mr. Badger replied.

Mr. Brodhead offered a substitute for the bill. And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, made an ineffectual motion to devote half an hour to the reference of Senate bills to which there may be no objection.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the Whole on the State of the Union and resumed the consideration of the bill to supply the deficiencies in the appropriations for the present fiscal year.

Various amendments were acted upon; and without coming to a conclusion on the bill, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1852.

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a report from the Post Office Department, of additional information on the subject of the New York and California mail service.

A resolution submitted by Mr. Badger, authorizing the employment of a clerk by the presiding officer of the Senate, was adopted.

Also a resolution offered by Mr. Mangum, directing an enquiry into the number of persons employed by the Senate.

A joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Soule, appropriating a thousand dollars for the purchase of seeds for the use of the Patent Office.

A bill providing for the unpaid claims of the officers and soldiers of the Virginia state and continental lines of the revolutionary army was then taken up, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The private calendar was then taken up, and the bill from the House for the relief of the Carmelite Nunnery, of Baltimore, was considered.—It remits the duties on certain church vestments.

Messrs. Mallory, Seward, Soule, Downs, Pratt, Dawson, Badger and Mangum advocated the bill, and Messrs. Borland, Hale, Bradbury and Bayard opposed it. It was rejected.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state the Union (Mr. Stewart in the chair) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852.

Mr. McCorkle offered an amendment appropriating $520,000 for the payment of the drafts of the Indian Commissioners in California, in the Department of the Interior, for supplies furnished and expenses incurred in the treaty negotiations with the various Indian tribes in that State.—This was debated and then rejected.

Various other amendments were acted upon and the bill was under consideration when this report, at fifteen minutes to four o'clock, closed.

☞ Glenn & Crenshaw's extensive planing mill at Richmond, Va., has been sold for $6,700, to Potter & Kidder, of North Carolina.

☞ Mr. Healy has presented to the city of Washington, portraits of Ex-Mayors Gales and Seaton.

☞ Mr. P. T. Barnum is out in an address to the democrats of Connecticut, urging them to vote for none but friends of the Maine law.

A QUANDARY.—A baker with both arms in the dough up to his elbows, and a flea in the leg of his trousers!

PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE REGISTER.

Raleigh.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.	CTS	MERCHANDIZE.	
Bacon Hams,	11	Salt. Liver'l sack	260
Sides & Shoulders	11	do Blown	2 40
Corn	90 a 95	Coffee, Rio, pd	12½
Meal	95 a $1	" Laguira	14
Flour	4½ a 5	" Java	20
Feathers	35	Sugar,	8 to 12½
Hides, green	4	Molasses, gal	35 to 40
" dry	6 a 10	Iron, Swedes pd	6
Oats	50	do extra sizes	7
Wheat	87 a 90	English do	5
Fodder	95 a 1,00	Whiskey, gal	35 to 40
Butter	20	Brandy, gal	1 00

FAYETTEVILLE.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.	CENTS.	7-8 do do	
Cotton, lbs	7½ a 7½	Osnaburgs, yard	10
Corn, bushel,	80 a 85	MERCHANDISE.	CENTS.
Flour, bbl	$4½ to 5	Bale rope, pd.	9 to 10
Feathers, lb	30	Bagging, hvy, yd	15 to 20
Hides, green, lb	4	do light	13 to 15
do dry	6 to 10	Lime bbl	175 to 150
Tobacco, manufd.	30 to 40	Nails, keg, pd	4½
Wool, lb	19 a 20	Oil, lamp, gal	87 to 140
Fayetteville Manufactures.		do tanner's bbl	1750
Cotton yarn, pound	15	White lead, keg,	1½ to 2½
a brown shirting, yd.	6		

Petersburg Markets.

Reported expressly for the Intelligencer.

SATURDAY, March 27th, 1852.

TOBACCO—No change since last report Lugs 2½a$4 1-4; Common Leaf 4½a$5 1-2, Good 5 1-2a$6 1-2 Manufacturing 7 1-2a$12 1 2.

COTTON—The market has been somewhat depressed for two days past Buyers offer 7½c. but we hear of no sales at that figure.

WHEAT continues to decline

Red 80a85c., White 85a90c.—the latter price being the highest paid to day for prime parcels.

FLOUR—We hear of no sales and quote nominally at $4 1-2 for Superfine.

CORN—Small lots prime bread Corn readily brings 65c. We see cargoes offering at 62½c., on short time, but hear of no sales at that rate.

OATS—Eastern Shore at 45a50c,

CLOVER SEED—Very dull at $6 per bus.

BACON—Advancing. Va. (hog round) 10 1-2c; Western sides 10a10½c; do. shoulders 9a9 1-4c; Jowls 7 1-2c; hams 10 1 2a10½c

LARD—Va. (in kegs) 10½a10¾c. Western, (in bbls.,) 10c; do. kegs 10 1-2c.

LIME—Camden $1½, Thomaston $1½; Washington $1½a$1 1-2.

PLASTER—Stone per ton of 2000lbs. $4½, ground per tierce of 500 lbs. at 1½.

GUANO——Peruvian, $46a47 per ton of 2000 lbs.

MARRIED.

On the 25th inst., by the Rev. Wm. P. Taylor, Mr. O. Harris, of Chatham, to Miss Agues E Peebles, of Davie.

DIED.

At Nashville, Nash County on the 26th instant, Mr. Bryan H. Freeman, in the 29th year of his age, leaving a wife and child.

Candles & Lamp Wick.

A LARGE supply in store
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Segars & Tobacco.

THOSE WANTING something Superior in the way of Havana Segars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, will not be disappointed by calling at the Drug Store.
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

TO MACHINISTS AND ENGINE BUILDERS!

C. J. Sinton & Co.

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
NO 71, MAIN STREET,
RICHMOND, VA.

OFFER for sale a large and varied assortment of Goods suitable for Machinists, such as:
Burdan's superior Cast steel Files, embracing every style used by the trade.
Genuine Mousehole and other Anvils—100 to 250 lbs.
Solid Box Vices, the most durable article imported
Colter Key and Plain Vices, all sizes.
Smiths' Bellows, warranted—28 to 38 inches.
Genuine London Emery, warranted pure.
Genuine London Emery Cloth, all sizes
Naylors' Cast steel, square, flat, octagon and round.
do do in sheets. No. 12 to 17.
do Shear and Blister Steel.
R. Hoe & Co's Circular Saw, from 8 inches to 5 feet in diameter.
Lead pipe, all sizes.
Block Tin in slugs and bars.
Sheet and slab-spelter.
Italian, Russia and American Packing Yarn,
Gum Elastic Packing,
Gage-Cocks of various patterns, for Locomotive and Stationary Engines.
Oil Cocks and Cups for Engines,
Machinists' Steel Squares, assorted, 3 to 9 inches,
Patent screw Wrenches, 6 to 21 inches,
Salter's Spring balances for Locomotives,
Boiler Rivets, Engine Bells, &c. &c.
Which we offer at low prices for Cash, or on the usual time, to punctual customers.
Orders from a distance promptly attended to, and the Goods delivered at either of the Rail Road stations in the City, free of expense.
Richmond, Va., March 29th, 1852. 4t 26

Just opened at Tucker's.

A LARGE stock of Lawns, Ginghams and Muslins, from 10 to 75 cents. 26

PARASOLS and Umbrellas, Hosiery, and Gloves, a good suppply just to hand, at
26 TUCKER'S

HATS, Hats, Hats, of all sorts, styles and qualities, from 5 cents to $5 Just received
26 AT TUCKER'S.

FANS, Fans, FANS, FANS, FANS, Fans, Fans, Fans, Fans. Just received at
26 TUCKER'S.

FRENCH BASKETS, Wood ware, and a great variety of Yankee Notions. For sale at
26 TUCKER'S.

Old English Cheese, and Maccaroni.—Another supply just to hand,
26 AT TUCKER'S.

CANDLES, CANDLES.—GENUINE SPERM, Adamantine and Tallow, best brands, just received at TUCKER'S.

25 PIECES 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 white striped and Plaid straw Matting, for sale at
26 TUCKER'S.

Steam Marble Works,

CORNER OF NORTH AND MONUMENT STS.
BALTIMORE.

THE undersigned are prepared to furnish all orders in their line, viz. *Marble Mantels, Monuments, Tombs, Grave Stones, Table Tops, Tiles for floors, Garden Statuary &c.*, on as reasonable terms as can be had elsewhere, and at the shortest notice, and would respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine their large and extensive stock now on hand. The trade furnished with Slabs, Blocks, &c., cut to sizes, at N. York and Philadelphia prices.
SISSON & BAIRD.
March 28, 1852. 26 9t

Saratoga Water.

CONSTANTLY on hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Hats for the Season.

FASHIONBLE Black Moleskin, latest style, made to order.
Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats,
White and Black Round Crown Hats,
Call and examine for yourselves.
J BROWN.
Raleigh, March 30, 1852. 26

Ladies, Misses and Children's Shoes,

Just Received.

KID and Morocco Laced Walking Shoes,
do do Ties and Laced Slippers,
Ladies Goat skin Bootees,
do do do Buskins
Misses do do Bootees,
Children, do do do
White Kid Slippers,
ALSO.
Calf and Kip Mens Shoetees,
do do Boy's and Children's Shoetees,
Womens Leather Shoes and Bootees,
Heavy Brogans, for Rail Road Hands,
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, March 30, 1852. 26

Important Arrival.

20 pieces Marlboro Plaids and Stripes,
35 dozen Coats Spool Cotton,
40 dozen coll'd do do
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, March 30, 1852. 26

SODA WATER.

A SMALL LOT in pint bottles in prime order for sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
March 29th. 1852. 26

THERE will be a meeting of the Wake County Medical Society, at the office of Dr. Hill, on Tuesday noon, at 12 o'clock. The Physicians of the county are earnestly requested to attend, as there will be business of importance transacted.
By order of the Board.
E. BURKE HAYWOOD, Sec'y.
Tuesday morning March 29th, 1852. 26

Good News for Farmers.

15 dozen Weeding Hoes, for sale by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, March 30, 1852 26

Bakery.

Bank St., Petersburg, Va.

J. & T. MUIRHEAD respectfully inform the Merchants of North Carolina, and others, visiting the City, that they are prepared to furnish CRACKERS by the wholesale, BETTER than and as cheap as any House in the State.
Water, Butter, Sugar and Soda Crackers, always fresh on hand.
C