leaded them, by killing one man and wounding another, for which he was fired at by at least 25 men, and his body completely riddled with balls. Such acts as the above are more than flesh and blood can stand.

I will encroach no more upon your time, but I cannot give you anything like all the atrocities committed in that Territory. I am willing to be sworn to the above statement. FRANK QUINTAL.

STATEMENT OF MILTON E. CLARK.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6, 1856.

I hereby certify that I have been a resident of the City of Leavenworth, K. T., some fourteen months, and have been engaged in the provision and grocery business there up to Tuesday last. When I was quietly attending my business two armed men came into my store and ordered me to leave the city immediately, and get on the steamer Emma, then at the levee, bound for St. Louis. I had a large stock of groceries in store, and they would not allow me to take them away, and I was obliged to get an order from Capt. Emory (the captain of the ruffians) before I could take away my trunk. The two men who ordered me away were Mr. Washburne, who keeps the ferry, and Mr. Hyatt. They said they acted under orders, and told me the sooner I left the better. I am formerly from the State of Ohio, but since my residence in Leavenworth I have never taken sides with either party, nor have I proclaimed my sentiments. I was told that I could not stay in the Territory unless I would take up arms against the d—d Abolitionists, as they meant to expel every one from the Territory. There were about forty others driven away on the same day that I was. All my hard earnings for years were in my stock of goods, which is now in the hands of my enemies. My clerk urged them to allow him to stay and take charge of my property, assuring them that he was from Kentucky. But they utterly refused to allow him to stay, unless he would take up arms against the Free-State men. He therefore was obliged to leave with me.

Capt. Emory, with about 100 armed men, rode through the streets, proclaiming that the boat was waiting, and every d—d Abolitionist had better be off. In addition to Emory's company, there were about 100 armed men drawn up to guard the boat to prevent any escape. I am now in this city, nearly destitute of means. The day before I left several Free-State men were shot by Capt. Emory's party. Among them were two brothers by the name of Phillips.

None of the Free-State men made any resistance excepting Phillips, the lawyer. He was in his house and seeing they were determined to murder him, he resolved to sell his life as dearly as possible, and declared to them he should defend his house, and if they entered it would be at the peril of their lives. They did not heed his threats, but rushed in, and Phillips drew his revolver and shot two of them dead, when he was pierced with a dozen balls and expired instantly. He was left lying in his blood all day. Finally they took the furniture out of the house and had determined to set it on fire. They also took the furniture out of several other houses, with the determination of burning them. The brother of Phillips was shot at the same time, but lived until Tuesday morning.

A German was taken prisoner as he was about leaving in the boat, and was taken back and instantly shot dead.

An American, by the name of Hopps, who was coming into Leavenworth, was stopped when within two miles of the city, and shot dead. The Ruffians took his scalp, and returned to Leavenworth. I make this statement to let the world know what is actually going on in the Territory, and have related nothing but what I am willing to testify to, under oath.

MILTON E. CLARK.

STATEMENT OF J. GODARD SMITH.

On the 12th of last July, I landed at Leavenworth City, K. T., on my way to the Territory from Urbana, Ill. I was assured from a number of gentlemen, both Free-State and Pro-Slavery men, that it was their firm conviction that Kansas would not be subject to any more such outrages as she had been. Being much pleased with Leavenworth City and surrounding country, I was desirous of making a permanent home in the city, and accordingly bought a lot and commenced improving it. But before I had the house ready to live in these troubles came to their worst. I left Leavenworth last Tuesday, under the general order given that all Free-State men must leave. My property is in the hands of my enemies, and I have no means.

J. GODARD SMITH.

STATEMENT OF OTHER PRISONERS.

From The St. Louis Democrat.

A party of some five or six Illinoisans and Indianians, who had gone out to Kansas to settle, returned to this city yesterday morning on the steamer Polar Star, having been captured at the battle of Osawattamie by the forces under Gen. Reid, and after being detained a day or two in captivity, were conducted to Westport, and there placed on board the steamer to be taken out of the State of Missouri, and accompanied with the threat that if they ever ventured back to the Territory of Kansas, and were caught, they should instantly be hung or shot.

Learning of the arrival of this party, we had an interview with its men on board the steamer Baltimore, on which they had taken passage for Alton, Illinois. Their several accounts agree so perfectly that we have condensed and embodied all their statements that we might present our readers with a complete and reliable narrative of the terrible conflict at Osawattamie.

The town of Osawattamie was composed of from 30 to 40 houses, and was a thriving place before the Kansas difficulties, and had a population of about 200. It is situated immediately between the forks of a branch of the Osage River and the Potawattamie River. The distracted state of the country had occasioned an almost total desertion of the town by the families living in it, and at the time of the fight it was occupied by about 50 armed Free-State men and a few women and children.

At 6 o'clock on last Saturday morning, just after sunrise, a Pro-Slavery party of about 400 men, under Gen. Reid, made their appearance before the town, having in their command a piece of artillery, and most of them mounted. They had made a forced march of 30 or 40 miles from their camp on Bull Creek. As soon as the Free-State men descried the Pro-Slavery force, they put themselves under command of Captains Brown and Updegraff, formerly of Ohio, and sought shelter in a growth of underbrush about 300 yards distant from the town. The Pro-Slavery force maintained their ground at about a half mile, and commenced firing with their cannon, which was loaded with grape and canister shot, and slugs. They had an advantageous position, and each discharge of the gun raked the ambush of the Free-State force with fearful effect.

One of our informants states that he saw three of his comrades fall at once; still they returned as brisk a fire as they could, and succeeded in wounding several of their enemies. After some ten or a dozen discharges from the artillery, a company of about eighty of the Pro-Slavery force dismounted from their horses, and having surrounded the place of retreat, made a charge and completed the entire route of the Free-State men, several of whom, in attempting to cross the stream along which the fight raged, were shot in the water, and were either instantly killed or so badly wounded as not to be able to save themselves from death by drowning.

One of our informants states that he saw the body of Capt. Brown in the water. He knew it was him by his coat and hat. Seven of the Free-State men were captured, after which the town was set on fire and entirely destroyed.

In marching back to the camp on Bull Creek, the prisoners were subjected to very cruel treatment, and two of them, the one named Williams and the other "Dutch Charley," were taken out of the camp and shot by their infuriated enemies. The latter was a Hungarian who had fought under Kossuth, and since his removal to this country had lived in Kansas and taken a very active part with the Free-State party. He was present at the battle of Black Jack, and after the capture of the Pro-Slavery party was appointed to guard the prisoners, one of whom was a man named Coleman. This Coleman was at the battle of Osawattamie, and after the capture of the Free-State men, recognised "Dutch Charley." He demanded that "Dutch Charley" be delivered up to him, and taking him out shot him dead.

Frederick Brown, son of Capt. Brown, was also killed. He was one of the picket guards of the Free-State camp at Osawattamie, and being surprised he was shot through the heart by a preacher named Martin White. After being killed, and while lying on the ground with the mouth relaxed and open in death, another shot was fired down his throat.

The above is the straightforward tale of this party of men, and bears upon its face the impress of truth.

THE TRUTH ON RECENT EVENTS.

From The Boston Daily Advertiser

We have obtained permission to print the subjoined letter, *with the name* of the writer and the gentleman to whom it is addressed, with the design of showing, by unimpeachable testimony, the truth of the present state of affairs in Kansas. Mr. Lawrence tells us that his correspondent is "*as reliable a man as ever lived*"—one with whom he has had business transactions for several years.

This letter and many others of similar tenor show what is the present disposition of the Federal Government in ordering fresh troops to Kansas to put down "insurrection" and to save the Capitol of the State (Lecompton) from "destruction." As to the latter, it could have been taken and burnt by the Free-State men at any time during the past month, if they were really desirous of "destroying" it, and of emulating the laurels which General Pierce's Administration won by the burning of Greytown. Lecompton contains less than twenty buildings of an average value of about $200 each. But the Free-State men entertain no such plans of aggressive operations. Their policy is defensive; the preservation of themselves, their wives, daughters and children, and the protection of their property.

We present this letter as testimony which must be satisfactory to those who are not already determined not to hear the truth and to treat slightly the state of affairs in Kansas.

We beg attention, also, to the fact that the benefit derived from the relief contributed at the North is acknowledged in this as it has been in numerous other letters:

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Aug. 27, 1856.

A. A. LAWRENCE, esq., Boston—*Dear Sir:* Knowing the interest you feel in the cause of Kansas, I have concluded to trouble you with another line.

Long before you receive this, you will learn of the new turn which events have taken in Kansas. I am anxious that our friends at the East should know that the attacks we have recently made upon the enemy were not unprovoked. We remained passive until the only alternatives were active resistance or expulsion from the Territory. The foe was surrounding us on all sides. At Hickory Point, Franklin, Washington Creek, Lecompton, and other places, they had constructed formidable forts, assembled large bodies of men, and collected arms and provisions. It was evident that their plans contemplated nothing short of our extermination. Robberies became frequent, and several bloody murders were committed. Property was valueless, and life became insecure. In this state of things, the Free-State men resolved to fight, although the odds appeared to be against them. When news reached this place of the brutal murder of Hoyt, the people could be restrained no longer. Hence the attack upon Franklin. We endured the assaults of the foe until it was necessary to strike a blow in order to escape annihilation.

The recent events were not the result of the arrival of Lane or his company. Only one of his company was in the party which attacked Franklin. That party was composed of the merchants, physicians, mechanics and laborers of Lawrence, together with some of the principal citizens of Franklin. I wish it to be understood at the North that we stand upon the defensive. We do not imitate our enemies in the outrages which they are committing. While one of our party was engaged about his business, a short time since, he was murdered, and scalped while his pulse yet throbbed. A woman at Bloomington, who is an active Free-State lady, was seized a few nights since by four Missourians, gagged, bound hand and foot, dragged from her house, and then horribly violated. She will survive but a few days. Our men are sometimes terribly inflamed when they hear of such transactions, but thus far they have done themselve infinite credit by refusing to imitate the atrocites of the ruffians. I mention these things as an excuse for the boldness of the measures we have adopted, if any extenuation is needed. I could name twenty events which have recently happened, not a whit less atrocious than the above.

Do not imagine that our cause is hopeless. The Slave State men, wearied with the excitement, are leaving in large numbers. I do not think there are 600 Pro-Slavery settlers at present in this Territory, and the number is becoming every day less. All our troubles are caused by invasion from Missouri.

My brother wishes me to inform you that he was at the camp yesterday and conversed with the prisoners. He left $35 with them—enough for their present wants. He has a large number of drafts on hand, which he has not yet been able to obtain the money upon. As soon as they are cashed he will attend further to your wishes.

The people here are greatly obliged to their Northern friends for the assistance which they are rendering. This relief is most opportune, and has put an entirely different face upon affairs.

I have penned this amid the greatest excitement, but have no time to rewrite it.

Most truly your obedient servant,
H. M. SIMPSON.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE FREE-STATE MEN.

From The St. Louis Daily Democrat, Sept. 4.

An editorial article from *The Lexington American Citizen* will be found in another part of to-day's *Democrat*, sustaining very emphatically a view of Kansas affairs which from the first we have consistently advocated, and for which we have received our share of obloquy and abuse from certain radical and rabid journals in this State. While holding the Douglas-Pierce Administration accountable for all the bloodshed, evil precedent, and lamentable alienation of feeling prevailing now more than ever between the North and the South, in consequence of the Kansas anarchy; while denouncing with all the force of language at our command the growing and ultra Calhounism which they have inaugurated, fomented and carried to a pitch of extravagance and fanaticism which would have startled even the great author of sectionalism himself, we have at the same time never failed to condemn wanton outrage in the Territory, entirely without reference to the party whence it might proceed, or the interests in whose behalf it was supposed to be perpetrated. It would be strange if, in so unsettled a state of things as exists in Kansas—not merely in the absence of law, for that would be comparatively tolerable, but in the presence of laws which are only mighty injustices, and a disgrace to civilization—all the excesses should be confined to one of the contending parties. A course of gross persecution occurred before the Free-State party could be accused of any hostile demonstration whatever, save that occurring in justifiable self-defense. If the latter have retaliated when they might otherwise have been secure in the enjoyment of their vested and personal rights, they have neither been wise nor commendable in their action; but we are surely not to infer this from the statements which reach us from prejudiced and hostile sources, and from parties strongly in the interest of such men as Atchison and Stringfellow, but for whom, acting under the direction of their masters at Washington, a terrible crisis in our country's history would have been averted.

We have constantly maintained, and the evidence which reaches us by every mail more and more confirms our position, that the reports that have come to us of outrages and hostilities on the part of the Free-State men, were in the great majority of instances either gross exaggerations or pure inventions, got up to serve a passing purpose; and the article which we reprint to-day from a Lexington paper, strongly Pro-Slavery in its prepossessions, goes far toward vindicating the justness of this view. Many of the reports prejudicial to the Free-State party which have appeared from time to time in *The Republican* have been notoriously disproved; as, for instance, that Lecompton had been taken and sacked, an assertion boldly made by *The Republican's* correspondent, and flatly contradicted in that paper by the very next arrival from the disturbed district.

We are glad to perceive, no less from the tone of the article to which we have referred than from other indications of a change of temper and policy in various journals of the State, that all the sympathy is not likely to be hereafter on the side of certain citizens of Missouri who without just cause, and greatly to the prejudice of their own Commonwealth, have invaded a neighboring sovereign territory, interfered in its elections, sought to overawe the peaceful population by intimidation, and sown the seeds of an intestine war, the like of which has never been seen since the formation of the Government. Let this spirit be cultivated; let the press of Missouri speak out in reprobation of injustice, violence and lawlessness in Kansas, irrespective of the question whence they come; represent truthfully the facts of the case, and scourge with a rod of iron the perpetrators fairly convicted to have been such, and much will be done toward the formation of a correct and enlightened public sentiment in the premises which is one of the most essential conditions of the restoration of peace on our borders.

A YANKEE SETTLEMENT.

[Extract from a Private Letter.]

LEXINGTON, BROWN Co., Aug. 13, 1856.

I gladly seize the first leisure moment to give you our position, condition, &c. On reaching the first township across the line, about seventy men remained and organized the town of Plymouth, some two or three miles from the line. They have a good location. The next morning the rest of the train proceeded about eight or ten miles south, at which point I date this letter. This is the point I decided upon before coming here. As soon as I decided to stop here, fifty-seven others, including two other companies, decided to stop with me; and we are now lying out a town, securing wood claims, building houses, plowing, securing hay, digging wells, making roads, &c.

Our boys all feel in high spirits, most of the little camp broils have ceased, and our men are beginning to feel the responsibility they are now assuming. We have organized our Association under the name of the Lexington City Association. You may judge of my position and the feeling of our boys toward your humble servant when I inform you that they have chosen him as President, and appointed him as Judge of the Association. There appears to be the most implicit confidence in me on the part of the men, and I trust I shall perform the duties imposed upon me in this new and important post with justice to the cause and honor to those who have confided such trusts to my hands.

We expect to finish our company house in a day or two; and then we intend to build as far as we can our own houses, I think our location is one of the finest I ever saw. We have cut up 640 acres into town lots. A part of the plot on the outside of the section will be cut into from two to ten acres for mechanics who want but a little land. Our great want is some kinds of mechanical business to give our men employment. They want work. We will secure claims for carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, shoemakers, harness-makers, merchants, etc. We have no doctor in our party. We will give town lots to actual settlers, and secure them good claims if notified soon. MARTIN STOWELL.

At Selma, Ark., John Saulsberry, a workman from Sumterville, S. C., was taken by a party of young men, brutally whipped, paddled, and his person blacked; after which, he was stripped and carried to a porch of a hotel. Not paying his board was the alleged reason for this inhuman treatment.

LIBERIA.

ATTEMPT OF THE FRENCH TO OBTAIN BLACKS FROM AFRICA AS EMIGRANTS TO GUYANA.

From The Boston Traveller.

Our files to June 21 have been received, well filled with discussions, descriptions of native manners and customs, narratives of excursions, and the like, in the production of which the Liberian writers seem to be improving. Perhaps the most important article is one recommending an amendment of the Constitution, so that the President shall be elected for four years, instead of two, as at present. A principal argument is, that during a Presidential term of two years, the people have not sufficient time to get cool after one election before they are excited by the approach of an another; so that all the party rancor and even personal alienation which a canvass produces, is in danger of becoming permanent, to the political, moral, social and religious injury of the people. Another is, that a term of two years does not allow the President sufficient time to form and execute important plans for the public good. The writer also suggests the possibility that, if an election is to occur once in two years, the Legislature may learn to busy itself too much with President-making, to the neglect of public business. The editor of *The Herald* seems fully to indorse the arguments of his correspondent.

One of the most important items of news is the notice of John B. Jordan to sugar-growers, that he has obtained a steam sugar-mill, and will soon be ready to receive their cane at Bellevue Farm, on the St. Paul's River, and make their sugar for a toll of one-fourth of the net yield.

One writer states that the mangrove swamps, formerly the terror of the country, are among its most valuable possessions, easily drained and made healthy and productive. He mentions one man who had bought, or was about buying, 200 acres of them.

The Hamburg schooner Liberia had lost two of her crew by the coast fever, brought on by imprudence, especially in the use of fruit. Others of the crew were sick from the same cause.

The Herald says: "Augustus Washington has, "without doubt, excelled in producing the finest "packet-boat to ply between Monrovia and Milsburg "touching at all the intermediate settlements when-re-"quired. The Helena Augusta is the swiftest and "neatest boat at present on the river." Washington's is the second line of regular packet-boats established on that route.

The schooner Fawn sailed from Monrovia for Baltimore May 25; captain and crew all well. Passenger, John A. Fuller, esq.

Perhaps the most important article of news is set forth, about as briefly as can be, by the President, in the following

PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, M. Chevalier, in behalf of his Imperial Majesty's Government of France, has recently come to this coast for the ostensible purpose of procuring laborers for French Guyana, by offering as inducements the sum of seven French dollars to each laborer that will engage in his ships, a promise of kind treatment, and a free passage back to his original home; which inducements have created considerable dissatisfaction among the native tribes along the coast from whose territories the majority of said laborers so emigrating are taken, giving rise to multifarious complaints, which have been presented to this Government, and which have awakened on its part no ordinary concern and interest.

"And, whereas, this Government is desirous of maintaining inviolate its principles of law and justice, of protecting the right of its citizens, and promoting in every possible manner their interest, peace and tranquillity; therefore,

"Be it known to all whom it may concern, that masters of vessels are prohibited from taking on board or giving passage to any individual residing within this Republic, without a passport from the Secretary State, unless to be landed within the Republic, under a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars; and that vessels carrying, or intending to carry away emigrants on board, to obtain passports; in order that an opportunity may be afforded this Government of ascertaining whether the emigration be free or constrained. All violations of the above law regulating passports with the utmost penalty thereto annexed.

"Done at Monrovia, &c.,

"DANIEL B. WARNER, Secretary of State."

To understand why such liberal offers should disquiet the natives, it is only necessary to remember the "Coolie Trade," and to understand the customs of the natives. The native laborers are not at liberty, according to the native usages, to do as they please about volunteering for this emigration. M. Chevalier must first obtain leave to "make trade" by a present to the "Head-man." Then the laborers must volunteer or not, as the "Head-man" bids them. And when the volunteer receives his "seven French dollars," he may not keep them for his own use, but must deliver them to the "Head-man," who distributes a part among the leading men of the tribe and keeps the rest himself. The laborers are afraid that the "Head-men" will compel them to volunteer, and therefore call on the Liberian Government for protection; and hence this proclamation. It remains to be seen whether the French Government will yield, as the British did to to a similar proclamation in 1853.

Letters have been received in this city from Sinou County to June 21, from which it appears that a settlement was effected with the last of the rebel tribes on that day. The Bloobaras submit to a fine of $800, and the Bootchs and Sinous of $1,000 each; besides making other important concessions. The scarcity of food, especially breadstuffs, in consequence of the war still continued, but trade was reviving and would probably soon bring relief. In consequence of the new arrangements with the natives the supply of palm oil was expected soon to exceed even that of Bassa County.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

—The Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME arrived in this city on Tuesday evening, so greatly fatigued with his late incessant labors that his friends insisted that he should forego an engagement to address a mass meeting at Salem, N. J., yesterday. This is the first appointment out of thirty-five that Mr. Burlingame has failed to keep, and in this case physical exhaustion affords an ample apology. He has for weeks been speaking or traveling, day and night, without cessation, and needs a little rest.

To-day, however, he will positively be heard at Newark, N. J., where an immense multitude will be assembled. Thence he was to have returned to this city to address a young men's mass meeting, announced for to-morrow evening in Washington Parade Ground by the Rocky Mountain Club of the Fifteenth Ward; but having received advices that he is expected to address a meeting of his constituents in Massachusetts on that evening, and that they, supposing him to be free from other engagements, have made extensive preparations to receive him, he has appealed to the Fifteenth Ward Club to release him till another day, and they have cheerfully assented. We are now authorized by Mr. Burlingame and the managers of the Club to announce that the proposed mass meeting will take place in the Parade Ground on the 24th inst., the details of which will be hereafter given. This will be the first, and perhaps the only occasion when Mr. Burlingame will address the public of New-York during the present canvass, as he feels it to be his duty to confine his labors in behalf of Fremont to States where the result is yet doubtful.

—The Fremont and Dayton Club of Rahway, N. J., held a spirited meeting on Tuesday evening to congratulate themselves on the recent triumph of the party in Maine. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested, even more so than on any previous occasion, for the Maine election has already begun to have its effects—a number of persons having changed from Fillmore to Fremont on the receipt of the news. The Club was addressed by Mr. Munday of Rahway, and by Wm. G Brown, esq., of Wayne County, N. Y., who, in a short but able and effective speech, reviewed the prospects of the Republican candidates in the Empire State, and pledged them majorities, not as heretofore by hundreds but by thousands. The Club adjourned after adopting a resolution to attend the great Mass Meeting at Newark on the 11th. They are to be addressed on next Monday night by Thaddeus Hyatt, esq., of the Kansas Aid Committee.

WISCONSIN.—Extract from a private letter dated Ripon, Wis., Sept. 4:

"As to Wisconsin, we shall certainly carry the State, and I *think*—indeed I have no doubt—we shall carry the three Representatives. The Legislature is rather more difficult—such is the districting; but neither have I any doubt that we shall carry that also in both branches."

POLITICAL PUNISHMENT.—Certain merchants in this city have withdrawn their advertisements from *The Mirror* because our columns do not advocate the election of Fillmore for the Presidency. We are sorry to part with old friends, especially those who justly claim to have "stood by *The Mirror* from the beginning;" but we cannot be driven from the course we have deemed it right to pursue by any threat of "stopping supplies." We do not believe that Mr. Fillmore, highly as we esteem him, can carry a single State in this purely sectional strife; and, as the South is a unit on the Slavery Extension question, the North should be a unit also. We know it would have been money in *The Mirror's* pocket (for three months at least) to have raised the Fillmore flag. But there is a *future* on us all. [N. Y. Mirror.

LATER FROM FLORIDA.

The Herald, a few days ago, in its telegraphic dispatches from Washington, published a great "raw-head and bloody-bones" story to the effect that the Indian troubles had broken out again, and that they had made a most hostile demonstration near the Everglades. This is certainly a sheer fabrication, for by a letter from our special correspondent at Fort Myers, dated August 28, we are assured that no further outbreaks had taken place, nor were anticipated; and further, that "Capt. A. Elgey, with his company, "went on a scout about the 20th of August, and ex-"plored the whole country, and saw no Indians, nor "any signs of one." They found it very hot and dry in the southern part of the State. The probability is that we shall hear of no more outrages on the part of the savages, or at least not until after the visit of the delegation from the Creeks and Seminoles living west of the Mississippi, in accordance with the terms of the recent treaty between them and the United States Government.

MINING CAPABILITIES OF VIRGINIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WILDERNESS, Va., Aug. 28, 1856.

Truly is Old Virginia, in her territorial position, diversity of soil, salubrity of climate—in her noble harbors, her navigable rivers, and more than all, her inexhaustible mineral resources, entitled to be not only the "Mother of States," but herself an Empire, in political power and material prosperity. That she has failed in the proper fulfillment of her high destiny, is evident to the most superficial observer, who sees around him, go where he will, undeveloped wealth to an extent hardly expressible in figures. Virginia lacks nothing, at the hands of Providence, to render her the home of happy and prosperous millions. She *should* be—may yet be so.

The place from which I write is but seventeen miles from tide water, six or seven hours from Washington, and less than twenty from New-York. The whole region round about is filled with gold ores, the beginning of those mineral deposits—including also silver, copper, lead, iron, zinc, coal, salt—that extend in a broad belt of from twenty to forty miles along the eastern slopes of the Alleghanies, or Blue Ridge, southwesterly for 500 miles, till they sink beneath the delta of the Mississippi to reappear again in the Sierra Madres of Mexico.

The veins of gold-bearing rocks are numerous, and the ores of every mine I have visited have the metal in sufficient quantity to pay a profit on a proper and economical system of working. It needs, however, but to see the foolish, reckless expenditure at most of the mines, from utter ignorance of the first principles of mining, in order to have some idea why there have been so many failures. There are mines on which $100,000 to $200,000 have been expended, and it would puzzle a shrewd person to tell what had been done with the money, to any better purpose than throwing it into the sea. Yet, had the same mines been opened in a scientific manner, the reduction works erected upon system suited to the character of the ores, properly managed, dividends would have been as sure as in any banking, insurance or railroad company in the world.

Certain it is, that if gold mining "don't pay," it is not the fault of the mine one time in ten. In abundance of ore—good ore, too—cheapness of labor, fuel, supplies, every needful thing, there is nothing to be desired beyond what exists, *here in Virginia.* California is scarcely a more inviting field for the miner than this very State, not a day's journey from the commercial capital of the Union. Facts in proof are not wanting.

I am well satisfied that, considering the recent improvements in metallurgical science—especially in the treatment of the pyritiferous ores which form so large a portion of the gold and copper lodes of the Southern States—a new era is about to be opened, in which capital will find the reward hitherto not realized. The great obstacles to successful mining have been greatly lessened within the past year. They are likely to be wholly overcome at a period not very remote.

The mine at which I am now stopping—the "Woodville"—after years of perseverance, under the direction of Dr. S. F. Ambler, has become a success. Dr. Ambler has recently invented and erected a new and admirable contrivance for working the sulphurets, for which he has applied for a patent. I have seen its operation, and have no doubt whatever that he has hit upon a *desideratum* in the reduction of the sulphur ores, and the release of the gold. It needed but such a discovery to render all the auriferous sulphurets profitable, which have ever before stubbornly refused to yield up their treasures.

The weather has been as cool here as at the North, but with less rain, which, at this time, is much needed. I observe fine fields of corn, and already the plow is busily performing its work for another crop of wheat. The nearness to market should stimulate agricultural operations, yet there is less done than the capabilities of the soil demand—the crops being almost wholly confined to wheat and corn. J. WINCHESTER.

FEARFUL RIDE DOWN A MOUNTAIN.

The Richmond Whig publishes the particulars of a stage accident, which recently occurred on Morris Mountain.

On the morning of the 2d inst., at 2½ o'clock, a party, 21 in number, left the White Sulphur Springs for the terminus of the Central Railroad. All went on pleasantly till about 12 or 1 o'clock in the day, and shortly after commencing the descent of Morris Mountain, when it became alarmingly apparent to the passengers in the advance coach that the horses were running away; and, to increase their terror, the driver was seen rolling in the dust. The horses, thus left unchecked, went dashing on in their mad career, the coach reeling from side to side under its heavy top-load, first upon the two wheels nearest the precipice and then inclining in an opposite direction, until at last it was thrown violently over, mangling, bruising and crushing the limbs of the terrified passengers, killing one horse and breaking the leg of another. To add to the confusion of the scene, the horses which were not disabled continued to drag the wreck over the ground, while the occupants were indiscriminately piled up and unable to help themselves. The thrilling incidents which followed are thus described by a passenger:

I could neither speak nor move to help myself, being completely paralyzed with horror, though I could see distinctly all that was going on. Two or three persons were on top of me, and I verily believed that all my companions were killed. At this critical moment, the rear coach came dashing down the mountain as if in hot pursuit. A young man who occupied a deck seat leaped off without waiting for the horses to slacken their speed, and hastened to our assistance. Jumping upon the upturned coach, he extricated the only lady passenger, and, calling a Mr. Davis to aid him, supported her to a seat in the coach they had left. Leaving her under the charge of some ladies, he returned to the rescue of others. I have since learned that the name of this noble-hearted young gentleman is Morrison, a resident of New-York. He had under his care three ladies, Mrs. Huger and two Misses Huger, of South Carolina, who also rendered efficient service in administering to the necessities of the wounded.

With regard to the wounded, I may state that Judge Fry seemed to be more severely hurt than any one else, his injuries being mostly about the head. A boy, whose name I understood to be Gay, from Staunton, was delirious from the effects of a very severe contusion on the left temple. One gentleman, said to be from Norfolk, had both arms dreadfully mashed and one eye severely cut. The lady passenger, who was traveling under the charge of Judge Fry, had a severe cut over one eye, and her left arm very much bruised. I was hurt internally. All, however, are doing well, and will no doubt recover.

ROMANCE IN HUMBLE LIFE.

From The Syracuse Standard.

Most of our citizens are acquainted with Ann Gleason, a stout, healthy, good-natured Irish woman, who is frequently employed by merchants and owners of buildings to clean stores, public halls and private residences. Her work is generally of the most laborious description, but Ann is always cheerful, and in fact is a universal favorite.

Well, Ann has a husband, or at least she had one several years ago. He is a clever sort of a man, with very little energy, but lots of good nature. He was a peddler, and carried on his vocation in this neighborhood, making scarcely enough to keep his family from want.

About the commencement of the California excitement, Ann's husband started for the land of gold to better his fortunes, leaving his wife and two children in this city. Ann received no tidings of him for several years, until finally some acquaintance happened to see the name of Gleason in the list of occupants of the Sing Sing Prison. Ann could scarcely believe that her husband had become a State Prison convict, but in order to be certain, she scraped her little earnings together, and visited Sing Sing, where she soon found that the prisoner was not her husband, and returned to her solitary home with mingled feelings of joy and grief.

Soon afterward Ann was informed by a friend of her husband, who was with him in California, that Mr. Gleason had died in the mines, and the little he had gathered was all used to defray the expenses of his illness and funeral. This sad news dispelled all hope, and Ann relinquished the idea of ever seeing her husband again.

In the meantime she continued to labor, early and late, securing the good will of all who had occasion for her services, and she not only supported herself and children in comparative comfort, but had actually saved a nice little sum, which she was about investing in a small house and lot.

One day last week a gentleman of this city returned from California, and to Ann's utter astonishment and joy, informed her that her husband was alive and well in California, and had saved considerable money. He had frequently written to his wife, and sent her drafts for considerable amounts, and was surprised and alarmed at not hearing from her. She, poor soul, not dreaming that she had a friend in the world who would write to her, had never thought of calling for the letters, and consequently they had been sent to the Dead Letter office at Washington.

On learning that her husband was well, Ann lost no time in writing to him, and she also wrote to Washington to inquire about the money letters sent by her husband. In reply to her letter to Washington she has received a letter from the Department, intimating that letters and drafts are there, but requiring her to state the amount and number of drafts. This, of course, she cannot do; and a full history of the case has been made out by her friends, which has been properly certified and sent on to the Department, with satisfactory references to persons residing in that city. It is presumed that this will be sufficient to warrant the authorities in sending her the letters and drafts from her husband.

The change in Ann's prospects has not "set her up" above work. We saw her yesterday afternoon busily engaged in cleaning the office of the Board of Education, and toiling as laboriously as if she was not really worth more money than the Clerk and all the Commissioners of Education put together. Every one who knows Ann will rejoice at her good fortune.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health met at the usual time and place yesterday. Isaac O. Barker, President, in the chair. The following business was transacted:

Brig Milton, from Port au Prince, with logwood, arrived 9th inst. Is allowed to proceed to the city after an observation of eight days and a thorough purification.

Bark Alcalna, from Curacoa, with fustic, hides and skins, arrived 9th inst. Ordered to land hides and skins out of the city, and may then proceed to the wharf after being cleansed and fumigated.

Brig H. Marz, from Maracaibo, with fustic, coffee and hides, arrived 9th inst. To proceed to the city after ventilation; hides not to be landed.

Schooner D. Trowbridge arrived from Gonaives 9th inst, with logwood and mahogany. Detained five days.

Schooner Wm. S. Brown, from Port au Prince, arrived on the 8th inst., requests a permit to come up to Brooklyn, or into the stream, within 300 yards of the city, and discharge the cargo. Denied.

Brig Caroline, from Aspinwall, with several cases of Chagres fever, would like a stream permit. Denied.

In the case of the brig R. C. Dyer, the Health Officer reported that the prayer of the petitioner to be allowed a stream permit of 300 yards should be granted. The Board did not concur, and the vessel was ordered to lighter her cargo from where she now lies.

Petition of Frigate Bird was denied, and the Board refused to consider any more applications from said vessel.

Schr. Samuel was granted the privilege of proceeding to the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, to take in guano for Baltimore.

Bark Morales wishes a stream permit. Denied.

The report of the Health Officer on the schr. Yorktown, states that one man died on the passage, of what was thought to be yellow fever, but having lain at Quarantine some time and undergone a thorough process of cleansing, he deems it safe to allow her to proceed to the city, and so recommends.

Brig Buen Amo, from Barcelona via Laguayra, wishes a stream permit to discharge cargo on lighters within 300 yards of the city. The captain has been unwell for the last month, and a sailing master had to be placed in charge of her on leaving Laguayra. The petition was denied.

A motion to allow the ship Jane H. Gliddon to come up to the city was lost. Several members expressed their belief that that vessel ought to lie at Quarantine until frost.

A permit was given to transfer 3,060 hides from the schooner Yorktown, at Quarantine, to lighters, to be put immediately on board the Erie Railroad barge; the hides not to be weighed or landed on the dock.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION.

To the Mayor or Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York.

GENTLEMEN: The Health Officer, to whom was referred the petition of the master and owners of the bark Louisa asking for the privilege of proceeding to within three hundred yards of the city, and there to discharge her cargo, reports that the bark Louisa came into Quarantine August 6, laden with sugar and molasses, with all hands well on board, from Cardenas. The bark, by statute, was quarantined for the period of thirty day and ordered to discharge her cargo fifteen days after her arrival.

The vessel has not complied with the orders to discharge, and it will be noticed that she has been lying in the Quarantine anchorage for over thirty days. She petitions now for a stream permit, that is, that she may come within 300 yards of the city, and there discharge her cargo on lighters.

It will be remembered by your honorable Board that some ten or twelve days since, and for two or three days in succession, several vessels from suspicious ports, and in a disabled condition, were allowed to proceed into the stream, within 300 yards of the city, and there to discharge their cargoes, and it will be equally well recollected that the pursuance of the course was interdicted by at least two strong reasons: First, a man from one of the vessels thus allowed to discharge in the stream, sickened during the process of discharging the cargo, and was sent to the Marine Hospital, with yellow fever; and second, it was therefore deemed not advisable to increase the number of suspicious or infected vessels in the neighborhood of Governor's Island, at which place it was reported that yellow fever was prevailing.

If it were good judgment in your honorable body to refuse the continuance of the practice of giving steam permits ten days ago, for the reasons above assigned, it cannot be safe or discreet to renew the practice at the present time; for it should be borne in mind by all parties that the time when the City of New-York has suffered mostly from the "tropic scourge" has been during the month of September; and it is not improbable if we should allow an accumulation of vessels in this stream, from suspicious or infected ports, that the city as a whole might suffer largely by an act on our part to relieve the owners of a few cargoes or vessels.

There are now lying at Quarantine many vessels similarly situated with the bark Louisa. The action which is taken with reference to one of these vessels, at the present time, should govern us in dealing with the whole. If we grant the prayer of the petitioner *to-day*, we shall be literally flooded with memorials *to-morrow*, to which we cannot consistently turn a deaf ear.

To allow all the vessels in question, which are now lying in Quarantine, to proceed into the stream and there to discharge their cargoes within three or six hundred yards of the city, would be next to changing the Quarantine anchorage to the vicinity of Castle Garden.

The undersigned, therefore, however much it may oppress the pocket of the consignees of the cargo, feels compelled to recommend that the prayer of the petitioner and all similar petitions, for the present, be denied. Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

Quarantine, Sept. 10, 1856.

The Board concurred in the above unanimously, and then adjourned till to-day.

EFFECT OF THE QUARANTINE LAWS.

In most instances the complaints by shippers engaged in the West India trade, with regard to the Quarantine restrictions of this port, are no doubt made without thought on the part of the owners of cargoes, except in so far as relates to their own emoluments. In the early part of the Summer, before the stringent laws were passed by the Board of Health, cases occurred in which great fears were entertained for the health of our citizens, and one or two cases of the much dreaded fever were reported. A true regard for the welfare of our densely populated city rendered the strictness afterward absolutely necessary to prevent the repetition of the occurrences of the year 1822. Business must have been suspended, and again would the green grass have sprung up in our busiest thoroughfares. Those who engage in a trade that connects this port with those known to be subject to the yellow fever should make the probable detention of their vessels a part of their calculations, and the expenses of lightering should be duly considered to hope for profit. Although it cannot be denied that the process of Quarantine is expensive, still it is equally true that the regulations imposed on our ship-owners have prevented disease, and proved that we have at least some officials who are sincerely interested in the welfare of the city.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10.—Present, Mayor Hall, and Aldermen Drew, Walsh and Oakley.

Health Warden Boice reported the premises No. 30 Remsen street, belonging to Taylor & Coleman, brewers, as a nuisance, in consequence of the washing of beer barrels and the accumulation of filth on the side walks. The Mayor stated that this matter was entirely under the supervision of the Aldermen of the Ward, and in order