THE SUN.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

NUMBER 8537 — NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1859. — PRICE ONE CENT

THE NEW YORK SUN,

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MOSES S. BEACH, Proprietor.

WANTED.

WANTED—LADIES TO LEARN TO OPerate on Singer's, Wheeler and Wilson's and Howe's sewing machines; practice until perfect on all kinds of work, and recommended to shops; binding and all other guages taught perfect; lessons given through the day, and after 6 evenings; terms $3. Also all kinds of sewing machines to let. Call at 382 Henry st., near Grand. n14 2dac*143

WELL RECOMMENDED SERVANTS OF all kinds, such as cooks, laundresses, waiter-esses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and girls for general housework, can procure good situations by applying at the Servants' Institute, 149 Grand street. n14 2*128

WANTED—LADIES TO LEARN TO OPerate on Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's and other sewing machines, and practice till perfect, on different kinds of clothing and recommended to situations, hemming, felling and tucking guages taught properly: $1 to $1 50; also sewing machines for sale cheap, at 117 Allen st, near Delancey. n14 2dac*159

WANTED TO LET—SINGER'S OR Wheeler & Wilson's, and Howe's improved sewing machines; also, ladies taught to operate on all kinds. Terms for all, $3. Call at 332 Henry st, near Grand. n14 3*138

WANTED—RESPECTABLE MALE AND female help of all nations to notice, that they can be suited speedily with good situations, by applying to MANNING, 378 Sixth Ave, near 23d st, (the Empire City Institute.) P. S—Parties lately landed can be well suited. n14 3*106

WANTED, FIFTY GIRLS AND BOYS, ten years old and upwards, with one to five dollars capital, to sell artificial flowers. Those having the above amount can make $5 to $8 per week. Apply at 56 Cedar St, up stairs, before 10 A. M. n14 3*258

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO TEND in a confectionery and dining saloon. Apply 107 Grand st. n14 2*80

WANTED—A HARNESS MAKER AT B. BRUKOWS, Green Point, near 10th st Ferry, Green Point. n14 2*110

WANTED—LADIES TAUGHT TO OPERate perfectly on Singer's, Wheeler and Wilson's, and Howe's sewing machines; and recommended to places; also to let sewing machines, in well lighted rooms; apply corner of Oliver st. and New Bowery, over the auction store. n14 3*119

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, TO do general housework; must understand washing and ironing, and plain cooking; one that is good to children preferred; good reference required; wages $6 per month. Inquire at 433 Second avenue, cottage house. n14 2*128

WANTED—10 SERVANT GIRLS AS laundress, chambermaid, waiter, nurse and 5 girls for general housework in private families up town—good wages given. Apply this day with recommendations at THOS. HAIRE & CO'S. employment office, cor West 22d st. and 6th ave. n14 2*120

WANTED 6 CALF AND 2 PATENT Leather Boot Fitters, also 3 Napoleon Boot Fitters, at 553 Hudson Street. JACOB C. HOFFMANN. n14 2*116

WANTED—GIRLS FOR HOTELS, RESTaurants, boarding houses, and private families in city and country, at New York Employment Office, No. 420 Broome st, near Elm. G. WALTON, (late Saunder's Office.) n14 3*130

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—100 GIRLS to learn the artificial flower making business; wages paid while learning; also 2 good spriggers. Inquire at 170 Eldridge st, basement door. n12 3*109

WANTED—20 MEN TO CANVASS THIS City and Brooklyn. Active men can make good wages, from $2 to $5 per day. Apply 175 Broadway, basement office, SMITH'S. n12 3*147

WANTED—PAMELIA SEWERS AND girls to learn straw sewing. Apply to Mrs. KENDALL, at 3 Ninth st. n12 3*053

WANTED—LADIES TAUGHT TO OPERate on Singer's and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines by the most experienced teacher in the city; practice until perfect on all kinds of work, and recommended to places after learning. Binding, tucking, hemming and gathering guages included for $1. Employers supplied with the best of operators at 89 Stanton st; also operators wanted. n8 2dac*264

WANTED—AT WALLACE'S OFFICE, 4 Sands st., Brooklyn, good cooks, chambermaids, nurses, general houseworkers, small girls, &c.; they must be well recommended. Employers in city and country promptly supplied with efficient servants at this office. n8 2dac*188

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMbermaid or waiter, or in a small family to do general housework; one that can give reference to her last employer, and can be seen for three days at the place, 94 President st, Brooklyn. n14 2*102

WANTED—PERSONS WHO WISH TO have lessons on Singer's sewing machine. Terms easy, and learned well in the business, and recommended to steady places. Inquire at 39 Delancy st, first floor. n8 2dac*181

WANTED—LADIES TO LEARN TO OPERate on Singer's and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; the binding gauge and hemming taught—can learn a trade—terms from $1 to $2. Apply at the corner of Pearl and Sands sts, over the grocery store, Brooklyn. n8 2dac*104

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES army, 800 able bodied men, between 21 and 35 years; pay $11 per month, furnished with board, clothing and medical attendance; also 20 good musicians wanted for artillery and infantry bands. For further information, apply at the principal recruiting rendezvous, 115 Cedar st. n8 2dac*187

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKERS.—WANted 125 girls to learn to make artificial flowers; wages paid while learning, and work the year round; also 25 small girls to work; apply at 100 East Broadway, basement door. n14 1*119

A NUMBER OF FINE CAP MAKERS wanted to work in the shop; the best wages paid; apply at 49 Chatham st, top floor. n14 2*145

A GOOD MANY WOMEN WANTED DAIly—Good situations, good wages, girls lately landed, and small girls wanted immediately at the Institute and Home, 138 Eleventh st, cor 6th ave. Call and inquire. Conducted by a respectable American lady. n12 6*168

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKERS WANTed—50 girls to learn to make artificial flowers—wages paid while learning. Apply at No. 151 Clinton st, basement door. n12 6*109

BELL HANGING—A SMART BOY OR young man who understands the above business, may find steady employment by applying before 7 p.m. to GEO. BLAKELY, 434 Hudson st; n12 3*113

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, LAUNDRESSes, nurses, seamstresses, waiterresses, housekeepers, ladies' maids, and general houseworkers, can procure the best situations and the highest wages in the city, by applying at the Employment Inst tute, 444 Broadway. MORRIS COHNERT. n14 3*156

FUR SEWERS WANTED—APPLY AT 2 Prince st, 2 doors from Tillary, Brooklyn. n14 2*144

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH AND SITUations procured without charge, for German, French, Italian and other girls; office, 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st, bet 3d and 4th aves; the French, German, French and Italian languages spoken; a lady in attendance. n14 3*160

GIRLS WANTED—TO LEARN TO MAKE artificial flowers; also a small boy. Apply at 357 Canal st, third floor.

LADIES TAUGHT TO OPERATE ON Wheeler & Wilson's improved sewing machines. So do all kinds of work; the management of the machine thoroughly learned; charges only $1 for the full course. Apply at 469 Eighth ave., between 34th and 35th sts. n14 5*232

LADIES LEARNED TO OPERATE PERfect on Wheeler & Wilson's latest improved sewing machines; the whole course only $1 for the course; every part of the machines explained and learned. N. B.—The hemming and felling gauges also taught. Apply to 150 Thirty-sixth st, bet 7th and 8th aves. n14 5*234

LADIES TAUGHT AS OPERATORS ON Wheeler & Wilson's improved sewing machines, to do all kinds of work. The thorough use and management of the machine perfectly explained, and taught in all their parts complete. Terms $1 to $1 50. Apply at 41 Carmine st. n14 3*231

LABORERS WANTED—200 MEN WANTed on the Staten Island Railroad. Apply to the foreman on section 1 and 3, Vanderbilt Landing; boats leave foot Whitehall st every hour; none but capable men need apply. N. H. DEEKEN, n11 12*121

LATHERS WANTED FOR NINE HOUSES on 30th st, bet 5th and Madison aves, at 9 shillings per thousand. BRIAN, W. ANEE. n11 4*182

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPPED FLESH, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, SORES, FRECKLES, MORPHEW, TAN, SUNBURN, SKIN DISEASES, of every kind, are cured by Jones's Italian Chemical Soap. This fine article is sold for 25 cents at 308 and 363 Broadway, 108 Fulton, 199 Bowery, and Hayes, Brooklyn; also at 13 Cents a Bottle. JONES' GENUINE OLD CORAL HAIR RESTORative. n4 12*169

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FARE $2 TO ALBANY. On and after MONDAY, November 14th, 1859; trains will leave 26th st. station, New York, as follows: For Williams Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M. For " " " 6:15 P. M., from depot cor. White and Centre sts. For Croton Falls—4 P. M. from 26th st. For Millerton—3 P. M. from 26th st. For Albany—9 A. M. from 26th st, mail train. RETURNING, WILL LEAVE Williams Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M., 1 and 3:40 P. M. White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M. Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M. Albany—11 A. M., mail train. n14 tf*158

SEWING MACHINE DEPOT, NO. 6 Bleecker st, 3 doors from the Bowery—Money advanced on diamond, watches and jewelry; two Singer's No. 2 and two family machines for sale cheap, to pay advances. Ladies learned to operate perfectly. n14 3*

THE NEW YORK SUN.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 15, 1859.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Sun.

The Dominican Republic.

PUERTO PLATA, October 10th, 1859.

MY DEAR MR. BEACH:—Our residence in the Dominican Republic has been thus far a trying succession of sickness and discomfort, yet for worlds I would not have missed coming here to see and learn how much the Union can do for its neighbors. I engaged to write you at short intervals all I should see and think of this enchanting country, and to bear true witness of the moral and social condition of its inhabitants. I have failed in my word for a time, yet I hope to carry it out to the letter before I have done.

I landed at Puerto Plata, from the steamer Ocean Bird, in May, and by arrangement with two friends whom I made on the passage—one a planter from the United States, and the other, the engineer of a British Mining Company—to travel together the length and breadth of the island. An accidental fall led to a long and painful confinement in this place, but it has brought me in contact with a most interesting society, of which very little indeed is known in the United States.

The Bethel churches of St. Domingo, Samara and Puerto Plata, are composed of colored people from the United States and their children. And I can say boldly they are a credit to the Methodist Society. They are as a body, distinguished for their industrious and sober habits, and kindly qualities.

My sick cot overlooks a large garden planted with bananas and orange trees, and on the other side of it is the nestest of white washed cottages with a wide folding door in the centre of the long wall. This great door has its mate on the street at the farther side of the cottage, and as I rest on my weary couch I can watch all that passes in the room they belong to, which is the parlor of the presiding elder of what is called here, the "American Church." One day I saw a sick man brought in and laid tenderly on a cot which was put up for him in this pleasant and spacious room. Night and day the members of this colored family were assiduously tending the white stranger, but from my part of observation I could see the signs of death were too strong for them about that bed. I came on the sixth or seventh day, and then I saw the corpse decorously laid out for interment and borne respectfully through the opposite door to its last abode. I saw nothing but colored people about him all this time, and I sent to ask about it. Then I was informed that the Bethel Church of San Domingo had established a society among themselves for the proper care of their own sick, and that this kindness was invariably extended to *all Americans who required it.* This sick man was an American sailor, who had come over from Turk's Island to get a berth or passage in the New York and Puerto Plata line. He landed sick and penniless, and though there is some provision made for such persons, it would be insufficient for their comfortable treatment did not the Bethel Society eke out by kind and careful management.

In cases of death, these are decently interred, and a record kept of the date and place, in the event of frauds, or shipmates inquiring for them. Is it not a singular circumstance that this little handful of colored colonists should keep up their church organization for thirty five years without the least aid from the States? Should not American born blacks be as well cared for as the Congaines or Feegee Islanders? What strikes me most is their affectionate pride in a country which has done so little for them. To be an American is a quick passport to their best feelings and services. The funeral of the sailor was followed by that of a member of the elder's own family, and again I saw from my own cot, by the window, a form shrouded in white, carried through the open door of the colored preacher, with exactly the same decent observances.

The Sunday evening after the second funeral there was a prayer meeting at the house, and it made me think of our New England Sabbaths to hear its well remembered hymns pealing out of the open doors and filling the orange gardens of St. Domingo with their sacred melody.

This family and I soon became intimate, and long before I was able to join my travelling companions, I had promised myself to bring this Christian flock into a better acquaintance with the churches of their persuasion in the United States.

The church at Samana has some fellowship with a British Missionary Board, but those of Puerto Plata and Santo Domingo city have no friends abroad. Some books for their Sabbath school and a small library came out lately to Sante Domingo, and a few tracts and Testaments have found their way here from the New York Societies, but that is all.

Yet it should be a pleasure to do something for such a kind and grateful people. There was a letter received here from St. Domingo city, stating that the library and Sabbath school books sent there were contributed by Dr. SANGER, the City Physician of New York, stationed at the public institutions, and a few of his friends, whose names were sent on for the "grateful mention and remembrance of all the members of the Methodists in the Dominican territory."

It was simple but touching to hear the respectful manner in which this letter was read at the close of the meeting, and the prayer that followed it was really eloquent, although it came from the uneducated lips of a black man. He asked his brethren and sisters to join him in "asking the grace of God, and all the blessings of his loving kindness, for the noble and gracious lady of Dr. WILLIAM SANGER, of New York, who had been moved to think of the wants of this little sheepfold of Christ in Santo Domingo. Could the whitest Bishop in the whitest lawn express it better? yet this it is, word for word, and most fervently did the congregation join in the prayer.

But, lo! I am at the end of my paper for to-day, and must stop for the next vessel, when you will hear more from your old friend,

THE SCHOOLMASTER.

Important from Brownsville.

The latest intelligence received shows that matters are in a very sad way in Brownsville. A meeting of citizens was held on the second inst., at which the Mayor of the city presided, and resolutions were passed to ask assistance from New Orleans of both men and money. The *Crescent* calls upon the citizens of that city to respond to the call. In a second letter of the same date the Mayor says:

Since I wrote to you this morning, I have heard that CORTINAS is making his arrangements to march on Brazos and Point Isabel. This may be true or not. It is the very move a man ought to make under the circumstances in which he finds himself placed. He knows he cannot take the town, except by fire, without great loss of men. If he burns us out, he destroys all that is valuable to him. There are older heads than his now in his camp. He knows our twenty-four pound howitzers outreach his guns; therefore his artillery is of little use, except for annoyance. His plan is now, I think, to take possession of Brazos and Point Isabel, which he can do without firing a shot. The goods in the Custom House are valuable. There are stored at Brazos some of the best guns, from six pounders to sixty-eights, in the U. S. service. The brass batteries of sixes and twelve pounder guns are all stored there, with all kinds of ammunition and plenty of it. The batteries are complete and the guns all mounted on their carriages, besides all the various munitions of war. He can take all the lighters and transport what he wants to Point Isabel. He has the whole motive transportation power on the Rio Grande at his disposal. He can transport by land or water as he chooses.

He can plant a battery at the grave yard, or some commanding position, and bring us to terms, if he is the man I take him to be. He has in his camp retired officers of the Mexican army, and some other desperadoes, who broke prison at Victoria, Mexico, and who now control him in a measure. CORTINAS cannot now stop in his career and disband his men, if he were so inclined to do. His men live on meat alone; some have expended all their means, and they are clamorous for vengeance, and plunder, and they will make one desperate effort before they will disperse.

This is not idle speculation—it is natural he should take this means, as it is the only way left open to him. There are plenty of sympathisers with him, both on this side and on the other, and if he is not openly applauded in Mexico, he is secretly, and has the advice of men on the right side of the Rio Grande superior in military matters to any we have here at present. The whole Mexican population, with but few exceptions, are with him in feeling; there is no doubt of this, and the only exception are men who have large stock interests here and cannot get their stock away.

The thinking class of Mexicans well knew that a day of retaliation will assuredly come, and from that cause extend us the aid they have done. Strip the Mexicans of the interest they possess on our side of the river, and there is not a man of them but what would rejoice at our humiliating position.

One thing in regard to this outbreak here is, that the truth has never been half told. Immediately after the massacre here, the people were paralyzed—they did not know how far the matter extended, as our town was, and is now, deserted by all the better class of Mexicans, and a superabundance of the Pelados. We did not know whose turn would come next, as we began to count our numbers and found we could not number over forty Americans here, and not exceeding one hundred in the first three counties, Cameron, Hidalgo and Starr. CORTINAS, after the massacre of the 28th September, retired with his forces to the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, and mixed freely and publicly with the best men of the place, matured his plans, and recrossed at his pleasure. It is idle for me to speculate, but if this man is not encouraged, and also his powerful associates, by our Government from Mexico, found and delivered up, a great many of us here will have to emigrate, as you know with what ease he can cross and commit depredations, and recross, even if the whole line of the river was lined with our troops. I hope to see our Government make the demand and not take Mexican certificates of his death, which will be produced if he gets back there and is demanded by our Government.

The Western Plains.

It is a traditional opinion, that the central portion of this continent, from about a hundred miles west of the Missouri river to the western declivity of the Rocky mountains, is a barren desert, and that it can never become to any extent, the abode of civilized men. It is undoubtedly true, that there are portions of this territory absolutely sterile. But there are also sections along the rivers where there is good arable soil. An article in the Washington *Republic*, makes some valuable suggestions on this subject:—

The great plains which stretch beyond Kansas to the Rocky Mountains, are pronounced to be a desert. Yet a buffalo range, such as those plains notoriously are, cannot be a desert; and a country that will support cattle will support men, for the obvious reason that men can subsist upon the milk and beef which cattle furnish. These great plains may be unfit for the plow, but they will doubtless maintain a great pastoral population. It is one of the most singular prejudices, not of mankind, but of the American portion of mankind, that countries are only valuable in proportion as they are arable. This is a theory which rejects the natural fruit of the earth, as of no account. Statistics show that a country furnish a greater amount of food in this country, than all the cereals and all the root crops. And even of England, with its confined limits and wonderful tilth, it has been said by one who ought to know, that "*half its wealth is on the hoof.*" Every house keeper is aware that his butcher's bill is larger than his baker's bill; and yet, strangely enough, economists will carry support of cattle are adjudged worthless, the whole end or aim of man being supposed to be the raising of wheat and corn. In due time we shall see millions of people subsisting in comfort and opulence upon the mineral and pastoral resources of that central region, which lies between the arable skirt of the Mississippi and Missouri on the one side, and California and Oregon on the other; and it is this middle region, to be developed by railroads, which is to be the greatest future market of the valley of the Mississippi. It is the men who will tend flocks and herds in the parks of the Rocky Mountains, and in the great plains which line at their base, who will consume the wheat of Iowa and Missouri, and Kansas and Nebraska, as, in olden times, it was the shepherds of Syria who went down to Egypt to buy corn.

"Harry" Stokes, the Man-Woman.

The following strange and interesting story is told in an English paper, the *Salford News*:—

The most remarkable woman of this century, was "HARRY" STOKES, the bricksetter, who committed suicide in the sluice of the river Irwell, at Mode Wheel, last night week. For about 30 years, this extraordinary person had lived in Manchester and Salford, as a journeyman and master bricksetter; had been twice married to other women; had kept beer-houses and served customers at the tap as a "jolly landlord;" had worked at her trade as a bricksetter, and erected many important buildings in both towns; and had obtained the reputation of being the most skilful fire-grate setter and "chimney doctor" in the neighborhood. She always dressed as a man, in the clothing peculiar to her trade; invariably superintended the men in her employment; and could lift a weight spread the mortar, and set a brick with the best of them. Her habits were those of a man. She attended a daily ordinary in the town along with other bricksetters, drank, smoked, and joked with the hardest, and joined in the evening carousals. Yet, with all this constant and close intimacy with the opposite sex, this strong minded woman contrived to keep her own great secret; and there is every reason to believe that she has gone down to the grave at the advanced of 69, or thereabouts, having throughout the whole of her remarkable life maintained an unbroken check upon those passions which crowd the streets of every large town with the unfortunate of her sex. Her great endeavor was on all occasions to keep up the manly character she had assumed. From a child she had been accustomed to the severe work of one of the most laborious occupations in which man is engaged, and the skill she had attained in the trade reveals an amount of preservering energy which made her worthy of a better fate than that of the wretched suicide.

It is curious to know what first induced her to assume the garb and occupation of a man, and what powerful agency it was that enabled her to remain faithful to the line of duty she had thus marked out for herself. There are instances innumerable where the influence of love, or a romantic disposition, has clothed the form of woman with male attire, and sustained her amid the perils of the battle field, in the dangers of the deep, or in wild adventure in foreign lands; but we know of no other case in history or tradition where a woman has so wonderfully repressed her own feelings and natural disposition, so completely assumed the habits of a man, and been so successful in evading the prying curiosity of the world. "HARRY" STOKES has indeed played her part so cleverly that it is with the greatest difficulty we have been able to glean the following facts, which, meagre as they are, throw some little light on her past history.

She was the daughter of a brickmaker in a village in the neighborhood of Doncaster. Before she could well balance her own little body she was made "useful" in the house; and ere many years had passed over her head she was brought into acquaintance with some of the roughest and toughest work in these hard-wrought days. Little HARRIET STOKES's lines had not been laid in pleasant places. She was so grounded down the iron hard at home that, when she was about eight years old, she put on a tattered suit of boy's clothing, and walked forth into the "wide, wide world." Arrived at the village of Whitby, she looked about for work. She had not run away from her father's house because she did not like work and preferred to eat the bread of idleness. The hard treatment of parents, ignorant of their responsibility, had driven her from the protection of home, and from all the associations which should encircle the young mind to home. That she was not afraid of hard work was apparent when she offered her services to a bricksetter in Whitby. Though somewhat undersized, she appeared a broadset, active, useful lad, and was speedily set to work. Her first efforts to please were attended with success, and she was soon taken as an apprentice.

From this point we must drop the feminine appellative, and speak of "HARRY STOKES" as a boy who has worked his way to the dignity of a journeyman bricksetter. For something like 20 years from this point we lose the connecting links which join this Yorkshire experience to his Manchester life. About 25 years ago he was brought prominently under the notice of the public by the consequences of an eccentric excursion which he had taken into the domains of matrimony. HARRY STOKES, wanting a companion in life, executed a matrimonial *contre-temps*. True to his role as a man—for he had reached the age when the average of bricksetters are failures as well as journeymen—he was jealous, and fixed his choice upon a plump little widow who kept a beerhouse in Cupid's alley, off Deansgate, Manchester. He had been accustomed to take his pot of beer and smoke his short pipe under BETSY's roof, and had at least taken a decided fancy to BETSY herself. He was a good-looking young man was HARRY STOKES, for, although still undersized and innocent of whiskers, a face as smooth as a woman's, he was stoutly built, had a capacious depth of chest, and a pair of hips which gave an unusual profit to his tailor. BETSY then looked with favor on HARRY's suit, for he had the reputation of being a good steady workman, and was doing pretty well as a bricksetter. It was resolved that they twain should become one flesh; and so to the church they sped. HARRY discharged the duties of bridegroom at church to perfection; but when the widow got him home there was a terrible row. The night was spent in a downright quarrel and fight; and the lamentable result was a summons taken out by BETSY against her husband for an assault, for which he was condemned to the New Bailey for one or two months. During the hearing of the case, BETSY, with great vehemence, declared that her husband was not a man, and that she therefore would not live with him. The case created great amusement and gossip at the time, and formed the subject of popular ballads, which were sung and hawked about the streets of Manchester. "HARRY" STOKES, on issuing from the New Bailey, was considerably persecuted by those little gamins who know so well how to torment street celebrities, while he was also the object of much curious speculation among his brethren of the trowel. He, however, maintained a discreet silence as to his sex, threw out hints that the woman he had married was mad, and as the most effective proof that she was a malevolent libeller he soon afterwards married another widow, rejoicing in the name of FRANCIS COLLINS, who was some fifteen or twenty years his senior, and who had a grown up son and daughter living with her. His connection with this woman, with whom he lived until he committed suicide, is the most mysterious phase in this mysterious history. She declares with solemn earnestness that she did not know, until informed the other day, that the person with whom she had been living for the last twenty-five years, sleeping together night after night, in the same bed, was a woman, and her own children looked upon STOKES as their stepfather. She asserts that she took STOKES into her house, in the first instance, out of pity, to shield him from the persecution to which he was subjected. It may be that, although, out of a sense of shame, the old woman thus attempts to conceal her knowledge of STOKES's sex, she did, in reality, know from the first that the person was a woman, and that she was in all probability induced by STOKES to consent to the union, in order that the appearance of married life might dispel the rumors afloat, and enable him to live in "peace and quietness." Whether or not that was the intention, the acquaintance brought about that result; for, although there were surmises that HARRY STOKES was a woman, and he was constantly the object of curious glances, he escaped the open molestation to which he had been previously subjected. HARRY and FANNY took a beer-house in Corporation street, Salford, where they lived for two years, when they "flitted" to Quay street, near Deansgate, turning a private house into a beerhouse. At this house they stayed eleven years, during part of which time they held a second beerhouse in Camp street, off Deansgate, which they called "The Pilgrim's Rest," and was superintended by Mrs. STOKES' son. To this house they themselves finally removed, and kept it on for six years, when they carried their furniture to No 11 Richmond street, between St. Stephen street and Broughton road, Salford, where they still lived together as man and wife, though the neighbors had their little whisperings together—the staple of their conversation being the peculiar figure of HARRY STOKES, and speculations thereabout.

They were living in Richmond street up to the time of tragedy which has revived the whole history of this singular person. HARRY STOKES appeared latterly to be failing into decayed circumstances, and the fear of poverty is believed to have induced him to commit suicide. On Friday evening the deceased went to the Swan public-house, Pendleton, and, after drinking four glasses of ale, he left for the purpose of proceeding, as he stated, to Throstle Nest. In the morning a hat was found on the top of the water in the sluice of the river Irwell, at Mode Wheel, and on examination the body of a man was found standing upright in the water. At the inquest before Mr. Coroner RUTTEN, on Saturday, the body was identified as that of "HARRY" STOKES, the well-known master bricksetter of Salford; and it would probably have been buried in its clothes as it was, and the secret of the poor, courageous, hard-working HARRIET STOKES would thus have been buried with her, had not one of the jury been acquainted with a portion of her past history. He mentioned his suspicion that the deceased was a woman and not a man, and two women who were sent by the coroner to solve the mystery, returned tittering into the court with the information that, true enough, the body in the man's clothes was that of a perfect woman and no man. She was very full breasted, but the shape of her womanly make was disguised by a broad strap which was buckled round her body under the arms.

There is something of grandeur, after all in the character of that strange woman. She has left memorials of her industry and skill all over Manchester, and in many places in Salford. She was very clever in the erection of tall chimneys, and some of the highest in Manchester have been wisely or partially constructed under her superintendence; she has built churches, chapels, and extensive blocks of dwelling houses, among which are mentioned the large houses at the back of St. Phillip's church, Salford; she was most expert in fitting stoves and fire-grates, and her aid in this branch of her trade has been obtained in some of the best houses in Manchester; and in the days of the Chartist riots she was sworn in as special constable, and was made captain of her company. Her industry and skill at one time placed her in very comfortable circumstances, and there are persons who are now esteemed among the foremost men in Manchester, who have been entertained at the roaring suppers given by "HARRY" STOKES.

Scotch Banking.

If it were possible, (says the London *Times* of the 28th ult.,) for the public to be stirred by any further revelations of Scottish Banking, especially as it has been practised in the City of Glasgow, a bill of complaint just filed by a shareholder in the Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank, which stopped in June last year, against the chairman and joint managers would have that effect. The hard self possession of the principal actors, their phariseical public life, the eagerness with which their misdeeds are ultimately palliated by the circles in which they have flourished, and the closing dexterity of their manner of completing, by every technical plea, the impoverishment of such of their victims as may be tempted by despair to seek the law courts are common almost to every case. Little attention, therefore, can be expected for the recital in question, which for the present must be received as *ex parte*, and of which the following are the heads:—From February, 1850, to 1858 he (Mr. JOHN CULLEN) constantly purchased shares in the Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank on the strength as he avers, of the reports submitted at each meeting, until his holding amounted to about 6,000*l.*, of which sum he now claims restitution from those whom he charges with having squandered it. The bank had offices in Edinburgh and Glasgow, with directors in each city; its capital was 1,000,000*l.* in 5*l.* shares, and the usual provisions, to which some persons, who fancy that honesty can be secured by an abundant complication of legal restraints, attach so much importance were made to prevent improper advances to the directors or others, and to compel the winding up of the Bank on the loss of one-fourth of the capital. But it is alleged that in 1856, when the report announced "a large and steadily increasing business," and recommended an annual dividend of 6 per cent., free of income-tax, *there was an overdrawn sum of £737,000*, which had been received by nine persons or firms, none of whom could meet their engagements. These of the whom were indebted to the Bank £290,099, had actually passed into insolvency prior to the date of this meeting, yet the amount proposed to be written off for bad debts was £11,457, "leaving a reserve fund of £106,140." During each successive year the ruin became greater, but the reports, even when they confessed partial losses, always stated they were such as might easily be retrieved, and that the current business was most extensive, safe, and profitable. When the shares declined the bank made large purchases, and these constantly figured in each balance-sheet as good assets, under the head of "stock investments." On one occasion, when a shareholder wrote to the secretary, intimating his intention to point out at a general meeting a false statement in the report, the bank sent their law agent to him to purchase the whole of his shares at par, and thus to prevent his attendance. Throughout the whole of this time the bank was in debt to its London agents, and was kept alive solely by a wholesale system of rediscounting. Yet in February, 1858—only four months before the final stoppage—when an acknowledgment of some heavy losses had become unavoidable, and it was deemed expedient to recommend that the five pound shares should be reduced to two pounds ten shillings each, this necessity was attributed only to the discovery of old standing deficiencies, and it was announced that, under the proposed arrangement, the Bank would be in a "sound and satisfactory condition;" that the business for the past year had been "most profitable and satisfactory," and that, although a dividend of only 6 per cent. was recommended, a considerably larger distribution might have been fairly declared. At the same time, the Chairman, SIR W. JOHNSTON, recommended the shareholders not to sell their shares, but to buy more, and concluded with the assurance, "We have revealed everything; we have made a clean breast of it," or words to that effect. Three months later there was renewed alarm, and the shares again began to fall rapidly, when the bank sent out a circular assuring the holders that there was no ground for it, that everything was in a sound position, and that nothing was required but the cordial support of the parties interested to secure "continued" prosperity. This caused a rise, but it was only temporary, and in the course of about nine weeks the bank had ceased to exist. On the 21st of June, 1858, the chairman reported that they had been compelled to make an agreement, under which their affairs would be wound up by the Clydesdale Banking Company, and the shareholders have since learned *that the whole of the assets have been absorbed*, and that there will be no return to them of any sum whatever.

News from the Davis' Straits Whale Fisheries.

Intelligence has been received from the whaling grounds in Davis' Straits, by the arrival of the Dundee Whale Fishing Company's screw whaler, the Narwhal, Capt. DEUCHAR, which vessel arrived at Dundee, Scotland, on the 17th of October. She left the fishing ground on the 23d of September, and Sirral Head on the 24th, and saw the Chieftain, of Kirkcaldy and the St. Andrew, of Aberdeen, lying there at the bar. The number of whales seen during the present fishing season has not been very great, although the number taken has been more than usually large compared with those of recent years. The Narwhal caught thirteen fish, and brings one hundred and twenty tons of oil and about eight tons of whalebone. The Narwhal brings home news of the total loss of the whaling ship Advice, of Dundee, Capt. WALKER, belonging to the Tay Whale Fishing Company, which happened about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 23d July, in the ice, at which time she had 110 tons of oil. The vessel had been completely squeezed by the pressure of two floes of ice, between which she had been caught. The crew were compelled to take refuge on the ice, and, we believe, have saved a portion of their clothing and other property which was on board. They remained 48 hours in this desolate position, after which time they were picked up by the Emma, of Hull. The weather is reported to have been very foggy at the time the vessel was lost; and the ice was very heavy, and is said to have been from nine to eleven feet thick. An English ton of oil is equal to ten of our barrels.—*New Bedford Standard.*

Map of Mount Vernon.

A map of the Mount Vernon estate has just been published, containing a view of it complete, as when owned by WASHINGTON. Its present dimensions—the purchase recently made by the Ladies Mount Vernon Association—the topography and interesting localities of the surrounding country, and a handsome representation of the venerable mansion in which WASHINGTON lived, the grounds which he laid out and adorned, and the vault and cemetery where his honored dust now sleeps. From some of the figures on this map we learn that the width of the Potomac at Mount Vernon, "measured on the ice February 4, 1856," is 385 poles—(nearly 1¼ miles;) that Fort Washington is distant from Mount Vernon 900 poles—(nearly 3 miles)—almost due east; and that the "White House Pavilion" is 2¾ miles south-west.

Iron Works in the United States

From a table compiled by the American Iron Association, exhibiting the number of iron works, idle and in operation, in the United States, it appears that there are furnaces, rolling mills, or forges, in twenty-five of the States of the Union, leaving but eight States destitute of iron works: these are Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, Iowa, Minnesota, California and Oregon—all upon the boundary or frontier. The following are the tables:

	Works	Furnaces	Forges	Roll'g Mills
Working	1,159	560	389	210
Abandoned	386	272	99	15
	1,545	832	488	225

These produce annually about 850,000 tons of iron, the value of which, in an ordinary year, is fifty millions of dollars. Of this amount, the portion expended for labor alone is $35,000,000. From a table, prepared by Mr. CHARLES E. SMITH, showing the duties, importations and price at Liverpool, each year, since 1840, it appears that under the tariff of 1846 the increase in the import of iron is more than ten times the increase in the population, and more than thirty-eight times the increase in the domestic production.—*Artisan.*

Earthquake and Great Loss of Life.

By the New Granada, from Callao, which port she left on the 16th, there is highly important news from Peru and Chile. The British ship Minnehaha, from Calderas, had arrived at Callao, bringing intelligence of a terrible earthquake at at Copiapo, by which more than one-half of the town was destroyed, and causing a great loss of life. The shock was sensibly felt at Caldera. The captain of the Minnehaha reports the water as having receded some twenty-three feet in the harbor, and says his ship swayed to and fro as if in a heavy sea. The Caldera and Copiapo railroad has suffered, it is said, considerable damage, in consequence of which no trains could pass over the road when the Minnehaha sailed. The Chilean Minister to Peru was murdered in the night of the 15th October, at Chorillos. This makes two foreign ministers who have been assassinated in Peru within the last eighteen months. Certainly there appears to be very little security to life or property in this distracted country. The government is powerless to protect either, and is constantly in dread of popular outbreaks.

Purification of Foul Water.

The London *Builder* says that Mr. THOMAS SPENCER, the discoverer of electrolype, has made another important discovery. He has ascertained that the magnetic oxide of iron, which abounds in rocky strata and in sands, &c., attracts oxygen, whether it exists in water or in air, and poralizes it—that this poralized oxygen is the salubrifying ozone—that this ozone, so formed, destroys all discoloring and polluting organic solution in water, and converts them into the sparkling and refreshing carbonic acid of the healthful spring. Even sewage water can be thus almost instantaneously purified. Moreover, Mr. SPENCER has discovered that the apparently mechanical process of filtration, is itself magnetical, and it is now known that all substances are constitutionally more or less subject to magnetical influence; thus, all extraneous matters suspended in water, may be rapidly extracted by filtration, and so separated; and this may be done whether on a great scale or a small, either by the magnetic oxide or black sand of iron, by a mixture of this with ordinary sand, or by various other means; and Mr. SPENCER has discovered a solid porous combination of carbon with magnetic oxide, prepared from Cumberland hematite, which is said to have very great filtering power.

The Russian Empire.

The territory is immense, stretching across the north of Europe, across the north of Asia, and across Behring's Straits into America. In population already double that of France—48,000,000 serfs; 12,000,000 commoners; 1,000,000 nobles—these 48,000,000 serfs, all of them, to be free men within fifteen years from the present time. In agricultural, commercial and mineral resources, boundless: think of six hundred Russian ships filled with wheat going to England for a market during one twelvemonth? The people, the cities, the customs, both oriental and occidental—oriental in appearance, occidental in life, energy and development. A country new in appearance, like America, and with an American manifest destiny—America pushing westward and southwestward to the Pacific, to confront the Russia that it is to be; Russia pushing eastward and southeastward to the Pacific, to confront the America that it is to be; and in both America and Russia, the mechanical arts and intelligence spreading among the masses with unexampled rapidity.

Suspected Poisoning.

A gentleman at Canton, Mass., on the 10th inst., writes to the Boston *Traveller* as follows:

Unusual interest was excited here to-day in consequence of the exhumation of the body of JAMES SHALA, of this place, for examination, by order of the Coroner. The following is an outline of the story. Some ten months since, JAMES SHALA, aged 52, married a young lady of 17. About seven weeks since he was seized with illness, and died the eighth day. Some dared to suggest suspicions of poison, and stories involving the character of the young wife were in circulation. At last it was decided to test the question of poison by an autopsy. It was performed to