THE NEW YORK SUN.

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MOSES S. BEACH, Proprietor.

THE SUN.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

NUMBER 8539 NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17 1859. PRICE ONE CENT

WANTED.

WANTED—7 OR 8 PLAIN SEWERS TO baist after a sewing machine; also a good operator on Singer's machine; none but competent hands need apply at 76 Third place, 4th door from Court st, Brooklyn. n16 2*120

WANTED—A GOOD PATTERN MAKER, one accustomed to making stove patterns also a blacksmith; apply to L. WOOD, 237 Water st. n16 2*154

WANTED MEN AND GIRLS FOR GOOD situations in first class families. 1 Coachman with board, &c., also Groom, Coachman and Waiter and Gardener, Girls as cooks, houseworkers, chambermaids and waitresses. Apply THOS. HAIGE & CO., Employment Office, cor. West 22nd street and 6th avenue. n16 3*170

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FEW landsmen and boys for U. S. Navy. Apply at U. S. N. Rendezvous, No. 9 Cherry st, near Franklin square. n16 2*158

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—10 GIRLS TO line fur vi-torines and capes; 10 to line cuffs, and 10 to finish muffs. Good prices by the piece will be paid. No work given out of the house. Apply this and next week, to MARK J. KING, 51 Broadway. n016 3*186

WANTED—HANDS TO PREPARE AND finish after a machine fine coats; wages from $6 to $8 per week. Apply at 529 Broome st, up stairs. n16 2*191

WANTED—A NUMBER OF GIRLS TO do crochet knitting. Apply at 334 west 43d st. n16 3*175

WANTED—HANDS TO MAKE LINEN coats, pantaloons and vests—recommendation required—at A. RICH & BRO, 154 William st. n16 2*181

WANTED—WIG MAKERS AT BATCHELOR & BROWN'S—two young ladies that understand the business can have constant employment. n16 3*179

WANTED—20 OPERATORS AND BAISTers on thin coats; none need apply but first class hands, at 159 Atlantic st, Brooklyn, 2d floor. n15 3*205

WANTED—SERVANTS OF ALL NATIONS—To those with good recommendations first class places procured. Apply at the Employment Office for Servants, 108 Orange st., 3d door from Fulton st., Brooklyn. n015 3*136

WANTED — RESPECTABLE FEMALE help for good situations now ready, city and country; also coachmen, farmers and boys. N. B. Parties lately landed can be suited without delay, by applying at the old employment, 275 Bowery. n15 3*139 ALEX BUNGE.

WANTED—OVER FIFTY GIRLS TO FILL special situations in gentlemen's families—eight protestants. Good servants can secure good places within 48 hours by applying at the Advertising Agency, 5 Myrtle ave, Brooklyn. No humbug here. n15 3*

WANTED SERVANTS IN BROOKLYN—Respectable female servants wanting first class situations in gentlemen's families for the winter, should apply immediately to Mr. MANNING'S, 10 Tillary st, Brooklyn; several excellent situations are ready for cooks, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids and waiters in first class families n15 3*155

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 $1. Also all kinds of sewing machines to let. 543 Henry st., near Grand. n14 24ac*142

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; terms $1 to $1 00; also sewing machines for sale and to let, at 117 Allen st, near Delancey. n14 24ac*159

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 place after learning. Binding, tucking, hemming and gathering guages included for $1. Employers supplied with the best of operators at 32 Stanton st; also operators wanted. n8 24ac*224

WANTED—AT WALLACE'S OFFICE, 4 Sands st., Brooklyn, good cooks, chambermaids, nurses, general housework-rs, small girls, &c.; they must be well recommended. Employers in city and country promptly supplied with efficient servants at this office. n8 24ac*159

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 Delancey st, first floor. oc26 24ac*151

WANTED—LADIES TO LEARN TO OPerate on Singer's and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; the binding guage 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. oc21 24ac*104

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES army, 300 able bodied men, between 21 and 35 years; pay $11 per month, furnished with board, clothing and medical attendance; also 200 musicians wanted for artillery and infantry bands. For further information, apply at the principal recruiting rendezvous, 115 Cedar st. oc20 24ac*127

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 Broadw ay, basement door. n14 1*119

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*164

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*105

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE NEW Haven Water Proof Leather Preserver, discovered by Professor OLMSTED, of Yale College. Good wages can be made. Apply to the agent, 143 Nassau st. n15 3*

JAPANNERS—PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAl wanted. Apply at 81 Fulton st, up stairs. n15 6*

LADIES TAUGHT TO OPERATE ON Wheeler & Wilson's improved sewing machines. To 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. n014 5*282

LADIES LEARNED TO OPERATE PERfect on Wheeler & Wilson's latest improved sewing machines: charges 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 ave. n14 5*284

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. DEEKER, n11 12*127

TO WIRE WORKERS—WANTED 1 OR 2 good hands to work on Beaumont's patent self setting rat traps. Apply to A. M. COCHRAN, 374 West 33th st. n16 2*151

HOUSEKEEPING.

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST—"FOREMAN'S Arch Spring Bed Bottoms are selling for $1 50 to $3. Mattresses at wholesale prices. Iron Bedsteads, springs and mattress complete for $6 00. 5 Great Jones st., corner Broadway. n11 24ac*157

EMPORIUM OF FASHION, 334 CANAL ST —London and Parish Fashions. Marking for braiding or embroidery. Quilting and stitching by machines. Also fashionable dressmaking; cutting and basting, and infants wardrobes complete. oc24 24ac*154

FLOUR AND BUTTER FOR THE WHOLE city—Good flour, $6 25 to $6 50; best double extra, $6 75 to $7; fine butter, 18 to 20 cts; best 22 to 25 cts per lb. Families laying in their butter and flour, will do well to call. WM. H. SHERWOOD, 573 Second Ave., corner 32th st. no16 24ac*107

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR! 500 BARRELS FLOUR FOR SALE Good extra Family Bakers' Flour from $5 50 to $6; best do. PPC extra $6 to $6 50. JOHN WADE, 99 Barclay st. n8 24ac*173

MEAT AND OYSTERS CHEAPER THAN ever—Mutton, 7 cts. to 9 cts. per lb.; beef, sirloin steak, 11 cts.; porter house, 12 cts.; roasting pieces, 5 cts. to 10 cts.; corned beef, rumps, 5 cts.; other pieces, 6 and 7 cents; oysters, 20 cts. a quart, at the old established market, corner of North 4th and 5th sts. WM. BRIDGE, E. WELLS. no12 6*190

PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, cornices, tassels, cord, brasses, &c., 25 per cent less than Broadway prices. Fire boards on hand and made to order, at THOS. J. DREW, 98 Carmine street. oi1 24ac*128

SMOKEY CHIMNEYS, WITH DEFECTIVE draught, made to draw without smoke by NIEL'S patent apparatus. Its operation guaranteed. Apply 9 Hanover Square and 94 Fulton st. N Y, and 157 Water st. Brooklyn. n9 24ac*109

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT—$50,000 WORTH OF FLOUR, TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN NEW YORK. This great sale CONTINUES EVERY DAY. Flour warranted on delivery, at $5, $6, and $7 per barrel. Call and see for yourselves, and save 10 per cent. by buying your goods from THOS. R. AGNEW, 260 Greenwich street, n10 24ac*138 and 80 Murray st.

MME. DEMOREST'S IMPROVED SKIRTS —Awarded the first premium and prize medal; best watch spring steel, elegant in form, lowest prices, and cannot get out of order; 375 Broadway, 820 Canal st, 358 Bowery, 119 Eighth avenue, 679 Broadway, Lefarge House; 298 Fulton st, Brooklyn. Mme. DEMOREST'S prize medal skirts cannot get out of order, besides having every other essential, such as best steel, elegant proportions and great durability. n16 2*172

CLOTHING

FURS—FURS — FURS — WANTED ALL the ladies who study economy to answer this question in person—What is the use of going down town and paying 15 and 18 dollars for a set of French mink, when you can get as good, if not better, from 10 to 12 the full set, at the manufactory 337 Eighth av, between 26th and 27th sts? Remember up stairs. I can sell a set of furs as low as four dollars. Real mink muff from six dollars up, and children's furs very cheap. Furs made, altered and repaired carefully and promptly, by a practical furrier. n14 24ac*137 GEO. FINIGAN.

FURS! FURS! TRULY CHOICE FURS, Which, LIKE PRECIOUS METALS, will ALWAYS MAINTAIN THEIR FULL VALUE, SUCH AS HAVE BEEN PREPARED BY THE INDIAN TRAPPERS AND SENT TO US, THEIR AGENTS, IN NEW YORK. THE LADIES SOON FIND OUT WHERE BARGAINS are offered. THEY RECOMMEND THE FURS, AND THE FURS RECOMMEND THEMSELVES. This accounts for THE CROWDS OF LADIES ENTERING DAILY THE GREAT WESTERN AND NORTHERN FUR TRADERS DEPOT AND SALESROOMS, No. 9 BOWERY. oi7 24ac*193 DRAKE, MANAGER.

FURS—FURS—FURS—LADIES, NOW IS the time to get your Furs, and CUTBILL, of 169 Fulton st, Brooklyn, up stairs, is just the man who can supply you with as nice a set of SABLE, MINK, FITCH, SQUIRREL, &c, and as cheap, if not cheaper, than any manufacturer in the city. But call in and examine his new assortment, as there is no charge for looking.

French Mink set	$5 00
Water do do	5 00
French Sable do	4 50
Imitation Fitch do	4 00
Mink Victorines	6 00
Do do	14 00

N. B.—Gentlemen's FUR GLOVES of the best quality always on hand or made to order. Don't forget the No.—169 FULTON ST., up stairs, Brooklyn. oi21 4S*209

FURS—FURS—FURS— IMPORTANT TO LADIES. Furs are now offered in country trade at 169 Fulton st, up stairs, at the following LOW prices:

French Mink, sets of half cape, muff and cuffs	$10 00
do do Victorine, muff and cuffs	10 00
Water Mink, half cape, muff and cuffs	10 00
do do Victorine, muff and cuffs	8 00
French Sable, half cape, muff and cuffs	7 50
do do Victorine, muff and cuffs	6 50
Real Mink Victorines, worth $6 to	14 00
do do Muffs, from $4 to	14 00

Also an assortment of all other Furs 50 per cent lower than any other house in the trade. Don't forget the number—169 Fulton st, Brooklyn, up stairs. oi21 24*232

FURS, FURS, FURS—BUY YOUR FURS at the great Rocky Mountain Co., 50 per cent less than any other store in the city. Rock Martin, per set, $5, worth $9; French Sable, per set, $5, worth $10; French Mink, per set, $7, worth $10; Mink Martin, per set, $18, worth $30. Fifty bales Buffalo robes, at $5 each, at FOSTER'S, 178 Chatham square, corner of Mott st. oc26 24ac*178

FURS—FURS—NEW YORK FUR CO.— IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES. The New York Fur manufacturing Company, Depot 83 CHATHAM ST. offer to the ladies of this city the best assortment of FURS to be found, and at the following rates, which will be found to be 50 per cent. CHEAPER than any other house in the city:

Water Mink ¾ cape, with Muff and Cuffs	$10
French Mink ¾ cape, do do	$12
French Sable ¾ cape, do do	$10
French Mink Muffs	$2 50
Water Mink do do do	$2 50
French Sable do do do	$3
French Mink ¾ cape	$7
Water Mink ¾ cape	$6 50
French Sable ¾ capes	$6 50

Water Mink, French Mink, and French Sable Victorines, $3, $3 50 and $4.

French Sable, French Mink, Water Mink, Stone Martin, and Fitch, large capes, ¾, ⅞, ⅞ capes and Victorines.

Furs neatly repaired and cleaned. NEW YORK FUR CO, 83 CHATHAM ST. oc26 24ac*189

LADIES, YOU MAY SAVE ONE-HALF your money by purchasing your Furs at the New York Fur Manufacturing Co., 83 Chatham st. We get the raw furs direct from our agents in the North and West, which enables us to offer these truly great bargains. oc3 24ac*

OVERCOATS!—OVERCOATS!!—OVERCOATS!!! LARGEST STOCK IN NEW YORK! My assortment of FINE and HEAVY OVERCOATS, BUSINESS SUITS TO MATCH, FINE and HEAVY CASSIMERE PANTS, and RICH VELVET VESTS, &c. is immense, and consists of every kind, style and quality in market.

☞ My fine Overcoats are made equal to FIRST CLASS CUSTOM WORK.

$3 to $6 for Petersham and Lion Skin Overcoats.
$5 to $8 for Pilot and Beaver Overcoats.
FINE OVERCOATS IN PROPORTION.
BOYS' OVERCOATS SELLING VERY LOW.
DE GROOT, OAK HALL, 84 and 86 Fulton st. and 45, 47, and 49 Gold. Open until 8½ P.M. Saturday 11 P.M. n15 3*183

REMOVAL! REMOVAL! REMOVAL! CHEAP DRY GOODS. M. C. DE BEVOISE Having removed to No. 13 Bowery, Will offer a large and desirable Stock of Silk Shawls, Merinos, Cloaks, Flannels, Blankets, Sheetings, Shirtings, At a great reduction in prices. n12 6*116

WET GOODS FROM THE STEAMER New World—Calicoes, delaines, muslins, Canton flannels, shirts and drawers, blankets, table cloths, half-hose, black and colored cloth, &c, &c. For sale low for cash, by JAMES SAMPLE, 45 Catharine st. n12 6*196

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARCHITECTURE—A CARD— MR. J. G. AUSTIN, Architect and Land Surveyor, No. 70 East 38th st. n16 24ac* New York.

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, ANVILS, VICES, bellows, large shears, stocks, taps, dies, railing castings, book safe; also two small steam engines.—JOHN FRASER, 39 Rose st. no16 6*108

BEST, THE VERY BEST HAIR DYE IN use—Price 50 cts.—VESSEY'S original Columbian Hair Dye, depot 112 Grand st, Williamsburgh. F. C. & Co., 115 Franklin st, New York. Hayes, Brooklyn, and retailed at all Druggists in the United States. no15 3*103

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 305 and 302 Broadway, 100 Fulton, 138 Bowery, and Hayes, Brooklyn; also at 12 Cents a Bottle. JONES' GENUINE OLD CORAL HAIR RESTORATIVE. n4 19*140

MRS. C. BOIREAU, 47 FULTON STREET, Brooklyn. (Near the Fulton Ferry.) Stitching by Wheeler & Wilson's Machine, Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Wristbands, and Shoe Work of all kinds, quick done at the LOWEST RATES. Special attention given to Ladies' Dresses and other garments. Family sewing of every description promptly done in the most splendid manner, on very moderate terms. Ladies are invited to call. By means of the Patent Hemmer, the finest hems are elegantly turned and stitched upon Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Garments, and goods of every species. oc24 tfac*111

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

ONLY 12 CENTS FOR BEAUTIFUL HUMAN HAIR. JONES' ORIGINAL CORAL HAIR RESTORATIVE, formerly 50 cts, sold now for 12, for dressing, darkening, softening, cleansing, growing and beautifying the hair, at 305 and 302 Broadway, 138 Bowery, HAYES, Brooklyn. Try this fine article. n10 24ac*144

OILS AND PAINT—BOILED PAINT OIL 90 cents, Elastic Roof Oil 45 cents per gal; Linseed Oil, Varnishes, Turpentine, &c.; Grafton Paints, Venetian, Red and Yellow Ochre 1¼ cents per lb.; White Lead and Zinc 7 cents. D. BIDWELL, 366 Pearl st. oct7 24ac*134

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE—8TH ALDERmanic District, comprising parts of the 7th, 11th and 13th Wards—Rumsellers and Politicians clear the track, we cannot stand ten millions in the way of taxes, and sixteen thousand pauper manufactories in this city any longer; and then to be shut up in prison for striving to save men's life in a free country, is too bad. Now, you go to work and make your own political car, and then you may carry State prisons, Blackwell's Island, and the poor houses. We working men don't like that kind of freight, it don't pay. You have run this car we made for you, ashore, by strikers. Buy freight with standing casks, and nothing but our hard labor to foot the bill. Working men rally for Alderman, EDWARD FALCONER, 5 Mangin st. no15 6*156

REVIVAL OF THE ANCIENT GREEK Fire, now called the Magic Wafer—a most beautiful experiment in electricity; especially adapted to the parlor, drawing room, schools and the scientific world. Price 25 cts. per box. For sale by E. GOMEZ, 165 Broadway; N. Y. On receipt of $1 three boxes will be sent to any part of the United States, in boxes containing 100 wafers each, with all the necessary apparatus. 165 Broadway, N. Y. n16 3*113

100.000 BOXES SOLD IN 1 MONTH of "MEYER'S MIRACULOUS." MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER! THE ONLY SURE REMEDY FOR BUGS, ROACHES, ANTS, MOTHS, FLEAS, MOSQUITOES, RATS, MICE, &c. SHIPS, STEAMERS, HOTELS, DWELLING HOUSES, STORES, RESTAURANTS, SALOONS, MILLS, GRANARIES, &c. AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES INFESTED WITH VERMIN. THOROUGHLY CLEANSED. FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY THE INVENTOR. JOSEPH MEYER, 613 BROADWAY. And by A. G. & D. SANDS & CO., wholesale Druggists; R. C. WELLS & CO., and Druggists generally. oct29 24ac*132

THE NEW YORK SUN.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 17, 1859.

The use of Tobacco.

The Dean of Carlisle, in a recent lecture on tobacco at Carlisle, England, gave the following statistics:—

In 1854, thirty-three millions of pounds of tobacco were consumed here, at an expense of eight millions of money; five million two hundred and twenty thousand pounds of which went in duty to Government, to say nothing of vast quantities smuggled into the country. There is a steady increase upon this consumption, far exceeding the contemporaneous increase of population. In 1821, the average was 11.70 oz. per head per annum; in 1851, it had risen to 16.36; and in 1859 to 19 oz., or at least at the rate of one-fourth increase in ten years. We hear of 20,000 hogsheads of tobacco in the bonding houses in London at one time. There are twelve city brokers in London expressly devoted to tobacco sales; 90 manufacturers; 1,569 tobacco shops in London; 82 clay pipe makers; 7,380 workmen engaged in the different branches of the business; and no less than 252,048 tobacco shops in the United Kingdom. And if we turn to the Continent the consumption and expenditure assume proportions perfectly gigantic. In France much more is consumed in proportion to the population than in England. The Emperor clears 100,000,000 of francs annually by the Government monopoly. At St. Omer 11,600 tons of clay are used in making 48,000,000 of tobacco pipes. In the city of Hamburg 40,000,000 cigars are consumed daily, although the population is not much over 150,000; 10,000 persons, many of them women and children, are engaged in their manufacture. 150,000,000 cigars are supplied annually; a printing press is entirely occupied in printing labels for the boxes of cigars, &c.; and the business represents 4,000,000L! In Denmark the annual consumption reaches the enormous average of 70 ounces per head of the whole population; and in Belgium even more—to 73 ounces, or 4 pounds and 3-5ths of a pound per head. In America the average is vastly higher. It is calculated that the entire world of smokers, snuffers and chewers, consume 2,000,000 of tons of tobacco annually, or 4,480,000,000 of pounds weight—as much in tonage as the corn consumed by 10,000,000 of Englishmen, and actually at a cost sufficient to pay for all the bread corn eaten in Great Britain. Five million and a half of acres are occupied in its growth, chiefly cultivated by slave labor, the product of which, at two pence per pound, would yield thirty-seven millions of pounds sterling. The time would fail to tell of the vast amount of smoking in Turkey and Persia—in India all classes and both sexes indulge in this practice, the Siamese both chew and smoke—in Burmah all ages practise it—children of 3 years old, and of both sexes—China equally contributes to the general mania—and the advocates of the habit coast that about one-fourth of the human race are their clients, or hat there certainly are 100,000,000 of smokers! Are not these statistics perfectly astounding? Is not this a wanton waste of money upon an idle custom, admitted by its warmest advocates to be only a luxury, seldom beneficial, always dangerous? This financial view of the question ought to arrest our attention. Every working man who consumes only one ounce of "shag," "returns," or "bird's eye," per week, or the very moderate quantity of four pounds per annum, pays out of the fruit of his labors twelve shillings and eight pence to the Government in the shape of a tax on his luxury!

An Englishman's Impression of the West.

The St. Louis *Democrat* reports a lecture recently delivered in that city by Hon. GRANTLY BERKELEY, on the subject of English impressions of the manners, customs and sports of the far West. Several of the lecturer's hunting dogs were brought on the stage and remained beside the speaker.

He paid a high tribute to the noble dog, and quoted BYRON'S epitaph upon a faithful Newfoundland. Believing this was a country where no standing army was kept up, he was much surprised upon meeting on a single platform, four captains, eight colonels and eleven majors, a pronounced tribute often heard of. If disappointed painfully in this, he was disappointed agreeably in his observation on board the Western steamboats, where he saw the captains on duty constantly, everything working like clock work, the tables cleanly spread, and order an decorum observed in eating—all contrary to the generally received impressions in England.

Mr. BERKELEY then tried some funny stories he had heard of the buffalo before leaving home, which caused considerable amusement to the audience, but his experience would enable him, on returning home, to laugh the heartier, and expose the readier those stories told so seriously.

Upon his arrival in Kansas City, in this State, he was received with great unction by several citizens, one of them; a Doctor, who insisted on going with him on his western journey, as he had previously saved the lives of at least fifty English lords, in the Rocky mountains—lords who had titles never before heard of. Another was a little wiry sort of a fellow, who vociferated continually and with great accuracy of aim. A little black valise, with a shining key-hole, lay beside him on the floor, and as the little man proceeded with his speech of welcome, he aimed his tobacco juice with perfect skill at the key-hole—he never missed it once! "Perhaps," said Mr. BERKELEY, "my valise is in your way." "Not at all," said the other, and, as if to prove it, another discharge of the tobacco juice found its way to the place of the previous one, deposite. Now, continued the lecturer, if this incident had been construed, as some English tourists have construed other incidents, all England would have been told that in the United States the people all chewed tobacco and spit at key-holes. The use of tobacco, however, was condemned, and he advised ladies, if they could not stop their lords from using it, to throw off the crinoline and adopt the Bloomer costume for street wear. Three things seemed to go ahead in this country—man, whisky, and tobacco—though he didn't know but that the crinoline went quite as far, as he had been told that no squaw felt herself dressed now without it. (We fear our English friend has been slightly sold by this story—it is a stretch of the truth.)

The serious attention of the audience was called to the subject of duelling as practised in this country—Here he regarded it as no obligation whatever upon society to maintain honor by fighting a duel. In ninety nine cases in a hundred, the shedding of blood was not only unnecessary, but criminal. When two gentlemen quarrel, one must be more wrong than the other; both cannot be right. Now, in England these matters were referred to seconds, and left wholly in their hands—the principals abiding by their decision, whatever it might be. When arms were resorted to, and one of the parties was experienced and the other was not, no aim was allowed, and records left out of unpractised hands. In brief, no advantages of weapons were allowed, and such a thing as removing watches and coin dreamed of. It was even there a pernicious practice—here highly reprehensible.

Napoleon's Italian Letter.

The following is a letter addressed by the Emperor of the French, on the 20th October, to the King of Sardinia:

MONSIEUR MON FRERE: I write to-day to your Majesty, in order to set forth to you the present situation of affairs, to remind you of the past, and to settle with you the course which ought to be followed for the future. The circumstances are grave; it is requisite to lay aside illusions and sterile regrets, and to examine carefully the real state of affairs. Thus, the question is not whether I have done well or ill in making peace at Villafranca, but rather to obtain from the treaty results the most favorable for the pacification of Italy and for the repose of Europe.

Before entering on the discussion of this question, I am anxious to recal once more to your Majesty obstacles which rendered every definitive negotiation and every definitive treaty so difficult. In point of fact, war has often fewer complications than peace. In the former, two interested only are in presence of each other—the attack and the defence; in the latter, on the contrary, the point is to reconcile a multitude of interests, often of an opposite character.—This is what actually occurred at the moment of the peace. It was necessary to conclude a treaty that should secure, in the best manner possible, the independence of Italy; which should satisfy Piedmont and the wishes of the population, and yet, which should not wound the Catholic sentiment, or the rights of the sovereigns in whom Europe felt an interest.

I believed, then, that if the Emperor of Austria wished to come to a frank understanding with me, with the view of bringing about this important result, the causes of antagonism which for centuries had divided these two empires would disappear, and that the regeneration of Italy would be effected by common accord and without further bloodshed. I now state what are, in my opinion, the essential conditions of that regeneration:

Italy to be composed of several independent states, united by a federal bond. Each of these states to adopt a particular representative system and salutary reforms. The Confederation to then ratify the principle of Italian nationality; to have but one flag, but one system of customs, and one currency. The directing centre to be at Rome, which should be composed of representatives named by the sovereigns from a list prepared by the Chambers, in order that, in this species of Diet, the influence of the reigning families suspected of a leaning toward Austria should be counterbalanced by the element resulting from that election. By granting to the Holy Father the Honorary Presidency of the confederation, the religious sentiment of Catholic Europe would be satisfied, the moral influence of the Pope would be increased throughout Italy, and would enable him to make concessions in conformity with the legitimate wishes of the populations. Now, the plan which I had formed at the moment of making peace may still be carried out if your Majesty will employ your influence in promoting it. Besides, a considerable advance has been already made in that direction.—The cession of Lombardy with a limited debt is an accomplished fact. Austria has given up her right to keep garrisons in the strong places of Piacenza, Ferrara and Commachio. The rights of the sovereigns have, it is true, been reserved, but the independence of Central Italy has also been guaranteed, inasmuch as all idea of foreign intervention has been formally set aside; and, lastly, Venetia is to become a province purely Italian. It is the real interest of your Majesty, as of the Peninsula, to second me in the development of the plan, in order to obtain from it the best results, for your Majesty cannot forget that I am bound by the treaty, and I cannot, in the Congress which is about to open, withdraw myself from my engagements. The part of France is traced beforehand.

We demand that Parma and Piacenza shall be united to Piedmont, because this territory is, in a strategical point of view, indispensable to her. We demand that the Duchess of Parma shall be called to Modena; that Tuscany, augmented, perhaps, by a portion of territory, shall be restored to the Grand Duke FERDINAND; that a system of modern (*sage*) liberty shall be adopted in all the States of Italy; that Austria shall frankly disengage herself from an incessant cause of embarrassment for the future, and that she shall consent to complete the nationality of Venetia, by creating not only a separate representation and administration, but also an Italian army. We demand that the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera shall be regarded as federal fortresses. And, lastly, that a Confederation based on the real wants, as well as on the traditions of the Peninsula, to the exclusion of every foreign influence, shall consolidate the fabric of the independence of Italy. I shall neglect nothing for the attainment of this great result. Let your Majesty be convinced of it, my sentiments will not vary, and so far as the interests of France are not opposed to it, I shall always be happy to serve the cause for which we have combatted together.

Palace of St. Cloud, 20th of October, 1859.

To the United States Press.

The Committee appointed to receive contributions in behalf of the GARIBALDI fund for one million of muskets, appeal to the United States Press to forward their noble work, by reproducing their circular, as follows:—

ONE MILLION OF MUSKETS.

Pursuant to the resolutions passed at the Italian meeting, held on the 8th ult., at the Stuyvesant Institute, we, the undersigned, appointed a Permanent Committee in order to second the subscription opened by Gen. GARIBALDI for the purchase of one million of muskets, call on the Italian residents of the United States, and on all noble hearted men who befriend civil and religious liberty, to unite in realizing this our undertaking.

The struggle in which a great part of Italy is at present engaged, is not only one of national liberty, but also one of modern civilization against the baneful influences of the past—Despotism, ignorance and Superstition. We are not, in this noble work, actuated by selfish motives, but feel we are making a sincere and solemn appeal to our fellow-citizens in behalf of this ancient mother of modern nations; and we are assured that their mite will not be withheld by the friends of that land whose liberty is the dread of governments whose policy is to debase humanity. We appeal, in the name of progress and of the supremacy of the mind. The sanctity of our cause encourages us to the belief that our appeal will not be without effect, and we anticipate the liberal answers by our thanks.

Subscriptions can be made in money or in articles of fine arts. Any sum of money, even were it a three cent postage stamp, will be welcomed, and may be addressed to the Treasurer. Articles of fine arts to be forwarded to Mr. PATRIZIO PIATTI. Subscribers are requested to give their names and address. Subscribers' names will be registered in a book, which will be forwarded by the Permanent Committee to the Italian Government.—New York, Nov. 15, 1859.

Gen. JOSEPH AVEZZANA, President, 21 Cedar st.
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PAVERIO PIATTI, No. 1,033 Broadway, N. Y.
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The Family of John Brown.

In the burying ground near the church in Canton Centre, Conn., says the Hartford *Courant*, stands a marble monument upon which is inscribed the following:

"In memory of Capt. John Brown, who died in the Revolutionary Army, at New York, September 3d, 1776. He was of the fourth generation in regular descent from PETER BROWN, one of the Pilgrim Fathers, who landed from the May Flower, at Plymouth, Mass., December 16th, 1620."

Captain BROWN, at his country's call, led forth a company of West Simsbury (now Canton) troops, to the deadly conflict, and fell a victim to the then prevailing epidemic in the American camp. He left a numerous group of little ones, who were reared by his widow with singular tact and judgment, to habits of industry and principles of virtue, and all became distinguished citizens in the communities in which they resided. One of these became a judge in one of the courts of Ohio. One of the daughters had the honor of giving to one of our most flourishing New England colleges a president for twenty years, in the person of her son.

OWEN BROWN, one of the sons, and father of the present Captain JOHN BROWN, married a daughter of CLINSON MILLS, Esq., who was himself (MILLS) an officer in the revolutionary army, and was entrusted with the command of the guard who had in charge a large portion of the prisoners comprising BURGOYNE's army, thus proving that JOHN BROWN inherits his military spirit through a patriotic ancestry. Soon after the marriage of OWEN BROWN, he removed with his family to Torringford, Connecticut, where the present Captain JOHN BROWN was born. While he was yet in infancy or early childhood, the parents returned to West Simsbury, and there remained for a few years, when they emigrated to Hudson, Ohio, where OWEN BROWN became one of the principal pioneer settlers of that then new town, ever respected for his probity and decision of character. He was endowed with energy and enterprise, and went down to his grave honored and respected, about the year 1852 or 1853, aged 87.

At the age of eighteen or twenty the present Capt. JOHN BROWN left Hudson, Ohio, and came east with the design of acquiring a liberal education through some of our New England colleges. His ultimate design was the Gospel ministry. In pursuance of this object he consulted and conferred with Rev. JEREMIAH HALLOCK, then clergyman at Canton, Conn., (whose wife was a relative,) and in accordance with advice there obtained, proceeded to Plainfield, Mass., where, under the instruction of the late Rev. MOSES HALLOCK, (father of the senior editor of the *Journal of Commerce*,) fitted or nearly fitted for college. While there pursuing his studies, he was attacked with inflammation of the eyes, which ultimately became chronic, and precluded him from the possibility of the further pursuits of his studies, when he returned to Ohio. Had not this inflammation supervened, JOHN BROWN would not have died a Virginia culprit upon a Virginia gallows, as all probably would have died on a feather bed, with D. D. affixed to his name.

A Santa Fe Trading Party.

A WESTERN correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says:

You never saw a Santa Fe party. Riding in advance is a young man, armed with his six-shooter and knife and a fowling piece. His dress is for use rather than show, yet snow is not forgotten, as the red sash round his waist will testify, as well as the rich blue ribbon that binds his hat, and flutters its ends in the wind. His saddle has the high cantle and pommel, the broad wooden stirrups, the leg flaps, and the wide leathern *machilla* that covers the frame in day and serves at night as bedding. At his back, perhaps, a carbine, and sticks, and damp getting at him; all these, like the old-fashioned Spanish or Moorish saddles; the awful spurs and check-bit, weighing something less than a ton, must not be forgotten. Anon and we see two old, hard faced, grave-looking men mounted upon serious-looking mules, that have their tails shaved off, except a slight bunch of hair at the end, giving them a ludicrous appearance. They are indeed crabs, but salute us with much dignity as we pass them. In the woods and prairie are others of the party hunting fresh meat for the evening meal. Then there are the heavily laden wagons, drawn by their half dozen ox teams each, the loose cattle, the teamsters, and the long ox-whip, cracking on every side its eternal noise. We saw an Indian just behind the party, tricked in his best. He was on his way to pay a visit. We inquired why he had so many dogs. He replied that he had to take *some* with him, or they would get fighting at home. He had following him fifteen of all breeds, sizes, colors and dispositions—a merry party, to be sure.

A Supposed Insurrectionist Arrested.

The examination of Dr. WM. R. PALMER, arrested at Memphis, Tenn., a few days since, on the charge of conspiring to create a negro insurrection in Shelby County, of that State, revealed the following facts:

It seems that a traveler on a railroad between Philadelphia and New York, observed a fellow-passenger, who occupied a seat in front of him, stand up and walk out of the cars. In the act, the young man dropped two letters and a memorandum, which, seeing, the traveler picked up, but was unable to restore to the loser. Glancing at the address, he observed that one of them was addressed to "Capt. J. Brown, Harper's Ferry, Va." This was on the 22d of October, a few days after the insurrection at Harper's Ferry, and at a time when the bold attempt of Brown and his fanatical followers occupied the attention of all. The traveler, naturally enough, on