GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sunday Observance.

Several of the Jewish citizens of Washington having written a letter to Mayor BOWARD, asking if they would be allowed to keep their places of business open upon the first of the week, or the Christian Sabbath, the Mayor sent them the following reply:

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 18th, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your inquiry, I have to state that the law of Maryland, which Congress has extended over this District, expressly forbids "any bodily labor on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday," under penalty.

That day has become consecrated over the civilized world for more than eighteen hundred years, and the best interests of morality, of society, and of humanity, require that it should be kept "holy," so enacts the law of Maryland.

In obedience to the law and my own convictions of duty, I feel bound to remember to enact my official authority in insisting that all "places of business" shall be closed on Sundays, and in enforcing every penalty for the violation to be rigidly enforced.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. BERRET, Mayor.

Mr. Josiah B. Levy and others.

Affairs in Mexico.

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* writing from the City of Mexico, Nov. 5th, gives a decree of MARQUEZ, in which the bold robber openly avows the responsibility of the recent robbery at Guadalajara, of a specie conducta, of $1 800 000, *en route* to the Pacific. The correspondent says:—

It is whispered that a large part of the conducta belonged to MIRAMON, who was attempting to get his gains out of the country, under the name of JUAREZ. At all events, MIRAMON runs great risk. His road passes by Guanajuato and Queretaro, both of which places have fallen into the hands of the Liberals. If he falls in with any of these last, they will speedily revenge on his person the assassination of TACUBAYA. On the other hand, MARQUEZ is not a very easy customer to deal with, and would not think much of putting MIRAMON out of his way, if such an act could serve his purpose.

There is a possibility that MARQUEZ may soon come to Mexico. If such an event takes place, woe to the foreigners residing in this city. MARQUEZ will butcher them most unmercifully. There will be but one of two things to be done by the foreign population—either speedily leave the capital, abandoning their houses and property to pillage, or make a stand, and arming themselves, prevent the assassin from entering the city. My belief is that the foreigners here, principally the French and English, will resort to the last alternative. They have not yet mixed in the revolutions of the country, because, had they done so, there was still the apology of a Government and a head of the Republic. But if MARQUEZ and his rabble approach the place, there will not be the smallest excuse for their remaining inactive. MARQUEZ is an outlaw, a bandit, an assassin, and considered as such by all nations; and if he approaches, all men that have anything to lose must fear.

Mr. ALLSOPP, the British Consul, has succeeded in escaping from his prison at Tepic and taken refuge on board the Amethyst, an English frigate, at San Blas. Two English vessels entered the port of San Blas laden with goods for the house of BARON, FORBES & Co., at Tepic. They were seized by CORONADA. The captain of the Amethyst immediately demanded them, and on CORONADA's refusal to deliver them sent his boats to cut them out. The exchange fired on the boats. The Amethyst then gave the Mexicans a fair broadside, knocking them over like terrapins on the beach; after which the two merchantmen were cut out.

The news of the specie seizure has caused a tremendous excitement here, especially among the leading merchants and bankers, to whom the money principally belongs. It has finally broken up the famous $15 000 000 loan from JECKER & Co., of which you have heard so much, and which was in part about being contracted. MIRAMON took only an escort of fifty men with him. His friends seem to entertain fears for him; but it's all a mystery. No one knows anything positively here, till he sees it. Foreigners are bitterly denounced in the daily papers of the city, and some to think it is high time to begin to act on the defensive. It is rumored and believed here that MARQUEZ has already, or will very soon, pronounce for himself, with a clear-grit Clergy platform. The clergy will stand by him to the last. Already they speak of him as their only hope. The Constitutionalists have taken Guanajuato, and are again moving toward the capital. The moment is opportune, and if they act promptly the war may be ended in a week; but I have no no hopes. The clergy report the success of their soldiers over those of Oaxaca, but great doubts are entertained. The Government here remains in the hands of the Cabinet Council—MUNOZ, LERDO, and COMONFORT. The Congressional Committee has made the amendments to the Constitution proposed by next mail. They were certainly of the most atrocious character. The country is in a condition that surpasses description. Robberies and assassinations are the topics of our conversations.

Texas Items.

THE Governor has appointed Thursday, the 24th inst., as a day of Thanksgiving.

THE *Telegraph* reports the number of deaths thus far this season at 246. The whole number of cases has been between 1.000 and 1.500.

THE Galveston *News* says that Capt. J. HENRY BROWN, left early this month, with his company, for the protection of the frontier against the Indian incursions. It was expected that during this month the moon would favor observations, and enable the company to detect the movements of the savages. We trust that the present Legislature will do something to relive the exposed frontier, and afford the protection withheld by the Federal Government.

The *Civilian* of Thursday last says:—Not a single interment took place in Galveston cemeteries yesterday, and only one the day before. Although there have been a few new cases during the past week, the general impression is that the yellow fever is about to disappear.

The Paris *Visiter* says:—There is an immense tide of emigration pouring into Texas at present. We notice the covered wagons passing through our streets every day. The *North Texan* of the 13th inst., reports that the stage between Boggy Depot and Red River, on a single trip, passed 350 wagons, accompanied by an average number of five persons to the wagon. All the emigrants upon that route, go to the west of this place before entering Texas.

The Brenham *Enquirer* has the proceedings of public meetings in Chappell Hill and Brenham, at which resolutions were passed declaring for non-intercourse, commercially, with the Northern States, asking for a law for the enforcement of immediate punishment upon any and all abolitionists in its midst; asking for the organization of volunteer companies to be in readiness to assist any Southern State in the protection of their rights, &c.

The Centreville *Times* says that the late frosts killed everything green in that county.

Pike's Peak.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* at Mountain City, says:

Until about the first of August the whole mining district was included in an area of about thirty-five miles, commencing at Boulder diggings on the north and extending to the Gregory claim on the south, with Jefferson and Tracewood between, and the Spanish and Jackson diggings to the west of Gregory. In July the population of the mining districts was computed at about 40,000, but large numbers returned to the States or went on to California, disgusted with the country, either because they did not know where to find the gold (the character of the region being so entirely different from California and other gold countries) or because they were unwilling to endure the privations and endure the toils of gold-hunting. But where men were willing to work, and had some capital to start them with proper tools, the search was nearly always remunerative, and in some cases lucrative beyond all precedent. I have known as high as a thousand dollars to have been taken from a single "lead claim" in one day. I know of "gulch" claims that have yielded fifty thousand dollars already this season, clear of all expenses.

About the 1st of August rich discoveries were made in the fifteenth Park, on the South Platte, Blue River, head water of the Colorado and other streams, and a great stampede was made for the Park. I am informed that the diggings on the north branch of the Platte, called "Tarryall diggings," average a yield of *a pound of gold a day per man*, but the weather is too cold for mining operations in that region now. Rich discoveries were also made near the Snowy Range and west of them, but mining operations were prevented by the Utah Indians and Mormons, a great many miners being killed. If Government should send a protecting company this winter, there will be rich discoveries made beyond the Snowy Range the coming summer.

Singular Fact in Regard to the Navigation of Lake Ontario.

During the past twelve years more than a dozen vessels have gone ashore between the mouth of Genesee River and a point a dozen miles West, and in every instance the disaster has been attributed to defect in the compasses by which the vessels were steered. We have during the period named recorded these disasters and have observed the peculiar phraseology used by the masters in the protests they entered. Nearly all of them declare upon oath that they made Sodus Light, and then steered north west, a direction that would take them well over to Toronto, and while on this course they ran ashore just west of Genesee River.

The last case we have of this singular way of navigating occurred last week. The schooner Andover went ashore at Braddock's Point, and the Captain swears in his protest that he sailed north west from Sodus Light. While the steam tug Pope was at work at the Andover on Thursday night, the schooner H. L. Whitman ran ashore near by. The tug went to her assistance before she got hard on, and she was relieved and went on her voyage. We understand that the Whitman too was sailed by the compass, and steering north west from Sodus Light.

This peculiarity in misfortune which has attended so many ships sailing as we have described, can hardly be attributed to derangement of the compasses by local causes on shipboard. May there not be some influence on shore in the vicinity to which the vessels tend, that affects the compass, and thus misleads them? The subject is worthy of investigation.—*Rochester Union.*

Novel Sea Signals.

A detachment of U. S. sailors sailed on Monday in the steamer Atlantic, for Aspinwall, where they will be transferred to the commanding officer of the Home squadron, on board the flagship Roanoke, for distribution among the vessels of this fleet needing reinforcements. The sailors were accompanied by LIEUTS. TAYLOR, BRADFORD and Master MOORHOUSE.

In obedience to instructions from Washington, the new steam gunboat Iroquois, recently detailed by the Navy Department on flag-ship of the Mediterranean squadron, has been formally put in commission at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. A crew of sailors and a guard of marines, numbering 140 persons, are under orders to go board. The Iroquois is equipped with provisions and stores for 12 months. She is the first steam gunboat ever constructed here for the Navy of the U. S., and the third of the new gunboats which has been commissioned, the Narragansett and Wyoming having preceded her, on active service. The Iroquois was put on the stocks in September, 1858, and launched in April, 1859. She is 225 feet long, 38 feet wide, 1 010 tons burden, and carries 4 medium size 32-pounders, two eleven-inch, and one nine-inch gun. Her machinery consists of two engines, with cylinders 54 inches in diameter and 28 inches stroke, having two of MARTIN's boilers attached. The propeller is of composition, 12 feet 3 inches in diameter, and 19 feet pitch. Her officers are:

Commander—James S. Palmer; Lieutenants—T. B. Huger; J. E. Hart, T. T. Houston, G. F. Thomas; Purser—Clark; Doctor—Vreeland; Engineers—A. Henderson, F. Harris, C. Fisher, Wm. W. Miller, E. J. Boynton; Gunner—J. A. Littleson; Carpenter—C. Dixon; Purser's Clerk—Edward Willard, late of the Harriett Lane.

The trial of the steamer Water Witch having proved successful, that vessel has been ordered to join the House Squadron forthwith. She will go to the coast of Cuba. Chief-Engineer KING has returned from Erie and submitted his report of the Michigan. That vessel will need new boilers, but otherwise, her machinery is in good condition.

Another Letter from Dr. Livingstone.

The following interesting letter from the celebrated African explorer was received by Sir GEORGE GREY, on the morning of his departure for England:—

RIVER SHIRE, June 1, 1859.—My dear Sir George, We have lately discovered a very fine lake by getting up this river in the steam launch about one hundred miles, and then marching fifty more on foot. It is called Shirwa, and Lake Ngami is a mere pond in comparison. It is, moreover, particularly interesting, from the fact reported by the natives on its shores, that it is separated by a strip of land only five or six miles in width from Nyanja or Lake N'lyaye—the Stars—which Burton has gone to explore. We could hear nothing of his party at Shirwa, and having got no European news since last year, we are quite in the dark as to his success. Lake Shirwa has no outlet, and its waters are bitter, but drinkable. It abounds in fishes, leeches, alligators, and hippopotami. We discovered, also, by examining partially a branch of the Shire, called Ruo, that one portion of Shirwa is not more than thirty miles distant from a point that we may easily be reached by the launch, which by newspaper measurement, draws thirteen inches, and actually thirty-one inches. Lake Shirwa is very grand. It is surrounded on all sides by lofty green mountains. Dzomba—or, as the people nearest it say, Zomba—is over 6.000 feet high, of the same shape as Table Mountain, but inhabited on the top; others are equally high, but inaccessible. It is a high land region, the lake itself being about 2.400 feet above the level of the sea. It is twenty or thirty miles wide and fifty or sixty feet long. On going some way up a hill, we saw in the far distance two mountain tops, rising like little islands on a watery horizon. An inhabited mountain island stands near where we first came to it. From the size of the waves it is supposed to be deep. Mr. MACLEAR will show you the map.

Dr. KIRK and I, with 15 Makololo formed the land party. The country is well peopled, and very much like Loando. In the middle of the country many streams rise out of bogs; the vegetation is nearly identical also. Never saw so much cotton grown as among the Mangango of the Shire and Shirwa valleys—all spin and weave it. These are the latitudes which I have always pointed out as the cotton and sugar lands. They are pre-eminently so; but such is the disinterestedness of some people, that labor is exported to Bourbon instead of being employed here. The only trade the people have is that of slaves; and the only symptoms of impudence we met was from a party of Belesa slave-traders; but they changed their deportment instantly on hearing that we were English, and not Portuguese. There are no Maravi at or near Shirwa, they are all west of the Shire, so that this lake can scarcely be called the Maravi lake. Portuguese know of its existence; but the Minister who claimed (blue book for 1857), the honor of first traversing the African continent for two black men—with Portuguese name—must explain why they did not cross Shirwa. It lies some 40 or 50 miles on each side of the latitude of Mozambique. They came to Tete only, and lacked at least 400 miles of Mozambique. We go back to Shirwa in July, and may make a push for N'lyaneze. DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

The Late Conspiracy in Turkey.

A letter from Constantinople in the *Gazette du Midi* says:—"In the night following the delivery of the judgment on the persons concerned in the recent conspiracy, a placard, threatening the Sultan and his ministers with terrible reprisals if a hair of the head of the condemned was injured, was stuck up at the gate of the palace of the Grand Vizier, and another of a like kind at that of his master and counsellor. A similar menace was also addressed direct to the Sultan. A man arrived at the palace with a basket of valuable presents. A chamberlain examined the presents, and found among them a sealed letter. He opened and read it, and then gave orders that the bearer of the basket should be arrested, but he had disappeared. The letter, which was couched in very respectful terms, warned the Sultan that it was of urgent importance, in order to prevent the horrors of a general rising—1, to exercise clemency to the conspirators; 2, to dismiss all the ministers; 3, to put down abuses and frauds; and 4, to reform the finances of the State."

Another letter from the Turkish capital says:—"The sentence of death pronounced on HUSSEIN PACHA, one of the principals in the late conspiracy in Turkey, has been commuted into 2 years banishment. It is said that this general, who took so glorious a part in the defence of Kars, has solicited permission to pass his term of exile in France, where he would be able to follow up his studies in military art."

Advices from Constantinople to the 26th ult. state that the Grand Vizier insists, in the first place, that the culprits in the late conspiracy should not be executed. To this the Sultan has recently given his consent. The sympathies of the population continue to be in favor of the accused. The Grand Vizier demands complete reforms, and wishes that the chief religious dignitaries should contribute largely to the public taxes, and that the Sultan should sacrifice one-third of his own revenue.

Horrible Domestic Tragedy.

The Springfield, Mass., *Republican* gives the following particulars of an attempt to murder a wife in Southwick, Mass., alluded to in our telegraphic dispatches:

On Thursday afternoon, the 19th inst., a daughter of HENRY HOLCOMB, of Southwick upon returning home from school about 5 o'clock, found her father and mother, whom she had left at noon, absent from home, and the house vacant. Supposing that they had gone to a remote part of the town on a visit, she passed the night, unsuspiciously, with a neighboring relative. On Friday morning, a neighbor calling at the house about 8 o'clock, was attracted by the groans of some person in the cellar. Upon going into the cellar, the wife of HOLCOMB was found lying in one corner, weltering in blood and nearly senseless. Upon her head were found five ovalx dreadful wounds, the scalp being torn and lacerated, and a piece of it found upon the cellar floor. At a distance of about two rods from Mrs. HOLCOMB was found a large club, resembling a piece of scantling, with traces of bloody hands upon one end, and marks of gore and bits of hair upon the other. Upon examining the bed-room of the parties, the clothes worn by HOLCOMB, the husband, the day previous, were found upon the floor, with blood upon the shirt and pants; indicating that he murdered his wife, as he supposed, and then changed his clothes and fled.

HOLCOMB is the son of Hon. AMASA HOLCOMB, of Southwick, and is about 35 years of age, and has hitherto sustained an excellent reputation. He was last seen at his own house about 8 o'clock Thursday afternoon, in company with his wife, and apparently in good nature. The assault probably occurred between that hour and 5 o'clock. The wife is as yet unable to give an intelligible account of the transaction, other than that she was beaten by her husband. The wounds are dangerous, and may prove fatal."

Surviving "Women of the Revolution."

The following is a list of the surviving widows in New England who were pensioned under the first act that was passed by Congress, viz., July 4th, 1836, for the service of their husbands in the revolutionary war. To entitle them to a pension the act required that the marriage should have taken place prior to the completion of their husband's services in that war. It is remarkable that in nearly all of them they applied for and received their pensions up to the 4th of March last, the date of the last return; and still more so that, in several cases, they should be living 84 years after their marriage, and have enjoyed their country's bounty for 38 years:

Connecticut—MARY, widow of NATHAN BEBEE, New Haven, aged ninety-six, married in 1781. LUCY, widow of SAMUEL DAVIS, New London, aged ninety-four, married in 1782. SUSANNAH, widow of JOSEPH HARVEY, New London, aged ninety-nine, married 1775.

Maine—ANN, widow of JOSEPH WINSOR, Franklin, aged ninety-eight, married in 1779.

Massachusetts—S. BOSWEY, widow of CLEMENT DEARE, Berkshire, aged one hundred and four, married in 1774. HANNAH, widow of GILES CUSHMAN, Berkshire, aged ninety-two, married in 1782. ASENATH, widow of ELISHA COLE, Berkshire, aged ninety-five, married in 1782.

New Hampshire—ANN, widow of EBENEZER SPAULDING, Sullivan, aged one hundred, married in 1777.

Vermont—ANN, widow of ABNER PERRY, Windham, aged ninety-six. REBECCA, widow of PHINEAS FREEMAN, Rutland, aged ninety-three.—*Washington Constitution.*

Gortchakoff and Victor Emanuel.

A correspondent of the Land on *Daily News* in a letter dated Genoa, October 27, says:

This morning, before having finished, I had a long conversation with General GARIBALDI, who had just arrived from Turin and Bologna. I was greatly pleased to find that the announcement of the peace signed last week at Zurich had not shaken that indomitable faith which the gallant leader has felt in the triumph of the Italian cause from the beginning of the national movement. In accepting the command of the Tuscan army, and the second of the army of the Central Italian league, GARIBALDI gave his word to VICTOR EMANUEL that he would not really cross the frontier of the Papal dominions, or do anything which could furnish a pretext to European diplomacy for interfering in the affairs of this country. From what I could gather in our rather long conversation, I have no doubt that GARIBALDI means to keep his word as he has always done. It strikes me, however, that if he is kept at the head of his army, which is almost to a man composed of the revolutionary elements of those provinces, a day will perhaps come when he will be obliged to take the lead of the revolution, should Kings and Emperors play tricks with him.

A Paris correspondent says:—"It is said that the interview between the King of Sardinia and General GARIBALDI, which various telegrams have announced, was not the most satisfactory. According to this account, GARIBALDI declared frankly to the King that Italy was betrayed, and that he should put himself at the head of the revolution, and VICTOR EMANUEL replied that he hoped that he would not commit such an absurdity, but if he did so, there was no alternative but to employ force to prevent it. It is also again stated that the French Government has received favorable dispatches from the Duke DE GRAMMONT, at Rome, and that the Holy Father had announced to the Duke that after the insurgents in the Romagna have returned to their allegiance, which he presumes they will do after the restoration of the Grand Duchess, he will readily grant all the reforms recommended by the Emperor NAPOLEON."

Something Like a Millionaire.

A St. Petersburg letter of the 22d ult. says: "The great event of the day is the definitive retirement from business of the celebrated banker, STIEGLITZ. The day before yesterday he sent an official letter, ordering his agent, M. FRIEDRICH, to wind up the business of the house before the 1st January, 1860, on which day it will cease to exist. M. STIEGLITZ has taken part in all the great financial affairs of the government, and also possessed manufactories, sugar refineries, &c. M. STIEGLITZ, sen., arrived in Russia about 50 years ago; he came from Hamburg, and was a Jew by birth, but changed to Protestantism. Immediately after his arrival in Russia, he entered into business, and founded the house which he bequeathed to his son, with the title of baron and a fortune of 30 millions of francs (£11.200.000 sterling.) M. STIEGLITZ, jun., has since conducted the firm with such ability and success that he now retires with, it is said, a fortune of 280 millions of francs. This enormous fortune exists partly in capital deposited in the imperial banks, partly in shares in the best Russian companies, and partly in landed estates in the south of Russia, Livonia, and Germany. He held the rank of Councillor of State, and is decorated with the Grand Cordon of the order of St Stanislaus. He married a Mdlle. MULLER, belonging to a highly respectable, though not rich family, but has no children. I need not tell you of the conjectures and comments which are expressed as to the cause of this sudden and unexpected event, but the real reason of his retirement is said to be the delicate health of Madame STIEGLITZ."

The Abominations of Fashions.

A correspondent of the Dayton *Religious Telescope*, the organ of the United Brethren Church, is much exercised at the prevalence of some of the fashions of the present day. In regard to wearing the beard, after attempting to refute all the arguments urged in favor of the tolerance of that appendage, he says:

To my mind, it savors of barbarism, and a lack of civilization. To see ministers of the gospel sit, in time of worship, and tug and pull at their beards, like a Yankee maid milking a goat, is perfectly ridiculous, and is incompatible with their calling.

Shawl wearing is thus disposed of:—

The same evil occurs in ministers of the gospel wearing shawls; and the reader will suffer me to remind him that these vulgar fashions, as a general thing, take their origin in and about houses of infame. Hence the black leg wears a shawl, next comes the merchant, (for it is his interest to sell them); Next comes the lawyer, and the doctor, and last, the minister comes creeping up in the rear, crying, hack! gentlemen of the shawl tribe, he ye not conformed to the world, but rather prove the world: I therefore admonish you under the penalty of my calling, that ye come out from the world, and be separate, that ye partake not of her plagues. When lo! the cry comes out like an avalanche, physician, heal thyself, the power of reproof falls to the ground, and the poor worldly-conformed preacher becomes a mere cypher in the Christian church.

The Rock Island Counterfeiters.

We noticed, a few days since, the arrest of a gang of counterfeiters at Rock Island. BIGELOW, the chief among them, has been engaged in the business of counterfeiting for forty years, and has been convicted at least four times, and served terms of imprisonment in four state penitentiaries. He is one of an old time class of outlaws now thinned out by death, or by being overtaken in their offences.

The Davenport *Gazette* has been furnished by an old resident several particulars of BIGELOW's career: In 1839, BIGELOW his son, and a man named Cox, were arrested at their residence, on Campbell's island, about eight miles up the river. They employed a well known lawyer here to defend them. The case was tried before a magistrate whose office was in the old "brimstone corner" on Front street. Owing to some defect in the warrant the criminals were released, the lawyer receiving for his fee a sorrel horse. After a few days a farmer who lived a few miles from Le Claire, came to town in search of a horse which he had lost. Hearing that BIGELOW had given a horse for his fee, he took an opportunity of seeing the horse the lawyer got. It compared exactly in size and action, but his horse had a white face and feet. He was about giving up the search, when he concluded to wash the face of the animal; he then found his lost horse—the lawyer getting nothing for his fee. The arrest caused considerable excitement, and the office was crowded with spectators. The man COX, one of the prisoners, seated himself by the stove, and, getting soot from out of the stove, blacked his face and hands, and the officer who was stationed at the door was requested to let the "nigger man" out. The officer, who is our informant, says that as he did not see any black man go in the room, he concluded something was wrong, and stopping the "nigger," he made him wash, when the prisoner COX was discovered under the disguise.

BIGELOW was a notorious character, and a very dangerous man in 1840. The United States Marshall attempted to arrest him at one time and found it necessary to call on Captain BRIGGS to assist him with his militia company. After sending a man on ahead of the posse, the company were stationed outside the house to prevent an escape. The spy found BIGELOW at home, and after stopping with him a short time came out to inform the "rogers," who proceeded to enter the house which they now found closed against outsiders. After a parley they were admitted by Miss BIGELOW, but on vainly searching concluded that the spy had fooled them, and were about giving up the search when another investigation was proposed, and upon going into the cellar, in which was stored a large pile of potatoes, they concluded to "dig and see," when their labors were rewarded by finding BIGELOW, who was buried in the pile, having a blanket around him and a bottle of whisky convenient. In their first search the officers had walked over the pile and sounded it. Of course, the arrest was hailed with great joy, especially by the gentlemen spy, whose veracity and bearing had been questioned.

Many other stories are related of this "old sinner," who now is in a fair way to close an ill-spent life within the gloomy walls of a penitentiary. He is now 64 years of age, and in the course of nature must soon go down to the grave an outcast from society. The officers who made the arrest, informed us that for 8 years they have been on the hunt for this mint, which is now closed. They were put on this trail by some persons arrested at Galesburg a few weeks ago. BIGELOW's family, now at home, are his wife, a son aged 12 years, and a daughter aged 14 years.

The Population of Kansas.

The returns of the vote in Kansas on the question of accepting or rejecting the constitution show that not less than sixteen or eighteen thousand votes were polled. No one supposes that all the electors were at the polls, and, indeed, it is stated that almost the entire population of PIKE's Peak region abstained from voting, and yet the result shows that the population of the Territory is but little, if any, below the number specified in the ENGLISH bill as requisite to her admission, equal to the ratio for a Representative in Congress. If there be five inhabitants to every voter, and if the electors who did not vote be taken into consideration, the total population of the Territory would now press hard upon one hundred thousand. The Territory must now contain very near, if not quite that number.

The Louisiana Election.

The returns for Governor from nineteen parishes, including New Orleans, give MOORE, Democrat, for Governor 10.102 votes, and WELLS, American, 7.207. The remaining parishes will largely increase MOORE's majority. The Congressional delegation comprises three Democrats and one American. As far as has been heard from, forty-nine Democrats, twenty-nine Americans, and four Incependents have been elected to the House of Representatives.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Louisville *Journal* writes that LYEN BOYD is hopelessly ill, with no prospect of ever being able to be out again.

The Will of Washington's Mother.

The editor of the *Presbyterian*, who has been on a visit to the family seat of Gen. WASHINGTON, and to the spot where the father of his country passed his early years, writes to that paper some interesting reminiscences of WASHINGTON's mother, and among others, he sends a copy of her will. He says:

Amongst the most interesting relics of the old lady is her will, which is filed in the archives of the Court at Fredericksburg. The worthy clerk of the Court, JOHN J. CRANE, favored me with the sight of the original document, as well as with a copy of it. The signature, "MARY WASHINGTON," is in a large, bold, and wonderful masculine hand. As I believe the will has never been published, it may not be amiss, as an interesting relic, to give it a place in the columns of the *Presbyterian*. It will be observed that, with the exception of the "lands on Accotink run," WASHINGTON did not inherit a great deal from his maternal ancestor. I give the spelling as in the original, though probably this is the scrivener's.

"In the name of God, Amen. I, MARY WASHINGTON, of Fredericksburg, in the County of Spotsylvania, being in good health, but calling to mind the uncertainty of this life, and willing to dispose of what remains of my worldly estate, do make and publish this my last will, recommending my soul into the hands of my Creator, hoping for a remission of all my sins, through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of mankind. I dispose of all my worldly estate as follows:

"Imprimis. I give to my son, Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON, all my lands on Accotink run, in the County of Stafford, and also my negro boy GEORGE to him and his heirs forever; also my best bed, bedstead, and Virginia cloth curtains, (the same that hands in my best room,) my quilted blue and white quilt, and my best dressing glass.

"Item. I give and devise to my son, CHARLES WASHINGTON, my negro man TOM, to him and his assigns for ever.

"Item. I give and devise to my daughter, BETTY LEWIS, my pacer and my bay horse.

"Item. I give and devise to my daughter-in-law, HANNAH WASHINGTON, my purple cloth cloak lined with silag.

"Item. I give and devise to my grandson, CORBIN WASHINGTON my negro wench, Old BET, my riding chair, and two bla. horses, to him and his assigns for ever.

"Item. I give and devise to my grandson, FRED-RIC LEWIS my negro man FREDRICK, to him and his assigns for ever; also eight silver table spoons, half my crockery ware, and the blue and white teacuins, walnut book case, oval table, one bed, bedstead, one pr. sheets, one pr. blankets and white cotton counterpane, two table cloths, six red leather chairs half my pewter, one-half of my iron kitchen furniture.

"Item. I give and devise to my grandson, LAWRENCE LEWIS, my negro wench LYDIA, to him and his assigns for ever.

"Item. I give and devise to my granddaughter, BETTY CARTER, my negro woman little BET, and her future increase, to her and her assigns for ever; also, my largest looking glass, my walnut writing desk with drawers, a square dining-table, one bed, bedstead, bolster, one pillow, one blanket and pair of sheets, white Virginia cloth counterpaine and purple curtains, my red and white tea-chinas, tea spoons, and the other half of my pewter, crockery-ware, and the remainder of my iron kitchen furniture.

"Item. I give to my grandson, GEORGE WASHINGTON, my next best dressing glass, one bed, bedstead, bolster, one pillow, one pr. sheets, one blanket and counterpaine.

"Item. I devise all my wearing apparel to be equally divided between my grand-daughters, BETTY CARTER, FANNY BALL and MILLY WASHINGTON; but should my daughter BETTY LEWIS fancy any one, two or three articles, she is to have them before a division thereof.

"Lastly. I nominate and appoint my said son, General GEORGE WASHINGTON, executor of this my will, and as I owe few or no debts, I direct my executor to give no security, nor to appraise my estate; but desire the same may be allotted to my devisees with as little trouble and delay as may be, desiring their acceptance thereof as all the token I now have to give them of my love for them.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 20th day of May, 1771.

"MARY WASHINGTON, [seal.]

"Signed, sealed, and published in our presence, and signed by us in the presence of the said MARY WASHINGTON, at her desire.

"*Witnesses.* { JAMES MERCER, JOHN WALKER, JOHN FERNEYHOUGH."

Russian Caricatures.

The St. Petersburgh *Punch, Iskra* (the Spark), has been filled of late with Italian caricatures, of a tendency not altogether favorable to the interests of the exiled Sovereigns. In one of the broadest of these comic representations of political sentiment, GARIBALDI is depicted in the act of making his descent from the clouds and offering a musket to an Italian organ grinder who is turning away in the streets of St. Petersburg. Over the head of the guerilla leader is placed an inscription—"The hero of our times," while the following words he is supposed to be speaking, are written below:—"Fellow countryman! it is with sorrow I see so lusty a fellow playing bad music—and in a foreign land, too. Return to our common country, exchange thy barrels for this one, and learn to play well upon it. This will be a better use of your time." Five years after the death of NICHOLAS, the cause of legitimacy is made a subject of caricature, even at St. Petersburgh! What a topsy turvy is here.

Splendid Auroral Display off Cape Horn.

The ship Southern Cross arrived at San Francisco on the 22d of October from Boston.

The Southern Cross, under Capt. HOWE, left Boston on the 10th of June, making the passage in 134 days. She passed the straits of LeMaire, August 10, being sixty days to Cape Horn. Then she of course got the wind in her teeth, and being reduced to her small canvass, the stout ship battled the elements for twenty-three days off the Cape, the greater part of the time in heavy gales of wind, with frequent rain, hail and snow squalls.

On the night of the 2d of September, during a tremendous gale, a wonderful phenomena manifested itself. The rare spectacle of an aurora australis, or southern lights, was witnessed. It commenced about 1½ o'clock in the morning, and increased in splendor until towards daylight, when it gradually faded before the light of day. Our informant states that the whole heavens were of a deep red, which color was reflected in the ocean, upon which a fearful sea was running. These were surmounted by combs, not of the usual white, but almost blood red. Some of the crew were much frightened. Once during the night a tremendous hail and snow squall bustled upon the ship. Through the whole of this the flames assumed the same remote hue, and when a spray flew over the ship, it fell to leeward in ruddy showers. Between the squalls, in the clear places in the sky, the mysterious lights were seen shooting up in spiral streaks nearly to the zenith—now flashing out in the intense darkness with meteoric brilliancy, and now looming up against the horizon as with the blaze of some terrible conflagration, so that the glare was reflected upon the sails. Captain HOWE and his officers say that they have never witnessed anything equalling this display for magnificence.—During the gale, several times at night brilliant *corusca*nts, or balls of electric fire, appeared flickering at the mast heads, yard arms, and other salient points.

Letters to Governor Wise.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says:—The information and intelligence that induced Governor WISE to move forward the troops to Charlestown so long before the execution, were contained in dispatches and letters which too plainly indicated a settled purpose to rescue. In the opinion of Governor WISE the presence of a large body of well appointed troops would advise evil disposed persons of the folly of such an attempt, and thus be the means of preserving life. To have delayed advancing the troops would have encouraged the Abolitionists to prosecute their organization for a rescue, and enabled them to impose on the thoughtless by misrepresenting the danger, and underrating the number of troops that now guard the prisoner.

The intelligence which induced Col. DAVIS to telegraph for five hundred troops was communicated by a respectable and responsible citizen of Virginia just from Ohio, and whose statement was every way entitled to full faith and credit. This intelligence was not communicated to Gov. WISE, but merely the order for five hundred troops to be immediately dispatched—which was promptly complied with, without inquiry as to the necessity for them.

The *Enquirer* gives from letters, and says:—From these letters we have omitted all portions that could lead to the discovery of the authors' names. We are induced to this course from a regard to the persons who have given the information. These are but selections from hundreds, from anonymous and reliable sources, which have been received. There may be no foundation for the rumor, and we sincerely hope there is not, but we cannot read the letters received by the Executive without feeling convinced that the rescue of old BROWN is being actively planned by a well provided organization.

The excited condition of the public mind around Charlestown, caused by these rumors, and the acts of incendiarism that have destroyed the property of the jurors, would justify an augmentation of the forces, if for no other purpose, to prevent an outraged people from seeking vengeance upon the authors of their wrongs.

Mr. WARREN DAVIS, aged 70 years, an old citizen of Henry County, Iowa, and a member of the Society of Friends, was murdered last Friday week. He had slaughtered a beef the day before, and placed a portion of the meat in a smoke house. Hearing a noise there very early in the morning, he went out. Hearing some blows, his wife soon followed him, and found him lying insensible. Rousing her sons, in an adjoining house, he was taken in, but died at nine o'clock. His skull had been badly fractured. The tracks of two persons were discovered, but no arrests made.

OVER three hundred barrels of Sorghum molasses have been made in Carroll county, Indiana, the present fall. It sells readily at 60 cents per gallon.

Fearful Surgical Operation.

At the regular clinic at Sterling medical college, Cayuga, Ohio, Nov. 9th, an operation was performed by Dr. J. W. HAMILTON, on a youth 17 years of age, named JOHN MITCHELL, from Falls Township, Ohio, who appeared in Columbus several months ago, and applied to Dr. HAMILTON that he might operate on a monstrous tumor on the right side of the boy's face. After several interviews, arrangements were made for removing the tumor as soon as cold weather set in, and, accordingly, the operation was performed at the Medical college, although with not much hope of the boy surviving. Chloroform was administered, and the boy remained under its effects during the whole operation, which, with dressing, &c., lasted an hour. The right side of the upper jaw was entirely removed, and the greater part of the right cheek bone, as well as the soft palate. The hemorrhage was frightful, blood literally pouring from the wounds made by the surgeon's knife. A room was previously prepared for the reception of the unfortunate youth, should he not die under the operation, in the College building, and thither he was conveyed, and yesterday we were informed by Dr. HAMILTON that he could probably recover, there not having appeared a single unfavorable symptom.

The boy's history since the tumor began to grow, some three years ago was an eventful one. The tumor began with a toothache, and rapidly developed itself, when, about a year and a half after its appearance, this boy ran away and turned up in the Commercial Hospital at Cincinnati, where his carotid artery was tied, for what purpose is not known. He staid in the hospital six weeks and escaped by climbing over roofs and jumping to the ground, when he went home. From there he went to Baltimore, and shipped to Liverpool. From there to New Orleans, and returned up the Mississippi, consulting physicians on the way, but none were willing to undertake the operation. The bloody work was not one day too soon, for the tumor was fast hurrying its victim to the grave, and as the result has been so happy, JOHN MITCHELL will no doubt live many years to bless the kind cruelty that deprived him of half his face, and made a new one in its place.

Sportsmen's Convention.

A convention of the lovers of the rod and gun was held at Geneva, N. Y., on the 15th inst., for the purpose of discussing and devising means for united action, throughout the State, so that there may be a revision of our present game and fish laws. The objects of the meeting were to determine the precise dates when to *commence* and when to *cease* shooting all game birds, and to recommend to our next Legislature, a uniform law on the subject.

The Convention recommends that Quail is only to be shot between the middle of October and the 15th of January. Woodcock is to be shot from the first Monday in July until the close of the fall season. Partridge, from Sept. 1st to Jan. 15th. Woodduck, from first Monday in August to Jan. 1st. Trouting is to commence on the 1st March and to end on the 15th of September. The shooting of snipe is to be left to the discretion of all, and no prohibitory law is to be passed. The snipe (English snipe) are in greatest number and best condition, on Long Island, in the spring season; whereas, in the western parts of the State, they afford best sport in the fall months. The present law forbids the shooting of snipe within certain time; but all sportsmen know that the chief sport with the gun on Long Island is snipe-shooting, and there all bay-birds and surf-birds are called snipe, such as curlew; willet, martin, plover, dowich, &c. We killed multitudes of these snipe on Long Island this season, as did others, who were all liable to some penalty therefor, according to the letter of the law; but it was well understood that by snipe only English snipe were to be protected. Duck-shooting is not to be controlled by law.

Pugilists Wanted in Buffalo.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from New York Nov. 18th, says:

The fighting men are in a quandary. Yesterday Deputy Marshal TYLER, of Buffalo, one of the most successful detectives in the United States, and an officer who enjoys in a high degree the respect of the bench and bar of Western New York, came down from Buffalo with warrants for HEENAN, the Benicia Boy, JOHN MORRISSEY, and other pugilists and sporting men who were engaged in the recent prize fights at Point Abino, Canada West. A year or two ago the Legislature of that State passed a law with special reference to prize fights, which leave this State for the purpose of participating as principals or seconds, or in any way as promoters of a prize fight, making such participation a penal offence. At the fight between MORRISSEY and HEENAN, and at the subsequent contest between KING, of Boston, and Australian KELLY, the authorities were unable to effect the arrest of any of the parties, not fancying a skirmmage with