THE DISPATCH
BY JAS. A. COWARDIN.

THE DAILY DISPATCH is served to subscribers at SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier weekly. Price for mailing, $4 a year, or $2.50 for six months, in advance.

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THE DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 104. RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1858 PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

$50. PRICE REDUCED. $50.
The WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE has taken the highest premium wherever exhibited, at the Fall Fairs of 1858, including the State Fairs of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin and California, and the Fairs of the Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis Institutes.
Office 227 Main street, Richmond.
I respectfully ask the attention of purchasers to these Machines, which, for family use, I confidently recommend as the best ever offered to the public.
oc 23—12t* E H CRAIGE, Agent.

NERVOUS SUFFERINGS.—BROKEN DOWN AND DEBILITATED PROFESSIONAL MEN,
WHY NOT HAVE YOUR HEALTH RESTORED?
We offer you the great RESTORATIVE AND INVIGORATOR!
To Delicate Females and Children.
HAMPTON'S TINCTURE
Is truly a blessing! We appeal to our citizens.
Rev. James W. Hunnicutt, the talented and independent editor of that highly popular and extensively read paper, the Christian Banner, published at Fredericksburg, Va., in his editorial of the 15th of May, 1858, thus speaks of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.
"We had taken strong medicines, observed great particularity in our diet, and all to no purpose. We had dispaired of ever recovering our health, when a female friend of ours importuned us to get a bottle of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, assuring us that we would find great relief from its use. We briefly replied, *"we would not give a dollar for all the Tincture Hampton ever made,* so far as our own individual health was concerned."—We had no faith in it, nor any other medicine in effecting a cure on us. In the kindness of her heart, however, without consulting us about it, she sent and got one bottle and urged us to accept of it, and for her sake, as it could not possibly injure us, to use it according to direction. For the high regard we had for her and her act of kindness, we promised to do so. And without the least exaggeration we can truly say that before we had used the contents of one bottle we felt like a new man."
As an Invigorator and Restorative, where a gentle stimulant is wanted, we believe it superior to all the Cordials before the public, as a cure for DYSPEPSIA, COUGH, SCROFULA and RHEUMATISM, with all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels; it has been truly successful to the *Single and Married*—We offer the most valuable remedy, which thousands will testify.
Call and get Pamphlets and see cures.
Sold by PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond; by Dr. COOKE, Fredericksburg; by all the Druggists in Petersburg; by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, Baltimore, and by Druggists and Shopkeepers everywhere.
$1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.
s 6—d&cwts

BUYERS OF STOVES, ATTENTION!
ASA SNYDER,
AT THE RICHMOND STOVE WORKS,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,
Continues the manufacture, for the supply of the Southern market, of those very popular COOKING STOVES, the
VIRGINIA AIR TIGHT
GEM OF THE SOUTH, (the best double oven Stove extant)
SOUTHERN PLANTER
SOUTHERN IRON WITCH
AND
RICHMOND PREMIUM
Also, HEATING STOVES for parlors, offices, stores, factories, churches, and depots.
REMEMBER
That these Stoves are *heavier* than Northern Stoves, and cost no more per pound; that *Repairing Plates* can be at all times promptly supplied, and their operation is warranted to prove satisfactory.
Certificates of merit might be produced by hundreds, if necessary.
BE SURE
To enquire for the "RICHMOND MAKE OF STOVES," and buy no others, as dealers can make more on Northern Stoves, and are therefore more interested in their sale oc 4—1m

WHITEHURST'S OLD GALLERY, 77 MAIN STREET.—NOTICE.—WATSON takes Pictures from 50 cents to $100. Ambrotypes, Melainotypes on leather, and Photographs, life size, plain or colored, either in pastelle or oil. The painting to be done by a first class portrait painter. He does not pretend to take them by the 1,000, or by the aid of machinery suitable for running railway cars or an ocean line of steamers. He has two skylights, enabling him at all times to get good Pictures, an advantage not possessed by any other Gallery in Richmond.
Also—Pictures taken for the Stereoscope.
oc 16—1m

$50, $50, $50, $50, $50.—SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—We have just produced, and are now prepared to supply orders for Singer's New Family Sewing Machine containing the latest improvement, at the extreme low price of FIFTY DOLLARS. Office 217, Main street.
A. G. BUTTERFIELD,
oc 1—1m Agent.

GREAT ATTRACTION.—Large additions to our new and elegant stock of French China, Dinner and Tea Sets; Rich Cut and Pressed Glassware; new and beautiful patterns Gas Chandeliers; Silver Plated Goods; a fine assortment Ivory Handled Table Knives and Forks; Gilt, Mantle and Pier Mirrors; China Vases; Bronzes and Parian Goods; Cut, Steel and Plain Fire Sets; Fenders, &c., together with a great variety of Housekeeping Goods. Visitors to the Fair will please call; prices low.
THOS A BULKLEY,
oc 25—6t 137 Main street.

HARTSHORNE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS are the safest and best Purgative Pills in use. They act upon the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, carrying off all bile and every foul secretion. They don't gripe, are easy in their operation, and can be taken at any time without fear of exposure. They remove Colds from the system and prevent Rheumatism.—If you suffer with any pain, use HARTSHORNE'S CURE-ALL, the great PAIN ANNIHILATOR. If you have a cough, use HARTSHORNE'S COUGH SYRUP, which is the best Cough Syrup in the world.
Sold by all Druggists in Richmond. oc 15—6m

HARTSHORNE'S CURE-ALL—
THE GREAT PAIN ANNIHILATOR,
AND REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA, WEAK STOMACH AND WEAK BOWELS.
PREPARED BY A CHEMIST.
BOTTLES 12, 25 and 50 cents and one dollar.
THE GREATEST DISCOVERY IN MEDICAL SCIENCE.
HARTSHORNE'S CURE-ALL should be kept in families in case of accidents or sudden sickness, as it frequently cures in less time than it requires to get a physician.
It cures pain in any part of the system and is used externally and internally.
As the frequent changes of the weather produce a bad Cold, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Pain in the Bowels and Stomach, Tooth and Ear Aches, Ague or Lumpy Breast, Pain in the Limbs and Body; also, Stiff Neck—every person should get a bottle. It acts upon the Nerves, Muscles, Sinews, Blood and Bones, and, by its warming electro-magnetic power, expels all pain from the system. Get a bottle and try it.
B.—If you have a Cough, use HARTSHORNE'S PECTORAL SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY—it is the best Cough Syrup in the world. 25 and 50 cts a bottle.
If you are Bilious, use HARTSHORNE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS. They act upon the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, carrying off all Bile and Foul Secretions. 25 cents a box.
The above medicines to be had at all Drug Stores in Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg and all towns in Virginia. oc 15—6m

PARKE POINDEXTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RICHMOND, VA.,
Will practice in the city of Richmond and in the counties of Chesterfield, Powhatan and Amelia.
Office in Lisle's Building, corner of Main and 10 streets. se 23—12m

NOTICE.—EXHIBITION OF THE UNITED STATES AND VIRGINIA CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—Notice is hereby given that members of the Virginia Central Agricultural Society who may come over the route of this company between Washington and Richmond, on the occasion of the Exhibition of the United States and Virginia Central Agricultural Societies, to be held at Richmond, commencing on Monday, 25th October, will be allowed the privilege of returning free, and a ticket to that effect can be obtained of any agent of the company at the time of taking passage for Richmond, provided the Society's certificate of membership is exhibited to such agent at the time of purchasing a ticket for Richmond. Persons will not be allowed the privilege of returning free after becoming members in Richmond.
SAM'L RUTH, Sup't Trans.
N.B.—Tickets not transferable and good only from Friday, 22d October, to Monday, 1st November, 1858 inclusive.
NOTICE.—Persons desirous of sending stock or other articles over the road of this company intending for Exhibition at the United States and Virginia Central Agricultural Fairs, held at Richmond, will be charged the usual freight rates. Should such stock or other articles be returned in the hands of the owner, no further charge will be made.—Persons wishing to send stock, must give FOUR days notice to the Depot Agent, so that proper cars may be provided. SAM'L RUTH, Sup't Trans.
Office F & P R R Co, Richmond, 1858. se 29
P. S.—Members of the Virginia State Agricultural Society wishing to attend the Exhibition to be held at Petersburg, commencing on 2d November can refund a ticket to that effect can be procured. The Virginia Society's certificate is exhibited to the Company Agent at the time of taking passage for Richmond.
Ticket not transferable, and good ONLY from 22d inst. to 6th November, 1858, INCLUSIVE.
oc 12 SAM'L RUTH, Supt.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE R. & D. R. R., Richmond, Oct. 9th, 1858.
NOTICE.—Exhibition of the UNITED STATES and VIRGINIA CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, to be held in Richmond, commencing on MONDAY Oct. 25th 1858:
This is to inform members of these Societies coming to Richmond over this road, that upon presentation of the certificate of membership at the time of purchasing the tickets, to come to Richmond they will be entitled to a *free return ticket*, which will be furnished them at the time of procuring said ticket as shown. These tickets can be gotten, on and after the 22d October, and good *only* from that day to the 1st November, inclusive.
Member of the Virginia State Agricultural Society to be held in *Petersburg*, commencing on Tuesday November the 2nd, who may come over this road will be entitled to a *free return ticket*, on presentation of their certificate of membership to the Agent at the Station at the time of procuring their ticket to visit the Fair. Those tickets can be had, on and after October the 29th, and good *only* from that day to the 8th November, inclusive.
Stock or other articles sent over this road for exhibition at either of the above Fairs, will be charged the usual rates. Such stock or other articles will be returned *free*, if such stock, &c., has not changed owners.
Two days notice must be given prior to sending stock, to insure its being properly forwarded.
oc 11—d3m C CAMPBELL, Supt.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO in prime order for sale by I & G B DAVENPORT.

THE DISPATCH.

SATURDAY MORNING.....OCTOBER 1

Address of Hon. Caleb Cushing.

We make a condensation of the address of Hon. CALEB CUSHING, delivered before the National Agricultural Society, on Thursday:

THE SUBJECT.

Agriculture, the speaker said, was the primary interest and art of man, and an indispensable element of social and political existence. Secondary to it was mechanical production, and finally commerce. All these things constitute the material interests of society. His subject, he said, would be the material interests of the people of the United States. In the elucidation of this subject, the speaker proceeded to analyze and set forth the distinctive elements of the actual condition, geographical, social and political, of the United States.

ELEMENTAL FACTS IN THE CONDITION OF AMERICANS.

He spoke of two great regions of the earth—of the old world, China and Russia, and two in the new, Brazil and the United States, which, by reason of their geographical unity of character in defined limits, but on a vast scale, are the national seats of pre-eminent and powerful empire.

The second fact is, that we are of that master white race that everywhere rules the darker shades, as if by a manifest charter of the providence of God. Our political institutions are the next great fact in our condition. Whilst the men who planted the colonies were in no small part refugees for opinion's sake, it was the spirit of adventure and material interest, quite as much as any theoretical opinions, which sent them to our shores. It was the influence of two great facts which fused them together and prepared them to be one people. In the first place, the predominant race was that of the British Isles. In the second place, they stood here as it were in the presence of nature, and had shaken off the forms and conventionalities of the old world. Our elective and representative institutions we did not create, but brought with us from England. The founders of our government sought to organize the existing society, not to invest a new one. No idle theories, no shallow social sophistries deluded them.

STATE RIGHTS.

They sought the solution of a great political problem, namely: given, the thirteen American States, with their existing republican organization, forms, and laws—to associate them together in one to combine the maximum of secure and efficient external and internal common action of the Union with the maximum of reserved independent sovereignty of the individual States, and, with the blessing of God, that practical problem they solved in the constitution of the federal Union.

The solution, as we see, consists in this: First, that for certain prescribed objects of national interest—as foreign intercourse, whether political or commercial, peace and war, whether domestic or foreign, the management of common property, the adjudication of common questions of law, and the maintenance of republican organization in the several States—the Union is supreme and sovereign, exercising in these relations, by cession of the people of the several States, direct jurisdiction over their inhabitants, pursuant to forms and within limits of action defined and prescribed by the constitution; and secondly, that as to all other matters constituting the great mass of the interests and rights of men, whether of person or property, the original sovereignty within each continues to reside in the respective States.

The consequences of this duplicate organization have responded to the provision of its authors.—No independent State, of whatever form of government, has, during the period of its existence, enjoyed a higher degree of domestic tranquility than the United States; none existing at this day exhibits better conditions of a parent's stability or durability; none, except Great Britain in her foreign conquests, has advanced more steadily and rapidly along the path of territorial greatness and material power; and in the accelerated accumulation, with general distribution, of wealth, and other results of material prosperity, none exceeds the United States. Meanwhile, the States of the Union have doubled, almost trebled, in number; the federal system, which worked well for a few States, works not less well for many; and thus democratic republican institutions established within each State, prove capable of adaptation, by means of our federal system, to the whole continent of America. That is a spectacle of great sovereign States abiding in peace together, which philosophers and statesmen have dreamed of and hoped to see, but which never yet was exhibited save here now in the New World.

CUBA AND MEXICO.

After considering the distracted and helpless state of Mexico, he considers the question of our intervention. He says it is a question of amicable international negotiation, not of unconstitutional intermeddling with affairs not rightfully concerning us; it is not a question of the conquest of a neighboring people, but of their salvation; it is not a question of hostilities, but of commercial union and protective alliance.

When America had been discovered by Europe, it was not the voice of the Pope, but the voice of God, which gave to them the New World to occupy, to Christianize, and to civilize. And so the will of God seems by evident signs and portents to intervene as a nation for the salvation of the people of Mexico.

We frequently hear of the American policy of excluding Europeans from America. I think that much of what is said on that subject is somewhat vaguely said—since they who say it seem not to remember that all along our northern frontier there is a British America on the one sea and a British Columbia on the other; and that while we are absorbed in the discussion of metaphysical subtleties, England is, with our aid in, attaching those colonies more closely to herself by an oceanic telegraph, and to one another by a continental railway; so that, not ours, as it ought to be, but hers, shall be the line of communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Let that pass. British America, after all, has her own republican future, plain and assured before her. I assume that our predestined line of expansion, now at least, is to the West and to the South. If Cuba lies in the path of that destiny, so much the better; but that Mexico must and does, I religiously believe; and I would have it so, not in the sense of animosity, but of friendship; not by the act of frivolous, irresponsible, mischievous, private invaders, but by the deliberate, efficacious, and official action of the government of the United States.

If any thoughtful person can test this—if, apart from the question of expediency, they doubt its rightfulness, and therefore oppose the continuation of the advancement of the United States—let them tell me by what argument they justify the beginnings of that advancement, and its progress thus far—nay, let them tell me by what rule of right we stand anywhere in America? Where is Powhatan? Where is Massasoit? Is not the occupation of any portion of the earth by those competent to hold and till it a providential law of national life? Can you say to the tide that it ought not to flow, or the rains to fall? I reply, it *must*. And so it is with well-constituted, and therefore progressive and expansive, nations. They cannot help advancing; it is the condition of their existence.

When, in a celebrated State paper of the last administration, three eminent statesmen alluded to this law of natural life as applicable, in assigned contingencies, to the relation of the United States to Cuba, the suggestion was reprobated, in some quarters, as a political heresy. Was it such? Did not Washington himself, reserved as he was usually in speech of such matters, express the same idea, in one of his letters to Lee, anticipating twenty years beforehand, the acquisition of Louisiana? "Whenever the new States," said he, "become so populous and so extended to the westward as really to need it, there will be no power which can deprive them of the use of the Mississippi."—I pray you to weigh well these words—to penetrate into their inner thought—and then decide, if you can, at what point on the continent of North America they cease to have a significance.

MEXICO AND OURSELVES.

The United States are already most benificently as well as gloriously, involved within the fortune of Mexico. What waste wildernesses of undiscovered wealth, prosperity, and happiness, were not Texas and California, before their association with us! Nay, the presence even of the armies of the United States in Mexico, was a benefit to her, rather than a prejudice; never before, nor since, did the material interests of the Mexican Republic better flourish; never before or since did she enjoy more of substantial peace or security of persons or property; never elsewhere was a conquered country so favored and so treated as the friend and ally, instead of the prey, of the conqueror.—When Zachary Taylor, that illustrious son of Virginia, led the victorious eagles of the Union from Palo Alto to Resaco, and from Monterey to Buena Vista; when that other illustrious son of Virginia, Winfield Scott, led the same victorious eagles from Vera Cruz to Cerro Gordo, and Padierna to Churubusco and Chapultepec, and at length planted the banner of the Union on the site of the old Teocalli of the Aztecs; as they severally marched onward, from triumph to triumph, they vanquished hostile armies, in fair encounter, of course, but they respected the persons and property of the people of the country as carefully as if it had been their own; and they occupied the Territory of Mexico, its cities and its hamlets, as peaceful governors, not as hostile masters. And if you, the men of Virginia, who, as I right well know, furnished to that war the most numerous and best appointed of all the many regiments of volunteers that served in it, did not have the good fortune to participate in its glorious battles, it was honor enough for you to have been the birth-place of the mother of its great commanders, Taylor and Scott. They, I say, occupied in the spirit of friends rather than of enemies; and the federal government of that day, James K. Polk its President, James Buchanan and William L. Marcy its Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of War, manifested, in the conduct and conclusion of the war, the most noble forbearance towards Mexico, the most considerate generosity—as, indeed, in less critical emergencies, have other administrators of the federal government. I reiterate, then, that the sum of our national action respecting Mexico has been conceived beneficiently and so conducted. And I assert, what I believe to be true, the double proposition—first, that the people of the United States desire, expect, and intend, sooner or later, to interpose in Mexico; and secondly, that the interposition will be in good will towards her, and with conviction of the common utility of such intervention, as well to Mexico as to the United States.

And who shall gainsay us, when that day arrives? Spain! I trow not. Suffice it for her, if she have no other or earlier cause of quarrel with the United States. France? We do not call her to account for the progress of her authority in Algeria; nay, we applaud what she is doing there, as in the common interest of civilization; and we should not be sorry to see her, or Spain, do for the sheriff of Morocco and Fez, and the bigots of barbarism he rules, what she has done for Algiers.—As little right or cause would she have to complain, and as much to approve, if we should interpose for the redemption of Mexico. England? I think we have no reason to expect—I will not say to apprehend—any jealousy on the part of England. She discerns now in the retrospect what she did not see clearly in the prospect, that, whilst her mission is in Asia, ours is in America. To her, the termination of her attempt to hold us in subjection was the real commencement of the conquest of India. The Moirns and the Cornwallises, who conquered it for her, learned the lessons of victory at the hands of one by whom it was honor enough to be defeated, and even so taught, namely, George Washington, of Virginia. England wisely resolves no longer to dispute with us the supremacy of influence in America.

Sir, [addressing Gov. Wise,] to you, who now occupy and adorn the executive chair of the Commonwealth of Virginia, let me say there was a time—now more than twenty years agone, in the days of our youth, in that old deserted hall of the House of Representatives, which echoes no longer to the voice of eloquence—in that time we resuscitated, we almost created, the life of the United States on the shores of the Pacific ocean. We reminded our countrymen that a forgotten Oregon existed, and that alongside of it was California. At a subsequent time, under the auspices of John Tyler, of Virginia—a name never to be mentioned by me but with reminiscences of respect—we co-operated to "pluck up," as it were, Texas "by the locks," and bring her into the Union. In that so wretched, that so miserable Mexico, there is more than one other Texas, more than one other California, which awaits but the touch of the formative hand, but a breath of the vivifying genius of the people of the United States, to awaken from its lethargy, and become a truly and really American State. When that happens it will be the signal of regeneration to Mexico, as it will be the harbinger of countless benefits to the United States. You see clearly—no man better knows—and you have in your own comprehensive thought and expressive language described—how intimately connected are the interests of the whole Union, and that this part of it especially, with the other coastal States of America. Shall we not then lift up our voices in unison together again as of yore, and appeal from the paltry passions of the hour from its visionary abstractions, and from its unwholesome sectional agitations, to the nobler and better instincts, the loftier ambitions, and the national sentiments of the people to the end of the greater glory of the Union?

Additional News from the Pacific by Steamer.

NEW YORK, October 29.—The news from the North Pacific whalers was bad up to the end of August.

Seven hundred barrels was the best catch reported in the Arctic Ocean, and many ships had actually nothing, while the average would not be over one hundred and fifty barrels per ship.

The Ochotsk fleet, numbering sixty ships, will probably get plenty of oil.

The French ship Napoleon the Third was cut through by the ice in the Arctic and lost. Some seven or eight hundred barrels of her oil had been saved by the American vessels, Braganca and Hercules. The Lodiack fleet had done very well.

ISTHMUS NEWS.

Mr. Clark, U. S. Minister, had returned to Guatemala from Honduras, where he had been favorably received.

The cholera was still raging in Guatemala.

The people of Nicaragua were still discussing the question of the formation of a Federation out of the various Central American States. A meeting was projected of the respective States relative to this question.

There was a complete stagnation of business in Costa Rica. The Government of this country has approved a treaty of amity and friendship with Belgium.

The Rev. Mr. Crowe, Missionary of the American Bible Society, had been expelled by the Government from San Salvador.

Another steamer was to be placed on the line from Aspinwall to Liverpool as a consort to the Saladin.

Advices from Callao are to the 26th September.

Mr. Buckalew was recognized as the American Minister by the Government of Ecuador on the 16th of September.

Bolivia continues in a disturbed state.

An attempt was made at La Paez to assassinate the President. He escaped, but Gen. Prudencio and another gentleman who stood beside him were shot dead. The assassins had previously proclaimed Gen. Belza and attacked the Barracks.

Tranquility was finally restored through the promptness and firmness of President Lenares.

Peru again threatens war against Ecuador. She has sent two vessels of war to that country with a Commissioner to demand satisfaction for recent insults to her Minister to that Republic.

Ex-President Eabrinique is said to be in Bolivia, occupied in fomenting a revolution against Costilla's Government.

The U. S. sloop of war Decatur was at Callao, to leave soon for San Juan.

Philo White, late American Minister to Quito, and M. P. Garne, Consul at Guayaquil, came passengers in the St. Louis.

The ship Wild Wave, of Boston, was wrecked on the Island of Oeno, Pacific, on the night of March 6th. All on board were saved, after remaining on an uninhabited island several months, by the U. S. Sloop-of-war Vandalia. The captain also saved fifty thousand dollars in gold.

LUTHERAN SYNOD.—The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Virginia, met in New Market, Shenandoah, on the 21st inst., and continued in session until Tuesday evening last. On Sunday last all the churches in the town were occupied by the ministers of the Synod. Between two and three thousand persons, it is supposed, were in attendance on that day. The Synod meets in Shepherdstown in October next.

TRANS-ALLEGHANY ASYLUM.—The Board of Directors of this new Virginia Institution for the insane, have prepared a plan for its erection, which gives it 1260 feet front, with a centre building four stories high. The plan is to be submitted to Dr. Stribling, of Staunton, and Dr. Kirkbride, of Philadelphia. The Board have obtained from Gov. Wise an order for convicts to aid in its erection. The establishment is to be located at Weston, in Lewis co.

ANOTHER CHESS MATCH.—Mr. Morphy is to have another opponent, worthy of his powers. Herr Anderson, the well-known victor in the tournament of 1851, is on his way to Paris, to contend against the young champion. Until his arrival Mr. M. is having his daily jousts at the Cafe de la Regence against all comers. In a letter to Mr. Saunton renewing his challenge, Mr. Morphy says: "I am not a professional player—I never wished to make any skill I possess the means of pecuniary advancement—and my earnest desire is never to play for any stake but honor. My friends in New Orleans, however, subscribed a certain sum, without any countenance from me, and that sum has been ready for you to meet a considerable time past."

BRITISH LIBERALITY TOWARDS LIBERIA.—The friends of the Republic of Liberia will be gratified to learn that the British admiralty have most kindly presented the schooner "Quail," a much larger, longer, and every way superior vessel, as a substitute for the condemned Liberian government schooner "Lark." The "Quail" is to be at once thoroughly repaired at Plymouth, and sent off to Monrovia as a generous gift of the liberal British government to Liberia.—*Philadelphia American.*

DEATH OF A PRIEST.—The death of the Rev. Francis B. Jamison is announced by the Catholic Mirror as having occurred recently at St. Vincent's College, Cape Girardeau, Mo., in the 58th year of his age.

NICARAGUAN EMIGRANTS.—The government of Nicaragua has taken active measures to meet the renewed invasion of filibusters with which they are threatened by Walker. Its minister, M. Yrisari, has published a notification to all who intend to emigrate thither that passports will be required duly signed and countersigned by the representatives of Nicaragua here, and that without such documents they will not be allowed to land.

COSTLY JEWELRY.—A London jeweller has designed and mounted a magnificent diadem for the Princess Woronzoff, of Russia. It is convertible into a bracelet, and is composed of nine brilliants of enormous size, surrounded by smaller stones; the whole costing over £20,000.

A GREAT ARTESIAN WELL.—An artesian well lately opened at Bourn, England, sends the water 25 feet above the surface, and discharges 360 gallons per minute, or 21,600 in one hour. It feeds three mills, and is said to be the greatest well of the kind in the world, excepting the celebrated one at Paris.

IRON VESSELS IN BOSTON.—Mr. Otis Tufts launched from East Boston last Saturday, an iron brig of two hundred and sixty-six tons. She is owned by Mr. R. B. Forbes.

HEAVY LOSSES.—The value of boats destroyed in the St. Louis (Mo.,) district, during the year ending September 30th, was $411,600, and the value of the several cargoes destroyed and lost, was $635,300.

Mrs. C. Howard and Mr. H. Watkins are at the National Theatre, Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Waller were at Dubuque last week.

The Salem (Illinois) Independent has run up the flag of John J. Crittenden as the candidate for the Presidency in 1860.

J. R. Gregory has been convicted at the Supreme Court for the murder of Pattie Bird, in Halifax county, N. C., and is to be hung.

A dinner was given to Gov. Denver, of Kansas, by a hundred citizens of Leavenworth, on the 13th instant.

The Tragedy in New York—Additional Particulars—Remarkable Case.

The New York papers are filled with details of the remarkable attempted assassination of a whole family there on Tuesday night. From the Herald we take the following fuller account than we published yesterday:

The family consisted of Francis Gouldy, his wife Jane, his sons, Francis A, aged nineteen years; Nathaniel, aged twelve years, and Charles, aged six years; three daughters—Mary Elizabeth, aged sixteen years; Jane, aged five years, and Catherine, an infant; and two domestics, named Joanna Murphy and Elizabeth Carr.

It appears, from what our reporters could learn, that the eldest boy, Francis A Gouldy, was a young man of unsteady habits, and often caused his father much annoyance in consequence of his wild and extravagant course of living. He was in the habit of staying out late at nights, contrary to the express desire of his parents, and when hard pushed for money, would not scruple to use dishonest means to obtain the same. About three months ago the father deposited the sum of $50 in one of the savings banks to the credit of his son, with the understanding that it was not to be touched until the son should go into business. Being short of funds, young Gouldy extracted the bank book from his father's desk one night, and the following day drew the sum of $10, with which he went on a frolic. The breach of trust was discovered by the father on Tuesday, and when his son came home, about ten o'clock that night, he spoke to him about it.

The youth endeavored to excuse himself by saying that the money belonged to him. His father reprimanded him for his conduct, but the only reply he got was a low chuckling laugh, full of meaning and fiendish wickedness, as the sequel too truly proved. The family had all retired for the night when young Gouldy came home.—Mr. Gouldy, Sen., was waiting up for his son, and when the latter rang the door bell he was sitting in the front bedroom, on the second floor. Mrs. Gouldy being in bed in the back room adjoining. After "Frank," as he was generally called, had left his father with the intention of going up stairs to bed, the former informed his wife of the result of the conversation, and remarked that there was something wrong about the laugh that Frank gave vent to when he took his departure. Mr. Gouldy continued to sit up in the front room, while his wife returned to the rear bed room and went to bed.

In about fifteen minutes after the occurrence of the conversation just related between Mr. and Mrs. Gouldy, the latter was alarmed by hearing a scuffle and a heavy fall in the front room.—Hastily jumping out of bed to ascertain the cause of the disturbance, she was met at the doorway by her son, Frank, who, with an uplifted axe, exclaimed, "Oh, mother! Oh, mother!" and then, before she could scarce make any reply, he struck her with the weapon several blows on the head, felling her to the floor.

The demon then rushed from the room, and passing into the hallway, met his brothers, Nathaniel and Charles, who, alarmed at the noise, were already kneeling by the side of their prostrate father. Again the evil spirit took full possession of his soul, and again the bloody axe descended upon the heads of his kindred. Nathaniel was frightfully cut about the head, but his brother Charles was not so unfortunate, as he escaped with comparatively trifling injury.

Leaving his father, mother and two brothers prostrate and weltering in their blood, the murderer ascended to the third floor, where his sister, Mary Elizabeth, and the servants, Joanna Murphy and Elizabeth Carr, slept. Here Frank encountered the two domestics, who, alarmed at the cries of Mrs Gouldy, were about rushing down stairs, when they were confronted by the murderer. The girls endeavored to escape from the fury of the young man, but in vain. He hacked at them right and left, and in an instant they, too, were among the number of his victims.

While the servants were being killed, Mary Elizabeth, the sister of the youth, opened her bedroom door and beheld the terrible spectacle.—Thinking that there were burglars in the house, and that her brother was endeavoring to protect the household from violence, she hastily retreated, and locking her door she anxiously awaited the result. It was a fortunate thing for her that she did not know the real state of affairs, for had she not thought there were thieves in the dwelling, she would most assuredly have rushed out of her room and received her death blow at the hands of her brother.

After recovering from the shock produced by witnessing the bloody scene in the hallway, Mary ran to her window and cried out "Murder!" "Murder," so hastily that the attention of policemen Hall and Morehouse, of the Twentieth precinct police, who were standing on the corner of Ninth Avenue and Thirty-first street, were attracted to the spot. On coming up to the house the police were again saluted with the cry of "Murder!" and "Help!" They endeavored to gain admittance by opening the hall door, but finding that it was locked they were forced to burst it open. On entering the dwelling and ascending the stairway a horrible spectacle was presented to their view.

Mrs Gouldy was standing on the threshold in her night clothes, covered from head to foot with gore, while her husband lay upon the bedroom floor entirely unconscious, with his face and head bathed in blood. In the hallway, close beside their father's bedroom door, lay the boys Nathaniel and Charles, the former insensible and apparently dead, and the latter, to all appearances, in little better condition. Farther on another scene of bloodshed and violence met the view of the officers. In the hallway of the third story the two servants lay weltering in their blood, one of them being unconscious, while the other was tossing her arms in wild delirium, and uttering imprecations upon the head of the destroyer.

SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER.

But even here the tide of human blood did not rest. In the back bedroom, on this floor, the author of the appalling tragedy lay gasping in the agonies of death. In his hand was firmly clinched a three barrelled pistol, with which he had concluded the last act in the tragedy by blowing his brains out. He was still breathing when the police arrived, but in a few seconds afterwards he uttered a deep groan, and then all was as still as death. The murderer of his father, mother and brother, had gone to his last account, and by his own hand. After the indiscriminate slaughter of the entire household, as already described, Frank pulled off his boots and coat, and putting on a morning gown, proceeded to his own bedroom, and there completed the work by offering up himself as a sacrifice.

The neighbors in the adjoining houses, alarmed by the oft repeated cries of murder, hurried to the spot, and in a few moments the house was full of people, whose horror at witnessing the scene was beyond description. Three members of the family alone escaped the wrath of the revengeful youth, namely: Mary Elizabeth and her sisters, Jane and Catherine. The escape of the former was most miraculous. Jane and Catherine were in the same bedroom with their mother, and as the neighbors passed into the room the youngest one jumped out of bed, and joyously exclaimed, "I'm not hurt." A number of medical men were promptly in attendance and rendered valuable assistance to the wounded. From one of the doctors our reporter got the following facts relative to the condition of the injured parties when examined by the physicians:

Mr. Gouldy, the father, was struck upon the left side of the skull, in two places, the axe entering into the substance of the brain. A large piece of bone, nearly as large as the palm of one's hand, was detached by the surgeon, and with it came portions of the substance of the brain. The wound was partially closed, a sufficient opening being left for the passage of fluids. The case is considered hopeless. The patient is wholly unconscious, and in all probability cannot recover.

Mrs. Gouldy, the mother, who is *enciente*, received three wounds upon the head, two of which were scalp wounds, from one to two inches in length. The third wound penetrated the substance of the brain about two inches above the right ear. Three small pieces of bone were removed, and the wounds closed. In addition to these, she received two punctured blows upon her right arm, causing severe contusions. The patient complains of more pain from the wounds upon her arm than from those on her head. Hopes are entertained of her recovery, as she is comparatively comfortable, but her condition is extremely critical and her injuries very dangerous.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.—Advices from Japan state that an important treaty had been concluded by the American Consul at Jeddo, and that a son of Capt. Tatnall had been dispatched for Washington, via China, with the treaty. It was also rumored that a Japanese Prince starts immediately to visit Washington. A new port in the Bay of Jeddo is to be opened to American vessels.

SENTENCED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—Mrs. Adaline Clark, of Freetown, Mass., convicted of the manslaughter of David S. Hathaway, by shooting him with a pistol, was sentenced in the Bristol County Court of Common Pleas, to five years imprisonment in the House of Correction at hard labor.

MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN.—A letter from Geauga county, Ohio, states that an epidemic dysentery has raged among young children in that section, ravaging every home and proving generally fatal. In the town of Chester, it is stated, but few infants have been spared by the pestilence.

The St. Paul Pioneer makes the Minnesota Legislature stand thus: Senate—21 democrats, 15 republicans; House—39 democrats, 40 republicans.

Mr. Everett recently lectured at East Bridgeport, and said that forty years ago he taught school at that place.

The mother of Hon. A. H. H. Stuart died in Staunton, Va., on the 23d inst.

Glencoe, the summer residence of Dr. Richard H. Stuart, of King George county, Va., was destroyed by fire on Monday night.

Morrissey says that his wife's connections are opposed to his continuing in the "profession." He intends to open a grog shop and lead a respectable and moral life in future.

Rev. Mr. Stebbins, pastor of the First Unitarian Church in Portland, has been invited to Kings Chapel, Boston, salary $6,000.

One hundred and forty stores were open and doing a fine business in New York last Sunday.

The Boston Police are now dressed in a new uniform.

LIVELY TIME IN A CHURCH.—A meeting of the trustees of Middle Street Baptist church, in New Bedford, Mass., was held on the 26th instant, to decide whether Rev. Wm. Jackson had embezzled any of the funds or not. The Mercury says:

As soon as the members had all convened, one man arose from his seat, rushed to the secretary's table and seized the records, and others proceeded to render him aid, if any were required. The secretary tried to regain them, but was unable to do so. It now seemed as though all Bedlam was let loose. Some were yelling at the top of their voices, some running one way and some another, and there was every indication for a general knock down. The pastor endeavored to get into his possession one of the church records, which so excited a Mrs Nelson, that she seized hold of a cricket, and with upraised hand, and hair standing out like porcupine quills, attempted a violent assault upon him, which so frightened him that he immediately took to his heels and was seen no more. A member, while talking rapidly and incoherently, was upon the point of emphasizing a "big word," when his arm came in contact with a shaded lamp, breaking the glass, and scattering oil upon the "new rig" of the secretary, Mr. Dunlap. Several persons "fastened" to the secretary, while others came to his assistance.

Blows were freely interchanged inside the church, and one woman, a Mrs. Castle, was "slapped" outside. Such expressions as "put him down," "he shall not stay," "stand back," "keep hands off of me," "who are you?" "to the devil with ye," with not unfrequent cries of "murder" "murder!" were heard in all parts of the church. The members were brought up to the highest pitch of anger and excitement. Neither party would listen for a moment to what the other would say, but each one seemed bound to carry the matter through on his "own hook." The noise attracted the attention of neighbors and passers by. Windows were raised, and "what's the matter?" was asked on all sides. Finally it was deemed expedient to call in the police. Some of the parties got wind of it, and slowly but reluctantly left. The police came, but the "curtain" was falling, and the last act in the drama was over.

During the melee an inoffensive girl was very seriously injured on her sides and abdomen. She stated to her attending physician that she received her bruises in attempting to screen Richard Johnson under a seat from the peltings of four burly, full sized pugilists, one of whom had got him, as the "saying" goes, in "chancery." While she was doing this she was pitched out by the wife of Wm. Bush and her four enraged daughters.

One of the persons most severely pummelled was James Rich. The minister, it appears by the statement of the girl, was either frightened, or his Christian graces so much abounded that he ran from the field of battle.

The women screamed, shouted, stamped and gave vent to their feelings in such frantic yells as to induce our reporter to ask a member if any one of the sisters had fainted, to which a meek, pious looking brother quietly said, "No, there is too much devil in them to faint."

FINANCES OF TURKEY.—The Allied Powers seem to have undertaken a tough job when they engaged to keep the head of the Sult