DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XVI.---NO. 73. RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1859. PRICE ONE CENT.

Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

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.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every Tuesday and Friday at $2.00, in advance.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every Friday, and mailed to subscribers at $1 per annum.

DRY GOODS, CARPETING, &c.

SEPTEMBER, 1859.

SPLENDID STOCK.

THOMAS R. PRICE & CO.

Have already opened, and will continue to add by every arrival for weeks to come, the largest and most varied assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS which it has ever been their good fortune to offer to the citizens of Richmond and the Virginia public.

They will attempt no detail of their supply; suffice it to say, that in elegant SILKS and SILK ROBES, (some surpassingly beautiful,) every description of WORSTED and other DRESS GOODS; say, Poplins, Poplinettes, Valentias, Mouslames, figured and plain Merinos, Poulards, (entirely new,) they have an abundant stock of.

Their MANTILLA DEPARTMENT will be crowded with the newest shapes and choicest fabrics.

In CURTAIN GOODS, Cornice, Bands, Loops, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Damasks, Brocatels, Moreens, &c., &c., they have a full line, and will have made up upon the lowest terms.

Their Cellar they keep packed to its utmost capacity with every article in the way of FURNISHING GOODS, for servants and laborers, such as Jeans, Sheetings, Damasks, Towelings, Felled Cloths, Kerseys, Linseys, Satinetts, Osnaburgs, Brown and Bleached Goods, &c., &c., all of which will be offered at the very lowest rates.

se 16—dlm THOS. R. PRICE & CO.

FALL, 1859.

A. R. PARKER & CO.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.—We take pleasure in announcing to our friends and the public generally, that we have now in store a large and well selected stock of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, to which we very respectfully invite their attention:

Plain, Black and Figured SILKS
Rich Black GROS DE ECOSSE
" " GROS DE EPSOM, for mourning
" " two Flounced SILK ROBES
Extra Rich Colored SILK ROBES
" " " Paris Printed MOUSSELINE ROBES
Rich Paris Chintz Printed MOUSSELINES
POPLINS, VALENTIAS, POLL DE CHEVRES
Plain and Printed French MERINOES
Black French MERINOES
Black MOUSSELINES
Black BOMBAZINES; Black ALPACAS
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS
5-4 and 6-4 Heavy FULLED CLOTHS
Sheep's Grey SATINETTS, LINSEYS &c.
Bed BLANKETS
White and Col'd Servant's BLANKETS.

To other with every article usually kept in a first class Dry Goods House. All of which we will sell very cheap. se 19—1s

I AM GOING TO JOSEPH STRAUSE'S.—I can save twenty per cent. easy, by buying his AUCTION GOODS and JOB LOTS. New, popular, and successful motto of selling goods—in other words, small profits, good value, and quick returns, are my system of selling goods. Fast colored Calico at 6, 8, and 10 cts.; beautiful Plain and Figured De Laine at 12½ cts.; rich quality Valencias from 12½ cts. upward; Merinos from 25 cents to the best quality; Fine French Merino, at 75 cts.; Stella Shawls; Plaid, all wooden Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas, Reglans, &c., at all prices; the cheapest and finest French Needle-Work Cambric Bands ever offered before; Black Silks are going for 50 cts. per yard; Gaulots Choice Kid Gloves, worth 75 cts., at 50 cts.; 4-4-wide handsome dress Ginghams at 12½ cts.; Extension Skirts 50 cts.—for children 31 cts. and higher price; Flannels; Bed Ticking; Striped Homespun; Servants' wear; Brown and Bleached Domestics of all kinds; 1000 doz. Black, White, Mixed, and Slate-colored Hose, at 81 per doz., or 10 cts. a pair; Carpets from 18c., 25, 37, and all woolen, heavy, at 55 cts.; worth 75 cts. All I ask is a call, and a careful looking for bargains. No. 27, Main street. JOSEPH STRAUSE.

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

A general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Received, and in store, for sale at the lowest ma ket price, by WADSWORTH, TURNER & CO.,

se 13—2m No. 18, 14th street.

FALL TRADE.

SAM'L M. PRICE & CO.

Are now receiving by every steamer and packet, their Fall stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, of the very latest importations. Among which may be found—

Elegant two and four Flounced Silk ROBES
Rich Brocaded Brocadeo SILKS
FOULARDS, in great variety
Bayadere POPLINS
Brocade do.
Plaid do.
Paris Printed DE LAINES
De Laine ROBES
Robe de MATILDA
Valencia ROBES
ALENCIAS, Plain and Bayadere
VELOUR DE PARIS, new styles
Turquoise CLOTHS, all colors
FOIL DE CHEVRES
English PRINTS and GINGHAMS
Mourning GOODS of every variety.

Also a large lot of beautiful Silk and Velvet VESTINGS

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, in great variety.

All of which they will sell as low as can be bought in this or any other market.

se 3—ts SAM'L M. PRICE & CO.

CARPETINGS, CURTAIN GOODS, &c.

We respectfully invite residents of, and visitors to, the city to examine this season our stock of CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, &c., which we think more extensive and varied in assortment than any we have before offered, and which we now have ready to exhibit at our Carpet Warerooms, No. 95 Main street.

Giving our individual attention to this business, and importing a large portion of our stock direct from the foreign manufacturers, we are enabled at all times to supply housekeepers, *at prices lower than can otherwise ordinarily be afforded*, in the following description of goods, viz:

CARPETINGS:
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
THREE PLY,
INGRAIN,
VENETIAN,
DUTCH,
HEMP, &c.,

With a full assortment of RUGS, DOOR MATS, TABLE OIL CLOTHS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, (some splendid,) BOCKING, CRUMB CLOTHS, STAIR RODS, &c.

CURTAIN GOODS, (our stock and assortment of which is unsurpassed in any house in Virginia:)
BROCATELL,
DAMASK,
DELAINES,
TURKEY RED, &c.,

With TRIMMINGS of every description and quality.

FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, of various qualities and patterns, from 6 to 24 feet wide.

WINDOW SHADES, of every style and grade, with all proper fixtures for good shading.

Having exclusively in our employ an experienced and competent upholsterer, we are prepared, when desired, to make up Curtains in the latest styles, Carpets in the best manner, to hang Window Shades, cut and put down Floor Oil-Cloth, &c.

RICHARDSON & CO.,

au 25—d2mw5t* 95 Main street.

CARPETINGS!—CARPETINGS!!—INGRAIN, THREE-PLY, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, VELVET, ROCKINGS, FELT-CLOTHS, RUGS, DOOR MATS, &c., &c.

BREEDEN & FOX,

BROAD STREET,

are receiving, THIS DAY, Monday, 29th August, the LARGEST and MOST ATTRACTIVE assortment of CARPETINGS ever yet exhibited by them. We have made arrangements to keep our Carpet Department constantly supplied with the newest and most desirable styles. Our constant attention shall be given to this branch of our business, and by adding the inducement of a large and well-assorted stock to the very LOWEST scale of prices, we hope to increase our sales in this Department very largely.

BREEDEN & FOX, 217 Broad st.

P. S.—We have engaged the services of UPHOLSTERERS, who will be prepared to cut and lay down Carpets for us at shortest notice. au 29-1m*

No. 75. NEW CLOTHING HOUSE. No. 75

1859.

J. H. SIRICH,

Dealer in Fine Ready Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c.,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Richmond and vicinity, that he has taken the store No. 75, Main street, and is now prepared to offer them one of the finest stocks of CLOTHING ever seen in this market, embracing the latest styles of Paris and New York fashions—all manufactured expressly to order.

Also, a large assortment of FURNISHING GOODS: Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, &c.; in fact, everything to be found in a FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING HOUSE!

All of which will be offered at prices that defy competition, and he solicits the patronage of a discriminating public, feeling assured of pleasing the most fastidious as to style, quality and price.

Remember, No. 75, MAIN STREET.

se 16—1m

GREAT OPENING OF FALL GOODS AT S. HIRSH'S, 209 Broad Street.

On MONDAY, the 19th of September, I will open an entirely new and well-selected stock of TRIMMINGS, FANCY and VARIETY GOODS, which embraces everything new and desirable in that line. Having bestowed, as usual, great care and attention upon the selection of my stock, and with a long experience in the business, and great facilities in buying, I can offer purchasers inducements which are not often met with. I would call particular attention to my stock of WORSTEDS of every description, which, being of my own direct importation, and under the management of experienced hands, is by far the largest and best arranged of any in this country. I am always desirous to accommodate purchasers with the BEST of Goods at the LOWEST market prices, and confidently submit my claims to their judgment.

se 19—1m S. HIRSH, 209 Broad street.

TO MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.

TURNER & BRO., Commission Merchants, Corner 15th and Bank streets, RICHMOND, VA.,

Will be pleased to receive ADVERTISEMENTS for the following papers, all having a large and increasing circulation. Splendid chances for advertising.

SOUTHERN CHRONICLE, Orange C. H.;
VIRGINIA ECHO, Halifax C. H.;
SCOTTSVILLE REGISTER, Scottsville;
SOUTHERN ERA, Floyd C. H.;
VALLEY DEMOCRAT, Harrisonburg;
TENTH LEGION, Woodstock;
VALLEY GAZETTE, Front Royal;
CULPEPER OBSERVER, Culpeper C. H.
PAGE STAR, Luray, Va. se 19—d1m

LEONARD'S INSTANT RELIEF—FOR COUGHS, COLDS, &c., &c.—One of the most popular and efficient remedies in use, constantly on hand, for sale by PURCELL, LADD & CO., Druggists, 122 Main st., Richmond, Va.

Richmond Dispatch.

SATURDAY MORNING.....SEPT. 24, 1859

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE ARABIA.

Trial Trip of the Great Eastern--Splendid Performance--Her Reception on the Route --The San Juan Island Seizure--Italian Affairs, &c., &c.

The Arabia arrived at Boston, Thursday morning, and we have further interesting details of her news. She brought 151 passengers—among them, Prof. Agassiz and his wife. We give the following summary of her news:

TRIAL TRIP OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

The great event of the week has been the departure of the Great Eastern for sea. The Nova Scotian brought out news that the vessel had proceeded down the Thames as far as Purfleet on the 7th, and anchored there for the tide of the following morning. Her departure from her moorings, accompanied by four powerful tugs, two at the bows and two at the stern, gave rise to the greatest enthusiasm on the Thames, which was continued at all the prominent points.

Capt. Harrison and the most experienced Thames pilots directed the ship's motion. Mr. Scott Russell was on the bridge, directing the action of the engines, both of which, screw and paddle, were under steam. Captain Comstock, of the Collins' steamer Baltic, stood aft to transmit directions to the men at the wheel, the new steering apparatus not being completely fitted.

The very first move in the river demonstrated that the ship was as completely under command as a river steamer, and that the only difficulties to contend with were the sharp curves in the stream. She steers as easily as a wager boat, and her engines were found capable of starting or arresting her motion literally almost by a single motion of the hand.—The only difficulty experienced was at Blackwall Point, where the river forms an acute angle, and in the centre of the channel at this point a bark and a schooner had, unfortunately, anchored. There was an anxious and perilous delay of fifteen minutes, but the danger was passed, and there was no other serious cause for uneasiness. There was not a single regular seaman on board during the river trip, the crew not having joined.

There were perfect ovations at Greenwich, Blackwall, Woolwich and other points, where immense crowds had assembled. At Purfleet the ship swung round to her single anchor in beautiful style, and the anchor, Trotman's patent, never yielded an inch from the spot where it dropped. On the 8th the Great Eastern got up steam and weighed anchor, and at 8:40 A. M. started from Purfleet for the Nore. As on the preceding day, she was accompanied by tugs, and the enthusiasm along the river, particularly at Gravesend, was very great. On arriving at Chapman's Head, at the upper Nore Reach, the tugs were cast off and the great vessel was left to herself. Increased speed was then got on her, simply to give her good steerage way and move her engines readily, but with no view to test her power. In ten minutes, however, says the correspondent of the London Times, she set at rest all doubts forever as to her being the fastest vessel beyond comparison in the world. Employing less than two-thirds of her power, in her worst trim, being six inches down by the head, and too high out of water to permit her paddles or screw blades to work properly, and with a strong tide against her, she ran a distance of fifteen statute miles in two minutes under an hour. The engines worked with astonishing ease, and there was scarcely a vibration perceptible.

Before anchoring the vessel was put about, and went completely round in less than three quarters of a mile. At half-past twelve, the vessel anchored at the Nore. She was to leave Nore at seven o'clock on the morning of the 9th, and steam away easily for Portland, Dorsetshire, which harbor she expected to reach early on the morning of the 10th.

Much regret was felt that serious illness prevented Mr. Brunel from being on board to share in the triumph. The Great Eastern left the Nore at 9:35 on Friday morning, the 9th inst., with a strong westerly wind and thick rain, and was off Dover at 3 P. M.

THE SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY.

The London Morning Post has an editorial on the report that General Harney had taken possession of the island of San Juan, or Bellevue, in Puget Sound. It considers it possible that another boundary dispute may arise, and says that the occupation of an island which is still *sub judice* is the exercise of a power to which the British government cannot tamely submit, and hopes that no concessions will be made which are inconsistent with the dignity of the country or the security of the gold regions.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London representative of the Suez Canal scheme had issued a pamphlet in which he asserts that the company, having commenced operations, are determined to continue them in spite of all opposition.

The London Times has an editorial ridiculing the talk of the American slaveholders in regard to reviving the slave trade, and points to the renewed activity of the American government to put down the trade as the best answer to the outcry.

The Central Association of Master Builders of London had determined to declare all their yards open to workmen on and after the 12th of September, provided the latter abide by the declaration against the trade combinations.—This, it is presumed, will scarcely alter the situation of affairs.

The Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, quitted Portsmouth for Cronstadt in the frigate General Admiral.

The commission to inquire into the state of the national defences was at Portland on the 8th, and made a long inspection of the fortifications in progress there.

The London Times remarks on the consistency of the Emperor in covering with reproaches the men to whom the destinies of Italy have been intrusted, because they believe him, and openly declaring to Austria that the *sine qua non* of Villafranca shall not be observed at all, but that as an offset she may treat Venice as she likes.

The London Advertiser regards the articles as mysterious and ominous.

FRANCE.

The Paris Moniteur of the 9th publishes a long article explaining the reasons which caused the Emperor to conclude peace. The following is a summary:

The Emperor of Austria had promised to grant concessions on a large scale to Venetia, but requiring as a condition, *sine qua non*, the return of the Archdukes. The Emperor Napoleon accepted these conditions. It is easy to conceive that if, after the conclusion of peace, the destinies of Italy had been intrusted to men who had more at heart the future of their fatherland than little partial successes, the aim of their endeavors would have been to develop, and not obstruct, the consequences of the treaty of Villafranca, and Venetia would have been placed in the same position as Luxembourg with Holland. The Archduke will not be established by foreign forces; but that portion of the treaty of Villafranca not has been carried out, Austria will find herself freed from all engagements taken in favor of Venetia. Instead of a policy of reconciliation and peace, defiance and hatred will be seen to re-appear, which will entail fresh misfortunes. Much, it would appear, is expected from the Congress, which we hail with all our best wishes, but we strongly doubt that the Congress would obtain better conditions for Italy. It would not be right to ask from the great Powers important concessions without offering equitable compensations. War would be the only way to resolve the difficulty; but Italy must be aware that one Power alone makes war for an idea, and that is France, and France has accomplished her mission.

The *Independance Belge* asserts that France is making vigorous naval preparations for the coast of Venice.

At the meeting of the Paris Conference, the Ottoman Ambassador announced that the Sultan had agreed exceptionally, and for this time only, to grant an investiture to Couzar as the Hospodar of both Moldavia and Wallachia, the governments of those places, however, to be conducted separately. On motion of the Russian Plenipotentiary, another year was allowed for the settlement of the question of the convent property in the Principalities. The Austrian and Turkish Ministers were called on for an early statement of the decision they had come to regarding the navigation of the Danube. They were not prepared with the required information, and promised to communicate the observations of their conference to their governments.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald contradicts the report that twenty frigates have been ordered to be built at Cruzat. It says the rumor arose from an immense order being given for iron plates, which are intended for the embrasures at Cherbourg.

The Moniteur publishes the agricultural statistics of Algiers, showing that the recent harvest in that country has been satisfactory.

Two additional prominent French exiles publish in the London Times their views of the late amnesty. M. E. Guinet declines to accept it, denying the right of the Emperor either to proscribe or pardon him. Felix Pyatt determines, as a matter of policy, to accept the amnesty, and return to France where he thinks patriots may do more good than by remaining aloof.

Prince Napoleon had gone to Switzerland, and it was supposed that his journey had reference to the intended interview between the Emperors.

M. de la Guerroniere had gone to St. Sauveur. His mission refers to the intended liberal reform of the press laws.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in cash of 6,750,000 francs.

It was reported in Paris that France had notified the Porte that she does not intend to treat the Suez Canal affair as a political question.

The Paris Bourse fell daily. On Friday the article in the Moniteur sent the rentes down to 68f. 40c., but a vague rumor subsequently was current that a treaty of peace was signed, and the rentes improved to 68f. 60c.

ITALY.

The conclusion was general on the Continent that the answer of Victor Emanuel to the Tuscan deputation, in regard to annexation to Piedmont, was preconcerted with Napoleon.

The Council of the different districts had officially proclaimed to the people of Turin that the Tuscan deputies had presented a deed of annexation to the Sardinian government.

The National Assembly of Bologna, on the 7th, adopted a resolution declaring that the people of Bologna desire annexation to the constitutional kingdom of Sardinia, under the sceptre of Victor Emanuel. Bologna was illuminated in honor of the event. The Assembly also authorized its President to present an address to the Emperor Napoleon and King of Sardinia, expressing sympathies for Venetia and offering to make peculiar sacrifices in her favor.

A deputation was about to leave Turin on a mission to the French government.

It was supposed that the Papal army was not in condition to act against the forces of the Romagna, led by Garabaldi.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals say that the Emperor of Morocco has declared traitors the tribes on the coast who insulted the Spanish flag, and promised to inflict exemplary chastisement on them. The Spanish government, however, doubt the fulfillment of this promise, and continue their preparations for the expedition.

GERMANY.

The great autumn fair at Frankfort was progressing with much briskness. Many dealers in cotton, silk and woollen articles had been completely run out of stocks, and in some cases prices advanced 2 to 15 per cent.—The wool sales would take place the following week.

LATER AND IMPORTANT FROM BUENOS AYRES.—Advices from Buenos Ayres to 2d ult. announce that the mediation of the American Minister, Mr. Yancy, between the Argentine Confederation and Buenos Ayres, was progressing satisfactorily. He had laid the propositions of the Buenos Ayrean government before Urquiza, and had several long interviews with that leader, after which he had returned to Buenos Ayres, and, it was said, with every prospect of procuring a final settlement of the pending difficulties. Papers on both sides spoke seriously of peace, and it was rumored that Urquiza had furloughed two divisions of his army, remarking that their services would not be needed at this time.

Mr. Yancey had persuaded Urquiza to release all the officers of the Buenos Ayrean steamer-of-war Gen. Pintos, which was captured by mutineers. The officers were on their return to Buenos Ayres, taking with them the body of the brave Capt. Muratori, who was killed during the mutiny.

DON'T LIKE IT.—They are attempting to raise tobacco in Massachusetts, but the process don't seem to be agreeable to them. The Springfield Republican says:

If there is any dirtier work than raising tobacco, except chewing it, we should like to know it. A gum issues from green tobacco that covers everything that it comes in contact with. It is sometimes a practice among tobacco growers to put on a shirt outside of their clothes, and wear it without washing all through the season. At the end of the tobacco year, if indeed it lasts so long, it goes into paper rags, but usually long before that it loses its original color. We met, recently, a troop of men fresh from the tobacco field, that, in any other portion of the world than this, would pass for Hottentots. They looked as if they had always burrowed in the ground, and in hands and face, as well as dress, were the color of woodchucks.

BENEDICT ARNOLD AND THE LAW OF LIBEL.—Mr. Everett, in the 39th number of his Mount Vernon Papers, says of Arnold:—"I cannot refrain from repeating another anecdote of him, recorded by Mr. Sabine, which throws a dismal light on the repute in which he was held where, it might have been expected, if anywhere, that he would have been kindly viewed. After the Revolutionary war, he established himself in some sort of business at St. Johns, New Brunswick, which was principally settled by American loyalists.—His warehouse and the merchandize in it, being fully insured, were destroyed by fire—and Arnold was charged in a newspaper with having himself set fire to the building, in order to get the insurance, which was largely beyond the value of the property. He prosecuted the publisher of the paper for libel, laid the damages at thousands, and recovered by the verdict of the jury, two and sixpence! Such was the estimate formed by a Saint John jury of his probity."

LO, THE POOR INDIAN!—Last week, at Peoria, Illinois, a marriage ceremony took place between Major Alexander Culbertson and Natowista, daughter of the chief of the Blackfoot Indians. Major Culbertson is the well-known Indian trader, and was married to his present wife, according to the Indian ceremony, some sixteen or seventeen years ago, but having lately severed his connection with the American Fur Company, and settled down to an agricultural life near this city, he was anxious that the ceremony might be performed according to civilized rites. The parties have three very interesting children, the eldest of whom is about 15 years of age.—At Dubuque, Iowa, last week, a young white girl astonished the town by running off with an Indian named Hiawatha. At last accounts, the anxious father, by aid of the telegraph, had traced them to Warren, Mass.

A NEW MASONIC STATUE OF WASHINGTON. Gen. Washington was a member of the Masonic Lodge at Fredericksburg, Va., and was initiated November 4th, 1752. The fact is interesting to all Masons, while it is especially a source of pride to the old lodge at Fredericksburg. It has been deemed proper to procure a statue of Washington, by Powers, and an order to that effect was given some time since. The statue arrived at New York from Leghorn a few days since. It is the property of the Fredericksburg Lodge, and has been paid for by voluntary contribution of the Masonic order generally. It cost $5,000, and is somewhat larger than life. It was proposed also to erect a building at Fredericksburg suitable for the statue, and to inaugurate it with appropriate ceremonies.

RATES OF TRAVEL SIXTY-TWO YEARS AGO. The Alexandria Gazette furnishes the following:

On the 20th of February, 1797, Thomas Jefferson set out for Philadelphia to enter upon his duties as Vice President of the United States. The following time and fare table, taken from his "Pocket Account Book," will be deemed curious in this *fast* age: "Left Alexandria after dinner, February 23d, and reached Baltimore on the 26th. The fare $4.75. Thence reached Philadelphia, March 2d. Fare $7. Whole amount of travelling expenses from hence, including $12 to send home Jupiter and the horses from Alexandria, $49.03." Fare table *now*: From Alexandria to Philadelphia, time 4½ hours, fare $4.50.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Photography is rapidly approaching a state of perfection. The Scientific American, of Cincinnati, recently promised each subscriber a picture taken by a machine invented in that city, which is capable of making 20,000 impressions in an hour, its speed being only limited by the velocity of light and time required for working its mechanical devices. And now we have an invention, by John H. Pepin, of New Jersey, for an "Improvement in Apparatus for Photograph on Uneven Surfaces," which is especially intended for ornamenting "vases and other solids."

SHOCKING DEATH.—At St. Louis, Monday, Mrs. Schnabel, a young French woman, met a horrible death in a drug mill. She had gone there to carry her husband's breakfast, and while standing near a wheel her dress caught in the cogs, and she was drawn in between it and the shaft. Her legs, arms, and backbone were instantly crushed to atoms. The effect of the shock was so great as to break the machinery in several places. Her husband in vain tried to rescue her, and when the awful fact flashed upon his mind that she was dead, his grief knew no bounds.

VALUATION OF PROVIDENCE.—The real estate in Providence, R. I., is valued at $66,526,200, and the personal at $19,859,600—total $76,385,800. On this amount the rate of taxation assessed is 88 cents on $100. The largest estate is that of Alexander Duncan, wife and children, $2,062,700; taxed at $16,741.60. The highest individual estate is that of Robert H. Ives, $721,800; taxed at $5,774.40. The richest widow is Mrs. Charlotte R. Goddard, $583,500; taxed at $4,668. The richest maiden lady is Miss Julia Bullock, $209,600; taxed at $1,676.80.

SHIPPING OF WESTERN TEXAS.—On the 10th instant, there were thirty-nine vessels in port at the flourishing little town of Indianola, in Matagorda Bay; the arrivals from the 3d to the 9th inst., were fifty-one vessels.

Heavy Bank Defalcation--Career of a Fast Man.

The defalcation of $61,000 in the funds of the Fulton Bank, in New York, by Wm. J. Lane, Jr., the transfer and foreign note clerk, was noticed yesterday. He is about twenty-eight years of age, and the son of the venerable cashier of the institution. Though a married man, he had become enamored of a lorette of extraordinary beauty, and to this circumstance, taken in connection with the "very fastest" mode of living, is attributed his fall. The Herald thus describes the *modus operandi* of the defalcation:

He is charged with representing to his father that he was the agent of A. B. Dean & Co., of New Jersey, and pretended to collect bills receivable in Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. These bills, it is supposed, he would enter on the books of the bank, to the credit of his father, and when they were supposed to be realized, received his father's checks on the Fulton Bank for the proceeds. To prevent any discrepancy from occurring, it is supposed he made fictitious accounts current with the banks in neighboring cities, which, in his capacity as clerk, enabled him to forward substitute accounts for those furnished by the general book-keeper. He would sometimes leave actual bills receivable unchanged for a few days, sufficient to cover the deficiency, which would otherwise be shown.

In this way Lane may have been enabled to gratify his extravagant tastes by keeping a mistress in magnificent style, and sporting fine horses and equipages on the avenues. Beginning with small embezzlements, he may have gradually become emboldened and plunged into frauds by wholesale. He rented the house, No.— West Nineteenth street, in which Miss M., his alleged mistress, dwelt, and paid therefor the round sum of $1,000 annually. This mansion he had fitted up in the most gorgeous manner, and therein he kept his fair inamorata—it is said with the knowledge of the mother, who lived with her daughter—appropriating some $3,000, or more, probably, for the expenses. The most fashionable establishments on Broadway were ransacked, it is said, to obtain rare diamonds and costly jewels for the adornment of his fair one's person; and Lane, it is now alleged, might often be seen in company with the partner of his guilt, driving on the Bloomingdale road, and outshining almost all in the splendor of his turnout. It is stated that he had a livery establishment in Lexington avenue, in which he kept four splendid steeds, which cost upwards of $6,000, and also several carriages, with harness and trimmings to match. To divert suspicion from himself a friend pretended to be sole proprietor of this luxury, but Lane, it is alleged, was the owner *de facto*, or at least the partner. Lane also silenced all suspicion, whenever it was hinted that he was spending more money than his salary as a clerk would warrant, by giving out that he was receiving a handsome remuneration from his New Jersey agency, and that he realized considerable by employing his leisure hours as a book-keeper.

He also, it is said, dabbled in lotteries. He admitted to the officer who arrested him that he expended $1,000 one day for lottery tickets, and for two whole weeks he allowed himself no less than $250 per diem for the same purpose. He says he was an extensive loser, having drawn but once a prize, which was worth $3,000. As an illustration of his extravagance, it is asserted that a few weeks ago he had $10,000 in cash, but at the time of his arrest not a cent of this remained, and he was unable to say how he had disposed of it.

On last Monday the complaint was made against Lane by Mr. Joseph Kernochan, President of the bank, and officer King, of the Lower Police Court, arrested the accused immediately after the closing of the bank. He was taken before Mr. Kernochan, and Boards of Directors, and seeing it was idle to hide his fraud any longer, confessed his guilt immediately. The officer then went with him to the home of his mistress, West Nineteenth street, where $7,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry were surrendered to the officer by the lady at the request of her fallen paramour. These valuables consisted of a diamond cross, which cost $1,000, a pair of gold bracelets worth $150 each, five beautiful diamond rings, two pairs of diamond ear-rings, a gold watch, and other articles of smaller value.

On yesterday afternoon the officer visited No. 98 Fourth avenue, and seized a trunk belonging to Lane, containing drafts, securities and other documents of the bank. The horses and carriages of the accused were also put in the safe-keeping of the authorities, and altogether about $20,000 worth of the alleged dishonestly earned wealth has been recovered.—The prisoner is at present occupying one of the square apartments at the Tombs. His father, it is said, is bondsman for his son to the amount of $40,000, and the bank holds his checks for the amounts drawn from it upon the fictitious securities. He, therefore, will be the greatest loser by his son's operations.—He is now in "the seer and yellow leaf," being seventy years of age, nearly half of which he has been cashier of the Bank.

The accused takes his fate quite coolly, and does not seem to have a doubt respecting his acquittal.

VIRGINIA RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—The Montgomery Presbytery (O. S.) will meet at Rock Spring Church, in Washington county, on Friday, the 30th inst. The Virginia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will hold its session in Lynchburg, Va., on the 16th of November next.—Bishop John Early will preside. A series of religious meetings have been held in Wytheville, at which Rev. Messrs. Jeter and Taylor, of Richmond, have officiated. A new Presbyterian church is to be dedicated in the same place to-day. Rev. Mr. White, of Lexington, officiating.

NEW YORK LIFE.—On Thursday last, Councilman A. McCarty, of New York, having disagreed with Daniel O'Brien, a Custom-House employee, on a political question, the evening before, proceeded, with a gang of five rowdies, to beat him "all to pieces," which he accomplished to that degree, that but a small piece of O'Brien—a body discolored—sample, at that—was left to make complaint at the City Hall. The Councilman and his confederates were placed in the Tombs, to be resurrected for trial next week.

EXPLOSION ON BOARD A U. S. STEAMER.—Advices to May 14, from the U. S. steamer Pulaski, (formerly the Metacomet,) of the Brazil squadron, state that, while preparing to proceed to Parana, a short time previous, the large steam-flue in the boiler exploded, but fortunately without injury to any one on board. The boilers were subsequently examined by the engineers, and pronounced unfit for further use. New boilers, however, have been already sent out to her in the storeship Release.

TERRIBLY SARCASTIC.—Proudhon, the Socialist, Barbes and Charras are among the additional French exiles who have declined the privileges of the late amnesty. Victor Schoelcher, a well known French author, now in England, whose latest work, a "Life of Handel," has been recently published by Mason Brothers, of New York, has also declined to return to France, and has written a rather severe letter, in which he calls the Emperor "Mr. Bonaparte."

DAMAGE TO THE OPEN COTTON.—The Montgomery (Ga.) Mail of Saturday says: We hear of wide-spread ruin to the open cotton, caused by the storm of Thursday night. The tall cotton stalks were in many places blown down, thus soiling all the open cotton on the side next to the ground. Bolls that were fully open had their contents blown out and scattered thick upon the ground, and there pelted into mud by the driving rain.

MORE EFFECTS OF THE GREAT STORM.—Wednesday night week the equinoctial storm played great havoc among the shipping at Pensacola, Fla. The schooner Martha, Capt. Brown, was driven ashore, and in a few minutes was a complete wreck, her cargo being rendered worthless. One of the principal wharves at the place was completely demolished, and bath-houses and other property situated along the shore were washed away.

ALLIGATOR KILLED BY A LADY.—Mrs. Eleanor E. Southall killed a large alligator near her father's plantation, in Brunswick county, in this State, a few days ago. The weapon used was a lightwood knot. Mrs. S. is a heroine and no mistake.—*Weldon (N. C.) Patriot.*

KILLED BY A BROOMSTICK.—The broomstick in the hands of an enraged wife, is a standing jest, but there are exceptions. On the 11th inst., James Shaw, a resident of Vicksburg, Miss., was struck by his wife with a broomstick, and, staggering into the yard, fell dead. The murderess was arrested.

NEARLY KILLED BY A RAT.—An infant of Mrs. Quade, of Pawtucket, R. I., was bitten by a rat while asleep, last Sunday night. An artery was severed, and the child nearly bled to death before the hœmorrhage could be checked.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—During a thunder storm near Dallas, Texas, on the 3d inst., Miss Martin, while stooping at the fireplace, was instantly killed by a thunderbolt descending the chimney. She was only sixteen years of age.

HIGH OFFER FOR NEGROES.—A gentleman of Warren county has been offered $1,600 per head for one hundred negroes, fifty-five of whom are taxable.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Herald.*

LOCAL MATTERS.

Forger Detected.—Yesterday, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, a young man entered the Bank of the Commonwealth and presented a check to the paying teller for $47.50, for collection. The check reads thus:

"$47.50. RICHMOND, Sept. 23d, 1859.

Bank of the Commonwealth: Pay to James Williams, or order, forty-seven dollars and fifty cents. JOHN DERRICOTT.

Endorsed on the back J. Williams."

As soon as the teller saw the signature he knew it to be a forgery, and passing from behind the counter, by the aid of his fellow-clerks, took the assumed Mr. Derricott into custody, and sent off for the police. In a very short time Capt. Wilkinson and Lieut. True-heart, of the Night Watch, appeared at the Bank, took the forger into custody, and escorted him to the Mayor's office, where he was immediately recognized as "John Adams," *alias* "John Williams," who was convicted in the Circuit Court of this city, some few years since, of forging the name of Mr. James Lyons, and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years—which time expired about two weeks since. After hearing the statement of the Bank officers, the accused was remanded to jail until 10 o'clock this morning, when he will undergo an investigation.

John Adams seems to be an illiterate, stupid fellow, and while he has the propensity to forge, makes the most bungling list of it that was ever seen. Yesterday morning he called at the office of Mr. David Baker, Jr., on Franklin street, near 20th, and asked that gentleman to do a small favor for him. He said he had purchased a lot of sheaf oats from Mr. James Williams, amounting to $47.50, and wished to give him a check on the bank of the Commonwelth to pay for it, asking Mr. B. at the same time to fill up a check for him. Mr. B. promptly filled the check, and handed it to Adams for him to sign it. Adams took up the pen to do so, but his hand trembled so bad that he could not write. He then asked Mr. Baker to sign his name for him. Mr. B. asked him what his name was—and he replied, "Jno. Darricott." Mr. B. then told him that was not his name—that he knew John Darricott well, and that he had better desist from his purpose. Adams replied, "but there are two John Derricotts," and Mr. Baker declining to sign the check, the prisoner picked it up and walked out. Mr. Baker kept an eye upon him, and enquired of several persons who he was, but no one knew him. He then told the circumstance to several friends, and sent word to Mr. Darricott of the effort being made to forge his name.

Adams appears to be about twenty-two years of age, and from his strange conduct seems determined to get back to the penitentiary, where he has already served a term.—As he did not spell Mr. Darricott's name correctly, and did not get the money, it may be that he will escape this time, though we doubt it. Certainly he would be better off there, than if turned loose to commit other and greater crimes.

Daring Lady.—On the morning of the 22d inst., a young man named Moncure, a passenger on the Virginia Central Railroad, leaped from the cars, near Tolersville, while the train was in motion, and those who saw him fall felt sure that he would be torn into pieces by the fall. As soon as information could be conveyed to the Conductor, he was informed of what had happened, and the cars were stopped, and afterwards backed some three miles, expecting to find the mangled body; but no traces of it could be found. The Section Master was then started on the search, but could learn no tidings of the young man. The train, after waiting as long as was deemed expedient, resumed its trip, no one on it having the slightest idea of what had been the fate of the "fearful leaper." Some few hours after the occurrence, Moncure made his appearance in Toversville, he then being in a state of nudity, and having several small bruises on his face and arms. As he was evidently laboring under an aberration of mind, he was taken in charge by some of the citizens, and placed under proper treatment. Strange to say that he received no serious injury from his perilous leap, and that he will soon be well again.

Swarming.—In a few days at farthest, scores of Northern pick-pockets will be wending their way to this city, preparatory to operating at the approaching Fairs, and with them will no doubt come a few of those expert burglars who visit strange cities on great occasions, to make large hauls of jewelry and other goods. As these leeches have heretofore had fine sucking at the Agricultural Fairs, we take this early occasion to caution strangers against them. The only safe plan is to carry no money or other valuables when you go into crowds—to be shy of ringers-in, who attempt to scrape acquaintance on first sight, and to deal in nothing the value of which is unknown to you. With these ruffians, will also come hordes of counterfeiters, to scatter their worthless notes and spurious coin among the masses; and in order to succeed, every species of trickery will be resorted to.—Counterfeit one dollar pieces are now abundant, and many good persons have suffered by them. Let those who visit the Agricultural and Mechanics' Fairs, in October next, see that they do not pay too dear for the privilege of owning them.

Accident.—At an early hour yesterday morning, while Mr. LEWIS D. SIMMONS, a carpenter, was engaged in sheeting the new iron-front four-story building on GOVERNOR street, he accidentally slipped and fell headlong between the rafters to the story below, a distance of ten feet, striking on his face and head, and cutting and bruising himself severely. Other work