DAILY DISPATCH.

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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 $2.50, in advance.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

New and Elegant Stock of
FALL DRY GOODS
At CRENSHAW, QUARLES & CO'S,
No. 229, BROAD STREET.

We have just received our entire stock of FALL DRY GOODS, embracing all the new designs that are in market this season, and shall continue to add to our assortment by every arrival, so as to present at all times a full and complete stock of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC GOODS.

In ladies' Dress Goods, CLOAKS, MANTLES, SHAWLS, SKIRTS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, WHITE GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c., we have a large and varied selection, and at prices that will suit the most economical buyers.

In gent's Goods, we have the largest stock ever offered, such as French and English CLOTHS, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy VELVET and SILK VESTINGS, SILK HDKFS., TIES and SCARFS, Byron and Garotte COLLARS, Silk and Cambric UMBRELLAS, Merino and Wool SHIRTS and DRAWERS, SUSPENDERS, &c.

In children's Goods, we have bright colors in small Figured and Checked Goods, in all the different fabrics.

In HOUSEKEEPING GOODS our stock cannot be surpassed.

In SERVANTS' GOODS we have a large and splendid stock of the best makes, and at low prices.

We invite an examination of our Goods as the best test of their quality, style, and price.
se 23—1m CRENSHAW, QUARLES & CO.

Now Ready.
WATKINS & FICKLEN
INVITE ALL
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS
TO EXAMINE
Their entirely New Stock of Fall and Winter
DRY GOODS,
Especially of Ladies'
SPLENDID DRESS GOODS,
Which is larger, more varied and elegant than ever before offered.
EVERYTHING IS NEW.
PRICES AT THE LOWEST FIGURES.
EXAMINE, COMPARE AND JUDGE.
SPLENDID CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
In NEW ROOM on the first floor.
Very superior
ENGLISH BLEACHED 4-4 SHIRTINGS,
AT TWELVE-AND-A-HALF CTS.
CARPETS:
Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Ingrain,
Hemp, Cocoa, Matting, Druggets,
Floor Cloths, Oil Cloths—
A large and elegant assortment.
WATKINS & FICKLEN,
se 26—tf 159 Main street.

Elegant Stock
OF
DOMESTIC AND RICH FOREIGN DRY GOODS!
AT THE CASH STORE OF
PERKINS & CO., No. 141, Eagle Square.

We have opened, and will continue to receive for a few weeks, the largest and best stock of DOMESTIC and FOREIGN DRY GOODS we have ever offered. We invite wholesale and retail buyers to give us a call. We are prepared to furnish large and small buyers, at the
LOWEST PRICES.
In Dress Goods, rich SILKS and SILKS ROBES, VALENTIAS, POPLINS—very large stock.
Rich Paris DE LAINES, MERINOS, POPLIN DE LAINES, BOMBAZINES and ALPACCAS.
Very rich DE LAINE ROBES—new styles.
LACE and FRENCH WORKED SETS, COLLARS, &c.
SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS, every grade.
in SERVANTS' CLOTHING and BLANKETS our stock cannot be surpassed. We call your attention to these leading articles with the assurance that our assortment is complete in every particular. We have marked them at prices that will command the trade of cash and short time buyers. Call and see.
PERKINS & CO'S, Cash Store,
se 19—1m No. 141, Eagle Square.

New Fall Goods.
SPECIAL NOTICE
TO THE LADIES, ALL HOUSEKEEPERS AND FARMERS.

Our assortment is now complete of all styles of rich DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES and LACE GOODS; real Laces, at lower prices than ever before; Cloth and Velvet CLOAKS, the best assortment and cheaper than we ever had them before; Stella, Broche, French Wool and common Plaid SHAWLS.

LINEN SHEETINGS:
Table Damasks; Towelings; Napkins; Furniture Prints; Table Covers, and all kinds of PLANTATION GOODS, in Sheep's Greys, Fulled Cloths, Kerseys and Linseys, of the most approved kinds and at the lowest prices.
se 28—tf SAM'L M. PRICE & CO.

Great Bargains
FOR CASH, AT
PERKINS & CO.'S,
No. 141, EAGLE SQUARE.
4-4 Brown SHIRTING, Heavy, at 6d.
4-4 Bleached " " at 6d.
Super " " " 9 pi cents
The best 4-4 " " ever sold here, at 12½ cts.
100 p's Fast Col'd PRINTS, at 6¼ cents
Best English and American PRINTS, at 11 cents
50 p's VALENTIAS and DELAINES, at 12½ cts.
Rich Paris DELAINES, at 62½ cts., worth 87½ cts.
DRESS SILKS, very cheap
25 Very Rich SILK ROBES, at $35, worth $45
KID GLOVES, as good as Alexander's, at 75 cts.
Best 10-4 Bleached SHEETINGS, at 28 cts.,
PERKINS & CO.,
se 19—ts No. 141 Eagle Square.

Shawls and Cloaks.—
FURTHER SUPPLIES
CLOTH and VELVET CLOAKS,
And a few real
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS
NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER.
oc 4—ts SAM'L M. PRICE & CO.

Fire and Life.—We desire to call the attention of the public to one great and important truth, viz: that
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE
can be effected to any amount and on the most reasonable terms at the
INSURANCE AGENCY OFFICE,
190 *Main street,*
a few doors above the new Custom House. Please observe that we represent
THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!
Capital—$10,000,000!
With over $900,000 invested in the United States, and an annual revenue of
$2,250,000!
We are prepared to take large risks on the MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
In addition to the ordinary mode of Insurance, this Company issues
PERMANENT POLICIES,
On payment of ten annual premiums, property is thenceforth permanently insured.
By this plan a saving of nearly FORTY PER CT. is effected! (the sum thus saved will, in fifteen years, amount to the whole of the deposites!) the risk and inconvenience of renewals are avoided.—The policy can be cancelled at any time by the holder, the premium being returned, less five per cent.
THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
With a capital of over **$1,600,000,** is on the
MUTUAL PRINCIPLE,
and offers as great inducements to persons desirous of effecting insurance on their lives as any other Company. We respectfully solicit a call.
WORTHAM & WYATT, Agents,
190 Main street.
Medical Examiner—Ro. T. COLEMAN, M. D.,
Jas. H. CONWAY, M. D. oc 3—tf ts

Jos. P. Hanion would respectfully inform his personal friends and the public generally, that he may be found during all business hours at the NEW CLOTHING STORE of J. H. SIRICH, No 75, MAIN STREET, next door to P. K. White's Shoe Store.

He is now prepared to CUT, MAKE and TRIM all kinds of Gents' apparel, in the best and most fashionable style. Good fit warranted.

J. H. SIRICH would specially call attention to his splendid stock of GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, *selected especially for this market.*
se 22—1m

Miss Lizzie R. Fitz, of Boston, will receive a limited number of pupils for instruction on the Piano and in Singing. She has met with great success in the cultivation of the voice, having pursued the method of her teacher, Madame ANTOUT. She is permitted to refer, among others, to Miss Pegram, Linden Row; W. F. Ritchie, Esq.; John R. Thompson, Esq.; Rev. Bishop Eastburn, Hon. Edward Everett, Boston.

Applications received at Mrs. Johnson's, on Governor street. oc 4—1w*

How to Cure all Pain and Bowe Complaints.—For Pain in the Bowels, Stomach, Sides, Limbs, Back, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Stiff Neck, Sprains or Bruises, use HARTSHORNE'S CURE-ALL. It acts upon the nerves, bones, sinews, blood and muscles, annihilating all pain like magic! Bottles 12, 25 and 50 cents.

If you suffer with Cholera, Diarrhœa, Looseness of the Bowels, or Summer Complaint, use HARTSHORNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. It gives instant relief. Bottles 25 cents.

The Cure-All cures all pain. The Carminative Balsam cures all bowel complaints. 25 cents a bottle.

Sold by all Druggists in Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk. je 14—12m

Mrs. J. A. Williams, M. D., offers her services to those of her own sex, and to children, who may need medical advice or attendance.

Especial attention given to the management of female diseases, and displacements.

Those wishing an interview at their residence, can address Post-Office, Box 847.

RESIDENCE on Clay, between 4th and 5th streets, Richmond, Va. oc 4—1m*

Marcus Harris and Harris & Co. have removed to their new store, corner Main and 11th streets, next to American Hotel, where they will open about the 10th of October, with an entire new stock of BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, &c., &c., to which they would ask the attention of buyers.
oc 5—ts

Leeches, Leeches, Leeches.—I have just received by Adams' Express, a lot of fresh SWEDISH LEECHES, which will be applied upon the most reasonable terms, promptly.

Cupping and Leeching attended to.
R. L. HOBSON, under the American Hotel,
Entrance on 11th street.

Steam Engine for sale.—A two-and-a-half horse STEAM ENGINE, in complete order, having been used only three weeks. It will be sold at a bargain. Apply at this office. oc 4—ts

Removal.—W. Leigh Burton, Dentist, has removed to Brown's building, on 9th street, one door above the Mechanics' Institute. au 19—3m

Richmond Dispatch.

SATURDAY MORNING.....OCT. 8, 1859.

GENERAL CONVENTION
OF THE
EPISCOPAL CHURCH of the UNITED STATES.

[REPORTED FOR THE "DAILY DISPATCH."]

THIRD DAY.

FRIDAY, October 7, 1859.

The House assembled at half-past 9 o'clock. The number of persons in attendance was larger than on the preceding morning, showing that there is an increasing desire to see and hear the interesting proceedings of the body.—Morning Prayers were read by Rev. R. S. MASON, D. D., of North Carolina, assisted by Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, D. D., of Connecticut. The services closed with the 79th Psalm of the Selection, commencing—

"With one consent let all the earth"—

sung with fine effect by the congregation, to the tune of the "Old Hundred."

The President (Dr. Creighton) resumed the chair, and called the House to order. The roll of delegates was called, and the proceedings of yesterday were read by the Secretary.

A message was received from the House of Bishops, transmitting the triennial report of the Bishop of China. Referred to the Committee on the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.

Dr. Minnigerode, of Va., stated that he was in a somewhat peculiar situation, having more money than he knew what to do with.—The collection made at the offertory on Wednesday morning would not, of course, be applied in the usual manner of this church, and he desired to be instructed what he should do with it.

Dr. Hawks, of N. Y., suggested that he retain the fund for the present, as a report would be made during the present session from the society for the relief of aged and infirm ministers and their widows and orphans, and it might be made the nucleus of a fund for that object.

Dr. Stevens, of Pa., said the usual way was to place the offertory at the disposal of the Bishop, and he presumed no new method of proceeding would be adopted at this time.

The subject was passed by.

Standing committees were called on for reports.

The Committee on New Dioceses reported that they had considered the application of the church in Kansas to be admitted into union with this Convention, and having found that the usual preliminary measures had been adopted, recommended the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the House of Bishops concurring, the Diocese of Kansas be admitted into the union of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

The resolution passed.

Mr. Murray Hoffman, of N. Y., desired to present a report, but Dr. Mead, of Connecticut, said the hour had come for taking up the order of the day, and suggested that a motion to suspend the rules was necessary.

Mr. Hoffman moved a suspension of the order of the day.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, made an exposition of Constitutional rules in such matters; after which, leave was granted Mr. Hoffman to offer the report.

Mr. Hoffman then presented to the House the report of the committee appointed by the last Convention, to prepare and lay before the General Convention a Digest of the Canons of the Church under appropriate Titles, Canons and Sections, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, If the House of Bishops concur, that the report of the Joint Committee appointed to Digest the Canons of the Church, be referred to a Joint Special Committee, composed of the Committee on Canons of each House, to consider and report what action in relation to the repeal of existing Canons may be necessary, in case such Digest is adopted, and also to report upon any emendations or additions to the same, which may be submitted to such committees, by either House, or may be suggested by members of such committees.

Mr. Newton, of Mass., thought there was an objection to the resolution, inasmuch as it prescribed the committee of reference; and moreover, two of the gentlemen who prepared the report were members of the Committee on Canons. He thought it should go to an independent committee.

Dr. Hawks, of New York, said if the gentleman from Massachusetts understood the matter fully, he would raise no objection to the resolution. The members to whom he alluded have given the matter much attention, and might materially assist the committee in their labors; and had we any disposition to oppose their views, we are but two out of nine, and our opposition could avail nothing. We have no desire to be on the committee, but are quite content to go and give them the benefit of our investigations.

A South Carolina delegate was opposed to combining these committees until the report of our committee had been heard by the House.

Dr. Hawks replied, that the report was the work of a joint committee of the two Houses. It made no change in the existing Canons.

Judge Conrad, of Va., said that as the committee had neither taken from nor added to the existing Canons, but had merely classified the laws of the Church, he could imagine no better direction to give the report than to refer it to the joint Committee on Canons.

Mr. Newton, of Mass., said there was a great question behind all this. Is this code to be the law of the Church? This work had been mainly the production of the Committee on Canons, and he wanted an independent committee to examine and see whether its provisions should continue to be the law.

Mr. Newton then moved to amend the resolution so as to refer the resolution to a special committee, instead of the Joint Committee on Canons.

Dr. Mead, of Conn., thought that if the report went to a special committee, the matter would have to be laid over until the next General Convention, or else this body would be kept here six weeks or two months to consider it. No doubt the Committee on Canons would be glad to be relieved from the labor, but his object was to facilitate business.

Mr. Newton's amendment was put to vote and lost. Mr. Hoffman's resolution was then passed. So the report stands referred to the joint Committee on Canons.

Dr. Stevens, of Pa., asked and obtained leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committees on Canons, on Domestic and Foreign Missions, and on the General Theological Seminary, be each enlarged by the addition of one clerical and one lay delegate, so that the West shall have an equal representation with other sections.

After some discussion, the resolution passed, and the President announced the appointments, as follows:

On the General Theological Seminary—Dr. Wm. Adams, of Wisconsin, Francis B. Fogg, of Tennessee.

On the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society—Rev. Francis J. Clerc, of Missouri, L. B. Otis, of Illinois.

On Canons—Dr. Robt. H. Clarkson, of Illinois, H. P. Baldwin, of Michigan.

Dr. Talbot, of Ind., moved a suspension of the order for the purpose of taking up the resolution offered by himself on yesterday, to hold the next General Convention in Chicago.—Agreed to.

Dr. Talbot hoped the question would be taken directly upon his resolution—either for Chicago or against it—and that it would not be embarrassed by parliamentary tactics or side issues.

Mr. Campbell, of Md., said he observed no disposition to embarrass the question in that manner; but it was right that there should be a free expression of opinion. He desired that the Convention should be held where it would be attended by the largest number, and where Church legislation would be most thorough, and not in a remote place, where the work would be only half done. He believed that the only suitable place was one of the Eastern cities.

Mr. S. S. Ruggles, of N. Y., addressed the House in a speech of considerable length and much ingenuity. He produced Church statistics to show the large number of communicants in the West, and asked why they had not a good claim upon the presence of this body? He believed that the time was coming when this strip of land on the Atlantic would be of secondary importance compared with the mighty West. If the Grand Council of the Church is to be locomotive, and not permanent, let it be held where the great masses of the Church are to be found, that it may benefit itself and the mass. He alluded to the custom of the early Catholic Church, whose archives were kept at Rome, but whose Grand Council betook itself to the mountains and the valleys to deliberate. The speaker dwelt upon the growing power and influence of the Episcopal Church, and closed with a recital of the advantages presented by Chicago as a place for holding the Convention.

Mr. Sherman, of Ill., spoke of the growing power of the Church in his State. He would be glad to see the Convention there. The gentleman from New York had made a noble argument, but he would say in addition, that Ohio is no longer the West. Look on the map, and you will find more States west of Ohio than east of it. With the Diocese of Minnesota just admitted, our contributions are equal to those of the East, and we are entitled to some consideration on that account. For the benefit of those who had never visited Chicago, the speaker said there were three hotels there, each of which would compare favorably with the Exchange Hotel in Richmond, where the laymen of this Convention are so bountifully fed.

Mr. Davis, of California, thought the gentleman form New York (Mr. Ruggles) had made a sparkling and eloquent speech, but had produced no argument to subserve the interests of the Church. After replying to his several positions, Mr. D. went on to say that he did not believe the Convention should be held where it would be subject to an outside pressure, or made an object of excitement and hurrah; but the proper place was where it would create no unusual sensation. Cincinnati—once the Queen City of the West—had been tried, and after the close of the Convention there, some of the papers said it was a wonder that such a body, composed of more than two hundred of the most eminent men in the Episcopal Church, should have come so far and staid so long to accomplish nothing.—He was in favor of a location in Philadelphia or New York, the present great focal points of the country. There were those here who came from a West beyond their West—as Milton who must come six thousand miles to reach New York, and then cross half the continent again to reach their city set on a hill. But in these great eastern cities are all the archives and libraries, and everything at present centres there. He was opposed to this ambulatory proceeding—to rolling this august body about on wheels—and should propose an amendment to the Constitution with a view to its permanent location.

Mr. Keene, of Wis., said that if the Convention is to be locomotive, the West certainly has claims upon it.

At this stage of the debate, a message was received from the House of Bishops, transmitting the following:

The report of Rt. Rev. Bishop Thomas F. Scott, of Oregon. (Refered to the Committee on the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.)

Also, a paper announcing the resignation of the Bishop of the Northwest (Bishop Kemper) of the Episcopal jurisdiction, which has been under his charge for twenty-four years. The House of Bishops expresses its deep sense of the faithful manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office, and conveys to him an assurance of its gratitude therefor.

Also, a resolution announcing that the House of Bishops concurs in the resolution of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, admitting the Diocese of Minnesota into the union of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

The list of clerical and lay delegates from Minnesota was called, and they answered to their names.

The debate upon the place for holding the next General Convention, was resumed.

Rev. Wm. H. Hill, of California, alluded to the disturbing cries of "question." He said he had come nearly 6,000 miles, at an expense of $500 from his own pocket, and he hoped he would have the privilege of expressing his mind on this subject. His remarks were in favor of Philadelphia or New York. He said the Convention had been compared to Joseph, going to a far-off country. Now, if his brother from Chicago would give him an assurance that they would not be treated as Joseph was treated, and sold to the Ishmaelites, he would say "aye" when the Chicago resolution was put to vote.

Rev. S. C. Thrall, of California, moved to amend the resolution by striking out "Chicago," and inserting "Philadelphia."

The vote was taken on the amendment and decided in the negative.

A delegate asked and obtained leave to present the testimonials of Rev. H. B. Whipple, D. D., as Bishop of Minnesota. Referred to the Committee on the Consecration of Bishops.

A message was received from the House of Bishops, announcing their concurrence in the resolution of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, admitting the Diocese of Kansas into the union of the General Convention of the Church.

Debate resumed. Mr. Guion, of Louisiana, thought the demands of the West would be satisfied by holding the next Convention at Buffalo. He therefore moved to amend the resolution by substituting Buffalo for Chicago.

The amendment was voted down.

The vote was then taken on the original resolution, and it passed by a large majority. So if the House of Bishops concur, the next General Convention will be held in Chicago.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, offered the following:

Resolved, That the order of the day, being the consideration of the amendment to the 3d Article of the Constitution, be postponed, and that the Committee on Canons be instructed to report the action of the different Dioceses on the subject.

Mr. Pendleton addressed the House in support of the resolution.

Judge Conrad moved an amendment, to refer the matter of the action of the Dioceses to a special committee.

Judge Churchill, of Ky., thought this action unnecessary. The information sought for could only be regarded as an instruction to delegates how to vote, and this Convention needed no such instruction. Only a few Dioceses, probably, had acted on the subject. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.—Carried.

Mr. Clarkson called up the message from the House of Bishops relative to the retirement of the Bishop of the Northwest, but withdrew the call in order to prepare suitable resolutions.

The order of the day—the proposed amendment to Art. III. of the Constitution—was called up, and, on motion, postponed until tomorrow.

Dr. Mead, of Conn., offered the following:

Resolved, That this House will proceed at once to ballot for a committee on the part of this House to act with a committee of the House of Bishops in nominating the Board of Missions.

An amendment to dispense with the vote by ballot was agreed to.

Dr. Minnigerode desired to know if there was any fixed principle for the appointment of the Board; Virginia is third in the list of contributors, yet she is placed eighth in the Board.

Dr. Stevens replied that there was no particular principle, except with a view to obtaining those who are the most deeply interested in the cause of missions. The question of contributions was never considered.

The Committee on the Consecration of Bishops were granted leave to retire for the transaction of business.

A message was received from the House of Bishops transmitting the report of the Rt. Rev. H. W. Lee, respecting his missionary labors in Nebraska. Referred to the appropriate committee.

Dr. Mead, of Conn., read from the Constitution of the Board of Missions, to show that the vote on the appointment of the nominating committee must be by ballot.

Dr. Stevens, of Pa., read from the Journal of the last Convention, to show that the *viva voce* vote was then adopted, and it was stated that such had been the practice of the House for twenty years.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the ballot had been dispensed with.

Remarks were made by Messrs. Smith of S. C., Hilliard of Mass., and Chambers of Md. It was a prevailing sentiment that wrong action heretofore should be no precedent for wrong action now.

After some remarks by Mr. Guion, of La., a delegate moved to table the motion to reconsider. Defeated.

The question on the motion to reconsider then recurred. Remarks were made by Mr. Tazewell Taylor, of Va., and Dr. Hawks, of N. Y., after which the question was put, and the House decided to reconsider the vote by which the ballot had been dispensed with.

The following persons were then put in nomination for members of the Committee:—Dr. R. S. Mason, of N. C.; Hon. E. A. Newton, of Mass.; Dr. Wm. B. Stevens, of Pa.; Dr. C. W. Andrews, of Va.; Mr. H. P. Baldwin, of Mich.; Mr. F. B. Fogg, of Tenn.; Dr. S. Y. McMasters, of Mo.; Dr. Jos. C. Talbot, of Ind.

While the members were preparing their ballots, Mr. Thrall, of California, offered a resolution to amend Art. I. of the Constitution, relating to the time and place of holding the General Convention, by striking out the words "such place shall be determined by the Convention," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "in the city of Philadelphia." Referred to the Committee on Canons.

The President announced the following additions to the Committee on the State of the Church: Rev. C. M. Callaway, of Kansas, and Dr. J. V. Van Ingen, of Minnesota.

On motion, the House adjourned.

POST-OFFICE AFFAIRS.—*Post-Offices Established.*—Mercer's Bottom, Mason county, Va., Philip Long postmaster; on route from Point Pleasant to Nuid Bridge. Wolf Trap, Halifax county, Va., Wm. P. Chaslain postmaster; on route from Richmond to Danville.

Post-Offices Discontinued.—West Point, King William county; Dinlinsville, Madison county; Great Bridge, Norfolk county; Mount Airy, Pittsylvania county; Cove Creek, Tazewell co.; Hensonville, Putnam co.; Hendrick's Mills, Russel co.; Winston, Nicholas co.; Cartersburg, Pittsylvania co.; Henries' Fork, Gilmer co. *Appointments.*—J. W. Colgate, Jr., postmaster at Bealeton, Fauquier co., Va., vice Jos. W. Colbert, resigned. Jas. G. Painter, postmaster at Roaring Run, Botetourt co., Va., vice R. L. Sizer, resigned. John B. Lusten postmaster at Natural Bridge, Rockbridge co., Va., vice J. H. L. Sheffield resigned. Hardin W. Reynolds postmaster at Rock Spring, Patrick co., Va., vice Peter A. Lee, resigned.—Wm. Hall postmaster at Rowlesburg, Preston co., Va., vice Chas. M. Bishop, resigned. Milton J. Carrier postmaster at Lacy Spring, Rockingham co., Va., vice Richard H. Yancey, resigned. Daniel W. Shaw postmastar at Summers, Rockbridge county, vice George L. Baker, resigned. Jas. W. Newcomb postmaster at White Gate, Giles co., Va., vice William Bane, resigned. M. Campbell postmaster at Grafton. Taylor co., Va., vice J. S. Mercer, moved away.

THE GREAT BALLOON VOYAGE.

Thrilling Narrative of the Adventures of the Æronauts—Descent and Abandonment of the Air-Ship—Suffering in the Wilderness—Final Rescue, &c., &c.

The fact that La Mountain, the æronaut and J. A. Haddock, a newspaper reporter, who ascended in the balloon "Atlantic," from Watertown, N. Y., on the 22d ult., have been found alive and safe in a Canadian wilderness, 300 miles north of their point of departure, has been published. It appears, if they had staid up a few hours longer, they would have solved the question of the Northwest passage through the Arctic Ocean at the usual cost—their lives. The ascension was made at 27 minutes before 6 o'clock, P. M., and about 7 o'clock they made the first landing, having traveled the extraordinary distance of 300 miles in about one hour and a half. From a highly interesting narrative by Mr. Haddock, we take the following account of the perilous adventure:

THE FIRST LANDING.

We concluded to settle down by the side of a tree, tie up, and wait until morning. In a moment we were near the earth, and as we fell I grasped the extreme top of a tall spruce, which stopped her descent, and we were soon fastened to it by the large drag rope. The touch of that spruce sent a thrill of discomfort to my heart, for I knew that its kind did not grow in any well settled nor any warm country. Mr. La Mountain said, after he looked around and made as much of an examination of the scenery as we could do for the darkness and rain (for it had rained the past hour,) that the "Atlantic was played out—we were far into the woods, and if we got out alive we ought to be thankful."

We rolled ourselves up in our blankets and patiently waited until morning. The rain dripped down upon us in rivulets from the great balloon, and it was not long before we were as wet as men could be. After a night passed in great discomfort, we were glad to see the first faint ray of daylight. Cold, and wet, and rainy, the morning broke, the typical precurser, we were to learn, of many other mornings to be spent in these uninhabited wilds.—We waited until six o'clock, in hopes the rain would cease, and that the rays of the sun, by warming the gas in the balloon, would give us ascending power sufficient to get up again, for the purpose, if no other, of obtaining a view of the country into which we had descended. The rain did not cease, and we concluded to throw over all we had in the balloon, except a coat apiece, the life preservers, the anchor and the compass. Overboard, then, they went—good shawls and blankets, Mr. Fayel's overcoat, bottles of ale and a flask of cordial, ropes and traps of all kinds. The Atlantic, relieved of her wet load, rose majestically with us, and we were able to behold the country below. It was an unbroken wilderness of lakes and spruce; and we felt then that we had gone too far, through a miscaulation of the velocity of the balloon.

SECOND DESCENT.

As the current was driving us still to the north, we dare not stay up, as we were drifting farther and still farther to that "frozen tide" from which we knew there could be no escape. Mr. La M. seized the valve cord and discharged gas, and we descended in safety by the side of a large spruce. We made the Atlantic fast by her anchor, and for a moment talked over what we should do. We had not a mouthful to eat. No protection at night from the damp ground, were distant we knew not how far from habitation, were hungry to start with, no earthly hope of raising a fire, and no distinct idea as to where we were. We concluded to trust to the compass, and take a course which would bring us out of any wilderness we might be in. We settled in our own minds that we were either in Jno. Brown's tract or in the great Canada wilderness—to the south, we thought, of the Ottawa, and knew that a course south by east would take us out if we had strength enough to travel the distance. La M. stepped up to the balloon and gave the edge of the basket a parting shake, saying, "Good bye, old Atlantic," and I fancied I could see a tear in his eye when he said it.

TRAMPING IN THE WOODS.

To the southeast, then, we started. After traveling about a mile and a half, we came to the bank of a small creek, flowing down from the westward. At this point we were agreeably surprised to find that some human being had been there before us, for we found several small trees cut down, the coals from an old fire, and a half barrel which had contained pork. I eagerly examined the stamp. It read, "Mess Pork, P. M., Montreal." This settled the question that we were in Canada—for I very well knew that no Montreal inspection of pork ever found its way into the interior of New York State. We traveled all day Friday up the unknown creek, which kept its general course to the south of west, crossing it about noon, on a floating log, and striking on its southern bank a "blazed" track, which led us up to a deserted timber road, lying on the opposite side from a large lumbering shanty.—We hoped one of the lumbering roads might take us out to a settlement, but after traveling up them all until they terminated in the wilderness, we concluded to cross the creek to the shanty, and stay in it all night. La Mountain got across safely; but my weight was greater than his, and the raft let me into the stream.—I sank in all over, and swam out, though it required all my strength to do so, and on reaching the bank I found myself so chilled as scarcely to be able to stand. I took off my clothes, wrung them, and we proceeded to the shanty, where we found plenty of refuse straw, but it was dry, and under a pile of it we crawled, pulling it over our heads and faces, in the hope that our breath might aid in warming our chilled bodies. I think the most revengeful, stony heart would have pited our condition then. The weary hours of night at last wore away, and we held a new counsel.—It was evident, we reasoned, that the creek we were upon, was used for "driving" logs in the spring season. If, then, we followed it to its confluence with the Ottawa, or some stream which emptied into the Ottawa, we could in time get out the same way the timber went out.

TAKING TO A RAFT.

The roof of the shanty was covered with the halves of the logs, scooped out in a manner familiar to all woodmen. These were light and dry, and would form an excellent raft.—Why not, then, take four of these, tie them to cross pieces by wythes and such old things as we could find around the shanty, and pole the structure down to that civilization which a saw-log ought to be able to reach? Such was the course we adopted. We dragged the logs down to the creek, and La Mountain tied them together, as he was evidently more of a sailor than myself. We got under way, and as we pushed off a crow set up a dismal cawing—an inauspicious sign, and ominous of the great trials and sufferings in store for us.—We polled down stream about ten miles, and came abruptly upon an immense pine tree which had fallen across the stream, completely blocking the passage of the raft. No other alternative was left but to untie the pieces, and attempt to push them through under the log. This was at last done; tied the raft together again, and polled her down stream.—*To-day we eat each a raw frog*, all we could find, and began to feel that we were hungry. But there was no complaining—our talk was of the hopeful future and the civilization we hoped yet to reach. Down the creek we went into a lake some two miles long, and into which we of course supposed the stream passed, having its outlet at the lower end. We followed down the northern bank, keeping always in shallow spots, so that our poles could touch the bottom, until we arrived at the bottom of the lake, where we found no outlet, and turned back upon the southern bank in quest of it. On reaching the head of the lake we found that the current of the creek turned abruptly to the right, which was the reason of our losing it.

A FEARFUL NIGHT.

At night we did not stop, but kept the raft going down through the shades of awful forests, whose solemn stillness seemed to hold the unrevealed mystery of our darkening future. About ten o'clock it began to rain again. We stopped the "vessel" and crawled in under some "tag" alders on the bank, where our extreme weariness enabled us to get, perhaps, half an hour's sleep. Rising again, (for it was easier to pole at night in the rain down an unknown stream, than to lie on the ground and freeze,) we pressed on for a couple of hours, until about three o'clock, when pure exhaustion induced us to stop again. This time we found a spot where the clayey bank lacked a little of coming down to the water. On the mud we threw our little bundle of straw, and sat down with our feet drawn up under us, so that our bent bodies presented as little surface as possible for the rain to beat upon. But we could not stand such an uncomfortable position long, and as the daylight of the Sabbath broke upon us, we were poling down the stream with a drizzling rain. At eight o'clock we came to a place where the stream canoned—rushing over a stony bed, down a steep descent between high rocks on either bank. To get our raft down this place we regarded as hopeless. We tied up and examined the shore. Here, again, we found unmistakable evidence of lumbermen, as they had evidently camped at this point, to be handy by in the attempts they were doubtless obliged to make to get the timber down the canon. The rapids were about a third of a mile long, and in all the rapids of Black river there is nothing so wild and romantic as these. We descended the bank and thought it best to try our luck on foot. After traveling about a mile we found the bank so tangled and rugged, and ourselves so much exhausted, that locomotion was impossible; so we concluded to go back, and if we could get the raft down a piece at a time we would go on with her; if not, we would build as good a place as possible to crawl into, and prepare for death.

MORE SUFFERING.

We went back, and after examining the stream attentively, concluded to try to get the raft down. The pieces would not float more than a rod at a time before they would stick on some stone which the low water left above the surface, and then you must pry it over in some way and pass it along to the next obstruction. We were obliged to get into the stream, often up to the middle, and there I several times fell headlong, completely using up our compass, which now frantically pointed in any direction its addled head thought desirable. The water had unglued the case and it was ruined. After long hours of such labor we got the raft down, and La M. again tied it together. Passing on, in about an hour we came to a large lake—ten miles long and six miles broad. Around it we must of course pass until we should find the outlet. So we turned up to the right, and pressed on with as much resolution as could be expected. To-day we found one clam, which I insisted La Mountain should eat, as he was weaker than myself, and had eat little or nothing on the day we went up. Around we went into all the indentations of the shore, keeping always in shallow water. At last we stopped at a place we thought least exposed to the wind. We laid down upon the cold ground, having lifted up the end of our raft so that the wind might not drift it away in the night. We were cold when we laid down, and both of us trembled by the hour, like men suffering from a severe attack of the ague.—The wind had risen just at night, and the dismal surging of the waves upon the shore formed, I thought, a fitting lullaby to slumber so disturbed and dismal as ours. By this time our clothes were nearly torn off. My pantaloons were slit up both legs, and the waistbands nearly torn off. My boots both leaked, and our mighty wrestlings in the canon had torn the skin from our ankles and hands. La Mountain's hat was gone the first day out; he had thrown away his woollen drawers and stockings the first day of our trapping, as they dragged him down by the weight of water they absorbed. We slept but little. It really seemed as though, during that night, we passed through the horrors of a dozen deaths. At daylight we got up by degrees, first on one knee and then on the other, so stiff and weak that we could hardly stand.

THE RESCUE.

It has now been four dull days since we ate a meal. All we had ate in the meantime was a frog apiece, four clams and a few wild berries, whose acid properties and bitter taste had probably done us more harm than good. Our strength was beginning to fail very fast, and our systems were evidently about to undergo an extraordinary change. We turned the raft around, and poled her back towards the place where we had entered this last lake. We had gone about a mile when we heard the sound of a gun, quickly followed by a second report.—No sound was ever so sweet to me as that. We halloed as loud as we could a good many times, but could get no response. We kept our poles going, and had gone about half a mile, when I called La Mountain's attention to what I thought was a smoke curling up among the trees on the side of a hill. My own eyesight had begun to fail me to an extent that I could not depend upon it when a long, steady gaze was necessary. He said it was smoke, and that he thought just below it, on the bank, was a bark canoe. In a few moments the blue smoke rolled gently but unmistakably above the tree tops, and we felt that we were saved. Such a revulsion of feeling was almost too much for us. We could hardly believe our senses, and credited anything favorable to our condition with the utmost caution. Our bitter disappointments had taught us that lesson.

We paddled the raft with the ends of our poles directly across the lake, near, perhaps, three-fourths of a mile wide, and made for the canoe. It proved to be a large one—evidently an Indian's. Up the bank I pressed, leaving La Mountain at the canoe to cut off a retreat by the Indian in case he was timid and wished to avoid us. I came at once upon the shanties of a lumbering wood, and from the chimney of the farthest building a broad volume of smoke was rising. I halloed—a noise was heard inside, and a noble looking Indian came to the door. "*Parlez vous Francais?*" was my eager inquiry as I grasped his outstretched hand. "Yes, sir, and English, too." He drew me into the cabin, and there was the head of the party, a noble-hearted Scotchman, named Angus Cameron. I immediately told my story: that we came in with a balloon, were lost, and had been four days without food; asking where we were. Imagine my surprise when he said we were one hundred and fifty miles due north of Ottowa—in the dense, uninhabited forest, whose only limit was the Arctic circle.

From this point the æronauts were taken to Ottowa, Canada, whence they made their way home in safety.

COLORED EMIGRATION TO HAYTI.—The Haytien government invites colored emigration to that island, and holds out certain inducements. President Geffrard's Foreign Secretary states, in reply to some questions, that the Haytien government will pay the passage from New Orleans (fifteen dollars each for men and women, and eight dollars for children) of those emigrants who will cultivate the soil, and will board and lodge them for eight days after their arrival. Those who receive this aid must not leave the country for three years. The owners of land will furnish farms and tools for half the proceeds, or the government will sell lands cheap to those who wish to buy. Emigrants will be protected in their religious freedom, and will be excused from military service; but their children must enter the army at the required age, like other Haytiens. In all other respects, emigrants will be treated as natives, and may be naturalized when they choose.—*Nat. Intel.*

WHAT THE WAR COST.—The two months' campaign in Italy can scarcely be said to have been a cheap amusement for any of the parties concerned. The "All