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 $2.00, in advance.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Tupman & Hull,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
SUPERIOR CLOTHING
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

The subscribers have now received their stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, and invite attention to the assortment, hoping to offer such inducements in style, quality, price and variety, as will meet the wants of all their customers. We now manufacture our own goods, having established a manufactory at Newark, N. J., under the management of Mr. Wm. Tupman, Sr., where all our goods are made with as much care as is possible.—The selections of stock for gents' wear cannot be excelled, and the various styles of goods offered are certainly tip-top in quality, and as genteel in appearance and style as anything produced this season. We have Business Suits in great variety.

SILK MIXTURE CASSIMERE;
MELTON CASSIMERE;
TRICO CASSIMERE;
STRIPED CASSIMERE;
BLACK AND BROWN BEAVER;
MOTTLED CASSIMERE;
OLIVE WAVED FACE CASS.;
CLARET WAVED-FACE CASS.;

So assorted, as to shape and price, that we fear no competition. Suffice it to say, our stock is large and complete—say,

300 BUSINESS COATS;
200 DRESS and FROCK COATS;
200 FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS;
300 SEASONABLE VESTS.

Of Cashmere, Cassimere, Cloth, Velvet, Silk—all made up in the latest style worn, and recommended for their genteel appearance and seasonable shape. Our stock will be replenished by each steamer during the season, so that whatever is new that may be introduced will receive our attention, and our customers will have the benefit of it.

Our stock of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
For Fall and Winter wear, has been received. We have
300 doz. NECK TIES, STOCKS and CRAVATS;
300 doz. superior YOKE SHIRTS;
200 doz. COLLARS, various styles;
200 doz. GLOVES;
75 doz. POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS;
100 doz. SOCKS, all kinds;

to all of which we call attention, knowing that in the lot we can please most everybody, with something of good quality at a low price. We still continue making

SHIRTS TO ORDER,

and know the stock on hand as well as those made for particular customer orders, are the best in the United States. We cannot be excelled in this article, as our customers previous to this time can testify.

GOODS MADE TO ORDER,

and fits guaranted. Our manufacturer is a practical man, and knows his business in every particular, so that we can approach our customers with a confidence sustained by the capacity of the person who makes their goods.

Call at No. 110 Main street, and we will do you good, as an examination and selection of such goods as you may need will prove. We are selling

EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH!

Therefore can and will give you a better article for the money than those who give good credit; for all who wish to pay their own debts and not be subject to a profit sufficient to cover the losses occasioned by those "*who buy, are credited, and do not pay*," will trade at the CASH STORE, No. 110 Main street.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS,
1859 *AND* 1860.

The subscribers have taken the agency for Wm. Gleneross' Report of Fashions, and can recommend it as the most reliable one published. The Report is issued semi-yearly, and as Mr. Gleneross is in communication with the Paris reports, issued monthly, which issue is made in connection with his publication, subscribers to his Report will have all the advantages necessary for the satisfaction of their trade. We have now on hand copies of the Report for sale and exhibition. Independent of the sheet of drafts usually accompanying other reports, one or two patterns of new styles are also given, rendering the work invaluable. se 28—ts

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

We have just received our fine 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 FASHIONABLE DRY 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 meet the close economical buyer.

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, GLOVES, HOSIERY, COLLARS, Silk and Cambric UMBRELLAS, Merino and Wool SHIRTS and DRAWERS, SUSPENDERS, &c.

In children's Goods, we have bright colors in striped Flannel 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—ts 159 Main street.

Dennis & Bro.'s
DYING AND CLEANSING ESTABLISHMENT,
FRANKLIN STREET,
OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HALL.

The citizens of Richmond are respectfully informed that we are still in the active prosecution of the DYING AND CLEANSING BUSINESS, and have facilities second to none in New York, and the *only place south of Baltimore having the machinery and conveniences for executing the description of work advertised for.* Every article left at our establishment is thoroughly Dyed, or Cleaned, as the case may be, and we guarantee that satisfaction will be given. Before intrusting any portion of a valuable wardrobe upon the simple merits of an advertisement, we should be pleased to show specimens of work done at our establishment, and respectfully invite those interested to view our machinery, &c., which calls for an investment of over $5,000. oc 6—6t*

Life and Fire Insurance.
KNOWLES & WALFORD, Agents.
Capital represented over ..... $8,000,000!

We are agents for some of the best Life and Fire Insurance Companies in the United States. We insure lives and property on the MUTUAL PLAN; but the insured are not liable for anything over his annual premium. The dividends range from 33⅓ to 60 per cent. We believe we can satisfy those who insure that *they can save from 10 to 25 per cent. of their premiums* by insuring with us.

oc 6—5t KNOWLES & WALFORD.

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, Pulled Cloths, Kerseys and Linseys, of the most approved kinds and at the lowest prices.

se 25—ts 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. " " at 10 cents
The best 4-4 " ever sold here, at 12½ cts.
100 p's Fast Col'd PRINTS, at 5⅛ 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.

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 ARNOULT. She is permitted to refer, among others, to Miss Pegram, Linden Row; W. P. 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*

The St. Lawrence House, Corner 9th and Main streets, Richmond, Va., is now open for the reception of BOARDERS, either by the day, month or year. MRS. R. MACDONOUGH.
oc 6—ts

Licorice—A. O. C. Brand.—The above well known favorite Brand always on sale by
JAMES C. McANDREW,
oc 8—1y 64, Pine street, New York.

Richmond Dispatch.

MONDAY MORNING.....OCT. 10, 1859.

GENERAL CONVENTION
OF THE
EPISCOPAL CHURCH of the UNITED STATES.

[REPORTED FOR THE "DAILY DISPATCH."]

FOURTH DAY.

SATURDAY, Oct. 8, 1859.

The House assembled at the usual hour.—Morning services were conducted by Rev. Dr. ODENHEIMER, Bishop elect of New Jersey, and Rev. Dr. BEDELL, Assistant Bishop elect of Ohio.

The minutes of yesterday were read.

On motion, the call of the roll was dispensed with.

Standing Committees were called on for reports.

The Committee on the Consecration of Bishops, to whom were referred the testimonials of Rev. Alexander Gregg, D. D., Bishop elect of the Diocese of Texas; Rev. Wm. H. Odenheimer, D. D., Bishop elect of the Diocese of New Jersey; Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., Assistant Bishop elect of the Diocese of Ohio, and Rev. Henry B. Whipple, D. D., Bishop elect of the Diocese of Minnesota, report the same as in order for receiving the testimonials of the members of this House.

The following resolution was offered in connection with the report:

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to prepare a proper form of testimonials to be signed by this House on behalf of the Bishops elect, and that the House proceed to sign the said testimonials. Carried.

A message was received from the House of Bishops, to the effect that they do not concur in the resolution of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, designating Chicago as the place for the next meeting of the General Convention, but that they prefer and have selected Philadelphia, in lieu thereof, for the reasons that it is more convenient and accessible to the Church and the body of the Convention, and nearer to the archives of the Church.

The Committee on Canons submitted a report:

1. In reference to Canon V., of 1832, on the Consecration of Bishops during the recess of the General Convention, section 2 of which reads as follows:

"The evidence of the consent of the different Standing Committees, shall be in the form prescribed for the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in General Convention; and without the aforesaid requisites, no consecration shall take place during the recess of the General Convention. But in case the election of a Bishop shall take place within a *year* before the meeting of the General Convention, all matters relative to the consecration shall be deferred until the said meeting."

The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the words "a year" be stricken out, and the words "three months" inserted in lieu thereof.

II. The Committee on Canons further report, that it is inexpedient to make any change in Canon VI., of 1832, (relative to Assistant Bishops,) and ask to be discharged from its further consideration.

The requests embodied in the second report was granted.

Mr. Hoffman, of New York, desired to present the report of the trustees of the fund for the relief of widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, and of aged, infirm and disabled clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. He regretted the absence of the distinguished gentleman (Hon. Luther Bradish,) who had chiefly prepared the report and accompanying papers, for if he were here he would give the Convention the benefit of his laborious and arduous investigations. Mr. Hoffman then read the report, as follows:

The Trustees of the Fund instituted by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, at its meeting in 1855, for the relief of widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, and of aged, infirm and disabled clergymen of the said Church, beg leave respectfully to report:

In discharge of the duty devolved upon them, and in pursuance of their instructions, the Trustees, immediately after their appointment, met and organized themselves as a Board, by the election of a President, a Vice President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. They prepared and caused to be presented to the Legislature of the State of N. York, the memorial (a copy of which is appended to the report.

The Legislature of New York, in compliance with the prayer of said memorial, were pleased, on the 13th of April, 1855, to pass the act of incorporation of the Trustees of the said fund.

The Trustees reorganized themselves under this Act, and proceeded, in the exercise of a power granted in the said Act for that purpose, to frame and adopt a code of by-laws for the government of the said corporation thus created, and for the accomplishment of its benevolent and declared objects, according to the supposed intention of the Convention and the Church.

The Institution, thus authorized by the Convention and legally created by the act of the Legislature of the State of New York, combining, as it does, the principles of annuity, life insurance, and a simple charity, is necessarily complicated in its character, and therefore difficult to be organized under a clear, practical and safe Code of By-Laws. This can hardly be done by any *a priori* reasoning, however just and wise. Actual experiment must be, at once, the test of merit of any system adopted, and the instructor in its improvement.

The Trustees, therefore, fully aware of the intrinsic difficulties of the case, submit, with diffidence, the Code they have prepared, relying, for the remedy of its errors, and the supplying of its defects, upon the suggestions of actual experience and practical working of the Institution.

Should the proceedings of the Trustees, and the plan of the Institution they herewith submit, meet the approbation of their constituents, they beleave respectfully to suggest that the Convention will, in its wisdom devise and adopt such measures as will give to the Institution practical effect, and assure, in the greatest degree, the accomplishment of its benevolent objects.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By order, of the Board of Trustees,
ALFRED LEE, President of the Board.
New York, Sept. 16th, 1859.

The report is accompanied by a copy of the memorial to the Legislature of New York, signed by Horatio Potter, Gregory T. Bedell, John Henry Hobart, Hamilton Fish, Luther Bradish, Robert B. Minturn and Cyrus Curtis. Also, by adraft of the act of incorporation, and the code of By-Laws for the government of the institution. The following are the officers of the Society:

President—Rt. Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D., Del.
Vice President—Hon. Hamilton Fish, New York.
Secretary—Rev. John Henry Hobart, D. D., New York.
Treasurer—Cyrus Curtis, Esq., New York.
Executive Committee—Rt. Rev. Bishop Lee, Delaware; Rev. Dr. Hobart, New York; Luther Bradish, New York.
Committee on Finance and Investment—Robert B. Minturn, New York; Josiah Collins, North Carolina; Luther Bradish, New York.
Committee on Applications for Annuities or Relief out of the Fund—Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., New Hampshire; Hon. Hamilton Fish, New York; Rev. John Henry Hobart, D. D., New York.

Mr. Hoffman said he had been requested by the honorable gentleman who prepared the report, to ascertain the sense of this House as to whether they will leave the necessary emendations, etc., to the hands of the trustees, or refer the matter to a committee. He would, therefore, offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the act of incorporation passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, April 13th, 1855, and the by-laws reported by the trustees as the law for the regulation of the fund for the relief of widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, and of aged, infirm and disabled clergymen of the Episcopal Church of the United States, be approved and adopted.

Resolved, That the House of Bishops concurring, the subject be referred to a joint committee to consist of three members of each House, to consider and report what other, if any, measures are advisable in order to carry out the objects of the Church in respect to such fund.

Dr. Lay, of Ala., expressed the deep interest he felt in the matter, and hoped it would be referred to a special committee, as thereby more importance might be given to it.

Mr. Evans, of Md., saw no necessity for such a reference. He thought it better to take the report which had been so carefully prepared, without any alteration.

Dr. Hawks, of New York, said the committee was raised three years ago, and the work had been performed with great care, and full time had been allowed to investigate the important subject. It was, in effect, the subject of life insurance. Gov. Bradish and his colleagues had taken great pains to obtain information both in this country and in England, and he was confident that no report was ever more carefully prepared. They had framed a compact system, partly founded on arithmetical calculations, in regard to some points of which he had called Gov. B.'s attention, and after hearing his explanations, he (Dr. H.) was at once convinced of its completeness. He thought it should not be meddled with. We shall do better to act without reference to a select committee, for no select committee could find time to investigate the subject, during the sitting of this Convention. He hoped it would be adopted—the House of Bishops concurring—and go at once into operation. If errors are discovered hereafter by the managers, they will be pointed out and corrected.

After some farther explanations, the first resolution was adopted and the second defeated.

So the matter remains in the hands of the original managers.

A delegate desired to call up the report of the Committee on Canons, in relation to the amendment of Article V. of the Canons of 1832, for the purpose of moving its adoption; but it having been stated that the matter must lie over to the next Convention, it was passed by.

The tellers appointed to count the votes cast for members of the committee to nominate a Mission Board, announced the result as follows:

For Dr. Wm. R. Stevens, of Pa	132
For Dr. R. M. Mason, of N. C.	107
For Dr. Jos. C. Talbot, of Ind.	39
For Dr. S. I. McMasters, of Mo.	31
For Dr. C. W. Andrews, of Va.	38
For E. A. Newton, of Mass.	110
For F. R. Foster, of Tenn.	103
For R. F. Baldwin, of Mich.	120

So Drs. Stevens and Mason were declared elected on the part of the clergy, and Messrs. Newton, Fogg and Baldwin on the part of the laity. Another clergyman being required to complete the committee, the House proceeded to ballot, and Dr. McMasters was elected.

Dr. Clarkson, of Ill., asked and obtained leave to introduce the following:

Whereas, This House has been informed by the House of Bishops that the venerable Bishop of the Northwest has resigned his Missionary jurisdiction, which has been under his charge for twenty-four years: Therefore,

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of the Missionary Bishop of the Northwest, this House hereby expresses its deep sense of the faithful manner in which the Missionary Bishop has performed his arduous work; and they also feel it to be their duty and their privilege to assure him of the gratitude of the whole Church for his earnest, self-denying and apostolic labors.

Dr. Clarkson, in offering the resolutions, paid a glowing tribute to the high and holy character of Bishop Kemper, whose untiring labors in the great field where he had been engaged, were crowned with the most gratifying results. After which the resolutions passed unanimously.

The order of the day—the proposed amendment to Article III. of the Constitution—was called up; and after some conversational debate—

On motion of Dr. Mead, the order of the day was postponed till Monday, to enable the members of the House to sign the testimonials of the Bishops elect.

The members then proceeded to sign the testimonials, all other business being suspended for the purpose.

A message was received from the House of Bishops, announcing the appointment of the following committee, to act in conjunction with the committee of the House of Deputies, in nominating a Board of Missions: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., of Conn.; Rt. Rev. L. Polk, D. D., of La.; Rt. Rev. G. Burgess, of Me.

On motion, the House adjourned.

General Missionary Meeting.

A most interesting meeting was held at St Paul's Church, last Friday night, in reference to the subject of Missions. A very large congregation attended. Bishop Meade, who presided, first introduced Rev. Robert Nelson, of Va., Missionary for eight or nine years in China. He gave an account of the Chinese Mission and dwelt upon its importance as a Missionary field.

Capt. Dupont, of the Board of Missions, was called upon and gave his testimony regarding what he had seen, as to the efficiency of the Chinese Mission.

Bishop Scott, of Oregon, spoke of the Mission in Oregon, and urged that more men and means should be supplied for the prosecution of the important work there, in a field, a large part of which, through the power of commerce, would soon be in its hands, and must exert great influence upon the Chinese and Japanese and other portions of the heathen world.

Bishop Payne, of the African Mission, was next introduced. He spoke at some length on the progress of the work of Christianizing the Africans. Gods visitation of Africa was seen partly in the suppression of the slave trade, and the consequent opportunities for the increase of commerce with Africa. He rejoiced to learn that the Old Dominion was the first to take measures to suppress the slave trade.—God's visitation came to the children of Africa in their being thrown under our Christianizing influence in this country.

Bishop Polk, of La., read sentences from the offertory while a collection was taken up in behalf of the Domestic and Foreign Missions.

The services were concluded by singing the well known Missionary hymn—

"From Greenland's icy mountains."

PRIZE FIGHT IN CANADA.—The long talked of prize fight between Australian Kelley and Ned Price, two noted professors of the manly art of self-defence, took place Friday afternoon, according to pre-arrangement, at Point Albino, on the Canada side of Lake Erie.—Price won the first fall, the first blood, and the battle, and came out of the contest with scarcely a scratch, while Kelley was severely injured, having had two ribs broken in the tenth round. The fight occupied eleven rounds, and was decided in thirty-two minutes. The affair was witnessed by an immense crowd of spectators. Price is a supporter of the Benicia Boy, while his opponent is patronized by Morrissey. A letter says:

The fight lasted thirty-two and a half minutes. The trainers immediately dressed their respective men. Price has a slight bruise on the left side of the face, a mere tap, it did scarcely more than to redden the skin; while Kelly has a bad cut over and under the left eye, which is very much swollen, nearly closed and black. The right side of his head and the cheek puffed up. After getting to a house near by, Kelly began to have a severe pain in his left side, and, a physician being near, an examination was made and it was pronounced a fracture of the ribs. This Kelly says was done by a blow, as he felt the crack at the time it was given. Kelly was removed from the house to the railroad station on a bed in a carriage, he appearing in great agony. Price offered while in the ring to fight any man in America for $2,000, only excepting his friend Heenan.—It was reported on the ground that Morrissey lost over $2,000 in stakes, and a gentleman in this city is a loser to the extent of $1,500.

A "SPADING" MATCH.—At the Plymouth County Fair, Mass., on Wednesday last, a "spading" match occurred, which attracted considerable attention. A ring was formed, and lots of land, ten feet square each, were marked for six stalwart Irishmen, who were the competitors for the prizes. The time allowed for the work to be performed was twenty minutes, and the depth to be spaded was ten inches. The quickest time made was 14½ minutes. The contest was an animated one, and the men worked until the perspiration rolled off their faces. The crowd cheered them on, and laughed at the ludicrous attempts made by some to drive through the work. One man only used up the whole time. The victor is certainly a trump and worthy the title of "Jack of Spades."

AN AMERICAN FIREMAN IN ITALY.—A letter from Naples says: That at a fire there on the 4th inst., a citizen of Boston named Gustavus F. Hall, performed one of those feats for which American firemen are distinguished.—There were three ladies in an upper story, but none of the crowd dare enter the house. The American went in, came out above on a high balcony, and balancing himself on the railing, caught all of the women as they leaped into his arms, from whence he carried them down stairs. The crowd received the performance with cheers.

INTERESTING FROM HAYTI.—By the brig W. C. Brooks, Capt. John Sherrill, at New York, we have dates to Sept. 17. The shooting of the daughter of President Greffard, on the 10th Sept., was the signal for a general rising by a party of conspirators against the government; but as prompt measures were taken, and about 15 of them arrested, quietness soon prevailed. The conspirators are having their trail, and will no doubt be shot, as the President has resolved to use no clemency towards them hereafter. Gen. Phrofet, one of Soulouque's Ministers, has been banished.

DEATH FROM A FLYBITE.—A letter from Cassel, in the Journal de Frankfort, mentions the sudden death of Mr. Habicht, a Protestant minister of that town, from the puncture of a fly. The wound was inflicted near the corner of his eye. A tumor formed, which was followed by erysipelas, and speedily caused death. It is presumed that the fly had been feeding on some dead carcass in a state of decomposition, and had imbibed a poisonous virus, which had entered the wound.

ACCIDENT TO THE PRESIDENT.—President Buchanan, on his journey to "Wheatland," on Wednesday, left the cars at Wrightsville to walk the bridge to Columbia, as is his custom. On the way, says the York Star, he met several acquaintances from York county, and turned to speak to them, and while in the act his foot met some obstruction and he fell. He was stunned by the fall, and was assisted to arise by his friends; after a few minutes rest, he recovered sufficiently to continue his walk to Columbia.

AWARD OF PREMIUMS.—The Brazilian government, desirous of erecting a first-class theatre at Rio de Janeiro, offered considerable premiums to the architects who should send in the best plans. The first premium of $11,250 was awarded to M. Gustave Wachneldt, of Rio de Janeiro, who will erect the theatre, the second of $4,500, to Messrs. Green & Deville, of London; the third, to Mr. Samuel Sloan, of Philadelphia.

MACKEREL.—Large quantities of this fish have been taken in the weirs and seines at Bar Harbor, Eden, says the Ellsworth American, within the past week. Every man, woman and child are engaged in taking care of them, and have all they can do. As many as five bbls. of large size mackerel have been caught in a night in a porgy net. Hundreds of bbls. have been taken in one night in the weir at Bar Harbor.

FIRES IN ALBEMARLE.—Thomas W. Wood's tobacco house, on Meadow Creek, Albemarle county, Va., was burnt down Wednesday last. Loss between $800 and $1,000. John Dettor, near Hillsboro', lost a new barn and its entire contents by fire on Wednesday last. Loss not under $2,000. This is the second barn on the same location Mr. Dettor has had consumed this year.

ADDITIONAL BY THE CANADA.

The Reported Settlement of the Italian Question—The English Press on San Juan Island—Preparations in England for a Chinese War, &c.

The Canada's mails from Liverpool are to the afternoon of the 24th ult. She reached her wharf at Boston Saturday morning. We have further intelligence from them not published in the telegraphic report on Saturday.

SETTLEMENT OF THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The London Morning Herald gives prominence to the following paragraph:

"We have reason to believe that a definitive treaty of peace will soon be concluded at Zurich. It will, however, bear the signature of only two Powers—France and Austria. The preliminaries of Villafranca will be strictly maintained as to the relations of Austria and Sardinia. We learn from Vienna that the preliminaries of Villafranca will serve as a guide for the conduct of Austria."

It was asserted that the result of the King of the Belgian's visit to Biarritz was fully successful. Various rumors were afloat. The London Times' Paris correspondent says the great report of the day was that the question of the Duchies had been arranged—that Tuscany is to be reigned over by the King of the Belgians' second son, and Parma and Modena by Maximilian. Another report says the Count de Flanders is to have the three Italian Duchies, and the Archduke Maximilia, Venetia, with separate constitutions. These reports must be taken for what they are worth.

It was expected that the King of the Belgians, Prince Richard Metternich, and Count Walewski, would remain at Biarritz till the departure of the Emperor, at the end of September.

The Paris *Patrie* has an article which partially confirms the above statement.

THE SAN JUAN ISLAND AFFAIR.

The American occupation of the Island of San Juan attracts considerable attention in the journals.

The London Times editorially states the facts of the case, and says: Fortunately, the affair is in good hands, and we trust there can be no reason to doubt that the governments of the two countries will proceed to a decision in the same spirit of moderation and equity by which their views of the question have hitherto been characterized. The article concludes as follows:

It is not a question of commerce, but of justice. The decision should depend upon the terms of the treaty fairly interpreted, and it was evidently not doubted by either government, a short time ago, that this interpretation could be discovered. If, however, it should prove that the existing convention cannot be so applied as to satisfy the contracting parties, there can surely be no reason why two States which have now adjusted their respective limits across an entire continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, should not complete the work in the narrow waters of Vancouver Island. The Americans may assure themselves that in such negotiations they will meet with no feelings but those of fairness and amity on the part of this country. It would be hard indeed if children of the same stock, who can feel the sympathies of blood and lineage as they were felt and expressed in the waters of the Peiho, should find much difficulty in adjusting a petty boundary question on the coast of the Pacific.

The London Post also again refers to the subject, and says:

If the importance of San Juan to the two countries be considered, there can be no doubt that its possession by England may be said to be absolutely necessary to the security of British Columbia. The government of Washington can have nothing to gain by the adoption of the violent and unjustifiable proceedings of Harney.

THE WAR WITH CHINA.

Upwards of a thousand marines, strong detachments of the rifle brigade, two light infantry regiments, &c., were to leave England for China by the overland route.

The first of the squadron for service against China had already sailed. The government intended dispatching fifty gunboats, besides frigates and other vessels.

An order for two million ball cartridges, packed in 200 boxes, had been executed at Woolwich in three days, including the stowing on shipboard. These go to China overland, and a second order to a much greater extent was progressing for the sea voyage.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A meeting had been held in Manchester to hear from Rev. Mr. Bowne an exposition of the origin and objects of a society formed in the United States for planting colonies in central and other portions of Africa with the view of civilizing that region, and promoting the growth of cotton. Resolutions approving the movement and pledging support were adopted.

The London Advertiser gives a report that Robert Stephenson, the great engineer, is dangerously ill.

It is announced that the Queen on her way back from Scotland will visit the Great Eastern at Holyhead on the 17th, and stay at Penrhyn Castle as the guest of Colonel Pennant.

At the agricultural show at Lewes a steam chaff cutter exploded, killing four persons.

The ship Josiah Quincy, from Leghorn for Boston, was abandoned at sea on the 4th of September, breaking badly. The crew had reached Liverpool per ship Eddystone, as had also a small portion of the cargo.

Thirty of the crew of the Great Eastern had been arrested and tried at Weymouth for mutinous conduct, in refusing to wash the decks when ordered. The two ringleaders were sentenced for three weeks and a month's imprisonment respectively, at hard labor, and the remainder for a fortnight each. The evidence showed that the ship's crew was far from complete.

The two English journals strongly denounce the incomplete and hurried manner in which the ship was sent to sea. A vague rumor has been current that her first voyage would be postponed until next year, and that in the interim she would be exhibited at the principal ports in the kingdom. This, however, is authoritatively contradicted, and she is still advertised to leave Holyhead for Portland on the 20th of October.

FRANCE.

Prince Poniatowski had quitted Italy for Biarritz.

Lord Cowley had not gone to Biarritz, as was expected, and it was thought he would not go.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald regards the scheme of placing a Belgian prince on the Tuscan throne as a ridiculous canard.

The London Times' Paris correspondent again draws attention to the great activity in the French dock-yards, and states that he has been assured there are now building, or under orders to be built, twenty ships-of-the-line—ten of the very largest size, and the others of inferior calibre, but all strictly fighting ships, steel-plated, and provided with iron beaks or prows.

Numerous exiles had arrived at Marseilles, the amnesty including Blonqui and Boichat.

The Council General of the Moselle has requested permission to cultivate and manufacture tobacco there.

The Paris Bourse had been firm and animated; the Rentes on the 23d advanced to 69f. 25c.

ITALY.

The Sardinian government is also said to have protested to the great Powers against the secret aid afforded by Austria in recruiting soldiers for the Pope.

Evidence was being published to prove that Parma, under the government of the Duchies, did not maintain a neutral attitude during the late war.

The King of Sardinia was most enthusiastically received on his visit to Pavia, Lodi, &c.

GERMANY.

A conference had taken place at Munich between the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemburg, and they were completely agreed upon the question of reform of the Diet. The question of the Hesse Castle Constitution is supposed also to have been discussed at the conference.

The Director of Police at Frankfort had refused to sanction the publication of the statutes of the National Society, established for the purpose of promulgating the reform of the Diet. The society thereupon appealed to the Senate.

HOLLAND.

At the opening of the Legislative session the King made a speech, in which he said the project of law for the emancipation of the slaves for the Dutch West Indian colonies not having been adopted, a modified project would be presented to the Chambers.

SWITZERLAND

The Lausanne Gazette says that the Minister of the United States, Mr. Fay, has presented a long memorial to the Federal Council, praying it to intervene with the cantons which have preserved in their laws restrictive or intolerant measures against the United States, in order to obtain a modification of the same.

SPAIN.

It was thought probable that the demonstration made by Spain against the Moors, would suffice to procure concessions and guarantees for the future, and that it will not be necessary to carry out the projected expedition.

It was reported that England had offered her mediation in the case.

RUSSIA.

An imperial ukase orders the concentration of all institutions of credit under the Ministry of Finance. Second, the issue of a five per cent. bank note in exchange for the present ones in circulation, the drawing to take place yearly for thirty-seven years. Third, that all moneys deposited with the bank are to be received at two instead of three per cent., as formerly. And fourth, that the term of service in the army is to be fifteen years, and in the navy fourteen.

THE LATEST NEWS.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The King of Belgium was to leave Biarritz last night for Genoa via Marseilles, where it is said he will confer with several important personages. It is supposed the journey is connected with the Congress at Brussels.

The report of the foundation of the kingdom of Central Italy under the Count Flanders, has been positively denied.

LONDON, P. M., Sept. 24.—According to the latest accounts at Paris the treaty between France and Cochin China was expected to be signed on the 1st of August. The French Admiral had obtained four important concessions, viz: the exercise of the Christian religion; a treaty of commerce, the first ever entered into by Cochin China; the cession to France of the fine town of Segan and its territory; and fourth, recognizing the rights of the French to the Bay of Suron.

The official journal of Berlin says the King of Prussia has again become worse.

The *Economist Belge* says that the harvest of Belgium is far from being as satisfactory as expected. The wheat yield will be only two-thirds of the average.

The correspondent of the London Times says that Cherbourg is about to be armed completely on a war footing, and that rifled cannon is being provided for all its batteries.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

Consols closed on the 23d ult. at 95⅛@95¼ for money and 95⅛@95¼ for the account.

The money market is not materially changed.

The bullion in the bank of England has increased £61,000 since the last weekly report.—Bar silver is quoted at 5s. 1¾d.; dollars 5s. 1½d., and eagles 76s. 2½d.

The London Daily News' city article, of the 24th, says:

The funds yesterday were stationary in price, the transactions being upon a scanty scale.—The share market was also quiet, but well supported—a rise in Mexican bonds forming the principal feature of the day's business.—There was a fair demand for money; the general terms for best paper cannot be quoted below 2¾@2½ per cent.

About £400,000 in Australian and American gold reached London on Friday, and £88,000 was sent in to the bank.

The London Times' city article says the funds exhibited undiminished firmness, there being no fluctuation throughout Friday. A further influx of gold to the bank and an increase of the general supply of money contributed to the prevailing steadiness. Notwithstanding the near approach of the end of the quarter, there is undiminished ease in the discount market, and considerable transactions take place at 2½ per cent. At Hamburg the abundance of money is so great that bills can be discounted at one per cent. A suspension of dividends on the shares of the Great Western Railroad of Canada was announced, and the market for this stock became flat at a reduction of five shillings per share.

A DAUGHTER OF EVE BEGUILING SERPENTS. At the Erie county (N. Y.) Fair, last week, there was a young girl, sixteen years of age, who had with her a box of snakes, comprising several rattlesnakes, copper-heads, California racers, and others, all of the most venomous character. These snakes she handled in the most fearless manner, winding them about her neck, waist and arms.

ACCIDENTS ON NAVAL VESSELS.—At Woosung, China, on the 15th of June, while the U. S. ship Powhatan was firing a salute a howitzer prematurely exploded, blowing Wm. Wilson, the gunner, overboard, by which he lost an eye and an arm. On the 17th of the same month, Ferdinand Black, a sergeant of marines on the U. S. steamer Mississippi, cut his throat, and fatally, it is supposed.

THE DE MARBAIS.—The De Marbais, who were erroneously reported to have gone to Philadelphia more than a fortnight ago, are still in the city, and likely to remain. These two very notorious persons, having become lionized here through their recent "tragedy," will probably find Cincinnati as comfortable a place of residence, for the present, as any other city in the Union.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.—The returns from the Mississippi election show democratic gains. John J. Pettus, dem., is elected Governor by a large majority. The following Congressmen are probably elected: 1st district, L. Q. C. Lamar, dem.; 2d district, Reuben Davis, dem.; 3d district, Wm. Barksdale, dem.; 4th district, O. R. Singleton, dem. No change, politically, from last year.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—On Tuesday, a child of Cornelius Wever, of West Middletown, Washington county, Pa., aged five years and four months, was scalded by falling into a tub of boiling cider, which was intended for apple-butter. It lingered in dreadful suffering from six o'clock in the evening until the next morning, when death relieved it.

WELL PAID FOR HIS SIGNATURE.—The Baton Rouge (La.) Gazette, speaking of the office of Superintendent of Public Education in that State, says: "This is a very onerous office, requiring the occupant to sign his name as many as four times during the year. Now, the salary is $3,000, so that the lucky incumbent gets $750 every time he signs his name."

ARMY NEWS.—The War Department has renewed the order directing Lieut. Col. J. B. Magruder to proceed to Fort Leavenworth without delay. Lieut. G. D. Bailey, 2d artillery, has been ordered from the headquarters of the army to join company E, 2d artillery, at Fort Leavenworth.

A LARGE STEER.—At the Caledonia county (Vt.) Fair, held at St. Joh