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

A Card.—Mrs. W. Fleishmann, from No. 1 Old Market, long and well known as the cheap and tasty Millinery store, begs to inform her friends, and the public in general, that, for the better accommodation of her customers, and others visiting the city during the Fair, she has taken the store No. 42, on Main street, next door to the St. Charles Hotel, where she will open, on Monday, the 17th of October, and offer for sale, during the period of one month, an entirely new and attractive stock of MILLINERY GOODS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, HEAD-DRESSES, etc., of the latest styles, and at prices which will ensure a quick and rapid sale. A call from all in search of cheap and beautiful goods is all that's wanted. oc 15—2w*

Book-Keeper and Accountant.—JOHN WILLIAMS offers his services to keep sets of Books regularly and neatly, and to examine, write up, settle and adjust accounts. He has had a long experience in Book-keeping, and can give testimonials from men of the first standing in Richmond.

Application may be made to JOHN L. WILLIAMS, at the office of Messrs. JOHN A. GANCASTER & SON. oc 18—2m

Light! Light!! Light!!!—Buy the genuine CANNEL COAL OIL, manufactured from Virginia Cannel Coal. A beautiful clear oil, warranted to burn well, not to smoke or give any unpleasant order. This oil is free from any adulteration, will not explode, and is the most economical oil in use. Sold by

FISHER & WINSTON,
Druggists, Wholesale Agents.
oc 19—1m

Why Will ye Suffer?—"The eye hath not seen, the ear hath not heard of" a better or more popular tonic than that known as BAKER'S PERSIAN BITTERS. Many are the sufferers from Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Heartburn and Nervous Headache. To such we advise the use of these BITTERS.

Numerous are the recommendatory certificates to Mr. BAKER, highly complimentary of the virtues of his celebrated medicine.

The price at which these BITTERS is sold, puts it in the power of all classes to reap the benefits of their virtues.

Cases of Dyspepsia of twenty years' standing have been cured by the use of them in a few weeks. Why not try them?

They can be had of all the prominent Druggists in the city of Richmond and elsewhere in Virginia.

To Tobacco Manufacturers.—We have made arrangements with Messrs. Musser & Conman to make their celebrated PATENT TOBACCO PRESSES, with movable RETAINING PRESSES, and are now prepared to make them at short notice. We call the attention of all manufacturers of tobacco to them. We claim for these machines—

1st. Labor saving.
2d. The work is done better.
3d. The small space they occupy.
4th. The immense saving of money in the outlay for machinery.

A mill of tobacco is set by one of these machines in from three to five minutes, and rolled off in the retainer to a side track, and allowed to stand as long as the manager wishes. If enough of the retainers are procured, the tobacco can stand for hours in the mills.

We refer to Messrs. Palmer & Allison, A. Dill, L. Lettier, J. B. Royster & Co., Turpin & Yarbrough.

EITENGER & EDMOND,
Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Engines and Saw Mills, Cary st., Richmond. oc 15—1m*

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 $500,000 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 thereafter 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 deposits!) 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 $1,000,000, 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 Examiners—Ro. T. Coleman, M. D., Jas. H. Conway, M. D. oc 3—if ts

During the summer that has just passed away, thousands of sufferers from dysentery and diarrhœa have been relieved by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, a medicine which is evidently destined to maintain a permanent place in the public estimation. Bilious diarrhœa is one of those diseases which baffles the skill of the physician. The medicine they administer to act upon the bowels never seems to reach the source of the evil. The difficulty is to get a remedy that will reach all the digestive organs, and give them simultaneously a rush of vigor, to rid themselves of this disease. This problem is solved by the Bitters, which never fails to conquer the most stubborn cases. It is only fair to say that, during the season just closed, this medicine has achieved more cures than any other ever presented to the public, and during the fall, which that terrible scourge, the fever and ague, is so prevalent, the Bitters will gain fresh fame.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. oc 3—1m

How to Cure all Pain and Bowe Complaints.—For Pain in the Bowels, Stomach, Sides, Limbs, Back, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Sciffatica, Weak Stomach, 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

Kidney and Bladder Complaints.—The newest and most important discovery for Kidney, Bladder Complaints, Urinary Obstructions, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sexual Weaknesses, Physical Prostration and Debility of either sex, is HARTSHORNE'S BUCHU COMPOUND.

Persons who have been unable to walk, have soon been relieved by this powerful COMPOUND. It is prepared by a Chemist, and is pronounced by medical men and those who have used it, to be the best BUCHU COMPOUND in the world. Large bottles $1; small bottles 50 cents. A fresh supply just received by FISHER & WINSTON, Druggists,
je 14—12m Main street, Richmond.

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 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.

Two—One—Seven.—The Public are respectfully invited to call at my NEW and beautiful ROOMS, recently fitted up for the purpose of conducting the PHOTOGRAPHIC ART in all its varied branches, and examine the numerous improvements lately added to the ART. PHOTOGRAPHS colored in WATER or OIL, from miniature up to life size, which styles combine all the delicate finish of the ivory Miniature, and the bold and speaking Portrait in oil. AMBROTYPES taken in every variety of style. G. W. MINNIS,
217 Main st.

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*

Licorice, in Mass and Stick, of the best quality.
GUM ARABIC (genuine), for Tobacconists.
TONQUA BEANS—Angastura, Black and Crystalized.
OLIVE OIL, in glass, of new crop. In store and for sale low by J. PITFIELD GEORGE
my 4—6m in M. Blair and Co.'s Building, Corner 12th and Cary sts.

Richmond, Oct. 12th, 1859.—Dr. J. W. GARLICK—Dear Sir:—I have used regularly, since its introduction, "SEMPLE'S BAKING POWDER." It is the best agency in the preparation for baking bread, that I have ever seen. We never fail in having light, sweet bread when it is employed. Very truly yours, J. C. SHIELDS.

Sempie's Infallible Baking Powder. Some months since, we commenced using these Powders in our "home department," and find they give such entire satisfaction that they have become with us a regular "household institution." It is the best article ever offered to the housekeeper for use. [Norfolk Day Book.

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—1s

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

Every Lover of Good Bread, should try SEMPLE'S INFALLIBLE BAKING POWDER—price 20 cents. For sale everywhere.

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

Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY MORNING....OCT. 26, 1859.

THE HARPER'S FERRY INVASION.

The Approaching Trial--Another Arrest--Condition of Stephens--Interesting Statement--The Law of Immediate Execution--More of Their Correspondence--Unusual Funeral, &c.

The mails continue to bring interesting information relative to the late invasion at Harper's Ferry. A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Charlestown on Monday, says:

The prisoners will be examined together, and it is supposed that the examination trial will be concluded by two o'clock to-morrow, to which time the grand jury have been adjourned by the court. The grand jury will then take up the case immediately, and the indictments, which are already prepared, will probably be presented to the court on Wednesday morning, when the trial of the prisoners will commence before the court and jury.—Should they be found guilty, and sentence of death be pronounced upon them, the judge, under the laws of this State, fixes the day of execution independent of the Governor. The usual delay of thirty days after sentence is excepted in cases of insurrection and rebellion, and the prisoners, if convicted of the same, may be hung immediately, either within or without the jail yard.

A man named James Lynch alias William J. Stabough, supposed to be one of the insurgents, was brought in a prisoner to-day, and lodged in jail. He was captured some days ago by Mr. M. E. Price, the U. S. mail agent on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad cars, at a place called Sir John's run, and kept in Romney jail till to-day. He is quite undersized, of a simple and foolish appearance, and had been for several weeks loitering about this and the adjoining counties, begging and borrowing money. He registered himself here some days before the outbreak, as Jas. Lynch, Cincinnati, Ohio, but at the time of his arrest, gave the name of Wm. J. Stabough, of Louisa, Lawrence county, Ky. On Friday night, the 14th, he called Mr. Barbour, the Superintendent of the Armory at Harper's Ferry, out of his house, insisting on a private interview on the lawn, which was refused. Then he asked the loan of a dollar and then left. Since his arrest he has said if Barbour had granted him an interview, he would have revealed the whole plot. Both at Harper's Ferry and here an excited crowd followed the prisoner as he passed manacled through the streets in the charge of officers. His commitment on suspicion of aiding and abetting John Brown & Co., was issued by Justice Eichelberger.

The prisoner, Stevens, is considered out of immediate danger from his wounds, and the others are in good condition.

The excitement in town is increasing as the time for trial approaches. The town is guarded by a very large body of military, under the command of Col. Davis, which was reinforced to-day by men from Shepherdstown. Col. Davis arrived in town from Richmond, and took command to-day of all the troops. He is a staff-officer of Governor Wise. Senator Mason, Mr. Faulkner, and other prominent Virginians, are here.

It is understood that if ordered to do so by the Court, Robert Y. Conrad, Esq., will defend the prisoners, but no one has yet been appointed. Col. Martin, U. S. Marshal of the western district of Virginia, is also here.

The account given below by W. W. Throckmorton, clerk of the Wager Hotel, is by far the most lucid that has yet been published of the capture of the town. It gives a better idea of the panic which enabled twenty-two men to overawe hundreds. The wagon containing some insurgents, and followed by others, drove into town quietly, and to the gate of the Armory, where the watchman was seized and the men quietly marched in. This "taking of the Arsenal" carried to the minds of the citizens an exaggerated impression of the strength of the invaders. The clerk's statement says:

About 3 o'clock, A. M., we saw a large four-horse wagon and a two-horse buggy (Col. Washington's) driven past and taken into the Armory yard. We concluded then there gang of robbers were plundering the Armory, where I knew there was a large sum of money. We could hear them at work loading or unloading in the Armory, and an hour later the wagon was driven out with four men in it, and two or three following with guns. I recognized one of the men as a man named Cook, who had lived around here and married his wife in this town. He was here on Friday last, and I saw him talking a long time with our boy, the one who was so anxious to see the gipsy wagon. At daylight Dr. Stany started for Charlestown to get help, and after that, from time to time, we could see citizens coming up to the Armory gates, one at a time, and taken in as prisoners. I saw a negro boy leave the yard and come to the hotel, bringing a note. He came to the door and gave me a note, which was directed to the hotel keeper, or clerk of the Wager house, and read thus:

"Oct. 17.—You will furnish forty-five men with a good breakfast. Captn. Smith."

I determined then to go to the yard. I went to the gate, and two mulattoes conducted me to "Captain Smith," who spoke very politely. He said, "I am Captain Smith; I want prepared a breakfast for forty-five men." He took me into one of the shops and showed me a number of citizens whom he had captured, and asked me if I knew them. I said I did. Then he said he wanted breakfast for forty-five men, including these, my friends, as soon as possible. I told him I would do the best I could, but it would have to be rather rough, as we had not expected anything like this, and were not prepared. Captain Phelps then came into the yard, and was brought to Captain Smith. He appealed to him in the strongest terms to allow him to pass with the train, saying he had women and children who were frightened nearly to death, and if he would let them pass they would do nothing to trouble him. Brown then said he could pass if he would hold his peace and say nothing along the route that anything was going on here, and he would go to the bridge himself and see that he went through safely. Brown then came up to the bridge, and the passengers got on as fast as possible, and the train left. I went to some of the passengers and begged them to make an alarm, and have a military company sent here as soon as possible.

Before leaving the Armory, Brown told me they came here to free the slaves, and said although he had so small a force he could have thousands as soon as he said the word. Said he, I am a military man, and I came here to free the slaves of your surrounding country, and I take possession of this government property and arms to assist me in doing so. I can have five thousand men here in less than twenty-four hours at my call. He gave me leave to pass backwards and forwards if I would keep quiet, and if not, he would take possession of the hotel. Every one supposed of course he had a large force at hand.

After the train left, the bridge was still guarded, and Brown's men were marching backward and forward. I told Brown I could get him breakfast, but only water to drink.—He said he must have coffee, because he felt fatigued, and I must bring it immediately to the Armory yard. I accordingly prepared breakfast and took it over in a basket. They all ate but Brown himself, who took good care not to touch it. I had intended to prepare a special breakfast for him as he treated me so gentlemanly, but I forgot it. I laughed and joked with him, deeming it best not to seem to fear him. After breakfast, Col. Washington asked me to take care of his horses, and said I might put them in the stable at the hotel. He then said: "There is another horse, pointing to his own, which was standing in the yard—I will put that horse in your charge; keep him till I call for him." I don't think he will call very soon.—I asked him about pay for the breakfast, and he said he should want dinner at three o'clock for perhaps 200 men, and he would pay for the whole then. One of our servants, the one I spoke of as wanting to see the gipsies, appeared to know him very well, and had conversation with him in the engine house. He had gone with me to carry the breakfast very willingly, though the other servants hung back, and when I ordered him to take the breakfast things and go back to the hotel, he said he would when he got ready, and I must understand he was as much boss as I was. This amused Old Brown, who laughed at me, and I told him there was no nigger blood in me, at all events. This boy was a slave, belonging to some heirs, but has been doing for himself and counted free for some time. The fellow left on Wednesday and has not been seen since. He went away because he knew, I suppose, that there were plenty around who would take a crack at him if they got a chance. His name is Charles Williams. About twelve o'clock I learned that the Charlestown company had arrived, and then I felt we were safe. I went and looked out of the window, and saw just then a shot fired at one of Brown's men, whose name is Stephens, and saw him fall.—The shot was fired from the Galt House by George W. Chambers. They called to me that they had spare guns, and asked me to come over. I went over, and as I passed seized Stephens' rifle, which lay by his side. I tried also to get his revolver, but they fired at me, and the bullets came too thick. The Charlestown company had the bridge, and called me to them, but I thought they were Brown's men, and ran into the hotel with the gun. After this one of Brown's men got into the hotel by some means, and demanded the gun, but just then the Charlestown men drove through the hotel, and the man got out at the back way without the gun. Stephens, the wounded man, was then brought in, and another fellow, named Thompson, was brought in a prisoner, and placed in the parlor, tied hand and foot. All this time a sharp firing was kept up.

About three o'clock, Hayward Sheppard, the colored man they shot in the morning, died.—Mr. Beckham, the agent, was greatly excited at his death, as the old man had had him ten or twelve years, and liked him very much. He went up the railroad platform beyond the railroad station once, and was pulled back, but he went again, his hands in his pockets, and got some distance beyond the water station, when they shot him through the heart. He fell, and never moved again. The man who shot him from the door of the engine house was himself shot, a moment afterwards, by a Harper's Ferry man.

When Beckham was shot our men became almost frantic. They rushed in here, where the prisoner (Thompson) was, crying "Shoot him!" "Kill him!" and had it not been for a lady who was in the room (Miss Christine Fouke, sister of the landlord) he would have been killed on the spot. They cocked their guns and pointed at him, crowding around, but she stood over him, telling them, "For God's sake, save him! don't kill him in that way, but let the law take its course!" She said they had him a prisoner, bound, and he could not get away, and begged that they would not kill him. The man said he was willing to die; knew he had to die, and wanted to be shot. They finally got hold of him, took him out on the platform and shot him. He had more than forty balls fired into him. The citizens around were chiefly concerned in this, but I cannot say who shot him. I could not have saved him if I had tried.

The crowd also tried to get hold of Stephens, who was wounded and was lying in bed up stairs, but Miss Fouke prevented it, and finally a guard was placed over him. Stephens said before he was shot that if he was loose he would shoot any of us.

After that there was a great deal of excitement and firing about the Armory. Companies of militia began to come in, and at length the marines arrived, and the next morning took all the insurgents that were left.

MORE OF THE CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence of Ossawatomie Brown, seized by the U. S. Government, is published. One of his sons writing him from Ashtabula county, Ohio, Sept. 21, says that he has received $50 more "for the purpose you mentioned." Another letter is dated Sept. 16. It says:

DEAR SIR: Yours came to hand last night. One hand (Anderson) left here last night, and he will be found an efficient hand. Richardson is anxious to be at work as a missionary to bring sinners to repentance. He will start in a few days. Another will follow immediately after, if not with him. More laborers may be looked for shortly. "Slow, but sure."

Alexander received yours; so you see all communications have come to hand so far.—Alex. is not coming up to the work as he should; I fear he will be found unreliable in the end.

Dull times affect missionary matters here more than anything else; however, a few active laborers may be looked for as certain. I would like to hear of your congregation numbering more than "15 and 27" to commence a good revival; still our few will be adding strength to the good work. Yours,

To J. B., Jr. J. M. B.

A letter signed John Smith, (John Brown) dated Ashtabula county, Sept. 27, says:

Since I became aware that you *intended* opening the mines *before* Spring, I have *spared no pains, and have strained every nerve to get hands forward in season.* I do not, therefore, feel to blame for any error in respect to time. I had before never heard *anything else* than that the spring was the favorable time, unless *uncontrollable* circumstances could other wise compel. At this distance I am not prepared to judge; but take it for granted that *wisdom*, or perhaps *necessity*, dictates the change of programme. *Immediately* on the receipt of your urgent communications I have dispatched copies where they would be most likely to avail anything, and have devoted, and *am still* devoting, my *whole time to forming associations for the purpose of aiding.*

There will be a meeting of stockholders at my house this eve; a distinguished gentleman from New Hampshire, who is anxious to invest, will also be present.

Whether it is best for *me* to come to you *now* or not, I cannot say; but suppose it will be impossible for me to remain here when you are *actually realizing* your brightest prospects.

When in C., and all other places, I have at all times urged all hands to go on at once, since *necessity* might render their presence an imperative want, at any time.

Write often.

WEST ANDOVER, Ashtabula Co., (Ohio,) Saturday, Oct. 1, 1859.

FRIEND HENRIE: Since I received Isaac's and yours of September 20th, I have been making every effort to raise stock, and am succeeding well. Yesterday I sent draft of $15 to J. M. B. of Tarnham, with which to get on ANOTHER HAND. Shall soon have enough to send again. Yesterday I returned from a trip to Jefferson and Ashtabula, where I met with some success. Our old friend, J. R. G.,* took stock to the amount of $3, and, as he was just starting for Ravenna, said he would form an association there. Monday next I shall start for Cleveland. Hope to find a letter from you at Mrs. Sturtevant's. You may depend upon it, I HAVE BEEN, AND AM YET "STRAINING EVERY NERVE" IN FURTHERANCE OF OUR CAUSE. [Ciphers.] Is here and actively working in behalf of the mining operations.

CLEVELAND Ohio, Oct. 5, 1859.

FRIEND HENRIE: Last night Mrs. S. handed my friend Isaac's letters of September 30th and 1st instant. I shall forward draft of $15 more to-day, and with it hope to bring on from C. as far as here FOUR OR FIVE MORE HANDS, and HAVE NO DOUBT I can raise sufficient means to send them on FROM HERE; only let me know AT WHAT POINT they must come to, in order to MEET YOU WITHOUT FAIL.

I expect to see Leary to-day. C. H. L.† is in Columbus attending to the vexatious suits against himself and fellows. He is clearly discouraged about the mining business; thinks the hands too few. PHYSICAL weakness is his fault.

Say to Isaac that *I* will *try* to keep the communication open with him. It is important that, if possible, he should name at least ONE place NOW at or near the border. I have no doubt I can succeed in this, and also attend to those who may be our "ACTIVE" friends, (over the left.)

Write me as before at West Andover; shall probably write you to-morrow. After that shall write you at Harper's Ferry, Va., unless I hear from you soon to the contrary.

In haste, yours, JOHN SMITH.

GENTLEMEN: They have not paid off at the Armory yet, and will not pay off this week, *although the money has arrived to do so.* It remains in the vault at the Armory, awaiting the return of the treasurer, who is absent; therefore I cannot pay you till the hands are paid, as I am to get my money from one of them. I am sorry to disappoint you, but cannot help it.

I remain, as ever, yours, truly,
J. E. COOK.

Mr. J. SMITH & SONS.

FUNERAL OF ONE OF THE COLORED VICTIMS.

A letter in the Alexandria Gazette, from Winchester, gives the following description of an unusual funeral there:

The negro man Haywood, the porter connected with the Railroad, who was killed at Harper's Ferry, was buried here on Wednesday, with military honors. He was a favorite with all who knew him, and those who have traveled over the road will now miss the laughing countenance of Old Haywood.—The remains were accompanied by the Morgan Continentals, Major. B. B. Washington, and two other companies, one from Winchester and the other from Martinsburg. Their names I cannot recollect—the battalion was under the command of Colonel Moore. The fine band of music, connected with the Continentals, headed the procession, and played some beautiful airs. In the procession were the Mayor of the city, the officers of the regiment, in uniform, Mr. Holliday, and other leading citizens of this place. It was an imposing sight to look upon, and could our Northern countrymen have witnessed the funeral of old Haywood, and the hundreds who gathered around the grave, and the respectful and serious attention with which they listened to the burial service, which was read by an old colored preacher, there would be no such fanatics as Brown and Cook.

* Joshua R. Giddings, the Ohio abolition member of Congress.

† Charles H. Langston, one of the Oberlin rescuers, who was convicted and punished in the United States Court at Cleveland.

CENSUS OF IOWA FOR 1859.—A tabular statement of the census of the several counties of the State of Iowa, shows that the population of the State has increased from 509,414 in 1856 to 621,450 in 1859. This population will probably entitle the State to six members in Congress.

GREAT ROBBERY AT PLACERVILLE.—The county treasurer's office at Placerville, Cal., was robbed of $8,500 on the night of the 28th ult. The treasurer was stupified with chloroform, and the safe keys and his pistol were taken from him.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE ANGLO-SAXON.

Napoleon and the Pope---French Armaments--Confusion in Italy, &c.

The Anglo-Saxon's mails bring some additional items of interest. The builders' strike in London, on the day of her sailing—the 12th inst.—was as unpromising as ever. The following is a summary of her intelligence:

FRANCE.

It is stated that the Emperor has been unwell for a week or so, but the malady was not serious. The Emperor and Empress had quitted Biarritz, and arrived at Bordeaux on the 10th. Their reception was enthusiastic, and Bordeaux was *en fete*, notwithstanding the weather was unpropitious.

The Emperor's return to Paris was expected to be marked by very active movements in the highest political regions.

The Marquis D'Azeglio, the Sardinian Minister to London, had arrived in Paris.

On the 11th inst., the Emperor received the authorities of Bordeaux. The Cardinal Archbishop addressed a speech to the Emperor, who read a reply to it. Both speech and reply produced the most favorable impression. The Emperor thanked his Eminence for having understood the high mission he had undertaken. He was endeavoring to strengthen the confidence in his good intention rather than to spread needless alarm, and expressed the hope that a new era of glory will be raised for the Church on the day when every one will share his conviction that the temporal power of the Pope is not opposed to the liberty and independence of Italy. He further said that the government which was the means of restoring the Holy Father to the Pontifical throne, would only give utterance to such respectful counsels as were directed by sincere devotion to the interests of his Holiness; he could but be alarmed about the day, which is not far distant, when Rome will be evacuated by the French troops, for Europe will not allow that the occupation which has lasted ten years should be prolonged indefinitely. When the French army is withdrawn, what will it leave behind—anarchy, terror, or peace? These are questions the importance of which cannot escape any one at the present time. It is necessary, continued the Emperor, instead of appealing to the ardent passions of the people, to search with calmness for the truth, and pray to Providence to enlighten the people as well as their sovereigns, under a wish for the fulfillment of their rights, and that they may well understand their duties.

A decree had been submitted for the fortification of the fort of Grandelle and some small islands opposite Jersey.

An immense floating battery is being built at Bordeaux. It is to have bulwarks three feet in thickness.

The London Post's Paris correspondent says that the Imperial government have now in contemplation what measures may be taken to counteract the protests of the French Bishops concerning what are called outrages against the Church. All the bishops have received orders from Rome to preach the restoration of the Italian dukes.

A Paris paper says that Napoleon is getting disgusted with the procrastination of Austria, and for the moment French policy inclines to more intimate understanding with England.

King Leopold's visit to Biarritz is also said to have contributed to improve the relations between the English and French governments.

The Univers had received a warning for an objectionable article on Cochin-China.

ITALY.

The assassination of Count Anvili, at Parma, has attracted considerable attention. It is stated that the French Consul at Parma has received orders to quit his post unless prompt justice was done and exemplary chastisement inflicted on the authors of the murder. A dispatch says an investigation was being actively carried on by the government at Parma, which had decided to act with due severity against the guilty party. The official Piedmontese Gazette brands the crime as an execrable one, and declares it has produced a feeling of horror throughout the whole country.

A national subscription in Italy for the purpose of procuring a million of muskets, was proceeding with great success. The organization of military forces and Italian leagues was daily becoming more complete.

Gen. Fanti had his headquarters at Modena, Gen. Garibaldi at Bologna, and Gen. Mezzacofo at Reini. Volunteers in great numbers had arrived from Venetia, and deserters from the Papal army were flocking in.

The Sardinian Chambers were to meet as soon as the treaty of peace was signed, but will then be dissolved and fresh elections take place.

The official Piedmontese Gazette denies the truth of the passage in the Pope's allocution, in which it was stated that the King of Sardinia had been appointed Dictator in the Legations.

A memorandum from the Romanese government to the European Powers had been published. It states, at full length, the grievances of the people against the government, and shows how the Pope has virtually abdicated his authority. It explains the motives which have led to the recent decree of annexation to Piedmont, and urges the great Powers to sanction that arrangement.

The Sardinian Minister was on the eve of quitting Rome, and it was expected that before doing so he would place the Sardinian subjects under protection of the French embassy.

The government of Romagna had issued a decree forbidding the exportation of saltpetre and sulphur to the Pontifical territory.

The Dictator of Farini had gone to Parma to see signal justice administered to the murderer of Anviti.

The King of Sardinia was about to proceed to Genoa to receive the Dowager Empress of Russia. This and other little incidents are construed into a sympathy of feeling between the Russian government and the Cabinet of Turin.

AUSTRIA.

The taxes in Austria which were imposed last May, and which were to continue only during the war, are to be prolonged to November, 1860.

Rumors had been current that Baron Bruck had tendered his resignation, but they were not confirmed.

SPAIN.

Letters state that the representatives of Morocco, at Tangiers, had asked for further delay for the settlement of the question pending with Spain, but the demand was not conceded to.

Nearly all the European Powers had dispatched vessels of war to be present on the spot during the period of the Spanish expedition to Morocco.

The Spanish Consul at Tangiers had received orders to quit his post on the 15th, and on the 18th the Spanish troops would enter the Moorish territory, unless the pending disputes were previously arranged.

CHINA.

China dates, according to the telegraph, are to Sept. 10.

The Peiho and Grand Canal were blockaded by the British and French war vessels. Admiral Hope was in a dangerous state, and would have to be invalided.

The American Minister, says the dispatch, was still negotiating, and about proceeding to Pekin.

Ching Kang, the celebrated rebel leader, was killed by his own people.

RAILROADS IN BRAZIL.—*Lager Beer.*—A letter from Rio de Janeiro to the New York Courier and Enquirer, says:

Railroads are progressing rapidly in South America. The Don Pedro Railroad is going ahead admirably, and the great tunnel approaches completion in a satisfactory manner. Every few weeks a ship load of Irish navies arrives, and, when the first trials of our torrid climate are passed, the poor fellows work with surprising energy. German emigration is also increasing, and there is no doubt that the European element will, before a great many years, predominate in this country. Even now, the thriving village of Petropolis, situated away among the mountains, about 14 miles from this city, is almost exclusively populated by Germans, and the lager beer saloons, and Sunday evening musical soirees are regular institutions in it. The Emperor's summer palace is at Petropolis, and he has been known, on more than one occasion, to walk unceremoniously into a concert room and boisterously applaud, in lusty German, (which he speaks fluently,) the vocalistic powers of artists. Irish, English, and American residents are also slowly, but steadily, spreading through the interior, and in many parts of the country where the usefulness of bridges is not experienced, sons of the Emerald Isle may frequently be seen conveying travelers from one landing to another.

THREE PERSONS KILLED IN A DUEL, IN CUBA, BY ONE MAN.—A major of the rural militia, 65 years old, near Havana, Cuba, recently fought a duel with swords, and killed his adversary, a young man. The second then took up the quarrel, and he, too, was killed by a thrust of the major's sword; a cousin of the principal next stepped forward, and was also killed; lastly, a friend of all the others felt bound to avenge their deaths, but, upon receiving a rather severe wound, declared himself satisfied. The victorious duellist, in full uniform, went to Havana and presented himself to the Captain General, who, without depriving him of his sword, pointed out a room for him to occupy, and placed a "guard of honor" at the door. It is believed he will be acquitted by the military court before which he is to be tried.

Foundering of the Propeller Troy in a Gale—Eighteen Lives Lost.

The telegraph has already brought the brief announcement of the loss of the propeller Troy on Lake Huron, and the almost miraculous escape of three of the crew, the only survivors of the fearful catastrophe. There were twenty-six persons in all aboard the vessel at the time she foundered, all of whom, so far as is now known, with the exception of the first mate, wheelsman and second engineer, were lost. The Detroit Advertiser says:

The boat foundered at 8 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, about ten miles south of Point Aux Barques. The wind was blowing a terrific gale at the time, making a complete breach over the vessel, extinguishing her fires and very soon filling her. The captain was very cool and firm, and, when he saw that the vessel must go down, made deliberate and ample preparations for the safety of all on board.—Had his orders been strictly obeyed, the result would have been far different. The company on board consisted of twenty-six persons, of whom eight were passengers.

When the vessel began to fill, the captain secured the life-boat, and placed the passengers, together with the chambermaid and first engineer, in it. A quarter boat, in good condition, was assigned to the balance of the crew, the captain intending to find passage in the life-boat. There was still a yawl which was unappropriated, but which was considered unseaworthy.

In the consternation incident to the moment, the quarter-boat was launched contrary to orders, into which a number of the crew sprang, overloading it, and swamping it. The life-boat was then launched, and the party apportioned to it taken aboard, when the propeller giving indications of immediately sinking, a rush was made that overloaded the boat, and she had nearly swamped, when the captain drove a portion of the crew back. In the rush, however, the oars were lost, and the boat was left at the mercy of the waves.—When last seen she was laying broadside to the sea, and probably could not carry her load a great while.

The yawl was the last boat left, into which George F. Plumley, the wheelsman, and J. C. Barber, the second engineer, seated themselves. They, with the first mate, Marcus Lake, were all who were left on board. Seeing no means of rendering assistance to those in the water, and the propeller settling very fast, the mate got into the yawl just as the hull sunk, and the party were floated off. They had secured one oar, with which they managed to steer their leaky craft. They found it impossible to make the American shore, and accordingly headed across the lake. Two of them steered while the third kept busily at work bailing. The boat leaked so badly that it required constant work to keep her free, and besides the sea was rolling very high and they shipped a good deal of water. In this way they ran across the lake, landing safely at Bayfield, three miles below Goderich, about 7 o'clock in the evening, having been nearly eleven hours in the yawl.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.—The Baltic at New York brings California dates to the 5th:

Col. Washington, Collector of San Francisco, had entered the field for United States Senatorship.

Advices from San Bernardine report a serious row between Mormons and Gentiles, in which several persons were wounded, but none dangerously.

Victoria dates to 27th ult. had been received. There were no new developments in the San Juan affair.

The steamship Washington was sold at Marshal's sale at San Francisco, for $40,000.

Capt. Porter, of the U. S. ship St. Mary's, had made an authorized protest against Capt. Stone's expulsion from Sonora, and declared his intention to use any force necessary for their protection.

An outbreak had occurred in the California State prison, which was suppressed after three men had been killed and twelve wounded, including one of the overseers.

The schooner Bolmas, lying at Quarry's Point, was the scene of the affair, one hundred and fifty convicts having attempted to escape with her.

Salt Lake advices had been received to the 21st ult. Carpenter, a prominent merchant, had been killed by the Indians. Rumor said that several companies of emigrants had been plundered by Indians on the Northern route, and several killed.

San Juan advices say that notice was posted on wharf that United States revenue laws are in force in all the islands east of Haro Channel, and property or vessels landing will be seized and confiscated if laws are not complied with. A vessel which landed liquor had been confiscated, and the owner fined $500, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

San Francisco markets were dull and without improvement. Money was unusually stringent.

The following South American items are by the same steamer:

The frigate Saranac left Panama on the 6th, to protect the transit.

The revolution in the State of Bolivia attracted attention. Advices represent the National Government declared in a state of siege. Rumor said that the government forces were defeated at Mompras, with a loss of 60 killed and two hundred prisoners, and that the revolutionists had taken up a strong position to prevent forces from descending the river.

Minister Jones had presented his credentials to Costa Rica. Minister Dimitry had reached San Jose, Guatemala. The British boundary treaty had been ratified.

Valparaiso dates had been received to the 15th ult. An expedition of 2,000 men was preparing to chastise the Arandemar Indians, who were in entire possession of the island.—The forces to act against Eccaola were embarking at Callao. President Robles had left the country.

THE EXPLOSION AT WILMINGTON, DEL.—The explosion of Dupont's powder-mills, near Wilmington, Del., Friday, occurred about one-quarter to eleven o'clock, A. M., while the men in the lower or hagley yard were employed in loading powder dust (as it is called when in a certain condition) at the press room, to be conveyed to one of the other mills to go through another process. A one-horse cart stood opposite the press-room door, partly loaded. The press-room "blew up" with a terrible crash; the composition-room immediately followed; a minute or two later the glazing-room, and then two rolling-mills simultaneously.

Seven men were killed, and another had his arm broken. The wind was northwest, and high at the time, which deadened the sound so much in the immediate vicinity that the men in the upper yard did not cease work on the instant, and Mr. Henry Dupont, who was in the basement of a cotton-mill not far distant, did not think, from the light report, that it was necessary to hurry to the yard to ascertain the damage, if any had been done.—Two of the men were blown into the Brandywine, one into a tree, and the headless trunk of another was blown to the opposite side of the creek. Of the others nothing could be ascertained.

A strange feature in the explosion is that the horse was not killed, although standing in proximity to the press-room when it went off. The cart to which he was attached, and which was partly loaded with powder dust, was thrown about in fragments. The horse was entirely stripped of his harness, his hair singed off, one eye put out and one leg broken, and yet, after the smoke and dust cleared away, he was found limping about the yard, exhibi