DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XVI.---NO. 101. RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1859. PRICE ONE CENT.

Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

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

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

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

SPECIAL NOTICES

A Card.—Mrs. W. Fleishmann, from No. 17 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 has testimonials from men of the first standing in Richmond.

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

Light! Light!! Light!!!—Buy the best.—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 PREMIUM 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. Don't fail to 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 & Iseman to make and sell their FAVORITE 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. Lottier, J. B. Royster & Co., Turpin & Yarbrough.

EITENGER & EDMOND,
Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Engines and Saw Mills, Cary st., Richmond. oc 13—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 INSURANCE COMPANY!
Capital---$10,000,000!

With over $800,000 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 Examiners—Ro. T. COLEMAN, M. D., Jos. H. CONWAY, M. D. oc 3—1f 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, and 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, 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

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, Main street, Richmond.
je 14—12m

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.
Hoop Skirts Four Cents
Best English and American PRINTS, at 11 cents
50 pieces 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—1t

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.

THURSDAY MORNING.....OCT. 27, 1859.

LATER FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

ARREST OF COOK.

The news from Harper's Ferry, this morning, is important. John E. Cook was arrested at Mt. Alto, Franklin county, Pa., Tuesday evening, and on his person was found his Captain's commission, signed by John Brown, and a piece of parchment relative to the pistol presented by Lafayette to Gen. Washington, and bequeathed to Col. Washington. He is in jail at Chambersburg, Pa., awaiting a requisition from Gov. Wise. The following dispatch tells the story:

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., Oct. 26.—Cook, the Harper's Ferry fugitive, was arrested about 8 miles from this place, at 8 o'clock last evening. There can be no doubt about his identity, as he had a captain's commission, with Brown's signature in his own name. He came down from the mountains to get provisions. He looks very haggard. He says there are three others in the mountains. Parties are now in search of them.

Cook had a packet of parchment, and a memorandum formerly attached to Washington's pistol. He says the pistol is in a valice, in the mountains.

He was armed, and attempted resistance, but being exhausted, was easily captured.

The examination of John Brown and his associates, commenced at Charlestown, Tuesday. The sheriff conducted the prisoners from the jail to the court-room with an escort of 80 armed men, the guard being afterwards stationed around the court-house. A dispatch to the Baltimore American says:

The prisoners were brought in amidst profound silence. Brown and Edwin Coppee were manacled together. Brown seemed weak and haggard, with a his eyes swollen from the effects of the wounds on his head. Coppee is uninjured. Stevens seemed less injured than Brown, but looked haggard and depressed. He has also a number of wounds on the head.

John Copeland is a bright mulatto, about twenty-five years of age. Green is a dark negro, about thirty years of age.

Sheriff Campbell read the commitment of the prisoners on the charge of treason and murder, when Mr. Harding, the State's Attorney, asked that the Court might assign counsel for the prisoners if they had none.

The Court inquired if the prisoners had counsel, when Brown addressed the Court as follows:

"Virginians—I did not ask for any quarter at the time I was taken. I did not ask to have myself spared. The Governor of the State of Virginia tendered me his assurance that I should have a fair trial, and under no circumstances whatever will I be able to attend to a trial. If you seek my blood you can have it at any moment without the mockery of a trial.

"I have had no counsel. I have not been able to advise with one. I know nothing about the feelings of my fellow-prisoners, and am utterly unable to attend in any way to my own defence. My memory don't serve me.—My health is insufficient, although improving. There are mitigating circumstances, if a fair trial is to be allowed us, that I would urge in our favor. But if we are to be forced with a mere form of a trial to execution, you might spare yourselves that trouble. I am ready for my fate. I do not ask a trial. I plead for no mockery of a trial—no insult—nothing but that which conscience gives or cowardice would drive you to practice.

"I ask to be excused from the mockery of a trial. I do not know what the design of this examination is. I do not know what is to be the benefit of it to the Commonwealth. I have now little to ask other than that I be not publicly insulted as cowardly barbarians insult those who fall into their hands."

The court assigned Charles J. Faulkner and Lawson Botts as counsel for the prisoners.

After some consultation with the prisoners, Mr. Faulkner addressing the Court, said—

I was about to remark to the Court that although I feel at any time willing to discharge any duty which the Court can legally and by authority of law devolve upon me, I am not, in the first place, aware of any authority which this Court has, sitting as an examining Court, to assign counsel for the defence. Besides, it is manifest from the remarks just made by one of the prisoners, that he regards the appearance of counsel under such circumstances not a *bona fide* act, but rather as a mockery. Under these circumstances I do not feel disposed to assume the responsibility of that position. I have other reasons for declining the position, connected with my having been at the place of action and hearing all the admissions of the prisoners, which render it improper and *inexpedient* for me to act as counsel. If the Court had authority to order it peremptorily, I should acquiesce and obey that authority, but I am not aware that there is any such power vested in this Court, and as it is of the prisoners' desire, I will see that full justice is done them.

Mr. Botts said he did not feel it his duty to decline the appointment of the Court. He was prepared to do his best to defend the prisoners, and he hoped the Court would assign him some experienced assistant, if Mr. Faulkner declined.

Mr. Harding then addressed Brown and asked him if he was willing to accept Messrs. Faulkner and Botts as counsel. Captain Brown replied, "I wish to say that I have sent for counsel. I did apply, through the advice of some persons here, to some persons whose names I do not now recollect to act as counsel for me, and I have sent for other counsel, who have not had time to reach here, and have had no possible opportunity to see me. I wish for counsel if I am to have a trial, but if I am to have nothing but the mockery of a trial, as I said, I do not care anything about counsel. It is unnecessary to trouble any gentleman with that duty."

Mr. Harding—"You are to have a fair trial."

Captain Brown—"There were certain men, I think Mr. Botts was one of them, who declined acting as counsel, but I am not positive about it; I cannot remember whether he was one, because I have heard so many names. I am a stranger here and do not know the disposition or character of the gentlemen named. I have applied for counsel of my own and doubtless could have them if I am not, as I said before, to be hurried to execution before they can reach here. But if that is the disposition that is to be made of me, all this trouble and expense can be saved."

Mr. Harding—"The question is, do you desire the aid of Messrs. Faulkner and Botts as your counsel? Please to answer yes or no."

Capt. Brown—"I cannot regard this as an examination under any circumstances. I would prefer that they should exercise their own pleasure. I feel as if it was a matter of little account to me. If they had designed to assist me as counsel, I should have wanted an opportunity to consult with them at my leisure."

Mr. Harding—"Stevens, are you willing those gentlemen should act as your counsel?"

Stevens—"I am willing that gentleman shall, (pointing to Mr. Botts.)

Mr. Harding—"Do you object to Faulkner?"

Stevens—"No! I am willing to take both."

Mr. Harding then addressed each of the other prisoners separately, and each stated his willingness to be defended by the counsel named.

The Alexandria Sentinel says:

Among the killed at Harper's Ferry was a free negro named Dangerfield Newby or Newly. This negro was from Fauquier county, in this State, and was set free by his master some time since, and went to Ohio, where, we presume, he was met by Old Brown and persuaded to join his band.

THE U. S. CONSUL AT LEGHORN.—We mentioned yesterday that the Tuscan government had withdrawn the exequator to Joseph Binda, consul of the United States of America at Leghorn. The Florence correspondent of the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser writes:

"This, of course, puts an end to his official authority, and leaves our countrymen without a representative in Tuscany in a perilous period. Mr. B. is a native of the country, though an American citizen. He married into the family of General Sumpter, of South Carolina, and received the appointment many years ago, at the instance of the representatives of that State, and a more gentlemanly or intelligent person was probably never sent abroad in the same capacity.

The same writer states that several foreign consuls had become involved in political matters, which probably accounts for the course pursued towards Mr. B.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S DESCENDANTS.—It is an error that Col. Lewis W. Washington, of Jefferson, is "the nearest relative of General Washington alive." The venerable Dangerfield Lewis, of King George, Va., is one degree nearer. Mr. Lewis is a grandson of Fielding Lewis and Bettie, the sister of Washington, whilst Col. Washington's father, the late Col. Geo. C. Washington, was only the son of a nephew. All the nephews of the General were bequeathed swords in his will, and two are in the possession of the Lewis family, the one worn at Braddock's defeat, besides other relics, being now at Marmion.—Mrs. Lawrence Washington, of Westmoreland, is an aunt of Col. L. W. Washington, and of course also a nearer relative.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE—*Extraordinary Tenacity of Life.*—The Herald gives the following additional particulars of the Boston suicide of Capt. Knapp:

A case of suicide occurred in this city yesterday, in which a most extraordinary tenacity of life was manifested. The particulars, as we learn them, are as follows:—An aged gentleman, named Charles Knapp, who has been boarding at No. 1 Bumstead place for some time past, retired to his room yesterday noon, and made preparations for committing suicide. He first wrote two letters addressed to a relative residing in Roxbury, containing directions in regard to the disposal of his property, and then swallowed a large dose of laudanum. Before the opiate had operated, he took a razor and drew it across the right side of his neck, making a ghastly wound, but not severing the jugular vein. Not satisfied with the result of this wound, he took a large butcher knife, and cut the left side of his neck and throat, from which the blood flowed most copiously. His strength still remaining, and, as it would seem, his reason also, he walked to a table where he had laid a loaded double-barreled pistol, took up the weapon and fired the contents of one barrel into his head.

The contents of the pistol charge entered his forehead, between his eyes, making a hole nearly an inch in diameter, and breaking out several pieces of bone, which were found on the floor of the room. After this last effort at self-destruction, he crawled to the spot where he had laid the butcher-knife, seized it, and drew the blade across his forehead several times, inflicting terrible gashes.

He now fell upon the floor, clasping the butcher-knife in his hand, and torrents of blood flowed from his wounds, in which condition he was found by a servant who was sent to call him to dinner. Physicians were instantly summoned, and, notwithstanding the combined effects of poison, knife and pistol, he survived until late in the evening, when death, which seemed so reluctant at first, came to his relief.

Mr. Knapp has been a sea-captain for many years, in which avocation he had acquired a handsome fortune, and had retired from active life with the intention of spending his remaining years in comfort and quiet ease. He was, we understand, a near relative of Chief Justice Shaw, and has left a maiden sister, who resides in this city. It is thought temporary insanity was the cause of this melancholy case of self-destruction.

A HARDENED WRETCH.—Patrick Maude, convicted of the murder of his sister, was sentenced at Newark, New Jersey, on Monday, to be hung on the 5th of January. The Daily Advertiser gives the following description of the prisoner's behavior during the delivery of the sentence:

Maude, during part of the time, looked intently at the Judge, but toward the latter part sat upon the railing of the dock, turning his head away, and exhibiting a careless, unconcerned manner, swinging one foot, &c.

He frequently interrupted Judge Ogden by the following expressions:—"I hope it is the last time." "The sentence is a very welcome one to me." "I do not submit to sorcery or witchcraft." "Never mind any long harangue, pass the sentence." "If you would say hypocrisy instead of justice, you would be right."—"You can address this Court afterward, pass the sentence now, I'll not stand here to be gazed at. All you can take is my life." "My sister was a human devil, and so are all my relatives." "It is a crucifixion." "It was the 27th, be correct in your statement. Your name will live in history, and so will mine." "There is no jury now, you needn't go over the evidence." "Cortlandt Parker, Father Callan, and all lawyers, doctors and clergymen were in the inquisition. It was conducted on the Spanish plan. Witchcraft is against the law of God and man."

When Judge Ogden mentioned the time of execution, Maude said:—"I prefer a shorter time. I suffer now more than death by the torture of my family, and by the devil who sits there—Mrs. Clary," pointing to her.

On Judge Ogden concluding the sentence, Maude, glaring fiercely and with set teeth, said, "Don't pray for me. I pray for vengeance to Jesus Christ. I'll allow no priest nor clergyman to come near me. I'll maim him if he does."

The prisoner was then removed, and the crowd dispersed.

OUTBREAK AT THE CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON—*Loss of Life.*—An attempt was made on the 27th ult., by about thirty convicts, to escape from the State prison at San Quentin.—It appears that these men had been during the forenoon engaged in discharging a cargo of wood from a schooner, which was lying at one of the wharves of the institution. At noon, as usual, they went to their dinner, and on their return, thinking the opportunity favorable, rushed on board the vessel, taking with them one of the guards, named Moon. Some delay occurred in consequence of the hawser which fastened the schooner not being parted, allowing sufficient time for alarm. The guards at once repaired to the canon mounted in positions to command the bay. They opened fire, and in a brief space dismasted the vessel and killed and wounded a number of convicts on board. Eight rounds of canister and grape were fired, and those on board having sought shelter in the hold, very soon displayed a flag showing their desire to surrender. The schooner was brought back, and the prisoners secured. The guard was carried out. A. D. Moon had one of his arms shattered, which will probably have to be amputated. Two convicts were killed, A. B. Winchell and John Dixon. William Burk was mortally wounded. Eight other prisoners suffered injuries, but not of a fatal nature. It is said that the convicts, on discovering that fire was about being opened on them, held up Moon in front, thinking the guards at the prison would desist, but by an understanding with the prison authorities, such a contingency could not prevent the cannon opening on escapes. The guards have to take this risk.

EFFECT OF THE EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE.—The Indianapolis Journal gives an account of the explosion of the locomotive on the Bellefontaine road, the other day, by which the engineer and fireman were killed, and says of the terrible power of the explosion:

The engineer was found on his feet, with the engine, leaning against it, and must have been with it when it made the frightful leap from the spot where the explosion took place to where it finally rested. It first jumped forward about one hundred feet, and made a hole in the ground, by the side of the track, deep enough to bury itself in, and a second plunge took it about fifty feet further, where it rested on its driving wheels, leaning a little to one side, and just far enough from the track to be out of the way. The forward truck of the engine was thrown back on the tender, and the two forward freight cars and their contents were shattered to splinters. The railroad track was torn up—the rails twisted and ties scattered. The tender was made a complete wreck, and the underworks of the engine broken into a mass of small pieces almost indistinguishable.

How the engineer could have remained at his post, we might say, with the engine making the fearful and almost incredible leaps that it did, is a mystery. He was found in the same place and nearly the same position, when dead, as he occupied when living and on duty.

SINGULAR DELUSION.—The Paris correspondent of the London Star reports the following interesting intelligence:

"The death of the Cure d'Ars at Lyons has caused the whole devout population of the rest of the Empire to hurry in crowds to his tomb. The Abbe Lacordaire, who has remained with him for several months, was with him at his dying hour, and promises the most wondrous revelations concerning the passage from life to death of the Saint, whose canonization already occupies the authorities of the Church. The miracles already wrought at the tomb of the Cure d'Ars exceed, if any one may believe the tale, both in quantity and quality those once enacted at the grave of the Diacre Paris. The blind are made to see, the lame to walk, and every human ill is set at naught by a prayer at the stone which covers the remains of the Cure d'Ars. The Empress, who personally declared the birth of the Prince Imperial to be owing to this holy man's intercession, is said to have been in close correspondence with him during the whole of the war. To show the fanaticism inspired by the event of his death, the omnibus service from Lyons to the village where he lived, and which was started to drive straight to his door, has been doubled since his death, and drives nowhere but to the cemetery where his corpse reposes. A nine days' vigil is established for the different *confrères* throughout France, in order to facilitate the transmission of miracles for the convenience of those who cannot make the journey to Lyons."

A MORMON is a living paradox. He says grace before a cotillon, swears in his sermons, selects his texts indifferently from the Bible, the books of Mormon, an almanac, or the President's Message, and is perpetually quarreling for the sake of peace. His religion is a joke, and he makes the best story-teller a chief of the quorum. He assumes dignities, but has not the slightest respect for them; and the effect of his piety is to put him on a level with the greatest reprobate of the time. In short, he is the Latter Day Saint; or, in other words, the last one you would think of calling a saint. *Exchange.*

Sausage Maker's Sign.—Love me, love my dog.

NEWS FROM THE "SEAT OF WAR."—Advices from San Juan Island are to the 26th ult. A letter from there says:

"A notice is posted up on the wharf that the revenue laws of the United States are in force in all the islands east of Canal de Haro; and that property or vessels landing will be seized and confiscated, if the law is not complied with.

"A party, whose name we have not learned, landed 500 gallons of liquor there. The vessel and it were seized and confiscated, and the party fined $500 and a year's imprisonment.

"A court-martial has been in session all the past week, trying Lieut. Howard and Mr. Warbass, Suttler of company D, Ninth Infantry. It has not yet adjourned."

A correspondent of the Steilacoom Herald, of 16th September, says:

"We are now making fortifications and entrenchments, to enable us to hold our position against a much larger force than John Bull has at this part of the world. The town or city of San Juan, which consisted, when we arrived, of one tent, now contains some ten or fifteen buildings, consisting of stores, bakehouses, dwellings, &c. It is truly wonderful to see the progress of the American people. If the town should continue to grow as fast for the three months to come, it will, undoubtedly, be the largest city in Washington Territory. Everything is quiet here, with the exception of some rowdyism, which is punished by the officers of the civil law with great promptitude. There is room for many splendid farms upon this island, yet to be taken."

THE GREAT EASTERN UNDER SAIL.—During her trial trip from Portland to Southampton, the Great Eastern had her sails spread for the first time. A letter from on board thus describes the effect:

The look of her vast spread of canvas, and the extraordinary effect it produced as one stood at the wheel-house and gazed beneath the long vista of brown sails stretched to the very utmost, and sending off the wind with the sustained roar of a volcano, was something almost indescribable. No mere description could convey a fair idea of the curious effect of the long, unbroken avenue of masts, sails, and funnels, like a whole street of steamships, if such a term is fairly applicable.

The total spread was only 25,000 square feet—not more than half of what the vessel carries, and certainly less than half of what she will require to drive her at anything like great speed. None of the square sails could be set, and, though all the fore and aft sails drew well, the breeze was not even as much as the traditional cupful, when exerted on the enormous hulk of the Great Eastern.

The sails, however, made a perceptible difference even with the "cupful of wind." The vessel was going 13½ knots when sail was made at 10 o'clock. In the course of half an hour more she was running nearly 15 knots, or 17½ statute miles an hour. At this time the screw engines were working up to from 38 to 40 revolutions a minute, and the paddle from 10¾ to 11.

RESCUE OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE.—A fugitive slave owned by Richard Phillips, of Mo., was arrested in Ottawa, Ill., on Saturday by the U. S. Marshal. He was carried before Chief Justice Caton, who decided that he should be remanded to prison. A dispatch says:

The prisoner was remanded, and just as the Judge had finished making out the order, and before he had left the room, a fanatical crowd of Republicans rushed upon the Marshal, forcibly took the fugitive, and hurried him into a close carriage prepared for the occasion.—The team went out of town on a run, with a crowd of Republicans following, hooting and yelling. The Chief Justice, after giving his decision, made some remarks to the crowd, stating that, although their sympathies might be aroused in behalf of the prisoner, he hoped, out of respect to himself, his friends and his neighbors would not attempt to violate any law; that he would regret to be made the unwilling instrument of bringing a person on a writ of *habeas corpus* into a place where the law could not be executed. His personal request, and the majesty of the law, were, nevertheless, alike disregarded.

AN OIL FEVER.—The discovery of Seneca oil in the eastern part of Crawford county, a few weeks ago, is creating a fever for speculation which rapidly extends in adjoining counties. The oil is obtained by boring into the ground a distance of about seventy feet, or through a certain stratum of sandstone, and from thence is to be pumped with the water, what proportion of the latter we are not informed. A shaft sunk in Crawford county is now producing almost fabulous quantities of Seneca oil, which is worth at least forty cents per gallon in the crude state, or just as it is taken from the ground. Several natural springs, from which this kind of oil has been obtained, have been known in Warren county. Two companies, composed of men of means, have been formed in this county, for the purpose of operating in Crawford, while within our own borders several oil springs have been purchased by persons who think they can discover a vast quantity of the pure Seneca.—*Warren (Pa.) Ledger.*

AN ETHER DRUNKARD.—There has lately come to our knowledge a very singular taste of depraved appetite. A young lady in a manufacturing town in this State, occupying a respectable position in society, is completely under the influence of a love for ether. It has a peculiar effect upon her, causing her to laugh immoderately for a few minutes, and then to fall flat to the floor, where she will remain panting convulsively in a state of insensibility for some time. To gratify this appetite she will resort to all kinds of expedients.—When any of her friends go to the dentist, she will beseech to be allowed to accompany them, and, promises faithfully not to go near the ether, but her promise is always broken if the subtle fluid but come within her reach. This is one of the strongest instances of depraved appetites that we have ever heard of.—*Chelsea Herald.*

"THE VIRGINIANS."—Mr. Thackeray is still on the continent. My last news of him is from Bordeaux, whence he contemplated a trip further south or east, either to Italy or Constantinople. He must be glad to have got rid of the "Virginians." I believe the history of that novel, if told by its author, would illustrate one mischief of monthly publication. When he began it, it was certainly Mr. Thackeray's intention to spend less time in London, and to throw into stronger relief the effect of the American war on a family, members of which took different sides in the quarrel. But once on the familiar ground of the London of 1770, and then Thackeray stuck "in a rut" (to use his own expression,) and could not move on to the less-known scenes of the War of Independence. In this way, I imagine, the whole story assumed a character entirely different from what the author first meant to give it.—*London Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian, Oct. 7.*

AMERICAN TIMBER FOR THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.—There are being cut and prepared at the Rowlesburg Iron and Lumber Company's mills, Virginia, some fifty thousand sticks of white oak, for gun-carriages for the British government. Rowlesburg is on the Cheat river, where it is crossed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on which road the timber is carried to Baltimore and then shipped to England. The person who is getting this timber has been shipping white oak timber to the British government, or for the British markets, largely, during the last two or three years, and has sent to Liverpool from Baltimore this year nearly or quite twenty large ships' cargoes.—We learn he has just chartered four ships, the least of which is over a thousand tons burden, to load immediately for the same port.—*Phila. Press.*

A PREACHER KILLS A DOCTOR.—Rev. John W. Moseley, member of the Presbytery of Central Mississippi, shot and killed a Dr. Wilson, of Sarcoxie, Mo., on the 1st inst. Dr. Wilson was an old settler of that place, and had a wife and several children, one grown son and a daughter married. He had for some time been making unlawful advances to Moseley's sister, who is the mother of six children. He wrote her a letter of eight pages, proposing an elopement and marriage, and sent it by his daughter-in-law, who handed it to Moseley's mother. She showed it to her son, and it resulted in his killing Wilson. Moseley was immediately tried and acquitted by the civil authorities, with demonstrations of great applause among the people of the town and county.

EDWIN FORREST.—Edwin Forrest is lying on his oars, dramatically speaking. He has informed the managers and some of his personal friends, when urged to accept engagements, and again appear in public on the stage, that he will not do so until all his difficulties are settled with his former wife. This means that he will not again perform until he has broken down the divorce granted to her, and is relieved from the payment of the $3,000 alimony.

FATAL EXPLOSION.—The boiler of the steam saw-mill owned by Messrs. Walston & Pane, of Edgecomb county, N. C., situated about three miles from Sparta, exploded on Monday last, with terrible and fatal effect. Richard Gilliam and Nathan Pane, of Virginia, Chas. Oast, of Wilson, N. Y., and George, a slave belonging to the estate of Harman Ward, of Edgecombe county, were all instantly killed.

JAS. M. CRANE.—The telegraph, a few days since, noticed the sudden death of James M. Crane, at Gold Hill, California, on the 4th instant, from apoplexy. He was a native of Virginia, and for a long time the publisher of "The Southerner," in Richmond. The San Francisco Bulletin says of him:

Thousands still among us remember that he established the California Courier in this city, in 1850, in connection with F. W. Rice. The Courier was a Whig organ, started under the patronage of Gen. Taylor's Administration.—Of late years, Mr. Crane resided in Carson Valley, and was sent to Washington, two years ago, by the people of that section as their delegate to Congress, to procure the creation of a Territorial Government for them.—Recently, he was re-elected by his constituents, but death has ended his labors.

IRISH EMIGRANTS TO PERU.—Dr. Edward Cullen, known from his connection with the Darien Ship Canal scheme, has applied to the government, through the Peruvian Minister in Bogota, for permission to introduce 25,000 Irish emigrants into Peru, each person over sixteen years of age to receive a certain portion of land in some part of the republic, 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The Minister, under date of August 27, accepts the proposition, and authorizes the Peruvian Minister in London to make the necessary contracts for the passage out of the immigration.

A NUT TO BE CRACKED.—It is stated on reliable authority that the slaves of a widow lady in Shenandoah county, Va., were furnished with arms by the abolitionists, and a night appointed for them to start to Harper's Ferry. Instead of doing so, however, when the time came, they held a consultation, and, taking those very arms, kept guard from dark till dawn around their mistress' house. In the morning, they showed her the arms, told her what they had done, and went to work as usual.—*Wash. Star.*

BRODERICK'S SUCCESSOR.—A San Francisco correspondent says:

Gov. Weller, it is thought, will appoint no successor to Mr. Broderick's seat in the Senate, in the hope that when the subject comes before the Legislature, he (Weller) will be elected, to fill the vacancy. Hon. M. S. Latham, the Governor elect, will be quite sure to oppose Gov. Weller, he himself aspiring to the Senate as successor of Dr. Gwin, whose term of office will expire March 4, 1861.

THE TRANSATLANTIC BALLOON.—The balloon of Mr. Lowe was taken from Jersey City, on Saturday, to Crystal Palace Square, in New York. The process of inflating the balloon, which will require about a week to fill, was begun yesterday. Mr. Lowe estimates that he shall need $12,000 feet of gas to full inflate his monster balloon. Eight persons will probably start in the City of New York on her proposed transatlantic ærial trip.

A VICIOUS TURKEY.—A child belonging to Mr. Finney, of the Cheadle Park Farm, Staffordshire, was killed last week by a turkey-cock. It appeared that a kind of feud existed between the child and the turkeys, he having on some former occasions killed several of the young ones with a stick. The accident was not seen, but from the injuries on the child's face there could be no doubt as to the cause of death.—*English paper.*

WILL REVERSED.—The will of Wm. McKenna, of Lancaster, S. C., giving a large fortune to the Roman Catholic Church, and leaving a daughter in needy circumstances, has been legally set aside. Quite a demonstration took place in Lancaster at night when the decree of the Ordinary was made public—music, procession of citizens, speeches, supper, and rejoicing generally.

ENORMOUS SHOES.—A firm in Boston have just made two pairs of shoes for a slave in one of the Southern States, which are elephantine in their proportions. The dimensions of each shoe is sixteen and a quarter inches in length, six inches across the ball of the foot, and seventeen inches around the instep. That darkey will require a one-acre field to turn round in.

DEATH OF A STRIKER.—Daniel Lock, a plasterer of London, who earned 36s. a week, before the strike, recently committed suicide by taking laudanum. In his possession was found a piece of paper, upon which was written: "What Cato did and Addison approved of, must be right. The strike—the ruinous strike. God protect my unfortunate family."

DEAD.—Delia Bacon, whose name has for some years been familar to the public, in connection with her theory as to the authorship of Shakspeare's plays, died a short time since in the Insane Retreat at Hartford, where she had been an inmate since her return from England, last spring.

EPIDEMIC AMONG CHILDREN.—The same epidemic is prevailing among the children of Rochester, N. Y., which made such havoc in Albany a year since, under the name of diphterite. Its origin is traced by some physicians to France, and the statement was not long since made that it is the disease of which General Washington died.

THE AYES.—The Protestant Churchman gives the first announcement of the names of the Bishops who voted aye on the motion of Bishop McCoskry to restore Bishop Onderdonk without any conditions. The ayes (report says) were Bishops Otey, Kemper, McCoskry, De Lancey, Chase, Whittingham and Odenheimer.

THE FIRE AT WELLSVILLE.—By the fire at Wellsville, Ohio, last week, Wells & Vance lost a stock of goods worth $3,000, insurance $2,000; Mr. Prosser three houses, valued at $800; J. K. Nicholson three houses—loss $1,200; John Crawford three buildings, nearly covered by insurance, and several other persons lost considerable.

DEATH OF TWO LIEUTENANTS.—The War Department has received intelligence of the death of First Lieutenant Andrew J. Bennelson, corps of engineers, at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 20, 1859, and also of the death of First Lieutenant Owen F. Solomon, first artillery, at Fort Laramie, Nebraska, September 26, 1859.

FRED DOUGLASS FLED.—Frederick Douglass failed to meet his engagements to lecture in Syracuse, N. Y., on the 21st instant, on "Self-made Men." The Syracuse Courier thinks the disclosures at Harper's Ferry have induced him to take the underground railroad to Canada.

A WOMAN SENTENCED