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, $5 a year, or $2.50 for six months, in advance.

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DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XVI.---NO. 110. RICHMOND, VA., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1859. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Let the Whole Afflicted World Read THE TESTIMONY OF A LADY AFTER 38 YEARS OF SUFFERING.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, April 13th.

Messrs. Tyler & Adair:

I have been afflicted with Rheumatism, at times, from my twelfth year—I will be fifty years of age the 15th of this month. The attacks were, at times, so severe as to render me helpless. I have tried various remedies to very little effect. Last October I was attacked in my shoulders, sides, back and hips. I could not rest day or night. I could not move any part of my body without crying with pain. At this time I also tried many remedies, internal and external, without receiving any relief; I was at last advised to try HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE; before I had taken one bottle of which, I felt much better, and as I continued taking it, I felt strength coming into my back and limbs, and my stomach strengthened, and revived every way. I have taken five bottles, and am much better than I ever expected to be. I intend to use it whenever I need it, and would recommend it to the afflicted, believing it to be unequalled.

Yours, ELIZABETH BAGWELL.

Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray:

Gents—Mrs. Elizabeth Bagwell is a lady of the highest respectability, wealthy and influential—the cures in her case speaks volumes in favor of this wonderful Tincture. Several other persons we have heard of have derived great benefit from its use in our county. We are entirely out of the article, and have daily anxious inquirers to know when we will receive another supply. We expect large sales of it from the present demand, and want you to send us a box as soon as possible.

Yours, TYLER & ADAIR,

April 18th. Northampton county, Va.

Call and get Pamphlets and see cures.

J. PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond; Dr. COOKE, Fredericksburg; by all the Druggists in Petersburg; by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, Baltimore; and by Druggists and Shopkeepers everywhere. $1 per bottle; six bottles, $5. oc31—d&ewtu

Even those who are in the enjoyment of perfect health frequently have need to have recourse to tonics as preventives of disease. We are never too well armored against the assaults of "the ills that flesh is heir to," which invigorator they will find in HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—a medicine that cannot be taken regularly without giving vitality and elasticity to the system. At this season, particularly, the strongest man is not proof against the malaria, in certain sections of the country, and in all cases of fever and ague, the BITTERS is more potent than any amount of quinine, while the most dangerous cases of bilious fever yield to its wonderful properties. Those who have tried the medicine will never use another, for any of the ailments which the HOSTETTER BITTERS professes to subdue. To those who have not made the experiment, we cordially recommend an early trial, whether for the BITTERS, which they are stricken by diseases of the digestive organs.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.

Hartshorne's Cure-All.

IT CURES ALL PAIN.

This valuable preparation is used internally and externally, it cures

TOOTHACHE, HEADACHE,
BRAINS and BRUISES, CHILBLAINS,
CHOLERA MORBUS, EARACHE,
RHEUMATISM, SCALDS and BURNS,
NEURALGIA, CHOLERA,
PAIN IN THE LIMBS, PAIN IN THE SIDES,
PAIN IN THE STOMACH, PAIN IN THE BREAST
SORE THROAT, FROSTED FEET,
PAIN IN THE BACK, PAIN in the BOWELS.

Being a fine TONIC, it is very beneficial for a weak stomach or bowels.

In bottles of 12, 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all Druggists in Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, and throughout the State. je 14—12m

A Word to the Wise is Sufficient.—Eminent physicians now using T. R. BASS' COUGH SYRUP, for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, &c., in their practice, can testify that it is the best in use; and if you are suffering as others are doing, give it a trial and continue its use until benefits you as much as accomplished every way by perseverance. His other remedies, equally valuable, are the Pain Extractor, Compound Aperient and Liver Pills, Eye Water, the Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Bloody Flux Remedies, Toothache Tincture, cure for neuralgia, and others, can be had, by wholesale and retail, of

T. R. BASS, Proprietor,
Clay street, west side, between 1st and 2d,
Richmond, Virginia.

Also APPERSON & DUPUY, Druggists, No. 01, Broad street. oc 26—1m

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 the Virginia Cannel Coal. A beautiful clear oil, warranted to burn well, not to smoke or give an unpleasant order. This oil is free from any adulteration, will not explode, and is the most economical oil in use. Sold by

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

To Tobacco Manufacturers.--We have made arrangements with Messrs. Musser & Coleman to make and sell their 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 required form to slide into a mould 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.

ETTENGER & EDMOND,
Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Engines and Saw Mills, Cary st., Richmond. oc 13—1m*

A Good Medicine!—We call the attention of our readers to BAKER'S CELEBRATED PREMIUM BITTERS. From facts which have come under our personal knowledge, we are satisfied that this preparation is the best remedy for the diseases enumerated, such as, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Nervous Headache, &c., ever manufactured. It certainly is, in our opinion the most successful medicine of the present day, missing its object, backed by hundreds of certificates, even by reliable gentlemen, well known in this State; besides, it is a Virginia medicine of 12 years' standing, and emanating from a gentleman of the first position and standing in society. Try it by all means.—*Norfolk (Va.) Examiner.*

These BITTERS can be had of all the principal Druggists in the city of Richmond and elsewhere in Virginia. no 3—3t

The Great Virginia Remedy, and no Humbug.—PETERS' INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR GONORRHŒA, AND ALL SECRET DISEASES.—This great American remedy, containing no Mercurial or Balsamic properties, excels everything heretofore offered the public, in its curative, restorative, and renovating powers, and the medical world are astonished when told that the above remedy will cure the above diseases, and confounded when they have ocular demonstrations of the fact. But the proprietor, who has known of the remedy for twenty-odd years, has known of a case of twenty years standing to be restored to perfect health, and all other cases of shorter duration to be restored, without a single exception, and therefore challenges, any case of Gonorrhœa which the remedy will not cure, provided the directions are carried out with prudence on the part of the patient; and any one purchasing half a dozen bottles, and using accordingly, in his or her case, he guarantees a perfect cure; and in case of failure, will furnish additional medicine, free of charge, to complete the cure, through his agents; and a cure will be effected without inconvenience to the patient. Sold by

APPERSON & DUPUY, Druggists,
Agents for the city of Richmond,
au 3—6m* No. 201, Broad street.

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 to be one of the best ever used it, to be the best BUCHU COMPOUND in the market. 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 " " at 12½ cts.
100 p's Fast Col'd PRINTS, at 6¼ cents
Best English and American PRINTS, at 11 cents
50 p'ds 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 B eached 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.

R. C. Hobson, Practical Hair Cutter AND DRESSER.—His HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, SHAMPOOING and DYEING ROOMS are under the American Hotel. Gentlemen wishing to get their HAIR CUT in the latest and most approved style, I would advise you to call on him.—Entrance on 11th street.

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

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

Richmond Dispatch.

MONDAY MORNING.....NOV. 7, 1859.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER IN CHINA.

En Route to Pekin--The Mode of Conveyance--The "Tight Box" Story Disproved, and how the Story Originated----Mr. Ward's Visit to the Gov. General, &c.

The last authentic details of the movements of Mr. Ward, the American Minister to China, left on the point of meeting the Chinese Commissioners. A letter to the N. Y., Journal of Commerce, dated July 15th, contains later accounts of him. The Minister, Commodore Tatnall, and a company of thirteen, went up the river in junks, under the escort of two mandarins "of the white button." When within 100 miles of Pekin, they were placed in "chariots," which are thus described in the letter:

The body was about six feet long by three wide, and four high from the floor to the top inside. The entrance was in the front, the Minister, Commodore, and all, being obliged to climb over the shaft, and then climbing head-foremost, adjust body, arms and legs, according to the space they had to occupy. However brave our Commodore had shown himself in Mexico, bearing upon him the honorable scars he received there, and however sagacious and "*semper paratus*" our Minister in whatever unexpected positions he may be placed, here was a position in which courage and diplomacy were impotent—a real fix, from which there was no moving—a "*complication*" which the genius of a *Metternich* could neither create nor disentangle. Then crawling in upon all-fours, the Hon. Ambassador with his portfolio of documents, and the President's autograph letter to his Imperial Majesty Hein-fung, "the Son of Heaven," and our gallant Commodore after him at his side, encumbered with sword, epaulettes, and chapeau.

As there were no seats in the vehicle, they were content, or rather obliged, to seat themselves on the floor, which, however, was comfortably cushioned, with body and legs at right angles. To add to the remembrances of these stage coaches, if not to the pleasure of their motion, the shafts rest on the axle without springs, and the tires of the wheels, instead of the even surface of the American, have projections like the cogs in a wheel! The constant jolting of such a vehicle is of course anything but agreeable. It was drawn by a mule instead of a horse, which, however, was in good condition, and harnessed in European and American style, and whose driver walked by his side.

There was one peculiarity in the construction of the vehicle from which our own dray men might derive a hint favorable to their own interests as well as to their horses' comfort and service. From the top of the carriage, and in a line with it, an awning projects over the whole length of the mule, the front end being upheld by wooden staunchions resting on the shafts, thus protecting the poor mule from the fervor of the sun, as well as the occupants of the carriage he draws.

The gentlemen tumbled and crowded into these *dens*, as they might well be called, amidst a great crowd of Chinese men and boys, there being not a woman to be seen, many of whom, very probably, were gazing upon *white* men for the first time. It must be added, to their credit, that, intense as was their interest and curiosity, all conducted themselves with extreme propriety. It was pleasant to observe the kindly forbearance of the police officers, armed simply with bamboos, when the crowd, and especially the boys, pressed a little beyond the prescribed line of approach. They struck the *ground* on each side of the transgressor, but carefully avoided inflicting a blow on *him*. Indeed, good nature, and, if we consider the class composing the crowd, good manners pervaded the whole, proving that, notwithstanding the violent antipathies all foreigners at first contract when they come in contact with the Chinese, there are fine innate qualities which would command admiration had they the appropriate culture and scope for development.

Everything being satisfactorily arranged, and all safely if not comfortably ensconsed in the moving dens which were to carry them, the cavalcade proceeded, the Minister's carriage leading the way, followed by that of the flag officer, Commodore Tatnall, while those of the two suites brought up the rear. Two Chinamen, mounted on horses, went in advance of the whole, while several mandarins of a low rank patiently trudged along on foot, while an athletic and handsome seaman from the Powhatan bore aloft the American Eagle on a tall staff. At the distance of about 70 yards from the jetty, the cavalcade entered the village by a narrow street, which, continuing on for some 60 yards in a straight line, made a sudden turn, bringing to view a body of troops, through whom, drawn up in a single line on each side of the street, the cavalcade passed to the hut of conference, some 100 rods distant, where the Minister was received by the Governor-General and another mandarin of the highest order, as indicated by the red button he wore, and by them conducted, accompanied by the Commodore and followed by the suites, through a small courtyard to a hall of moderate dimensions, being about 30 ft. square, and still more moderate in the outlays upon art adornment fitting it for the residence of a high official, or the reception of an ambassador from one of the four great Powers which in this age control the destinies of the world.

In the rear and near the centre of the hall were placed two small tables, covered with refreshments, consisting principally of confectionary, the whole embracing 24 varieties, served in small cups and saucers. The Minister and Commodore were seated at the left hand table, according to Chinese notions of honor, while the Governor-General and companion of the red ball occupied that on the right. In the rear four long tables were set, loaded with the same variety of dishes, for the interpreter, the Secretary of Legation, and the rest of the party.

The conference was now opened, being sustained entirely on the one side, and mainly by the Governor-General on the other, the second red-button Mandarin only occasionally joining it. The Governor-General was neatly but plainly dressed, easy, gentle and polite in his bearing, and, however earnestly speaking, using but little gesticulation. His age is 52 years. He is moderate in stature and size, and altogether, mentally, physically and in manners, in a good degree of harmony with European ideas. Different in all respects was his associate, a stout, gross-built man, and his face indicative also of grossness of mind, cheerful and even laughing, and considerably boisterous in conversation, which he enlivened and enforced by the use of much gesticulation. From his appearance he might be judged to be about 40 years old.

As soon as they were seated in the room, the Governor-General asked the Minister what had brought him North. He replied he was on his way to Pekin, there to exchange the ratification of the treaty. The Governor-General asked if he had heard of the battle which had recently taken place with the English? The Minister replied "yes." The Governor-General then asked if the English had not acted harshly and improperly. The Minister replied, "these difficulties must be settled by themselves; he was pursuing the course marked out by the American treaty; that he hoped and believed that the Chinese Government would abide by the stipulations of the treaty, and furnish him the means of going to Pekin." The Governor-General replied that the treaty was to be exchanged at Pekin, but that the Minister could not go to Pekin until the arrival of the Commissioners from Shanghae, who had been appointed by His Majesty to conduct him there. Our Minister said it was a matter to him personally of no importance where he remained, but it was not respectful to the nation he represented to keep him more than a month off the coast, awaiting the arrival of the Commissioners, and that he should so report to his Government. The Governor-General asked at what point he would prefer remaining until the arrival of the Commissioners. Our Minister replied, "in Pekin or on board his own frigate." The Governor-General then proposed that if neither of the Commissioners arrived within ten days of that time that our Minister should then proceed to Pekin, and there await the arrival of the Commissioners from Shanghae. To this our Minister assented, and subsequently all preparations were made for Mr. Ward and his party by the Governor-General.

The hall soon became so crowded with mandarins of various ranks, all desirous to see the strange sight, and to hear, even if they could not understand, all of them standing through the whole session, that they obstructed the circulation of the air, and made the heat oppressive. It was estimated that about fifty of these officials were present in this contracted room. It seems to be a privilege among the Chinese to attend upon such occasions, showing that there is a democratic element even under this despotic government, and it is said to be extensively diffused, and sometimes quite rigorous, the people of a neighborhood or district even posting printed notices or calls for "crop meeting," to get up petitions and remonstrances against the wrongs they may be suffering from the mandarins.

Here I close my long letter, but when it will reach you, is beyond my confident calculation, as a Dutch vessel which came alongside yesterday leaves immediately, and takes our mail down to Shanghae, touching, however, at several ports on the coast. In two days our Minister and suite start for Pekin, where I hope to date my next communication, as I once hoped to date it before.

ADDITIONAL BY THE AMERICA.

The Treaty of Peace--The Projected European Congress--The Great Eastern not Coming--Another Kick from the Atlantic Cable--Approaching War between Spain and Morocco, &c.

The steamship America arrived at Boston Saturday morning, and her mails were forwarded South. The City of Baltimore and the North American had arrived out previous to the 22d ult., the America a day of sailing. The following is a fuller summary of the news than received by telegraph:

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

A Zurich telegraph dispatch says: The principal points of the Treaty of Peace between France and Austria, signed by the Plenipotentiaries, but not yet ratified by the two Governments, are as follows: Austria gives up Lombardy, except Mantua and Peschiera, and as far as the frontier line fixed by special commission to France, who transfers it to Piedmont. Pensions acquired in Lombardy are to be paid by the new Government. Piedmont is to pay Austria 40,000,000 florins and be responsible for three-fifths of the debt of Monte Lombard Venetia, making the debt in all transferred to Sardinia 250,000,000 francs.

The two contracting powers will unite their efforts in order that reform in the Administration should be carried out by the Pope. The rights of the Dukes of Tuscany, Modena and Parma are expressly reserved to the two Emperors, who will assist *with all their power* in the formation of a Confederation of all the States of Italy. Venetia, under Austrian rule, is to form part of the Confederation. Ratifications will be exchanged at Zurich within fifteen days. It will be seen from the above that the treaty is merely an amplification of the Villafranca agreement.

A Zurich telegraphic dispatch of the 21st announces that Count Colloredo was that morning attacked with apoplexy. Four physicians were attending him, but there were little hopes of his recovery.

THE PROJECTED CONGRESS.

The Paris *Pays* intimates, of its own knowledge, that in a Congress accepted in principle by the English Government, the only powers to be represented, besides the great ones, will be Piedmont, and the Pope and Naples under certain eventualities. The admission of Spain might be national, but Sweden and Portugal have no claim.

The *Independence Belge* says that out of compliment to Napoleon Austria proposed that the Congress should sit in Paris, but this was declined, and the chances favored Brussels.

The London Post, Lord Palmerston's organ, asserts that it is even an idle trifling with the influence of England and the hopes of Italy to expect any English statesman at all worthy of the name, would hazard his own reputation and the national honor intrusted to his care, by entering a Congress which the basis may be on the execution of the Zurich treaty.

The same journal, in another editorial, regards the Italian complications as very serious, and the position of Napoleon as extremely embarrassing. He has undertaken the special protection of the Papal Government, and also of Italian liberty, while Papal power and Italian liberty are in open warfare. It is almost certain that the Romagna will be attacked by the Papal troops. It is also certain that at the first menace of armed intervention in the Duchies, the troops of Garibaldi will sweep before them every vestige of Papal rule. Under these circumstances the intervention of Austria will be anticipated. What part would France play, and what extension would the Roman question then assume? The Post concludes by saying that English statesmen will make efforts to avert the dangers which threaten Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN—THE GREAT SHIP VOYAGE AGAIN POSTPONED.

The directors of the Great Eastern held a meeting on board on the 19th, and it is authoritatively announced that the departure of the vessel has been postponed *sine die*, and orders given that all passage money received be returned. No time will be fixed for the transatlantic voyage until good progress has been made in fitting out the ship in thorough seagoing completeness, and, according to some authorities, there is no likelihood of the voyage being made before next spring. The ship would remain at Holyhead about ten days longer, and then go to Southampton to complete her fittings; after which a trip to Lisbon is spoken of. It is stated that in her present condition the directors will not accept the ship from Mr. Scott Russell.

The Directors of the London and Northwestern Railway Company gave a grand banquet at Holyhead to the Directors of the Great Ship Company on the 19th. The Marquis of Chandos presided, and among the guests were Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Pakington, and many influential men in commerce and politics. The speeches were all hopeful of the success of the great ship. Mr. McIver, in the course of his remarks, reiterated the statement that the Cunard Company are building a steamer considerably larger than the Persia, but not so large as the Great Eastern.

The funeral of Robert Stephenson took place at Westminster Abbey on the 21st, in presence of a great concourse of people and with every demonstration of respect. The Abbey was crowded, and the assemblage included most distinguished men of rank and professions.—Mr. Stephenson bequeathed £25,000 to public institutions. At Newcastle, Sunderland, Shields and other towns in that locality, business was suspended during a portion of the day of the funeral, and many demonstrations of respect took place.

The Tralee Chronicle says that Messrs. Beardmore and Robinson, electricians, visited Valentia this week and set on foot a series of experiments on the Atlantic cable. Encouragement as to the success of the undertaking, both as regards the representation on the old and the laying of the new cable, was in the ascendant. These gentlemen found room in the state of the cable to disseminate new encouragement to its friends.

FRANCE.

The Sardinian Minister of Foreign Affairs had left Paris for London.

The Bourse was dull and declining. The Rentes closed heavy on the 21st at 99f. 45c.

The projected Chinese expedition had been discussed in the Council of Ministers. It was proposed to dispatch 18,000 men, but nothing definite was arrived at. The troops would not leave before the end of the year.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that he is still informed that France has claimed her war expenses from Sardinia, and that the Sardinian Envoy's mission is supposed to have reference to the question of the debt as well as the Duchies.

Accounts from Cochin China say that the French forces were so worn out by fatigue and disease that they were preparing to abandon Tourain and return to China. The only point which the Admiral will not abandon is Saigon, where extensive fortifications have been raised, and a strong garrison will be left.

ITALY.

Considerable excitement prevailed in Piedmont on account of the conditions of the Zurich treaty. The King of Sardinia, in receiving a deputation from the Municipality of Genoa, reiterated his intention to defend the cause of Italian independence to the utmost of his power. He expressed the hope that the wishes of Italy would be granted.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald says that the object of the Sardinian Minister of Foreign Affairs visiting Paris is to obtain the Emperor's consent, pending the Congress, to the occupation of Central Italy by Piedmontese troops, and the appointment of Prince Carignano as Regent of the Duchies and Legations.

The Commercial Council of Milan had voted 100,000 francs toward Garibaldi's subscription for the purchase of muskets.

Justice continued to be energetically carried out in Parma. New arrests had taken place. The Municipality had determined on the destruction of the column on which the head of Anviti was placed.

Financial affairs in Naples are represented as critical, and a loan of £6,000,000 was spoken of.

SPAIN.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* announces that in consequence of unsatisfactory declarations made by the Emperor of Morocco, the Council of Ministers has resolved to have recourse to arms. The same journal approves the action of the Government in ordering the Spanish Consul to leave Tangiers.

The reply of Morocco to the guarantees demanded by Spain not being satifactory, war seems imminent. A Council of Ministers, presided over by the Queen, has been convoked.

The Spanish funds declined to-day more than one per cent.

AUSTRIA.

It was expected that the Emperor of Austria would have an interview with the Emperor of Russia at Breslau on the 23d of October.

RUSSIA.

Messrs. Steeglitz & Co., the Court Bankers at St. Petersburg, had announced their intention to retire from business at the close of the year.

SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden was about to propose the abolition of the severe punishment inflicted upon those who quit the established Church.

TURKEY

Ali Pasha, Grand Vizier, has been dismissed. He was to be succeeded by Mehemet Kupraile. Faud Pasha, it was also expected, would be dismissed. Two of the conspirators had died at Kuhley.

A vessel, with Circassian emigrants on board, had been wrecked. Two hundred and three lives were lost.

THE HARPER'S FERRY INVASION.

Hazlitt Given Up to the Authorities of Virginia--Reply of Gov. Wise to Lydia Maria Child--Brown's Execution to be Observed as a Day of Mourning, &c.

The telegraph announces that on Saturday last Hazlitt *alias* Wm. Harrison, in prison at Carlisle, Pa., was surrendered to the authorities of Virginia, on the requestion of Governor Wise. The prisoner left there at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in charge of officers, en route for Charlestown, Va., via Chambersburg. The Enquirer of Saturday publishes the following:

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MRS. CHILD AND GOV. WISE.

WAYLAND, MASS., Oct. 26th, 1859.

GOVERNOR WISE: I have heard that you were a man of chivalrous sentiments, and I know you were opposed to the iniquitous attempt to force upon Kansas a Constitution abhorrent to the moral sense of her people. Relying upon those indications of honor and justice in your character, I venture to ask a favor of you. Enclosed is a letter to Capt. John Brown. Will you have the kindness, after reading it yourself, to transmit it to the prisoner?

I, and all my large circle of abolition acquaintances were taken by surprise, when news came of Capt. Brown's recent attempt; nor do I know of a single person who would have approved of it, had they been apprised of his intentions. But I, and thousands of others, feel a natural impulse of sympathy for the brave and suffering man. Perhaps God, who sees the inmost of our souls, perceives some such sentiment in *your* heart also. He needs mother or sister to dress his wounds, and speak soothingly to him. Will you allow me to perform that mission of humanity? If you will, may God bless you for the generous deed!

I have been, for years, an uncompromising abolitionist, and I should scorn to deny it, or apologize for it, as much as John Brown himself would do. Believing in peace principles, I deeply regret the step that the old veteran has taken, while I honor his humanity toward those who became his prisoners. But, because it is my habit to be as open as the daylight, I will also say that if I believed our religion justified men in fighting for freedom, I should consider the enslaved, everywhere, as best entitled to that right. Such an avowal is a simple, frank expression of my sense of natural justice. But I should despise myself utterly, if any circumstances could tempt me to seek to advance these opinions, many way, directly or indirectly, after your permission to visit Virginia had been obtained on the plea of sisterly sympathy with a brave and suffering man. I give you my word of honor—which was never broken—that I would use such permission solely and singly for the purpose of nursing your prisoner, and for no other purpose whatsoever. Yours, respectfully,

L. MARIA CHILD.

Then follows the letter of Mrs. Child to "Dear Captain Brown," in which she says that she does not sympathize with his "method" of liberation, but "reveres" his motives, and a good deal more of the same style. Gov. Wise's admirable reply to this is as follows:

RICHMOND, Oct. 29, 1859.

MADAM: Yours of the 26th was received by me yesterday, and at my earliest leisure I respectfully reply to it, that I will forward the letter for John Brown, a prisoner under our laws, arraigned at the bar of the Circuit Court for the county of Jefferson, at Charlestown, Va., for the crimes of murder, robbery and treason, which you ask me to transmit to him. I will comply with your request, in the only way which seems to me proper, by enclosing it to the Commonwealth's Attorney, with the request that he will ask the permission of the Court to hand it to the prisoner. Brown, the prisoner, is now in the hands of the Judiciary, not of the Executive, of this Commonwealth. You ask me further to allow you to perform the mission of mother or sister, to dress his wounds and speak soothingly to him." By this, of course, you mean to be allowed to visit him in his cell, and to minister to him in the offices of humanity. Why should you not be so allowed, Madam? Virginia and Massachusetts are involved in no civil war, and the Constitution, which unites them in one Confederacy, guarantees to you the privileges and immunities of a citizen of the United States in the State of Virginia. That Constitution I am sworn to support, and am, therefore, bound to protect your privileges and immunities as a citizen of Massachusetts coming into Virginia for any lawful and peaceful purpose.—Coming, as you propose, to minister to the captive in prison, you will be met, doubtless, by all our people, not only in a chivalrous, but in a Christian spirit. You have the right to visit Charlestown, Va., Madam, and your mission, being merciful and humane, will not only be allowed but respected, if not welcomed.—A few, unenlightened and inconsiderate persons, fanatical in their modes of thought and action, may attempt to maintain justice and humanity, and might molest you, or be disposed to do so, and this might suggest the imprudence of risking any experiment upon the peace of a society very much excited by the crimes with whose chief author you seem to sympathize so much; but, still, I repeat, your motives and avowed purposes are lawful and peaceful, and I will, as far as I am concerned, do my duty in protecting your rights in our limits. Virginia and her authorities would be weak indeed—weak in point of folly and weak in point of power—if her State faith and constitutional obligations cannot be redeemed in her own limits to the letter of morality as well as of law, and if her chivalry cannot courteously receive a lady's visit to a prisoner. Every arm which guards Brown from rescue on the one hand and lynch law on the other, will be ready to guard your person in Virginia. I could not permit an insult even to woman in her walk of charity among us, though it be to one who whetted knives of butchery for our "mothers, sisters," daughters and babes. We have no sympathy with your sentiments of sympathy with Brown, and are surprised that you were "taken by surprise when news came of Capt. Brown's recent attempt." His attempt was a natural consequence of your sympathy, and the error of that sympathy ought to make you doubt its virture, from the effect on his conduct. But it is not of this I should speak.—When you arrive at Charlestown, if you go there, it will be for the Court and its officers, the Commonwealth's Attorney, Sheriff and Jailor to say whether you may see and wait on the prisoner. But, whether you are thus permitted or not (and you will be, if my advice can prevail,) you may rest assured that he will be humanely, lawfully, and mercifully dealt by, in prison and on trial.

Respectfully, HENRY A. WISE.

To L. MARIA CHILD.

A DAY OF MOURNING.

The abolitionists of Boston evidently regard Brown as "done for," and are making preparations for the "proper observation" of the day of his execution, as will be seen from the following:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, held in Boston, Nov. 1, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is recommended to the friends of impartial freedom throughout the free States, in case of the execution of Capt. John Brown, now on trial for his life in Virginia, to observe that tragical event, on the day of its occurrence, in such manner as by them may be deemed most appropriate in their various localities—whether by public meetings and addresses, the adoption of resolutions, private conferences, or any other justifiable mode of action—for the furtherance of the Anti-Slavery cause, and renewedly to consecrate themselves to the patriotic and Christian work of effecting the abolition of that most dangerous, unnatural, cruel and impious system of slavery, which is the fruitful source of all our sectional heart-burnings and conflicts, which powerfully and increasingly tends to promote servile insurrections and civil war, which cannot be more truly or more comprehensively described than as "the sum of all villainies," which is a burning disgrace and fearful curse to the whole country, and by the speedy extinction of which, alone, can the land be saved from violence, blood and utter demoralization.

In behalf of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.
WENDELL PHILLIPS, } Secretaries.
CHARLES C. BURLEIGH. }

A WARNING VOICE.

The following, says the New York Express is an extract from a letter to the editors, from one of the most distinguished men in Virginia:

STAUNTON, VA., Nov. 2, 1859.

* * It seems to me that the time has arrived when there should be consultation, and, if possible, concert of action, between the Union-loving men North and South. We are in great danger of being precipitated on a purely sectional contest in 1860. We may stand *one* such struggle, but not more than *one*. * If * there will be, beyond all doubt, a Southern Confederacy formed, and the CONFLICT OF OPINION will be followed by the CONFLICT OF THE SWORD. This is no idle surmise. It will be an inevitable result. I sincerely hope there is patriotism and national feeling enough to avert such a catastrophe. * * * The outbreak at Harper's Ferry has given additional intensity to the feeling, which was strong enough before.

The President has appointed Elihu L. Mix, Jr., of New Haven, United States Consul at Lamburque, Peru.

A Mad Elephant Loose in the Streets.

Great excitement was caused in Williamsburg, N. Y., Friday morning by the escape of an enraged elephant—the largest ever exhibited in this country—from Van Amburgh's menagerie. The same animal, while in a mad fit, escaped once before at Harlem, N. Y., creating sad havoc before he could be recaptured, and for some days past his keeper had been looking for a return of the attack. The New York Herald describes the unusual scene as follows:

A man had been employed to bring some shavings to the menagerie, which were brought in a wagon. The man drove into the tent and while unloading his wagon the elephant was observed to grow restless at the sight of the horse, which had a white blanket on. The man was advised to take his horse away, but before he could do so the elephant advanced a few steps, and knocked the man down with a blow of his trunk. He next seized the horse by means of his trunk and injured him seriously. He then seized the wagon, throwing it up in the air and breaking it to pieces. His anger was now fully aroused, and proceeding to the cage of the prairie wolf he smashed it with his trunk, and released him. Next in his way was the cage of a black bear. This cage was demolished, but the bear was chained up and could not escape.

The cage of the zebra being next in his way, he pushed it through the tent and clear through the wall of a small shanty at the back of the tent. Then leaving the tent he got into the street, pursued by his keepers and hundreds of people, none of whom were able to cope with the enraged elephant. He did not molest passers by, but seemed to have a great aversion to horses, which he would pursue as rapidly as he was able, being hoppled with a chain connecting his tusks with one of his fore legs. He was finally driven by the crowd into the stone yard, corner of South Fourth and Tenth streets. Here a number of workmen were engaged in dressing stone, and had just placed upon wooden horses a huge stone weighing about fifteen hundred tons. In attempting to get out of the stone yard the elephant caught by his chain to this stone, which checked him. The keepers gradually approached him with chains to fasten his legs, but it was not till he had received several severe blows with spears that his attention could be diverted so as to render it possible to further secure him.

Finally he was thrown down upon his side, where he lay for some time bellowing and thrashing about him with his trunk. Application was made to the members of Hook and Ladder companies Nos. 1 and 3, who furnished the keepers with long hooks. One of these was run through one of his ears and twisted round until the poor animal could not move his head from pain of the wound. When he was perfectly subdued he was heavily bound with chains and taken back to the menagerie. He is almost covered with wounds received from the hooks and spears, and it is not deemed safe to exhibit him for a few days, nor would it be safe for his keepers to approach within sight of him.

This elephant was brought to America in the year 1841, by Mr. Van Amburgh, and is one of the largest of his species. His height is 13 feet 4 inches. He is claimed to be one-third larger than any other elephant ever brought to this country. Bayard Taylor testifies that he is considerably larger than the majority of elephants which he had met with either in Asia or Africa. When Hannibal was imported, in 1841, it was thought that he was already old, but as he has been growing ever since, the showmen have concluded that he is still young—the natural term of life of the species being from 300 to 450 years.

This animal's reputation was formerly unparalleled for viciousness, but during the last five years he had apparently reformed, and became docile in character. Before that time he had repeatedly broken loose, and had killed, on different occasions, as many as seven persons. The last exploit of the kind which Hannibal undertook, previous to the present one, was in 1853, when he sprung open the door of his cage, and, after effecting a pretty general demolition of the Company's cages and transportation wagons, ran away nine miles into the country before he was captured.

VIRGINIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.—The annual conference of the Methodist Protestant Church of Virginia, commenced at Norfolk, Thursday, Rev. J. M. Langhorne presiding.—The Conference was addressed on Friday, by Rev. Leroy M. Lee, as a fraternal messenger from the annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Portsmouth Transcript says:

He commenced by stating the fact of the existence of two Methodist Churches in our country and divided by lines that were so distinctly drawn, and deplored the spirit of opposition that had marked the operations of the two churches in by-gone years, which he deeply regretted should have characterized those bodies, holding the same common faith and teaching the same peculiar doctrines. But he rejoiced that a change had come—a happy change. Time and grace had melted down prejudice and corrected feelings. The opposition that had been manifested by the two churches towards each other had ceased, and he was glad to know that the ministry and laity of both now manifested an ardent desire that all such opposition should be known no more, and that christian courtesy and christian love should take its place. That his Conference, appreciating the spirit that led the Methodist Protestant Conference to take the initiative, had, in the same spirit, taken up the subject and deputed him as its messenger to bear its expression of fraternal christian regards to this Conference, and that, in expressing those sentiments of his Conference, he expressed at the same time the sentiments of his own bosom. He concluded by giving utterance to the hope that the time might come when God, in his providence, would open a way by which the two churches might become one, without a sacrifice of principles on the part of either.

The speech elicited the deepest interest among the members of the Conference, as well as others. At the close of his address he advanced to the chair and embraced the President, Rev. M. J. Langhorne. The scene was impressive, and the whole audience seemed melted to tears. The address was replied to by the President. Rev. J. G. Whitfield and Rev. W. W. Walker also delivered addresses in reply, reciprocating the sentiments delivered by Dr. Lee.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH