# DAILY DISPATCH.

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Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

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

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He may be found at all hours of the NIGHT at his residence, on Leigh st., (south side,) between 2d and 3d. no 11—1m

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

READ & JETER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
*Richmond, Virginia.*
Receive TOBACCO, WHEAT, CORN and FLOUR, make liberal advancements on produce on hand and respectfully solicit consignments.
Office for the present, with BARKSDALE & READ, N. C. READ of Richmond, no 15 d&ewtJan1 WM. JETER, of Clarksville.

CARD.—The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he has established himself as a MERCHANT, PRODUCE BROKER AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT. He will attend to the purchase and sale of Merchandize generally; also, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Tobacco and all descriptions of Country Produce. His special attention will be given to all business entrusted to his care. From his long business experience he hopes to meet with a liberal share of public patronage. He refers, by permission, to
LEWIS WEBB, Esq., Richmond.
Messrs. DUNLOP, MONCURE & CO., Richmond.
" EDMUND DAVENPORT & CO., Richmond.
" JOHN A. BARRYHILL, Richmond.
" BRYANT TINSLEY & HOLMES, Baltimore
" SPENCE & REID, Baltimore
" TWELLS & CO., Philadelphia.
" THOMAS MONAHAN, Esq., New York.
" WM. S. SOFFERIN, " "
Office cor. of Cary and Va. streets.
Richmond, Nov. 1st, 1859. no 1—ts

DOGGETT & ANDERSON,
GOVERNOR STREET,
Would invite buyers to examine their Fall stock of CARPETING, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, and CERTAIN GOODS, which they are selling much below the usual price that such goods are sold at. Also a large and varied assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, from the cheapest to the finest that is manufactured, both French and American, which will be sold very cheap. We are also prepared with the best of workmen to make and fit to rooms, in the city or country, CARPETS, CURTAINS, OIL-CLOTHS and WINDOW SHADES, at the shortest notice. Also, PAPER-HANGING done by superior workmen. House-keepers feed done by anything in our line, will and our assortment good and our prices low. oc 5—3m

JORDAN, WINN & CO.,
*GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,*
BASIN BANK, RICHMOND.
Offer their services for the Sale and Purchase of all kinds of PRODUCE and MERCHANDIZE.
They are permitted to refer to Messrs. Kent Paine & Co., Messrs. Crenshaw & Co., Richmond
GEO. W. JORDAN,
JOHN Q. WINN,
(Late of the firm of Breeden & Fox.)
jy 30—tIstJa ROBERT S. JORDAN.

GEORGE DARBY, Manufacturer's Agent for the sale of *DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, &c.* A large assortment constantly on hand. Orders, by mail or otherwise, promptly attended to. No. 13, Governor street, Richmond, Va. Young's celebrated Smooth-Sawed SHINGLE MACHINE put up in any part of the State, at short notice. jy 29—6m

MARBLE WORKS.
JOHN W. DAVIES,
*MARBLE MASON,*
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, 9TH STREET,
*RICHMOND, VA.,*
MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD PIECES, *MANTLES, FONTS, &c.*
First Premiums awarded by the Virginia Agricultural Society and Mechanics Institute.

D. HAGERTY, BRASS AND BELL FOUNDER, 10th, between Main and Cary streets, Richmond, Va.—Having fitted up a FOUNDRY at the above place, I am now prepared to execute all orders for BRASS AND COMPOSITION CASTINGS, at the shortest notice, and cheaper than any other establishment south of Baltimore. Also, CARRETTO'S PATENT ANTI-FRICTION AND BABBITS METAL, for sale at reduced prices.
N. B.—Highest CASH PRICES paid for OLD METALS and taken in exchange for new. jy 8—6m

JOSEPH LAIDLEY. | EDWARD T. ROBINSON.
LAIDLEY & ROBINSON, GRADUATES OF THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY. *PRACTICAL CHEMISTS AND PHARMACEUTISTS.* Offer to country physicians and families a perfectly NEW and FRESH stock of pure and reliable MEDICINES, together with *Surgeons' Instruments, Perfumery, Fancy Goods*, and all other things in the Drug line, which they will sell on the best terms.
Chemical and Pharmaceutical preparations made to order, and sent to any part of the country.
LAIDLEY & ROBINSON, Drug Store,
4th and Franklin sts., Richmond.

A. BODEKER, Apothecary and Druggist, No. 10 Main street, and near Old Market, Richmond, Va., begs the attention of farmers, physicians, merchants, &c., to his complete stock of Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Brushes, Dye stuffs, Soaps, Perfumery, Fancy articles, Cigars, Tobaccos, Patent Medicines, Yeast Powder, and all other goods usually sold by Druggists. New Preparations obtained as soon as they appear. All which he will sell as low as they can be bought anywhere.
Buyers would do well to examine his stock before making their purchases elsewhere. A. B.

R. W. APPERSON, late of Grubbs & Apperson, | POWHATAN E. DUPUY, Graduate in Pharmacy
APPERSON & DUPUY,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
BROAD, BETWEEN 4TH AND 5TH STS.,
Richmond, Va.,
Have on hand a carefully-selected stock of pure Drugs and Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Perfumery, Soaps, and Fancy Articles, which they offer upon the most reasonable terms.

WARNER L. WARING—(LATE WARING & PEARCE)—Wholesale and retail dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, ALCOHOL, BURNING FLUID and a select assortment of FANCY ARTICLES, such as SCARFS of all kinds. No. 107 Broad street, above 9th.

COAL, COKE, &c.
JAMES HILL, | JOHN W. FISHER.
CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have entered into a CO-PARTNERSHIP, dating from the 22d day of November, 1859, under the name and style of HILL & FISHER, for carrying on the WOOD and COAL BUSINESS, on Basin bank, where all orders will be thankfully received and promptly filled. STEBBINS & PULLEN, No. 101 Broad street, or with Geo. I. HERRING, No. 56 Main street, will be promptly attended to.
Office corner 9th street and Basin bank.
TERMS—Cash. JAMES HILL,
no 24—2m JOHN W. FISHER.

COKE.—The price of COKE for the month of November, will be as follows:
SOFT LUMP COKE, per load.....$5 00
All other grades, " " " " 4 75
no 1—ts JNO. J. WERTH, Agent.

CLOVER HILL AND ANTHRACITE COAL and COKE—For sale by
M. D. WHITING,
no 1—2m Near the Petersburg Depot.

1859. REMOVAL. 1859.
VAN-LEW, TAYLOR & CO.,
HAVE REMOVED THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
HARDWARE AND COACH MATERIAL
To the large and desirable store,
No. 74, MAIN STREET,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THOMAS R. PRICE & CO.,
Where they are offering the most thorough and complete assortment of
GOODS IN THEIR LINE,
And will be happy to receive their friends and the public. oc 3—3m

LEWIS WEBB & JOHN G. WADE offer for sale—300 bbls. Coffee, C, Extra C, B, Circle A and A; 75 bbls. Crushed; 25 bbls. Powdered; 20 boxes Loaf; 20 hhds. Cuba Muscovado SUGAR—Chests Superior Gunpowder and Black TEAS. 115 bags Laguayra COFFEE. 10 tierces prime RICE 50 boxes STARCH. 60 boxes Tallow. 60 boxes Adamantine CANDLES. 50 boxes Castile SOAP. 100 boxes, 100 half-boxes, 50 quarter-boxes Bunch RAISINS.

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS.—Berrian's extra and warranted Bellows, Wright's Solid Box Vices, Wright's Patent Anvils, King's Stock and Dies, Sledge and Hand Hammers, Smiths' Tongs, Farriers' Knives and Buttresses, Shoeing Hammers and Pincers, Rasps, Files, &c., in store and for sale cheap, by
CLARKSON & ANDERSON,
No. 106 Main street, Richmond, Va.

100 BBLS. FAMILY FLOUR, very superior; 200 bbls. Crushed, Powdered, A, Circle A, and C Sugars; 200 boxes Loaf Sugar; 20 hhds. Cuba Sugar; 10 Tierces Rice, receiving, for sale. LEWIS WEBB & JOHN G. WADE.

PORTER AND ALE.—Hibbut's Porter, qts, and pts.; Guinness' Porter, pints and Imperial pints; Muir & Son's Edinburgh Ale; for sale by
BURTON & GREENHOW.

NO. 1 FIRE CRACKERS.—1,000 boxes No. 1 Gold Chop Fire Crackers for sale at New York prices, by LOUIS J. BOSSIEUX,
No. 85 Main street.



Richmond Dispatch.

TUESDAY MORNING.....NOV. 29, 1859.


## THE CONFESSION OF CAPT. COOK.

### The Origin of the Invasion--Who Aided It --The Plan of Operations--Cook's Escape.

The confession of Capt. Cook, which was read by the prosecuting attorney at his trial, has been published in the newspaper press.—He says that he became acquainted with Capt. Brown in Kansas, just after the battle of Black Jack, in 1856, and next met him in Lawrence, in the fall of 1857, when he was told that Brown intended to organize a company for the purpose of putting a stop to the aggressions of pro-slavery men, and agreed to join him. He then goes on to say:

Our party now consisted of Captain John Brown, Owen Brown, A. D. Stevens, Charles Moffett, C. P. Tidd, Richard Robertson, Col. Richard Realf, L. F. Parsons, Wm. Leeman and myself. We stopped some days at Tabor, making preparations to start. *Here we found that Captain Brown's ultimate destination was the State of Virginia.* Some warm words passed between him and myself in regard to the plan, which I had supposed was to be confined entirely to Kansas and Missouri. Realf and Parsons were of the same opinion with me. After a good deal of wrangling we consented to go on, as we had not the means to return, and the rest of the party were so anxious that we should go with them. At Tabor we procured teams for the transportation of about 200 Sharpe's rifles, which had been taken on as far as Tabor one year before, at which place they had been left, awaiting the order of Captain Brown. There were also other stores, consisting of blankets, clothing, boots, ammunition, and about 200 revolvers of the Massachusetts Arms patent, all of which we transported across the State of Iowa to Springdale, and from there to Liberty, at which place they were shipped for Ashtabula county, Ohio, where they remained till brought to Chambersburg, Pa., and were from there transported to a house in Washington county, Md., which Capt. Brown had rented for six months, and which was situated about five miles from Harper's Ferry.

They then started for Ashtabula county, Ohio, to spend the winter in military training under Col. H. Forbes; but the latter having had a quarrel with Captain Brown, did not come on, and they were instructed by Stephens as their drill-master. Captain Brown being short of funds, was compelled, in the spring of 1858, to disband his party in Chatham, Canada, just after the adoption of the Constitution. He had also received some information which called for his immediate attention in Kansas. Cook wished to go with him, but he told him he was too well known there, and requested him and some others to go to Harper's Ferry, Va., to see how things were there, and to gain information.

THE INVASION.

In the meantime the men who had engaged to go with him had most of them arrived at Chambersburg, Pa., and had been sent to the place which he had rented, in Washington county, Md., about five miles from Harper's Ferry. The greater part of the men kept out of sight during the day, for fear of attracting attention. The arms, munitions, &c., were brought from Chambersburg to his rendezvous. The spear heads and guards came in strong boxes, and the shafts passed for fork-handles. They were put together by our own men, at the house where most of them were found.—The attack was made sooner than it was intended, owing to some friends in Boston writing a letter finding fault with the management of Capt. B., and what to them seemed his unnecessary delay and expense. I do not know who those persons were, or how far they were cognizant of his (Capt. B.'s) plans. *But I do know that Dr. Howe gave Capt. Brown a breech-loading carbine and a pair of muzzle loading pistols, all of Government manufacture.* I do not think that Forbes had any cognizance of our plans from the time of our leaving Pedee, a year ago last April. Previous to his quarrel with Capt. Brown, we considered that he would hold a place next to Brown in command. A short time before the attack on Harper's Ferry, Capt. Brown requested me to find out in some way, without creating suspicion, the number of male slaves on or near the roads leading from the Ferry, for a distance of eight or ten miles, and to make such memoranda that it would be unintelligible to others, but in such a manner that I could make it plain to him and the rest of the company. He gave me two dollars to pay my expenses with. I took the road from Harper's Ferry to Charlestown under the plea of gaining statistics for a work to be published by John Henri, and to decide a wager between him and Mr. Smith. I did not go on any other road. A few days after this Capt. Brown sent his wagon over by his son Oliver and Jeremiah Anderson, to bring my wife and myself to his house.

The next day, after dinner, Capt. B. and his son Watson, together with my wife and child, started for Chambersburg. When Capt. B. returned, he told me that he had got her a good boarding place in Chambersburg, at Mrs. Ritterer's, and that she liked her boarding place very well.

TAKING THE OATH.

There were some six or seven in our party who did not know anything of our Constitution, and, as I have since understood, were also ignorant of the plan of operations until the Sunday morning previous to the attack.—Among this number were Edwin Coppie, Barclay Coppie, Francis J. Merriam, Shields Green, John Copeland, and Leary.

The Constitution was read to them by A. D. Stephens, and the oath afterwards administered by Capt. Brown. Sunday evening previous to our departure, Capt. Brown made his final arrangements for the capture of Harper's Ferry, and gave to his men their orders. In closing, he said, "*and now, gentlemen, let me press this one thing on your minds: You all know how dear life is to you, and how dear your lives are to your friends; and in remembering that, consider that the lives of others are as dear to them as yours are to you; do not, therefore, take the life of any one if you can possibly avoid it; but if it is necessary to take life in order to save your own, then make sure work of it.*"

COOK'S SHARE OF THE FIGHT.

After the taking of the town and the capture of Col. Washington, Cook was ordered back to the school-house to watch the arms.—On the way, he heard of the fighting at the Ferry and returned:

After going down opposite the Ferry, I ascended the mountain in order to get a better view of the position of our opponents. I saw that our party were completely surrounded, and as I saw a body of men on High street firing down upon them—they were about a half a mile distant from me—I thought I would draw their fire upon myself; I therefore raised my rifle and took the best aim I could and fired. It had the desired effect, for the very instant the party returned it. Several shots were exchanged. The last one they fired at me cut a small limb I had hold of just below my hand, and gave me a fall of about fifteen feet, by which I was severely bruised and my flesh somewhat lacerated. I descended from the mountain and passed down the road to the crane on the bank of the canal, about fifty yards from Mr. W.'s store. I saw several heads behind the door-post looking at me; I took a position behind the crane, and cocking my rifle, beckoned to some of them to come to me; after some hesitation, one of them approached and then another, both of whom knew me. I asked them if there were any armed men in the store. They pledged me their word and honor that there were none. I then passed down to the lock-house, and went down the steps to the lock, where I saw William McGreg, and questioned him in regard to the troops on the other side. He told me that the bridge was filled by our opponents, and that all of our party were dead but seven—that two of them were shot while trying to escape across the river. He begged me to leave immediately.

COOK'S ESCAPE.

I was afterwards informed by an Irish family that Captain Brown was dead; that he had been shot about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At the time I believed this report to be true. I went up to the school-house and found the shutters and door closed; called to Tidd and the boys, but received no answer; cocked my rifle, and then opened the door. It was dark at the time; went into the bushes back of the school-house and called for the boys. Receiving no answer, I went across the road into some pines, and again called, but could find no one. I then started up the road toward Capt. Brown's house; I saw a party of men coming down the road; when within about fifty yards, I ordered them to halt; they recognized my voice and called me. I found them to be Chas. P. Tidd, Owen Brown, Barclay Coppie, F. J. Merriam, and a negro who belonged to Washington or Alstadt. They asked me the news, and I gave the information that I received at the canal-lock on the road. It seemed that they thought it would be sheer madness in them to attempt a rescue of our comrades, and it was finally determined to return to the house of Captain Brown. I found that Tidd, before leaving the school-house to go for Brown, Coppie and Merriam, had stationed the negro in a good position in the timber back of the school-house. On his return, however, they could not be found. We therefore left for Captain Brown's house. Here we got a few articles which we deemed be necessary, and then went over into the timber on the side of the mountain, a few yards beyond the house, where the spears were kept. Here we laid down and went to sleep. About 3 o'clock in the morning one of our party awakened and found that the negro had left us. He immediately aroused the rest of the party, and we concluded to go to the top of the mountain before light. Here we remained for a few hours, and then passed over to the other side of the mountain, where we waited till dark, and then crossed the valley to the other range beyond.

Owen Brown, Barclay Coppie, and F. J. Merriam were not at the Ferry during the time the attack was made, but remained by order of Capt. B., to take charge of the premises, and to guard the arms left at Brown's house in case of an attack. I do not know of any person in the Ferry or its neighborhood, who knew of our plan, save our own party, and they were pledged to keep it secret.

CAPT. BROWN'S SECRETARY OF STATE.

Capt. Cook gives the following sketch of the young Englishman, Richard Realf, who has heretofore been mentioned as the Secretary of State under Capt. Brown's Provisional Government:

Richard Realf, one of our original party, and our Secretary of State, came from Chatham to Cleveland, a few days before Capt. Brown's arrival from the east. Soon after his arrival, he (Capt. B.) sent Realf to New York city, at which place he embarked for England for the purpose of carrying out the plans of Capt. Brown. Realf was born and raised in England. He is a peasant's son, but his native talents brought him into the notice of some of the nobility, who took charge of him, and made arrangements to give him a finished education. He was taken into the family of Lady Noel Byron, where he made his home while pursuing his studies. Falling in love with a young lady of noble birth, who was a relative of Lady Byron's, he was censured by Lady B. for his presumption. He became offended at her interference, and finally left Lady B., to work his own way in the world. About this time the Chartist movement was made, which Realf joined, and the result was, he was obliged to seek safety by emigrating to America. He made his home some years in New York city. A part of the time he was there, he was engaged as assistant superintendent of the Five Points Mission.—He is well known as an author and a poet. He gave up his situation as superintendent, and went to Kansas in the summer or fall of 1856. I first met him in Lawrence, Kansas. No word was received from him, to my knowledge, after he left for England, to which place he went in his own cause, but he wrote out our Secretary of State, to solicit funds for the support of our organization. He proposed to deliver a course of lectures in various parts of England, and the net proceeds of which were to be given to carry out Capt. Brown's plan. He is a man of rare talents, and a powerful and fluent speaker. He is about 28 years of age. Mr. Kagi, I believe, got a letter from some one in England a few months ago, stating that Realf had sailed for this country, and that he had quite a sum of money with him; but farther than that, we have been unable to find any trace of him. Capt. Brown and the rest of our company who knew him, think that he is dead.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

*The R. L. I. Blues at Martinsburg.*

MARTINSBURG, VA., Nov. 26, 1859.

The Blues are still stationed here, and are much pleased with their quarters. They act as a scouting party, and have very hard duty to perform.

Last night, Corporal J. H. Tompkins, while trying a sentinel on duty, was bayonetted in the leg; but, fortunately, received a very slight wound, though he lost a large portion of his pants.

There was arrested, last night, a very suspicious person, who is now in confinement, and will be kept until orders from Gen. Taliaferro. He is the image of Cook, and a very intelligent person.

A large number of the Blues start, this morning, for the mountains, on a hunting expedition, and will be gone all day. The members are in the best of health and spirits, and are treated with the greatest hospitality by the citizens. C.

TROOPS EN ROUTE.—The Norfolk and Portsmouth troops left Baltimore yesterday morning for Charlestown. The Mountain Guard and West Augusta Guard, of Augusta county, Va., have passed through Washington for the same destination. A Washington letter of Saturday, says:

This morning there passed through *en route* for Charlestown, Va., eighty-five officers and privates attached to the 39th regiment Virginia militia, under Colonel Weiser; a company from Orange county, Va., Captain Williams, 35 officers and privates; also, 96 Cadets, from the Virginia Military Institute, under command of Colonel Smith and Major Colston.—They all had a fine breakfast at Tarlton's refectory, in the railroad depot. This afternoon we welcomed the fine corps of Monticello Guards, Captain Dooley. They go directly on.

AMERICAN TOBACCO IN FRANCE.—We compile from recent French statistical reports the following comparative exhibit of the amount of taxes levied by the French government on one of our leading staples during the first nine months of the years 1859, 1858, 1857. It would seem almost incredible that, in this enlightened age of the world, any government would impose such onerous taxes upon a leading staple of a nation like ours, that proffers commercial reciprocity to every flag; but that so enlightened and liberal a government as that of France should annually levy a tribute of some twenty-six millions of dollars upon the tobacco producers of the United States, would be incredible if we had not official custom-house evidence of the fact.

We need not assure our readers that every effort has been made, and that every effort will still be made, by the present Administration to effect, on a basis of mutual advantage and fair reciprocity, a reduction of these oppressive exactions, if not an entire abolition of the tobacco-monopoly system in France; and when it is borne in mind that every article of French industry—agricultural and manufacturing—is admitted into the United States, and finds among our consumers a free and unrestricted market, the surprise is that the government of France has not, before this, yielded to the persistent efforts of our government to place the commercial relations of the two countries on a footing more consistent with the liberal spirit of the age, and certainly more advantageous to both governments.

*Comparative Statement* showing the amount of Indirect Taxes in France on leading items during the first nine months of 1859, 1858, 1857:

| Items Composing the Indirect Taxes as affecting Foreign Commerce. | 1859. | 1858. | 1857. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Customs duties on sugar | $16,195,800 | $16,095,600 | $18,118,800 |
| Customs duties on Fr. col. sugar | 7,022,400 | 8,418,600 | 5,840,800 |
| Customs duties on for'n sugar. | 5,021,400 | 3,747,800 | 4,444,200 |
| Customs duties on exports | 696,800 | 527,800 | 244,400 |
| Navigation dues. | 647,600 | 569,600 | 619,600 |
| Revenue from Post Office | 8,168,000 | 7,651,400 | 7,533,200 |
| Sale of tobacco | 26,381,200 | 26,087,800 | 25,444,600 |
| Total indirect taxes, including all items | 159,838,800 | 162,436,000 | 156,216,000 |

[*Washington Constitution.*

INTERESTING FROM SONORA.—The Arizona correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, gives the following information from Sonora:

Captain Porter, of the United States sloop-of-war St. Mary's, on entering Guaymas, found that Col. Alden, acting United States Consul, in the absence of Judge Rose, was not recognized, and not permitted to hoist the American colors over the Consulate. Capt. P. insisted that the Prefect should respect his authority, when, meeting with opposition, he ordered a flag-staff to be erected over the Consul's office, and run up the stars and stripes.—He informed the Prefect that the bunting should not be taken down without a fight, and it was left undisturbed. Governor Pesquiera arrived a few days after, when Capt. Porter waited on him. But as the latter did not understand the Spanish, and Pesquiera could not speak in English, the interview was very unsatisfactory. Capt. Porter also entered his protest in the name of the United States Government against the treatment received by Col. Stone's party, and would probably be present to aid Capt. Ewell in adjusting the difficulties with Pesquiera.

DEATH OF JUDGE Z. C. LEE.—The death of Judge Z. Collins Lee, of Baltimore, on Saturday, has been announced. The American says of him:

He was born 5th December, 1805, at Sully, Fairfax county, Va. He was a son of Richard Bland Lee, of Virginia, who was a member of the first Congress of the United States, and an intimate friend of Geo. Washington. The family was closely identified with distinguished patriots in the days of the Revolution, and whose names and exploits are conspicuous on the pages of American history.—Much of Judge Lee's early life was spent at the country seat of his father, (near Washington city,) in the State of Virginia, and at an early age he entered the University of that State and graduated with high honors, in company with his intimate friend, the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, U. S. Senator. About 1833 he settled in Baltimore, and entered upon the practice of law.

### Loss of the Indian--Further Particulars.

The steamer Gladiator, as has been stated, reached Halifax Saturday, with the remaining passengers and crew of the Indian. Five others, supposed lost, were picked up by the British schooner Wave, and brought into Boston. The Indian had gone to pieces, only a small part of her stern being now visible. The mails have been saved, but the cargo is a total loss. Twenty-seven persons have perished by this calamity, none of whose bodies have been recovered. A telegram from Halifax says:

The ship has totally broken to pieces, and only a small portion of the stern is visible.—Very little of her cargo has drifted ashore, and it is so damaged as to be worthless. Complaints are made of the robbery and plunder of the passengers by the natives, and a legal inquiry will be made. The mails have been saved, and forwarded via Windsor, in care of the Purser. She had eight cabin and thirty steerage passengers. The latter are mostly Germans and Hungarians. The crew numbered seventy-seven men. The cargo consisted of two hundred tons of bale goods, one hundred tons of iron, and the balance coal.

The ship ran on a ledge while on a speed of eight knots an hour. The weather at the time was hazy, but not thick. The Captain was deceived by the soundings, and supposed he was off Cape Sable. When the vessel struck she tore off her bottom and filled almost instantly. The engineers opened the valve of the boilers, thus preventing an explosion.—Boats of numbers one, two and three were got out and lowered, when a sudden crash took place, and the vessel parted amidships. The steerage passengers now made a rush for the boats, and sunk numbers one and two, drowning the engineers, several of the crew and passengers, and two women and children. Boat No. 4, under command of Mr. Smith, the second officer, was blown off 30 miles. Boats Nos. 5, 6 and 7 were sunk or damaged.

Mr. Tibbett's, the fourth officer's boat, reached the shore. Mr. Biggans', the third officer's boat, broke adrift, leaky, and it was supposed was lost on the shore. A boat with three ladies, accompanied by their husbands, beat about nine hours in a cold sleet and a high sea, but landed safely. The forward part of the ship disappeared at daylight. The plate, stores, and everything of that kind, had been lost or stolen.

Twenty-seven persons are dead. None of their bodies have been recovered. It is impossible to give a complete list, but the following are known to be lost:

Passengers—Lewen J. Mases, his wife and two children; Mrs. Eickmann and infant; James Dickson.

Crew—James Lang, the joiner; John Heron, seaman; Henry Carroll, Seaman; Wm. Ross, 2d engineer; Robert Richie, 4th engineer; John Millan, fireman; James Standwell, steward; Thomas L. Lord, chief cook.

There were only 38 passengers on board of the Indian—not 68, as reported in the telegraphic dispatch yesterday. A dispatch from Thomas Robertson, the Purser of the Indian, dated on Saturday, says that all the cabin passengers have been saved, and names the Hon. Mr. Potsford, Mr. and Mrs. Meldrum, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Street, and Mr. Elliott.

A MELANCHOLY DEATH BY BURNS.—The wife of Lieut. Godfrey Weitzel, of West Point, died on the 24th from burns. The circumstances of her death, were painful in the extreme. She was married on the 3d of November, and the future opened bright before her in the affection of a beloved husband. On the morning of the 22d, being alone at the time, and feeling faint and dizzy, she rose to go to her bedroom. Leaning a moment against the mantel, her skirts caught fire, and before her shrieks were heard, and assistance rendered, the flames had reduced her clothes to cinders, and so terribly burned her person, that she died on the 24th.

OPENING THE SOUTHWEST PASS.—We learn that the contract with the United States Government for opening and keeping open the channel of the Southwest Pass, on the conditions specified in the notice published lately in our columns, has been taken by Thomas McLellan, Esq., of the Crescent Tow-boat Company. The work is to be commenced in thirty days from the 19th inst. We understand that the most improved machinery will be used, and that the enterprise will be conducted in such a manner as to preclude any fears of failure.—*N. O. Picayune.*

DEATH FROM BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.—Mr. M. Rhoades, proprietor of the Junction Hotel, was taken with bleeding at the nose, about eleven o'clock last night, and all efforts to stay the effusion of blood proving ineffectual, he expired in a few hours. Mr. Rhoades was a native of New York, and, previous to his connection with the Junction Hotel, had been employed as a conductor on the Great Western Road. He was a splendid specimen of the physical man, full six feet four inches in height, two hundred and sixty pounds weight, and well proportioned.—*Lafayette Courier.*

MAIL FROM NEW YORK TO BRAZIL.—We understand that a proposition has been made to the Post-Office Department to carry the mail, once a month, for the postages, between New York and Brazil, via St. Thomas, and that the Postmaster-General has intimated his willingness to conclude such an arrangement when the proper sureties are furnished for the faithful performance of the service. No contract, however, has yet been executed.—*Constitution.*

TENNESSEE BROKEN BANKS.—The following list embraces the broken banks of Tennessee:

Agricultural Bank, Brownsville; Central Bank of Tennessee, Nashville; Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Memphis; Memphis Savings Institution; Exchange Bank, Murfreesboro'; Miners' and Manufacturers' Bank, Knoxville; Bank of East Tennessee, Knoxville; Bank of Claiborne, Tazwell.

SNOW AT THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.—A snow storm prevailed at the White Mountains through the day, last Tuesday, and the sleighing was excellent in the mountain district and Northern New Hampshire, on Wednesday.—Our correspondent writes that the "merry sleigh bells" would add their music to the general joy among the mountain residents on Thanksgiving Day.—*Boston Transcript, Nov. 25.*

MILITARY PRECAUTION.—General Asa Rogers, of Loudoun county, Va., has ordered the Colonels of the 56th and 57th regiments to order out sufficient force to guard the boundaries of Loudoun along the Potomac and the Blue Ridge, against the invasion of Brown's sympathizers. The order has been promptly complied with. Among the companies on duty is the Leesburg Cavalry, Capt. Shreve.

CAVED IN.—An extraordinary land-slip, or subsidence, as it is called, occurred at St. Hilaire, Canada, on Monday, the 14th inst. It commenced about nine o clock in the evening, accompanied by a sound like thunder, and lasted about half an hour. A correspondent of the Montreal Gazette, who visited the spot, says that about fifty acres of land sank down to the depth of thirty feet.

OLD IMMIGRANTS.—Among the passengers of ship Tonawanda, which arrived at Philadelphia, from Liverpool, was Mrs. Anna McKenna, a native of Ireland, aged 99 years, with good teeth, sight and hearing. The old lady was accompanied by her youngest son, aged 66 years.

ILLNESS OF BISHOP ATKINSON.—We regret exceedingly to hear that Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina, is sick at Richmond, Va., with varioloid. His grand-child had died with small-pox, and Mrs. Atkinson had been attacked, but had recovered.—*Charlotte (N. C.) Bulletin.*

FATAL MISTAKE.—Miss Anne Nicholson, a daughter of Mr. L. Nicholson, residing in Twelfth street, Philadelphia, died on Wednesday from the effects of six grains of sulphate of morphia administered by mistake for sulphate of quinine.

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.—The messenger who brought the news of the noble Schamyl's capture to the Emperor of Russia, was Lieut. Col Grabbe!—*Punch.*

An orator holding forth in favor of women, concluded thus: "Oh, my hearers, depend upon it, nothing beats a good wife." "I beg your pardon," replied one of his female auditors, a "drunken husband does."

Miss Adeline Patti, known to the public some years ago as the little musical prodigy who gave interest to Strakosh's concert, made her debut at New York on Thursday night, in Italian opera.

The Marquis of Westminster recently appeared at Court, wearing a sword, on the pommel of which are several blocks of houses, in the shape of a diamond, worth $150,000.

Senator and Mrs. Douglas have so far recovered from their recent illness as to be able on Saturday last to take an airing in their carriage.

Amanda Jones sued John Scofield, at Cincinnati, for not doing as he promised. She claimed $2,000, but the jury only awarded her $700.

James Bland, a drover, from Monroe county, Va., died suddenly in York county, Pa., ten days ago.

German is taught in the Cincinnati public schools, and the St. Louis papers are discussing the adoption of the practice there.

Turkeys and chickens were only 13 cents per pound in New York, on Thursday.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

*Seamen's Bethel.*—It is deeply to be regretted that the Methodist Conference, in making its appointments, did not return Rev. F. J. BOGGS to this city, to labor in the cause of seamen. The Seamen's Friend Society, aided by Mr. Boggs, have effected a vast deal of good with the class for whom they have been laboring for the past twelve months, and it is to be regretted that the good work should now be checked by a change of ministers. Mr. Boggs, we know, devoted his whole time to the cause, and by untiring industry and perseverance had so far succeeded in getting subscriptions for the erection of a Bethel as almost to render a failure out of the question. It may be, that the Society may succeed in getting another agent equally zealous; but if it does, that agent will have to become acquainted with the seamen trading to our port—will have to enlist personal friends to aid him in the enterprise—and in all probability will find it necessary to recommence the work, which his predecessor had so nigh completed when orders were given him to remove elsewhere.

The Seamen's Friend Society is composed of all denominations of Christians, and on that account should recommend itself to every class of persons. Can there be found another man, willing to set aside his denominational views, and enter the service of the Society, who can exercise the same influence over poor Jack, and at the same time command the confidence and respect of our community to the same degree that Francis J. Boggs did? And if none such can be found, may not Bishop Early yet be induced to change his appointments, send some other minister to Farmville, and return Mr. Boggs here, to complete the noble work he has begun among that class of citizens who, more than any other, need the moral and religious instructions taught them at the Seamen's Bethel? We sincerely hope that the Bishop will reconsider his acts, and that Mr. Boggs will be returned to the Bethel.

*The L. I. Blues.*—This old and popular corps now stationed at Martinsburg, held a meeting on Saturday last, and unanimously elected JOHN M. PATTON, Esq., their Captain. A dispatch was sent to Capt. Patton, informing him of his election, and he at once answered, accepting the office, and started last night to assume the command. Capt. Patton was commander of the Blues some few years since, and proved to be an efficient and popular officer; but resigned because of the pressure of legal business, which allowed him no time to attend to the duties. Capt. Fry succeeded Capt. Patton; but he, too, found it necessary to resign, because of business engagements, some fifteen or eighteen months since; and from that period to the present, the command has devolved upon Lieut. W. L. MAULE, an old member of the corps, who has devoted himself zealously to the work of improving its drill and recruiting new members. How far he has succeeded our readers may judge, when we tell them that the Blues now have upon their roll more than one hundred good names, and have in service at least ninety men. Long may the company continue to flourish, and long may its officers and men prove as zealous and efficient as has Lieut Maule.

*The Country Moving.*—The citizens of Henrico county are invited to attend a meeting at their Court-House, next Monday at 12 o'clock, to form a Southern Rights Association, auxiliary to the Central Association. The whole country seems to be aroused to the importance of immediate action, and the people of Henrico will be behind none of them in practical efforts for Southern independence. Not only the men, but the women, too, are prepared to strike a blow for Virginia, which will tell upon her future prosperity to the end of time. Not content with cutting off the Northern trade, they are in favor of wearing and using only such articles as can be manufactured at home feeling assured that if the people of the State and the whole South will but resolve to supply their own wants, they will be not distant when manufactures of the best quality will be abundant, and when we shall have to rely only upon our neighbors and friends to supply our wants. The South has raw materials for almost any purpose, and she can and should work them up to suit her wants. Let the people of Henrico remember the day of meeting, and attend at the Court-House prepared to act.

*Invading Private Rights.*—Joan Wilson was arraigned before Justices Baker and Atlee, of Henrico, yesterday, to answer the charge of assaulting, with intent to kill, Isaiah Walker.—The evidence proved that Walker attempted to kiss Mrs. Wilson, for which the prisoner knocked him down. The case was dismissed.

Henry P. Shutte, charged with stealing tools from Ettinger & Edmond, was examined before Justices Baker and Atlee, yesterday, and remanded to be indicted by the Grand Jury. Shutte had deposited two trunks—one containing books, papers and types, the other, tools—in a negro woman's house, where Constable Thomas found them.

Marshal, slave to Wm. Yarborough; Kingston Price, slave to John Curr