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

Full and Rich Stock.

SPLENDID GOODS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!

DRESS GOODS.—Rich Colored and Black Silk Robes, 2 Flounces and 2 Skirts; Silk Dresses, in Brocade, Bayadere and Chene, some of the most elegant goods ever seen in this market; Plain, Colored and Black Lyons Silks, superb quality; Velours de Paris, real Irish Poplins, Rept. de Laines, a fine assortment; elegant Mouseline de Laine Robes; Paris Printed de Laines, new and beautiful Valentias, fine English and French Merinos, Silk Striped French Wool Plaids, Ginghams, Prints, &c., in great variety.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.—Real Point Lace Sets, Point Applique, Gimpure and Val. Lace Sets; French Muslin Sets, trimmed with Lace; beautiful Lace, Muslin, Cambric, Linen and Peque Sets, and Collars single; Embroidered Skirts; splendid Embroidered French Handkerchiefs; real Lace do. Many of these Goods are superb, and will make a handsome Holiday Gift; Bridal and Party Dresses, in Muslins, Tulles and Silks.

WRAPPINGS.—Splendid Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, at every price, of the newest styles. In the best Velvets and Cloths, we have all the materials for Cloaks, which we will have made to order. Many on hand have been *manufactured in Richmond.*—Cloaks of every kind in Stella, Broche, and fine Wool do., double and single.

MEN'S WEAR.—All qualities of Colored and Black French Cloths, Black French Cassimeres and Doeskins, Colored French do., Vestings in Silk and Wool, American Cassimeres all grades, Virginia Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans and Tweeds, Gloves, Cravats, ½ Hose, Shirt Fronts, Traveling Blankets and Shawls, Wool Shirts and Drawers.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.—Red Blankets imported direct to this market, Damasks imported direct, Napkins and Cloths, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Curtain Goods in Damask and Muslin.

CARPETS, CARPETS.—Carpetings in Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Druggets and Floor Cloths, Stair Carpeting, Hemp do., Rugs in all qualities, Door Mats, &c., &c.

PLANTATION GOODS.—White and Colored Negro Blankets imported from Europe to James river, Virginia Patted Cloths, Virginia Osnaburgs, Kerseys, Plain Linseys, Plaid, Cotton, &c.

In order to reduce our stock to the lowest point by the 1st of January next, we will offer UNCOMMON INDUCEMENTS; especially to CASH and prompt customers BARGAINS MAY BE EXPECTED.

WATKINS & PICKLEN, No. 159 Main st., de 10—6t* nearly opposite Exchange Bank.

Crenshaw, Quarles & Co.,

229 BROAD STREET.

Large and Splendid Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

At cost for Cash, or to our regular trade on the usual time.

40,000 DOLLARS' WORTH OF GOODS TO BE SOLD BY JANUARY FIRST.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Crenshaw, it becomes necessary to dissolve the business of the firm at once. We therefore offer our entire stock of Goods, comprising the best assortment ever seen in this city at cost. Our stock is new, having been in business but a short time, and it affords an excellent opportunity for those who have not supplied themselves for the present, and also the approaching season, to do so now.

Our time is limited, stock large, and, in order to accomplish our purpose with as little delay as possible, we will sell our goods at *prime cost, one price, and no variation.*

CRENSHAW, QUARLES A CO.

PARTICULAR NOTICE!

All debts due us on the 1st of July last, and remaining unsettled, must be paid at once, as longer indulgence cannot be granted.

de 1—1m CRENSHAW, QUARLES & CO.

November 23, 1859.—

A large lot of elegant

SILKS,

MOUSELAINES,

VAL. ROBES,

POPLIN Do.,

And other style Dress Goods, to be sold off at once.

THOS. R. PRICE & CO.

Have laid out a great variety of the above Goods, to which they invite special attention. They are to be sold within the next few weeks at some price, and their customers and the public are invited to give them an early call, as they may expect to get them at their own prices.

Just opened, an elegant lot of Cloth CLOAKS, to which attention is called.

LADIES' FURS in great variety, Mink, Stone Martin, Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, &c., &c.

A beautiful lot IRISH POPLINS received to day.

no 24—1m THOS. R. PRICE & CO.

Important Notice to Mechanics.

HODGES & CO'S PATENT TENONING MACHINE.—The subscriber being satisfied of the infinite value of this MACHINE, and being anxious to obtain for it a more general use, would offer for sale *privately*, until MONDAY, 19th December, one half of the entire right for the United States, (it being valued at $10,000.) If not sold privately by the time mentioned above, it will be sold at auction by E. B. COOK, Auctioneer, on that day, at 10 o'clock, on the following terms: One-half cash; balance 3 and 6 months' credit, approved negotiable notes.

The demand for this Machine has been increased so much for the past few months, that it has induced the patentees to adopt the above course, in order to enable them to supply that demand. It is a Machine that will meet the wants of mechanics generally, and is the only one that competes with the Fox-Morticing Machine. A good many have been sold, which have not only given satisfaction, but have been highly commended; and at the late Mechanics' Fair, in this city, it obtained the premium of a first-class diploma, on its own merit. As it can be manufactured in this city as cheap as any where else, the attention of capitalists is called to it, with the view of retaining it here—the inventor being a Virginian. It was invented and patented by DAVID HODGES, of Suffolk, Va., May 8th, 1857—has now twenty-five years to run, with the extension, which right will be granted to the purchaser.

The main object in selling one-half of the above right, is to establish a large manufactory in this city, and it is be hoped that there is enough enterprise in capitalists to carry out that object.

The Machine can be seen, and all enquiries in regard to it can be made known by calling on

DAVID L. PARKER, Manufacturer,

Over Hewitt & Bro., Franklin st.,

de 9—9t Nearly opposite Metropolitan Hall.

Special Notice.—We ask attention to our splendid assortment of

Velvet and Cloth CLOAKS.

Beautiful and cheap SILKS.

Silk ROBES, cheap.

Real Irish and French POPLINS.

Rich VELOUR OTTOMANS.

Beautiful French DELAINES.

Great variety medium DRESS GOODS.

Muslin and Lace SETTS—bargains.

French, Wool and Stella SHAWLS.

New and fine FURS.

LINENS and Housekeeping GOODS.

Non-shrinking FLANNELS.

Domestic SHEETING and SHIRTINGS.

Kersey LINSEYS and BLANKETS.

SHEEP'S GREYS and FULLED CLOTHS.

no 22—1m SAM'L M. PRICE & CO.

Fairbanks'

STANDARD SCALES;

Adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable scale is required.

SCALES FOR RAILROADS,
SCALES FOR COAL DEALERS AND MINERS,
SCALES FOR HAY AND CATTLE DEALERS,
WAREHOUSE AND TRANSPORTATION SCALES,
PORTABLE AND DORMANT SCALES FOR STORES,
SCALES FOR GRAIN AND FLOUR DEALERS,
COUNTER SCALES, every variety;
BANKERS' AND JEWELERS' BALANCES,
SCALES FOR FARM AND FAMILY USE,
WEIGHMASTERS' BEAMS,
POST-OFFICE SCALES,
DRUGGISTS' SCALES,

TWENTY DIFFERENT STYLES.

All of which are warranted in every particular. Call and examine, or send for an Illustrated Catalogue, to the Agents.

CLARKSON & ANDERSON,

No. 106 Main st., Richmond, Va.

no 15—dim&de 1 cw6m

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 " everseld here, at 12½ cts.
100 pieces Fast Col'd PRINTS, at 6¼ cents
Best English and American PRINTS, at 11 cents
50 pcs 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.,

as 19—ts No. 141 Eagle Square.

The St. Lawrence House—

CORNER 9TH AND MAIN STS.,

Have vacant suits of ROOMS for families. Also, single ROOMS for gentlemen.

A number of DAY BOARDERS can be accommodated. [no 24—ts] Mrs. R. MACDONOUGH.

Dr. Jane A. Williams offers her services to those of her own sex, and to children who may need medical advice or attendance.

Especial attention is given to the management of obstetric cases. Also, all forms of female diseases and displacements.

Electricity applied for the cure of chronic diseases.

Office and residence on Clay, between 4th and 5th streets, North side. no 29—1m*

Notice—To my Friends and the Public.—I would beg leave to announce that I have fitted up the spacious basement rooms under the store of M. Harris & Bro., corner of 11th and Main streets, as a REFRESHMENT and BILLIARD SALOON, and I respectfully invite a call from my friends and the public. The Bar will be stocked with the choicest WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call.

FREE SNACK served up daily at 11 o'clock, A. M. [no 22—dim] JAMES COLLINS.

Last Notice--Yes, the Last.--All persons indebted to me individually, will please call and settle their accounts, or else I will give them into the hands of others to be collected by law.

ALEX. HILL.

P. S.—No further indulgence will be given longer than to the 15th of December next.

no 19—d&wim ALEX. HILL.

To Save Time, Labor and Expense, use Temple's Infallible Baking Powder. For sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

Light, Sweet, and Wholesome Loaf Bread, Biscuits, Pastry, &c., can be made by using Temple's Infallible Baking Powder.

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 142. RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1859. PRICE ONE CENT.

Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY MORNING....DEC. 14, 1859

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

A Type of "Old Virginia"—Remarks on Brown's Foray, &c.

FREDERICKSBURG, Tuesday, Dec. 13th.

I am here, in this good old town—this *finished* town, as those who attempt to undervalue it say—this *finished* town, as a writer in the Dispatch last spring said, in a very different sense; finished in hospitality, finished in the arts that make life pleasant, finished in high breeding, finished in gentlemanly courtesy, finished in all that was wont, of old, to render Virginia famous among her peers. The virtues which distinguished our fathers, are waxing faint in the great cities; in this little town they retain all their primitive intensity. It is a type of "Old Virginia" in its best days—a miniature of the "Old Dominion" such as she was when her giants everywhere stood forth to give the world assurance of what she could produce.

And is she not, in some respects, the same Old Virginia that she was in days of yore? I think she never gave more evident proof of her being still "this unterrified Commonwealth" than she has done of late. Mark the facts. Old John Brown, the marauder, had been driving his trade of horse and negro stealing almost unrebuked upon the borders of the great State of Missouri. On one occasion, he made an inroad upon that State, slew a slaveholder, drove off his cattle, stole his horses, and deliberately and in defiance of the Marshal, carried all his slaves, twelve in number, through the free States into Canada. But no sooner did he touch Old Virginia, than he raised a storm which overwhelmed him, and rages on, as though it would never subside. It was like striking upon a huge bell. Every part of it vibrated under the impact. It was like attacking a nest of hornets. Every inhabitant forgot his own privategriefs, and turned at once upon the assailant of their common home. It is vain for the abolitionists to imagine that John Brown has struck a great blow for the emancipation of the slaves of the South. Such a thing was simply impossible before. He has merely rendered assurance doubly sure, and clinched the nail of slavery. Let us not regret the foray of Old John Brown, how much soever we may deplore the blood he spilt. It was the greatest God-send that ever happened. It pointed out the deep gulf that yawned beneath us. It betrayed a conspiracy startling in its development, and extensive in its ramifications beyond anything that was ever dreamed of. It was necessary to bring the whole South to the lock-step. Hereafter it will march in solid column, looking neither to the right nor the left, and but for this discovery, such might not have been the case. Honor, then, to Old John Brown. He has done more good to the cause of slavery than all the resolutions, protests, and practical legislation the whole South has ever done or ever could do. Not the least good he has done is the clear view he has given us of the feeling entertained towards us by those whom we are wont to call our brethren of the North.

It is not worth while to tell me that the solid men of the North are all in our favor.—It is not worth while to say that the fanatics are a small sect. They are evidently the governing power in the North. The solid men are nobody. P.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

Letter from New Jersey.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 9th.

The *Dispatch* and myself have just finished a cozy chat. As I glance over its familiar pages it seems almost to "carry me back to old Virginia" once more; but this feeling, like all other air castles, soon vanishes, and *reality* steps in to tell me that I am not in Virginia, but in New Jersey. I suppose that some of my friends would count me as "a stranger in a strange land;" yet I do not know but that I feel pretty much at home here, except when once in a while I get a rap over the head about our "peculiar institution." This rap doesn't hurt much, though, as it is given more for the purpose of keeping the rapper's hand in good practice than for any other motive. There is a *deep, strong* feeling here in favor of our good old State. Since my coming here, I have not found many persons of the *martyr-making* order. Some few there certainly are, scattered over the North, who, donkey fashion, go about braying their harmonious ditties of "Freedom for the oppressed;" but their donkeyistic reverences scarce meet with a better reward than the donkey himself—namely: to get laughed at, or else held in contempt for their pains. That malignant spirit of intermeddling, which I expected to find here, I have not found, and with most sincere pleasure of heart do I say that, independent of Phillips, Giddings & Co., the sympathies of the North are with the South. *Almost to a unit* does the North condemn all frantic violence, such as we have lately had a sample of. The feeling awakened is only one of commiserating disgust; there is no sympathy with it. I do not make this assertion without knowing what I say, for I have conversed on these matters with hundreds of our Northern brethren, and I do know that there are here thousands of good, true hearts and hands, who love the Old Dominion and her sister States most heartily. Deep indignation has filled my heart in seeing the insult and wrong inflicted upon Virginia, and once more I assure you that, in this, I have had infinitely a greater number of sympathizers than the old "martyr" has had. You know that the ladies are, in these days, "Lords of creation," and are sure to keep the balance of mankind in the right track. One of these fair ones expressed to me, a few days since, the wish that there could be slaves in New Jersey, as she likes the "institution."

Yours, VIRGINIAN.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

The Military at Charlestown.

CHARLESTOWN, VA., Dec. 12, '59.

As everything connected with the Harper's Ferry tragedy seems to interest the public, a line or two from here at this time may not be uninteresting to your numerous readers. We have been here only a few days and have not, of course, as yet, become much acquainted with soldier life. However, from present appearances, I really think that I shall like it very much. But the transition from feather beds and hair mattresses to straw ticks and plank or dirt floors, is so sudden that many men would be apt to rebel; but that a good soldier never does.

We have received every attention from the citizens here, and they are certainly entitled to the warmest praise of those who have been the happy recipients of their favors. To-day, a gentleman from the country (for none other than a gentleman could thus act,) called at our quarters and kindly offered to furnish us, from his farm, anything we might wish, from a hen's egg up to a stall-fed beef. He will certainly be held in fond remembrance by all who shall share his hospitality.

The dress parade on yesterday was a grand display of the military stationed here. Some ten or twelve companies were reviewed by the officers of the day. Prominent amongst them appeared the "Richardson Guards," Captain John Welch, of Madison C. H., numbering in all 57 men, rank and file. This volunteer company has been organized but a few months, yet they have attained a perfection in drill that will do credit to many of the older companies of the State. Capt. Welch is certainly a superior officer, and the gentlemanly deportment and noble bearing of his men have won for him and them a name that may well be envied by all.

The weather for several days past has been very cold.

I understand the prisoners are looking forward to their approaching fate with apparent composure.

At this time the military here number nearly one thousand men.

All is quiet; at least there is no prospect at present of any fun for THE BOYS.

LOPEZ NOT GARROTED.—A correspondent writing from Marion, Ala., to the Hempstead Courier, tells the following extraordinary story:

Since the death of Senor Francisco de O'Garcia, a Cuban creole, worth some $4,000,000, some interesting developments have been made. The deceased was the intimate friend of Narcisso Lopez, and was implicated in the Pinto difficulty. The papers left by the deceased prove that the person garroted in 1851, and believed by all the world to be Narcisso Lopez, was somebody else; that Lopez was not garroted, but, through the influence of Senor O'Garcia, a substitute was procured; Lopez was executed by proxy. Whether the authorities of General Concha connived at this proceeding, we have no means of knowing; neither have we any authentic information of the fate of Lopez. There was a story current, a few years ago, in the town of Limonal, district of Matanzas, and not far from Cardenas, that a stranger who inhabited a house then belonging to O'Garcia, bore a striking likeness to Lopez. In 1856 this stranger, who held intercourse with none of the inhabitants of Limonal, though he was occasionally visited by strangers, sickened and died. The body was carried off by O'Garcia's people, and no one knows what became of it. Even the physician of the deceased was a stranger in Limonal. People there believe that this unknown man was no other than Lopez himself.

FUNERAL OF MR. SEDGWICK.—The remains of Hon. Theodore Sedgwick were interred in the family burying-ground at Stockbridge, Mass., last Sunday.

Letter from Ex-President Pierce.

We extract the following from a letter written by Ex-President Pierce, in reply to one from the committee of invation of the Boston meeting:

Shall the fundamental law of the land be obeyed, not with evasive reluctance, but in good fidelity? Have we the power to force obedience to it, and will we exercise that power? If so, then may we continue to enjoy the multiplied and multiplying blessings of the peerless inheritance which has been transmitted to us. If otherwise, fanaticism has not mistaken the significance of its emblem—*the national flag with the "Union down."* That flag has waived through three foreign wars with the Union up, cheering the hearts of brave men, on sea and land, wherever its folds have unrolled in the smoke of battle! How many of our "countrymen," as they have seen it floating from the mast-head in a foreign port, giving its ample sweep to the breeze over a consular office, have proudly and exultingly exclaimed: "I am an American citizen, and there is the ensign which commands for me respect and security, and wherever throughout the wide world I may roam, or wherever I may choose temporarily to dwell!" How one would shut his eyes and cover his face in shame and sorrow, if he believed he were destined to see the day when the flag will float no more. And yet if agitators and conspirators can have their way, it must go down in darkness and blood. In a republic like ours, law alone upholds it, and when that loses its power, all human power to save is lost. If such overwhelming disaster to humanity is to overtake us, I, for one, will not try to peer through the darkness and blackness, or to foreknow the end.

Let us act calmly and deliberately, without passion and without acrimony. Let us take no haste or narrow view of the causes which have produced the dangers we would meet, and, if possible, avert. It is not the recent invasion of Virginia which should awaken our strongest apprehension, but the teaching still vehemently persisted in from which it sprung, with the inevitable necessity which evolves the effect from the cause.

So, again, it is to be remembered that those who boldly approve and applaud the acts of treason and murder perpetrated within the limits of Virginia, are not the most dangerous enemies of the Constitution and the Union.—Subtle, crafty men, who, passing by duties and obligations, habitually appeal to sectional prejudices and passions, by denouncing the institutions and people of the South, and thus inflame the Northern mind to a pitch of resistance to the clear provisions of the fundamental law—who, under plausible pretexts, addressed to those prejudices and passions, pass local laws designed to evade constitutional obligations, are really and truly, whether they believe it or not, the men who are hurrying us to swift destruction.

Your reprobation of the ethical and political teachings which inspire this line of conduct will, I am sure, be pronounced in tones so earnest no man can mistake their import. You will show, on your part, readiness to give to fellow-citizens of other States such just legislation by Congress as shall provide for the punishment, not only of actual invasion, but for the setting on foot of armed expedition, and thus do what you may effectually to secure, by constitutional enactments, each State against violence from any other. I hope that your meeting will awaken a spirit which will lead Massachusetts and Virginia to grasp again reciprocally the hand of affection, sympathy and support—to love and honor—as they did in 1776, when, as the elder and more powerful of colonies, they made up the issue of blood against the power of an unjust Parliament.

Why should it not be so? Is there any cause of alienation on our part, which did not exist at the formation of the government?—When have the people of the South invaded our territory, slain our people, or conveyed away our property? Why should not the authority of New Hampshire honor and cherish the authority of Mississippi? Are they not each sovereign, but yet are they bound up together in the endearing bond of a common country? To establish upon a firm footing these relations between all the States, what is required but cordial, loyal, mutually recognition and enforcement, in spirit, and in act, of all the requirements of the compact entered into by the fathers who have passed to their reward? Can it be that there is among any large portion of our people, North or South, a settled purpose to accept the benefits, but deny the burthens of the Constitution? Have all sentiments of honor and patriotism perished together? If that time has come, or you discern its approach, then, indeed, should you, who desire to live under this Constitution, expounded by the august tribunal into whose charge our father's gave its exposition, raise the voice of warning, and save, if it be possible, the voice of woe. But it has not come, and it is still in your power to say it shall not.—There is no inevitable, irresistible impulse hurrying us to destruction.

I deny, in the name of all that is most sacred and precious in our inheritance, that there is an element of "irrepressible conflict" between the Southern and Northern members of that confederation. The doctrine is as unsound and untrue as it is fearful. It is contradicted by the unbroken experience of the first fifty years of our history. It would have been the price of the loss of reputation for life to have uttered it while the men who fought the battles of the Revolution and framed the Constitution were yet alive. No! It has not come, and, with the blessing of God upon the exertions of good and patriotic men, it will never be nearer.

I have faith in the power of your efforts, my fellow-citizens—faith that your example, in this relation, will be followed, and you action imitated, not only in other parts of Massachusetts, but by citizens of other States, who appreciate the blessings which the Constitution has conferred upon them, and who, come what may, intend on their native soil, with their children around them, to claim its protection and uphold its authority. I have faith, above all, that the continued favor of the God of our fathers, who watched over our feeble political beginnings, who preserved us through the innumerable perils of the struggle for nationality, will yet make the wrath of man subservient to the peace and durability of this Union.

RT. REV. BISHOP BARRY.—The news of the death of this good man, the Diocesan of Savannah, will cause a sigh of regret and mourning throughout the large congregations over which he was the Chief Shepherd, and to whose spiritual wants he so devotedly and usefully dedicated himself.

Bishop Barry was born in Wexford, Ireland, in 1799, and received his education at St. Peter's Siminary, Wexford, where he distinguished himself by his classical and scentific acquirements. In 1823 he came to the city of Charleston, and under Bishop England he completed his studies in Theology, and received the impress of that eminent man's great mind. In 1825 he was ordained a Priest in Charleston, and was shortly afterwards appointed a Missionary to North Carolina.—Upon his return from that State, he was stationed in Charleston, and afterwards in Columbia.

In the year 1831, he was appointed the Pastor of the Holy Trinity church in Augusta, Ga., where he remained in the acceptable performance of his duties, until Savannah was visited by yellow fever in 1854, when he came to this city. Upon the death of Bishop Gartland, he was appointed Administrator of this Diocese and was subsequently elected to the Bishopric of Savannah, to which office he was consecrated at Baltimore, Aug. 2nd, 1857. His health declining under his devoted attention to his duties, he left to seek its restoration in Europe, where the hopes of friends have been doomed to disappointment by the news of his death.

His labors on earth are not finished, for the good seed that he has sown has yet to bear the fruits that are destined for eternity; but the records of his pure life are closed here, to be opened only at that bar where the rewards to the faithful will be bestowed. He leaves behind him a character to be imitated and a testimony that will endure forever.—*Savannah Express, Dec. 8.*

LETTER FROM A CONSPIRATOR.—John E. Cook, in a letter to his mother-in-law, at Williamsburg, N. Y., referring to the Harper's Ferry invasion, says:

"It had been represented to me and my comrades that when once the banner of freedom should be raised, they would flock to it by thousands; and that their echoing shout of freedom would be borne by the breeze to our most southern shore, to tell of freedom there. I gave heart and hand to a work which I deemed a noble and holy cause. The result has proved that we were deceived; that the masses of the slaves did not wish for freedom. There was *no rallying beneath our banner.* We were left to meet the conflict all alone, to dare, and do, and die. Twelve of my companions are sleeping now with the *damp mould over them, and five are inmates of these prison walls.*"

NOVEL DRAMATIC EXHIBITION.—They have a very singular mode of doing things in Arkansas, and the drama is no exception. At a recent performance in one of the Red River counties, after the garden scene between the lovers in *The Lady of Lyons*, "Pauline" walks a tight-rope and dances a Highland Fling, and "Claude" turns a somerset through two paper balloons, and swallows half-a-dozen forks, greatly to the delight of his audience, who are so ardent in their admiration that they carry him out of the vacated house, dignified by the name of the Theatre, and pour whiskey enough down his throat to keep him drunk for the next six weeks.

The Debates in Congress.

In the *Senate*, on Monday, Mr. Davis introduced a resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a committee to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that the Senate is in session, and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Subsequently Mr. Davis reported that the committee had discharged the duty, and the President had informed them that he would send an Executive communication to the Senate Tuesday.

Mr. Mason's Harper's Ferry resolution being taken up—

Mr. Iverson (rising to a personal explanation) proceeded to make some remarks upon what he considered the unsoundness of a portion of the Democratic party in the North on the slavery question

Mr. Bigler replied to this sentiment in the most emphatic manner. He indignantly repelled the charge on the part of the Democratic party of the North, and contended that that party, as a party, had nobly done its duty to the South, and that it ill-behoved Southern Senators to complain of their services.

Mr. Pugh said he wished to serve a notice on the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Iverson,) and on the Democratic party in the South and elsewhere. If the sentiments uttered by the gentleman from Georgia were generally entertained by Southern Democrats, he wanted to know it, and know it now, before the Charleston Convention.

Mr. Iverson said he would define his position to the gentleman's heart content, as soon as he got an opportunity.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, then took the floor, and made a long and able speech, principally in reply to the argument of Mr. Trumbull, the other day, in support of the Republican platform, and combatting the idea of an irrepressible conflict between free labor and slave labor, as laid down in Mr. Seward's Rochester speech.

Mr. J. said there was no antagonism between free labor and slave labor, the real antagonism was always between capital and labor. He denounced John Brown in the severest terms, as a thief and a murderer, and regarded it as a righteous retribution that he and his two sons should have forfeited their lives, since he murdered Doyle and his two sons in Kansas. When he had concluded, the Senate adjourned.

In the *House*, Mr. Kilgore said that it was the universal desire of members on that side of the House to have all discussion cease, and proceed to ballot for Speaker. They did not object to discussion, but desired first to secure an organization. If gentlemen on the other side would coincide, he would not at that time submit any remarks.

Mr. Maynard said that the House had been engaged for a week and taken only three votes for Speaker. Most of the time had been occupied, as if in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, discussing a question incident to an attempt at organization. They had seen the consequences of their disorganized condition, and disturbances had occurred from the galleries, while there were no means of preserving order. He offered a resolution that the oldest member of the House by consecutive service be appointed chairman, to preside until the election of a Speaker. He said the object of this resolution was simply a means for preserving the order, dignity, and self-respect of the House, on which the eyes of this great country and the world were now fixed.

Mr. Kilgore was opposed to the proposition, saying it was out of order.

Mr. Stewart, of Md., advocated in an hour's speech the adoption of the resolution, on the ground of necessity.

Mr. Haskin rose to pay his respects to the Washington Constitution, which was recognized as the organ of the President. He was understood to say that rumor had assigned to the President and Attorney-General Black the writing of articles for that paper, and spoke in no complimentary terms of Mr. Browne, who is connected with the editorial department of that print. While the Constitution was the home organ of the President, the New York Herald was his personal exponent, and had complete control over the Administration, foreshadowing its policy. He spoke in eulogistic terms of John W. Forney, who did more than any other man to elect President Buchanan, and in 1858 to secure the seal of condemnation on its once favorite son. He reiterated his charges of extravagance and corruption, and said that these things could be further established after the House shall be organized, through the agency of investigating committees.

Mr. Noell, of Missouri, addressed the House, and showed that there has always been a party in the country agitating extreme Northern sentiments.

Mr. Hickman paid his respects to the Constitution. The attempt to read him out of the Democratic party was because of his position on the Kansas question. He spoke at length on the slavery question, remarking, in passing, that the Democratic party had been bankrupted by the administration of James Buchanan. He stood on the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He believed it was sufficient for them, and he would try it a little longer.

Some gentleman called for another vote for Speaker, when

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, said he would never consent that another ballot should be had until a vote was taken on his resolution. He wanted to hear the sentiments of gentlemen. He wanted to smoke them out before another vote was taken for Speaker.

Without further proceedings, the House adjourned.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says:

The South Americans held a caucus on Saturday night to consider the proposition that had been made by several leading democrats for the union of the two parties to elect a Speaker. There were twenty-three present, one being Briggs, of New York. Winter Davis was not there. Boteler was absent on account of indisposition. The proposition was that whenever democrats should be able to cast their full vote—ninety-three—the Americans would unite on the democratic nominee; or, whenever the Americans could cast twenty-seven votes for one of their own party, the democrats would unite with them.

After long discussion on this proposition and the general question of party and national interests, the caucus finally concluded to take no action for the present, as the proposition had not emanated formally from the democratic caucus, and had been made only by some leaders of the party—John Cochrane, Mr. Winslow, and others. The caucus sat until after eleven o'clock.

The Americans believe they can, in such a combination, raise their vote to twenty-seven.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—The Hon. Green Adams, member elect from this district to Congress, who purposed reaching this place on last Monday, en route for Washington, was prevented from doing so by an alarming accident. From a private letter we learn that on Saturday night he went to his law office, in Barbourville, to get some papers which he desired to use, and in groping for his candles and matches, he stumbled and fell upon one of the front posts of a chair which had been broken and was sharp pointed. The point penetrated his neck immediately above the collar bone, and his life, for a considerable time, was utterly despaired of. Eminent physicians from a distance were immediately sent for to aid those of Barbourville in his restoration. The last accounts report him somewhat better, but far from out of danger.—*Richmond (Ky.) Messenger.*

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—The sinking of the steamer Rochester, near Madison, Indiana, has been announced by telegraph. There were sixty passengers on board, who were turned shivering into the frosty atmosphere only partially clothed; but, by what seems to be almost a miracle, no lives were lost.—The boat was quite heavily freighted, having on board a large lot of hides and twenty-five hundred barrels of flour. The boat, it is said, is a complete wreck, and the total loss, including freight, will probably reach twenty-five thousand dollars.

TWO WOMEN BURNED UP.—On Saturday morning, the daughter of Mr. Solomon Washer, of Switzerland county, Ind., in a fit of apoplexy, fell into the fire. The clothes of Mrs. Washer, the mother of the unfortunate girl, while she labored to save her daughter, took fire also. Both were so severely injured that the daughter died on Saturday night and Mrs. Washer on Sunday morning. Mr. Washer's hands were burned dreadfully; it is thought he will not be able to use them during the winter.

TWO BOYS KILLED.—As the morning train going North, on the Northern Railroad, of New Jersey, last Saturday, was crossing the Patterson plank road, about three miles from Jersey city, the locomotive struck a wagon in which two small boys were driving a horse. The wagon was smashed to pieces, and the boys so horribly mangled as to render recovery out of the question. They were brothers, named Talfourd, aged 12 and 14 years.

GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.—An accident occurred at Harper's Ferry on Thursday last, when some twenty-five pounds of powder exploded in the proof-house. The men were engaged in making cartridges, when some fire was communicated to the entire lot. The explosion wounded several persons, burning a gentleman by the name of Binkhart, and also breaking the arm of Mr. Hiram Herington in two places.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.—The Secretary of the Treasury transmits estimates of the appropriations proposed to be made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861:

Civil list, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous, including expenses of collecting the revenue, from sales of public lands and expenses of courts—	$10,325 625 79
Deficiencies in revenues of the General Post Office	5,983,424 04
Pensions	949,000 00
Indian Department	1,918 502 38
Army proper, including miscellaneous	13,868,725 72
Military Academy	183 846 00
Fortifications, ordnance, &c	1,579 678 00
Naval establishment	11,244 845 63
	$46,273,893 56

To the estimates are added statements showing:

1. The appropriations estimated for the service of the fiscal year ending June, 1861, made by former acts of Congress of a specific and definite character, as follows, viz:

Miscellaneous, including expenses of collecting revenue from customs	$3,876,961 14
Compensation to General Post-Office for mail services	700,000 00
Arming and equipping militia	200 000 00
Civilization Indians	10,000 00
Interest on public debt	3,386,621 34
	$8,173 582 48

2. The estimated balances of existing appropriations which will be unexpended on June 30, 1860, part of which are required for the payment of the liabilities of the present fiscal year, but which will not be drawn from the Treasury until after June 30, 1860, and the balance applied to the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, viz:

Civil list, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous	$5,211,836 22
Interior Department. (Indian and Pension,)	1,237,004 03
War Department	2,898,774 50
Navy Department	2,914,838 00
	$12 252,452 75
Total	$66,714 928 79

It appears by the statement of the estimated balances of existing appropriations which will be unexpended on June 30, 1860, the sum of $1,207,278 45 may be carried to the surplus fund. It appears from the above that the annual and permanent appropriations required for the service of the year ending June 30, 1861, exclusive of public debt, amount to $51,065,854 70.

THE UNITED STATES PENSION OFFICE.—A letter from Washington furnishes the following concerning the operations of the Pension office during the past fiscal year:

During the year 196 pensioners have been added to the rolls, and the stipends of 38 others have been increased.

Whole number of invalids on rolls	4,861
Who receive annually	$445,150 93
Entire number on rolls June 30, 39 having died during the year	165
Yearly sum required to pay survivors	$9,232 38

One revolutionary soldier was added to the rolls under the act of June, 1832, at $20 annually. Under the acts providing for the widows of revolutionary officers and soldiers, 127 original cases have been admitted and 7 others increased.

Whole number on rolls at close of year	714
Requiring per annum	$231,863 78

Two hundred and twenty-five original claims were admitted under the act granting 5½ years' half-pay pensions to widows and orphans of deceased officers and soldiers of the army, requiring annually $15,918.

Under the act of 1850, renewing and continuing the class of pensioners, 1,323 claims were allowed, requiring annually	$97,135 00
Whole number half-pay pensioners on the rolls, 1,927, requiring annually	156,213 76
Whole number army pensioners on the roll 30th June, 10,667, requiring	902,436 55
Twenty navy pensioners were inscribed during the year, and thirty-two claims were allowed widows and orphans of others, requiring annually	7,363 50
Number of navy pensioners under all acts, 918, requiring annually	132,477 60
The aggregate paid for army and navy pensionsrs during the year, is	1,182,140 89

Six thousand eight hundred and one bounty land warrants have been issued, requiring 1,030,560 acres, which, added to the previous issues, gives a total 63,776,220 acres granted for military services.

NEWS FROM JAPAN.—The New York Herald has some interesting news from China and Japan, contained in late correspondence. The frigate Mississippi had returned to Shanghai after an absence of seven months, and on the 28th of September she had then just received orders for an immediate voyage home, to the great joy of all on board. The ship-of-war Powhatan would bring the Japanese commissioner to this country. James C. Hall, an ordinary seaman of excellent character, died of cholera on board the Mississippi; he was a native of Saratoga. At Jeddo the laws are very simple, and life and property secure to a wonderful degree. The natives laughed at the system of trial by jury, asserting it was only good for "rogues and villains."—Consul-General Harris was at his post in renewed health. The Dutch were making active exertions to extend their trade in the country from their position at Nagasaki.

A BOY SHOOTS HIS MOTHER.—Two or three weeks ago, three sons of Mrs. Glazire Venable, residing in Opelousas parish, La., went into the field, after breakfast, for the purpose of gathering corn or picking cotton, when, upon seeing a number of doves upon a tree in the field, the older one told his younger brother, a lad about twelve years, to run to the house and get the gun for him to shoot the game. The boy asked his mother for the gun, when the old lady got a chair in order to enable her to get the gun, which was suspended above the door. Having handed it to her son, he started back to his brothers, when the gun went off and the contents of one of the barrels entered the thigh of the old lady, cutting the main artery, and causing death in less than two hours.

THE COURAGEOUS EDITOR.—Herr Driesbach has given a certificate to R. C. Russ, editor of the Brownsville (Ky.) Journal, stating that he is the only man in this country, excepting those engaged in taming wild animals, who has had the nerve to follow him into the cage of the lion, and take a seat on his back. The certificate to