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 issued every Tuesday and Friday at $2.50, in advance.

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

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XVI.—NO 148. RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1859. PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES

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 " " everyone here, at 12½cts.
100 p's Fast Col'd PRINTS, at 6¼ cents
Best English and American PRINTS, at 11 cents
80 p's VALENCIAS and DELAINES, at 12½ cts.
Rich Paris DELAINES, at 62½ cts., worth 87½ cts.
DRESS SILKS, very cheap
28 Very Rich SILK ROBES, at $35, worth $45
KID GLOVES, as good as Ever's, at 75 cts.
Best 10-4 Bleached SHEETINGS, at 28 cts.
PERKINS & CO., No. 141 Eagle Square.
de 19—ts

Hair Cutting.—TO THE CITIZENS AND STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY.—If you wish to get your Hair cut in the latest and most approved style, I would advise you to call on HOBSON, at his Hair-Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing and Bathing Rooms, under the American Hotel. Entrance on 11th street.

N. B.—Gentlemen also can get their whiskers and moustaches changed from red, light, or grey, to a most beautiful black or brown color.

Special Notice.—Having determined before spring fall to thoroughly repair our store, or pull down and build a new one, we therefore offer all our WOOLLEN and other goods adapted to FALL and WINTER wear at cost. We solicit a call from all persons in want of such goods, as they must and will be sold at some price. Call at COURTNEY'S, 203 Broad st.
no30—1m

Make Ready--Take Aim--Fire!--Just received one hundred COLT'S CELEBRATED FIVE-SHOOTERS—Army, Navy and Pocket sizes. For sale by JAMES WALSH,
no 21—1m Maker and Importer of Guns, &c.

Ague and Fever. DEBILITY OF CHEST AND LIMBS.

STILL ANOTHER CURE!

EVERY DAY WE HEAR OF THE WONDERFUL MERITS OF *HAMPTON'S TINCTURE.*

SALUDA, Middlesex Co., Va., August 11, 1859.

Messrs. Mortimer & Moseley:

Gentlemen: It is with unalloyed pleasure I bear testimony to the great merit of your HAMPTON'S TINCTURE. I was taken last spring with the ague and fever and debility of chest and limbs. I tried various medicines, but found no relief; but on being advised by a friend to try your Tincture, I did so, and am now enjoying excellent health, having taken only one bottle. "*Mirabile Dictu.*" You can use this as best suits you.

Very truly and respectfully yours, P. Addison Bristow.

Call and get pamphlets and see cures of Cough, Rheumatism, Scrofula, etc. As a restorative and invigorator it has been highly recommended.

Hundreds will testify of cures on themselves and friends, after all other cures have failed.

FEMALES AND CHILDREN.—This TINCTURE will be found a great medicine for all their diseases.

Call and get Pamphlets and see cures.

Sold by PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond; by 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. de 5—d&cwts

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 facts. 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.

Hartshorne's Cure-All. IT CURES ALL PAIN.

This valuable preparation is used internally and externally. It cures

TOOTHACHE.	HEADACHE.
SPRAINS 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

Dr. Hostetter's Bitters have received the warmest encomiums from the press and people throughout the Union. As a valuable tonic for the cure of Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Constipation and general nervous debility, it cannot be approached. Every day new cases of its great effect are chronicled through our public journals. There is nothing equal to the enjoyment, and no one who has suffered experience when using this valuable specific. Its mild tone, its sure and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleansing of the entire human body should recommend it to all classes of our community. All that will be necessary to convince the skeptical of its healthy effects, is to purchase a bottle and be convinced.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. de 5—1m

We call attention to a Special Notice of BAKER'S PREMIUM BITTERS, in another column. For us to say anything in praise of this orthodox and universally used medicine, would be unnecessary. We deem it so, at least, in view of the fact that three-fourths of Christendom use it and are conscious of its virtues.

A gentleman of the first intelligence and standing in this community said to us the other day:—"Whenever I feel ill from any cause whatsoever, I gulp down a dose of BAKER'S PREMIUM BITTERS, and I am all right for the next week, certain."—*Norfolk Examiner.*

These BITTERS can be had of all Druggists in this city and elsewhere in Virginia. Orders filled promptly by E. BAKER, Proprietor, Richmond, Va. no11—ts

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

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

Leeches! Leeches!! Leeches!!!—I have just received, by Adams' Express, a lot of fresh SWEDISH LEECHES, the very best, and large size, which will be applied upon the most reasonable terms.

P. S.—CUPPING and LEECHING promptly attended to. I can be found at all hours of the day at the HAIR DRESSING ROOM, under the American Hotel, (entrance on 11th street,) and at night at the corner of Leigh and 10th streets.
de 1—ts K. C. HOBSON.

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 23—ts] Mrs. R. MACDONOUGH.

Notice—To my Friends and the Public.—I would beg leave to announce that I have fitted up the spacious basement rooms and 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—dlm] JAMES COLLINS.

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*

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.

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.

P. S.—No further indulgence will be given longer than to the 15th of December next.
no 19—d&wlm ALEX. HILL.

Ground Spices, warranted pure; Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, &c., for sale by JOHN W. GARLICK,
Market Place, Franklin street.

To make Jelly without Eggs or Boiling, use the Refined Gelatine. For sale by JOHN W. GARLICK, Apothecary,
Market Place, Franklin street.

Flavoring Extracts, very superior, for sale by JOHN W. GARLICK, Apothecary.

EVERYBODY is going to GOLDSMIT'S, 205 Broad street, to purchase great bargains.

Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY MORNING....DEC. 21, 1859.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 20, 1859.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock M., and opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. PETERKIN.

The Senate was notified that the House had passed a number of bills originating there.—Also, with an amendment to Senate bill for paying the interest on the James River and Kanawha Company's bonds, amounting to $136,600, guaranteed by the State. The House bills were referred, after being read.

Bills Reported.—An act authorizing the dissolution of the Portsmouth Provident Society; a bill to repeal an act entitled an act to provide for a speedy investigation of the origin of fires in the city of Norfolk, passed Dec. 18, 1857.

Petitions, Memorials, &c.—Mr. JAS. F. JOHNSON presented the petition of sundry citizens of Bedford, asking the incorporation of the Switchville Savings Bank. Mr. NEESON presented the memorial of members of the bar of Marion county, praying for longer sessions of their courts, and other measures to improve the administration of justice. Mr. EARLY presented the petition of H. Cabell Tabie and sixty-five others, members of the Class at the Medical College of Virginia, in the city of Richmond, asking an appropriation of $30,000 for improving said College, in the way of increasing the attractions and facilities of said institution, &c.

A communication was received from the Executive enclosing a list of the companies incorporated by the Circuit and County Courts in the State, whose charters have been filed in the department.

The Committee of Courts of Justice, who had under consideration the resolution proposing to exempt from labor on county roads all persons who exclusively travel or use for the purpose of transportation, a turnpike, and pay toll regularly thereon, reported that it was inexpedient to legislate on the subject. Agreed to.

Resolutions of Inquiry into Expediency.—Of incorporating the Switchville Savings Bank in the county of Bedford: of appointing a special committee to examine into the condition of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum in all its departments, of reporting so much of the act passed the 2d day of April, '58, entitled "an act providing for a more uniform currency of the banks of the State," as provides that branch banks shall redeem their notes at the parent banks, and that independent banks shall establish redeeming agencies at Richmond or Baltimore; of increasing the capital stock of the Hardy and Randolph Turnpike Company to the amount of $1,500, and of authorizing a subscription thereto on the part of the State of three-fifths of that amount; of referring so much of the Governor's Message as refers to a map of the State, to the Committee on the Library; of providing by law for the enlistment of the deaf, dumb and blind of the different counties and corporations of the Commonwealth, by the Commissioners of the Revenue, and providing compensation therefor; of reporting Senate bill No. 117 of the last session, amending and re-enacting an act incorporating the Buchanan and Bedford Turnpike Company, passed the 9th of February, '56; of establishing a Corporation Court in the town of Piedmont, in the county of Hampshire; of incorporating the Harrisonburg Savings Bank in the county of Rockingham; of amending the 11th sec. of the act of 7th April, '53, entitled "an act concerning the assessment and collection of the public revenue; of converting the Piedmont Savings Bank into a Bank of Circulation; of the propriety of donating the sum of $30,000 to William and Mary College, for the purpose of purchasing a library, apparatus, &c., for said College.

The Contested Election—The report of the committee on the petition of certain citizens of Franklin county, contesting the right of Christopher Y. Thomas, Senator elect from the district composed of the counties of Henry, Franklin and Patrick, was to the effect that said Thomas was "entitled to a seat in the Senate of Virginia." It was presented Dec. 14, when it was laid on the table and with the petition ordered to be printed. To-day, it came up in the regular order of business, when the Senate, by vote, adopted the report of the special committee.

Bills Passed.—For the relief of B. G. McNutt, deputy sheriff of Mercer county; amending and re-enacting the 25th section of an act entitled "an act providing for the election, qualification, powers, duties and compensation of Justices of the Peace, Clerks of Circuit and County Courts, Attorneys of the Commonwealth, Sheriffs, Commissioners of the Revenue, Surveyors, Constables and Overseers of the Poor," passed April 22d '52; incorporating the Lynchburg Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company; exempting the Hospital of St. Vincent de Paul in Norfolk from taxation; incorporating the Westham Iron Company in the county of Henrico; providing for the prompt payment of a judgment obtained against the Board of Public Works in the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond in favor of Lemuel and Eli Chenowith; authorizing the dissolution of the Portsmouth Provident Society—a House bill.

On motion of Mr. BEALE, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

TUESDAY, Dec. 20.

The House met at 12 o'clock. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. WOODBRIDGE, of the Episcopal Church.

A message was received from the Governor, enclosing a communication from the President of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company, relative to the armory to be established; and another presenting the Philadelphia banner to the General Assembly. The latter was ordered to be printed.

A communication was received from the Adjutant General in reply to a resolution of inquiry relative to the volunteer companies which have been recently formed and are awaiting arms. He states that the companies situated are—26 companies of cavalry, 6 of artillery, 9 of light infantry, and 11 of riflemen.

Bills Passed.—Senate bill amending the charter of the Virginia State Company, authorizing it to build a railroad from its works in Albemarle to a point on the Rivanna river; Senate bill for paying the Bank of Commerce of Fredericksburg for two lost coupon bonds—with amendments by the House; Senate bill amending the charter of the Preston Coal and Iron Mining Company; Senate bill for the relief of John and Abraham Guseman; Senate bill incorporating the Westham Iron Company in Henrico.

The Bank Bill.—Mr. SEDDON, chairman of the Committee on Banks, made a report from that committee, stating that it had considered the resolution of the House, instructing it to report "forthwith" on bill repealing the act of '57, "providing for a more uniform currency of the State," and deemed it inexpedient to report at this time, desiring more time for the consideration of the subject.

Bills Reported.—Changing the name of the Lewisburg Female Institute Company; amending the act incorporating the Trustees of the Glebe Fund in Lancaster; for the relief of Isreal B. Burner, of Page county; for the relief of R. Y. Overby, of Mecklenburg; for the relief of A. J. Whitehead; for the relief of Jno. W. Lawson; incorporating the Virginia Powder Manufacturing Company; incorporating the Farmers' Savings Bank at Richmond; incorporating the Citizens' Savings Bank of Richmond; incorporating the Planters' Savings Bank of Lynchburg; incorporating the Lynchburg Savings Bank; making an appropriation to the Western Lunatic Asylum; incorporating the Culpeper Savings Bank, in Culpeper county; Senate bill for the relief of the Richmond L. I. Blues; Senate bill for the relief of Jno. A. Guseman.

State Institutions.—The Senate bill making an appropriation of $10,000 to the erection of the Lunatic Asylum west of the Alleghany Mountains, was taken up.

Mr. HAYMOND moved that it be laid on the table until members could examine it. Mr. CRANE urged the necessity of immediate action in the prosecution of this work, so essentially humane in its objects. The bill was laid on the table.

A bill appropriating $25,000, the annual appropriation, to the support of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution, and $7,000 for the erection of workshops destroyed by fire last winter, was taken up and passed. Ayes 135, nays 1. (Mr. TOMLIN.)

On motion, the House adjourned.

POST-OFFICE AFFAIRS.—*Virginia Offices Discontinued.*—Doe Hill, Highland county; Lively Oak, Lancaster county; Virginia Mills, Rockingham county; Pig River, Franklin county.

Appointments.—Ralph J. Corbin, postmaster at Jenkins' Bridge, Accomac county, Va., vice W. H. Robbins, resigned. Wm. H. Cockrell, postmaster at Dumfries, Prince William county, Va., vice John W. Groves, resigned. Geo. W. Tyree, postmaster at Burnt Ordinary, James City county, Va., vice Felix Pierce, resigned. Andrew B. Dabney, postmaster at South Anna, Louisa county, Va., vice David B. Bullock, resigned. Stephen D. English, postmaster at Union Hall, Franklin county, Va., vice Wm. C. Barber, resigned. Wm. H. McGibbons, postmaster at Bruceton Mills, Preston county, Va., vice Benj. Michael, resigned. Wm. A. Gilliam, postmaster at Talcott, Charlotte county, Va., vice Wm. T. Gilliam, resigned.

Mrs. Mary Ward, wife of James Ward, an old resident of Ulster county, N. Y., was found frozen to death on Friday morning last.

The European Mails.

The steamer Vanderbilt, which arrived off the Highlands, New York, last Saturday, left Southampton in the evening of the 3d instant—making the shortest winter passage on record. She brought an unusually valuable cargo of merchandize.

The European Congress would meet on the 5th of January, but it was thought that little business would be done before the 15th of the month. An important announcement is made to the effect that England will not send a plenipotentiary direct from London to the body, but that Lord Cowley, being in Paris, would attend the sittings, being instructed to make his interference in Italian affairs as little prominent as possible.

The Paris *Independance*, of the 6th, says:

"The adhesions of most of the Powers that will constitute the Congress have arrived in Paris; but the appointment, now certain, of Lord Cowley as the first plenipotentiary of England, tends to decrease the primitive importance of the projected meeting. It is not, says the *Independance*, that we want to doubt the merit and the aptitude of that English diplomatist, but it is to be feared that if Great Britain does not send either her Minister of Foreign Affairs or the Prime Minister, or even Lord Clarendon—who was her representative at the Congress of 1856—the other great Powers, save, perhaps, France and Austria, will also hesitate, on their part, to be represented by their Ministers of Foreign Affairs as first plenipotentiaries. This being the case, the members of the Congress possessing less authority will be less free in their actions, and they will feel oftener the necessity of referring to their respective governments before taking definite resolutions."

The number of French volunteers for China exceeded that required very much.

The same journal, speaking of the expedition to China, remarks:

A complete twelve-pound battery of Sir W. Armstrong's guns, carriages, limbers, hospital and ammunition wagons, forges, &c., is ordered to be packed on Thursday next, to be transmitted overland to China. The Powerful has commenced shipping two heavy batteries of 68-pounder guns, with the equipment to form a thorough seize train, and requisites to subdue the resistance offered to the passage of the Peiho.

Forty-five thousand five hundred riflemen had been enrolled in England on the 19th of November.

The following letter to "four Liverpool merchants" has been published in London:

PALACE OF THE TUILERIES.

To Messrs. SHAW, MELLOTZIO, & Co., Blackwall:

Gentlemen—You have written to the Emperor to know what his intentions are as regards England. Great fears or great confidence should alone explain this step. On the one side, you are possessed with an imaginary trouble, which appears to have seized upon your country with the rapidity of an epidemic, and on the other hand you reckon upon the loyalty of those from whom you desire a reply. It was easy for Napoleon III. to reply, to give it. If you had calmly examined the true state of your apprehensions, that cause you had duly found in all the rumors created by your fellow-countrymen, by the obstinate propagation of the most chimerical alarms, because until now there was not a word or an act of the Emperor's which permits a doubt of his sentiments, and consequently of his intentions towards your country. His conduct, invariably the same, has not changed a moment to show his faithful and irreproachable ally that what he has been he will, I declare it to you in his name, continue to be. Witness again the approaching community of ideas to be shared at a distance by your soldiers and ours. Great nations should appreciate but not fear each other.

Receive, gentlemen, the expression of my distinguished sentiments. [Signed.]

THE SECRETARY OF THE EMPEROR,
Chief du Cabinet.

With regard to this letter, a Liverpool correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes thus, on the 4th inst.:

"Nothing definite transpired on Saturday relating to the correspondence between four gentlemen in Liverpool and the Emperor of the French. It is stated, however, that the letter in question was written by the four gentlemen while enjoying the pleasures of a "full board," one evening about a fortnight since. Nothing serious was dreamed of; the letter was posted, but a reply was never anticipated. A copy was not even kept, and the whole matter was looked upon as a good joke. The conduct of the writers of the letter to the Emperor was met by a hearty denunciation by nearly all the local papers."

The London Post of the 6th inst. remarks on the letter writers:

"Tell him to be 'd—d' in civil French!" was the Duke of Wellington's direction to his Secretary when an impertinent foreigner asked him an absurd question. Napoleon's endorsement on the letter of the "four Liverpool merchants" was probably the same, though it reads very prettily in M. Mocquard's neat and antithetical wording."

M. Buoncompagni will take the title of Governor-General of the League of the Provinces of Central Italy.

It was rumored that the infant Mortara has been brought to Piedmont, as the movement in the Papal States might have prompted a *coup de main* for his rescue.

A Venice letter of the 2d instant, in the *Nord* of Brussels, gives a lamentable account of the situation of that province. Trade and industry are described as being at an end, and the expense of lodging the troops had completed the ruin of the inhabitants. Formerly the troops were concentrated in the towns and fortresses, but since the war they have been spread over the country also. Country mansions and farmhouses have been converted into barracks, and the communes have to pay the cost.

The *Nord* of Dec. 3, says:

We have not exaggerated the importance of affairs in Hungary. Our Vienna correspondent confirms the fact that 30,000 troops are about to reinforce the garrison in the Kingdom, and that Count Beganfeld is seriously thought of as Commander-in-Chief of the imperial troops in Hungary, with discretionary power to pronounce the country in a state of siege.

The Prussian Moniteur, of the 5th instant, contains the appointment of Lieutenant-General Von Roon as Minister of War.

The Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia have arrived at Dover *en route* for Brussels, on their return to Berlin from London.

A Madrid dispatch of the 4th of December, says:

The loss of the Moors in the attack on the 30th November was 500 killed and 1,500 wounded, but no prisoners. Since commencing operations against the Moors the Spaniards have had 88 killed, 644 wounded and 73 contused. General Zabala has made a reconnoissance against the Moorish camp at Tetuan.

The Gibraltar Chronicle of the 29th ultimo, says:

Private letters from the Spanish camp in Africa represent the action of the 25th as more serious, and the loss of the Spanish army as much more considerable than the published account admits. The loss fell chiefly, it is said, on the three battalions ordered by General Echague to sally from the intrenched position and charge the Moors. Those battalions were fearfully cut up in the hand to hand fight with the Moors. It is also stated on good authority that the Spanish army has lost upwards of 600 in killed and wounded since the commencement of operations.

The Nord, of Brussels, publishes the following paragraph:

We have a serious announcement to make on the subject of Spain. A letter from Paris informs us that England, persisting to the end in her opposition to the Spanish expedition to Morocco, has found a pretext for annoying the Cabinet of Madrid. She now claims from Spain, with a bitterness unworthy of a great nation, the payment for the warlike stores furnished at the period of the civil war in the Peninsula. The Spanish government, calling to mind the affair of Greece, appears to have the intention of yielding, in order to take from England all pretence for acts of violence or for an intervention which the latter appears to seek. Bad reasons have never been wanting to England for getting up a quarrel, and, notwithstanding the desire of Spain to yield, there is reason to fear serious complications.

The *Movimento*, of Genoa, publishes the following letter, addressed by General Garibaldi to Capt. Baggio, a Venitian:

DEAR CAPT. BAGGIO:—I entirely concur with you in the plan of an Italian crusade, and I think it a measure worthy of a people which is resolved to reorganize itself at all hazards. What I would not have is the title of Generalissimo. Say that I am with you, and that is enough. When you want me, send for me; but let it then be really for action.

Genoa, Nov. 26, 1859. GARIBALDI.

It appears that an interview has taken place between Garibaldi and the Empress Dowager of Russia at Nice. Who would have anticipated that, ten years ago?

NAPLES, via Marseilles, December 3, 1859.—News received from Palerme to the 27th of November state that the Commander, Maniscalca, Director General of the Sicillian Police, had been stabbed while walking with his wife and children in the Place of the Cathedral.—The wound inflicted was very severe, but probably not mortal. The assassin, who was well dressed, escaped. Fears were entertained that the attempted assassination would be followed by an insurrection, but tranquility prevailed.

A movement is commenced in Cincinnati for getting up a Union Meeting.

An Interesting Statement—John Brown's "Secretary of State" in Texas.

Richard Realf, the "Secretary of State" to the Provisional Government of the late John Brown, has at length turned up in Austin, Texas, in which city he arrived some two months ago, and delivered a lecture—since when he has been studying for the ministry, intending to enter the Methodist Itinerancy.—These facts we learn from the Austin Intelligencer of the 5th inst. The editor of that paper, upon seeing articles of the Mobile and New Orleans press relative to Realf, sent for him, and the following is the substance of the interview, premising by acknowledging his connection with Brown in Kansas and Canada. The article thus proceeds:

He also entered into the history of Brown, himself, Cook, Stevens, Tidd and Kagi, going to Chatham, in Canada; says they were straitened for money; that the Provisional Constitution was read there by Brown and agreed to, and the officers elected, as stated. Mr. R. says that Brown then informed him that Forbes was in New York and in possession of certain correspondence between himself and Forbes, and that he feared Forbes would use the confidential correspondence "to an evil use," and desired Realf to go to New York and get the correspondence. Mr. Realf says that finding himself thus implicated he went to New York, but did not find Forbes through Greeley, as he had been advised; but revealed the matter to Orlando Yeaton, managing bookkeeper of Higgins & Brothers, carpet manufacturers, Murray street, New York; Mr. Butler Lawyer, Thaddeus Hyatt, W. F. McAnsey, of Kansas, then on a visit to New York, and the daughter of Wm. Henry Burleigh. He then left for England, and often spoke of the matter in England and France, telling it, among others, to Mr. Vezey, American Consul at Havre. Having renounced abolitionism, he sailed from France to New Orleans, and from thence to Mobile in April last.

He says that as soon as he learned Brown's purposes, he renounced all notions of participation, and only acted with them because of his conviction that, having learned their plans, he could not have escaped, though the pledge of secrecy only extended to the forfeiture of the protection which the society afforded. Mr. Realf assures us that his renunciation of abolitionism is sincere, and that he has told his acquaintances here that should he remain out of the pulpit, he intended to make speeches, giving his notions of the horrors of abolitionism in the North, during the next Presidential election; and if not, then to publish letters.—He assures us that he does not know that Gerrit Smith sent money to Brown, the latter saying that Smith was cognizant of all his plans; that Dr. Howe and Theodore Parker, of Boston; Thomas Wentworth Higgenson, of Worcester, and Sanborn, of Concord, were cognizant of his plans, and would sustain him with money. He says that Brown was a very secretive man and an able leader. Mr. Realf mentions stopping in Cedar county, midway between Iowa City and Tipton, where he lectured on education and other subjects. He tells us that after leaving Cleveland for New York he never had further correspondence with any of the parties—this was in June, 1858. And when he returned to the United States he supposed the whole expedition had been broken up. He offers no defence or apology for the monstrous wickedness of the purposes of the association, but professes a sincere conviction of the great moral wrong.

We will add, that we yesterday suggested to the friends of Mr. Realf the propriety of his placing himself unconditionally at the disposition of the President of the United States.—We are glad to say that he has done so, and has also offered to surrender himself to Gov. Wise, and has notified these authorities that he shall remain here until their wishes are known.

The New Orleans Bulletin, in copying the above, says:

We have conversed with several gentlemen, who knew Realf well while here, and they all believe him to be, now that his character is unveiled, the basest conspirator of Old Brown's gang. He is extraordinarily gifted, both as a writer and speaker, and as a consummate hypocrite of the villainous Iago stamp. When we recall the *role* which he played here—his fanatic abhorrence of some of those trivial indulgencies incident to youth, the nevertiring iteration of his filial love, his pious cant about little children, and the innumerable other traits that mark the snake-like sleekness of his disposition—we cannot but regard him as one of the most subtile foes the South could have in her midst. Brown and the others, true to their compact, made the desperate venture, but Realf, after having kept the cloak of secrecy even while among the very people whose lives and property were threatened, now proclaims his complicity with the effrontery of a bawd. In fact, as we learn from a letter from Austin, he is proud of his notoriety, and regrets that his history was not known in that place before he lectured there, as then he would have had a much larger audience. To show the true character of the man, we may remark that within the short space of a few months he has renounced Protestantism and embraced Catholicity, and again returned to his first faith.

REVOLTING MURDER IN INDIANA.—The Cincinnati Enquirer has the following particulars of a most atrocious murder committed recently in Ripley county, Indiana:

On the night in question, two men named Sweezey, cousins, we believe, and two others, whose names we could not learn, repaired to the house of another, named James McFarland, a man of very intemperate habits, where some notorious courtezans of the neighborhood were in the habit of congregating. On their arrival they found that McFarland, his wife, a little girl about ten years old, and an old woman, the occupants of the house, had all retired. They forced their way in, however, and one of the Sweezeys persisted in getting into bed with McFarland and his wife, a proceeding to which the head of the family strongly objected, notwithstanding he was deeply intoxicated at the time. Some angry words followed, when Sweezey drew a knife and stabbed McFarland to the heart, killing him, it is thought, instantly, although, owing to the darkness that prevailed in the room, and the fact that the wound was inflicted stealthily, and not followed by any outcry on the part of the murdered man, this is not certainly known.

The four men, accompanied by the two women, then went to a neighboring grocery, and procuring a jug of whiskey, returned to McFarland's house, where, in sight of the bloody corpse, they kept up their infernal orgies till, stupefied by drink, they all fell asleep. About noon the following day—the little girl having in the meantime discovered that her father was dead and gave the alarm—they were all arrested and committed to jail.

FROM YUCATAN, MEXICO AND BROWNSVILLE.—A special dispatch from New Orleans to the Baltimore Sun, dated the 19th instant, says:

Later advices from Yucatan were received at this port to-day. The war of races was still in full blast, with little or no hopes of an early conclusion. Reports had been current that a decree had been issued authorizing the free importation of flour into the country, but subsequently it turned out that the report was erroneous, and that the monopoly had been granted to one house to import flour duty free for the period of six months.

The Picayune is in receipt of later Mexican news. Miramon, who at last accounts was at Guadalajara, had left that place for Mazatlan, and it is understood has suspended operations for the present. Marquez had taken possession of the remainder of the specie that was on board of the conducta recently seized.—Troops belonging to the church party had entered Monterey and driven out their opponents, Degollada suffering complete defeat.—The former at last advices was in full possession of the town.

Intelligence from Brownsville to the 14th, report that no further fighting of moment had occurred. Both parties were receiving reinforcements, the preponderance being in favor of Cortinas. The force of government troops was estimated at 300.

AN IRISH ORATOR.—The Academy of Music, New York, was filled with a very large audience, on Sunday night, to listen to the eloquence of the eminent divine and scientific lecturer, the Very Reverend Doctor Cahill, who delivered a lecture for the benefit of the Sisters of the Order of Mercy. The New York News says:

He gave New Yorkers an exalted idea of what the Irish orator really is. Dr. Cahill is a magnificent speaker. He has none of the highfalutin common to the pretentious Irish orator. He is all simplicity, and quietly wins your every sympathy. His imageries are of the purest, the loftiest and the most appreciable type. They are frequent and ever varying, yet ever applying. What he says is purely to the point. He never rants. He makes you feel, without an effort, that he is a refined scholar and a profound thinker and a seasoned Christian. Not one of the thousands who heard him last night can ever erase from a pleased memory the charms of his eloquence or the graceful impression of his noble presence.

William H. Mace, who was arrested in New York, on Friday, on a charge of abducting Delia A. Cook, for nefarious purposes, was on Saturday discharged.

Public Meetings in Virginia.

The people of Louisa county held a large meeting at their Court-House on the 12th inst. Col. Clayton G. Coleman presided. The resolutions take strong ground on the subject of the rights of the Southern States and the aggressions of the North. They declare that, dear as the Union and its associations are, its preservation is not desirable except in strict accordance with the Constitution; that the election of Seward, or any other Black Republican to the Presidency, ought to be followed by secession; that the Legislature ought to complete the military defences of the State, &c., &c. The conduct of Governor Wise in relation to the Harper's Ferry affair is approved, and he is pronounced a patriot and a statesman. Vigilance committees were appointed for the county.

A meeting was held at Eastville, Northampton county, on the 12th inst.—Edgar J. Spady, Esq., presiding. A reorganization of the militia, and the distribution of approved and efficient arms, was recommended. The following resolution was also adopted:

That our State Legislature should pass laws laying a discriminating tax upon merchants in this State dealing with the North; and offering, if necessary, a bounty to those dealing with Southern manufacturers and those importing foreign goods directly into Southern ports. And our Delegate and Senator in the Legislature are requested to sustain such measures.

Efficient volunteer companies are organizing in the county.

The citizens of Hampton have cordially approved the course of our merchants in the leading cities of the State, to render us independent of the North, and pledged themselves to sustain such action.

The Rough and Ready Rifle company, at Cumberland Court-House, held a meeting recently and adopted resolutions commendatory of the entire conduct of the Executive in the Harper's Ferry affray, and pledging their readiness to march at a moment's warning to defend the honor of the State and the Constitutional rights of the South.

Resolutions of a similar character have been adopted by the citizens of Pulaski county.—They say the defences of the State should immediately be put upon such footing as to preserve the public tranquility throughout the Commonwealth, and that the Legislature should, without long debates and resolutions demonstrating the rights of Virginia in the Confederacy, give a prompt attention to practical measures for the active and efficient maintenance of these rights, whenever they shall hereafter be assailed.

The people of Pocahontas county declare that they will at all times, as Virginians, hold themselves in readiness to take up arms in defence of their rights, their liberties, and their homes. They heartily endorse the course of Gov. Wise, and return thanks to the Governor of Pennsylvania for his promptness in surrendering Cook and Hazlett. They recommend the passage of a law requiring free negroes to leave the State.

The Charleston Sharp Shooters, of Kanawha county, have passed strong resolutions, warning the fanaticism of the North against further outrages upon our peace, declaring it the duty of the Legislature to make instant preparation for arming and uniforming as many volunteer companies as may organize, &c., &c.

Among the resolutions adopted at a meeting in Rockingham county, we find the following:

That we will spare no efforts to raise and equip, in this neighborhood, a company of volunteer Riflemen, for protection at home, or service abroad.

That we are utterly opposed to swelling the ranks of our enemies, by adding to them 70,000 free negroes of Virginia, and that we earnestly recommend to the present Legislature the propriety of passing a law requiring said free negroes to be sold into slavery.

The citizens of Rockingham county have passed resolutions, recommending military organization, the establishment of direct trade between Virginia and foreign ports, &c. They return thanks to Gov. Wise and the volunteers.

One of our correspondents has given an account of the meeting in Botetourt county on 12th inst. The resolutions are strong and patriotic. The direct trade movement is warmly approved, and support is pledged to the enterprise of the merchants of Richmond. The practice of sending children to Northern schools is discouraged; thanks are given to Gov. Wise and the military, and a pledge to aid hereafter in the protection of the rights of the State.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.—Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 31st of October, announce that the squadron of Gen. Urquiza has forced the passage near the island of Martin Gercia, and a battle had been fought between Urquiza and the army of Buenos Ayres. The latter were beaten, and fled to the town.—Urquiza was marching on Buenos Ayres. A letter says:

On the 23d of October an engagement was fought between the land forces at Cepeda—Urquiza's force being 10,000 men of all branches of service, 26 guns, and one rocket tube. The Buenos Ayrean force was about the same number. The Buenos Ayrean cavalry, excepting sixty, all fled without fighting, but the infantry and artillery succeeded, after three hours hard fighting, in routing seven battalions of the enemy, forming his right and centre. His left was at sunset, after a furious cannonade, charged with the bayonet and routed, leaving the Buenos Ayreans masters of the field, with 800 prisoners, including Gen. Santa Cruz, the chief of artillery. At night the Buenos Ayreans fell back with their wounded, but were obliged, by want of horses, to leave some of their guns behind. Urquiza had subsequently rallied his forces, and when the steamer left, was within ten leagues of Buenos Ayres. The town was under martial law, and entrenchments were being thrown up. The National Guard was being drilled, and great preparations made to repel the expected attack.

CONGRESS.—On the second ballot for Speaker on Mon