DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 151. RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1859. PRICE ONE CENT.

Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

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

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

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

SPECIAL NOTICES

November 23, 1859.—
A large lot of elegant
SILKS,
MOUSELAINES,
VAL. ROBES,
POPLIN De.,
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.

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 close 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 & 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 extended.
de 1—1m CRENSHAW, QUARLES & CO.

Good Advice Worth Following.—To such of our fellow beings that are suffering from a derangement of the digestive system, we advise the use of that wonderful medicine BAKER'S PREMIUM BITTERS. Many have failed to find relief from other medicines,—but *all those* that have taken "good advice" and made use of the "Bitters" have found great and permanent relief. "Go thou and do likewise," is sage advice, and followed in this instance will show the man of sense. All that are afflicted with Dyspepsia, Heartburn Nervous Headache, Liver Complaint and all diseases arising from indigestion, should make use of BAKER'S BITTERS, if they desire to be certainly cured.
To be had of all the principal Druggists in this city and elsewhere in Virginia. Orders promptly filled by addressing E. BAKER, Proprietor,
de 22—ts Richmond, Va.

There is nothing so gratifying to the ABSENT AS TO HAVE THEM KNOW THAT THEY ARE NOT FORGOTTEN.—We would recommend the members of the Legislature, and others who may purpose going home to pass the holidays, to call at the Photographic and Fine Art Gallery of G. W. MINNIS and secure one of his beautifully executed LIKENESSES, and have it placed in a Gold Locket, Breastpin, Medallion, Fancy Case, or Frame, all of which he has a beautiful assortment at his GALLERY, 217 MAIN STREET. No memento could be more acceptable. de 20—ts

Notice.—Having purchased the interest of my late partner, Mr. Powell, I shall continue the HOUSE PAINTING and GLAZING BUSINESS in all its branches, as heretofore.
With thanks for the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm, I solicit a continuance of the same at the old stand, corner of Bank and 12th streets. ROBERT GARTHRIGHT.
de 12—2m

Christmas Presents.—All kinds of FANCY GOODS suitable for presents can be found at the CLOAK AND MANTLE DEPOT; FURS at great bargains; RICHMOND-MADE CLOAKS equal to any Northern made, and at much less price; FANCY DRESS SILKS; all kinds of MILLINERY GOODS. Call at the CLOAK AND MANTLE DEPOT for bargains.
de 19—1w R. EZEKIEL, 69 Main street.

Ezekiel's
VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER.
INVALUABLE.
Price $1 per bottle. To be had of any of the druggists in this city. Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main st.
I am prepared to furnish the trade at the usual discount. Orders promptly attended to.
de 12—1m R. EZEKIEL, 69 Main st.

Great Bargains—
FOR CASH, AT
PERKINS & CO.'S
No. 141, EAGLE SQUARE.
4-4 Brown SHIRTING, Heavy, at 6d.
4-4 Bleached " " " at 6d.
Super. " " " at 10 cents
The best 4-4 " " " ever sold here, at 12½ cts
100 p'c Fast Col'd PRINTS, at 9 cents.
Best English and American PRINTS, at 11 cents
50 p'c VALENTIAS and DELAINES, at 12½ cts.
Rich Paris DELAINES, at 62½ cts., worth 87½ cts.
DRESS SILKS, very cheap.
25 Very Rich SILK ROBES, at $35, worth $45
KID GLOVES, as good as Alexander's, at 75 cts.
Best 10-4 Bleached SHEETINGS, at 28 cts.
PERKINS & CO.,
se 19—ts No. 141 Eagle Square.

Special Notice.—Having determined before next fall to thoroughly repair our store, or pull down and build a new one, we therefore offer all our WOOLLENS 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
no 30—1m COURTNEY'S, 203 Broad st.

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 & Mowbray:
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,
F. 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 to its merits 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&ewts

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.

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 can hardly be approached. Every day new cases of its great effect are chronicled through our public journals. There is nothing equal to the enjoyment, to that which the afflicted 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

Kidney and Bladder Complaints.—The newest and most important discovery for Kidney, Bladder Complaints, Urinary Obstructions, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sexual Weaknesses, Physical Prostration and Debility of either sex, is HARTSHORNE'S BUCHU COMPOUND.
"Persons who have been unable to walk, have soon been relieved by this powerful COMPOUND. It is prepared by a Chemist, and is pronounced by medical men and those who have used it, to be the best BUCHU COMPOUND in the world. Large bottles $1; small bottles 50 cents. A fresh supply just received by FISHER & WINSTON, Druggists,
je 14—12m Main street, Richmond.

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.

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*

Home-Made Mince Meat.—Those in want of pure GROUND SPICES for this delightful compound can obtain such, FRESH, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of
JNO. W. GARLICK, Market Place,
de 23—ts Franklin street.

Crystaline Jelly can be made without eggs or boiling, by using the Refined Gelatine. For sale by
JNO. W. GARLICK,
Apothecary and Druggist,
Market Place, Franklin street.

Richmond Dispatch.

SATURDAY MORNING.....DEC. 24, 1859.

CITY DISPENSARY.—This city is certainly large enough to demand a City Dispensary, to provide medicines for the poor. When it was smaller the apothecaries might possibly, without serious injury to themselves, supply them; but now the charge upon their philanthropy and charity is too great to be borne. An estimable medical friend of ours has committed to paper some reasons in behalf of such an institution, which we commend to the attention of our city readers:

The gratifying addition of some two hundred medical students to our college should bestir the city authorities to put forth all their energies to meet, as far as possible, all the demands of these Southern young gentlemen. The only advantage that Northern schools have ever had over us, has been the number of *sick persons* to be seen by the student, and this advantage is one of some moment.

Now, establish a City Dispensary, and you greatly improve these inoilities at once, while you at the same time discharge a duty which you have long owed to the poor of this city. I speak from no little experience, when I say that lives have been repeatedly sacrificed to the unwise policy of the City Council. I have known poor persons to go from drug store to drug store with a prescription, and fail to get it put up because they had no money, and the poor widow, it may be, has spent a long, wretched night of weariness and pain, when it might have been avoided. I do not utter a word of complaint against the apothecaries of Richmond—But for their liberality, the doctors of this city would have been compelled, in addition to their gratuitous services, to have paid out of their pockets hundreds of dollars. The drugists have done all that could be expected of them, and a vast deal more than the citizens of Richmond have any idea of. It seems to me that nothing is clearer than this, that when a man is really sick, he should have the medicine *best suited* to his particular case; that he should not be compelled to buy medicine suitable to his *purse*, rather than to his disease. Yet I have known this repeatedly done. This is a burning shame upon the city of Richmond. I will state a case that may be in point: About six years ago, a woman with five or six children, had been bed-ridden for two years with scrofula sores upon her feet. She was completely heloless, and life was almost a burden. The doctor in attendance prescribed the *cheap* medicines in vain. Cod Liver Oil was the medicine he wanted, and yet how was he to get it? It would require perhaps a dozen bottles to make a fair experiment. By the aid of friends and the liberality of the apothecary these were bought, and in a month or two the woman was perfectly cured, and remains to provide for her family to this day.—Others of a similar kind might be mentioned. Shall the doctors spend their time day and night upon the poor and will not the city furnish them the medicine? Tell it not in Gath! I doubt whether the Dispensary would cost the city $1 000 per annum. The Star of New York makes an appropriation to the Dispensaries of the city of New York of thousands of dollars, and in return is supplied with vaccine matter. Might not our State do the same? This would make the burden to the city a mere trifle. Now, what are the advantages to the medical student? To this Dispensary would repair, at certain hours of the day, all poor persons whose diseases did not confine them to the bed, and these would be prescribed for in the presence of the students who would attend. Besides, there would be a visiting physician connected with the Dispensary, who would be required to visit such as were unable to leave their homes. I commend this subject to the attention of the City Fathers for immediate action. Let them appoint a committee of their own body, and an equal number of physicians be requested to confer with them, and report a plan for the establishment of a "City Dispensary." The writer has a report from a well-governed Dispensary in New York, and will cheerfully place it at the disposal of such a committee. MEDICUS.

THE MEDICAL STUDENTS—*Their Passage Through Baltimore.*—The Baltimore Sun, of yesterday, says:

The four o'clock train from Philadelphia yesterday morning brought to the President street station about two hundred of the seceding students from the Philadelphia colleges.—At 10 o'clock Wednesday night the students of the University held a meeting in Medicine Hall of the University, and resolved to be present in a body at the depot and receive them with all due formality. Accordingly, after the hour of midnight, the students, to the number of one hundred, accompanied by others from the alms-house, and other institutions, and a full band of music, were at the depot awaiting the arrival of the train. The train reached the depot on schedule time, and the cars were boarded by the committee, consisting of Messrs. Hodges, Thompson, Stokes and Slemmens, on the part of the Baltimore students, who tendered to them a students' welcome, and, in the name of the faculty, a place in the medical department of the University of Maryland School of Medicine free of charge.

Several patriotic speeches were made upon the platform by the representatives of the body, and the line was formed, after some delay, for the march to the Camden station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the band leading, discoursing the national and patriotic airs of the country. Most of the Philadelphia students left for Richmond, Va., in the early Southern train, but a number remained, the guests of the Baltimore students, and they will prosecute their studies in this city at the University of Maryland.

In a financial point of view Philadelphia loses a great deal both present and prospective. To say that three hundred Southern students have abandoned her institutions of learning will establish a precedence in their history that will be hard to overcome. Each student upon entering paid an entrance fee of $100, but the institutions where they entered will lose the graduation fee, (about $30 each,) which will be paid to the college the seceders choose to enter, upon the presentation of their tickets from the other colleges. Considerable excitement was manifested among the students of the University yesterday, and the students were loud in their denunciation of the Northern aggressionists and in their support of the Southern seceders.

NIGGERISM IN NEW YORK.—The New York correspondent of the Charleston Mercury thus hits off the amusements in Gotham:

"Nigger" here, "nigger" there, "nigger" everywhere. We live, move, and have our being in "nigger." Our amusements are pretty much all "nigger" now. Following the example of the "Winter Garden," Laura Keene has brought out a nigger of her own—a full-blooded, thorough-going darkey; but as the two establishments are near each other, and are deadly rivals, of course Laura Keene's nigger is precisely the opposite of Bourcicault (now Stuart's.) The one nigger is a radical; the other a conservative. The one pleases the abolitionists; the other tickles the Union and Constitution men. The one is an imaginary nigger as seen from the North; the other the real article as it exists and is known at the South. Of the two niggers I prefer the constitutional one at Laura Keene's. The play in which this nigger figures, and which was written solely and expressly for the nigger part, is called "Distant Relations," and is intended to give the correct "South-side" view of slavery. It is destitute of plot, but has a good many funny things running through it. Mark Smith, a Southern boy, (son of "old Sol. Smith,") does a Louisiana planter splendidly; and Burnett acts and dresses the nigger to perfection.—These two theatres make so much money out of their niggers, that two others are about going into the nigger business, also. All this while, please bear in mind that we have three nigger minstrel bands in operation, and then say if we are not thoroughly niggerized. The nigger is at once our sorrow, our solace, our dread, our danger, and our delight.

THE TRAGIC DRAMA.—A recent number of the Memphis *Argus* gives the following account of an occurrence in Little Rock, Ark.:

Mr. Turnbull, manager of the Little Rock Theatre, has been for some time suspicious of his wife's conduct toward an actor connected with the establishment. Until last Wednesday, however, nothing positive to confirm his suspicions had been elicited. On that day, when on attempting to enter his wife's apartment, the door was fastened, and although he heard voices inside, all his efforts to procure admittance were unsuccessful. Mr. Turnbull stationed himself in a position that enabled him to watch the door, and at the same time himself remain concealed, and shortly after saw a man named Conner, accompanied by an actor connected with the theatre, emerge from the room. Later in the day Turnbull invited Conner to his room at the hotel, under some pretence. Once inside, he confronted Conner, in presence of the guilty woman, and drawing a pistol, commenced firing. Conner returned the fire, but neither was injured.—Mrs. Turnbull's screams brought a crowd to the door, and further hostilities were prevented. The lady who has been the occasion of this hostile collision, is respectably connected, and has heretofore sustained a good character. The affair has created a great deal of scandal among the inhabitants of Little Rock. Conner, thinking "discretion the better part of valor," seized a favorable opportunity and made good his escape.

TRYING AN EXPERIMENT.—We have noticed the suicide by hanging, of a young man named William Greer, in Wheeling, The Union, of that city, says:

No cause has yet been assigned for the committal of the deed, except that the deceased has been deeply interested in the trials and executions of the Harper's Ferry insurrectionists, and has perused carefully everything coming in his way bearing upon those events; his friends are disposed to conclude from this that his desire to test the nature of strangulation by hanging led him to try an experiment which terminated fatally. The deceased was a promising lad about seventeen years of age.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FRIDAY, Dec. 23.

The House met at 12 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Mr. PETERKIN.

Petitions Presented.—The following petitions were presented: Of D. S. Bell, of Augusta, for relief from the penal surety on a penal surety on a sheriff's bond; Of Wm. S. Martin, asking to be refunded a certain sum; of Wm. Cole and others, asking the establishment of direct trade with foreign ports; of Dunlop, Moncure & Co. and Crenshaw & Haxall, to be relieved from certain flour inspecting charges which they consider illegal; of Angus M. Wood, to be refunded certain taxes erroneously paid by him.

Resolutions of Inquiry.—By Mr. Kemper, of paying out of the general treasury all debts and expenses now chargeable on the militia fine fund under the present law; by Mr. Kemper, of excluding from the Commonwealth all non-resident incendiary preachers, colporteurs and other corrupters of slaves, by requiring evidence of good character before they obtain license for pursuing their business; by Mr. Morris, of amending the act referring to the Marshall and Ohio Turnpike Company; by Mr. Lynn, of prohibiting non-residents from fishing in the creeks and rivers between the waters of Choppawassick Creek and Occoquan Bay; by Mr. Hopkins, of defraying the expenses of running and re-marking the boundary line between Virginia and Tennessee; by Mr. Bisbie, of incorporating the Old Dominion Manufacturing Company of Norfolk.

A report of the pardons and reprieves granted by the Governor since the last session, was read from the Executive and ordered to be printed.

On motion, the House adjourned until the 2d of January.

THE DISASTER IN CONNECTICUT—*Further Particulars.*—The telegraph did not exaggerate the fearful effects of the explosion of the safety-fuse factory in Simsbury, Conn., which occurred on Tuesday morning. The Hartford Courant, after remarking that the building contained a large quantity of powder, says:

The flames burst from every window in the building instantaneously after the explosion. Seven girls were at work in the upper rooms, and three women and two men in the lower story. All who worked in the room above, and Mrs. Lamson, who was one of the three women at work below, were killed, making the number of deaths eight in all. Mr. Lamson, who works in the factory, was near the building, and immediately rushed to one of the windows, through which he dragged two sisters, named Babcock, one of whom was seriously and the other only slightly burned. Mr. Lamson reached through the window again, and called for his wife as long as he could breathe in the sulphurous and smoky atmosphere, but received no answer. The remains of the dead could be recognized only by the place they occupied, or by the fragments of clothing remaining upon the bodies. They were all burned to a crisp, and in some cases the bones are all that remain of those who suffered the horrible death. The explosion occurred in the upper room, where all the powder was used. All who worked here were killed, and the cause of the calamity will never be known.

Mr. Toy and Mr. Edwin P. Griswold, who were at work below, received their first intimation of the accident by the streaming of the fire down upon them from above, burning their faces, necks and hands severely. Mr. Griswold, being near the door, stepped out immediately. Mr. Toy held his breath, and, shutting his eyes, started for the door. He failed to reach it, but found a window, and his hands being burned so as to be entirely useless, he broke it through with his head, after two trials, and jumped out into the flame. He is dangerously, if not fatally, injured.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION. The telegraph has announced that the Republican Central Committee had agreed upon Chicago as the place, and the 13th of June, 1860, as the time, for the holding of the National Convention of that party for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. The New York Courier says of the meeting of the committee:

The meeting was private, except to a few friends accompanying the delegates and some prominent men of the party. Gov. Morgan presided. * * * * There were five slave States represented—Virginia had her representative in no less a personage than Alfred Caldwell, ex-Mayor of Wheeling, and now one of the Virginia State Senators. He was accompanied by Mr. Underwood, another prominent Virginian, and both gentlemen strongly urged that Wheeling, Va., be the place selected for the Convention. This was supported by some other delegates, but opposed by the majority, on the ground that it might be misunderstood by Virginians generally. St. Louis, Baltimore, Indianapolis, Washington, Chicago, and Buffalo were also advocated. The delegates from the slave States were as follows: For Missouri, Mr. Jones; Virginia, Mr. Caldwell; Delaware, E. D. Williams, of Wilmington; Maryland, George Harris, merchant, of Baltimore; Kentucky, Cassius M. Clay; District Columbia, Lewis Alephane.

In the list of this "National" Committee, published in the New York Herald, we observe the names of some of the most rabid abolitionists of New England.

OIL WORKS IN KANAWHA COUNTY.—The last Charleston (Kanawha county) Republican says: A short time since, we stated that M. de Bellot des Minieres, and other French gentlemen, had been for some time residing in our place for the purpose of ascertaining the mineral and agricultural resources of Western Virginia, and it is now with pleasure we learn that Messrs. de Bellot, Olivari & Co., are about to commence a part of their industrial operations, for the purpose of developing the mineral resources of this section of our State, by the erection, on Coal river, during the next summer, of large Oil Works, of about 100 retorts, and also, at the same time, works for the fabrication of Ammoniacal Salt, and Coke, from the rich bituminous coal of that region.

Messrs. de Bellot & Olivari are now in Richmond waiting for the decision of the Legislature upon the proposition which we published a few weeks since, for the completion of our railroads and canals.

On the 1st of this month, they established at Richmond, (with a branch at New Orleans,) a commercial house, for consignation, commission, and advances on goods, with a view to promote the trade directly between Virginia and Europe, and thus enable her to cut loose from her shackles to the North.

THE FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE.—The New York Journal of Commerce notices the following fact connected with the foreign grain trade:

It is stated, on good authority, that breadstuffs are lower at Liverpool than at any of the leading Baltic ports. This would appear to show conclusively that the continent has already made an over exportation, and that the future supplies for British markets must come chiefly from this side. The excellent quality of American wheat the current year will favor such a demand, and we certainly look for a still further increase in the export trade hence, before the next harvest. Including the supplies at near lake ports, there are about four million bushels of wheat available for shipment, so that a brisk foreign demand need not fail of being met, or lead to any extraordinary advance in price.

HOW IT IS RECEIVED.—At a meeting at Culpeper Court-House, Va., last Monday, to deliberate upon the great issues between the North and South, Mr. Garland, of the Republican, stated the fact that one hundred and fifty Southern students had left a Philadelphia Medical College, and had applied to the College at Richmond for terms of admission; and that the Faculty of that College, in consideration that they had paid their ticket fees to the Philadelphia College, had offered to instruct them the balance of their session for nothing, except in cases where they might graduate. The announcement was received by a response which shook the whole building—not only for the spirit displayed by the students, but for the liberality of the Richmond Faculty.

DEATH OF COL. ISAAC MUNROE.—We announce with sincere regret the sudden death of Col. Isaac Munroe, the founder of the Baltimore Patriot, from which he retired but a few years since. He was in his usual good health on Wednesday evening, and yesterday morning expired under a stroke of apoplexy, having reached the age of 75 years. Mr. Munroe was a native of Massachusetts, and, after some experience in the newspaper business in Boston, came to Baltimore in the year 1812, and established the Patriot, which he conducted for upwards of forty years successfully and profitably to himself and the community. He was present at the bombardment of Fort McHenry, as one of the aids of Governor Veazey, and maintained through life an exemplary character.—*Baltimore American.*

INTERESTING TO THE LADIES.—A very important item of intelligence appears in the Paris Patrie, being no less than a quasi-official announcement, signed by the Countess de Renneville, the Court Lady who signs the Courier de la Mode in that paper, that the use of crinoline is henceforward to be abolished in France.

Further by the Asia.

The news by the Asia is not quite two days later, as the North American and City of Washington took out telegraphic advices via Queenstown to the afternoon of the 8th inst.

THE CONGRESS.

Le Nord says the exiled sovereigns and the present chiefs of the Governments of Central Italy will plead their cause before the Congress by notes and memorials.

Advices from Rome say that the official invitations to the Papal Government were to be presented simultaneously by the French and Austrian Ambassadors. The Vienna invitation was not expected to reach Rome before the 10th inst.

It is stated that the English and French Governments were consulting together upon an arrangement of the Italian question, which will not probably satisfy Austria, but which will encounter no serious objections at Berlin and St. Petersburg.

Notwithstanding the objection urged against Count Cavour as the representative of Sardinia at the Congress, the report was persisted in at Paris that Cavour would be the plenipotentiary for the King of Sardinia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The first battery of Armstrong's guns had been proved at Woolwich with perfect success. They resisted the shock from the largest amount of powder it was possible to cram into them, and were afterwards packed in cases for transport.

At the Newcastle assizes, John Watson Moody, of Portland, Maine, mate of the American ship Mary, was tried for the wilful murder of Dan'l Witham, an American sailor, in the Northumberland docks in August last. It was proved that the prisoner pulled Witham out of his berth and knocked him down with a "knuckle duster," inflicting injuries from which Witham died five days afterwards. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, and Moody was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The four Liverpool merchants who wrote to the Emperor continued to be objects of reproach and censure, and there had even been some talk of a prosecution being commenced against them.

The death of Thos. DeQuincy, the English opium dealer, took place at Edinburgh on Thursday. He was born at Manchester 1786.

FRANCE.

The official monthly returns of the Bank of France exhibit, as compared with the previous statement, an increase of the cash on hand of about 6,200,000 francs, and a decrease in the bills discounted and not due of about 15,600,000 francs.

The pacific policy towards England appears to be making good progress.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News denies that either the army or any other constituted body in France has either the desire or the power in the slightest degree to force the hand of the Executive, and urge on war with England against the real wish of the Emperor.

ITALY.

The electoral agitation throughout Piedmont and Lombardy was unprecedented. At Milan all associations and trade clubs had been transformed into electoral committees.

The *Tuscan Monitore* says that the Congress will find Italy resolved to maintain her rights.

TURKEY.

A ministerial crisis has been brought about by the dissensions between Fuad Pasha and Roza Pasha. Fuad had tendered his resignation, but the Sultan refused to accept it, although a permanent agreement between the two Ministers appeared impossible.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid assert that the Spanish people, so far from showing enthusiasm for the war with Morocco, were exhibiting sighs of discontent.

A rumor was current that O'Donnell intended returning soon to Madrid, and that the Spanish army would remain encamped in Africa for the winter.

Official details of the Spanish losses on the 19th November, and subsequent days, show the following results: Officers, 9 killed and 45 wounded; soldiers, 79 killed and 717 wounded.

LATEST.

There is no confirmation of the report of the death of Nana Sahib.

Melbourne advices mention the suspension of Messrs. Mollenbaeck, Uhlhorn & Co., and of Messrs. Smithers & Clark. The liabilities in the former case are stated at £23,000, and in the latter at £25,000.

The Times, in its weekly review, says the produce markets during the week have shown a further tendency to improvement, rather higher rates having in several instances been established.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The Brokers' Circular says: "The market has again been built throughout the week, and as the import of New American, especially of bowed, is landed, it is most freely offered, at irregular prices. The quotations are reduced, in most instances, about ⅛d. per pound."

Liverpool Breadstuff Market.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. say the Corn market was better attended yesterday, than for sometime past.—Wheat was in rather better request chiefly including American red, which sold to a moderate extent at previous prices. Quotations for red are 9s. 3d @ 10s. White 9s 6d. @ 11s. 6d. Flour no sale reported, and value nominal at 37s. @ 27s. Indian Corn quiet. Yellow 30s. 6d. @ 37s.

The Times' City Article, Dec 10, says: Funds opened this morning with great steadiness at full advance of yesterday, but at the close a little tendency to flatness prevailed. The transactions of the day were not important, and loans on Government securities were obtainable with ease at 2 percent. There has been rather more demand for discount to-day, and at the Bank the applications were on a slightly increased scale, and a good business has been done in foreign stocks, and in most cases prices were fairly supported.

PAINTED AND POISONOUS TOYS AND CONFECTIONERY.—We have heard so often and so long of the poisoning of children by the medium of painted toys and confectionery, that it is hardly worth while to cite any particular case to form a test for what we are about to say; but a special instance having attracted our attention, from the peculiar effects produced, it may serve as a warning. A medical journal tells of a child about a year old, which was suddenly seized with convulsions, accompanied with great pain and foaming at the mouth. A physician who was called for, some time was puzzled at the symptoms, but he finally concluded the distress proceeded from sucking the painted head of a doll. Antidotes were administered for the poison, and the child recovered. Every parent who has attempted to buy toys for children knows the difficulty of obtaining such as are free from this peril. They are invariably covered with thick, gandy paint, which comes freely off on the application of liquids. The young child naturally puts the painted poison to its mouth, perhaps to the great amusement of the parents, who see no harm in the smearing of its face and hands, seemingly unconscious that they are giving as deadly a dose to the little one as arsenic or laudanum. The holidays are coming, and whatever purchases are made for the little ones, let them be made with this caution in view.—*Harrisburg Tel.*

CASE OF SCANDAL.—In Hoboken, N. Y., the celebrated Rev. Dr. Achill has been held to bail to answer a charge of adultery, preferred against him by Justus Smith, proprietor of a water-cure establishment at Bergen Heights. It is alleged that, three months since, the Rev. Dr. called at Mr. Smith's house and engaged rooms for himself, son and a young lady, whom he introduced as Miss Bogue, and represented her to be a governess for that son. The doctor and his son occupied one room, and the lady an apartment adjoining.—On the 1st inst. Miss Bogue, to the astonishment of Dr. Smith, was delivered of an infant, whereupon a difficulty arose between her and the doctor, when the charge of adultery was preferred. In defence, the latter avers that Miss Bogue is his true and lawful wife, but that, for sundry reasons, it was deemed prudent to have her known only by her maiden name. The friends of the doctor allege that the whole thing is a conspiracy.—The female declares the same thing.

MEMORIAL.—The congregation of Emanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, Baltimore, have raised in their sanctuary a marble tablet inscribed to the memory of Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D., late pastor of the church, as follows:

"This monument was erected by his devoted congregation as a memorial of their love and veneration for their first rector, the Rev. Henry Van Dyke Johns, D. D. He died on Good Friday, April 22d, 1859, aged 56 years and 6 months. A good man, full of the Holy Ghost and of faith; valliant soldier of Christ; a preacher of righteousness. He sleeps in Jesus! Glory be to the Father and to the Son and to the Holy Ghost!"

A LITTLE GIRL KILLED BY HER BROTHER.—Another terrible occurrence, arising from the careless use of firearms, came to our knowledge recently. A little girl, daughter of Mrs. Cole, residing on the Hernando Plank-road, seven miles from this city, was playing with her twin brother, when he, in wanton, childish sport, seized a gun which was standing near, and, pointing it at her, accidentally pulled the trigger, and the gun became discharged, lodging the entire load, consisting of seventeen buckshot, in the little girl's throat. She immediately ran toward the door of the house, where, meeting her mother, who had been attracted by the noise, she had only time to utter the words, "Brother didn't do it," and fell dead on the door-step.—*Memphis Argus.*

In a very thin house an actress spoke very low in her communication to her lover. The actor, whose benefit it happened to be, exclaimed with a woful humor, "My dear, you may speak out; there is nobody to hear us."

LOCAL MATTERS.

Assault with Intent to Kill.—Yesterday the Mayor proceeded to investigate the charge against four negroes and a white man, arrested on suspicion of assaulting with intent to kill, Thomas H. Durham, on the 11th inst.

Mr. Durham testified that he had taken a ride that morning, and becoming intoxicated, left his friend at Port Mayo, and started to walk to Geo. D. Harwood's factory, on Main street, where he was employed. On getting to the old glass factory, he saw William, slave to F. Stearns, and asked him to assist him to his room. As he passed up the street, a white man joined them, and the two accompanied him to the factory, where he went to bed. He did not know that either of them entered the house. He soon fell asleep, and awoke no more until he received a violent blow upon the head with a hammer or some other weapon. He remembered being asked where his money was, and told them that none was kept there. He lost his watch, shawl and coat; and an effort was made to force Mr. Harwood's safe, but without success.

Messrs. C. J. Sinton and Edwin Cocke were at the factory after the assault on Durham.—While they were there, Tom, Mr. Harwood's servant, came in, apparently very much excited, and said he had been struck on the hand with a brick, thrown by a negro boy. The wound looked as though it had been done in an effort to force the safe lock with a chisel.

Messrs. Tensor, Peers and others, in passing down Main street, saw Mr. Durham and two persons go into Mr. Harwood's factory. About quarter-past 4 o'clock these gentlemen met James Jones going to Rocketts.

D. C. Mason, about half-past 5 o'clock, was at A. Kent's factory, and saw a negro pass from Mr. Harwood's factory around the factory door. Suspecting nothing wrong, witness walked into his room, and returning to the door soon after, saw a light in Harwood's factory. About half-past 5 o'clock Durham came into where witness was, covered with blood, and said an effort had been made to murder him. Went with him to Harwood's factory—he unlocked the door—blood on the floor and poker behind the door covered with blood. Two of Harwood's negro boys were standing at the front door. Had the factory searched. Asked Durham how they got in. He said he thought he had left David, a servant, into the factory, to get water.

Geo. L. Earnest and James Sinton passed factory at 4 o'clock, and were asked by James Jones to go in and get Durham to hasten the factory. Said Bill and himself had brought him from Rocketts—that he had unlocked the door, put the key into his pocket, laid down and left the door open, and that Bill had gone off to get some one to come and fasten up the factory. Other witnesses proved that Jones was in Rocketts from 5 to 6 o'clock.

After hearing the evidence the Mayor discharged James Jones, the white man, and William, slave to F. Stearns; but remanded the servants of Mr. Harwood for a further hearing.

Sent On.—Thomas Bland, arrested on a search warrant, for receiving coffee stolen from a Crenshaw & Co., knowing the same to have been stolen, was arraigned before the Mayor yesterday, to answer the charge. The evidence proved that 350 pounds of coffee, stolen from Messrs. Crenshaw, were found in his store—that two rugs stolen from Messrs. Kent, Paine & Co., were found in his chamber, and that two half barrels of flour, stolen from Messrs. Haxall, were found in the kitchen. The prisoner proved that the kitchen was occupied by Jeff, slave to Jos. R. Anderson & Co., and that in October last, he purchased a bag of coffee from Messrs. Butler & Co. With this evidence the prisoner was remanded for final trial.

Isaac F. Hoeflick was next arraigned for receiving 222 pounds of coffee, knowing the same to have been stolen. The Messrs. Crenshaw identified the coffee of theirs, as also a box of candles and seven hams. Hoeflick proved a good moral character—that his store was attended by his wife and her sister—and that he knew nothing of the articles brought there.—It was further proved that a negro brought into the store a bag of coffee and box of candles, and getting permission to leave them, failed to return. Prisoner, on being arrested, told Messrs. Crenshaw, that if they would be lenient with him, he would give information that would be valuable to them. The prisoner was remanded for further examination before the Hustings Court.

George F. Lowe, charged with receiving coffee stolen from the Messrs. Crenshaw, was arraigned for trial. The evidence showed that 71 pounds of coffee, identified by the Messrs. Crenshaw, were found in his store. After hearing the evidence, the prisoner was remanded for misdemeanor.

George Frank, charged with receiving 265 pounds of coffee stolen from the Messrs. Crenshaw, knowing the same to have been stolen, was then arraigned for trial. The coffee was found in prisoner's store, and identified by Messrs. C. At the close of the evidence, the prisoner was remanded for further examination before the Hustings Court.

Marmaduke Johnson, Esq., appeared as counsel for the prisoners, and at the close of the investigation asked to have his clients bailed.

The Mayor decided that Lowe was entitled to bail, because his offence was a misdemeanor. In the other three cases, he took until this morning to examine authority as to his right to admit them to bail.

Christmas Festival.—The officers and teachers of the Second Baptist Church Sunday School, are making extensive preparations for a grand Christmas Festival, to be given to the scholars of their school, on Monday night next. The programme embraces a number of beautiful Christmas hymns, to be sung by the school, anthems by the choir, with instrumental accompaniment, addresses and presentations of presents to the scholars. These exercises will take place in the main audience-room of the church, and will be opened to the public. At the close of these services, the school, and the parents and friends of the scholars, will proceed