DAILY DISPATCH.

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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 $2.00, 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 just 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.
de 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 granted.
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 18—1w R EZEKIEL, 69 Main street.

Ezekiel's
VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER.
INFALLIABLE.
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 12½cts.
100 p's Fast Col'd PRINTS, at 6¼ cents
Best English and American PRINTS, at 11 cents
50 pc 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
COURTNEY'S, 203 Broad st.
no 30—1m

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, 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 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 of Petersburg; by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, Baltimore; and by Druggists and Shopkeepers everywhere. $1 per bottle; six bottles, $5. de 5—d&cwts

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, 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 suites of ROOMS for families. Also, single ROOMS for gentlemen.
A number of DAY BOARDERS can be accommodated. [no 28—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.

MONDAY MORNING.....DEC. 26, 1859.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Interesting Intelligence from California, British Columbia, &c.

The Overland mail, with San Francisco dates, arrived at Mailoy's Station, Mo., at half-past eleven o'clock on Tuesday night.

The following is the summary of the California news furnished by this mail:

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2—Noon.—The steamer Cortez sailed on the 29th ult. for Panama, taking one hundred and eighteen passengers. On her return she will bring up the mail which was to have left New York, Dec. 5.

Judge Terry, indicted for killing Senator Broderick in a duel, was arraigned on the 28th, to plead in the Court of Sessions of San Francisco. His counsel moved for a transfer of the case to the Fourth District Court, also in San Francisco, which was denied. The case was postponed till the 29th, to give defendant time to apply to the Supreme Court for a mandamus compelling the transfer.

Colonel J. W. Pardee, an old and much respected citizen, formerly manager of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s banking business, died suddenly, on the 28th ult., of hemorrhage of the lungs.

There were about six hundred thousand dollars in the State Treasury on the 1st.

Snow had fallen to the depth of four feet in the Sierra Nevada mountains; notwithstanding which, says the Placerville Observer, we see many persons on foot and horseback, or with trains of pack mules, pushing on to reach the Horseshoe mines.

Over three tons of silver ore arrived at San Francisco on the 29th ult.

Encouraging news from Carson Valley continues to be received. New discoveries of gold and silver, and latterly of lead, were frequently reported.

Henry Meredith, of Nevada, recently purchased a one-fortieth share in the original Comstock Silver Mines for $10,000.

The San Francisco Standard says that if the levee is not instantly repaired, that city will be inundated.

The month of November was one of almost continued storms and rains, and has given augury of an unusually wet season.

The steamer Panama arrived at San Francisco on the 28th, bringing Oregon dates of the 25th ult.

A Democratic Convention had been held in Oregon City. Sixteen delegates from eight counties withdrew, leaving eleven counties represented. Those who remained selected Gen. Lane and Judge Deady as delegates to the Charleston Convention, instructing them to vote for Gen Joe Lane for President. The secedes resolved to support the nominee of the Charleston Convention, but elected no delegates.

Oregon papers contain further accounts from the new Similkameen gold mines, representing them as a reality, and probably extensive. Gold has been found a hundred miles above the point where it was first discovered. As evidence of the richness of these mines, an account says that the parties discharged from, immediately fitted out at Colville and went there, and soldiers who had not worked more than three or four months exhibited $600 or $800 each. Already several parties have started for the diggings. From the Dalles company about fifty organized at Portland for the same purpose, but there would be no great rush until spring.

The steamer La Bouche arrived on the 28th from Victoria, bringing 154 passengers and dates of the 23d ult. On the 22d a steamer arrived from Victoria New Westminster, with about $100,000 in gold and 175 passengers. The passengers gave a flattering account of the Upper Fraser river diggings, but the prospects of a severe winter were causing the entire abandonment of that region till next spring. Lower Fraser river was free of ice, and the miners were disposed to stay during the winter. About 1,500 miners remain at the Vancour diggings. The general impression at Fraser river was that there would be an immigration of ten thousand to British Columbia by the close of March, but there does not appear any good foundation for these extravagant expectations.

Major Downie was on his way down from the Upper Fraser river region by the Lillivet train and Port Douglass. There were reports of his having made some valuable geographical discoveries on his journey from the coast to Fort Alexander, among which were a chain of lakes extending along the route one hundred and fifty miles, so that steamers drawing twelve inches of water can navigate a distance of 100 miles further than steamers drawing four feet, which latter run on Senass river, and a practicable portage of forty miles will then reach Fort Alexander. These reports are looked upon at Victoria as important, as if true the upper mining districts will be much more accessible than heretofore, being brought almost within water communication of Victoria.

Numerous buildings of wood and brick were being erected at Victoria, and real estate was said to be rising. The papers contain not a word bearing on the late San Juan difficulty.

Only a light commercial trade was doing, and no large operations were ventured upon.

SALE OF BARBEE'S "FISHER GIRL."—Mr Barbee's exquisite statue of the "Fisher Girl," valued by the artist at $5,000, was sold at auction in the Merchants' Exchange, New York, on Thursday, for the low sum of $2,750. It was purchased by Mr. Henry Derby, for the Cosmopolitan Art Association. It will be placed on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery and afterwards drawn by lottery. The Herald says:

There is one great consolation for the sculptor in this disappointment. What he may have lost pecuniarily he has gained in fame by this exposure of his work. It was universally conceded, by competent judges, to be superior to any production of the kind that has ever been brought under the hammer here. When Mr. Barbee has another statue to dispose of, he may rest assured that he will have no difficulty in finding a purchaser for it. The discriminating collectors who were afraid to touch his *chef d'œuvre* because he had not a reputation of market currency will be glad enough by and by to give him his own prices. The humiliation of yesterday is one of the penalties which genius has to pay for a name. Let Mr. Barbee not be cast down or discouraged; he will soon be in a position to take his revenge on the indifference of those pretended patrons of art who can only detect merit when it is endorsed by dealers and presented to them with the surcharge of a stiff commission.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A LUNATIC.—Some time last summer a man named Winans, who sang at some of our concert saloons, becoming unsettled in his mind, was admitted into the lunatic department of the Almshouse. He appeared to be in constant dread that some one was in pursuit of him to kill him, and made several attempts to escape. In September last he was missed, and nothing being heard of him, it was supposed he had effected his escape. A few days ago another insane patient got down into the cellar beneath the building, and secreted himself for some time in one of the dark corners. A search was commenced for the fugitive, and in doing so, a man's knee was discovered protruding from one of the chimney flues, and a further examination being made a human figure was discovered, which was found to be that of poor Winans, who had been missing since September. The flesh was nearly all wasted from the body, and its appearance denoted that he had died from starvation. How he got in the place was a mystery, as it did not appear possible for a person to compress himself in such a small space.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The unfortunate person above mentioned was John Winans, formerly a comedian of note, who married the mother of Kate and Susan Denin. Of late, the terrible passion of intemperance kept him under the power of the mental disease which caused his death.

SUSPENSION OF A BANKING HOUSE IN DAVENPORT, IOWA.—It was announced a few days ago that the banking-house of Cook & Sargent, at Davenport, Iowa, had suspended. The Rock Island Register says:

"We learn that about $30,000 of Florence bills are in circulation, and that the deposits with Cook & Sargent reach $100,000. The depositors are principally confined to the business men of Davenport. This will be a severe blow to our neighboring city. What the ultimate loss will be we can form no estimate, but at present things wear a very bad face. Our city escaped almost unscathed, as there are less than $2,000 of the Florence bills here, as we are informed. We learn that another heavy firm (grain dealers and millers) in Davenport have either suspended or will do so within a few days.

BURTON, the comedian, has been compelled to relinquish all his winter engagements, his illness being of such a nature that the physicians positively forbid him to appear again on the stage, in a professional way. It is understood that he has disease of the heart, and it is stated to be doubtful whether he can recover. At all events, his disease is of such a character as to require positive quiet for the future, and it will probably terminate, forever, his professional career.

The Debates in Congress.

In the House of Representatives, on Friday, Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, said he and his Republican friends had been here nearly three weeks, desirous and anxious to vote for a Speaker. They had no disposition to discuss the slavery question now, but would wait till the organization. He spoke for himself, and did not want the Republican party to be held responsible for his utterances. He said they had been met here with speeches and resolutions in regard to Helper's pamphlet and a speech delivered by Governor Seward. These things were thrust in their faces with a threatened dissolution of the Union on that account, and it was even threatened here that if they elect a Republican Speaker, the Union shall be severed instanter!

He proceeded to read from the Richmond Enquirer, edited by Messrs. Ritchie, Pryor and Dunnavant, the leading Democratic paper, of June, '57, and of May and June, 1856, to show that that journal had uttered "irrepressible conflict" doctrines, and pronounced free society a failure, and further said that war between the two systems will rage everywhere until the one conquers, and the other is exterminated. Mr. Seward, he said, never uttered "irrepressible conflict" doctrines half so strong as that. Senator Hammond, he added, had presented similar sentiments in regard to such a conflict.

Mr. Farnsworth, in his remarks, said that the Democrats had endorsed a book called Black Diamonds, which advocated the reopening of the African slave trade, and an infraction and violation of the laws of the United States, for that purpose. He asked whether this was the sentiment of the Democratic party?

Mr. Cobb said he utterly deprecated the reopening of the slave trade. Now, he would ask, does the gentleman endorse Helper's book?

Mr. Farnsworth wanted to ask Mr. Miles thas question.

Mr. Miles replied that he heartily, utterly and from the bottom of his heart, deprecated the violation of any law. [Applause.] He recognized the higher law of sentiment and honor, which compelled him to obey the Constitution.

Mr. Farnsworth asked the gentleman whether he was in favor of the repeal of the laws against the slave trade?

Mr. Mills replied that he was not prepared to say that he would not be in favor, at some future time, of re-opening the trade. He believed that it was useless to discuss the question. No man believed that in the present Union the slave trade could be re-opened.

Mr. Reagan remarked that he was against re-opening the slave trade in or out of the Union. Do you endorse the Helper Book?—Answer like a man.

Mr. Stanton utterly denied for his party that they endorsed anything whatever tending to civil war and insurrection. He utterly abhorred and detested it.

Mr. Bonham regarded the act of 1820, which stigmatized slavery as piracy, as a blot on the statute book; as to the law of 1819, he was not prepared to say that was unconstitutional.—There was no considerable party of the South or the Democratic party who agitated the question. He said that the re-opening of the African slave trade could never be effected in the Confederacy.

Mr. Farnsworth wanted to know whether Mr. Bonham endorsed the sentiment in the "Black Diamonds" for a revival of the African slave trade by law?

Mr. Bonham replied, it was impracticable.—He did not stand in the attitude of wishing to revive any such law.

Mr. McRae having been similarly interrogated, said that, individually, he was in favor of re-opening the trade, but this was not the sentiment of the Democratic party in Mississippi.

Mr. Farnsworth said he did not believe that the National Democrats could be charged with advocating the re-opening of the African slave trade any more than that the Republicans endorsed the acts of John Brown. He said he did not endorse that part of the Helper book which advised insurrection and arraying slaves against their masters.

Mr. Lamar poured some hot shot into Seward, and declared himself against the re-opening of the African slave trade.

Mr. Farnsworth, resuming, said while he would not resist the Fugitive Slave Law by force of arms, he would not help to catch fugitive negroes. He would leave that dirty work for the Democrats.

Mr. Barksdale said that the gentleman had sworn to support the Constitution, and any man failing to carry out his oath was a traitor. [This sentence was applauded.]

Mr. Farnsworth spoke for two hours and a half in defence of the Republican party.

Mr. English caused to be read an extract from the Chicago Democrat, to show that, notwithstanding Farnsworth's denial that there was not a man in Chicago who sympathized with Brown's raid, a Brown sympathetic meeting was held in Chicago.

The debate was further continued.

The House again voted for Speaker, Mr. Sherman, as on former occasions, wanting only four of an election. Mr. Gilmer received 19, and Mr. Bocock 10. There were 53 votes scattering among twenty-four different gentlemen.

Without further action the House adjourned.

In the House on *Saturday*, Mr. Fouke proceeded to reply to Mr. Farnsworth; and in conclusion referred to a conversation between Gov. Seward, of New York, and Gov. Smith, of Virginia, in 1847 or 1848, as reported in the Congressional Globe, in which the former had expressed a preference for negroes over foreigners.

Mr. William Smith, of Virginia narrated the conversation as well as he could remember it. The substance of it was that, while he was Governor of Virginia, he was sitting in the council chamber one day, when a stranger entered and announced himself as Mr. Seward, of New York. A conversation ensued, in the course of which Mr. Seward remarked that they were going to allow all to vote in New York, negroes as well as whites. To that he had replied that, if they had no objection to free negroes in New York, they would send them a certain number in every packet from Virginia. Mr. Seward said he had no objection to that; they would receive them with pleasure. They had much trouble with Irishmen and the Irish vote. A good deal of money had to be raised at election time to secure them, and the rascals would take their money and then vote against them; but they had no such trouble with the colored people. In reply to that Mr. Smith had then told him that he would be happy to receive an equal number of honest-hearted Germans or Irishmen for all the negroes that were sent to New York.

When Mr. Fouke had concluded his remarks, Mr. Farnsworth made a short reply to some of the points raised.

Mr. William Smith, of Virginia, then took the floor and spoke at some length in regard to the issues now before the House, alluding to the recent raid of John Brown and the Helper pamphlet. He asked whether the House would place a murderer or a thief in that chair.

Mr. Sherman rose and asked whether the gentleman intended to apply that remark to him.

Mr. Smith said he was merely giving an illustration.

Mr. Curtis called the gentleman to order—saying such remarks were unworthy of any member, impeaching, as they did, the honor of gentlemen of this House. He asked the gentleman to recall his remarks.

Mr. Smith replied that when he had anything to recall he would do so without being asked. [Applause.] That was his way. If gentlemen would keep cool they would fare better by it. He was putting the question home. He charged nobody with being a murderer or robber; but he did charge that when they came here they found sixty-eight members of the last Congress—some of whom are now here—endorsing what he had a right to believe just as bad, damnable and offensive. He was showing that it was not in the heart and patriotism of the House to elect to the Speakership a man who did not disclaim, as Messrs. Curtis and Stanton did, the insurrectionary doctrines of that book. He was illustrating his position, and, with a view of illustrating it properly, he had used strong figures of speech. He did not mean to insinuate that gentlemen would do anything dishonorable; but he would put the question, would they support the nominee of the Republican party if they believed that he adopted those doctrines?

Mr. Curtis. The gentlemen knows that I would not. I cannot suppose that the gentleman seriously believes the Republican members to be so insensible to honor as to dare support any one who would adopt such doctrines. That book contains infamous matter. I denounce and disclaim it, and so does every other man upon this floor.

Mr. Smith. Your candidate has not done it. Several voices. Yes, he has!

Mr. Nelson stated what he understood to be the position of Mr. Sherman on this topic.

Mr. Smith read the remarks of Mr. Sherman in relation to the Helper book, and put the question to him directly, does he disclaim the doctrines of that book?

Mr. Sherman made no reply.

Mr. Smith, after a pause, resumed. The gentleman is silent—he is dumb—he is mute as an oyster.

Mr. Nelson made some further remarks, saying when Mr. Sherman rose in the House and stated that he had five times disavowed any intention of interfering with slavery in the States, he considered that that was repudiating the doctrines of the Helper book.

Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, remarked that he was a supporter of Mr. Sherman because he knew him to be eminently conservative, and referred to a speech delivered by Mr. S. in 1856 in proof of that.

Mr. Smith could not allow the candidate of the Republican party to speak by deputy. If that gentleman wanted to be vindicated before the country he should speak for himself. I ask him now, does he endorse the Helper book? "Speak, or forever after hold your peace!" [Laughter.]

No response being made, Mr. Smith proceeded to say that it was the duty of the House to protest against the election of any man as presiding officer who declined to denounce that infamous book. He then alluded to the remarks of Mr. Grow the other day, and went on to show that Mr. Grow was responsible for the defeat of the Post Office appropriation bill at the last session.

Mr. Branch corroborated what had been said on this point by the gentleman from Virginia, having been a member of the committee of conference on that bill. He declared that the sole responsibility of its defeat rested on Mr. Grow, and believed his object was to compel the President to call an extra session of Congress, in order that he and his friends might, at an earlier day than was allowed by law, get possession of the organization of the House.

Mr. Grow desired to reply; but other questions intervened, several motions having been made to adjourn over, which, however, were subsequently withdrawn.

There was a call of the House as a preliminary to voting for Speaker.

The twenty-first vote was then taken, with the following result:

Whole number of votes	206
Necessary to a choice	104
Mr. Sherman received	100
Mr. Bocock	20
Mr. Gilmer	17
Mr. Houston	17
Mr. John G. Davis	11
Mr. Maclay	9
Scattering	32

So there was no choice.

On motion, the House adjourned.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.—A truly distressing accident occurred at Martinsville, on day before yesterday morning. In the suburbs of that village lives a family named Fritz—the occupation of the father and son, a lad about fourteen years of age, being that of mining coal. On the morning alluded to the boy arose at an early hour, lighted his lamp, and attaching it to his hat, or cap, in front, (as is the custom of miners—a convenient arrangement, by the way) approached a keg, which stood in the room, and which was at the time about half filled with powder for the purpose of taking therefrom a supply of powder, for the mining operations of the day. As he advanced that way he was admonished by his mother not to go too near, lest, by some means a spark from his lamp might fall into the powder and cause an explosion; but ere she had more than warned him, the much dreaded result followed—a spark from the lamp communicated with the powder, which exploded with terrific force and effect. The boy was blown through two partitions and into the yard some feet from the house. Strange to say, at last accounts he still survived, though no hopes of his recovery are entertained. One side of the house was blown out—the roof blown off, the ceiling raised, and falling back alighted on the bed in which Mrs. Fritz lay, injuring her to considerable extent, though it is thought not fatally. In fact the building was completely demolished. A little girl, that had been sleeping in the bed with her mother was found in the yard, after the explosion, almost frantic. It can hardly be supposed that she was blown from the bed into the yard, as she was not injured bodily, and yet the family cannot account for the manner in which she reached the place where she was found.

[*Wheeling Union.*

MANUFACTURES IN THE SOUTH.—The water power at Fredericksburg, embracing the entire flow of the Rappahannock River, will now, we think, be speedily harnessed for the projection and carrying forward of various industrial enterprises. This power, it may be as well to state, is ready to be applied, and the large Woollen Mill for the manufacture of Virginia cloth, kerseys, &c., will commence in the spring.

We hear of various enterprises, among which may be named an axe factory, and a boot and shoe factory on a large scale. A project has also been started for a paper manufactory, but like the other schemes neither are sufficiently developed to give assurance that they will be carried out.

A gentleman is here, who intends establishing a shop for the bending of timber of the thousand and one kinds used in the South.—We know of no other establishment like this in Virginia at any point. Carriage makers and others using the material have hitherto been compelled to order exclusively from the North.—*Fredericksburg Herald.*

THE MAN HAZLETT.—A gentleman of Washington city is in receipt of a letter from George A. Crawford, Esq., formerly a clerk in the appointment office of the post-office department, and now, sometime a resident of Fort Scott, Kansas. It will be recollected that when the attack was made on Fort Scott in December, 1858, Crawford, who was president of the town company, endeavored to address the desperadoes with a view to checking them in their murderous assault. The band was under the command of Montgomery, assisted by John Brown. They surrounded the store of Little, in which were Dr. L., his son, Mr. C., and two small colored children. John Little went into the store-room, mounted a dry goods box, and was rubbing the dust off the window above the door, when a ball penetrated his forehead. He died after a few hours in great agony. Mr. Crawford says: "I know the old chap (John Brown) and all his thieves by heart. Hazlett is the one who snapped his Sharp's rifle at me, the morning they killed young Little."

NINETEEN LIVES LOST.—The Savannah Morning News of the 21st says:

A sad accident occurred near this city on yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, resulting in the death of thirteen persons. It appears that the plantation boat of Mrs. Harriet Pinckney, from her place on Broad river, loaded with corn and other produce, and containing Mr. Wm. Willingham, (Mrs. Pinckney's overseer,) and seventeen negroes, one the property of Mr. Willingham, another belonging to Dr. Ulmer, of this city, and fifteen belonging to Mrs. Pinckney, was on its way to the city. When near Cabbage Island, a few miles below the city, the boat was run into by the steamer Robert Habersham and capsized, and Mr. Willingham and twelve of the negroes were drowned.

THE MILITARY CHRISTMAS GIFT.—The gentlemen who so nobly originated, and energetically put in motion the suggestion of making a Christmas present to those of our volunteer soldiers who experienced pecuniary inconvenience upon answering their call to proceed to Charlestown during the late excitement, concluded their labors on yesterday.—Their efforts were crowned with complete success, the amount subscribed being twelve hundred and seventy-three dollars and fifty cents. The Commanders of the three companies, the Greys, City Guard, and Artillery, were forthwith presented with checks, each amounting to $424.50, the money to be distributed judiciously among those members of each company included in the design.—*Petersburg Express.*

IRISH FEELING FOR THE POPE.—A decided manifestation in favor of supporting the Pope's temporal authority, is in progress in Ireland, where the great majority of the people are Catholics. Not only in Dublin, but in various other parts of Ireland, have public meetings been held to express the attachment of Ireland to the Head of its Church, and of sympathy with the Pope under his present and threatening difficulties. Offers of actual physical aid are liberally made, and there would be no difficulty, it is said, in raising a new army of Irish volunteers, 50,000 in number, to augment the Papal army. The feeling against Napoleon, for his presumed coalition with the enemies of Rome, is decidedly strong in Ireland.

DEATH OF THOMAS DE QUINCEY.—By the last steamer we are informed of the death of this distinguished writer—as distinguished, perhaps, as any prose writer of this century, excepting Sir Walter Scott. He died at Edinburg, on the 8th of December, in the 74th year of his age. He was the son of a Manchester merchant, and received at Eaton and Oxford the finished education so visible in all his writings. Every one knows the awful agonies he inflicted upon himself by opium-eating, and the almost unequalled eloquence which the world owes to those agonies.

THINGS IN MEMPHIS, TENN.—Two men and one woman were knocked down in the streets of Memphis last Sunday night and robbed.—The woman, a Miss Freeman, who was relieved of $134, subsequently met Mr. Edward Whitemore, son of Judge Whitemore, of Miss., collared him, and accused him of the robbery. The young man was very much astonished, but being conscious of his ability to prove his innocence, went quietly to jail. The result has not transpired.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM TEXAS.—L. T. Wigfall, just elected U. S. Senator from Texas, is said to be a man of considerable ability and a fine orator. After his election he made a very conservative speech. He announced his opposition to the re-opening of the slave trade, and against a slave code for the territories. He would vote against both. He would support James Buchanan's administration as long as Mr. Buchanan stood on the Democratic platform.

Postmaster General Holt left Washington Thursday for Florida.

The Marquis of Anglesey in the Divorce Court.

In the Divorce Court, on the 5th, a petition was filed by James Morton Bell praying for a dissolution of his marriage with Ellen Jane Bell, on the ground of her adultery with the Marquis of Anglesey, and also asking for damages from the co-respondent. The damages were laid at £10,000. The respondent and the co-respondent pleaded a denial of the adultery.

The facts of the case are as follows: Mr. James Morton Bell was a merchant living in Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, and on the 10th of July, 1851, he married Miss Jane Ellen Burnand, the daughter of a stock broker, living in Suesex Square, Hyde Park. Mr. Bell was at the time 25 years of age, and his wife 21. After their marriage, they went to Paris, and subsequently associated much with the family of Mrs. Bell, her father, who was a person of considerable wealth, having a house at Worthing, which they often went to. In 1851, while Mr. and Mrs. Bell were at Worthing, they were introduced by Mr. Burnand to the Marquis of Anglesey, who was staying there with his children, and on their return to town he continued his intimacy, and occasionally brought his children to visit them. He subsequently visited the Burnand family, and also Mr. and Mrs. Bell, and there was nothing whatever to raise the slightest suspicion in Mr. Bell's mind of any impropriety existing in the intimacy between his wife and the Marquis until October, 1858, when she suddenly left Worthing during his absence in town, and went to an hotel in Brook street, where the Marquis of Anglesey (who is a widower) visited her. The petitioner could not allege any impropriety or act of adultery committed there, but she afterwards went to the Calverley Hotel at Tunbridge Wells, where Mrs. Bell represented herself to be Lady Burton, and where the Marquis of Anglesey occupied a bedroom close adjoining her's. They were subsequently traced to lodgings in Half Moon street, Piccadilly, where they lived a considerable time as man and wife, and had since been cohabiting together at other places.

Evidence was given to show that the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bell was a very ill-assorted one, and that they had quarrelled in consequence of the fondness the latter displayed for seeing company. No attempt was made to deny the adultery. There were certain settlements made under the marriage of the parties, and it was doubted whether, there having been no children, the Court had power to deal with those settlements under which Mrs. Bell would continue to enjoy the interest of £5,000 settled upon her by her husband's father; and it was simply for the purpose of relieving Mr. Bell and his father from the pecuniary liability, in the event of a dissolution of the marriage, that the petitioner found it necessary to sue for damages against the Marquis.

Sir C. Cresswell, in addressing the jury, said there was nothing to be complained of with regard to the husband's care of his wife's honor, and if they considered that the co-respondent had destroyed the happiness of the petitioner, they were to deal with the case as one of ordinary crim. con., and award damages accordingly. The jury, without leaving the box, found a verdict that the adultery had been proved, and awarded £10,000 damages.—*English paper.*

TELEGRAPH TO THE PACIFIC.—The greatest achievement in telegraphic operations on this continent is rapidly approaching its consummation. We shall soon have a direct communication with California, and the news from that region will be flashed along the wires every hour. Three hundred miles of this line are already completed west of St. Louis, on the route of the overland mail, and two hundred and fifty miles at the San Francisco end.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA.—The students of the Georgia Medical College held a meeting on the 20th inst., and passed a resolution cordially invi ing the Southern students from Philadelphia to finish their course of lectures with them, confident that the faculty will exchange their tickets and extend to them the same privileges of the regular matriculents.

BISHOP PIERCE.—The New Orleans Christian Advocate announces the arrival there of Bishop Pierce and family, from California via Texas. The Bishop has been absent about a year, we believe, and made the trip to California and back by the overland route from Texas—a long and a fatiguing journey—without accident. His health, is improved, but he is not looking as robust as when he left.

ENGLAND AND MEXICO.—It is stated that the Messrs. Baring, and several other of the most prominent bankers in London, have made a joint appeal to the British cabinet to recognize the constitutional government of Mexico, and Lord John Russell appointed the 6th of December for an official interview with these gentlemen, and it was believed the British government was favorable to the appeal.

FATAL CASUALTY.—The express train on the New York and Erie Railroad, bound east, when near Painted Post, Steuben county, N. Y., Monday afternoon, struck a cutter (sleigh) containing two persons, killing one (James Thompson,) almost instantly, and injuring the other (name unknown) very seriously. The horse was also killed and the cutter smashed up.

A SHORT MESSAGE.—A few days since a resolution passed the Missouri Senate, calling upon the Governor for information or evidence upon which he issued certain bonds to the Cairo and Fulton Railroad. The Governor, in answer, sent to the Senate the following message:

"Because I have the right and power to do it."

THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.—The U. S. Senate Committee on Public Grounds on Thursday reported a bill for extending those of the Capitol, in substance, by the width of one square east and west, and by the width of two squares north and south—the property of individuals to be condemned, under the direction of the Court of Claims.

SNOW IN TEXAS.—Snow balling was the amusement in Houston, Texas, on the 2d and sleighing on the 3d. The Houston Telegraph, of the 5th, says: "So great a fall of anything resembling snow has not been seen in Houston for twenty years. And it has been full seven years since many of us have seen a particle of snow before."

THE SABBATH.—We hear that a movement is soon to be initiated, with the object of securing the general observance of the Sabbath.—We really hope that such an object may be speedily achieved, no matter by whom it is proposed. Let there be none backward in joining the movement.—*Jewish Messenger.*

SANDED COTTON.—The editor of the Savannah Republican is in receipt of a letter from one of the cotton manufacturing companies in Georgia, mentioning the purchase of a crop of cotton at Macon, which from actual weight contained fifty-five per cent. of sand, leaving but forty-five per centum of cotton.

SCOTLAND—*The Great Draught Match.*—The draught match between M'Kerrow, of Glasgow, and Martin of London, for £100 aside, was commenced on Monday, 28th ult., in St. Mary's Hall, Glasgow. Four games were played