DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XVII.—NO. 33. RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1860. 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.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE

TO JOHN O. TAYLOR, ESQ.—DEAR SIR: As the time is approaching for the voters of Henrico to select a suitable person to fill the office of SHERIFF, and being satisfied from our long acquaintance with you, that you are qualified to discharge the duties of the office, we, the subscribers, respectfully request you to announce yourself a candidate for the said office, pledging you our support in the ensuing election.

Dr. A. J. Terrell, J. W. Crenshaw, James C. Gordon, R. B. Jones, Wm. E. Wade, J. Hellstern, Peter Lawson, J. S. B. Tinsley, E. A. Lancaster, Wm. A. Burnett, James Gilman, Peter S. Hughes, Robert G. Walton, W. C. Taliaferro, James H. Maloney, E. A. Schwargerie, Fendall Griffin, F. Rattenbury, Wm. Collingworth, Sr., J. F. Ford, Joseph Bernard, Benjamin Walton, Major Ford, O. C. Redgewater, Thos. M. Montague, S. A. Moles, Simon P. Fox, Hudson B. Ford, Abner Blizard, Thomas M. Ladd, Charles G. Paleske, Henry Mirough, Geo. Timberlake, R. E. Ellyson, Richard Thoyness, Daniel N. Melton, John Perkins, Sherwin McRae, E. C. Cramp.

ja 31—ts

TO MESSRS. A. J. TERRELL, WM. C. TALIAFERRO, FENDALL GRIFFIN, JAMES GILMAN, AND OTHERS.—In compliance with your request and in accordance with my own inclination, I hereby announce myself a candidate for SHERIFF OF HENRICO COUNTY, and respectfully solicit the votes of my fellow citizens in May next, for that office, pledging myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully. Respectfully,

JOHN O. TAYLOR.

fe 1—ts

THE SHERIFFALTY OF HENRICO COUNTY.—I hereby announce myself a candidate for the above office. Should it be the pleasure of the voters to elect me, I shall be ever grateful, and will use every exertion to discharge the duties thereof faithfully and impartially. [ja 30—1m] JACOB S. ATLEE.

TO THE VOTERS OF HENRICO COUNTY.—By the advice of my friends, and in accordance with my own wishes, I announce myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF OF HENRICO COUNTY, and solicit your suffrages at the State election in May next. As a guarantee for the faithful performance of the duties of the office, I refer you to all who know me for the manner in which those duties have been performed during the past three years that I have acted as deputy for the present Sheriff.

Respectfully, your fellow citizen,

ja 27—1m GEO. B. PLEASANTS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

St. Nicholas Saloon, MAIN ST., NEAR EXCHANGE BANK. St. Nicholas Saloon, second to no other establishment in this State, is constantly supplied with the choicest FRENCH AND AMERICAN CANDIES, FRUITS, NUTS etc. which will be sold by WHOLESALE or RETAIL. Satisfactory terms. COUNTRY MERCHANTS are invited to examine the large and well selected stock, which is being constantly added to, before purchasing elsewhere. Parties and families supplied with CAKES, CREAMS and JELLIES, of every description. OYSTERS and COFFEE, GAME and other REFRESHMENTS served in the best style, in the saloon, and at the shortest notice. A. ANTONI. fe 1—1m

A Grand Virginia Discovery.—Some four months since, our excellent townsman, NAPTALI EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was nearly bald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so bald four months since a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is Mr. EZEKIEL of the efficacy of his discovery, that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is about to enter into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—*From Richmond Examiner, Dec. 12th, 1859.*

This famous article can now be had of the principal druggists. These persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER INFALLIBLE, proving that it is all that it is claimed to be.

Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main st.

R. EZEKIEL.

RICHMOND, Nov. 14, 1859.

I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER.

NAPTALI EZEKIEL.

This day sworn to before me, by Naptali Ezekiel.

JOS. MAYO, Mayor of Richmond.

The Great Virginia Remedy, and no FAKE.—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 powers, and restoring powers; and the medical world are astonished when told that the above remedy will cure the above diseases, and unblushingly when they have ocular demonstration of the facts. But the proprietor, who has spent 25 years 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 the above which the remedy will not cure, provided the directions are followed 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, No. 201, Broad street.

fe 3—4m

It is a common observation that there are more sufferers from debility among Americans than is found among any other nation. The reason is obvious. We take too little exercise, and forget the wants of the body in the absorbing pursuits of business. In all such cases, ordinary medicines can do little good. What is required is just such a tonic and invigorator as Dr. J. Hostetter has given to the world, in his CELEBRATED "BITTERS." The weak and nervous denizen of the counting-house, the exhausted toiler upon the shop board, and the prostrated student of the midnight lamp, have found a wonderful resuscitator in the "BITTERS," and prefer it to more pretentious, but less efficacious medicines. But it should not be forgotten that the agent which is so magical in its influence upon a frame which has merely debilitated, is equally powerful in assisting nature to expel the most terrible forms of disease. Who will not give it a trial?

Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

fe 7—1m

The United Savings Bank, Henrico, receives deposits, upon which interest is paid at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon all sums remaining six months, or longer, and 5 per cent. per annum for a shorter period. Office No. 19 Main street.

JNO. NETTLES, President.
THOS. L. WALFORD, Sec'y.
ja 12—3m JAMES L. PORTER, Trea'r.

Notice.—To the sick, afflicted and numerous families who have heretofore used Dr. J. S. ROSE'S MEDICINES, always with the most unbounded happy results, that some unprincipled persons have circulated an imitation. The Doctor is now compelled to change the wrapper, which is spurious, without any figures, and his written signature is over the cork of every bottle of the genuine Medicines, so that the public can again obtain those remedies which have suited their wants and relieved their sufferings.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S COUGH SYRUP, for coughs and diseases of the lungs is the standard remedy. The PAIN CURER for pains, rheumatism, chilblains, sprains or bruises, and the DYSPEPTIC COMPOUND for dyspepsia and liver complaints.

Sold by Druggists generally, and by

WARNER L. WARING, 107 Broad st.,
fe 1—1y Richmond, Va.

Notice.—Having purchased the interest of my late partner, Mr. Dowell, 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 GARTERIGHT.

de 12—2m

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, Main street, Richmond.

fe 14—12m

Dyspepsia, the most annoying and troublesome affliction known to society, can never withstand the assaults of BAKER'S PREMIUM BITTERS, for they lay hold upon the liver, stir up the bile, quicken the blood, strengthen the stomach, add to the gastric juices, and invigorate the mind so powerfully, that a complete revolution is effected in the entire inner man, and all impurities are at once expelled. Those who suffer should use these Bitters, and get relief.

For sale by all Druggists in the city of Richmond and everywhere in Virginia. Orders promptly filled by addressing E. BAKER, proprietor, Richmond, Va.

ja 23—ts

Gems of Art, and Portraits worth securing and keeping, are the PHOTOGRAPHS of every size, in oil and water colors, executed at the Photographic and Fine Art Gallery of G. W. MINNIS, 247 Main street. Small Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes copied and enlarged to life-size, if desired, and colored in oil colors, water colors, or worked in Crayon. Also, AMBROTYPES and plain PHOTOGRAPHS executed in the highest style of the art.

1860. Landreth's 1860. NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS, Just received and for sale by JNO. W. GARLICK, Market Place, Franklin street.

800 BUSHELS SEAN OATS, for sale by BRIDGFORD & Co., on the Dock.

Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....FEB. 8, 1860.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7, 1860.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock M., by Lieutenant Governor MONTAGUE.

A communication was read, from the House of Delegates, to the effect that it had passed Senate bill entitled an act to establish an inspection of tobacco at Neal's warehouse, in the town of Danville; also the following House bills: for the relief of Stephen Shinn, for furnishing supplies for Captain Fairfax's company previous to being mustered into the service of the United States, duridg the Mexican war; changing the time of holding the courts in the 15th Judicial Circuit; changing the time of holding the courts in the 14th Judicial Circuit; changing the time of holding the Circuit Courts in the county of Wythe. The four last named bills were read twice and referred to appropriate committees.

B. B. Douglass, Esq.—This gentleman, who represents the 21st Senatorial District, appeared in his seat for the first time to-day, having taken the customary oath before Ro. M. Burton, Esq., Justice of the Peace.

Bills Reported.—The following bills were reported from committees, viz: Providing for the enslavement of Martha Brown by the County Court of Giles; amending the 4th section of chapter 176 of the Code of Virginia relating to evidence; to enforce the collection of arrearages due to the Commonwealth from internal improvement companies; incorporating the "Virginia Savings Bank of Lynchburg;" for the relief of Joseph H. Alvis, late Clerk of the Circuit Court of Mercer county; House bill appropriating $36,000 to the Medical College of Virginia, for enlarging the Hospital or Infirmary, for extending the College buildings, and for the improvement and extension of the College Museum; to enforce the collection of damages due to the Commonwealth from internal improvement companies.

Bills Passed.—The following bills were passed, viz: Authorizing the consolidation of the Baltimore and Ohio and Northwestern Virginia Railroad Companies; making an appropriation to the University of Virginia of $100,000—one-fourth of said sum to be expended yearly till the sum appropriated is exhausted; amending and re-enacting certain sections of the act passed Feb. 20, 1858, to form a new county out of a part of the county of Tazewell.

Report on Senate Clerk's Office.—Messrs. JOHNSON and others, Senate Committee to examine the Clerk's office, returned a report, stating that the books and records therein were in a satisfactory state.

Petitions, &c.—The following documents were presented and referred, viz: By Mr. Newlon, the petition of citizens of Bruceton, in the county of Preston, praying an act of incorporation; by Mr. Carson, the petition of John Henry and others, for the relief of Mathew Rust, of Clarke county. [Certain citizens ask the General Assembly to exempt Mathew Rust, who keeps a tavern, from the paymen of any license, as he is an old soldier, 82 years of age; that by sickness and death all his darkeys have been lost; that he has a helpless family, and all travel has been taken off his road by reason of the railroads.]

Resolutions of Inquiry into Expediency.—The following resolutions were offered, viz: Of reporting a bill for the incorporation of the Mason City Mining and Manufacturing Company, in the county of Mason; of incorporating the "Fairmont Savings Bank," at Fairmont, in the county of Marion; of reporting a bill to pay the Branch of the Farmers' Bank at Norfolk city, the interest due on certain Treasury notes; of incorporating the Virginia and Maryland Coal Mining and Oil Manufacturing Company; ratifying certain acts of the Coal River and Kanawha Mining and Manufacturing Company; incorporating the Vancleuse Gold Mining Company in Orange county; incorporating the Bank of Marysville, at Charlotte C. H.; amending an act amending the charter of the Little Kanawha Navigation Company.

The Pittsylvania Railroad Bill.—The bill, making an appropriation of $100,000 to the Pittsylvania Railroad, came up as the order of the day.

Mr. KEENE, of P., took the floor to advocate it. He said he had it from the Auditor, that the sum of $7,260,000 could be appropriated at this session without increasing the taxes.—There was enough to warrant the passage of every railroad, canal, and even turnpike bill, that had been introduced here at this session. The merits of the road were then urged aptly and eloquently by the advocate, Mr. GILMER, of P., followed in support of the bill in a speech full of information and facts bearing on the subject. Mr. DAVIS, of Lynchburg, opposed the bill.

The bill was defeated—ayes 57, nays 64. The vote was reconsidered, on motion of Mr. JONES, of G., and laid on the table.

Harper's Ferry.—The joint resolution offered by Mr. SEDDON, fixing the compensation of non-commissioned officers, who served during the Harper's Ferry invasion and at Charlestown, as follows: For 15 days' service, three months' pay; for ten days' service, two months' pay; and to all who served a shorter period, one month's pay.

Mr. SEDDON urged the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. RIVES, of Prince George, in advocating the resolution, said, that if there ever was an occurrence within the whole history of this Commonwealth, upon which men of all parties and from all sections could unite, it was upon the proposition to pay these soldiers, who were at Harper's Ferry, anxious to defend the soil and honor of Virginia. When a call was made, by the Executive, upon the Petersburg volunteers, to go to the scene of action, a gentleman from his own county—one who had served with great honor in the Mexican war, and who had fought in the front rank, if not, himself, the foremost man, in every battle, from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico—cheerfully enlisted as a private in one of the Petersburg companies—there being no volunteer company in the county of Prince George—and with them repaired to the county of Jefferson, ready and willing to do whatever might be required of him. It was for him and the Petersburg companies, as well as the other volunteers all over this Commonwealth, that he felt called upon to ask the House to pass the resolution offered by the gentleman from Stafford, without a dissenting voice.

Mr. GIBSON, of Jefferson, and Mr. WARD, of Jefferson, also advocated its adoption. The resolution was adopted—Ayes 118, nays 1.

On motion, the House adjourned.

There were 54 deaths in Baltimore last week.

Singular Statement in Regard to James Stephens.

The two clergymen—Messrs. Knapp and Skinner—who were with Jas. Stephens, (the man who was executed in New York last week,) in his dying hours, publish the annexed statement:

Wednesday was set apart to endeavor to get him to confess who brought, and for what object, the pistol discovered upon him. In this on that day we were thwarted. On Thursday, by an agreement with him, our entire attention was directed to his spiritual and eternal welfare, embracing, of course, every effort to lead him to confess the murder of his wife, if guilty. His mind was entirely different from anything we had seen in him for months past. An awful and realizing sense of his condition was evidently experienced. He proposed early in the interview a season of prayer, and asked us especially to ask for grace that he might unburden his heart, at the close of which he most earnestly besought God to give him that strength which in soul he required to discharge his duty. Rising from his knees he desired a hymn to be sung, and then, of his own will, and at no suggestion of ours, desired to say a few words about the pistol. He said it was brought for him to commit suicide; that it would do no good to repeat names, as they who gave it were misguided, and knew not what was for his own good. He most solemnly appealed to God, and denied any intent to use it on keeper or warden, or other than the object stated; that he even at one time knelt, and determined to use it upon himself, when he felt as if it were the hand of God that stayed him. Concluding this, he stated, "I know nothing of any means used to produce my wife's death." Of this he begged us to believe, as, he said, his mind must dwell on other things, and bid us ask him, at the last moment, when he had but a second to live, and he would repeat it. Having thus spoken he again desired prayer. His confession of sin before God was marked by the presence of the Holy Spirit; he adjured all merit in himself, and plead alone that righteousness which is of Christ.

For the first time since the pistol development on Monday we realized a marked change in the man. No disposition to dwell on the trial, the peculiar and mysterious circumstances of which he had continually spoken before, or the thousand things rumor had ascribed to him, or that peculiar argumentative disposition which had painfully to us prevailed with him.

He thus continued in almost uninterrupted prayer, singing, and earnestly inquiring upon spiritual things until about 4 P. M. At this time we left him.

At half-past 11 o'clock P. M. we returned, and found him sitting in the corridor by the stove, and upon our entrance expressed the most unfeigned joy. He said he had been reading and reflecting upon the moment when the suffering Jesus, in Gethsemane, with soul sorrowing unto death, looking upon the sleepy chosen ones, asked, "What, could ye not watch with me one hour?" He expressed the lonely anguish of his soul in bitter weeping, but soon changed to a subject of joy, now that he knew that we were not to be separated no more until half-past 9 o'clock A. M.

After reading portions of the Word of God selected from the seventy-first and thirty-seventh Psalms, he desired to return to the cell and pour out our souls in prayer. It was a season, at that midnight hour, in that fearful place, and under those awful circumstances, that will never be forgotten by those who passed their watch that night. Other eyes than those used to weeping can bear testimony to the earnest, simple, pleading supplications that we trust were heard in heaven. The house of the felon was as quiet as the house of death, and even the wretched inebriate gave no token of his madness.

Even this moment heaven seemed open to him. His longing gaze was ever upward as we paced with him the corridor; his expressions of anxiety to be at home, "to dwell with Christ," were approximate to David's "thirsting for God," "yea, for the living God." We were astonished: had sorrowfully journeyed to the place, expecting soul agony as we should attempt to give him consolation. But his frame of mind was far beyond ours, for he was already enjoying that grace promised sufficient for him. He endeavored to comfort us—begged us to be satisfied when God had thus poured out the rich means of his grace. He sang joyously, "Rock of Ages," "Jesus, Lover of my Soul," "Heaven is my Home," many times—spoke of many friends—touched for a moment on his "Island Home," and offered a soul-cheering tribute to a father's love and careful training. He spoke most affectionately of the Governor, Mr. Morgan, and trusted God would reveal to him his innocence—of Judge Roosevelt, and begged that we would say his dying prayer should bear testimony before God of his freedom from malice, and he bore this testimony. His anxiety for day-dawn amounted to almost impatience. He begged us with tears in his eyes to have a missionary appointed exclusively for the Tombs. He pleaded that when the last sad office was done for him we would visit Shepard, Sanchez, Quimbo Appo, and, indeed, all in prison. His earnest pleading for labor to other souls was indicative of that unselfishness which marks the "new born." As the hour approached, in lowly humility he pleaded to God for strength. He wished a stone at his grave, and requested us to select a verse of Scripture, so that his tomb might preach Christ. Toward the moment of preparation, amid the frequent entreaties of friends that he would confess, his mind was somewhat disturbed, but he regained his composure and cheerfulness. When the sheriff led him forth, as he made the rapid passage from the cell to the gallows, he repeated: "This is nought to me; I am going home." At the moment before the death he answered the question proposed, "I am innocent of the death, or of any knowledge concerning the death, of my wife by poison."—This was as he had promised—and he has gone to his God.

We are pressing on to the judgement seat of Christ. It will be known in that day how much has been done for the praise of man and how little for the glory of God. We solemnly believe—and not without just ground—that James Stephens was guiltless of his wife's death.

DANIEL E. SICKLES.—A sprightly Washington correspondent thus speaks of Mr. Sickles' appearance in the House:

There is a general stir among the fairer portion of the audience as Mr. Sickles saunters quietly in, a slender figure, attired with such Parisian faultlessness of taste that he has acquired the name of the best dressed man in the House. Dark brown hair, brushed smoothly away from his white, broad forehead; full beard and moustache, and a handsome face, all but the eyes—and such single looking eyes! As long as his back is turned he seems an Adonis; but the eyes spoil all. His usual style of dress—one that makes him the envy of every dandy on Pennsylvania avenue for its *distingue* perfection—is a black dress coat, with velvet collar, and light grey trowsers, tapering down to the small, shiny boots. His hands are encased in perfectly fitting kid gloves, of same dark color, which he constantly wears, even in his seat. He lounges in a sort of nonchalant way upon his seat, seldom accosted by his fellow-members, and apparently quite unaware that he is the centre for hundreds of curious eyes. He is boarding in a private family on 13th street, and "Teresa" is with him.

MARYLAND.—Governor Hicks, in his letter to the Governor of South Carolina, acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions of that Legislature, makes the following expression as to the position of Maryland on the question of disunion:

It seems right to add the expression of my own opinion, that, while the people of Maryland have cause more than the people of any other Southern State to complain of the loss and injury from these conspiracies and assaults, they do not see the remedy for such outrages in a measure which, if it were possible, could only secure the continuance of them under shelter of a *foreign* asylum upon her borders.

ACCIDENT AT AN EXHIBITION.—The New York Daily News says that on Saturday night last, Mrs. Josephine Farren, a tight-rope dancer at Volk's Garden, No. 45 Bowery, was dangerously burned, in consequence of her clothes taking fire from the foot-lights while she was leaping from the rope to the stage. Her husband, who is one of the musicians, and several others sprang upon the stage and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until they were severely burned. The theatre was crowded, and the utmost excitement prevailed, the audience fearing that the building would take fire. The Tenth Ward police were soon at the scene, and rendered important service in enabling the crowd to get out of the theatre without the occurrence of any serious accident. During the rush for the street, John Enright, of No. 194 Broadway, was relieved of a handsome gold watch by some light-fingered individual in the crowd. The fellow escaped with his booty.

SUICIDE.—Newton R. McCullough, about 18 years of age, committed suicide in Yorkville, S. C., by drowning himself, on the night of the 19th of January. The young man had been mentally deranged since the 9th of last December. He arose in the night, and, going to the mill-pond, laid off his hat and shoes and cast himself in.

The new Republican chief justice of Iowa is a spiritualist, and it is stated that he has "a table at Cochnek for the reception of invisible ghosts."

The Power of the South.

We commend to the careful perusal of our readers the following passages, which we find in the eminently able speech delivered a few days ago in Congress by Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina:

What a spectacle does the South now present to the world! The South, with her matchless resources, her splendid domain, and with millions on millions of gallant people, still clinging to this Union, though she knows it is only by oppressions. What has she given to it in the past! She has given blood and treasure, genius and statesmanship, courage and arms. An illustrious Southerner roused the colonies to resistance; an illustrious Southerner led the armies of the Revolution to victory; and illustrious Southerners built up this Government from foundation stone to battlement and parapet. Nor have her contributions in modern times been stinted. She gave the men who led the republic safely through the second war of independence. She gave the men, too, who, in the late war with Mexico, carried your arms to the famed capital of the enemy, and illustrated them by a series of victories unmatched even by those of Cortez. Splendid, also, as have been her contributions to arms and statesmanship, she has added no scanty treasures to American literature. In every field of letters she has left her footprints, and when the names of all other American authors are forgotten save that of Fenimore Cooper, the admiration of posterity will continue to brighten round the memory of one she has given to the world as the "great wizard of American romance," (Simms.) Yes, the South has made a history, an empire, and a civilization, and she can defend them all.

Why, then, does the South pause in the establishment of an independent government? Simply because she is under the spell of the past, its traditions and its memories, and because she hopes for a "returning sense of justice" at the North, which may secure her safety in the Union. Day by day the spell is dissolving, and when she despairs of this "returning sense of justice"—and many of her truest sons have already despaired of it—she will shatter the bonds of the Union, and vindicate her independence. Should the Republican party succeed in the next Presidential election, my advice to the South is, to snap the cords of the Union at once and forever. I appreciate the superior entanglements and difficulties of the border States, and will look at first only to the States further South.

They must withdraw from the Union, and establish a confederacy for themselves. This they can do without disturbing their social system in the least degree. Their State governments are sufficient for all domestic purposes, and a federal one can be organized among themselves in time to meet all foreign aims or complications. What would such a confederacy have to fear? Nothing. Absolutely nothing. Foreign Powers would court her alliance, and no government on this continent would dare to invade her.

This Union, great and powerful as it is, can be tumbled down by the act of any one Southern State. If Florida withdraw, the Federal Government would not dare to attack her.—If it did, its bands would dissolve as if melted by lightning. Let a Southern State withdraw, and wherever her flag floats it will be respected, for it will be the armed hand, and the whole South will rush to its defence, and would emerge from the struggle with an organized slaveholding confederacy. And how vast would be the power of the South! She is now more imperial than Rome ever was.—If, by some cataclysm of nature, the great West, with its fertile fields and rich harvests, were lost to earth, mankind would only pause for a moment in contemplating the ruin, as some fearful catastrophe of nature. If the North, with its crowded marts and vast factories, were at a single stroke swallowed up in an abyss, commerce would still move on, and the footsteps of power halt only for a moment.

But if the South could, in the twinkling of an eye, be struck into primeval chaos, how would it be! The civilized world would avert her face, the advance of nations would be arrested, and every throne in Europe would be reduced to dust and ashes. Yes, the South has the monopoly of tropical productions, and upon them hang the destinies of peace, civilization and empire. And the South, with all these elements of power and invincibility, is told that she is to be bound to this Union through all the mutations of time. Mazeppa is to be tied to the black horse, and, with hungry wolves pursuing, to plunge madly on through field and forest, across plain and river, on, and on, and on, till both dying man and dying beast fall shattered together.

And if she resists, what? She is threatened with subjugation. From whom come these impudent and idiotic threats? What sacrament of baptism has consecrated these men into the communion of rulers? What achievements of arms have illustrated their escutcheons? Sir, if a Northern army should come down to subjugate the South, it will be the first one in our history that has encamped on our Southern soil. Will it come now, when it did not come in the trials of the Revolution? In 1781, when all the forces of the British were gathered upon the soil of Virginia, what help had she from the North?

Mr. Faulkner Defines his Position.

Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, recently appointed United States Minister to France, was complimented on Friday evening, in New York, by the Young Men's Democratic Club. In reply to a congratulatory speech, he said:

You have alluded to the Union character of your Association, and that affords me an opportunity to remark, inasmuch as the confirmation of my nomination was assailed in the Senate of the United States upon the ground that I was not loyal to the Union.—Let me pronounce every accusation of that character utterly without foundation in truth. [Applause.] Without meaning to question the patriotism of any gentleman present, I will say that I do not believe that there is within the limits of the United States another man who would more cheerfully sacrifice his life to the Union than myself. [Applause.]

I have been habituated all my life to regard the Union as the great source of the prosperity which has so gloriously blessed this country. [Applause.] This was the sentiment of my life, that I have uniformly proclaimed upon all occasions, and in all circumstances. But, after looking, as I did upon an occasion of no little interest, to the effect of certain doctrines, a certain fanaticism that existed over a portion of the North, I believed that those principles, if carried out, would result in great injury to my section of the country, and expressed the opinion that unless the Union and conservative men of the North should rise and strike down the curse of fanaticism, it might lead to the separation of this Union. It was not that I doubted for one moment the value of this Union, or wished to imperil the stability of this great confederation of States, but because I believed if these treasonable doctrines were carried out, they would lead to the consequences spoken of. You have constituted yourselves a Union party, for the purpose of warding off these dangers; and I have no doubt you will ward them off successfully.—[Applause.]

I do regret, gentlemen—it is one of the regrets of my life—that I cannot be with you in this great contest of 1860; the greatest contest in the history of the Union, within the limits of the United States, and one most decisive to the future interests of this country.

Mr. Carr.—We subscribe to that, sir.

Mr. Faulkner, continuing. I am, gentlemen, for the Union as it was formed and administered by the fathers of the republic, upheld in the proper spirit. Preserve it in all its unity and justice. No one but a madman or a lunatic would, for a moment, think of destroying such a monument of civilization, such an evidence of prosperity, such a national grandeur and power. [Applause.]

ELOPEMENT AND REMORSE.—A few days ago, one of our city officials, tired of the domestic restraints thrown around him by an exacting wife, resolved upon eloping with a young lady with whom he had been for a very long time desperately smitten. He secretly packed his trunks and conveyed them to the depot of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, and the young lady aforesaid performed a similar operation, and off they went on the wings of love towards St. Louis. By and by conscience, that worm which gnaws into the very soul of guilt, seized upon him and remorse followed. He wished himself back by his deserted fireside a thousand times.

By the time he had reached ——, a little station a few miles this side of St. Louis, he was almost frenzied. He had not the moral courage to reveal his feelings to the guilty partner of his flight, and meeting a Deputy Sheriff of this county, he begged him to extricate him from his predicament. His friend, the deputy, acceded to the reasonable demand, and when the absconding husband had seated himself in the car, walked up to him, and reading a bogus warrant, arrested him and took him out of the car just as it was moving off, leaving the damsel to pursue her journey alone—*Chicago Herald.*

A GOOD RESOLUTION.—At a public meeting of the citizens of Buncombe county, held in Asheville, N. C., last week, the following resolution, among others, was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That for three years we will purchase no goods for the wear of the male members of our families that are not manufactured in Buncombe, or some other portion of the Southern States, except such necessary articles as cannot be made here: Provided this do not apply to goods now in store by our merchants."

The Emperor's Letter to the Pope.

The official journal of Rome states that the sentiments contained in the letter of the Emperor of the French to the Pope are not acceptable to his Holiness, who refuses to cede the provinces in rebellion. The belief is, that in consequence of this decision the Emperor will order his troops to leave Rome, and it is stated in a letter from Paris that the Pope has been advised to leave at the same time, and take up his temporary residence at Benevento, in the States of the Church, environed by the Neapolitan territory. Another and a later version of the state of the dispute between the Pope and the Emperor, is to the effect that the protest of the former against the pamphlet has been brought from Rome by the Nuncio's secretary, and that, unless there is a disavowal of the pamphlet, the Emperor will be requested to withdraw his troops immediately from Rome. It is added that this course was decided upon in the Council of Cardinals, and that some of the members of the Sacred College, who had dissented from the policy of Cardinal Antonelli, were reconciled to him. The following is the letter of the Emperor:

Most Holy Father—The letter which your Holiness deigned to write me on the 2d of December, touched me deeply, and I will reply with entire frankness to the appeal made to my good faith.

One of my most serious anxieties during, as well as after the war, was the condition of the States of the Church; and, assuredly, among the potent reasons which induced me to conclude peace so promptly, you must reckon the fear of seeing the revolution assume daily increasing dimensions. Facts have an inexorable logic; and, despite my devotion to the Holy See, despite the presence of my troops at Rome, I could not avoid a certain amount of connection with the result of the national movement caused in Italy by the struggle against Austria.

As soon as peace was concluded, I hastened to write to your Holiness to submit to you the views which I considered best suited to lead to the pacification of the Romagna, and I still entertain the opinion that if your Holiness had from that time consented to an administrative separation of those Provinces, and to the nomination of a lay Governor, they would have returned to your rule. Unhappily, this was not the case, and I found myself powerless to prevent the establishment of the new Government. My endeavors only succeeded in preventing a spread of the insurrection, and the resignation of Garibaldi preserved the Marches of Ancona from certain invasion.

Now the Congress is about to assemble, the Powers cannot disown the incontestable right of the Holy See to the Legations; nevertheless, it is probable that they will not be of opinion that you should have recourse to force to subject them. For, if that subjection were obtained by the aid of foreign troops, it would imply the military occupation of the Legations for a long time. This occupation would keep alive the hatreds and resentments of a great portion of the Italian people, as also the jealousy of the Great Powers; this would be, then, to perpetuate a state of irritation, distrust and fear.

What remains, then, to be done, for this state of uncertainty cannot last forever? After a serious consideration of the difficulties and dangers which the different combinations present, I say it with sincere regret, and painful as the conclusion may be, that the solution which appears to me most conformable to the true interests of the Holy See will be to surrender the revolted provinces. If the Holy Father, for the sake of the peace of Europe, should give up these provinces, which for fifty years have been a great embarrassment to his Government, and if, in exchange, he should request the Great Powers to guarantee to him the possession of the remainder, I do not doubt of the immediate restoration of tranquility.—Then the Holy Father would insure to grateful Italy peace for many years, and to the Holy See the peaceful possession of the States of the Church.

I am sure your Holiness will not misconstrue the sentiments which animate me.—You will understand the difficulty of my position; you will give a kind interpretation to my frank language, remembering all that I have already done for the Catholic religion and for its august Head.

I have expressed without reserve my full mind, and I thought it indispensable to do so before the Congress. But I beg of your Holiness, whatever decision you may come to, to believe that it will in no respect change the line of conduct which I have always observed in respect of you.

Thanking your Holiness for the Apostolic blessing which you have sent to the Empress, to the Prince Imperial and to myself, I renew to you the assurance of my profound veneration.

I am of your Holiness, your devoted son,
NAPOLEON.

Palace of the Tuileries, Dec. 31, 1859.

SANDRD COTTON.—A correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser says:—There has of late been much said about sanded and fraudulent packed cotton. And I am fully persuaded, that so far as the fraudulent accusation goes, it is almost, if not entirely, without foundation. I am induced to this conclusion from an accidental discovery, made but a short time since. I commenced packing early in the morning; it was thick, foggy and misty. One of my sons went into the cotton box with his hat (a cassimere hat) on, which was damp; when he came out he called my attention to the fact that his hat was covered, literally covered, with very fine sand, resembling fine sand paper. This cotton was picked early, and was, to all appearances, clean and fine. It surprised me very much, and it at once convinced me that the sanded cotton is not a fraud, but a necessity, from the soil upon which it is produced.

BANK ROBBERY—$18,000 STOLEN!—A telegraphic dispatch from Clarksville, Tenn., states, that on the night of the 2d, the vault of the Branch Bank of Tennessee at that place was entered by burglars, and $18,000 extracted therefrom—$14,000 in gold, and $4,000 in notes. It is supposed the entry was made by picking the locks of the Bank and vault.

WEALTHY MILITARY.—A mounted military company has recently been formed at Port Tobacco, Md. This company is composed of some of the wealthiest men in that part of the State, the Captain (Cox) being worth some $300,000, and the Orderly Sergeant between $300,000 and $100,000.

Jacob and Tyrese Franks, uncle and niece of Marion county, Ala., have been married eighteen years, and have nine children. They were recently indicted for incestuous intercourse, and a bill is now before the Alabama Legislature for their relief.

A snake, two feet long and one inch in diameter, was found in a cow in Warren county, N. J. The snake had probably been driven from the stomach to the intestines. The place being too small for its movements it had died and caused the death of the cow.

Madame Lemoine has appealed unsuccessfully against the sentence of twenty years' hard labor for burning her daughter's newly-born child at Tours.

We (North British Mail) hear that, "immediately on Lord Clyde's return to England, he will claim the hand of one of the fairest daughters of an ancient but untitled Scottish house."

The Whigs and Americans of Alexandria, Va., have resolved on a public celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of Henry Clay, on the 12th of April next.

At a banquet given recently by Prince Napoleon to Mr. Cobden, the Prince proposed a toast in honor of free trade. Of course that is significant.

At a drunken row in Keosaugua, Iowa, last Monday, Mike Walsh took up an ax and completely severed the head of Malaky Curry from his body.

Sunday the sum of $1,000 was contributed in the Rev. H. Ward Beecher's church to purchase the freedom of a slave girl belonging in Alexandria, Va. Only $800 was required.

J. S. Browne, the well known actor, is hopelessly and almost helplessly ill in New York. A public appeal has been made in his behalf.

Rudio, who, with Orsini, attempted the assassination of Napoleon in February, 1858, has escaped from Cayenne.

The jewelry store of Lindenburg & Richter, in Petersburg, was robbed of valuables amounting to some $400, on Saturday night.

A sister of Joanna Baillie, the well known authoress, is living, who was born September 24th, 1760.

The total amount of imports into the port of Boston for January was $2,954,796, the exports amounted to $1,419,551.

The Democracy of Tazewell county, Va., have instructed their delegates to vote for Wise for the Presidency.

David Hoover was shot and killed at Blountville, Tenn., last week, by Squire Shaver, whose house he was assailing.

The ladies of Concord, N. H., raised $615 at a Mount Vernon levee, on Tuesday evening.

Rev. Cranmore Wallace died in Charleston, S. C., on the 3d instant.

B. M. Norman, a well known bookseller of New Orleans, is dead.

The State treasurer of Louisiana reports a balance on hand of $1,000,000.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Strange Coin.—On the 28th of January last Gen. Delza, from South America, was robbed whilst in Charleston, S. C., of $17,000, in money, jewels, &c. Among the coin stolen were $2,000 in Spanish reals, the coinage of 1859, and said to be the first lot of that date ever seen in South Carolina. The robbery, as a matter of course, attracted the attention of brokers and bankers, and both here and elsewhere a sharp look out was kept to detect, if possible, any