Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

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Horrible Tragedy—Murder of a Family.

The Manchester (Eng.) Guardian contains the particulars of a horrible tragedy which occurred there on the 1st inst. A young man named Wm. Godfrey Youngman, murdered his mother, two brothers, and a young lady to whom he was to be married that day. The Manchester Guardian says:

Shortly after six o'clock Mr. Bevan, the landlord of the house, heard what he described as a "lumbering" noise overhead, such as might have been caused by children running about. A slight scream followed, and he went up stairs, when he found some dead bodies on the landing. The alarm was given, and several police officers entered. The landing was saturated with blood, which had scarcely congealed, and lying in the midst of it were three bodies fearfully mutilated. The first was found to be that of a boy about six years of age, lying on his back, with his head towards the stairs. The next body was that of a young female in her night dress; lying on her right side, and partially resting upon her was the body of an elderly female. Mr. Inspector Dann was then informed that a young man, the son of the elderly female, was on that story, and, on stepping over the bodies, he saw a man, about twenty-five years of age, standing perfectly calm and apparently quite indifferent to the horrible scene around him. Inspector Dann told him he must take him into custody, when the young man made the following remarks: "I was in bed with my brother, when mother came up to the bedside with a knife, and killed my brother, who was sleeping with me; then she made a stab at me, and I wrested the knife from her and killed her in self-defence."

The young man was then taken into custody, and Inspector Dann proceeded into the back room on the same landing, and discovered a fourth body, that of a boy about eleven years of age, lying in bed weltering in blood.—The supposed murderer is named William Godfrey Youngman, aged 25 years; and the victims are Mary Youngman, the mother of the prisoner, aged about 50; Thomas Youngman, aged 11; Chas. Youngman, aged 6 (his brother,) and Mary Wells Streeter, aged 27, a young woman to whom the prisoner, it is said, was to be married yesterday. Miss Streeter was the daughter of Mr. Streeter, a farmer of Hunter's Hill, Wodhurst, Sussex. The prisoner has resided away from the other members of the family, but returned to them a week or ten days since, and mentioned to some other persons who lived in the house that he had been a footman, but not liking that occupation, he intended going into the farming business. He is described as having been quiet and steady in his habits. On Monday night he brought home with him Miss Streeter, who slept with his mother, the prisoner sleeping with the elder of the two other boys. Between the bodies of Mrs. Youngman and Miss Streeter was found a large Spanish dagger clasp knife, with a patent back-spring. The knife, which was completely encrusted in blood, is about ten inches long in the blade, with a cross-guard. About an eighth of an inch of the point of the dagger was broken off, as also a portion of the guard. This fact is no doubt to be accounted for by the frightful wound received by the younger child, the bone or vertebræ of whose neck was completely cut through, the head only remaining on the trunk by a portion of the flesh; and this poor child had also received a stab in the left breast. The body of the other child also bore similar wounds. The prisoner's mother had received a stab in the breast, her throat being cut principally behind one of the ears. The fourth victim, Miss Streeter, had likewise a dreadful stab in the breast, her throat being also perfectly cut from ear to ear.

It is supposed that the prisoner, soon after his father left the house for his usual occupation, killed first the brother, with whom he was sleeping, that the noise alarmed Miss Streeter, and that she ran from one room across the landing to the other door, where she was met by the prisoner and immediately stabbed. The mother, it is surmised, followed her immediately, which supposition is borne out by the fact that her body was partially resting upon that of Miss Streeter. The other boy, no doubt left last, and seeing what had been done, endeavored to escape by running down stairs, but must have been caught by the murderer, thrown backwards, and thus butchered.

FIRES IN NORTHERN MICHIGAN.—A correspondent of the Lake Superior Journal, writing from Marquette, Aug. 6th, says:

It is now nearly a week since the fire began to "run." It first made its appearance near O'Train river, thirty miles to the eastward of this place. Since that time it has steadily pursued its westward course, leaving a charred and blackened track to mark its devastating course, until yesterday, when it made its appearance in the vicinity of Marquette. By some means a fire was started but a short distance to the southwest of the village. The woods, being prepared, by the continual drought of the past six weeks, were soon in a blaze, and for a time serious fears were entertained for the safety of the village; however, the fire took a westerly direction, and after consuming sundry fences, passed our town harmlessly. The scene last evening was such as has not been witnessed in this vicinity for a long time before, and crowds of all ages and sexes flocked to the fire to witness its progress. From the top of the hill one might look down into the burning valley as into the crater of a volcano; all was fire, fire. Here and there would be a lofty tree girted with fire from its base to its summit, and resembling a pillar encircled by a fiery serpent, and again, as the fire would reach some unusally dry substance, it would shoot off hissing and crackling as though fresh from Pluto's regions. But for the opportune shower of this morning, the country for miles around would probably have been laid waste.

A ROW-BOAT IN THE OCEAN—*New Experiment.*—A boatman, named D. V. Martin, with a boat weighing only ninety pounds, is now making the trip from Boston to New York.—A letter from Eastham, Mass., where he put in on his way, says:

"He started from Boston on Wednesday, at 2 P. M., arrived at Plymouth Bay at midnight, and slept on the sand bar. The next morning, he started out to make the Cape, but was prevented from leaving, by fog and wind, until 11½ A. M. He rowed across the bay and arrived at the three lights at 12 P. M., and stayed with the keeper of the light the remainder of the night; much of the time he could not see the shore, but had to steer from hearing the surf upon the beach. On landing, he could not see ten feet before him. As he was going on, stern foremost, a swell broke over him, but without injury. He will spend the Sabbath here, take an early start on Monday morning, and expects to arrive at New York by Thursday. He is a vegetarian, not having eaten any meat but once for three years. His weight is 140 pounds; his diet is berries and fruit; he carries no water, as the berries answer all purposes for quenching thirst. His outfit, on leaving Boston, was two pair of pants, two linen shirts, two undershirts for rowing, a shawl, India-rubber coat, four quarts whortleberries, some apples, coast chart, pocket compass, note book, pencil, watch, and matches. He is in good health and spirits. The only fatigue he experiences is from long sitting. The wherry is named "The Fraternity," after a society of that name connected with the Twenty eighth Congregational Society of Boston, and weighs ninety pounds. He will go to Point Judith and cross the Sound."

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND GARIBALDI—*Signs of Coldness between Them.*—The following is said to be a copy of the letter recently addressed by King Victor Emmanuel to General Garibaldi:

General—You know that I did not approve of your expedition, and that I was entirely foreign to it, but to-day the very grave circumstances in which Italy is placed make it a duty to enter into direct communication with you.

In the event of the King of Naples consenting to evacuate the whole of Sicily, and voluntarily abandoning all species of action, and formally pledging himself to exercise no pressure whatsoever upon the Sicilians, so that the latter may freely pronounce their will, and choose the mode of government which they may prefer, I believe it will be wise in you to renounce altogether any further enterprise upon the kingdom of Naples. In the contrary event, I expressly reserve my entire liberty of action, and relieve myself of making any comment, to you in regard to your projects.

THE CROPS AND THE RAILROADS.—The Chicago Press, speaking of the immense crops of the West, and the demand for transportation on the railroads, says:

More grain will be harvested in the northwest this year than ever in any two seasons before, and the pressure upon families of every kind in getting this grain to market is to be immense. The past few months have been well employed by our railroads in active preparation, at first not immediately with a view to the near approaching need, but this is now the spur. The increase of freight has become so great on the Illinois Central railway, that the company have decided to add 2,500 freight cars to their already extensive rolling stock. Other roads are making large additions to their stock and carrying increased efficiency and thorough working order into every department.

Foreign Mails by the Persia.

The steamship Persia, with dates from Liverpool to August 4, arrived at New York Wednesday morning. The following is a summary of her news:

The Conference at Paris, on the affairs of Syria, had agreed to send twelve thousand troops to the seat of war without any delay—six thousand French troops that were ready to embark to form the vanguard of the expedition, and sail immediately. The protocol containing this arrangement was signed on the 3d inst., and announced the same evening by Ministers in both branches of the British Parliament. The settlement gave much satisfaction in England, as for some days previous no definite information had been received of the proceedings at Paris, and rumors were telegraphed that the Conference had broken up without coming to any conclusion, on account of a misunderstanding between Russia and France that could not be compromised.

SYRIA.

From the East we have lamentable accounts. Damascus mail dates are to the evening of July 12th—nearly three days later than previously received at Boston. At that time the fearful massacre that commenced on the morning of the 9th was still in progress, without abatement in the ferocity of the carnage.—Telegraphic dates to the 17th say that the bloody work had then been stopped. The Constantinople correspondent of the London Times writes that the English Consul at Damascus estimates the number of slain at from 2,000 to 2,500; but that the other foreign consuls at the scene of desolation place the figure as high as four thousand and over. The disturbances were gradually spreading. Murder and fires, and other preliminaries of general risings, were reported in various parts, and serious apprehensions of massacres were felt at Aleppo and Smyrna, and even at Constantinople itself.

The semi-official *Journal de Constantinople* admits that the number of victims at Damascus amounted to 2,000, and adds that on the 13th July the massacres continued. The same journal gives a denial to the report that the Sultan had requested the Viceroy of Egypt to send reinforcements of 10,000 soldiers. The Sultan had resolved to increase the Turkish army in Syria to 26,000 men, and to pay all arrears due to the garrison of Constantinople. Great precautionary military measures had been taken in Constantinople. The bridges of Galata and Pera were raised every night.—The Sisters of Charity had dismissed all their pupils. Several Christians had been insulted and beaten. The Marquis de Lavalette had had a conference with the Sultan which lasted three hours. Disturbances had taken place among the schismatical Armenians. Several thousand of them had opposed the burial of Protestant Armenians in their cemetery. At the request of Sir Henry Bulwer the military interfered, and killed or wounded forty persons.

THE LATEST.

Nearly all the Paris papers devote a considerable space to extracts from the articles from the London journals on the Emperor's letter, etc., in general, without the addition of any comment of their own. The Monde, however, has a few lines of observation.

It is stated in a letter from Trieste that the steamer Elizabeth, which was destined for Syria, has been ordered to proceed to Naples, to remain there at the disposal of the Royal family.

The Emperor of Austria, says a letter from Berlin, has conferred the order of the Golden Fleece on the Prince of Hohenzallern. The Count de Paris and the Duke of Chartres have had an interview with the Emperor of Austria.

The Impartial of Smyrna publishes a letter from Damascus, from which it appears that the massacres are the result of a widely spread conspiracy of the local Beys and Paschas. In several cases Turkish officers and troops directly aided in the massacres. It is believed before Fuad Pascha arrives half of Damascus will be in ashes.

The dividend of the London Discount Company is to be suspended owing to the losses sustained through the failues in the leather trade.

A failure at Nottingham in the lace trade is reported, with liabilities to £20,000.

The channel fleet has arrived at Holyhead, where it is likely to remain some days.

PARIS, 4—The Moniteur of to-day says, the representatives of the Great Powers assembled yesterday, in order to sign the Protocol, stipulating that the measures which have been arranged in common shall be at once carried into execution. The Moniteur also contains the following:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 2.—The Governor General of Damascus has been deprived of office, and sent away from Syria in order to be tried by the proper tribunal. The Governor General of Beyrout has been arrested.

CONVENTION OF AMERICAN ISREALITES.—The Convention of American Isrealites assembled in the Cooper Institute, N. York, on Monday. About thirty congregations were present. Henry I. Hart, of New York, was elected President for the ensuing year. In the election of the Executive Committee, S. Wilzinski and I. Schriver, of Richmond, Va., were chosen members. In a report of the proceedings, we find the following of interest:

The Executive Committee state that they have collected and remitted to Sir Moses Montefiore the sum of $20,000 for the relief of the Morocco refugees. They call attention to the difficult negotiation necessary to establish their rights under the treaty with Switzerland, and also to the fact that no provision was made for any privileges to citizens of Jewish faith in the treaties with China and Japan. They refer to the fact that no Jewish citizen can hold office under the Constitution of North Carolina, and suggests the propriety of memorializing the Legislature of that State for the abrogation of this obnoxious provision.

A short time since, the Baroness de Rothschild presented to the Society, for gratuitous distribution among the schools, 500 copies of "Addresses to Young Children," written by the Baroness, and originally delivered by her eldest daughter to the children of the Bell Lane school, London. These books will be distributed among the various schools in the United States, in proportion to their numbers. The committee recommend a more thorough organization among the Israelites of the United States, and the compilation of reliable statistics, of the congregations, members thereof, schools and pupils, among the Jews of this country.

A spirited discussion took place on the adoption of the by-laws. The large congregations favored a plan of taxation, representation and power in the small, according to the representation of members, so that small congregations could not outvote the large ones. Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and other small places, were afraid of being swallowed up by New York, and wanted their congregations to have equal power with those of New York. The country towns gained their point, and struck out the by-law which the New Yorkers proposed. The provincial towns also succeeded in having Philadelphia named as the place for the next annual meeting, on the second Monday in August next.

DEATH OF THE NEAREST MALE RELATIVE OF AARON BURR.—The Saratoga News has the following obituary announcement:

Mr. Charles Burr died at his residence in this village, on Tuesday evening. The inheritor of wealth, he was of an eccentric disposition, and for years preferred a committee appointed by the Courts to take charge of his wealth. Generous and upright, he was generally respected. His age was about seventy years.

The Albany Express adds:

Charley Burr, as he was familiarly called, resided in Albany for many years, and was in very indigent circumstances, boarding with a poor woman who, we believe, resided in Canal street, his father paying his board—*two dollars* a week—when at the same time his father was estimated to be worth a quarter of a million! "Poor old Charley" used to peddle almanacs, pamphlets, &c., around our streets. Many a time and oft have we seen him trudging along, through sleet and snow, with that old "white coat," and with shoes minus half their soles, and his toes protruding. His father died at Sandy Hill in 1853, without making his will, consequently Charles, his only son and heir, became possessor of the vast fortune. He married a widow Beach, daughter of the late Senator Young.—Since his marriage, Mr. Burr has resided in his splendid mansion at Saratoga Springs.—As Mr. Burr has no children, we suppose his immense property will go to his widow, who is yet young and blooming, and wit hal amiable and kind-hearted.

ANOTHER ENGLISH PRINCE ON HIS TRAVELS. It is known that Prince Alfred of England is on his way to Australia, to be present at the opening of a public work there. A letter from Rio Janeiro, dated July 20th, says:

Prince Alfred touched here on his way round the Cape of Good Hope, and was received with all the honors due to his station. The Emperor went so far as to go on board the ship to see him; brought him on shore, and took him out to his palace at St. Chaistovas, giving him the seat of honor in his carriage, a circumstance much remarked upon. He visited all the principal public establishments, Carlovado, Petropolis, &c., and left after a stay of three days. The Emperor and Empress were much pleased with him, if report speaks true, and could not have showed him more attention. So much for being a Prince of England.

Cruise of the Steam Frigate Powhatan.

The U. S. steam-frigate Powhatan, late flagship of the East India Squadron, has arrived at Philadelphia. The Powhatan has been in commission over two years, about nine months of which were spent going out and returning from the East. She relieved the San Jacinto a short time previously to the outbreak of hostilities between the British and the Chinese; and in one of the naval engagements Commodore Tattnall rendered assistance to the English Admiral. The New York Journal of Commerce says:

The Powhatan has visited more harbors on the China Station than any flag-ship we have ever had there, and has had quite a narrow escape from total destruction. In consequence of the shallowness of the water and of exceedingly tempestuous weather near the Rugged Islands, passing which she had in tow the little steamer chartered by the U. S. Government for navigating the rivers of China, she was driven aground on the 27th of May, 1859, and badly injured.

It was necessary to throw over a quantity of coal to lighten her, and arrangements were also made to throw over some of the guns if necessary, to get her off. At half-past two o'clock, a Chinese fishing-boat was hauled along side, and three officers started in her to find assistance. The crew of the boat consisted of fifteen Chinamen, a piratical-looking set of fellows, but they proved to be better than they looked. After five and a half hours' sail in this open boat, exposed to a drenching rain, the relief party reached Woosung. The Mississippi and another vessel were dispatched the next morning to the relief of the Powhatan, but fortunately a pilot had gone out to her assistance, and by his boldness and energy was enabled to get her off the bank, with the loss of only one anchor, a boat, and some coal. She was, however, again forced upon another shoal about three-fourths of a mile long, and had for a while a fearful bumping and thumping upon it.

The damage done to her was repaired in Shanghai. The Powhatan has had several deaths, and some court-martials on board, during her cruise; but her crew returned in good health, and are reported to be efficient. She brought the Japanese to San Francisco, and since leaving them there, has been on the way to the Atlantic States. The authorities of the Philadelphia Navy-Yard will immediately hold a survey on the hull and machinery of the ship, and report their condition to the Navy Department. The officers will be detached and the sailors discharged. The marines are to remain on board for the present, but will be transferred to the barracks in a day or two. The accounts of the ship, together with dispatches from the East India squadron, will be immediately forwarded to Washington.

The Powhatan is a first-class side-wheel steam-frigate, 2,415 tons burthen, and was built at Norfolk in 1850. She has on board 9 guns, 400 officers and men. The new steam-corvette Hartford relieved her as flag ship of our China squadron, which is at present constituted thus:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Officers and Men.	Guns.
Flag-ship steamer Hartford.....	1 990	200	14
Side-wheel steamer Saginaw.....	400	120	4
Sailing sloop John Adams.....	900	180	13
Steamgun boat Dacotah.....	1,085	160	5
Total.....	4,375	700	35

Annexed is a correct list of officers attached to the Powhatan:

Commander, Geo. F. Pearson; Lieutenants, Jas. D. Johnson, A. D. Frenchard, W. W. Roberts, Thomas Roney, A. A. Sonmes, and A. W. Habershaw, (correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger) Fleet Surgeon, W. A. W. Spotswood; Assistant C. H. Williams and John M. Dale; Pursers Benj. F. Gallaher; Captain, Henry Wood, (correspondent of the Journal of Commerce;) Marine Officers, Capt. Gaylor and Lieut. ——; Chief Engineer, ——Shock; Assisting Master, Ro. Boyd, Jr.; Midshipmen, W. Cety, W. H. King, E. R. Archer, W. W. Dunyan, and Geo. S. Bright.

ENGLISH LIFE STATISTICS.—The annual report of the British Registrar General for 1858 has just appeared. It is estimated that the population of Great Britain (England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales,) in the middle of 1858 was 22,626,334, and the excess of births over deaths in the year 246,488. 759,676 children were born alive, 351,346 persons were married, and 573,188 died; so that, on an average, upon every day in the year 2,080 children were born, 962 persons married, and 1,405 died, leaving a gain of 673 as the result of the day. Rather more than twice as many are born in a year as are married. To 1,000 persons living in the two countries the births in the year were 34 in Great Britain, 27 in France—a very striking difference; the deaths, 23 in Great Britain, 24 in France; the persons married, 15.5 in Great Britain, 16.9 in France.

In England and Wales, to every 1,000 girls, 1,045 boys were born, and 102 males died to every 100 females; but there are more females than males living in England, and out of equal numbers living 105 males die to every 100 females, the average in twenty-one years being 107. The births are always most numerous in the first half of the year. There were 43,305 children born out of wedlock in the year, or one in every 15 of all the children born alive. The proportion of boys among the illegitimate births is larger than among the legitimate by about two in every 100. The marriages of minors increase. The proportion of minors in 10,000 persons marrying increased from 885 in 1843 to 1,212 in 1858. In 1841, 41 in 100 of the persons married had to sign the register with their mark, in 1858 only 32. The improvement is most striking among the women. In 1858, 73 in 100 men and 62 in 100 women, wrote their names on this important occasion. The marriages in 1858 were less than the average. The mortality was high. The number of merchant seamen at sea in 1858 is calculated at 177,892, and 3,486 deaths at sea among this class were reported.

ARMY DESERTERS.—Intelligence has reached this city that of the 380 men who were sent about two weeks ago from Governor's Island to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, thirty-eight had deserted on the way. Drunkenness and an aversion to actual military service, were the probable causes of this declamation. The pay of the United States soldier is so good that the recruiting officers are troubled to select men from the crowd of applicants. Eleven dollars a month for infantry and twelve for dragoons, with clothes, food, doctor's attendance and extra pay for each day over ten days when the soldier is employed in any labor about the barracks, are not bad wages for a working man, especially as the pay goes on in all kinds of weather, and whether he is sick or well. No army in the world is paid so well as that of the United States. The cost of keeping upan army, rank and file, is estimated at about $800 a head yearly. Such is the general prosperity of the country that the government has been obliged to fix the soldiers' wages at a high figure, in order to get strong and healthy men. High as it is, it does not prevent them from deserting—which they have abundant opportunities to do in their frequent passages from one end of the country to the other. The frugal Germans join the army to make money, and prudently stick to it until the end of their term of service, when they leave with their entire earnings, buy a farm, and live comfortably the remainder of their days. But they are the only race that seem to appreciate the trade of soldiering in this country.—*Jour. of Com.*

REMARKABLE ATTACK BY A SWARM OF BEES.—A singular occurrence took place at Antrim Ill., on the 3d inst. A swarm of bees, belonging to a Mr. Decker, came out of the hive in great fury, and attacked a man by the name of Munger, who was crossing the field at the time, some thirty or forty rods off. He undertook to flee to the woods, but the bees were before and behind him so thick that he found it impossible to run. He then commenced a fight with hat in hand; but he was very soon overpowered, and fell down with faintness, and would soon have died had not a son of Mr. Decker—who was at this time approaching from another direction—rushed to the rescue, when the stingers left Munger and commenced an attack upon young Decker, who fled with all speed to a shed or granary, in which was a favorite shepherd dog chained.—The bees immediately left the young man and attacked the poor dog with such fury as to deprive him of life before he could be let loose. It is said the dog actually killed more than a quart of bees in his vigorous defence. Mr. Munger and Mr. Decker were in a dangerous state for some hours, but are now recovering. *Cor. Detroit Tribune.*

GO-AHEADISM.—Sir Charles Lyall, when in the United States, received the following advice from a friend: When you are racing with an opposite steamboat, or chasing her, and the other passengers are cheering the Captain, who is sitting on the safety valve to keep it down with his weight, go as far as you can from the engine, and lose no time, especially if you hear the Captain exclaim, "Fire up, boys—put on the rosin!" Should a servant call out, "Those gentlemen who have not paid their passage will please to go to the ladies' cabin!" obey the summons without a moment's delay, for then an explosion may be apprehended. "Why to the ladies' cabin?" said I. "Because it is the end of the boat, and they are getting anxious for the personal security of those who have not yet paid their dollars, being, of course, indifferent about the rest. Therefore, never pay in advance! for should you fall overboard during the race, and the watch cries out to the Captain, "A passenger overboard!" he will ask, "Has he paid his passage?" and if he receives an answer in the affirmative, he will call out, "Go ahead!"

CHASE AND CAPTURE OF AN INDIAN CHIEF. A correspondent of the San Francisco Alta California, in account of an expedition against the Indians of Honey Lake Valley by Col. Lander, of the wagon road expedition, narrates the particulars of the chase and capture, after a gallant resistance, of an Indian chief who had ventured away from his companion. He says:

"At a given signal two of our most skillful riders started in full chase after the Indian, and in open view of the enemy upon the hill. The fugitive no sooner saw our men in pursuit than he threw his cloak off and with the speed of an antelope made for the hills, but he was too late. The race was a hard one; his comrades on the hill saw his peril, but dared not come to his relief. We counted thirty-one mounted Indians emerge from the canon, but they were afraid to advance beyond its mouth. Just at this time the fugitive turned and fired upon the foremost of his pursuers, who saw his object and threw himself dexterously over on the opposite side of his horse, (as the Spaniards,) the ball passing harmlessly over the horse. The rider then raised and fired, bringing the Indian to his knees with a ball from his revolver. As he rode up, the savage clutched at the rope hanging from the horse's neck; the rider again drew his pistol and fired. The ball entered the neck of the Indian, who held his grip, and with his dying gasp gave the war-whoop, which was answered by his comrades from the hill, who dared not come to his relief. A rope was then tied around his leg and he was dragged into camp. The dead savage was recognized by the Rangers as 'Big Jim,' a noted warrior of the Snake Creek band, one of the murderers of Mr. Adams, and the leader of the parties who had made their incursions into the valley."

ORIGIN OF THE MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS AT DAMASCUS.—The immediate cause of the massacre at Damascus is thus stated by a correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, under date of Beyrout, July 14, 1860:

"On Monday, the 10th inst., children who had been making crosses in the mud, and otherwise insulting the Christians of Damascus, were arrested by the Governor, and after a short imprisonment, were sent to sweep the streets of the Christians. This step was the alleged cause of the outbreak, and evey Frank considered it but a part of the general plan to produce the result which I am about to communicate. A mob of about five hundred persons rushed to the relief of these children, and attacked the Christian quarter at two o'clock P. M. At this hour the Christian merchants were away from their homes in the business part of the city, and were unable to reach their families after the breaking forth of the insurrection. The signal for death and destruction having thus been given, the work of slaughter commenced, and at the date of the latest advices yesterday, at 3 P. M., the work of murder and pillage was still going on.

ON THE MOUNTAINS.—Bayard Taylor has been up in the mountains of New Hampshire. Speaking of the pleasures, when overlooking the White Mountain region, he says, in one of his letters:

"Such pleasure springs not merely from the sense of beauty, because all details, wherein, mostly, beauty lies, are swallowed up in the immensity of the airy picture: there is also a lurking, flattering sense of power, which well, although it may not consciously float on the surface of our emotions. We are elevated above the earth: other men and their concerns are below us: their stateliest possessions are insignificant patches, which we look down upon without respect or envy. Our own petty struggles and ambitions fade away also in the far perspective. We stand on the pinnacle of the earth, whereof we are lords, and above us there is nothing but God."

FROM RIO.—A letter to the New York Journal of Commerce, dated Rio Janeiro, July 20th, says:

Business has been unusually dull for the past three or four months, owing principally to the short stock of coffee, which is now reduced to 15,000 bags, (the smallest known for some time past,) and very inferior in quality. Any good lots coming to market find ready purchasers at prices from 6@200 to 6|500 per ar. The news from Europe brought by the French packet Navarre, has caused dealers to hold for higher prices; lots for the United States 6|200 to 6|400. As long as receipts from the interior continue light, we may look for high prices. Little of the new crop will come down before the middle or end of August.

INDIAN TROUBLES.—It is reported, under date of Denver city, August 7, that the United States troops from Forts Kearney and Riley had a battle with the Kiowas, near Bent's Fort, about the 4th of July. They demanded of the Indians those who committed the late outrages, and, on their refusal to give them up, attacked them. Five Kiowas were killed and thirteen taken prisoners. The latter were left at the fort, and the troops proceeded down the Arkansas; but Bent, fearing an attack, sent a messenger—an old Frenchman, several years in his employ—to recall the troops. The Indians attacked and scalped this messenger, leaving him for dead, but he managed to return to the fort, and will probably recover. Having but a small supply of provisions, and fearing trouble, he released the prisoners. The Arapahoes and Cheyennes, who were lately in Denver, are now encamped around the fort, and promise to protect Bent from the Kiowas.

COULDN'T TAKE A JOKE.—Dr. M., an army surgeon during the American war, was very fond of a joke, (if not perpetrated at his own expense,) and, moreover, had a great contempt for citizen officers, who were more renowned for their courage than their scholarship. One day, at mess, after the decanter had performed sundry peripatetic evolutions on the table, Captain S., a brave and accomplished officer, and a great wag, remarked to the doctor, who had been somewhat severe in his remarks on the literary deficiencies of some of the new officers, "Doctor M., you are acquainted with Captain G?" "Yes, I know him well," replied the doctor; "he's one of the new set. But what of him?" "Nothing in particular," replied Captain S; "I have just received a letter from him, and I will wager you a dozen of old port that you cannot guess in six guesses how he spells *cat*?" "Done," said the doctor; "it's a wager." "Well, commence guessing," said S. "K, a, double t, e." "No." "Kat." "No." "Catte." "No." "Catt." "No." "Kat." "No, that's not the way; try again, it's your last guess." "Caght." "No," said S, "you're wrong again; and you've lost your wager." "Well," said the doctor, with much petulance of manner, "how does he spell it?" "Why, he spells it c-a-t," replied S, with the utmost gravity. Amid the roar of the mess, and almost choking with rage, the doctor sprang to his feet, exclaiming, "Captain S, I am too old a man to be trifled with in this manner."

CONVENIENT CUSTOM.—The author of "Wanderings in Brittany" gives the following illustration of thoughtful care for the wants of marriageable young men: "The peasantry around Josselin retain their old dresses and customs in perfection; the girls, especially, have a habit that would save much trouble were it introduced into more civilized circles. They appear on *fête* days in red under-petticoats, with white or yellow borders round them; the number of these denotes the portion the father is willing to give his daughter; each white band representing silver, betokens a hundred francs of rent; and each yellow band means gold, and stands for a thousand francs per year. Thus any young farmer who sees a face that pleases him, has only to glance at the trimmings of the petticoat, to learn in an instant what amount of rent accompanies it."

SPANISH EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.—Letters were received in New Orleans by the last mail, from Vera Cruz, to the effect that the Constitutional Government had received certain information that a large and imposing expedition to those waters is being fitted out by the Spanish Government. It is not believed, however, the expedition is of a hostile character, any further than this, that it is designed to lend a moral support to the Miramon or Church faction of Mexico. In connection with this subject it is stated that the greatest preparations are being made in the interior for the third threatened expedition to the seacoast, in view of which the fortifications of Vera Cruz are being thoroughly repaired.—We may, therefore, expect lively times on the Gulf coast the coming winter.

DUEL WITH SWORDS.—In New Orleans, Saturday, P. Majolly and N. Galabert repaired to the "Oaks," to settle a difficulty according to the rules of the duello. The weapons were small swords. At the fifth pass the combatants were simultaneously wounded—Majolly receiving his adversary's point in the right groin, whilst his own sword passed through Galabert's arm and penetrated the chest. This last wound is considered very dangerous, it being believed that Galabert's liver is injured. Majolly's wound is not serious.

SLAVER WRECKED ON THE BAHAMAS.—The Cuban Messenger, of the 8th, has the following: "We have received letters from Key West, dated Monday, 6th of August, in which we read the following: There has been a schooner wrecked on the Bahamas with 905 Africans on board. The captain and mate have been arrested, and taken to Nassau, N. P. It is supposed to be the Peter Mowell, Capt. Rich, from Baltimore."

SHOCKING SUICIDE.—The St. Louis Herald gives the following particulars of the shocking suicide in that city, on Friday last, of Mr. Edward Graham Atkinson, a young merchant of Paducha, Kentucky:

On yesterday afternoon, at about 6 o'clock, a colored domestic entered the room where he was with his little daughter, and observed that he was standing before a mirror with a revolver in his hand, as if playing with it; at the same time the door bell was rung, and the mother of the deceased was let in by the servant. Whilst she ascended the stairs, a loud report sounded through the house, the lady ran immediately to the room whence the report seemed to proceed, and a most shocking spectacle presented itself to her sight. On the floor lay the body of her only and beloved son, writhing in the agonies of death and blood, which flowed from his right temple: by his side was a pistol; in his hand he held a note addressed to his wife, in which he bade her a last farewell. The little daughter of the deceased, aged two or three years, when her grandmother came in, was standing by her dying father and exclaimed, "Ma, papa is hurt!" Horror stricken, the mother of the deceased loudly called for help, but the hapless man died before aid could reach him.

SUICIDE.—A correspondent of the Petersburg Express, writing from the Greenbrier (Va.) White Sulphur, on the 10th inst., says:

This morning a man by the name of Chapman committed suicide in his cabin by drinking two bottles of cologne. He was inebriated at the time, and had been under the influence of liquor for eight or nine days. He was a resident of Orange county, Va., and was a lawyer of some respectability.

ANOTHER NEGRO MEMBER.—M. Gaillardet, the Paris correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, alluding to the late insulting remarks of Lord Brougham to Mr. Dallas, and the subsequent remarks of the colored gentleman, Dr. Delaney, there, tells the following excellent anecdote, which seems to be quite apropos. He writes:

"M. Delaney is not the first negro who forms part of a learned Society. There was once a black ambassador in Paris, and he was also a member of a Literary Society. Whenever he was wearied with anything, he called his servant 'Mario.' 'Your Excellency,' answered the latter. 'Bring me a book.' He read a page or two, then he called again—'Mario, I am tired of this book; bring me some ham.' This ham, now, it seemed, pleased him better than the book."

FINANCES OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—The expenditures of the French Government for the present year are estimated at $360,000,000. It is stated that a loan of $600,000,000 is to be made, and one for the city of Paris of $25,000,000. In consequence of the reduction of one-half the duties on sugar, tea and coffee, and the abolition of all duties on raw cotton and wool, the revenue for the half year shows a diminution of upwards of seven million dollars compared with the same time last year. Of the reduction $2,600,000 is on foreign sugar, and $1,600,000 on beet root sugar. Other articles show a reduction of something over $3,000,000.

A QUEER PROCEEDING.—The old town of Boscawen, N. H., has been divided, and the name of Webster has been given to the westerly portion of it. In the easterly portion, which retains the old name of Boscawen, Hon. Daniel Webster first entered upon the practice of law. Upon the other side of the new town of Webster is the town of Franklin, where the Webster brothers were born, and where their father and mother were buried. So that this new town, which is intended to preserve the name of the great statesman, does not include either of those portions with which he was more immediately connected.

CURIOSITIES OF HORTICULTURE.—How many things in a flower garden to interest young and inquisitive minds. For example, note the convolvulus closing its petals at the approach of a storm; the tulip and many yellow flowers shutting up in hazy weather; the Mexican tiger flower, the morning glory and others, open in the morning and shut at noon; the evening primrose opens at sunset; the sensitive plant shrinks at the slightest touch; the fraxinella in a warm, damp evening, emitting a gas which will ignite if a match is applied, and burn for some time without injury to the plant.

"DEED, MINISTER, I think shame to come to you," said an old dame who had sought the clergyman's kindly offices for the same purpose on four previous occasion. "What's the matter, Margaret, that you should think shame to come to me?" "Deed, sir, its just this—I have come to seek ye to marry me again." "Well, Margaret, I do not see that ye have any occasion to think shame for such a purpose. Marriage, you know, is honorable to all." "Deed is, sir, but I hae owre muckle o' t already. I believe there never was ony poor woman pinguit wi' such deeing bodies o' men as I hae been."

ELOPED.—We learn that three Northern men, who some time since established themselves at Pamplin's Depot, Appomattox, for the purpose of manufacturing pipes, have left that locality quite suddenly, taking with them a horse belonging to Mr. Pamplin, and perhaps other property belonging to citizens of that place. It is stated that they had avowed themselves Black Republicans, and proclaimed their intention to vote for Lincoln, when some significant hints reached their ears, which induced them to make tracks, probably for a more congenial clime.—*Farmville (Va.) Journal.*

HEAVY ROBBERY.—In Paris, France, a few days since, a man named Allen, from New York, and a woman named Nathan, also from New York, but of French nativity, were tried for robbing Fontana, a jeweler, of $50,000 worth of diamonds, on the 30th of March last. The party who stole the diamonds entered the store as customers, and slipped them out of the show case while the confederates were engaging the attention of the attendants by purchases. The man Allen was identified and condemned to ten years' hard labor, the woman was acquitted.

THE DROUGHT IN TEXAS.—It is said that the drought in Texas is so general and so extreme that the large emigration flowing into the State has been checked, and many families from Alabama and other Southern States are returning to their former homes. In Galveston, it is reported, there has been no rain since April, and water is now selling at three dollars per barrel, brought down to Trinity. A San Antonia letter says that water brought from the Mississippi river is selling in Indianola and Livacca for twenty-five cents a gallon.

MRS. GURNEY.—Wicked Mrs. Gurney, the English lady who runaway with her footman, is said to be at present in this country, living at one of the fashionable watering places under an assumed name. She is worth £1,000,000 sterling in her own right. A wag a few days since, wrote "Reasons for leaving my husband," being a "vindication of Mrs. Gurney, written by herself," and by means of small handwriting and perfumed envelope deceived one of the New York Sunday papers into publishing it.

TWENTY MEN BURNED WITH MOLTEN IRON. At Russell's foundry, in Chicago, on Thursday last, a number of men were engaged in casting, when one of them accidentally spilled his ladle of molten iron into the boots of another. The agony of the burn caused the second man to drop his ladle, the scalding contents of which fell upon the man who had charge of the crane. He let that fail, and in an instant the fluid spread throughout the shop, severely burning about twenty persons. Some of them were horribly burned in the breast and legs, but not fatally.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—A letter from Raleigh gives the official vote, returned to the Comptroller, from all the counties except three small ones in the State, which will give small gains for the Opposition