DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XVIII.---NO. 69 RICHMOND VA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 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, per year, or $2.50 for six months, in advance.

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

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

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. GRISWOLD. | J. G. GRISWOLD.
GRISWOLD & GRISWOLD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, RICHMOND, VA.,
Will practice in all the Courts of the city of Richmond, and in the counties of Henrico and Hanover, and in the Circuit Courts of Essex and King and Queen Counties.
Office on Ross street, two doors from Richmond House. se 5—3m

A. ASCOLI, M. D., MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.
Office and Residence on Franklin st., corner of 4th, Richmond, Va.
Office hours till 11 A. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted.) se 1—3m*

B. B. MINOR. | WM. J. CLOPTON.
MINOR & CLOPTON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 1 Law Building, Franklin street Richmond, Virginia.
Will attend to all business connected with the Legal Profession.
Having determined to remove to the University of the State of Missouri, I have associated with me in the practice of Law, in this city, Mr. WM. J. CLOPTON, late of the state Judiciary. Mr. Clopton will not only finish all business he may undertaken by me, but will conduct all new that may be confided to us. Being fully convinced of his ability and fitness in every respect, I cordially and unreservedly recommend him to all my clients and friends and to the public generally. I can be found at our office until about the 20th of September next. B. B. MINOR.
Richmond, August 27th, 1860. au 27—1m

JAS. K. CRENSHAW. | B. R. WELLFORD, JR.
CRENSHAW & WELLFORD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, RICHMOND, VA., practice in the Superior and Inferior Courts of the city of Richmond and the adjacent counties, and in the Federal Courts held in the cities of Richmond and Norfolk.
They will hereafter attend regularly the Circuit and County Courts of Hanover. au 25—1m

SHOCKOE HILL GENERAL AGENCY.
G. W. H. TYLER, Office on Marshall, between Sixth and Seventh Streets.
Continues to RENT OUT HOUSES, HIRE OUT NEGROES, SELL REAL ESTATE, SELL NEGROES, and act as a GENERAL AGENT. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him for three years past. se 3—6m

CUPPING AND LEECHING.—Mrs. WOOLHOUSE, over Sam'l Sutherland's Gun Store, 152 Main street, Richmond, will wait on all those requiring her services.
Constantly receiving, per steamers, fresh LEECHES.
All orders for LEECHES carefully packed and sent by Express to all parts of the State.
N. B.—A new style of LADIES' BANDAGES, just are much liked, made to order.
au 20—3m

DR. Z. S. McGRUDER, of Henrico, having taken an office on Franklin street, first house above Metropolitan Hall, tenders his professional services to the public.
jy 30—6m

SAMUEL T. BAYLY. | CHASTAIN WHITE
BAYLY & WHITE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Practice in all the Courts held in the city of Richmond, the counties of Hanover, Henrico, Caroline, Goochland and Chesterfield.
SAMUEL T. BAYLY, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for all the States and Territories. Office corner of 12th and Franklin streets, near the State Court-House. jy 6—ts

PARKE POINDEXTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, RICHMOND, VA., will practice in the city of Richmond and in the counties of Chesterfield, Powhatan and Amelia. Office in Ellett's Building, corner of Main and 14½ street. se23—1y

JOHN W. GREEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will practice in the Courts of the city of Richmond and county of Henrico. Strict attention will be given to all business entrusted to him.
Office, for the present, with his father, William Green, southwest corner Main and 7th streets.
je 27—6m

HENRY HUDNALL, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Practices in all the Courts held in the city of Richmond.
Also, practices regularly in the County and Circuit Courts of Chesterfield.
As Notary, will take Depositions and Acknowledgments, Administer and Certify Oaths, and perform whatever other duties pertain to the office of Notary.
Office at the corner of Bank and 11th streets, just below the Custom-House. ja 31—1y

LAWRENCE S. MARYE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Practices in the Courts of the City of Richmond and the Counties of Henrico, Hanover and Caroline.
He is also Notary Public and Commissioner of the United States Court of Claims.
The partnership between Mr. CHASTAIN WHITE and himself being dissolved, his office is now on 11th street, just below Goddin's Hall. fe 13—1y

COAL COKE, WOOD, &c.

COAL.—C. B. LIPSCOMB, (OFFICE 14TH ST., opp. Mayo's Warehouse,) Dealer in MIDLOTHIAN, LUMP, NAIL AND SMITH'S COAL.
ALSO, RED AND WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL, sold by weight. au 27—3m

REDUCTION IN COKE.—The prices of CARBON HILL COKE will be, until further notice, as follows:
LUMP COKE, for grates, $5 per load.
STOVE COKE, for cooking, &c., $4.50 per load.
Our COKE is of unexceptionable quality this season, and cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.
TERMS—Cash on delivery.
je 2—ts JNO. J. WERTH, Agent.

COAL.—The subscriber will furnish for the next three months CLOVER HILL NAIL COAL, of the best quality, at $4 a load. Also, the CLOVER HILL LUMP and ANTHRACITE COAL at the market prices. M. D. WHITING,
je 15—3m Near the Petersburg Depot.

OAK AND PINE WOOD—Seasoned and under shelter, for sale at Coke Yards.
de 12—ts JNO. J. WERTH, Ac't.

NEW GRANARY AND COMMISSION HOUSE, On Cary, 2d door below 12th Street, and next to Flour Inspector's former Office.
J. MONROE CARTER, (Successor to Jas. Thomas, Com'r Merchant,) Respectfully informs the citizens of Richmond, and the public generally, that he has purchased of the legal agent of Mr. Jas. Thomas all his stock on hand, such as CORN, OATS, HAY, CORN MEAL, &c., and will continue to keep on hand and deal in GRAIN, FEED, TOBACCO, FLOUR, select pieces of country cured BACON, BUTTER, BEESWAX, DRIED FRUIT, &c., pledging every effort to facilitate the interests of those who may favor the new concern. A continuation of the patronage heretofore extended to his predecessor is solicited.
He refers, by permission, to Messrs. WAGGONER, HILL & ARCHER, VAN-LEW, TAYLOR & CO., JONES & CO., RICHARD CAUTHORN, Esq., PHILIP B. PRICE, Esq., Richmond, Va.
jy 25—3m. J. MONROE CARTER

READ THIS!
SPECIAL NOTICE.
I have not *discontinued business* on account of the falling of my store. I am now located FIVE DOORS above my old stand, next door to C. W. Purcell & Co.'s Brokers Office and near Governor, on Main street, No. 126, where I would be pleased to meet my old customers, and the customers generally. Those in the habit of giving me their orders for FALL CLOTHING, will do me a favor to wait until I can call on them, or leave word at my store when to call on them, and all orders in my line will be as promptly attended to as heretofore. I have not, and don't intend to discontinue business for any such cause. Call and see me, at 126 Main street. [au 23—ts] WM. IRA SMITH.

GROUND PLASTER FOR SALE.—W. the undersigned, have entered into a co-partnership, this day, for the manufacture and sale of Richmond Ground PLASTER, and have taken the mill on the south side of the Dock, formerly used by Messrs. J. & H. F. Sharp. Our Mr. H. F. Sharp will pay particular attention to the grinding of the Plaster, and no pains will be spared to make it equally as good as any manufacture in the State.
Mr. SHARP has been engaged in this business for several years, and understands it thoroughly. All orders left with Messrs. Edmond, Davenport & Co., Messrs. J. T. Butler & Co., or at the Mill, will be promptly attended to. The concern will be carried on under the name and style of D. LAMBERT & CO. D. LAMBERT,
W. H. SCOTT,
H. F. SHARP.
se 1—d1m

NEW PATENT SOUTHERN PLOW.—I would inform the public that my new SOUTHERN PLOW succeeds in the hands of nearly every one who tries it; and as further evidence of its superiority over all others, I have received from the *Commissioner of Patents, at Washington*, a patent-right on the same. Thus it is backed by the best practical test on farms, and the highest scientific mechanical test in the Patent Office.
PLOWS of every size, *Right* and *Left* hand *Wrought* and *Cast* SHEARS always on hand, and warranted to give satisfaction, or to be returned.
P. H. STARKE, No. 52 Main st., Three doors above St. Charles Hotel.
au 29—1m Richmond, Va.

NOTICE—TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE IN THE COUNTY OF HENRICO.—All real estate in the county of Henrico, on which the TAXES have not been paid, and returned delinquent since the year 1855, will be sold for Taxes, on the first day of October County Court, (first MONDAY in October,) in front of the Court-House of Henrico county. A list of the Land can be seen at the Court House of Henrico, and the amount due on the land can be paid by calling on the Clerk, Mr. Wm. Pollard, in my absence.
au 23—1d JNO. A. HUTCHESON, S. H. C.

AGENT of several first class FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES, the undersigned is prepared to issue
SHORT TERM POLICIES,
to protect increased stocks of goods during the coming season.
MERCHANTS desiring additional insurance, are solicited to call on J. H. MONTAGUE,
se 1—3tawts Merchants' Insurance Co.

STAVES--STAVES.--We have still on hand some 50,000 STAVES, jointed, well seasoned and ready to set up. These Staves have been drying under shelter for more than a year, and are of the best quality. For sale in lots to suit, by
SAMUEL P. HAWES & SON.
au 6—3tawts On the Dock.

Richmond Dispatch.

THURSDAY MORNING....SEPT. 20 1860.

Cool Forgery--Arrest of a Richmond Criminal.

A man giving his name as Miles Jones, of Richmond, and his occupation as a cabinet-maker here, was arrested in Petersburg, Va., Tuesday, charged with the commission of two most adroit swindles there. The Bulletin states that he is Wm Sallie, who recently disappeared from here after the forgery of J. A. Belvin's name. The following is an account of the exploits of this accomplished chevalier in Petersburg:

On last Monday morning, a man calling himself Miles Jones, together with another man who appeared to be traveling with him, took breakfast at the Bollingbrook Hotel, and later in the day he called at Mr. John R. Patterson & Co.'s and requested Mr. Patterson to fill up a check for $71, which Mr. Patterson accordingly did, and the man calling himself Jones, signed the name of James B. Jones, a well-known gentleman of Chesterfield, to it. He then went to Messrs. S. G. Branch & Brothers, from whom he purchased a bill of liquors amounting to $42.65, giving the check in payment of the bill, and receiving $28 35 in change.—He then went to the furniture store of Mr. Jno. Morrison, and purchased a small metallic burial-case, a shroud, shrouding-cap, a block of crape and a block of ribbon, the bill for which amounted to about $30, giving Mr. Morrison a check for $80 15, signed "Miles Jones & Co.," and receiving about $50 as change from Mr. M. He appeared in great haste while making his purchases, evidently wishing to make it appear that he was a man of business. He had the burial-case directed to M. Bass & Co., Chester. Mr. Morrison having sold Mr. M. Bass, of Chesterfield, a burial-case some time since, very reasonably supposed that death had again visited his family and this time claimed his little daughter, and that he had sent his neighbor to make the purchase for him, as the "confidence" man had stated. The prisoner entered the store and inquired: "Is this Mr. Morrison's—John Morrison?" "Yes, sir," said that gentleman, "and you are addressing him." "I wish to get a metallic coffin; do you keep them?" Mr. Morrison satisfied him in the affirmative, and he bargained for one three feet six inches long, which he said was for a daughter of Mr. M. A. Bass, of Chesterfield, directed a plate to be placed upon it, engraved "M. A. Bass, aged 9 years 3 months." He then added, "I'll want a shroud and cap; do you furnish them?" Mr. Morrison said that he did not keep them, but could obtain them from the milliner's. During the entire colloquy, Jones manifested a great anxiety to have everything as cheap of possible, as it was for a poor man.

At his request, Mr. Morrison waited upon Mrs. Sheppy and ordered a shroud and cap to be delivered to him by eight o'clock that evening, in order to be ready with the coffin, to be sent to Chester the following morning. The price of the articles was $5, which was added in the bill upon his return, making a little over $29. Jones presented in payment thereof a check for $80.15, signed "Miles Jones & Co.," payable at the Farmers' Bank. Not having heard of such a firm, Mr. Morrison hesitated a moment, but remembering that some months ago he had furnished a coffin for a child of Mr. Bass, he thought it was all right, and gave him the requisite change, amounting to something over $50. Shortly after the prisoner had left his establishment, Mr. Morrison thought it strange that a child of nine years of age should be no taller than three feet six inches and went down town to try and see him again, to ascertain if he had not made a mistake. He found him at the Bollingbrook Hotel, and he averred that he was not mistaken. "The girl must have been badly grown, then," suggested Mr. Morrison. The rascal responded, "She was badly grown," and soon after added, "but suppose you make it four feet." Mr. Morrison explained to him that this would cost more, and after some pertinent conversation, the prisoner returned to the original figure, and they parted.

According to agreement, Mr. M., yesterday morning, sent the burial case and all directed to Mr. M. A. Bass, Chester, and upon presenting his check at the Farmers' Bank, discovered that no such parties as Miles Jones & Co. kept an account there. It was suggested that they might possibly live in Richmond, and that the check was upon the mother bank. This probability was accepted, and Mr. Morrison called at the Bollingbrook Hotel to find his customer, and there discovered that he had been arrested.

The arrest of the prisoner was caused by the firm of Branch & Bro. presenting the check and discovering it to be a forgery. The police were immediately informed of the transaction, and "Jones" was shortly after arrested. Only $16 of the money was found on him. The Express adds:

The prisoner gave his place of residence as Richmond, and his occupation that of cabinet-maker. He was a tall, spare built man, some twenty-five years of age, with rather peaked visage, of a slightly stolid, careless cast; complexion and eyes dark; hair and goatee crisp and black. In general appearance he was rather an ordinary looking fellow. In alluding to the forged check, the prisoner told Capt. Ledbetter that it was given him by "John Jones, of Caroline county, Va." The prisoner said that he "had nothing to say," except that he did not know Mr. Jas. B. Jones, of Chesterfield, never saw him, heard of him, nor dreampt of him. He evidently desired to produce the impression that he signed the check with a random name.

SUICIDE ON THE CARS.—The death on Monday at Martinsburg, Va., of Fanny Byrne, who was taken from the cars at that station a corpse, has been noticed. She was a resident of Baltimore, and had just separated from her husband, W. H. Byrne, who is a gilder there.—The Baltimore American says:

At the depot there Monday afternoon, she, seemingly in the highest spirits, purchased a ticket for Cincinnati. Indeed, her buoyancy of spirits was noticed at the time by several bystanders and attracted general attention.—She left in the train for the West, and before it reached the junction at Mount Clare the conductor perceived she had fallen asleep.—When the train reached Martinsburg the conductor endeavored to wake her up, and after repeated attempts, discovered that she was stiff and cold in the embrace of death. Upon the person of the deceased were discovered a four-ounce vial of laudanum, nearly one-half of which had been extracted. Also, portraits of the deceased and her husband enclosed in a gold locket, and other articles. A letter was found, which was doubtless written by the husband, of which the following was the purport: That he regretted circumstances compelled him to a divorce in such a way, that he was compelled to leave Baltimore in order to get out of the way. In doing this he must needs sacrifice a good many of his things, but he had done so and did not regret it; besides he hoped that she would take care of herself, as they had led a horrid life for some time. He would not blame her for what was past; but believed that his alternative was to leave Baltimore. He states that he has enclosed a due bill upon a gas-fitting firm for the sum of $20, which he had worked hard for, and concludes as follows: "Good bye, Fanny, and God bless you. This is the sincere wish of your unfortunate husband, W. H. Byrne. When you receive this, I will be far away from Baltimore." The letter is dated September 11th, 1860.

HEAVY EMBEZZLEMENT IN A RAILROAD COMPANY.—A rumor has been in circulation, for some days past, that one of the leading railroad companies of Pennsylvania, said to be the Pennsylvania Central, had been robbed of about $170,000. That rumor has now assumed a definite shape, and the substance of the affair may be briefly told as follows: A ticket-seller of the company, stationed at an important point, in collusion with seventeen of the conductors, had for a long time been in the practice of re-selling tickets which the conductors did not punch or cancel, but returned to him perfect, thus enabling him to sell the same ticket several times in succession, the conductors only reporting to the general ticket agent such numbers of tickets as they deemed it prudent to return.—The exact length of time that this simple but ingenious system of robbery had been going on it is impossible to ascertain; long enough, however, to enable the conductors to appropriate to themselves an average of $10,000 each. A considerable portion of the aggregate had been invested in various kinds of property and securities, and of this the company has fortunately been able to secure a considerable amount. The seventeen conductors have of course been discharged, leaving in service but two only of those employed with them on the road. Further particulars of this fresh instance of railroad plundering will doubtless come to light before long.—*Balt. Rep.*

VIOLENT STORM.—A violent storm of wind, rain and hail visited that part of Caroline co., Va., in the vicinity of J. R. White's mill, on Saturday evening last. A number of the farmers had their tobacco crops completely destroyed, whilst their corn was materially injured. The forests showed visible signs of the devastating winds, the largest growth of trees being torn up by their roots. The fencing in some sections was blown down.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA, CHINA, &c.

The Pony Express, with California dates to the 6th, arrived at St. Josephs on the 18th inst. The following summary of news is forwarded under date of San Francisco the evening of the 5th:

There were $25,000 worth of Washoe silver ore shipped for New York by the steamer leaving on the 1st.

The ship St. Helena has cleared for Liverpool, loaded with 21,500 sacks of wheat. The cost of sending California produce to Europe is about the same as sending it to New York. The bark Commodore, for China, carries over 3,000 sacks of potatoes.

The Douglas and Bell State Conventions meet at Sacramento to-day. Efforts are making for a fusion ticket giving each party two electors, after the plan of the fusion in New York.

The principal counties in the State have nominated candidates for the Legislature. All the Douglas candidates are pledged to oppose the re-election of Senator Gwin. The Breckinridge candidates are uninstructed.

Proposals for building the foundation and basement story of the State Capitol at Sacramento have been opened. The highest bid was $130,000, and the lowest $80,000.

The daily overland mail between Sacramento and Portland via Oregon, commences on the 15th instant, thus inaugurating a new line of stages.

Overland immigrants continue to arrive in considerable numbers by various routes.

John A. Drisbelbis, the newly appointed Indian Agent, has been engaged in a street fight with R. T. Sprague, of Shasta, because the latter accused the former of seceding from the Charleston Convention to earn the office.

A rich quartz lead had been struck in Tuolumne county, and upwards of 60,000 pounds taken out in five days. The lead is two inches wide and nearly all good.

Bids were opened to-day by the State Treasurer for the redemption of $52,000 worth of State bonds. The amount of bonds offered were $84,000. The lowest proposition was 4⅞c., and the highest a fraction over 99c. on the dollar.

The Broderick will case was before the Probate Court this afternoon. Martin McDonald, formerly Deputy Sheriff of New York, was sworn as a witness for the contestants. He impeached the reputation, for truth and veracity, of A. A. Phillips, one of the attesting witnesses. He swore that the reputation of Phillips was bad; that he would not believe him on oath, and that he (Phillips) was a notorious Tombs lawyer.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

By the bark Creole we have files of Hong Kong papers to July 24.

The allied expedition of England and France remained, according to the latest advices, at Tien-wan, at the mouth of the Peiho. This is a magnificent bay, about ten miles across, and fifteen miles from the entrance to the head. There were 150 sail of the allies, while all the troops were encamped on the shore. The natives were friendly. The climate was healthy.

Lord Elgin arrived at Taien-wan on the afternoon of the 9th of July, and it was understood that the troops would re-embark on the 10th and proceed to the Taku forts, which were to be taken before the peace overtures were made. Lord Elgin was in constant communication with Baron Gross, the French Plenipotentiary.

A marine on board her Majesty's ship Terrier, had shot the commander, Hudson, in his cabin, and afterwards telling the second master that the commander wanted him, shot him also from the skylight. The commander, it was feared, was mortally wounded, but the second master was out of danger.

Capt. Gordon, of the Madras Engineers, had been drowned.

An address was presented on the 2d July, by the English merchants at Shanghae, to Lord Elgin, on the subject of the Tien-tsin treaty and the present war, and urging the vigorous prosecution of the latter, until some satisfactory guarantee was given that trade and commerce were to be no longer interfered with by the Chinese.

From Shanghae, there comes no intelligence of importance.

There was no further information in regard to the movements of the rebels, though the Chinese at Shanghae believed that Hong Chow had either fallen, or was in great danger of falling.

A party of five, consisting principally of English missionaries, according to the Shanghae Herald of the 7th of July, had visited the rebels, and had been very carelessly received by them. Their forces are numerous, well armed, and well disciplined.

The British consuls at Shanghae had issued a modification, warning Her Majesty's subjects from interfering in any way with the present state of affairs in China, by assisting either the government or any party in opposition to the government, by enlisting or by furnishing or procuring warlike stores of any description, or by fitting out vessels, or by knowingly doing any other act for either party by which neutrality may be violated.

A French missionary, when returning from a distance in the country, was seized by some pirates, and sold to the people of a village Coubaz. He was held to ransom for $200, which was paid by his proselytes. In the meantime word was sent to Hong Kong, accompanied by a request for a gun-boat, and word was also sent to Amoy, when Her Majesty's steamer Acorn went down, accompanied by the Cockchafer. The gun-boat proceeded up to the village, with the boats of the Acorn, and demanded the restitution of the ransom money, the missionaries' private property, and that the ringleaders should be given up. These demands not to have been complied with, as the latest intelligence states that the boats had commenced firing shot and shell on the 18th of July, at half-past twelve P. M.

Dates from Foo Chow are to the 16th July. There had been a money panic among the native bankers, when twenty-four shut their shops; but confidence was being again established.

A body of 3,000 troops had been levied to proceed to Hong Chow against the rebels.

THE BLUE LAWS OF CONNECTICUT.—We take the following extracts from advance sheets of a work with the above title, soon to be published, edited by S. M. SMUCKER, LL. D:

"If any man or woman bee a Witch, that is hath or consulteth with a familiar spiritt, they shall be put to death."

"If any person shall blaspheme the name of God the ffather, Sonne or Holy Ghost, with direct, express, presumptuous or high-handed blasphemy, or shall curse in the like manner, hee shall bee put to death."

"If any man have a stubborne and rebellious sonne, of sufficient years and understanding, viz: Sixteene years of age, which will not obey the voice of his ffather, or the voice of his mother, and that when they have chastened him will not hearken unto them, then may his ffather and mother, being his naturall parents, lay hold on him, and bring him to the Magistrates, assembled in Courte, and testifie unto them, that theife sonne is stubborne and rebellious, and will not obey theire voice and chastisement, but lives in sundry notorious crime, such a sonne shall be put death."

"ANDREW LOW, Jr., for breaking into Mr. LING's house, where he brake open a cupboard, and took from thence some Strong Water and 6d. in money, and ransackt the house from roome to roome, and left open the doors, for which fact being committed to prison, brake forth and escaped, and still remains horrible obstinate and rebellious against his parents, and incorrigible under all the means that have been used to reclaim him. Whereupon it was ordered that he shall be as severely whipt as the rule will bare, and work with his father as a prisoner, with a lock upon his leg, so that he may not escape."

"GOODMAN LEONE was whipped and sent out of the plantation, being not onely a disorderly person himselfe, but an incourager of others to disorderly drinking meetings.

"GEORGE SPENCER being prophane and disorderly in his whole conversation, and an abettor of others to sin, and drawing on others in to a conspiracie to carry away the Cock to Virginia, was whipped and sent out of the plantation."

"JOHN PROUTE, HEN. BRASIER and WILLIAM BROMFIELD was whipped for joyning in the aforesaid conspiracie, and the said HEN. and WM. were ordered to weare irons during the magistrate's pleasure."

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL STATISTICS. The Washington Constitution presents the following outline of the commerce of the United States for the last fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1860. The grand result, it will be noticed, is:

An export trade of	$400 167 461 00
An import trade of	341,797 209 00
Balance of trade in favor of United States	$58 370,252 00

The exports of the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1860, embracing specie and American produce, amounted to $373,167,461; in addition to which we also exported about $27,000,000 of foreign produce—making all of our exports $400,167,461, and exceeding our imports for the same period $58,370,252, the imports being $341,797,209.

The specie and American produce exported were as above stated	$373 167,461 00
Of this amount, the specie was	56 946 851 00
The amount of American produce consequently exported, was	$316,220,610 00

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

The New York Times publishes a report of a speech made by Mr. Crittenden, at Independence, Hinton county, Kentucky, on the 13th inst., on the occasion of a Union barbecue.—We extract a few of the most important points of his speech:

Now I wish to say a word upon Territorial slavery. All this fiery animosity and fiery contest between the different branches of the Democratic party grows out of this question: Whether, if we had a Territory where there was slavery, and where there was an opposition to that slavery, whether the Congress should interfere by its laws and settle the question by protecting that property, or whether it should be left to the wishes of the people of the Territory to do as they will with the institution? That is the question.

Look at the condition of our country and see if these gentlemen are not quarreling about a mere abstraction—a thing of air—beating the air, and yet turning the country almost upside down about it. The question as to slavery in Kansas everybody thinks is settled. As to Nebraska, with its frosty, cold regions, nobody wants to go there that can get a living elsewhere. That is conceded. Across the Rocky Mountains, does anybody want to carry slaves? That is conceded free. These are our Territories. Where is there a Territory to which a man would carry his slaves if he were invited to do it? In the great basin just this side of the Rocky Mountains—a vast plain without a tree—uninhabitable almost to a great extent? Does any one want to go there with his slaves? No. There is not, in my judgment, one single spot of any considerable extent in any Territory of the United States where any man would desire to carry his slaves, and yet the whole contest is as to what is to be done when the people carry their slaves where they don't want to carry them. For this Mr. Douglas is pursued and pursuing. Mr. Douglas says, "I want to carry out what was proposed—as I understood it, at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—that is, to put the question out of Congress, and leave it to the Territory, and then let the people quarrel it out. It is better that a partial evil should take place there than that a general quarrel should exist in the Union. Are we, the people of the United States of America, to be put at the bail of these little people, and to suffer the agitation that their petty contests shall bring up? That seems like perversion.

The whole question between the branches of the Democratic party, is as to slavery in the Territories. Has there any such mischief been done yet—is there any case requiring interposition? No! Why, the United States Senate, upon the direct question, said no—there is no present evil that requires remedy, but it may come. Another flood may come, [laughter,] or if not, then there may come another destruction of the earth by fire. Is it worth our while to provide against it?

Now, to speak seriously, they say there is nothing to require interposition. The Senate says there is not, and voted the idea down—only three voting in its favor; all the rest of the Senate saying there is no occasion yet for laws, but we must reserve the right—the case may arise in respect to some Territory. What Territory? Where is it? Not a soul can tell; and yet, upon this contingency, that we may have a Territory into which some man may possibly want to carry slaves, there arises a great dispute. As remote as that—and we are quarreling about it to-day; a thing that may happen in twenty years—a thing which I don't believe can happen in the present state of the Union.

That is the great subject upon which the Democratic party is broken up, and we are now here trying to save the country by inaugurating a party upon the Constitution and the Union.

I have occupied your time longer than I intended to. I told you I came here to denounce no party. I wished to speak with decorum, to offend none of my audience. They have done me the honor of listening to me, and it was my duty to speak to them in kindness and with care. I appeal to you not as party men—I appeal to you as my countrymen.—There is, as you know, a party in the South—a powerful and dangerous party—that, since the days of Gen. Jackson, have been seeking to carry into practical effect the doctrine of disunion. In what form did it appear? In General Jackson's time they attempted to nullify an act of Congress—an act which you had all joined to pass, and which one State claimed to be to its injury. How did General Jackson treat it? Was that his sort of Union? No! He said he would hang the traitors as high as Haman. There was disunion attempted. We have since seen resolutions of Legislatures, and messages of Governors, all proclaiming and recommending it as a necessity. We have seen States engaging to combine for this purpose; and now will any man say there is no danger of that sort which we ought to watch? I think it is a danger against which we ought to guard. We ought to look to it. We ought to put power into the hands of a party that might be tempted to use it for such a purpose. Gen. Washington said the people of the United States ought to frown upon the first dawning of everything like disunion. That is the substance of what he said.

It frowned out pretty boldly in the time of General Jackson. He was a man of will—a patriot—will say—and he put it down. It has been gathering strength ever since. It has been, as I say, meeting in Conventions; it has been made the subject of messages by Governors, and of co-operation between States.—You don't want any such result. You would oppose any such result. I hope so. I am sure you would. Kentucky was not brought up to such treason. I was a man of five and twenty or thirty years of age before I ever heard disunion talked about. It was a scandal in his time nobody utterred—nobody thought of—that nobody ventured to talk of. Gen. Washington, the Moses of our land, he thought of it, and he said, frown on the first dawning of it—crush out that sentiment. You will know how to apply all this. You will know how to act upon it better than I can teach you.

Mr. C. then, in a few words, painted a bright picture of universal liberty as the result of our caring for this Union, and urged his hearers to come up to the support of the Bell and Everett ticket. After thanking his hearers for their attention, he withdrew, while cheers greeted him on all sides.

NEW YORK POLITICS—*The People's Fusion Movement.*—The Union and anti-Republican meeting held at New York on Monday evening, is acknowledged, even by the Tribune, to have been one of the largest and most effective demonstrations of the present campaign.—Among the speakers were the Hon. F. Wood, J. J. Henry, Esq., the Hon. H. W. Hilliard, of Alabama, ex-Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, F. Holmes, Esq., of Boston, the Hon. John Cochran, and Mr. Wright, of Missouri. The utmost harmony pervaded the proceedings, and the proposition to appoint a committee to nominate one straight-out Union ticket for the defeat of the Black Republicans was received with such applause and heartiness of enthusiasm as are seldom witnessed. A grand torchlight procession of the Union Leagues and Minute Men took place in connection with the demonstration, and at a late hour the immense gathering broke up with loud cheers for the Constitution and one straight-out Union ticket. The President of the meeting, Mr. Joshua J. Henry, Esq., was authorized to form the new ticket, and promulgate it for the suffrages of the people.

LIGHTNING BLASTING A ROCK.—In the town of Huntington, Conn., recently, a rock was struck by lightning and separated into fragments; it was about five feet square and four feet in height from the surface, reaching downward indefinitely. A crevice appeared to have extended partly through the mass, a few inches below the ground, entering which the lightning performed its novel feat of blasting a rock. One portion, weighing at least half a ton, was projected to a considerable height, striking the ground some fifteen feet from its former position; other pieces, to the number of thirty or more, were thrown in every direction, in a manner similar to the action of a blast of gunpowder. The electrical current seemed to have receded from the exploded rock in an easterly direction, through the green sward, for about twenty feet, now and then upheaving a clod of earth like a furrow raised by a plow, and finally disappearing over the smooth surface of another rock, leaving permanently imprinted thereon a vivid blue line, about an inch in width, which soon separated into two parts, branching off at an angle of forty degrees to each other.—*Hartford Times.*

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO BOSTON. The day fixed for the arrival of the Prince of Wales in Boston is Wednesday, October 17th. He will take the cars at Albany for Boston, and will be met at the State line by one or more of the aids of the Governor. There will be no public demonstration Wednesday night, but on Thursday forenoon there will be a review of the First Division, M. V. M., which will be augmented for the occasion to a full Division by the best corps from other parts of the State. There will be three or four thousand troops and twenty-five full bands. In the afternoon, twelve hundred school children will give a vocal exhibition at the Music Hall, which will be decorated for the occasion. In the evening there is to be a grand ball at the Boston Theatre. The tickets will be placed at $10. On Friday the Prince will visit Harvard College, where he becomes the guest of President Felton, and in the evening there is to be a grand banquet, without speeches, at the Revere House. The company will not number over one hundred, and the Governor, Hon. Edward Everett and Hon. Robt C. Winthrop, will be among the guests.

The Last Battle of Gen. Walker.

A correspondent of the N. Orleans Picayune writes an account of Walker's battle with the Central Americans, which, from later news, is likely to be his last. The Honduran commandant, after the fort was evacuated by Walker, took possession and sent 100 men after the retiring fillibuster. The letter says:

They came up with him on Friday, during a halt at Cotton Tree, on the banks of the Roman river, when his men were mostly sleeping, took them by surprise, and fired a volley into them at forty yards distance, with so little effect that the General lost only one man killed, one dangerously and four slightly wounded. The second volley might have told with fearful effect while the Americans were huddled together getting their arms, but fortunately it was diverted from the main body towards one man at a distance, who, hearing the firing, rushed towards his comrades, and ran the gauntlet through the second volley from the whole troop without receiving a shot. By this time the Americans had formed, delivered their fire, which knocked over ten or twelve, then charged, and scattered the Hondurans like a flock of sheep.—About thirty plunged into the river, where several were drowned. The remainder scattered through the savanna, and all that were not shot got to cover.

In this affair the Hondurans lost about fifty killed and wounded. General Walker one killed and seven wounded, himself among the latter. He has now possession of part of the Carib town of Limas, where he is strongly barricaded, and able to resist 500 Hondurans; but we hear that the Icarus is bound down again to rout him or make him prisoner.

Another letter, explaining the anxiety of the British for Walker's capture, says:

The towns of Omoa and Truxillo, as well as many in the interior of Honduras, get all of their goods from Belize on credit. They now say that they have the money, but cannot send or bring it to pay their debts, for fear of Walker. Thus you see our town is a great sufferer from Walker's visit to Honduras, and hence the anxiety of the merchants here, and of her Majesty's Government, to keep Walker at home.

The dispatch announcing the arrest of Walker, is given more fully in the New York papers as follows:

The British war steamer Icarus, with a transport and troops under command of Alvarez, proceeded to the Rio Negro, where Walker's army were encamped. The boats of the Icarus proceeded up the river and captured Walker with seventy of his men, all of whom were taken to Truxillo and delivered to the authorities of Honduras. Walker's men were very destitute, and many of them being sick were permitted to return to the United States, on the condition of never engaging again in an expedition against Central America. Gen. Walker and Col. Rudler are to be shot. The Guatamala expedition arrived from Omoa shortly after the capture of the fillibusters.

SERIOUS TROUBLE IN THE ILLINOIS EPISCOPAL DIOCESE.—The controversy between the Episcopalians of the Illinois Diocese and their Bishop, the Right Rev. Henry Whitehouse, D. D., has at last culminated. The Convention of the Diocese, which has been in session at Quincy for three days past, broke up in confusion on Friday. The Chicago Journal says:

There have been two questions of importance between the Bishop and the Diocese—one as regards the Bishop's residence, (he now residing in New York, and the Diocese insisting that he shall reside here, which he has agreed to do,) and the other in reference to the lot donated to the Diocese in this city, some time since, by E. Beers, Esq., for the purpose of building a Cathedral and rector's mansion for the Bishop, which lot the Bishop, against the wishes of the Diocese, has sold for $6,000, which money he retains in his possession, insisting that he has the right to keep it in trust, and appropriate it to the building of the Cathedral when and where he chooses. And this is the matter at issue that caused the rupture yesterday, the Convention having attempted to vote the $6,000 out of the Bishop's hands, to be returned to Mr. Beers, the donor of the lot.

MURDER BY INDIANS IN NEW MEXICO.—On the 5th ult., a band of Kiowas numbering 11, with Kataunk, their chief, went to Allison's Ranch, on Cow Creek, and agreed with Mr. Peacock, the proprietor, to come next day to Pawnee Fork and make a treaty with the United States officers. True to their promise, they came, and induced Mr. Peacock to go out and look through a spy-glass at (as they represented) a company of soldiers a distance off.—While Mr. Peacock was in the act of looking, they shot him through the head, and also through the body, killing him instantly.—They then shot Mr. Myers, his clerk, but did not kill him at once. He retreated to a room where there was a sick man, and warned him of what was going on. He then sank down and died. The sick man was armed with two revolvers, which the Indians being apprised of, did not molest him. They loaded 11 ponies with goods, and left.

NAVAL.—Advices from the United States ship John Adams, dated at Foo Choo, China, July 1, 1860, are received, in which it is stated that the John Adams had arrived there from Hong Kong. The health of the crew continued as good as could be expected in those latitudes. They had been called there by the urgent request of certain American citizens residing about nine miles up the river from Foo Choo, whose property and places of business have been devastated by the Chinamen and their lives put in imminent peril—The Chinamen had burnt down one-half of the town (the name of which our correspondent does not mention,) and seventy-five men, including sailors and marines, had been sent there from the Adams to preserve order and protect the lives of the American residents.—The expectation was that the vessel would not leave for four or five months. Quiet had been restored, and no more depredations had been committed after their arrival. The English mail due bad been lost, and they had not received any intelligence from the States during the month previous.

A PRONG OF A PITCHFORK THROUGH HIS BRAINS, AND NOT KILLED.—A man in the employ of James M. Mosse, of Bellerville, Mass., on Wednesday, while engaged in storing away some hay in a barn, slipped from the scaffold, and fell several feet on to a fork, one prong of which entered the right cheek, passed through the cheek bone behind the eye, through the brain, and came out on the top of the head, projecting two inches. About eight inches of the fork were in the head, and a