Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

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DAILY DISPATCH.

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Richmond Dispatch.

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THE LAST OF GENERAL WALKER.

His Capture--Conduct of the British Officers--His Surrender to the Honduranos--Brutal Execution.

A telegraphic dispatch from New Orleans, announcing the arrival of the British steamer Gladiator, with Walker's men, confirms the death of Gen. Walker at the hands of the Honduran authorities. He was executed on the 12th ult., amid the cheers of the natives, who assembled to see his death. His companion, Col. Rudler, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. It appears from newspaper accounts, that after his battle on the 21st, with the natives, who were pursuing him, he had another engagement with them near San Roman, in which he lost twenty men. The Picayune says:

After this engagement, the remaining party proceeded on to the Rio Negro, where they took possession of an adobe house, in which they fortified themselves in the best manner possible, in expectation of further pursuit by the natives. The natives, however, followed them no further than the place of the second and last engagement. In the meantime, the party quietly held the place, and without opposition of any kind, till the appearance of the British on the 4th, when, as before stated, they finally surrendered.

The party to which Walker surrendered was two to three hundred strong, and was composed of British marines and natives. The latter were taken down from Truxillo in a Honduran coaster called the Correo, or mail boat, which was accustomed to ply between Truxillo, Omoa and the Belize. The Correo was towed over by the Icarus, which vessel also accommodated a portion of the native troops. The Icarus came to anchor at the mouth of the Rio Negro, and the party was sent up the stream in small boats—a portion of them in the boats of the Icacus.

He surrendered to the British commander who asked him and Colonel Rudler of what country or Government they claimed protection. Walker's answer was, "That of Nicaragua." He was then asked if he desired to place himself under the protection of the British flag. He replied, "No; that he had no claims on that Government."

"Then," it is said the British officer replied, "as you have no government, I will insure you one," and ordered that he be delivered over to the Honduranean officer, who had him and Col. Rudler ironed.

The whole party was then taken back to Truxillo, and the men were placed under British protection, and Walker and Rudler were imprisoned (in irons) in the fort.

THE CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE BRITISH COMMANDER.

A letter in the New York Herald, from a correspondent on board the Icarus, after Walker's capture, says:

While on board the Icarus, I had a conversation with Walker, who handed me the original correspondence which had passed between himself and the British commander, which he said he would like to have published. He also requested me to write out, at his dictation, a brief protest against his surrender to Honduras authorities. His dictation was calm and deliberate, giving me ample opportunity to write down every word before pronouncing the next. While I was thus engaged, an officer approached and informed me that I could receive no communication for publication from the prisoners. This seemed to trouble Walker, who then asked me to look over the papers and note them well. The officer thereupon reported to the captain, who promptly came up and told me to take whatever papers I pleased from the prisoner, for publication or otherwise. I accordingly send you the original letters of Capt. Salmon to Walker, the reply of Walker in his own hand, and the "protest," which I write out at his dictation. The latter document is brief, but clearly states the point which Walker intended; and as it is probably the last he will ever address to the world, I hope his earnest request that it will be fairly copied by the American press generally, will be complied with.

COMMANDER SALMON TO GEN. WALKER.

ON BOARD H. B. M. STEAM SLOOP ICARUS, TRUXILLO, Aug. 21, 1860.

SIR—I have to inform you—

1. That the Custom-House receipts of the port of Truxillo, mortgaged to the British government in payment of a debt for which that government made itself answerable, are diverted from their proper course by your unauthorized occupation of that port.

2. That the sum of $2,625 in money, and government paper to the amount of $1,390, left in the Custom-House on your taking possession of the town, belong to the British government, in virtue of the said mortgage.

3. That in consequence of the entire cessation of trade, caused by your occupation of the town, the interests of the British merchants at Balize are affected to a large amount.

4. That your presence on this coast has been the means of deferring the completion of a treaty existing between Great Britain and Honduras.

That, therefore, I consider it my duty, in protection of the interests of Great Britain, to re-establish in Truxillo the authorities commissioned by the existing government of Honduras, and request that you, with your followers, will be prepared to lay down your arms and re-embark on the recognized officials being ready to resume their posts. Such arms and all military stores belonging to the expedition to be forfeited to the Honduras government, as a surety against any further descents in their coasts. Officers to retain their side-arms. Also, to deliver up to the proper authorities the money and paper mentioned in clause two, as well as all the government papers. Upon these terms being complied with, safety to person and private property will be guaranteed by the English flag. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

NORVELL SALMON, Commander.

To Mr. *Wm. Walker.*

GEN. WALKER TO COMMANDER SALMON.

TRUXILLO, August 21, 1860.

To Capt NORVELL SALMON, of H. B. M.'s steam sloop Icarus.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, sent to me through Lieutenant Coxe, of Her Britannic Majesty's Navy.

Some of the facts contained in your communication are new to me; and had they been known to me I should not have undertaken to modify the Custom-House regulations of this port.

I must beg leave to say that I was entirely ignorant of the mortgage to the British government of the Custom-House receipts at this port. Assuredly I have no intention to divert from their proper course any funds mortgaged to the British crown. If any Custom-House receipts have been lost during my presence here it has not been in the interests of British subjects, as most of the trade here during my occupation has been carried on by vessels bearing the British flag.

In relation to the money said to have been left in the Custom-House, as well as the government paper, I have to say that I have not seen nor heard of one or the other. Had I received such money or paper they should be immediately delivered to you, on the statement you make concerning the mortgage to the British crown.

As to the injury done to British trade by my occupation of this town, I must be permitted to say that I am convinced any trifling injury now done would be tenfold repaired by future benefits to English commerce. This, however, involves questions not necessary to discuss at present.

Touching the fulfillment of the treaty stipulations between Great Britain and Honduras, I must reply that no one can be more anxious than myself for the complete carrying out of the treaty of the 28th November, 1859. It was in expectation of this treaty's having been fully carried out that I visited Ruatan in the month of June last; and excuse me if, in this connection, I refer to what you call my unauthorized occupation of this port.

It would be a long story for me to tell you why I claim the right to make war on the existing authorities of Honduras. Suffice it to say, that my presence here at this time is due entirely to the engagements which I consider I had in honor contracted with a people desirous of living in Central America under the ancient laws and customs of the English realm, claiming with them common interests under the institutions derived from the code of Alfred. I thought it no wrong to assist them in the maintenance of rights they had lawfully acquired.

Asking pardon for so long dwelling on the statements of your letter, I have to reply that if you deem it your duty to re-establish the former authorities of this port, I shall do nothing consistent with honor to prevent your execution of what you think a duty. As to the terms you propose, I cannot, under the circumstances, regard it dishonorable to lay down my arms to an officer of the British crown, inasmuch as many of the persons compromised by their adherence to me may claim the guarantees of English subjects. In regard to our embarking, you do not specify on what vessel or at whose expense such re-embarkation is to take place. Concerning the money and paper, I can only say that, as they never came into my possession, it is impossible for me to deliver them up.

Expecting you will inform me concerning the matters for which I have requested information, as well as concerning the manner in which you propose to arrive at the facts touching the money said to have been left, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WALKER.

In reply to this, Com. Salmon says he had received a petition from the citizens of Truxillo, for protection from Walker, signed, among others, by the American Consul, and adds:

I am perfectly aware that by offering terms to any person acting without authority from any recognized government, I expose myself to rebuke from my superiors. I have, however, taken upon myself the responsibility of doing so, in the hope not only of preventing any further effusion of blood, but also with the view of preventing any further damage to the town and the property contained in it, so much of which is obtained on credit from British houses in Belize.

I am perfectly aware that you were anxious for the carrying out of the treaty of the 28th of November, 1859, particularly that part which would have placed Ruatan under the protection of the Honduranian flag. I beg to point out, however, that the said treaty was made with the existing government of Honduras, and not with Mr. Wm. Walker, and that your descent on that island was the cause of its non-completion. I must also inform you, with reference to a clause in your letter, that my instructions will not permit me to recognize the right of any private individual to make war on a recognized government, and must confess do not see what rights "a people desirous of living in Central America," can have lawfully acquired.

I must again repeat my demand of this morning, and request you will inform me when your arrangements for re-embarkation are complete.

Feeling sure that you will comply, knowing what must result from a refusal, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

NORVELL SALMON, Commander.

To Mr. *Wm. Walker.*

PROTEST OF GENERAL WALKER.

I hereby protest, before the civilized world, that when I surrendered to the captain of her Majesty's steamer Icarus, that officer expressly received my sword and pistol, as well as the arms of Colonel Rudler; and the surrender was expressly and in so many words to him, as the representative of her Britannic Majesty. WILLIAM WALKER.

On board the steamer Icarus, Sept. 5, 1860.

THE EXECUTION.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28.—The British steamer Gladiator has been quarantined.

She has on board the remnants of General Walker's army.

Walker was shot on the 12th instant. Ten shots were fired at him, amid the cheers of the natives.

He was afterwards buried by foreigners, the natives refusing to take any part in the ceremony.

Colonel Rudler has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

General William Walker was a native of Nashville, Tenn., as we learn from the Union and American. His father is Mr. Jas. Walker, a Scotchman by birth, and one of the oldest, worthiest and most highly esteemed citizens of that city. This is the third son that Mr. Walker has lost in the Nicaraguan cause.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Pony Express, from San Francisco to the 15th, has arrived. During the week previous, the exports of breadstuffs to Liverpool and Melbourne amounted to 170,000 sacks of wheat and 136,000 sacks of flour. The following is the general news by this arrival:

Hon. Reverdy Johnson addressed a large audience at San Francisco on the evening of the 14th inst. The feature of the speech was a strong appeal to the Union sentiment.

A new woollen factory is nearly completed in San Francisco, being the second establishment of the kind erected within about fifteen months. The manufacture of blankets and other coarse woollen fabrics is proving highly lucrative.

Several apparently well authenticated statements have recently been published in the San Francisco papers, concerning a discovery of a new forest of mammoth trees on the eastern border of Tulare county. The group is represented to extend a distance of eight miles, embracing a vast number of trees, exceeding thirty feet in diameter, and estimated at 300 feet high. One tree, supposed to be the largest, is reported to measure 123 feet in circumference.

The California Stage Company have started a line to run daily from Sacramento to Portland, Oregon, carrying the mail.

Dr. Wm. H. Stone has been tried before Judge Hardy for killing a member of the last Legislature, and acquitted. But little surprise is manifested at the result.

Recent accounts from the new Cozo silver mining district are encouraging. Two tons of the ore are on the way to San Francisco for testing, and high expectations are indulged from the richness of the advanced specimens.

Some heavy suits have lately been commenced at Carson Valley. They are brought by one McCall and persons connected with him, against the Ophir Company for $1,800,000, and against the Mexican Company, for the recovery of $1,000,000. The suits are brought for the recovery of the ground now in possession of these companies, or the recovery of damages. McCall now claims the ground now being worked by these companies by the right of discovery.

MR. YANCEY ON RESISTANCE.—Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, when in Knoxville, Tenn., last week, was asked, during his speech, what he would do in case of Lincoln's election, and replied to the question as follows:

By an act of the General Assembly of Alabama, passed last winter, it is made the duty of the Governor, in the event a Black Republican shall be elected President, in a certain period after he ascertains it, (thirty days, I believe,) to make proclamation of the fact—and that an election shall then be held by the people to elect delegates to a convention of the people of the State, which convention will consider what the sovereignty and wrongs done the State require at its hands.

As I said to you in the earlier part of my speech, I am a State rights man, believing in the right of a State to command the allegiance and obedience of its citizens, and therefore that my allegiance is first due to my State. I do not believe in exercising the individual natural right of rebellion until both State as well as Federal Constitutions are broken, and my rights destroyed. If the Federal Constitution shall be broken and destroyed by the usurpation of a higher law faction, my right to resist is subordinate to my allegiance to my State Constitution. As an individual, therefore, I shall not rebel against such an election; for that would be rebellion also against my own State authority.

But whatever course Alabama may take, that course I shall be bound by as a citizen, and if it is to acquiesce I shall do so—if it is to secede, I shall cast my fortunes with that of the State. If the convention shall see fit to go into a consultation with the other Southern States, and act as they agree, I shall abide by that action. If it shall decide to demand new guaranties for its rights, before it will remain longer in the Union, I shall acquiesce in that. In fine, as I am bound by, so shall I acquiesce in, all that my State may decide to do.

NEW YORK ITEMS.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger sends that paper the following items:

"Sambo," as usual, endeavored to gain admission to the Episcopal Diocesan Convention, to-day; but also, as usual, it was "the attempt without the deed." The process was in this wise: Mr. John Jay, having vainly endeavored to start a discussion on the slave question at the last Convention, brought forward a series of resolutions, on this occasion, in favor of asking the Provisional Bishop to address a Pastoral Letter to the people of the Diocese in reference to the African slave trade, as now carried on at this port, in violation of the statutes of the Republic, of the teachings of the Church, of the rights of man, and of the laws of God. Also, that the clergy be respectfully recommended, from time to time, to preach in their respective parishes against the wickedness of the slave trade, as now prosecuted from within this Diocese; and that the laity be urged to exert their influence to stay the further prosecution of the traffic.

The resolutions were seconded by Mr. Brewer, of Yonkers, whereupon Mr. Jay proceeded to argue in favor of their passage in a set speech; but questions of order being adroitly raised by such able tacticians as Rev. Dr. Vinton, Rev. Dr. Creighton, and Rev. Dr. Leonard, the Convention got rid of the firebrand by laying the resolutions on the table by an almost unanimous vote.

Literary men are taking a more prominent part in city politics, this fall, than usual.—There is Mr. C. Edwards Lester, who is engineering a nomination to the Assembly; Cornelius Mathews, who is anxious to represent some of us in the State; and Mr. Charles S. Rosenburg, critic, artist, etc., who is in a fair way of going to the Board of Aldermen. Wilkins, of the Herald, is to run for Councilman, while Mr. Charles Gayler has some aspirations to fill the lucrative place of the Sheriff.

A VIRGINIA MOTHER.—The Norfolk Day Book, of Thursday, says: A young gentleman passed through this city yesterday, on his way to the University of Virginia, having been prepared to enter college by the *personal* instruction of his widowed mother, living in "Upshur's Neck," on the Eastern shore of Virginia. Can anything speak more for the sterling worth and intelligence of Virginia women than this?

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

Affairs in Texas.

LONG POINT, WASHINGTON CO., TEXAS, September 17th, 1860.

This is a pretty little village, situated in Labarde Prairie, on the old Labarde road, leading from Nacogdoches to the old town of Labarde, now Goliad, and contains about one hundred inhabitants, three stores, two wagon, one gun, and one blacksmith shop, and one school, taught by a nice young lady from the Old Dominion. We have a fine climate, fine lands, and fine well-water. Dr. Gid. Lincecum, of this place, is now boring an artesian well, with every prospect of success. He is boring with an eight-horse power engine, manufactured by your townsman, P. Rham; it performs admirably. We are nine miles from Brenham, to which place the Washington County Railroad, a tap of the Central Road, is nearly completed. We are in three miles of the Air Line Road from Brenham to Austin, a portion of which is now under contract.

This year has been one of unprecedented drought even for Texas. We had no rain from the middle of April until the 12th of August. We will have to buy our corn in New Orleans. We can get it here at about $1.50 per bushel. Missouri flour is worth from ten to twelve dollars per barrel; the most is fine. Pork will not be worth more than $5 per hundred. Since the rains set in, the prairies look like the finest wheat fields, and the cattle and horses are all fat again.

We have been in a terrible state of excitement, caused by abolition emissaries inciting the negroes to rebellion, arson, &c. I will advise all Northern book pedlars, school teachers, and itinerant preachers, to keep out of Texas, as this climate has recently become very unhealthy for all such. They are closely watched, and the trees here often bear strange looking fruit.

According to the census just taken, this county raised last year 19,000 bales of cotton; this year it will not raise 10,000 bags. This county has five hundred more slaves than white persons in it.

This State will give Breckinridge and Lane 25,000 majority. S. W.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

Increase of Population in the Old Dominion—The Richest County in the Country, &c.

HAMPTON, VA., Sept. 27th.

The Old Dominion seems to have taken a fresh start. The census report will exhibit an increase in the population of between 250,000 and 300,000. The cities have not increased very rapidly, but throughout the State we notice evidences of advancement in wealth and prosperity.

The pleasant town of Hampton, beautifully located near Old Point Comfort, contained in 1850 about 1,350 inhabitants; the present census shows an increase of nearly 1,900, and we are informed there are about 2,000, including the surroundings or suburbs, making a total increase of about 700 in ten years. Few small towns in the Eastern States can boast of greater prosperity than the town of Hampton.

The county of Elizabeth City is said to be the wealthiest in the country. If a division of the property should be made between every free citizen in the county, each would have $1,600.

Can our friends who talk of going to the West, find a more prosperous section than that above referred to? If they cannot, we suggest the idea of settling in the neighborhood of Hampton, or some of the Eastern counties in the State.

The big gun at Old Point is occasionally loaded and fired; it does not produce as great a noise as one would suppose, not easily distinguished from the report of guns of much less calibre, though from twenty-five to forty pounds of powder has been used in loading it, and a shell of 300 pounds thrown several miles distant.

A SHIRT AS A VOUCHER IN BANK.—On Friday, a gentleman of this city presented to one of the banks a check for $190 for payment; but as the teller did not know him, he declined to pay the check, nor would he send for any of the persons referred to by the applicant to come forward and vouch for his identity.—When exigencies of business are pressing, ideas of personal delicacy vanish. The applicant's need of funds was urgent, and what was he to do? There was a private ante-room where the two could hold a confidential interview, and he assured the teller that if he would go into that apartment with him, he would produce undisputable written evidence that he was the person he claimed to be. The teller consented. Without going into any details as to the number of buttons cast loose, &c., we would state that the holder of the check exhibited to the teller a corner of his "confidential garment," on which was distinctly written his name. The teller was satisfied with the evidence, and after the gentleman had re-adjusted his inner covering, and re-instated his buttons, he went into the bank and received his $190 with dispatch.—*Peterson's Detector for October.*

OFFICIAL EXPLANATIONS OF SARDINIA.—The official Gazette of Turin, in its issue of the 18th inst., publishes a Government memorandum, addressed by the King of Sardinia to his representatives abroad, and dated the 12th of September. The memorandum explains the state of things in Italy since the peace of Villafranca. It adverts to the refusal of the Court of Rome to accede to the demand of Sardinia to disband the foreign legions, and justifies by imperative reasons the step taken by Sardinia. The Sardinian Government could not allow the Italian movement to dissipate itself in anarchy and disorder. The memorandum confirms the assurance already given that the Royal troops will scrupulously respect Rome and the surrounding territory, and make an appeal to the Holy Father, who some years ago inaugurated the national movement. The memorandum thus concludes: "When the Pope shall recognize the regeneration of Italy, which enters among the designs of Providence, he will again become the Father of the Italians, as he has never ceased to be the august and venerable father of all the faithful.

CHINESE CENSORS.—The Emperor is in a state of drunken, helpless imbecility. Among the many curious institutions of China, that of the Censorate is entitled to a high place. The Censors are entrusted with "the care of manners and customs, the investigation of all public offices within and without the capital, the discrimination between the depravity and uprightness of the officers employed in them." These officers exercise the right of reproof with extraordinary candor and plainness, though it is to be feared that their remonstrances are frequently unavailing. Some months ago the Censor protested against the conduct of the Emperor, against his drunkenness and dissipation, his attachment to actors, and love of low society. This reproof to Majesty was published in the Pekin Gazette, and circulated throughout the length and breadth of the Empire.

PLEASANT INCIDENT.—The St. Paul (Min.) Pioneer states that a few days ago, a Scotch lady arrived in that city from the British possessions at the Northwest, on her way to Scotland to visit her only sister, whom she had not seen for many years. The sister living in Scotland, by a strange coincidence, arrived in St. Paul, on her way to the Northwest, the same day. The two sisters stopped at different hotels, and neither had the most remote idea that they were within thousands of miles of each other, until the morning after their arrival they met face to face, on Third street. The mutual recognition was immediate. They had planned their visits to each other without any correspondence, that each might have a pleasant surprise.

FUNDS FOR THE POPE.—The Archbishop of Baltimore has received $13,232 for the Pope, in the Baltimore diocese. In the diocese of Richmond, Va., the contributions to the fund in the churches named, were as follows: Cathedral, Richmond, $358.11; St. Mary, (German,) Richmond, $80; Petersburg Congregation, $288 35; Lynchburg Congregation, $202.56; Norfolk Congregation, $200; Portsmouth Congregation, $155; Alexandria Congregation, $95; Martinsburg Congregation, $67; Harper's Ferry Congregation, $36.70; Winchester Congregation, $12.30. Total, $1,526.96. From Florida, the Right Rev. Bishop Verot has remitted to the Archbishop of Baltimore $100, to be added to the Papal fund, making the aggregate collections in the diocese of Baltimore, Richmond and Florida, acknowledged, $15,158.57.

ENGLISH BANKRUPTCIES.—A list has been published of the number of bankrupts in the great towns of England, and we find from this document that, while 372 have occurred in London and its neighborhood, 42 have taken place in Liverpool, 38 in Manchester, 70 in Leeds, 66 in Bristol, 31 in Exeter, and 23 in Newcastle. It appears from this return that the bankrupt rate has been highest in Birmingham, relatively, where the number has swelled to 122. This return also shows that bankruptcy is increasing; for, while the average is something more than a thousand per annum, in the first eight months of the present year the number has been 764, which is at the rate of 1,146 per year.

TWO CROPS OF FRUIT.—The California papers report that some of the pear trees in that State, of the Bartlett variety, bear two distinct crops of fruit this year. The trees bloomed in April and July. The pears of the first crop, at the first of September, were large, weighing eight or nine ounces each; the second crop then weighed about two ounces. It would astonish the fruit growers of the Atlantic States to find two healthy crops growing on one tree, both holding fair to mature into the most delicious fruit.

MINISTER INDICTED FOR MURDERING HIS WIFE.—Rev. Henry Budge, who was arrested some months ago, in Lewis county, N. Y., on suspicion of murdering his wife, and subsequently discharged, the Coroner's jury failing to find him guilty, has been indicted by the Grand Jury. It will be remembered that Mrs. Budge was found one morning dead in her bed, and with her throat horribly cut.—Parties acquainted with the family said that Mr. and Mrs. B had not lived together very happily, and that Mr. B. had shown more attention to other females than was compatible with propriety. Some honestly believed that she had been killed, while Mr. B. stoutly averred that she had committed suicide. He was finally arrested, tried before a Coroner's jury and acquitted. The case created considerable excitement. Nearly all the people in the county arrayed themselves on one side or the other, and pamphlets pro and con were printed and widely circulated. It was supposed by these living thus far away from the scene that the matter had been dropped, but the case is to be reopened and more thoroughly investigated.

ALARMING SCENE AT A BULL FIGHT.—The Spanish journals relate an alarming scene at a recent bull fight at Saragossa. After three bulls, which did not show much spirit, had been disposed of by the torador Cuchares, a popular performer, a fourth was let loose, and he displayed great violence. He tore into shreds the bandarillas which were presented to him by the picadores, and then all at once leaped over a palisade at a spot where a soldier was standing, and so injured the man that he died shortly after. A little later, the bull jumped over the barrier among the spectators. Six thousand persons were assembled, and with cries and screams all rushed to the issues to escape, causing a scene of frightful confusion. The toreado, sword in hand, attempted to kill the animal, and several soldiers on duty as sentinels endeavored to do the same with their swords and bayonets; some of the spectators, too, fired pistols at it, and in so doing wounded certain persons. At length the toreador got in front of the bull, and with a stab skillfully applied laid him dead at his feet.

DEATH OF A PATRIARCH.—Henry Church died in Wetzel county, Va., on the 13th ult., at the extraordinary age of one hundred and eleven years. He was a native of England, and came to America during the Revolutionary war as a soldier in the British army, and was taken prisoner at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and from some cause unknown to the writer did not return with the British army to England. He was among the Virginia troops that were sent west of the mountains by the Federal Government to quell the Whiskey insurrection in 1794—and soon after settled with his family on Fish Creek and resided on the same farm (where he died) 51 years. In reference to his habits for the preservation of his health, he was not by any means careful. His bill of fare of course, was such as could be readily obtained by the early settlers, venison, hog, hominy, &c. He was by no means a drunkard, still as it was customary in his early days, he took his dram without reserve whenever it suited him. But tobacco he regarded a nuisance, and kept clear of it.

A WIFE MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND.—A man by the name of Mason, living near Alpine Depot, Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, horribly murdered his wife on the afternoon of Wednesday. She had gone out in the field to cut up corn, and was shortly afterwards followed by her husband, it was supposed, for the same purpose, but on coming to where she was, he suddenly attacked her with his corn-cutter, and horribly mutilated her head and other parts of her body.—He immediately fled. The poor woman was but able to reach the house, not far distant, and almost immediately expired. The man was searched for and found in a stable not far away, where he had attempted to cut his throat, but did not succeed. No other cause is assigned for the fiendish act than that of jealousy.

A CONSCIENCE-STRICKEN MURDERER.—A man visited the jail at St. Paul, (Min.) on Thursday last, and inquired for the Sheriff, and on being told that he was confined to his bed, he went away, but returned again, and finding Deputy Sheriff Miller, he told him that he was charged with the commission of a murder, some six years ago in Virginia, and that since then he had been a wanderer, and desired to give himself up, and to have a notice of his detention forwarded to the officers of the law in Virginia. After having an interview with the Sheriff, his request was complied with, and the Sheriff has written to Virginia, notifying the proper officers.

NAVAL.—The Navy Department has received intelligence from Commander Stribling, of the East India squadron, dated Shanghae, July 9. The country around Shanghae is reported to have been at that date in the hands of the rebels, with every reason to suppose that the place would be taken as soon as they could do so without fear of encountering the French and English forces stationed there for the protection of the settlement. Mr. Ward, our Minister to that country, had embarked on the flag-ship Hartford for protection, which was to proceed with him to the Gulf of Petchili.

BOY'S HEAD CUT OFF.—A bright little boy, between three and four years old, was instantly killed while playing on the track of the Buffalo and New York City Road, in the vicinity of the freight-house, between five and six o'clock last evening. He was struck by a train which was being switched off, in such a manner that his head was completely cut off! leaving his body upon the ties and his head upon the side of the track.—*Buffalo Express, 28th Sept.*

A WHITE 'COON.—The Wilmington Herald of the 23d says: "We saw, this morning, one of the greatest curiosities our eyes ever beheld. It was a snow white racoon's skin, the fur of which is as beautiful and soft as the finest wool. The 'coon was killed, with two others of the same color, on the borders of the Roanoke river, and this skin was presented to a gentleman of our town as a curiosity."

MURDER IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Miss Lucretia Adams, a maiden lady, aged 35 years, residing as a housekeeper at the residence of Bryan Grimes, of Pitt county, N. C., was brutally murdered on the night of Thursday last week. A negro named Henry, owned by Mr. Grimes, has been arrested on suspicion. Mr. G. is absent on a European tour.

LONDON THEATRICALS.—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Matthews commenced a tour of France and Italy on the 16th ult. They return to London in four weeks, to play at a salary of $500 per week for the two. Dion Bourcicault and Agnes Robertson are playing at the Adelphi, and Jno. Brougham at the Haymarket. Miss Joey Gougenheim was playing at the Lyceum, and was to be succeeded by Mrs. Chas. Howard.

BIRTH OF A SPANISH PRINCESS.—Baron Stoeckl, in full court dress, called officially on President Buchanan on Thursday, and announced the birth of a Spanish Princess, the daughter of the Duke de Montpensier. Appropriate addresses were made, and the President, it is stated, seemed duly to appreciate the interesting news.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A SPIDER.—Dr. Wm. Feasel, formerly a practising physician of Hannibal, Mo., was bitten by a spider on the end of his great toe, on the 14th of September, from the effects of which he died on the 19th. At first he thought it was the bite of a mosquito; but the wound became inflamed, and then commenced swelling.

ECONOMY OF FUEL.—There are estimated to be 9,000 locomotives in use in the United States, their total annual mileage being about 175,000,000 miles. The average cost of fuel at ten cents a mile (the average in the State of New York is 18 cents) would be $17,500,000. A saving of only two cents a mile in fuel would reduce this sum $3,500,000.

THREE CHILDREN KILLED.—Tuesday morning a very terrific wind passed across a portion of the town of Ava, N. Y. The wind twisted off the trunk of a large birch tree, and felled it across the dwelling-house of Nicholas Read, crushing it to atoms, and killing three of his children, two of whom were in bed.

THE BIBLE ABROAD.—The Russian Bible Society, in four years, has put in circulation 91,000 copies of the Scriptures. The Prussian Bible Society, last year, circulated 14,314 Bibles and 325 Testaments; in connection with its branch associations, 65,534 Bibles and 25,296 Testaments.

SUICIDE.—The Lowville (N. Y.) Journal says that Mrs. Ruda Rohr, of Croghan, who killed her child and attempted to cut her own throat, some weeks since, and who was taken to the Utica Insane Asylum, hung herself at that institution a few days since.

MURDER.—A man named Mermion, in Springheld, Ohio, a few days ago, shot dead a boy, 15 years of age, named Thomas Kelley, under the impression that Kelley's uncle, who was Mermion's father-in-law, was about making a will giving Kelley half his property.

RAILROAD CASUALTY.—Three persons, named Peter McCarthy, James McMahon, and Francis Kane, were almost instantly killed at Huntington, Pa., Friday evening, by a railway train passing over them.

Jno. Walter, a lad, was drowned at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, by falling from the steamer Mount Vernon.

THE HAYTIEN NEGROES' LOVE TO THEIR RACE.—A John Brown worshipper, who has been looking after John Brown's interest in Port au Prince, writes to the Boston Journal

"I arrived here safely and in good health Friday before last. On the following Tuesday I had an interview with the President. I went up to the palace with Mr. Ackermann, at whose wife's house I stay, (*for he, being a white man, can hold no real estate,*) and arriving there, we sent in our cards."

The negro, more sensitive than the Republican white man in New England, knows that the two races cannot live together upon the law of Equality—and hence the *veto* upon the white man's being a real estate holder.

BANK NOTES NOT RECEIVED BY THE NORFOLK BANKS.—The banks of Norfolk have ceased to receive the notes of the following banks on deposit or in payment of notes or drafts:

Notes of the Banks of Berkley, Bank of Manassa, Bank of the Old Dominion and branch at Petersburg, Bank of the Valley in Virginia and branches, (except the Staunton branch,) Bank of Weston, Bank of Wheeling, Fairmont Bank, Manufacturers' and Farmers' Bank of Wheeling, Merchants' and Mechanics Bank of Wheeling and branches, Northwestern Bank of Virginia and Branches, Rappahannock Bank.

SICK HEADACHE.—It is stated that two teaspoonsful of finely powdered charcoal, drank in a half-tumbler of water, will in less than fifteen minutes give relief to the sick headache, when caused, as in most cases it is, by superabundance of acid on the stomach.

FATAL PLAY.—On Tuesday last, two young men in Philadelphia engaged in a wrestling match, in which one of them threw his down so heavily as to cause the rupture of a blood vessel, which caused his death the next day. The deceased was named Linford Kuhn.

ESCAPE FROM PRISON.—A prisoner named Yager escaped from jail at Prunytown, Va., on the 20th inst., after tying a fellow-prisoner to his bed and setting fire to the building. The fire was discovered and extinguished. Yager has not been re-captured.

LIBEL SUIT.—Ex-Gov. Barstow, of Wisconsin, has commenced a libel suit against Wm. E. Cramer, of the "Wisconsin," in consequence of an article in that paper, charging the Governor with robbing the State Treasury.

THE LOST SHIP.—It is stated that goods are being still recovered from the Hungarian, to the value of from three to five hundred dollars a day. The boilers have been hoisted up, and the machinery will soon be recovered also.

THE WAY SOME THINGS ARE DONE.—The American markets are to be inundated with cheap silks this fall, the European manufacturers having collected all the shop-worn and old style goods and re-dyed them specially for the American trade.

ONIONS.—A Mr. Birchard, of Pleasant Valley, Iowa, harvested this season, from two acres of land, 1,614 bushels of onions, accurately measured. He challenges any farmer to beat it.

KANAWHA COUNTY.—The population of Kanawha county, Va., by the census, is 16,150, which, in the last ten years, shows an increase of whites 1,819, a decrease of free negroes 66, a decrease of slaves 962.

An American traveler ran a large invoice of valuable cigars into England by putting them in a box, under a false bottom, with rattlesnakes on top. The customs officials did not wish to investigate.

Mrs. Sarah H. Greene, of Lowell, committed suicide by drowning herself on Tuesday. Cause: She had been suffering severely from a headache.

In Taliaferro county, Ga., a man has been fined $200, and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment, for selling one drink of liquor to a negro.

Miss Elizabeth Blair, of Mansfield, Ohio, has made a gentleman of that place pay $2,000 for saying she was no better than she ought to be.

George Jones, "the Count Joannes," appeared in court in Boston as his own lawyer, the other day. He had brought an action for slander against Prof. Jewell.

Beverly Tucker, the U. S. Consul at the port of Liverpool, has written a long letter to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, (which is published,) in favor of Douglas.

It is said that a fine lady in New York has ordered a dress, to be worn at the Renfrew ball, which will cost three thousand dollars.

Sam'l Crookshanks, of Fayette county, Va., was drowned in the Kanawha river on the 24th ult.

Judge Silas Parsons, of Texas, formerly of the Supreme Court bench, of Alabama, died in Huntsville, Ala., on the 17th ult.

The tannery of E. Houpt, at Danville, Pa., was destroyed by fire on the 28th ult. Loss $10,000.

The race in New York, Friday, between Throggsneck and Muddy Coon—the Virginia horse—was won by the former. Time—5.51¼.

Mrs. Jane Mason killed two of her infant children, near Monroe, Mich., last week, by an overdose of paregoric.

John Scott, a wealthy farmer of Mt. Pleasant, Ohio county, Va., was killed while riding out with his wife, on Monday last.

Fannie E. Chrisman is appointed postmaster at Melrose, Rockingham co., Va., vice Ellen Chrisman, deceased.

To render the bite of a musquito harmless, bathe the part with water, in which a small lump of lime has been dissolved.

The tobacco inspections in Petersburg, Va., for the year ending Oct. 1, was 17,530 hogsheads, an increase of 1,451 over last year.

It is said that Baron Renfrew, when he becomes of age, will be worth £700,000, or $3,500,000.

R. Winchell, of Ulster county, N. Y., undertook, a few days ago, to perform the Bloudin feats, but fell and was killed.

Col. Jno. W. Crawford, late clerk of Randolph County (Va.) Court, died on the 27th ult.

Tamberlik, the tenor, will come to America in September, 1861.

Nearly sixty locomotives are on order at the works of a single firm in Philadelphia.

The sale of photographs of Garibaldi has been prohibited in Vienna.

The cost of the water works of Detroit is $1,192,000.

Joseph Morgan Adams, editor of the Binghampton (N. Y.) Democrat, died last week.

Col. Hoffman, an old merchant of Baltimore, died on Saturday last.

GROUND PLASTER FOR SALE.—We, 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 this 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

FRESH BUTTER.—I have made arrangements with some of the principal Dairymen of Orange county, New York, and of the Delaware Valley, Maryland, and of the Virginia farmers, west of the Blue Ridge, to keep me supplied during the Winter and Spring, with their BEST FRESH BUTTER. Through these arrangements, I can always keep on hand a superior article of FRESH BUTTER, and will be enabled to keep families supplied at a low price.

For sale wholesale and retail by J. S. ROBERTSON, Next to corner Governor and Franklin sts.

se 22—1m

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