Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

THE DAILY DISPATCH is served to subscribers at SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier weekly. Price for mailing, $4 a year, or $2.50 for six months, in advance.

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DAILY DISPATCH.

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Richmond Dispatch.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Second Supply of Splendid

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, &c.

WATKINS & FICKLEN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
159 Main Street, Richmond.

We have selected with great care, and are receiving by various arrivals, our second supply of superior

DRY GOODS

For Autumn and Winter Sales—among which will be found the

CHOICEST DRESS SILKS, VELOURS, MERINOS, POPLINS AND DELAINES,

and the new SHADES and combinations, viz:
FUCHIA, Black and Gold,
MAGENTA, Black and Fuchia,
SOLFERINO, Black and Chintz,
MARGUERITE, Magenta and Gold,
MAUVE, Blue and Gold,
AND
PEACH BLOOM, Marguerite and Magenta.

Our collection of these rare and beautiful goods, forms one of the most select and tasteful assortments we have ever offered.

IN TRAVELING AND MEDIUM DRESS GOODS we have a fresh and handsome variety.

IN EMBROIDERIES, we have the LARGEST POINTED and Patti Lace COLLARS, lapping in front. Also, new LACE SETS; White and Colored Embroidered HDKFS; LACE BERTHAS, &c.

IN CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE—In Velvet, Silk, Black and Colored Cloths, in the Arab, Opera and Zouave style, and other Paris patterns, our assortment is COMPLETE, and in *prices defy competition.* Orders for any style of Wrapping executed at a few hours' notice.

NEW KID GLOVES, in various shades, with scolloped wristlets, a choice novelty.

KID GAUNTLETS, Figured Velvet tops.

Our stock of SUPER INGRAIN, THREE-PLY AND TAPESTRY CARPETS and RUGS, in new designs, has just been replenished, and offers inducements in quality and price.

Large supply of
WHITE GOODS,
IRISH LINENS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
CURTAIN GOODS,
LINEN SHEETINGS,
Bleached and BROWN LONG CLOTHS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS,
SATTINETS, for Factories.
VA. FULLED CLOTHS,
BLANKETS,
BROWN COTTONS,
OZNABURGS and
LINSEYS,

We invite the especial attention of all CASH and PROMPT CREDIT buyers, assuring the closest and most discriminating that they will find unusual advantages in our terms and prices.

Wholesale Buyers also supplied on the best terms, and prices *guaranteed.*

WATKINS & FICKLEN.

N. B—A splendid assortment of Dress and Cloak TRIMMINGS, in all the new colors.

oc 21—1m W. & F.

New and Beautiful
FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

The subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving a large and beautiful stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Selected with great care, and at prices that will enable him to sell unusually low, for cash.

My stock consists in

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

in great variety and all the newest designs.

Gents' wear, a splendid assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
VELVET AND SILK VESTINGS,
NECK TIES, MERINO SHIRTS,
DRAWERS, &c.

Also, a large and attractive stock of HEAVY GOODS, of every grade, for negro clothing.
Fine BED BLANKETS.
NEGRO do.
And every other article usually kept in a first-class Dry Goods House.
Call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN L. SMITHER,
se 24—2m No. 29 Main street.

Baker's Premium Bitters.

HENRICO COUNTY, Oct. 1, 1860.

E. BAKER, Esq:

Dear Sir—My wife has been suffering with Dyspepsia and Nervous Affection for several years, during which time she was as ill as possible to be alive; all hopes of life, by her physician, as well as by her relatives and friends, were blasted. Finally, she commenced, in small quantities, the use of BAKER'S PREMIUM BITTERS, which, in the course of eight weeks, (by daily using them,) restored her to perfect health. I am equally gratified to state that my child, about eight years old, was long suffering with the Diarrhœa, attended daily by an able physician, without giving any relief, but the use of one bottle of these INESTIMABLE BITTERS restored him entirely to health and vigor. It is my firm opinion, substantiated by that of my family physician's, that BAKER'S PREMIUM BITTERS is the best medicine now before the public for the above-mentioned diseases.

Yours, most truly, P. W. J. QUARLES.

These Bitters can be had of all the Druggists in this city, and at every respectable Drug Store in the State. Orders filled promptly by addressing

E. BAKER, Proprietor,
oc 30—ts Richmond, Va.

1860.—Fall and Winter Goods.—1860.

GREAT RUSH FOR BARGAINS.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT.

Having received a fresh supply of all kinds of DRESS GOODS, DOMESTICS, BOOTS and SHOES, we are now enabled to suit every one who will favor us with a call. As regards prices, we feel confident we cannot be beaten, as we have bought some of the cheapest Goods ever brought to this market.

Linen HDKFS. at 6¼c., worth 12½c.
BLANKETS at $2 per pair, cheap at $3.
BOSOMS at 12½c., cheap at 25c.
Ladies' Morocco BOOTEES at $1 a $1.25, sold everywhere at $1.50.
HOOP SKIRTS from 25c. up.

And everything usually kept in a DRY GOODS store, at prices guaranteed to please. Country merchants would do well to give us a call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

WERTHEIMER & LOWENBERG,
oc 25—1m No. 25 Main street.

Rheumatism! Rheumatism!!
RHEUMATISM CURED BY
HAMPTON'S TINCTURE!

RHEUMATISM—Captain Canot.
RHEUMATISM—Inflammatory, James Smyth.
RHEUMATISM—Had it 15 years, F. Donaldson.
RHEUMATISM—Had it 10 years, Stephen Taylor.
RHEUMATISM—Had it 11 years, A. Kitchen.
RHEUMATISM—Had it 7 years, Robert Gault.
RHEUMATISM—Had it 38 years, E. Bogwell.
IF YOU HAVE A COUGH,
TAKE HAMPTON'S TINCTURE.
IF YOU HAVE DYSPEPSIA,
TAKE HAMPTON'S TINCTURE.
IF YOU HAVE BRONCHITIS,
TAKE HAMPTON'S TINCTURE.
IF YOU ARE ALL WEAKNESS,
TAKE HAMPTON'S TINCTURE.
IF YOU HAVE HEADACHE,
TAKE HAMPTON'S TINCTURE.

Call and get pamphlets and see cures.

Sold by PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond; by Dr. COOKE, Fredericksburg; by all the Druggists in Petersburg; by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, Baltimore; and by Druggists and Shopkeepers everywhere. $1 per bottle; six bottles, $5. oc 6—d&ow1m

All Medicines should be Prepared by A REGULAR PHYSICIAN.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S COUGH SYRUP, for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and that lion of diseases, Consumption. Price 50 cents, and $1.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S BUCHU COMPOUND, for all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. This preparation is a positive cure. Price 50 cts.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S PAIN CURER, for Rheumatism, Cholic, Cramps, Pains in the Stomach or Bowels, Pains in the Back or Limbs. Price, 12, 25 and 50 cts.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE SYRUP, or BLOOD PURIFIER, for the cure of Scrofula, old Eruptions, Chronic Diseases, Ulcers, Sores Swelled Neck, Biles, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Price $1.

Sold by Druggists, and by

WARREN L. WARING,
ja 21—1y 197 Broad st., Agent for Richmond.

Leeches! Leeches!! Leeches!!!—I have just received, by Adams' Express, a lot of fresh SWEDISH LEECHES, the very best, and large size, which will be applied upon the most reasonable terms

P. S.—CUPPING and LEECHING promptly attended to. I can be found at all hours of the day at the HAIR DRESSING ROOM, under the American Hotel, (entrance on 11th street,) and at night at the corner of Leigh and 10th streets.

R. C. HOBSON.
se 19—ts

Baths, Baths, Baths.

HOT, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS, can be had daily, from 6 o'clock A. M., until 10 P. M., at the American Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing and Bathing Saloon, under the American Hotel, entrance on 11th street. Single Bath 25 cts; or five tickets for $1.

Lumber Card.—Eugene Carrington having purchased the stock of LUMBER of the late Edward E. Dudley, will continue the business at the old yard, corner Franklin and 19th streets, where he will be happy to serve the old customers of Mr. Dudley and the public generally. Stock on hand—WHITE PINE, YELLOW PINE, FLOORING, WALNUT, CHERRY, ASH, MAHOGANY, MAPLE, BUTTON WOOD, LATHES, SHINGLES, &c. EUGENE CARRINGTON.

no 1—d1m Corner Franklin and 19th sts.

Hull has had great success in taking measures and orders. Call in and look at his SUITS. Always on hand a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

IRVING HULL, Agent.
no 2—2w 94 Main street.

Colt's Celebrated Five Shooters.—Army, Navy, and Pocket sizes, on hand and for sale by

JAMES WALSH,
Gun Importer,
oc 22—1m 7 doors above St. Charles Hotel.

John W. Garlick,
APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST,
Market Place, Franklin st.,

Keeps constantly on hand a large supply of PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, BURNING FLUID, KEROSINE OIL, PAINT BRUSHES, HAIR BRUSHES, CLOTH BRUSHES, TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

To Medical Students—Dissecting CASES of various styles and prices, for sale very cheap at

EDWARD T. ROBINSON'S,
se 8—3m 6th and Franklin sts.

Richmond Dispatch.

SATURDAY MORNING.....NOV. 10, 1860.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Feeling in Charleston—Arming of the Fire Companies—Flag for the Southern Confederacy—Resignation of the Federal Officers—Action in the South Carolina Legislature—Speech of Edmund Ruffin, of Va., &c., &c., &c.

The warlike preparations in Charleston, S. C., are most active. The fire companies are being armed, and are practicing to infantry drill. On the Palmetto flag being hoisted at the "Mercury" office on Wednesday, a large crowd assembled and greeted it with vociferous cheering. An order for 10,000 bullets is being executed at a foundry in Charlotte, S. C. Gov. Gist has sent Gen. Gist on a mission of consultation to the Governors of the Southern States. The resignation of the Federal officers of the port has been noticed. On Wednesday the U. S. District Court assembled, and the Grand Jury being questioned as to whether it had presentments to make, replied as follows:

The verdict of the Northern section of the Confederacy, solemnly announced to the country through the ballot-box on yesterday, has swept away the last hope for the permanence, for the stability of the Federal Government of these sovereign States; and the public mind is constrained to lift itself above the consideration of details in the administration of Law and Justice, up to the vast and solemn issues which have been forced upon us. These issues involve the existence of the Government of which this Court is the organ and minister.—In these extraordinary circumstances, the Grand Jury respectfully decline to proceed with their presentments. They deem this explanation due to the Court and to themselves.

The Judge of the Court, Hon. A. G. Magrath, then rose in his seat and resigned his office, saying:

In the political history of the United States, an event has happened of ominous import to fifteen slaveholding States. The State of which we are citizens has been always understood to have deliberately fixed its purpose whenever that event should happen. Feeling an assurance of what will be the action of the State, I consider it my duty, without delay, to prepare to obey its wishes. That preparation is made by the resignation of the office I have held. For the last time I have, as a Judge of the United States, administered the laws of the United States, within the limits of the State of South Carolina. While thus acting in obedience to a sense of duty, I cannot be indifferent to the emotions it must produce. That department of Goverment which, I believe, has best maintained its integrity and preserved its purity, has been suspended. So far as I am concerned, the Temple of Justice, raised under the Constitution of the United States, is now closed. If it shall be never again opened, I thank God that its doors have been closed before the altar has been desecrated with sacrifices to tyranny.

May I not say to you that, in the future which we are about to penetrate, next to the reliance we should place in the goodness of that God who will guide us in the right way, should be our confidence in our State, and our obedience to its laws. We are about to sever our relations with others, because they have broken their covenant with us. Let us not break the covenant we have made with each other. Let us not forget that what the laws of our State require, become our duties. And that he who acts against the wish, or without the command of his State, usurps that sovereign authority which we must maintain inviolate.

The address was received with profound silence, and during its delivery many of the spectators were in tears. Jas. Connor, the U. S. District Attorney, then made a brief address, also resigning his office. At night, a large crowd assembled and serenaded Judge Magrath, Mr. Connor, and the U. S. officers of the port who had resigned. John Laurens, the naval officer of the port, in a card in the papers, declines resigning at this time, believing that his duty to the city forbids it. A Columbia, S. C., Wednesday night, Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, was serenaded at the Congaree House, and addressed a large gathering. A dispatch to the Courier says:

He said the question now before the country he had studied for years. It had been the one great idea of his life. The defence of the South, he verily believed, was only to be secured through the lead of South Carolina. As old as he was, he had come here to join them in that lead. He wished Virginia was as ready as South Carolina; but unfortunately she was not; but circumstances being different, it was perhaps better that Virginia and all other border States remain quiescent for a time, to serve as a guard against the North.—The first drop of blood spilled upon the soil of South Carolina, would bring Virginia and every Southern State with them. By remaining in the Union for a time, she would not only prevent coercive legislation in Congress, but any attempt for our subjugation. No argument in favor of resistance was wanted now. As soon as he had performed his duty in Virginia as a citizen, he came as fast as steam could bring him to South Carolina. He was satisfied if anything was to be done, it was to be done here. He had no doubt it would be done, and the sooner the better. Every day delayed was a day lost to the cause. They should encourage and sustain their friends, and they would frighten their enemies.

There was one fact—South Carolina remaining alone. She would soon be followed by other States. Virginia and half a dozen more were just as good and strong, and able to repel the enemy as if they had the whole of the slaveholding States to act with them. Even if Carolina remained alone—not that he thought it probable, but supposing so—it was his conviction that she would be able to defend herself against any power brought against her. Multitudes spoke and said the issue was one of courage and honor, or of cowardice, desertion and degradation.

The following are the resolutions offered in the South Carolina House of Delegates, the consideration of which was commenced on Thursday:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Military of the Senate and House of Representatives, be instructed to meet during the recess, and to prepare a plan for arming the State and for organizing a permanent Military Bureau; and that the said committee be instructed to report by bill to their respective Houses on the first day of the re-assembling of the General Assembly.

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives be instructed to sit during the recess and prepare a bill for raising supplies necessary to carry into effect the measure recommended by the Military Committee, and to report by bill on the first day of the re assembling of the General Assembly.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested immediately to apply the one hundred thousand dollars appropriated by the last General Assembly, to the purchase of arms.

Resolved, That immediately after the election of the Commissioner to the State of Georgia, this General Assembly do take a recess until the third Monday, being the 19th of November, instant, at 7 o'clock.

Resolved, As the sense of this General Assembly, that the election of a Black Republican to the Presidency of the United States, will be the triumph and practical application of principles incompatible with the peace and safety of the Southern States.

Resolved, That a Commissioner be elected, by joint ballot of the Senate and House of Representatives, whose duty it shall be in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election, to proceed immediately to Milledgeville, the seat of Government of the State of Georgia, whose Legislature will then be in session, to announce to the government of that State that South Carolina, in view of the impending danger, will immediately put herself in a state of efficient military defence and will cordially co-operate with the State of Georgia in measures for the protection of Southern interest, and to express the readiness of this State to co-operate with the State of Georgia in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election, in withdrawing at once from the Confederacy, and to recommend the calling of a Convention simultaneously in both States to carry this measure into effect, and to invite the co-operation of all the Southern States in withdrawing from the present Union, and forming a separate Southern Confederacy.

The resolution offered in the Senate provides for election of members to a State Convention on the 22d instant—the Convention to meet on the 17th of December. This body is to be continued by adjournments from time to time, as may be necessary, unless sooner dissolved by their own authority. It shall cease and be discontinued in two years from the day on which it assembled. The Charleston Mercury publishes the following suggestion for the flag of the "Southern Confederacy:"

The ground entirely blue, with a golden Palmetto in the centre; a golden rattlesnake twining round the stem of the Palmetto, with its rattle sprung, head erect, and tongue protruded. In the background, to the rear of the tree and snake, a golden spread eagle, and a single golden star in the upper right corner, with the words "Room for More" on the opposite.

Among the successful candidates in the examination for U. S. Third Assistant Engineers, was J. B. Tucker, of Norfolk, Va.

The Republican Press on the Election. The New York Times, with a semi-official tone, tells us what Mr. Lincoln will and what he will not do:

There can be no doubt whatever in the mind of any man that Mr. Lincoln regards slavery as a moral, social and political evil, *and that it should be dealt with as such by the Federal Government, in every instance where it is called upon to deal with it at all.* On this point there is no room for question—and there need be no misgivings as to his official action. The whole influence of the Executive department of the Government, while in his hands, will be thrown against the extension of slavery into the new Territories of the Union, and the reopening of the African slave trade. On these points he will make no compromise nor yield one hair's breadth to coercion from any quarter or in any shape. He does not accede to the alleged decision of the Supreme Court that the Constitution places slaves upon the footing of other property, and protects them as such wherever its jurisdiction extends, nor will he be, in the least degree, governed or controlled by it in his executive action. He will do all in his power, personally and officially, by the direct exercise of the powers of his office and the indirect influence inseparable from it, to *arrest* the tendency to make slavery national and perpetual, and to place it in precisely the same position which it held in the early days of the Republic, and in the view of the founders of the Government. On this point, we take it for granted, he will be firm and immovable—so as to put it beyond the hope of any class or any section to change his purpose.

Upon all other points his speeches justify us in saying that he will be tolerant and considerate of the rights and interests of the Southern States to the utmost extent which any man can ask. He holds each State to be completely sovereign over its own affairs, and denounces any attempt on the part of the Federal Government to interfere with slavery in the Southern States as unconstitutional and unjust. While he believes that Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, he is opposed to its exercise unless with the free assent of a majority of the inhabitants and with full compensation to the owners of the slaves. He asserts the right of the South to a Fugitive Slave Law which shall be effective in its operation. He declares his opposition to negro suffrage, and to everything looking towards placing negroes upon a footing of social and political equality with the whites; but he asserts for them a perfect equality of civil and personal rights under the Constitution. He acknowledges the difficulties surrounding the question of slavery; frankly confesses that he sees no way of bringing it to a safe and speedy end; deprecates the agitation which has grown out of the attempt to extend it, to nationalize it and make it perpetual; and declares his belief that by the arrest and defeat of that attempt alone can this agitation be allayed.

The New York Courier closes its announcement of the result with these words:

Abraham Lincoln is elected, but in his administration the South will find all their rights respected, and will see all the clouds of misrepresentation which have obscured his real character, and that of the party whose standard he bears, roll away from the view.—Stretching out our hands to the South over this victory, we have no word of taunt to utter for the threats of disunion which were raised for our defeat. Let those threats be buried in oblivion, for through the long vista of this success we see a reign of peace from slavery agitation, established simply by that circumscribing of slavery within its local bounds, and that first result of the integrity of national freedom, which this triumph of the Republican party on the 6th of November, 1860, seals now and henceforth.

The New York Post in concluding an article on the present prospects of its party says:

Our success in the election, by deciding one question, the extension of slavery to the Territories, has deprived our party of one important bond of union, one of the most powerful causes which have attracted to it the interest and favor of the people. Its place can only be supplied by an earnest endeavor to distinguish the Republican administration by an enlightened zeal for the public welfare.

AMERICAN KILLED—*Pope's Troops.*—Among the Pope's troops at the battle of Castelfidardo, was a volunteer New Yorker, Alfred de Nanteuil, who fell after having received two bayonet and four gunshot wounds. The Freeman's Journal publishes an obituary notice of the young "martyr," from which it appears that he was only 22 years of age. Says the Journal:

"Our sorrow for his sad fate is mingled with horror at the treachery to which he and many more of his companions in arms have fallen victims. There was a wide-spread defection on the part of the Italian troops, in the Pontifical service. Com. Becdelievre, in a letter addressed to the '*Esperance*,' published at Nantes, states that the 2d regiment of Chasseurs (Italians) not only fired on the foreign levies that went into action with them, but also on the aides-de-camp whom General Pimodan sent to disarm them. The Italian artillerymen (so we are informed by a private letter,) abandoned their guns. All the Pontifical cavalry fled, leaving only eighty of the Guides of Lamoriciere (all Frenchmen,) to cover the retreat of the defeated forces from the field of battle."

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The following table, copied from a Northern paper, exhibits the probable political complexion of the next Congress:

THE NEW SENATE.

Total number of Senators		66
Already elected—Republicans	24	
Do Opposition	39	6
To be elected—Republicans	5	
Do Opposition	7	2
Opposition majority		8

THE NEW HOUSE.

Already elected—Republicans		99
Do Opposition		54
To be elected—Republicans		9
Do Opposition		75
Total number of Representatives		237
Whole number of Opposition		129
Whole number of Republicans		108
Opposition majority		21

MISS DAVENPORT'S MARRIAGE.—The San Francisco correspondent of the New York World, under date of October 17th, writes:

The gallant Col. F. W. Lander, of overland wagon-road expedition celebrity, has just been joined in the bands of wedlock with the distinguished and favorite actress, Miss Jane M. Davenport. The Rev. Thomas Star King officiated at the ceremony, which took place in this city on Saturday evening last, October 13th. The happy couple started immediately on an overland expedition to San Jose, to pass the honeymoon at one of the delightful retreats in that valley. It is understood that Mrs. Lander will retire from the stage immediately upon the completion of her present engagements on the Atlantic side. It seems that the attachment between the Colonel and Miss Davenport was a matter of long standing. From the statements of those who seem to be well posted on the subject, it appears that the lady is "well to do" in a worldly sense. Her fortune is estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000.

LAMPBLACK AND OIL THE CAUSE OF FIRE.—An English manufacturer states that one of his workmen placed a ladle, which had been recently used for the purpose of measuring linseed oil, upon the top of a cask of lampblack, and a few drops of the oil fell into the cask. One evening, just before closing the works, he discovered a very disagreeable smell, and searched the factory to ascertain the cause, and, to his surprise, found the whole of the black in the cask resemble a large ball of fire, and there is no doubt that before morning it would have burst into a flame, and caused not only the destruction of the stock, but of the entire premises. My plan has been (says the above manufacturer,) since the occurrence, not to keep more black in stock than is required for present use. Wood or canvas painted with lampblack and oil ought to be carefully looked to, at least until well seasoned.

PHOTOGRAPHING HIS MEASURE.—Among the numerous useful applications of which photography is capable, there is one both novel and amusing which deserves to be recorded. Urgent private affairs detaining a certain prince at Palermo, he could not as usual pay his annual visit to Paris this summer. But the prince's wardrobe required replenishing, and with a new Neapolitan dynasty came new fashions; the prince was in a state of sartorial despair, till the happy thought occurred to him to be photographed, on the scale of one inch to the foot, and to send the proof to an eminent Parisian *tailleur*. The artist took his measures accordingly; the suit was duly made and forwarded to Palermo. The Prince, on receipt of his garments, sent a letter to the tailor, in which he proclaims the fit to be admirable. He is delighted, and so is the tailor. The prince sent another photograph, representing him in his new suit. It is easy to see that it is a perfect fit.

FRESH STRAWBERRIES IN NOVEMBER.—An enterprising nurseryman in Cincinnati pushed his vines to a second crop, and succeeded, before frost interfered, in producing several quarts of fine fresh strawberries, which were served out to the astonished guests at one of the hotels.

SENTENCE FOR ELECTION FRAUD.—In Philadelphia on Tuesday last, Wm. Byerly, for defeating a Congressman in that city by forging returns against him, was sentenced. The Ledger says:

Mr. Byerly was directed to stand up to receive his sentence. Judge Thompson remarked he was happy to say that this was the first time an offence of this character had ever been sustained against a party in this country. In a community like this, and under institutions like ours, which depend upon the honesty and integrity of those who are selected to perform any high and important duty, there was no offence which more directly struck at the perpetuity of our institutions than that which had been laid to the defendant's charge. His act could not be justified. It had been alleged that it could not be possible for the defendant to do this thing, as he was unable to read and write with facility, and that, therefore, he had been the subject of a conspiracy. The jury had decided otherwise. They had regarded the defendant in the light of one who had undertaken to perform a high public duty, and had then committed the fraud. There could be no doubt but that there were others engaged in this transaction who were more intelligent than the defendant, by reason of their superior education, but whether they were more skilled in matters relating to elections might be questioned. Whoever they might be it did not affect the greatness of the offence laid to the defendant, who was the active agent. The jury who tried the case was of the prisoner's own selection, through able and watchful counsel, and after the full exercise of the right to challenge. With the verdict as rendered by this jury the court had no reason to complain. There was no reason to believe but that the jury were actuated by conscientious motives, and with a desire to do their duty.

The sentence was then imposed. It was a fine of $300, and an imprisonment of two years and six months in the County Prison.

AN EXTRA PONY EXPRESS.—A dispatch from Fort Kearney, dated the 7th inst., says:

An extra Pony Express, with the election returns for California, left here for Carson Valley at 1 o'clock to-day. It took, also, a considerable number of private dispatches.—Both rider and horse were tastefully decorated with ribbons, &c., and departed amid the cheering of a large and enthusiastic gathering. This run is expected to be quicker than any ever yet made between here and the outer station of the California telegraph lines. The ponies leaving St. Joseph on Thursday, 8th, and Sunday, 11th, are also expected to make double quick time, calling here for the latest telegraphic dates.

HOW LINCOLN TOOK HIS ELECTION.—A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., to the New York Times, says Lincoln spent most of election night in the telegraph office. On Wednesday evening he was "captured" by about 300 of his friends. Mr. Lincoln finally made the following speech, his first public address since his election: "The representation of Coles and Douglas counties is elected on the Republican side. We expected it would be so, and so it is pretty generally these times." [Applaus and laughter.] Mr. Lincoln finally, in a jocular way, took advantage of his position as Chairman to say that it was customary for the presiding officer to call some distinguished member to the chair. He accordingly called Mr. Kent to take his place, and retired through a side door, in spite of vociferous calls for him to speak.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE ASTOR HOUSE, IN NEW YORK.—The Astor House, at New York, took fire on Thursday morning, and before it was suppressed the first and second stories, on the Vesey street side, were badly damaged. Much injury was done to the furniture by fire and water. Loss about $50,000.

"SNAKE SHOW."—This menagerie, which was sold at auction some few weeks ago, has been again re-opened. The other day the showman was going through the feat of swallowing a rattle snake, when, after he had succeeded in getting about half of the snake's body down his throat, the reptile bit him while in that situation.—*Washington Constitution.*

PARDONED.—Governor Hicks has granted an unconditional pardon to the young man Wilson, sentenced by Prince George's County (Md.) Circuit Court to be hung for being accessory to the murder of Mr. Krantz, at Laurel Factory. Athey, the principal, is yet at large.

DOUBLE OR QUITS.—"I'll teach you to play pitch and toss! I'll flog you for an hour. I will." "Father," instantly replied the incorrigible, as he balanced a penny on his thumb and finger, "I'll toss you to make it two hours or nothing!"

MURDER.—About 1 o'clock Wednesday morning, a young man named Alexander Gordon was shot dead, while standing in front of a brothel, in Syracuse, N. Y., of which Bell Williams is the mistress.

END OF THE SEASON.—The Cataract House (Niagara) closed on Monday. The International closed there two weeks ago. Both houses have had one of the best seasons ever known in Niagara.

B. P. Shillaber, of Boston, so well known as Mrs. Partington, has been elected to the Massachusetts Legislature. Mr. Shillaber is a Douglas Democrat.

Green corn, beans, radishes, and the general run of early vegetables are in the market again from the second crop at Brownsville, Texas.

The dogs killed in Philadelphia during the summer numbered 1688. Of 1867, the number captured by municipal authority, 299 were redeemed.

The expenses of governing France amount to 1,000,000f. per day, including interest on the public debt. This is about $9 a year to each inhabitant.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. ASCOLI, M. D.,
MEMBER OF THE
NEW YORK C. OF K.'S HOMŒPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.
Office Broad street, next to corner of 11th street. Residence on 12th street, next to corner of Marshall. se 1—3m*

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, 132 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, that are much liked, made to order.
au 20—3m

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

SAMUEL T. BAYLY. I. 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 8th and Franklin streets, near the State Court-House. jy 6—ts

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

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

ST. NICHOLAS SALOON,
MAIN STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE BANK, AND OPPOSITE KENT, PAINE & CO.—The St. Nicholas Saloon is constantly supplied with the choicest French and American Candies, Fruits, Nuts, &c., which will be sold by wholesale or retail. Also, manufactory of Double Refined Candies. Country merchants are invited to examine the large and well selected stock, before purchasing elsewhere.
ANDREW JOHNSON,
Manufacturer of Double Refined Candies, and Dealer in Nuts.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Camp Lee.—The threatening appearance of the clouds yesterday morning was somewhat discouraging to those who had fixed their hopes on a visit to the camp at the Central Fair Grounds. It commenced raining between 9 and 10 o'clock, and the air was chilly and disagreeable. The shower, however, was of short duration. The ladies, determined not to let a small matter interfere with their arrangements, assembled in throngs at the railroad depot, under the protection of their husbands, fathers, or beaux, and took passage for the camp. The First Regiment, commanded by Col. Moore, formed on Capitol Square at half-past 10 o'clock, with the band and drum corps, and took up the line of march in the same direction. Carriages and omnibuses in great numbers went up loaded with passengers, and many persons, who couldn't "wait for the wagon," went on foot.

On arriving at the Camp at an early hour, we were surprised to find a large number of spectators assembled. Each train contributed to swell the throng, and by half-past 11 it had augmented far beyond the general expectation. The seats overlooking the parade ground were crowded, and presented an array of bright colors that only wanted sunshine to make the picture more striking. A large number of ladies also occupied the verandah of the Exhibition Hall. The troops were maneuvring on the area below, officers shouting the words of command, sabres clashing and plumes waving, while here and there a trooper, desirous of showing his skill in horsemanship, scampered off to some distant point as if he were entered for a four mile race. Everything wore a martial appearance, and everybody seemed to enjoy the spectacle.

When the drums of the First Regiment announced the approach of that fine body of soldiers, there was a general commotion on the grounds. The regiment entered the Broad street gate, was met by a squadron of cavalry, and marched to the place of parade. We observed the following companies: Howitzer Co. H, Capt. Randolph; Grays, Co. A, Lieut. Bossieux; Co. B, Lieut. Mitchell; Co. F, Capt Cary; Montgomery Guard, Co. C, Capt. Dooley; Blues, Lieut. Scott; Co. I, Captain Morris; Co. G, Capt. Gordon; Co. E, Rifles, Capt. Miller. The Public Guard, Lieut. Gay commanding, was also in the line. We can say unhesitatingly, that while we have seen the regiment parade in greater force, we never saw it look better than on this occasion. The men marched well, and exhibited in their general movements a proficiency showing their careful attention to the instructions of the drill-room. We heard many expressions of admiration from the visitors.

When the line was drawn up, extending across the trotting ground from north to south, its appearance was really formidable.—We never saw anything equal to it here, and we have no doubt that such a body of troops, composed as it is of good material, would do excellent service if called into action.

The review commenced about 12 o'clock.—Gov. Letcher, attended by Col. Munford, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Gen. August and a portion of his staff, Col. Hardee, and other officers, rode through the lines, and then the entire body of troops marched around the field. It was truly a grand spectacle. The enjoyment of it, however, was interrupted by the rain. A sudden hoisting of umbrellas, to protect the vast array of millinery productions on the seats, withdrew the attention of everybody from the array of military attraction on the field.—Many persons hurried away to take the train for Richmond, and others sought shelter from the wind and rain. Notwithstanding this unpleasant interference, the review went on, and the trumpet blasts were heard loud and clear, over the blasts of old Boreas.

The troops were dismissed after the review, and the 1st Regiment returned to the city.—Had the weather been favorable, the attendance of spectators at the Camp would have been much larger; but even with such weather as we had, the military fulfilled their intentions, and we hear a general expression of gratification from the public.

We have no definite information regarding the close of the encampment. It is stated that the Governor desires that it shall be prolonged for a few days, as the instructions in drill are of the first importance to the troops. The cavalry exercises will be resumed at the Camp this morning.

Richmond and York River Railroad.—At the meeting of stockholders on Thursday, the committee to whom was referred the President's report, submitted a series of resolutions, approving the purchase of the steamer West Point and recommending the action of the President and Directors to the approbation of the meeting; also, suggesting an application to the next Legislature for an act legalizing said purchase, and for such additional power as may be necessary to authorize the company to establish such other connections, by steamer or otherwise, that the interests of the company may require. With regard to the remaining recommendations of the President the committee make no suggestions, for want of time to give them that careful consideration which their importance demands. They say, however, that the strictest economy should be observed in the management of the affairs of the company.

The report was adopted.

The Board of Directors were instructed to ask of the General Assembly such aid as the necessities and interest of the company may indicate to be expedient.

A report was submitted from the committee appointed last year to examine the condition and management of the company, which they say is very satisfactory, as far as they have the means of ascertaining. The report was received and the committee discharged from further duty.

A resolution to combine the offices of President and General Superintendent, and a resolution to reduce the salary of the President to $1,200 were rejected.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn, it adjourn to meet on the 12th day of December next, at West Point, in the county of King William, and that the stockholders be urged to attend said meeting, with the view of electing a President for the company, and adopting such measures of retrenchment and reform as the condition of the same would seem to indicate.

Dr. J. P. Tabb, a member of the Board of Directors, tendered his resignation, to take effect from and after the 12th of December next.

The meeting then adjourned.

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