Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

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THURSDAY MORNING.....NOV. 15, 1860

DAILY DISPATCH.

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THE SOUTH.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS.

As announced by telegraph, the Legislature of South Carolina has adjourned, after passing a bill authorizing the Banks of that State to suspend specie payment, and calling a State Convention on the 17th of December. In Charleston, Monday night, a large secession meeting was held, at which resolutions were adopted pledging the participators to place the State, "at the earliest practicable moment, in a position of political independence of the present Federal Government." A testimonial is being prepared by the ladies of South Carolina to be presented to Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Mass. The Charleston First Regiment of Artillery has tendered its services to the Governor. "Old Abe" was burnt in effigy at Aiken, S. C., on the night of the 9th inst. A correspondent of the Charleston Courier says:

Last night our citizens turned out *en masse* to celebrate the event by a torchlight procession; the torches being of *native pine*, made a handsome appearance. All the residences along the line were filled with the fair sex, who sanctioned the proceedings by the waving of handkerchiefs, &c. Midway in the procession, between the two lines, was the effigy of Abe Lincoln, with the following placard suspended in the right hand: "Abe Lincoln, First President Northern Confederacy." The effigy was ridden on a rail, and carried by two negroes. After marching through the principal streets, the effigy was taken to a scaffold and hung by the negroes in charge of the same; the fire being applied, it was speedily consumed amid the cheers of the multitude.

A very large meeting took place in New Orleans on Saturday night, at which nearly 3,000 "Minute Men" were enrolled. Resolutions were adopted calling on the Governor of Louisiana to convene the Legislature. The "pledge" of the "Minute Men" is as follows:

Whereas, It is certain that an Abolition candidate will be elected to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, upon the avowed and undisguised declaration on his part and on the part of his supporters, that the common Government shall be administered for the destruction of the rights and equality of the Southern States in the Union; and whereas we recognize the right of any sovereign State to withdraw from the partnership of States, whenever, in her sovereign capacity, she may determine that the objects of the Confederacy have been perverted, or not carried out in good faith: Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Louisiana, acknowledge our allegiance to our State to be paramount to our allegiance to the Federal Government; and that, whereas Abraham Lincoln has been elected President, we most "solemnly pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors," to maintain, at all hazards and to the last extremity, any course she may adopt for self defence against the Federal Power.

Resolved, That if any Southern State determine to secede from the Union, we will, by all means in our power, assist her in her resistance against any effort on the part of a Black Republican Administration to coerce her back into the Confederacy.

Resolved, That it is the sacred duty of Southern men, in the present alarming crisis, to forget past political differences, and to unite together as brethren of one household, in determined opposition to the policy of the Black Republican party.

For the accomplishment of the purposes above set forth, we hereby pledge ourselves, and cordially invite men of all parties to join us, who prefer independence out of the Union to dependence, degradation and oppression within it.

Judge Cotton said he was glad to see the citizens representing all parties zealous in the cause of Southern rights. If you submit to the inauguration of Abe Lincoln, you deserve to be slaves. You must not wait for an overt act. The overt act has been committed. He would submit to not Lincoln office-holders in the city of New Orleans. We have no party differences—let us be united, and let us inquire into who are in our midst and where they came from. Undoubtedly there were enemies in our midst—we should see to them.

Mr. St. Paul spoke in great earnestness, and said that his rifle company, *First Chasseurs a Pied*, had tendered their services to the Governor of the State. It was a company composed of young men—but they were willing to shed their blood for their country. (Cheers for several minutes.)

J. M. Bonner said this occasion was one of the proudest in his life—to be called on to speak in the cause of the South. He had been a Douglas man, but when the news came from Pennsylvania and Indiana he became a Southern man, and was no longer a party man.—The was the time for all men to come forward and enroll themselves in the cause of the South.

The Lieut. Walker, of the Army, whose resignation at Augusta was bruited abroad, is in business there, and has not been in active service for several years. The importance which attached to the fact, therefore, was sensational.

The Charlestown (Va.) Democrat (the town where John Brown was hung,) comes to us with its colums in mourning for the result of the election. Of Virginia's position it says:

If we submit, our position in future in this Confederacy is in effect that of mere provinces having no voice in the government; mere colonies, governed, too, by our bitterest enemies. If we submit, we are in no respect in a better condition than a conquered people.—But we will never submit to be so governed—never, never! We must and will assert independence. Virginia will never submit to be thus reduced to subjection without even an effort to preserve her liberties. She will enter into a new Confederacy in which her rights will be respected, and her voice heard. We will, to the utmost of our ability, sustain our beloved State in assuming this independent position, and in pursuing the only honorable and safe course left her.

POSITION OF THE DEMOCRACY AT THE NORTH.

The Philadelphia Ledger says:

The Democratic Association of the Twenty-Second Ward have held a meeting in reference to the present "crisis," and passed resolutions. These resolutions declare that the National Democracy have exerted themselves to the utmost to prevent the election of a sectional President, believing that it would seriously interrupt the continued prosperity and happiness of the country. They have been outvoted, and submit, believing that any other course would introduce evils greater than it could remedy. They look to the Constitution and the returning sense of justice of the people of the United States for a remedy for every wrong tending to provoke a gallant and patriotic people to desperation or violence. But, while exhibiting this fraternal and generous feeling, they see with alarm that the South is urged to desert the weaker party in the North, struck down in its defence, and appeal earnestly to it to continue to co-operate with its friends in the North, as the best means of checking any abuse of power and maintaining the Government upon its constitutional basis. They declare their devotion to the Union and the Constitution, and rejoice in the guarantee afforded for the preservation of the constitutional rights of all in the Union by the check which the National Legislature has upon the acts of the Executive.

This is a timely and appropriate expression of sentiment, which will be endorsed by every Northern friend of Southern rights and Southern equality. Those Southern politicians who are urging secession, under the belief that they will find Northern sympathy, and the great Democratic party in the North aiding a disruption of the Union, are mistaken in their conclusions. There is no such party North, and any movement towards secession will unite all parties in determined opposition. The Northern friends of the South in the late election co-operated with their brethren for the purpose of maintaining the Union in its integrity. They had experienced its benefits, enjoyed its advantages, and wished all sections of the Union to partake of its blessings and feel its securities. They took the constitutional and legal means to prevent what they believed had at least a tendency to impair the stability of their institutions, by exasperating sectional feeling or destroying confidence in the protection the Government has hitherto afforded to all the States. The decision was against them, but that decision being a legal and constitutional one, they are not disposed, in a moment of irritation, to precipitate the mischief they were trying to prevent.

SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1832.

The following extracts indicate how Geb. Jackson's proclamation in 1832 was received in South Carolina:

[From the Charleston Mercury, Dec. 17, 1832.]

The Declaration of War made by Andrew Jackson against the State of South Carolina occupies to-day the larger portion of our columns. It will be read with the feelings which so extraordinary a document is calculated to excite. This unhappy old man has been suffered by his advisers to arrogate the power to coerce a State of Confederacy. He has issued the edict of a Dictator—an edict which time will prove whether he dares or can enforce. He has attempted in this proclamation to intimidate the Whigs of South Carolina by threats, and to encourage and foment insurrection and violence on the part of the internal enemies of the State. This document was received here yesterday, and greeted with the indignation and contempt which it merits. In every freeman worthy of the name it has excited no other feelings but those of defiance and scorn. Hezekiah will hail it as a brave blow in the cause of freedom.

[From the Charleston Mercury, Dec. 19, 1832.]

The crisis for which every intelligent and resolute Carolinian Whig has long been prepared is come. The efficacy of our remedy has been demonstrated. We were told it would be inefficient; it has proved so potent that an infuriated administration has been compelled, in despair of otherwise defeating us, to resort to brute force. We have always said that our remedy was of right peaceful—we never said that it would necessarily be peaceful—it is always in the power of a bad man to outrage right by violence, if unrestrained by principle or a fear of consequences personal to himself. Gen. Jackson has not furnished the first example. There has been a Cæsar, a Cromwell, and a Bonaparte—men of towering genius who have stooped to play the usurper. Why may not an inferior spirit without as much heart as either, and with none of their genius, aspire to imitate them in those actions of their lives which alone he can imitate, because they are criminal.

In the Legislature, Mr. Pickens declared "he believed the contest would end in blood.—The document of the President was none less than the edict of a tyrant; and if they were for war, he was ready, and it behooved all the citizens of the State to meet the storm with becoming manliness. He, for one, never would submit—if driven from the seaboard, he was for carrying on the war in the interior; if driven from the interior, he was for a *guerilla* warfare in the mountains; and if at last compelled to yield, he would die contending to the last drop of blood he had, to sustain the ordinance and the authority thereof. Headverted to the doctrines contained in the proclamation relative to the rights of the State, and was astonished that the President should attempt to seduce the citizens of the State from their proper allegiance, and in no measured terms denounced the whole procedure. He concluded by saying, that before South Carolina should recede, he was for war up to the very knife, and he was for risking all at every hazard on the die that was cast."

CENSUS MATTERS.—The population of Kansas, according to the enumeration of the U. S. Marshal, is 109,401. This does not include the census of any portion of the territory west of the sixth principal meridian, but only of the counties included within the limits of the State of Kansas, as prescribed in the Wyandotte Constitution. The population of the Pike's Peak region amounts to about 75,000 in addition.

The N. O. Picayune says: The returns of the census exhibit some results that were unexpected. Though the final footings are not presented, so as to enable a contrast in all the elements of human industry to be carefully made, enough is known to lead us to suspect that the deductions to be drawn from the facts collected will overthrow many theories in regard to population and progress which have had most currency. In the New England States, little advance is noted. Losses and hard times have diminished the value of property, and the census shows but little increase of population over that returned in 1850.

In 1840, New England is reported as producing 2,000,000 bushels of wheat. In 1850 they yielded but 1,000,000—a decline of 50 per cent. It is believed that the census of 1860 will show a still more marked decline than was noted in the previous decade.

In New York the number of sheep has decreased more than 300,000 in thirty years, and within four years the decrease is said to be near fifty per cent., while the decline in the number of other species of stock will probably not be less than fifteen per cent. New York produced, in 1845, 13,391,770 bushels of wheat, but last year her product of this staple fell off as low as 6,000,000 bushels.

It is plain that there is a point reached in population and value of real estate when States annually send forth swarms of emigrants to the new and cheap lands of the wilderness, thus building up new States with such magic speed. It begins to be demonstrated by the statistics of population, that the question of price of lands governs the direction of emigrants more than the character of the institutions of a new State.

The employment of slave labor involves the necessity of large plantations, instead of small farms, and the occupancy of large tracts prevents that dense population of whites found in the free States. But this does not diminish the prosperity of the State, or reduce its productive capacity. It is really a question of doubt whether a country sparsely populated by whites, yet cultivated by slave labor, does not soon attain a higher fixed value, and make a more valuable annual return than one possessing equal advantages wholly cultivated by white freemen. The census now about to be completed will furnish some interesting facts bearing on this subject.

It will be seen by the table below that the West is rapidly becoming a great power. Under the new census the ratio of representation will be one to about 125 000.

As the population of Michigan has reached 750,000, she will be entitled to six members of Congress instead of four; Missouri will gain two members, Iowa three, Indiana one, Wisconsin three, and Illinois four. Ohio loses one member, and Minnesota also suffers the loss of one.

The representation for the next decade, as compared with the last, will be as follows:

	1850.	1860.
Michigan	4	6
Illinois	9	13
Indiana	11	12
Ohio	21	20
Wisconsin	3	6
Missouri	7	9
Minnesota	2	1
Iowa	2	5
Total	59	72

Showing a gain of thirteen representatives.

ELECTION RIOT AT NEWFOUNDLAND.—It seems that our neighbors of the British Provinces might take a lesson from the late peaceful Presidential contest in the United States, in regard to the manner of conducting elections. At Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, as we learn from a telegraphic dispatch in the St. John's Daily News, the occasion being the election of a member of the Island Parliament, a mob collected at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, and commenced operations by tearing down the telegraph line. They then paraded the town, insulting every person they met, yelling, hooting, &c, till they came to the Wesleyan Chapel, where the congregation were assembled at their devotions. They pelted stones at the windows, and then returned to town, where they kept up their performance till a late hour. The next morning at 11 o'clock, Mr. Higgins was put in nomination as a candidate, and shortly after the mob—numbering about 500 of what are known there as the "River Head boys," and other ruffians—proceeded to Mr. Higgins' house, which they surrounded, and brought him out. They made threats to himself, family and property if he would not come at once and resign, which he was compelled to do, and Prendergrast, the government nominee, was therefore declared duly elected. This Prendergrast was returned in a similar manner last year, when his seat was declared void by the House of Assembly.

THE VERMONT DEFALCATION.—The ascertained defalcation of Mr. Bates, the late State Treasurer of Vermont, is $53,810, with more to come. Of this sum $2,300 is a deficit in the office accounts as kept by himself and delivered to his successor, while all the balance is made up of sums borrowed in the name of the State and for which no account was made.—The laws of Vermont give the Treasurer authority to borrow to an unlimited extent—so great has been their reliance upon individual honesty up there. It was only discovered, therefore, that the ex-Treasurer had created any debt when a note of $9,000 at the Brattleboro' Bank fell due. Mr. Bates then looked for, had deeded away his property and fled!—The principal notes now discovered, going to make up the sum of $51,500, are: $15,000 with Lawrence Brainerd, of St. Albans; $9,000 with Abel Underwood; $4,500, Orange County Bank; $3,300, Lamoille County Bank; and lesser sums with seven other banks. Of course the State cannot dodge payment, as the Treasurer's name bound the State under the law. There is a further, and, it is feared, a larger defalcation in the Treasurer's settlement with the towns. Investigation shows that some of the towns have receipts in full and are credited only in part.

POSTAGE TO THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION, PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY, VIA ENGLAND.—After the 1st of January next, the postage upon letters sent from the U. States *via the British mail via England* to Buenos Ayres or any other part of the Argentine Confederation, to the Republic of Paraguay, and to Montevideo, or any other part of the Republic of Uruguay, will be increased to 45 cents for a half-ounce letter, *prepayment required*. This increased rate of postage results from the fact that the old rates of postage upon letters sent from the United Kingdom to any of the above-mentioned countries will be re-imposed by the British Office on and after the 1st of January, 1861.

STATISTICS OF LUNACY IN BELGIUM.—Late statistical returns show that in Belgium there are at present 51 Lunatic Asylums—6 in the province of Antwerp (one of them in the colony of Ghee,) 11 in the Brabant, 6 in Western Flanders, 16 in Eastern Flanders, 6 in Hainaut, 4 in Liege, and 2 in Limburg. The number of lunatics in Belgium is 4,907, which is one in every 920 of the population.

TARIFF DECISION.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that "polished bits" must pay a duty of twenty-four per cent; and "comfits, sweetmeats, or fruits preserved in sugar, brandy or molasses," must pay a duty of thirty per cent.

ADDITIONAL BY THE CANADA.

The following is additional intelligence by the Canada, from Liverpool on the 3d inst.:

It was believed in Paris that the object of France in preventing the blockade of Gaeta by sea is merely to facilitate the escape of the King of Naples, and prevent complications which would result from his capture. The French journals offer no explanation of the affair.

The Paris Bourse closed firm and animated. Rentes 69f. 35c.

ITALY.

The Neapolitans reported the defeat of Gen. Cialdini, without loss, at the river Garigliano. The official dispatches, however, from Turin, proclaim the report false. The Sardinians were not defeated at all.

Capua was attacked on the 1st, and capitulated the following day. The royal troops were to leave with the honors of war, and after laying down their arms they were to go, on the 3d, to Naples.

Naples was illuminated in honor of the capitulation of Capua, and there were great rejoicings.

The attack on Gaeta was shortly expected to take place.

It is denied, via Turin, that Admiral Persano had commenced but suspended his firing on the royalists near Gaeta.

CHINA.

The recent advices from China confirm the previous news from that point.

THE VICTORY OF THE ALLIES IN CHINA.

The French version of the China news says that on the 21st of September the allies, after a vehement resistance, carried by assault the most important of the Taku forts. Two hundred French and about the same number of English were placed *hors du combat*, and one thousand Tartars were killed, found in the forts. Among these was the General-in-Chief. The other forts surrendered successively the same evening. The capitulation gave the allies possession of the whole country as far as Tien-Sin and six hundred brass guns of large calibre.

The Ambassadors were at Tien-Sin, where the Chinese Commissioners attended upon them to open negotiations.

It was reported that the Ambassadors would soon proceed to Pekin with a cavalry escort.

A Calcutta dispatch reports symptoms of disaffection in the sixth European regiment at Dinapore.

TURKEY.

It is reported that the Turkish Government is about to negotiate a loan of £16,000,000 sterling at Paris. A national forced loan is also spoken of.

Great financial fluctuations have been occurring at Constantinople.

The India and China mails were received in time to be forwarded by the Canada.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3—Cotton: Sales of the week 111,500 bales. All qualities have considerably advanced. Middling and lower qualities in proving 1/8@1/4. Fine qualities have advanced but a shade. The steamer Vanderbilt's advices from the United States caused an advance. The sales of the week include 47,000 bales to speculators and 10 bales for export. The sales of Friday were 12,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for speculation and export.—The market closed firm at the following quotations: New Orleans fair 7 3/8d., middling 7d.; Mobiles fair 7 1/2d., middling 6 3/4d.; Uplands fair 7 1/4d., middling 6 3/4d.

The receipt of the Vanderbilt's letters on Friday afternoon caused a considerable excitement on the market, giving rise to a large speculative inquiry. The sales of Friday are variously estimated at from 20 000 to 40 000 bales. This all occurred late on Friday afternoon.

Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Flour is quiet and partially 6d. lower. Sales at 28s @32s. 6d.—Wheat is quiet, but firm—sales of red at 11s. 3d. @13s; white 12s @14s. Corn generally closed with an advancing tendency, and all qualities have slightly advanced. Mixed 29s @29s 3d; white 29s @29s.

Provisions—The market is quiet. Beef is dull. Pork is quiet, but prices firm. Bacon is quiet.—Lard is quiet at 63 cents. Tallow is firm at 54s. @54s. 6d.

Produce—Ashes are steady: Pots 28s. 9d. @29s; Pearls 28s. 6d @29s. Sugar closed buoyant at 6d. advance for refining. Coffee quiet. Rice firm, and all qualities advanced. Linseed is scarce, at an advance of 1s. Linseed Cakes firm, at extreme prices. Linseed Oil is firmer, but dull. In Fish Oils, the sales have been unimportant. Rosin is steady at 5s. 3d @5s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine is steady at 34s. 6d @35s. Linseed Oil is dull at 29s 6d. @30s.

The London Money Market closed quiet, but steady.

The China news has had no influence on Consols.

The money market is unchanged, but the continual withdrawal of gold from the Bank has led to the belief that the Bank's minimum rate would soon be raised.

Bullion in the Bank had decreased £307,000.

THE LATEST.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 4—The sales of Cotton at Liverpool, on Saturday, reached 20,000 bales. The market closed buoyant at an advance of 1/8@1/4d. over the official quotations. The market was unsettled and excited, but prices generally had a still upward tendency.

Breadstuffs closed steady. Provisions closed quiet.

Consols leave off at 93.

THE LATE EARL OF DUNDONALD.—A correspondent sends the following in reference to the Earl of Dundonald, whose death is announced in the late news from Europe:

He was better known as Lord Cochrane. He was born December 2, 1775, and consequently was in the 85th year of his age at the time of his decease. He was educated by his uncle, Sir Alexander Forester Cochrane, who, in 1814, took Washington City, the Capital of the United States, and burned the public buildings. In February, 1814, Lord Cochrane, the subject of this article, then a member of Parliament, was accused of having spread a false report of the death of Napoleon for the purpose of affecting the price of stocks, and was condemned to a year's imprisonment and a fine of £1,000. He was also excluded from Parliament and the order of the Bath. The fine was paid by his friends; his innocence was afterwards established. In 1818 Lord Cochrane took the command of the naval force of Chile, which he conducted with great credit, and afterwards that of Brazil. In 1823, the Emperor Don Pedro created him Marquis of Maranham. After the peace between Portugal and Brazil he returned to England. In 1826 he intended to enter the Greek service, and finally did enter it in 1827. He continued in that service until the following year, and then returned to England.

SPIRITUALISM.—The English papers are as full of discussions on spiritualism as American journals were three years ago. Wm. Howitt gives a small pamphlet in reply to some attacks on it. The most sensible thing written on the subject is the following from a correspondent of the London Star:

"One might well be excused for asking what purpose all this can serve; surely there can be no high teaching in a dancing table, and no hidden meaning in a squeezing of one's legs; at least, if there is either teaching or meaning I have not heard that any one has discovered it. It is a high thought, truly, this—that if I die to-morrow, I may next evening help to break a lunatic-defying table, or carry Mr. Home in a horizontal position up to the ceiling; or, perhaps, as another ill-conducted spirit is said to have done at Stockwell, bring utter ruin on some old lady's crockery."

SENATOR DOUGLAS.—Senator Douglas arrived in New Orleans the day before the election. He was enthusiastically received, and flowers were showered on him by the ladies from the balconies along the route of the procession. At Mobile he was interrogated as to whether he would take office under Lincoln, and answered in the following style:

"I have only to say, that I cannot believe that any man reputed to be a gentleman could put such questions to me. [Immense applause.] There is no language with which I can express my scorn and contempt for the wretch who would intimate that in any contingency I would take office under Lincoln.—[Applause.] The man who would propound such a question to me would sell himself in an instant to Lincoln or any other man who would offer him his price." [Great applause.]

AN EMPRESS DEAD.—A brief line in a summary of foreign news announces that the Empress Dowager of Russia is dead. This is the widow of the great Emperor Nicholas, whose bereavement in the spring of 1858, while Russia was involved in her desperate war with the allied powers, made such a sensation throughout the world. Her name as Empress was Alexandra Feodorowna, though before her marriage she was called the Princess Frederika Louisa Charlotta Wilhelmina. She was a daughter of King Frederick William III. of Prussia, and a sister of the present King and the Prince Regent of that kingdom. She was born July 13th, 1798, and was married to Nicholas (then only crown Prince of Russia,) July 13th, 1817. The Emperor Alexander II. is her son, and she leaves also five other children; the Grand Dukes Constantine, Nicholas and Michael; the Grand Duchess Dowager of Leuchtenberg; the Grand Duchess Olga, married to Prince Charles of Wurtemberg.—The deceased Empress was a woman of noble character and much beloved, not only by her family, but by the people of Russia. For some years she has suffered from a malady of the most distressing nature, so that her death is not a matter of surprise.

With all Job's afflictions, physicians must envy him; he was so blessed with patience.

THE FATAL FIRE AT BUFFALO.—The destruction by fire of the Clarendon Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y., on the night of the 9th instant, has been noticed by telegraph. It was the result of using camphene, the watchman having, while going his rounds, dropped his lamp and then fled from the blaze. The loss is estimated at $95,000. The Commercial says:

The most terrible feature of the night's disasters, however, is the loss of human life; two well-known citizens being among the lost. Mr. H. L. Chamberlain, of the firm of Rowe & Chamberlain, oyster dealers, on Washington street, who boarded at the Clarendon, and whose room was in the fifth story, was awakened too late to make his escape by the stairs, and in his terror, as it is supposed, leaped from his window, on the Main street side, to the pavement below, by which he was so horribly crushed and mangled that, having been removed to Mathews' drug store, he died, after lingering in unspeakable agony for about half an hour. It is probable that he lost his presence of mind in consequence of excitement and terror, as he was spoken to by those below, and told to wait a few moments and a ladder would be raised, by which he might safely reach the ground.

William A. Carland, of the well-known firm of Carland & Beirne, of "Gothic Hall," also lost his life. Two women employed in the hotel, Bridget Mulcahey, cook, and Ann McAulay, chambermaid, are also set down among the lost, as their friends, after diligent search and inquiry, have been unable to discover any traces of them.

A woman named Alice White, also one of the employees, was rescued by a fireman. She was at the window of the rear portion of the building, on Washington street, and Mr. G. mounted a ladder which had been raised, and, surrounded by smoke and flame, seized the woman in his arms, and bore her part way down the ladder, where he delivered her into the hands of a spectator, and immediately returned into the building in search of another, said to be still in the hotel. No other person, however, was discovered.

DEATH FROM BURNING FLUID.—One more terrible suicide from the careless use of burning fluid, has recently occurred in Rochester. The accident happened at Kellogg's factory. Miss Eliza Ann Catton, an accomplished and beautiful young lady, was spending the evening with her friend, Mrs. Mitchell, when the explosion occurred. The flames first communicated with the dress of Mrs. Mitchell, and, in endeavoring to extinguish the flames, Miss Catton was shockingly burned on her face, neck and arms, but with great presence of mind she ran into the bed-room as soon as her clothing caught fire, and enveloping herself in the bed-clothes, smothered the flames. Mrs. Mitchell survived until nearly 2 o'clock, in great agony, mitigated only by the use of chloroform, which was all that could be administered for her benefit, the whole surface, nearly, being burned to a crisp. The maternal instinct was beautifully illustrated in the case of Mrs. Mitchell, whose little boy, six years old, was asleep up stairs when the accident occurred. As soon as she found her clothing in flames that could not be extinguished, she ran immediately out doors, fearing the house would take fire and burn up her boy, and when her husband came into the room, upon reaching his house, her first exclamation upon hearing his agonizing groans, was, "O, Jim, I am dying for disobeying you! but I have saved our boy!" And almost the last words the poor sufferer uttered were, "Take good care of Charley." She was a beautiful young woman, in the flower of age, and her terrible death was the saddest tragedy ever witnessed.

WHEELING A NEGRO FIVE MILES.—While the election was going on in Fitchburg, Mass., Mr. Otis F. Ruggles, of that town, Superintendent of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, agreed with Mr. Brown, of the firm of Allen & Brown, dry goods dealers, that if Mr. Thayer was elected to Congress, he would roll a well known negro in Fitchburg, called "Dr. Franklin," on a wheelbarrow, from Fitchburg to Leominster; and, on the other hand, if Mr. Bailey should be the successful candidate, Mr. Brown should do the same.—The distance is about five miles. In accordance with the agreement, Mr. Brown, carried out his part of it on Thursday, and the Worcester Spy gives an account of the achievement. At one o'clock, the negro was on hand, dressed appropriately; for the occasion, weighing 145 pounds strong. Mr. Brown and the wheelbarrow were also there, both hardly weighing as much as the negro; and with a large crowd to see the sport, the wheelbarrow started from the American House, and was pushed bravely towards Leominster. The crowd cheered and comforted Mr. Brown as far as South Fitchburg, from which place he trundled the negro, with only Mr. Ruggles and a friend, to see the thing out, following behind with a pair of horses. Just before reaching Leominster, a party from that place, preceded by the Leominster Band, met Mr. Brown, and gave him an honorable escort to town, which he reached at half-past three, having been but about two hours on the road.

POST-OFFICE MATTERS.—A new office is established at Fulkerson, Scott county, Va., and Jno. H. Hilton appointed postmaster. Site of Matiponey, Spotsylvania county, Va., is changed to original location, and George W. Sweetnam appointed postmaster, vice Wm. Lancaster.

Appointments.—John C. Jerrell postmaster at Thornburg, Spotsylvania county, Va., vice Henry Carpenter, deceased. Pizarro E. Woods postmaster at Lovingston, Nelson county, Va., vice Wm. Cheatham, resigned. Jacob G. Miller postmaster at Van Cleverville, Berkeley county, Va., vice Wm. L. Magruder, resigned. Boyd Holley postmaster at Flat Head, Floyd county, Va., vice J. Pierce, resigned. P. W. Moore postmaster at North Nedejo, Henry county, Va., vice Wm. H. Adkins, resigned.—Robert Bailey postmaster at Natural Tunnel, Scott county, Va., vice A. R. Scott, resigned.

PUTTING ON HIS BONNET.—A gentleman who had carefully trained up his servant in the way he should go, so that, when his wife was present, he might not depart from it, sent him with a new ticket for the theatre to the house of a young lady. The servant returned when the gentleman and his wife were at dinner.—He had, of course, been told, in giving answers to certain kind of messages, to substitute the masculine for the feminine pronoun in speaking of the lady. "Did you see *him*?" said the gentleman, giving him the cue. "Yes, sir," replied the servant; "*he* said *he'd* go with a great deal of pleasure; and that *he'd* wait for you, sir." "What was he doing?" asked the wife, carelessly. "*He* was putting on his *bonnet*," was the reply. Great "noise and confusion." Wife ill for a week.

A SPECK OF WAR ON THE SUSQUEHANNA.—The Legislature of Maryland having, at its recent session, passed a law forbidding the shooting of wild duck, &c., from sink-boats, sneak-boats, &c., the sheriff of Cecil county last week embarked at Elkton, with a strong posse, and captured four gunners in the act of violating the law. The Elkton Democrat says that the gunners, who number from 150 to 200 hardy fellows, are determined to resist the execution of the law, and advises the sheriff to go prepared for a hard fight whenever he undertakes to arrest them.

POSTHUMOUS REVELATIONS OF A BURGLAR. An English burglar died in Meredith village, N. H., a few days since, possessed of considerable wealth. He had lived for many years a life of strict propriety, much respected by his neighbors and friends, and had reared a large family. He left a manuscript in cipher, which proved to be a record of his misdeeds. In this will he bequeathed $800 to a man he once robbed in Quebec, and two grandsons of the individual have been found there—he having long since deceased.

MODEL LODGING HOUSE IN BOSTON.—We see that the "Model Lodging House Association" in this city has declared a dividend.—We are glad of this. It demonstrates an important fact. What? That the style and class of house known as the "Model," *pays*. Everything in the way of business comes to that at last. If it will *pay* it will go; if not, then the especial enterprise is sure to be abandoned.—*Boston Bee, 10th.*

HOW THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW WORKS.—A negro slave, Eliza, having escaped from Nebraska, was arrested by the U. S. Marshal at Chicago, Monday night. The Marshal was stopped in the street by an excited crowd of negroes, and compelled to give the woman to the custody of the police, who lodged her in the armory for safety. The streets in the vicinity were crowded with negroes and some whites, all highly excited.

PRACTICAL AMALGAMATION IN OHIO.—Miss Georgette Tucker, a highly accomplished white girl, a graduate of Oberlin College, Ohio, and a successful lecturer on literary subjects, eloped recently from Toledo, in that State, with a colored barber, and went to Detroit, Michigan, where they were married, to the infinite disgust of the girl's father, who is said to be nearly crazy from this reduction of principles to practice.

A SIGN OF THE APPROACH OF THE MILLENIUM.—The Rev. Dr. Cummings, an eminent Catholic divine of New York, will deliver the opening lecture of the Sunday evening course, before the Young Men's Christian Union of Boston, Mass. The Rev. lecturer's subject will be, "Reason and the Catholic Church." "Has a Catholic minister ever before spoken from a Protestant pulpit in Boston?" says the Transcript of that city.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

Sudden Death—Anniversary of the Va. Military Institute—The Canal, &c.

LEXINGTON, VA., Nov. 12, 1860.

George B. Poindexter, Esq., an acting Justice of the Peace for this district, was attacked suddenly in the Court-House, this morning, with apoplexy, which terminated fatally in a few hours. Mr. P. enjoyed an extensive acquaintance in Eastern Virginia, (of which he was a native,) where, as in this locality, he was esteemed by his numerous friends as a worthy, high-toned, old Virginia gentleman.

The November Quarterly Court has been in session since the 5th inst., and will continue its sessions for several days longer. This unusually long term has been caused by the large number of criminal cases to be tried.—What with hog-stealing, saddle-stealing, shooting with intent to kill, which only wounded, and shooting that did actually kill, the criminal docket indicates a worse state of morals than usually prevails in this staid county of Rockbridge.

The firing of cannon this morning awakened our people to the recollection that yesterday (Sunday) was the 21st anniversary of the *Virginia Military Institute*. It is a just cause of congratulation with the many friends of this noble institution, that it has now attained, by the liberality of the Legislature and the munificent donations of several of its friends, together with the admirable management of its corps of Professors, a position of equal rank with its prototype at West Point; and, in some respects, has outstripped other merely literary institutions of greater age and experience. With its 250 cadets, thoroughly drilled in all the arts and strategy of war, should trouble come as is now threatened, the educated talent of its graduates, scattered over every county of the State, will prove a bulwark of defence against all the assaults that may be made against our citizens or its institutions. The anniversary celebration at the Barracks was opened this evening with a handsome display of fire-works, and followed up with a number of appropriate addresses.

Navigation has been resumed on the North river branch of the James River and Kanawha Canal, the damage by the recent freshet not having been as great as was anticipated. The work of completion to "Jordan's Point" is progressing slowly—so slowly that there is now no hope of making a finish this year.

The Law School of Judge Brockenbrough, assisted by Col. J. W. Massie, of the Lexington bar, opened last week with about 30 students.

Allow me to correct your statement of the vote of this county. The official vote is, Bell 1,231; Douglas 641; Breckinridge 361. B.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

Tripple Execution in Lunenburg.

LUNENBURG CO., VA., Nov. 12.

On Friday, the 9th instant, the three slaves, John, Dick, and Colin, were executed at our Court-House, for an attempt to poison the family of one of our most influential citizens. It was a day long to be remembered, one which cannot easily be forgotten. Shortly before 10 o'clock, the three negroes, dressed in their shrouds, with ropes around their necks, and each seated on his coffin, left the door of the jail in a two-horse wagon. Surely eye never witnessed a sadder spectacle than that presented as the wagon wound its way through the crowd to the foot of the gallows. Having reached it, each one, with a firm tread, ascended the steps. The ropes were then securely fastened to the beam of the gallows; after which the sheriff, in a full, clear voice, read to them their death warrant. This being done, the Rev. T. W. White, of Richmond, ascended the steps and addressed a few brief remarks to the large crowd which had gathered on this awful occasion. He told them that "the way of the transgresser was hard," both in this and the next world; and then impressed upon the servants present the necessity of obedience to their masters, and warned them against the pernicious influence of negro preachers upon their characters and conduct. Then turning to the culprits, he bade each one farewell in a few touching words, commending them to the mercy of God in Christ. Having done this, he left them in the hands of the officers of the law. At about 11½ o'clock the drop fell, and the forms of the three were dangling in the empty air. Dick seemed to suffer the most excruciating agony. Whirling rapidly around with the rope, his body was visibly agitated by his convulsive efforts to loosen his hands; every nerve seemed to writhe in pain, and after a short but violent struggle, all was over—the three were dead, and their motionless bodies hanging from the gallows. ***

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

Fatal Accident, &c.

BALCONY FALLS, VA., Nov. 10.

A valuable negro, the property of Captain Launcelot Partlow, of Spotsylvania, employed by Mr. Chas. H. Locher, on his James River Cement Works here, was killed on the 10th inst., by becoming entangled on a shaft. He was literally torn to pieces, and every bone in his body broken.

There is a deep feeling against the election of Lincoln here, and it is increasing. ***

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—Martin Porter and Emily Scull arrived recently in New Orleans, La., in the same ship, from Europe, and have resided since then in that city as man and wife. On the night of the 5th instant they had an altercation, when Porter drew a revolver and shot Emily dead. He then put the pistol to his own head and blew his brains out.

RIOT AT SYRACUSE.—On the night of the 8th instant, a mob at Syracuse attacked and gutted the El Dorado House, and destroyed all the furniture and other bar-room fixtures. The house of Eliza Appleton shared a similar fate. Both houses are alleged to have been disreputable places, in one of which a young man had lately been shot and killed.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS MONARCHY descends by will, and not by inheritance, the succession, however, being limited to the royal family. The late King had no children, but two nephews, one of whom was very wealthy and the other poor. The latter was chosen as King, and the other, Prince Lot, is now visiting California.

A RICH "POCKET."—The Melbourne (Australia) Argus states that a nugget, weighing 834 ounces, was recently found by the Koh-i-noor Company, at Ballarat, at a depth of 400 feet. About 160 ounces of gold, in small nuggets, lay around. In shape this monster lump of gold resembles a leg of mutton.

OYSTER EXPERIMENTS IN FRANCE.—M'lle Sarah Felix, a sister of M'lle Rachel, the tragedienne, has obtained a concession from the French Government of extensive oyster beds in the neighborhood of Havre, France, which she intends to develop on the system of M. Compte, Director of the Piscicultural Society.

AUTUMN LEAVES AS AN ORNA