# Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

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MONDAY MORNING.........NOV. 19, 1860.

## FROM THE SOUTH.

From the latest Southern and other papers we make up the following interesting summary of news:

### THE CHARLESTON WELCOME TO HER LEGISLATORS.

In Charleston, Thursday night, as noticed by telegraph, her representatives in the late Legislature were welcomed home. The town was in a blaze of light and enthusiasm. Mayor Macbeth, who presided, in alluding to the work of the body of which the delegates had been members said:

They have enrolled in the archives of your State a statute that will reflect honor on them while they live and their memories when they die. They have solemnly determined that the time has come when the people of South Carolina shall meet in solemn Convention to dissever themselves from the United States.—They have inaugurated a revolution, the future operation of which there is no mind here can grasp, or tell the suffering and the trials that have to be passed through. I thank God, my fellow-citizens, and I express the conviction of my mind, when I say that there will be suffering, but I believe the most of that suffering will be beyond our borders. I solemnly believe that among you there will be the least of the sufferings that may happen in the civilized world. And there is this comfort for you all, that if you have to pass through sufferings and trials, in the future you have liberty, honor, and independence.

It is not for me to discuss this large subject, for it is a subject of immense ramifications.—But I will tell you, gentlemen, my conviction is, it is to be a peaceful revolution, a peaceful revolution which will emancipate you from the oppressions which you have borne, and which your patriotism has never let you consider.

The official address of welcome which was read, contains the following:

While thus ratifying by their high sanction your participation in the measures averted to, your constituents embrace the occasion to remark upon the character and tone of the discussion which preceded their adoption. In free governments the unrestricted right of thought and speech, and the conflict of opinion, constitute the pathway to enlightenment and intelligence. Hence it was to be anticipated, in the outset of your discussions of the momentous questions submitted to you, various opinions as to the measures best adapted to effect a common purpose, would be entertained. These were manifested at an early period of your session; but the singleness of purpose from which they originated, the frankness with which they were stated, and the calmness, the deliberation, and the distinguished courtesy with which they were examined, led to harmony and unanimity in your counsels. Thus will it ever be with the deliberations of earnest, honorable men—men true to themselves, to duty, and to their country. Thus you have given to your constituents the highest evidence of wisdom, and the surest guarantee of your fidelity and devotion to the honor and safety of the Commonwealth of South Carolina.

Senators and Representatives, your constituents commend you, and the trusts confided to you, to the keeping of Almighty God. To the God of our fathers, we commend the people of this ancient Commonwealth. We invoke His mercy that He may vouchsafe to us, in especial abundance, "the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and strength, and the spirit of knowledge," in this our time of trouble; that knowing our duty we may discharge it fearlessly, and with a firm dependence upon the sustaining strength of His Almighty arm.

Mr. Porter, one of the Senators, spoke as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: As one of your delegation, I thank you for this welcome home. Warm and cordial as is your greeting, we all greet you with a like warmth and cordiality. This is an occasion for common rejoicing. We are in the midst of great events. We are actors in scenes that will live in history. We are living in times that will try men's souls, and that will make a record in the future, for our city and for our State, either for weal or for woe, for honor or for shame; and God grant that it shall be for weal and not for woe, for honor and not for shame.

Fellow-citizens, since we parted, a great revolution has been inaugurated. This great Government, the wonder of the world, this mighty Federal Union, the centre of so many hopes and aspirations is now sliding from under our feet, and those great sovereign communities that breathed into it the breath of life, that called it into being, but which has been most perfidiously abused and betrayed, are about to recall the powers with which they clothed it, and to assume their original positions among the people of the earth as sovereign and independent nations.

But, fellow-citizens, what is most remarkable of all is that it is not a legislative, but a popular revolution. The people started the ball of revolution, and they will carry it forward to the consummation and the end they have in view. Solitary and alone, it is my fixed belief that the State of South Carolina, whatever may betide her, whoever refuse to stand by her—that South Carolina, solitary and alone if need be, will launch her gallant little bark of independence upon an untried political sea; abiding in the justice of her cause, and relying upon the gallant arms and the stout hearts of her people, will peril all in the contest with our enemy, and will look unfalteringly and trust to the God of Battles to guide her through the trials and perplexities by which she is surrounded, to the haven of safety.

Fellow-citizens, I rejoice that you have resisted. I rejoice that you are about to teach the people of the North, who have abused, oppressed, insulted and betrayed us, that the bitter cup of indignity and insult is filled to overflowing; that the point of endurance is already passed, and that the point of resistance has at last been reached. I rejoice that in the very hour of their insolent triumph, in the very midst of their insane, insulting revels, in rejoicing over us, that the doom of this Union will fall upon their affrighted ears like a thunderbolt from an unclouded sky, and startle their guilty souls from their propriety.

Fellow-citizens, when I think of it I am amazed at the infatuation of the people of the North, that they should suppose that the people of the South—descended from as high and noble a lineage as their own, in whose veins flow the same glorious blood, a people who have loved liberty and pursued it to the end, through all the trials and perils of the country as well as they—that they should believe that such a people could have submitted with acquiescence, and without resistance to their unholy demands.

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One word in conclusion. You are in a revolution. We are all embarked in one bottom. Our persons, our property, our families, our institutions, our civilization, and all that men hold dear and precious in life are concerned. Have faith in each other, have charity for each other. The heart of every Carolinian is true to his State. Let there be but one party, and let that be the party of the State against the common foe.

Look at the developments! How proud and glorious was the unanimity of the whole representation in the Legislature of South Carolina? Why, it was a thing almost unparalleled in the annals of legislation. It is my firm belief that, when that Convention assembles, that the vote to take this State out of the Federal Union will be equally unanimous. Already do we see, by the telegraph to-day, that the mountains have responded to the seaboard, and that the whole central region of the State locks with us in one harmonious embrace.

Fellow-citizens, be true to yourselves and to each other. I speak not for individuals only, but I speak for our institutions. The Legislature of the State passed but two Acts at its late session. One was for the purpose of severing our connection with the Federal Government, the other was an Act suspending the penalty against the banking interests in case there should be a necessity for the suspension of specie payments.

Now for what purpose was this done? For the common good, for the common welfare. Not that the banks might make profit, but that they might have the opportunity of exhibiting their patriotism, in taking part in the common movement to sustain the mercantile community. I believe they will come up to it. I believe they will come up to the wants of the community, and do as the community has done by them. Let each man be firm and true, and our second independence will not be less glorious than the first.

Hon. Richard Yeadon, for many years, and now editor of the Charleston Courier, one of the most conservative papers in the South, said:

Whatever differences may have existed between us, we all concurred in the necessity for placing South Carolina in an attitude of resistance to Northern aggression. The result has been an auspicious unanimity, unparalleled in the history of legislation. He said that hitherto he had been among those who were in favor of maintaining the Constitutional Union. He now regarded that Union as a thing of the past, and he worshipped at that political shrine no longer. Dissolution had become an imperious necessity with the South—a measure of deliverance and liberty. Separate State action was no longer identified with isolated State action. Separate action was now the best, if not the only, means of securing co-operation; and on the Convention would devolve the duty of putting our State out of the Union without delay, whether

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alone or not. My devotion to the Union is, as I have said, a thing of the past—and I here pledge myself, for weal or for woe, in life or in death, to stand by the State of my birth.—[Applause.]

### GOV. GIST—THE CAPITAL OF THE NEW CONFEDERACY.

A Columbia (S. C.) correspondent thus writes the New York Times:

His Excellency, Gov. Gist, accompanied by his wife and daughter, paid a visit of inspection to the new State capitol, now in course of erection, this morning, (Nov. 12th,) and I am told was highly pleased with all he saw.—After the inspection, I had the honor of an introduction to the Governor, and I must say I found him a most affable and amiable gentleman. He says that offers of volunteers are coming in from all quarters of the South, and that a distinguished officer of New York city has volunteered his command to assist in fighting the battles of South Carolina.

As the State does not at present happen to be at war, the gallant volunteers will be duly informed when their services will be needed. The Governor does not look like a man who will seek a fight, but when once in for it his friends say he is one of the very last men who will yield. He is one of the pillars of the M. E. Church in this State, immensely wealthy, and is represented as not caring a fig for anything but the welfare of the people and the honor and integrity of the Palmetto State.

The character second in note to the Governer appears to be the venerable Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, who, with his long flowing white locks and his blue cockade, is the observed of all observers. As soon as he had cast his vote in Virginia for President, Mr. Ruffin came on here. He has the privilege of the floor in both Houses, and appears to be incessant in his labors for secession.

What is most remarkable, the people of South Carolina do not desire to have the National Capital of the new Confederacy within her borders. They say that the possession of and scramble for office will only tend to contaminate her people. The knowing ones name Atlanta, Ga., as the place at which the first Southern Congress will assemble. That such a body will meet ere long there seems to be no doubt here. No people could be more determined than those of South Carolina. Times look gloomy, indeed. The agents for Northern houses are not selling enough to pay their hotel bills, and many have already left the South for their homes.

### MR. YANCEY ON SECESSION.

Mr. Yancey spoke at Montgomery, Alabama, on Saturday last. He began by establishing the right of a "sovereign" State to withdraw from the Union when the terms of the contract were broken, arguing that all those States which had made laws obstructing the action of the Fugitive Slave law had already nullified the bond of union. He advised a convention of all the Gulf States, to the end that after a *separate* State withdrawal, a new Union might be formed, and a Southern Republic. He stated that the border States would not *immediately* secede, but would act as a bulwark to those further South, and that they had bound themselves to permit no Federal army to cross their territory. He stated, furthermore, that the present Administration, conceding the right of individual States to secede, would take no offensive measures, and that the next Congress, having a Democratic majority, would render such measures impossible on the part of Mr. Lincoln. He stated that he would rather die than become a slave to the North. He defied the bayonets of the coercive officer, and closed with an announcement of the South Carolina Convention for January 8, and the resignation of Toombs.—The enthusiasm of the meeting was unquestionable, and if the State were to be controlled by the feelings of its capital, secession would be inevitable.

### THE FLAGS.

From the Charleston papers of Saturday, we take the following items of interest:

The flags are increasing bravely. In fact, so rapidly have representations of the Palmetto and "Lone Stars" made their appearance on our thoroughfares, that we have been unable to keep up with them. Yesterday morning a new one was raised by the Mercury. It consists of a blue ground, with the motto, "Southern Confederacy," in large letters, and one star for each of the Southern States. It has attracted universal attention, and is emblematical of that for which every true Southern patriot must earnestly strive.—A handsome flag has been raised on the tower of the South Carolina Railroad Depot. Three guns were fired in honor of the occasion. It is a white field, with a Palmetto tree, surmounted by a single star, the harbinger of the Southern constellation soon to appear in the political firmament. The Eagle Fire Company have also "flung to the breeze" a flag, displaying three large stars, and bearing the motto *Semper Parati*. Mr. G. F. Marchant, of the Charleston Theatre, has hung out a banner, made out of the finest fabric. It is composed of three stripes, blue, white and red.—The blue and red ground each bears a star.—On the white stands a Palmetto, resting on two bales of cotton. Above the tree is a large brilliant star, which represents South Carolina. Underneath the tree is the following apothegm, *Dieuet Nos Droits*.

The scarlet cockade and steel button has been unanimously adopted by the Edgefield Riflemen, and is now a pledge by them to resist Black Republican rule in or out of South Carolina. The motto is, "Blood and Steel"—a reliable cure for present troubles. We noticed, yesterday, quite a number of gentlemen wearing a plain blue silk ribbon on the coat lappel. The Palmetto tree, the lone star and the coiled rattlesnake, appear in gold upon the face of the badge.

A train of about twenty drays loaded with cotton, started from the South Carolina Railroad Depot early Thursday morning, on the way to the wharf, the head of each animal decked with a Palmetto flag, and the owner of the drays leading the van. It had quite a novel appearance, and attracted much attention.

### THE PRESS.

"There is no retreat," says the Sumpter (S. C.) Dispatch, "but in submission, and submission now is ruin and dishonor. While we write this article the Colonial flag, with its crescent and lone star, is floating gaily at our office door, and the sentiments and resolves which that flag indicates, lie deep within our bosom, and pant for utterance and action.—Oh, shades of McDuffie, and Hamilton, and Hayne, and Calhoun! Oh, shades of the mighty! this is the day ye long desired to see—the day of deliverance and of jubilee!

The New York Tribune professes to be willing to let the South go out of the Union. It says:

Still we say, in all earnestness and good faith, whenever a whole section of this Republic—whether a half, a third or only a fourth—shall truly desire and demand a separation from the residue, we shall as earnestly favor such separation. If the fifteen slave States, or even the eight cotton States alone, shall quietly, decisively say to the rest, "We prefer to be henceforth separate from you," we shall insist that they be permitted to go in peace. War is a hideous necessity at best, and a civil conflict—a war of estranged and embittered fellow-countrymen—is the most hideous of all wars. Whenever the people of the cotton States shall have definitely and decisively made up their minds to separate from the rest of us, we shall urge that the proper steps be taken to give full effect to their decision.

Let us, then, have no reciprocal taunts, reproaches, nor menaces; no bitterness; no passion. If the South really prefers to "go it alone," we urge that the North should not, and we believe that she will not, undertake to pass judgment upon the validity or sufficiency of the reasons alleged for such alienation. If the Union be really oppressive or unjust to the South—nay, if the South really believes it so—we insist that a decent self-respect should impel the North to say, "We think you utterly mistaken; but you have a right to judge for yourselves; so go if you will." Nothing so much tends to confirm the South in her mistaken notion that the North is enriched at her cost by the Union, as the sordid, mercenary grounds on which the Union is too commonly glorified at the North as the source and seal of our material prosperity and progress. This is as false as it is mean. Our commercial dealings with the cotton region are no more advantageous to one side than to the other, and they are not at all dependent on the Union.—If the South were to set up for herself, she would still have cotton, rice, tobacco and sugar to sell, and would want to exchange them for corn, bacon, hardware, groceries and dry goods. She would trade with us just as she does now, provided she could do better here than elsewhere; and, as she could not then expect us to catch her runaway slaves, nor to pretend to idolize her "domestic institutions," she would probably have fewer grievances to irritate her, fewer fancied wrongs to redress, than now.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writing, Friday, says:

The money kings had a relapse to-day. The gleam of sunshine, yesterday, is all clouded over again by the *scary* reports from Milledgeville, announcing that the Georgia Legislature have resolved, or are going to resolve, to back up South Carolina, at the same time placing a million of dollars at the service of the State for warlike purposes. People who have debts due them in Georgia, moreover, feel very uncomfortable in view of the prospects of the passage of a bill suspending the collection of debts until January, 1861. Under these circumstances, of course, "money" continues as tight as a drum, and stocks continue to run down hill, like water.

I have it on good authority, that several of the most eminent clergymen of the city have been waited upon by various citizens, within

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the day or two past, to urge them to preach discourses on Sunday next suitable to the crisis. The hope is, that words of conciliation and kindness from the Northern pulpit will help to restore a kindlier feeling at the South.

Twelve hundred kegs of powder and eighty-four boxes of ammunition, were shipped today to Charleston, S. C.

A private meeting of some twenty of our leading citizens was held last evening, at the New York Hotel, to take into consideration what measures could be adopted towards allaying the excitement which exists in several of the Southern States in reference to secession from the Union. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions for a future meeting.

[TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.]

### Southern Commercial Convention.

ATLANTA, Nov. 13.—The Southern Convention failed to meet yesterday. No delegates made their appearance. This, however, is owing to the Convention movements throughout the South.

### Georgia.

MACON, Nov. 15.—The Joint Committee on the state of the Republic agreed unanimously to report a bill for calling a convention of the people, with a preamble recommending resistance.

It is understood that Gov. Brown, A. H. Stephens, H. V. Johnson, Linton Stephens, T. R. Cobb, and all other leading men, have endorsed the bill, and that it will pass unanimously. The legislators differ somewhat on the mode of resistance, but the immediate secession men have a large majority.

A. H. Stephens spoke at Milledgeville last night. He favored the State Convention demanding of the States which have nullified the fugitive slave law to repeal their acts, and upon their refusal, which was certain, then the South could go out with clean hands.

The crowd called for Mr. Jackson, of Savannah, and a sharp discussion followed, Mr. Jackson speaking strongly for immediate secession.

### Important from Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 16.—The disunion feeling is on the increase. The people are more quiet than ever before known, but all are determined to act.

The State Convention of the Baptists, a very large and influential religious denomination in this State, met on the 13th, and resolved unanimously in favor of disunion. They sent their resolutions to Governor Moore, who pronounces it the most important disunion movement yet made in Alabama.

The contest between the co-operation men and the disunionists has not yet commenced. It will begin as soon as candidates are put forth in the different counties.

It is thought here that South Carolina will undoubtedly secede on the 18th of December, and this adds great strength to the secession feeling in Alabama.

### Affairs at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 16.—Preparations are steadily progressing for the Convention.—There will be but little conflict of interest in the election of delegates. In most districts one ticket only will be run, and every man on it will be pledged to vote for instant action.—It is a curious circumstance that many of the delegates chosen will be ministers of the Gospel.

Mr. Orr is a candidate for the Convention, and pledges himself to vote for immediate State action. Mr. Keitt is also a candidate, and will certainly be elected.

The reports telegraphed North relative to the State banks about to suspend, are utterly without foundation. The strength of the banks was never greater. Their reluctance to cash even sight cotton drafts in the North, as heretofore was usual, has forced shippers to demand specie in exchange for cotton consignments, and gold is daily received in large quantities from the North and England.

Cavalry and infantry are in the streets today drilling in large numbers. Each company halted and saluted the immense flag of Southern Confederacy floating from the Mercury office.

There are illuminations to-night in various portions of the city in honor of the encouraging news from Florida.

The latest private intelligence received here warrants the belief that every Gulf State will certainly secede.

Edward Ruffin arrived in Charleston to-day, and was enthusiastically received.

The banks are waiting the action of Philadelphia and New York. Specie continues to arrive freely. There is no trouble on that score.

The impression is that the merchants will, in self-defence, be compelled to call for the suspension of the South Carolina banks.

The cannon first fired in honor of secession in this State, has been purchased by a committee and presented to Charleston.

This city is brilliantly illuminated.

The Palmetto Band to-night serenaded Col. Ruffin, of Virginia, Judge Magrath and others.

Meetings are being held in all the districts and parishes of South Carolina in favor of secession.

### Florida.

TALLAHASSE, Nov. 14.—Gov. M. S. Perry, of this State has declared in favor of Separate State Action. He says that Florida will stand by South Carolina—the gallant "Palmetto State." The people here are unanimous against submission to Lincoln's election.—From all parts of the State we have most cheering accounts. Party names and issues have been dropped in the face of the dangers which threaten to overwhelm us under Black Republican rule. Our people will present to the insolent foe a united and determined front. Will it not be a glorious spectacle to see Florida standing shoulder to shoulder with her gallant Palmetto sister, in defence of our common Constitutional rights?

Our newly elected Governor, John Milton, is uncompromisingly in favor of immediate action. Mr. Hilton (recently elected to Congress,) occupies the same position. Florida will certainly secede. Let South Carolina lead the way!

### Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 13.—An immense meeting of the citizens of all parties, the largest ever assembled in Jackson, was held to-night.

Resolutions were unanimously passed, expressing a determination to resist Lincoln's Administration, and endorsing the action of South Carolina.

The people are entirely united on these issues.

Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Anderson, Brown, Gholson, Barksdale, Pettus, Harris, Yerger, and Gen. Freeman.

The most intense enthusiasm prevailed, and the meeting adjourned amid loud cheers.

### Secession Meeting at Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 16.—At the meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, held here today, resolutions were adopted, unanimously favoring a secession from the Union.

A resolution to await the action of other States was voted down and withdrawn.

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**A SCHOOL TEACHER CAREFULLY RETURNED TO THE NORTH.**—The Boston Transcript has full particulars of the return of Mr. W. C. Wood, the "Yankee" school teacher, whose arrival at Boston from South Carolina was noticed Saturday. The facts are as follows:

There came passengers on the South Carolina Mr. Wm. C. Wood and Mr. Blodgett, a produce dealer. Mr Wood, it appears, went South for the purpose of teaching. He was a graduate of Harvard College. He was destined for Four-Mile Branch, Barnwell District, South Carolina. He took passage in the cars from Charleston for his destination, in company with Mr. Blodgett. On the way, inadvertently, he expressed his preference for Lincoln as President. An individual was noticed, intently listening to his conversation, and at the next stopping place, where the cars tarried for three-quarters of an hour, he was waited upon by a committee, who questioned him as to his politics, but he declined to give them any satisfaction.

Mr. Wood thought no more of the questioning to which he had been subjected, and continued on his journey. On arriving at "Four Mile Branch" the place was found to be terribly excited, a telegraphic dispath having probably informed the citizens of the opinions of the new comer among them. He was immediately waited upon by a committee, who told him that it would be impossible to permit his stay in the place, and advising him to leave as his best course. They, however, did not insist on his immediate departure, and offered to defray the entire expense of his return to the city.

Mr. Wood concluded that he would retrace his steps without delay. He experienced no insults in the cars on the way to Charleston, except from a few rough customers, as an officer had been provided to protect him. On reaching that city, at the suggestion of friends he occupied apartments in the Guard House, the night previous to the sailing of the steamer, that being the safest retreat during the existing excitement. The next morning an officer of the city came down with Mr. Wood to the steamer, and put him safely on board. The produce dealer, so far as we could learn, effected the object of his Southern visit.

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**DECEASE OF A CLERGYMAN.**—Rev. Richard Armstrong, D. D., President of the Board of Education of the Sandwich Island Kingdom, member of his Majesty's privy council of State and of the House of Nobles, died in Honolulu on the 23d of September, from injuries received from the fall of a horse some three weeks previous. Dr. Armstrong was an early missionary to the Sandwich Islands. He was born at McEvansville, Pa., April 13th, 1805, graduated at Dickinson College, and studied for the ministry at Princeton Seminary. He was an intimate friend of the King, who wrote an affectionate letter of condolence to his family.

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**LAUNCH OF A RICHMOND VESSEL.**—The ship Virginia Dare, built in Baltimore for the Richmond and Liverpool line, was launched on Friday morning last. She will sail in a few days for this city. She is of 850 tons burthen, and the following is a description of her:

Length between perpendiculars, 160 feet; breadth of beam extreme, 33 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 21 feet; average depth of hold, 22 feet. Her keel is sided 15 inches and moulded 16 inches, with a five-inch shoe frame, composed of white oak, locust and cedar; sided 9, 10 and 11 inches; moulded at heel, and 7 inches at the plank shears. Floors sided 11, 12 and 13 inches. Kelsons 15 inches square, bolted through the floors and keel with one and one-eighth inch yellow metal. Rider 14 inches square, well bolted through main kelson, first futtock, heels, and the keel. She is square-fastened throughout, and copper-fastened to the load-line. She has a half-poop, 46 feet long, and the cabin rising out of the poop 33 feet long, having seven fine staterooms for the accommodation of passengers, with a large pantry and mates' room in the forward part, and a well arranged captain's room; bathroom and water-closet in the after part. She has a large midship-house for the accommodation of the crew; boys' room and a galley 29 feet long The stern is embellished with a richly carved moulding, with the Virginia coat of arms as a centre piece. She has a light and symmetrical cutwater, finished with a billet, and, in fact, the finish throughout combines utility, beauty and strength.

She has been named the Virginia Dare, after the first white child born in Virginia, and of which birth Capt. John Smith, the leader of the settlers in that colony, make particular mention in his history of the events connected with the settlement of Virginia, in these words:—"And on the 18th, Ellinor, the Governor's daughter, and wife to Ananias Dare, was delivered of a daughter, in Roanoke, which, being the first Christian there born, was called Virginia." She was constructed to the order of Messrs. David J. Burr, John Purcell and Wm. G. Paine, the building committee on the part of the company of merchants of Richmond, Va.

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**THE ROMANCE OF RASCALITY.**—$1,200 worth of jewelry has been taken from a gentleman's dwelling-house, in New York, in broad day, while the family were in another apartment. Soon after the robbery was made known to the police, they arrested three young men, named Joseph Schallis, Samuel Mossop, and Frank Swazey, who were remanded for a hearing at some future time. The subsequent efforts of the officers to ferret out the guilty parties and recover the stolen jewelry led to the discovery of a regularly organized band of thieves, who have their rendezvous in a small obscure room in a stable in Second street, E. D. The band consists of ten members, who are regularly enrolled and banded together for stealing.—They have a written constitution and by-laws and a set of rules, defining each man's duties and privileges, and the obligation of each toward the other. A number of well planned schemes for committing larcenies were written out. One of their favorite plans for procuring information regarding houses they intended to visit, was for one or more members of the club to go round with furniture polish, and offering it for sale at some houses of respectable appearance, they would propose to exhibit the qualities of the article by renovating any piece of furniture in the house that the inmates were willing to have experimented upon. In this way they would pick up a great amount of information that they would subsequently turn to good account. A number of citizens who have been robbed within the past few months can now recall to mind the previous visit of a vender of furniture polish. Five of this band—including the three already named—have been taken into custody and committed for examination.

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**THE CHINESE REBELS AND THE CHINESE TRADE.**—Com. Stribling, the commander of the American squadron in the Chinese seas, writes to the Navy Department from Shanghai, under the date of Sept. 4th, that, in consequence of the repulse of the Chinese rebels in their attack upon that place, they had taken steps to prevent silk and tea from being sent into the country. Trade was thus stopped, and no improvement could be expected until the rebels are expelled from the great cities which sustain the business of Shanghai. It was impossible to say what will be the effect upon commerce from terminating the war.—There will be much speculation at the new ports to be opened to commerce by the treaty of Tien-tsin, and it will be some time before trade will be properly understood and regulated.

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**THE SUGAR ESTATES OF CUBA.**—From a work on the Cuban sugar estates, by Charles Rebello, British Vice Consul at Cardenas, it appears that there were in full operation in Cuba last season 1,365 sugar estates, which produced 1,127,348,650 pounds, equal to 563,674 tons of sugar, worth $45,093,860. Of these 1,365 plantations, 949 use steam power in grinding the cane, 7 water power, and 409 ox power, in the old primitive style. The extent of land planted with cane on these plantations is 6[illegible],917 acres, while the area on the estates used for other purposes, viz: cattle fields, fruit, vegetable garden, &c., comprises 1,289,650 acres, or nearly double the quantity used for cane. The crop of sugar the present year is expected to yield 153,600 boxes more than the last.

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**WHAT APPLES ARE MADE OF.**—In an average condition, 100 lbs. of fresh apples contain about 3.2 lbs. of fiber, 0.2 lbs of gluten, fat and wax, 6.16 of cassein, 1.4 of albumen, 3.1 of dextrine, 8.3 of sugar, 0.3 of malic acid, 82.66 of water. Besides these the apple contains a small quantity of tannic and gallic acids, most in the russets. To these acids apples owe their astringency of taste, and the blackening of iron or steel instruments used to cut them. The per centage of ash in the apple is small, yet it is rich in phosphoric and sulphuric acids, potash and soda.

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**FEMALE POLITICIANS.**—The young ladies in Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, at South Hadley, Mass., extemporized a Wide-Awake display on hearing of Mr. Lincoln's election. Two hundred and fifty of them provided themselves with lamps and marched through the entire building, from the basement to the fourth story. About thirty, who were supporters of Mr. Douglas, did all they could to blow out the lamps, but without effect. Next day these disappointed ones appeared at table dressed in deep mourning, to signify their grief at the "Little Giant's" defeat.

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**"ABE LINCOLN" AN INVENTOR.**—We were this morning shown at the U. S. Patent Office the model of a steamer combining buoyant air chambers with a steamboat or other vessel, for the purpose of enabling their draught of water to be readily lessened, that they might pass over bars or through shallow water without discharging their cargoes. This method of lifting vessels over shoals was invented by Abraham Lincoln, President elect, for which he received a patent May 22, 1849.—*Wash. Star.*

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**FATAL AFFAIR AT RALEIGH.**—Jas. Griffin was shot and killed at Raleigh, N. C., on the 16th inst., by a "Dr." Robinson. A quarrel had occurred between Griffin and the wife of his slayer, and he had visited the house to apologize for the language he used, when, at the solicitation of the woman, Robinson took a gun from her hands and shot Griffin dead.—Both the men, before the difficulty, were accounted peaceable, quiet citizens. Robinson was arrested.

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**STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.**—The Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig says the dwelling of Thomas Britt, in that city, was struck by lightning on the 9th inst., at noon, and literally demolished. Shingles and pieces of scantling were thrown off a distance of one hundred yards. The press and dishes were broken up, and the bed set on fire. Mrs. Britt was sitting in the house—a small frame building—nursing her child, and both escaped unhurt!

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**CHINESE CUSTOMS.** Half the boats on the water are pulled by children. At the age of four they pull an oar, and the women work boats quite as well as men, and few are without a baby strapped to the back, and rocked as in a cradle. The Chinese cannot make a garment by a measure, but with a pattern you may depend upon a fit. They have no originality, but can copy anything exactly, even photographs.

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**ROBBERY AND PROBABLE MURDER.**—On the night of the 7th instant, Mr. L. O. Shank, who kept a store at the Upper Mill on Little River, Columbia co., Georgia, was waylaid, dreadfully beaten, and robbed of a small sum of money and the keys of his store. His assailants then opened the store, and took therefrom between $700 and $800 in cash. Mr. Shank was not expected to survive.

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**THE CLAIMS OF OUR CITIZENS ON BRAZIL.** Advices have been received by the government from Mr. Mead, our Minister to Brazil, via England, with dates to the 6th of October. There was no news of importance. The claims upon that government held by citizens of the United States, and which have been assiduously pressed by our Minister, are still unsettled, and but little hope is entertained that they will be.

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**CANNEL COAL SHIPMENT.**—The Western Mining and Manufacturing Company shipped from Coal River, Kanawha county, Va., about the first of this month, fifty thousand bushels of cannel coal to the Western market. This shipment reaches 175,000 bushels of cannel coal shipped by this company from Coal River during the past four weeks.

SPATCH.

MBER 19, 1860. PRICE ONE CENT.

**EXCITEMENT IN LANCASTER COUNTY, VA.**—A great deal of excitement prevails in Lancaster county, Va., owing to some revelations made by a free negro. The Fredericksburg Herald says:

A slave was first arrested for making sundry assumptions of freedom "now that Massa Lincoln was elected," but expressing penitence, and stating that he was "in liquor" at the time, he was discharged. Afterwards, a free negro made revelations to the effect that the negroes from the upper and lower ends of the county were to meet at Lancaster Court-House at a given time, break open the jail, seize the fire-arms therein, and commence an indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children, and that means of their escape was provided by a vessel lying in the creek. Two gentlemen came up from Lancaster county on Wednesday night, on their way to Richmond for the purpose of procuring arms.

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**CANADIANS GOING SOUTH.**—The number of young men who have left Quebec during the last few days for the Southern States, according to the Chronicle, is positively astonishing, and surpasses by far the number of those who were in the habit of seeking their fortunes in the South during the winter of former years. The figure will scarcely fall short of six hundred. They nearly all belong to the working classes connected with the shipping, and are bound for Savannah, New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola and other Southern ports.

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**PREPARING FOR DEFENCE.**—We understand that 13,000 stand of arms have passed over our railroad within the last week. On yesterday week a freight train with 6,000, and on Tuesday last another train with 7,000 more, boxed up. Their destination is unknown to us, but it looks as though the day of earnest things was very close at hand.—*Fredericksburg (Va.) Herald.*

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**WEDDING.**—There was a gay wedding at Brown's Hotel, Washington, on Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock. The bride was Miss Sarah Hight, a blooming lass of twenty, and the groom, Mr. Sylvanus Meeks, a venerable gentleman of about three score. The happy couple came from Nelson county, Va., and were congratulated by General Lane, Senator Wigfall, and other distinguished persons.

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**EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.**—The Western (Ireland) Star alleges that the exodus still continues: "Even at this late period of the season, the 'exodus' is scarcely a whit abated. The rush is still outward, and America seems to be the chief destination of those leaving the country. The stream of emigration via Liverpool still continues to flow almost as rapidly as in June or July."

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**MR. EVERETT AT THE POLLS.**—Hon. Edward Everett voted in Boston in ward 7, and on presenting himself at the polls the cry was raised by those who were working as hard as they could against him, "Three cheers for Mr. Everett," which were given with a heartiness that must have been gratifying to the recipient of the tribute.

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**FATAL CARELESSNESS.**—George Day, while carelessly handling an old flintlock musket, last Friday, at Elkridge Landing, Delaware, pulled the trigger, not supposing the piece was loaded. It went off, however, the contents taking effect in the body of a little daughter of Nathan Watson, killing her on the spot.

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**ARMY INTELLIGENCE.**—Major R. Anderson, first artillery, has been ordered to proceed forthwith to Fort Moultrie, and immediately relieve Brevet Col. J. L. Gardner, Lieutenant Colonel of the first artillery, in command thereof, who, on being relieved, will repair without delay to San Antonio, Texas.

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**AN OLD VOTER.**—Solomon Pangburn, who is now one hundred and nine years old, walked to the Eight Ward polls in Cincinnati, and deposited his vote for Douglas and Johnson. He voted for Gen. Washington for President in 1788, and has voted at every Presidential election since.

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**THE FUTURE LADIES OF THE WHITE HOUSE.** Mrs. President elect Lincoln has many callers at Springfield. Her sister, Mrs. Miriam Edwards, of Springfield, an accomplished lady, and a niece, a young lady of eighteen, will accompany Mrs. Lincoln to the White House.

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**A WEALTHY WIRE MERCHANT.**—The property of Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, is said to have been ascertained, within a few days, to be as follows: Real estate, $2,000,000; personal property, $1,500,000. Total, $3,500,000.

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**A LARGE FAMILY.**—Mrs. Mary Haller died in Wythe co., Va., last week. She was in her 84th year—had been married *sixty-seven* years—had *twelve* children—*sixty-two* grandchildren—*one hundred and twenty-four* great-grandchildren, and THREE *great-great-grandchildren.*

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**SUGAR-HOUSE BURNT.**—The sugar-house of Cofield & Davis, in Manatee county, Fla., the largest in the State, was totally destroyed by fire on the 2d inst. The loss is $60,000—no insurance. The fire was accidental.

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**CENSUS OF AUGUSTA.**—The census returns of Augusta county, Va., show the whole population to be 27,705, of which 5,553 are slaves, and 569 free negroes. This is an increase of 300 slaves and 2,852 whites.

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**CONVICTION.**—In Petersburg, Va., Friday, Wm. Sallie, formerly of Richmond, was convicted in two cases of forgery, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

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**SUICIDE.**—Rich'd M. Coleman, a young man, formerly of Franklin co., Va., committed suicide on Sunday night, the 9th inst., at the Virginia House, Point Pleasant, Mason co., Va., by taking opium.

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**THE CHURCH MILITANT.**—The "Wilkes Guard," a military company in Washington, Ga., have elected the Rev. G. G. Norman, of the Methodist Church, Captain, in place of their late Captain, Hon. I. T. Irwin.

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**HOMICIDE.**—In Trenton, Jones county, N. C., on the 5th inst., Ed. Farnell surprised at his house Nathan Gilbert, the seducer of his wife, and shot him three times, blowing his head completely off.

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**INTRICACIES OF THE LAW.**—Nathan Jones, of Fairmont, Va., recently warranted C. M. Woodruff for $5 36. The length of the papers, warrant, continuances, all amounted to four feet and three inches.

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**COMPLETE CENSUS OF INDIANA.**—The complete census returns of Indiana give that State a population of 1,317,000. In the year 1850 the population was 990,258, being an increase of 356,742 in ten years.

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**WARM AUTUMN WEATHER.**—On the 15th of October the thermometer in Stockton, California, ranged from 90 to 95 degrees in the shade.

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Mr. Ten Broeck has won £2,000 in a match between his American colt Umpire and a horse named Tom Bowline. Tom Bowline had previously beaten the winner of the last Derby.

An old quarrel between Anderson Davenport and Col. James Critcher, of Gunterville, Ala., was ended on the 9th inst. by the death of the former in a fight with the latter.

Elizabeth Anderson and Elizabeth Thompson, two courtezans, have been arrested at Fairmont, Va., for placing obstructions on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad track.

The barn of John Churchman, in Augusta co., Va., with a carriage, agricultural implements, &c., was burnt on the 14th inst.; loss $7,000.

Daniel Coyne, a native of New York, is said to be the wealthiest merchant of Athens, Greece, having accumulated a fortune of $6,000,000.

Willoughby H. Stallings, residing near Warrenton, N. C., was killed on the 12th inst., by the accidental explosion of a pistol he was handling.

Blondin is going to give up rope-walking at Niagara. He offers his house, lot, and all his belongings there, for sale.

Miss Jane C. Martin has been appointed keeper of the Marblehead light, vice Ezekiel Darling, resigned.

The Mayor of Portsmouth, Va., has appointed the 29th inst., as a day of thanksgiving in that city.

The steamer Ellen Gray, engaged in the Kanawha River trade, was sunk in the Ohio last week. Loss $13,000.

The telegraph advises us of the sudden death of Rev. Dr. Edgar, of Nashville, an eminent Presbyterian clergymen.

It is estimated that $100,000 changed hands in Boston on the defeat of Burlingame.

Dr. J. W. Woolen, editor of the Washington (N. C.) Dispatch, died on the 12th inst.

Jackson, tried in Fluvanna county, Va., for shooting P. P. Seay, has been acquitted.

S. M. Trimyer was drowned in Rappahannock county, Va., a few days since.

Peter Stuyvesant, an aged citizen of New York, died on the 15th inst.

The North Carolina Legislature meets to-day.

Hon. Ed. H. Cook, probate Judge of Lowndes county, Ala., died on the 10th inst.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

*Arms for the Volunteers.*—We are glad to inform the volunteer infantry of the State that 5,000 smooth-bore percussion muskets, purchased by the Commissioners from the U. S. Government, have been received at the Armory in this city. Experienced officers of the regular service consider this a better weapon for volunteers than the rifled musket. Although its range is less, and its accuracy when firing at small objects is not so great as the rifled musket in the hands of a good rifle shot, yet, in firing at masses at ordinary ranges and with unpractised troops, it is more efficient, inasmuch as it can be loaded with more rapidity, does not foul or lead, carries both ball and buckshot, and is not so delicate and so liable to get out of order as the Minnie musket.

Be this as it may, however, it was the only reliable musket the Commissioners could get, and they had no option but to take it. The Government will not sell Minnie muskets, there being no law authorizing such sale, and no private arms company can get ready to manufacture rifled muskets which will stand the Government proofs, sooner than it can be done at the Armory here.

We are informed that requisition has been made on the War Department for 1,000 more of the smooth-bore percussion musket, and it is supposed that there are about 4,000 now in the hands of the volunteers. We shall soon have, therefore, 10,000 of them. 10,000 flint-lock muskets, of the United States make, equal in quality to the others, and with flints in them, have been reserved by the Commissioners from the arms sold to Mr. Anderson, until 5,000 of the new rifle musket have been manufactured. These reserved muskets are such as the Army used in Mexico, and are considered, by high authority, as not at all inferior to the percussion musket.

A contract has been made for the requisite accoutrements, 500 sets of which have been delivered, and the delivery will progress at the rate of at least 300 sets a week until the wants of the volunteers are supplied. The State, therefore, is nearly ready to send 20,000 infantry to the field.

In addition to thirty or forty bronze field-pieces already possessed by the State, the Commissioners have purchased thirteen iron-rifled field guns of the Parrott patent, with 100 rounds of the Reid shell for each, and have obtained by requisition six twelve pounders, navy howitzers, one of them rifled. These last are not only provided with navy carriages, which enable them to be put in boats and used in our creeks and rivers, but will soon have army carriages, and will constitute a formidable battery of mountain howitzers. They cannot be transported on horses, but will be light enough to traverse our mountain regions with ease.

Without counting the large number of smooth-bore iron pieces of various calibre in our Arsenals, we have at least sixty bronze and rifled field-pieces and howitzers, and can equip ten batteries of six, or fifteen of four pieces each. A contract has been made for 3,000 shells and shrapnell, besides those purchased with the Parrott guns.

Arrangements have been made to manufacture Broman fuzes here, and to purchase friction primers for the artillery, and balls and percussion caps for the infantry. And, as we have heretofore stated, five hundred barrels of Dupont powder have been purchased and stored in magazines built for the purpose here and at Lexington. Nor have the cavalry been neglected. Two thousand new sabres have been purchased, and one thousand old ones, of excellent temper, have been cut and scabbarded. One thousand revolvers, of the pattern used in the English army, known as the Dean & Adams pistol, have also been bought, and are now in the Armory undergoing a final inspection before being paid for. Two hundred light artillery sabres, of the United States pattern, have been bought, and these, as well as the cavalry sabres, were inspected under a special order procured from the War Department, by the United States inspecting officers, and passed all of the Government tests.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that we can, at this present time, arm efficiently about twenty-five thousand men of all arms. This is about 1½ per cent. of our entire population—a proportion not inferior to the standing armies of the great military Powers of Europe, and a force greater than the State could keep in the field.

We learn, also, that the model of the new Virginia musket has been determined on, after consultation with the Ordnance officers of the regular service, with our Master Armorer, Mr. Adams, and with Mr. Burton, the late Master Armorer of the great Enfield establishment, in England, and after experiments at Lexington with the U. S. Minnie musket and the Enfield musket.

The Virginia musket will be a combination of the U. S. rifled musket and the British Enfield musket, and it is hoped will possess the advantages of both. The model is now being constructed at Springfield, under Mr. Adams' supervision, and by special permission of the War Department, the State defraying the cost. When completed it will be used in getting up the machinery for our Armory here.

In determining the model arm, the Commissioners were necessarily obliged to decide upon the relative merits of muzzle-loading and breech-loading arms for infantry. Wishing to be governed by practical experience in this matter, and not by theory, they applied to the War Department, through our Senators, Messrs. Mason and Hunter, for information as to the usages of the European armies in this particular, and learned from the Ordnance Bureau that so far as the Department was informed, all the great armies of Europe adhered to the muzzle-loading musket for infantry.

They then instituted a course of experiments at Lexington, under the charge of Maj Colston, to test the relative merits of muzzle and breech-loading muskets, and the result was a report from him, recommending most decidedly an adherence to the muzzle-loading musket.

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*Hustings Court.*—This Court of Justices concluded its November term on Saturday last, after disposing of the following cases, to wit:

Donald McKenzie, indicted for a misdemeans, *nolle prossequi* entered by the advice of the Court, on the defendant's paying cost.

Henry Burruss, indicted for a misdemeanor, plead not guilty, and gave bail to answer at the next term.

James Azibeau, charged with stabbing John Lewis on the 1st November, was remanded to jail, to be examined at the December term, for felony.

Daniel Tace, indicted for a misdemeanor, entered into bonds to answer at the next term.

Wm. F. Simms, indicted for an assault, gave bail to appear at the December term.

Thomas Jones, W. B. Jones, B. W. Joiner, William T. King, Wm. H. Tyler and J. S. Robertson, informations for misdemeanors.—*Nolle prossequi* entered by advice of the Court.

Edward Moore, indicted for a misdemeanor, was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to jail for six months.

Charles Ripley, found guilty of a misdemeanor, paid the fine and costs, and was discharged.

Thomas Collins, indicted for a misdemeanor, gave bail to answer at the next term.

John O'Keafe and Arthur B. O'Keafe, indicted for a misdemeanor, were found guilty by the jury and fined [illegible]. The Court then sentenced them to thirty days' imprisonment in jail.

William Hughes, convicted of misdemeanor in November, 1859, and sentenced to jail for one year, was discharged from prison, he being insolvent and unable to pay the fine and costs.

The Court then adjourned to the next regular term.

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*Desperate Characters.*—Last spring, a number of burglaries were committed in this city, and four lads, the oldest not over eighteen, were arrested for the offence. After being examined before the Mayor and the Hustings Court, they were sent on to be tried for felony, before Judge Meredith, as the Judge of the Hustings Court had not been elected. When called before the Circuit Judge for trial, some few days since, the question of jurisdiction was raised, and to avoid all difficulty, they were remanded to the Mayor, to be again heard and sent up for trial before Judge Lyons. On Saturday last, in conformity with this decision, William Martin, charged with breaking into the store-house of Porter, Horner & Harris, on the 26th of May; Thos. Wilkinson and John Lipscomb, charged with breaking into Thos. C. Word's store on the night of the 1st of May; and James Baker, Thos. Wilkinson and John Lipscomb, charged with breaking into Henry Miller's shoe shop, and stealing shoes—were examined before the Mayor and remanded for further hearing.

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*Sabbath Violations.*—At the instance of the Chaplain of the Seamen's Bethel, the oystermen trading to this port have ceased the practice of opening and selling oysters on the Sabbath day. Within a few weeks past, however, landsmen have taken up the trade, and by purchasing supplies on Saturday, have been enabled to visit the dock on Sunday and drive a brisk speculation. If this sort of traffic is tolerated by the Mayor, the vesselmen, in self-defence, will be driven to resume their Sunday trade, and the dock will again become a noisy and disorderly neighborhood on the Sabbath day. Let him look after the offenders.

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*The Tobacco Exchange*, in rear of the Columbian Hotel, is nearly completed and will be ready for use in a short time. The tobacco merchants are so well pleased with its construction that they speak of getting up a magnificent ball in it, about the middle of next month, and inviting the Planters of Virginia and North Carolina, and their wives and daughters to attend. The place is an excellent one.

Richmond Dispatch.

*TERMS OF ADVERTISING.*

| | | | |
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| 1 square, 1 day | $0 50 | 1 square, 5 days | $1.50 |
| 1...do...2 days | 0 75 | 1...do...6 days | 1.75 |
| 1...do...3 days | 1.00 | 1...do...12 days | 3.00 |
| 1...do...4 days | 1.25 | 1...do...1 month | 5.00 |

*Larger advertisements in exact proportion.*

☞ Advertisements published until forbid, will be charged 50 cents per square of eight lines for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance

*Theatre—Accident to Mr. Richings.*—The new operatic drama of the "Magic Bridal" was produced on Saturday night, for the first time in Richmond, and though the weather was unfavorable, the Theatre was well filled. Miss Caroline Richings played the part of Medora, and Mr. Richings that of the Marquis Posilippo. The plot of the piece is somewhat intricate, but its novelty renders it interesting. The acting and singing of Miss Richings was excellent, as it always is; and Miss Kate Newton and Mrs. DeBar are also deserving of compliment for the manner in which they sustained their parts. With regard to the scenery, we heard but one expression of opinion; it is superb. The view of Venice by moonlight may be particularly mentioned. Everything passed off as well as could be expected on the first production of a piece combining such a variety of mechanical effects and so many changes of costume, until the close of the third act. The curtain now remained down until the patience of the audience was well nigh exhausted, and the orchestra strove in vain to quell the noisy manifestations in the second tier. At length the bell sounded, and the rise of the curtain disclosed the reason of the delay. Mr Richings was observed to move as if in great pain, and coming forward with difficulty, he informed the audience that at the close of the previous scene he received a very severe injury in one of his limbs, yet he would go on if it was desired, and do the best he could, though he might have to sit down. Immediately there was a general cry of "Stop the play." Mr Richings, however, made another attempt to proceed with his part; but staggering against one of the wings, he was caught and borne to a seat by Mr. Meldrum, who then came forward and informed the audience that it would be impossible for Mr. Richings to go on. This unfortunate termination was much regretted, and great sympathy was expressed for Mr. R. in his misfortune.

We were gratified to learn yesterday that the accident would not prevent Mr. Richings from appearing in the piece to-night. The "Magic Bridal" will be repeated, and we entertain no doubt that it will go off in first-rate style.

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*Lady Jane Franklin*, relict of Sir John Franklin, arrived in this city on Friday last, from Washington, accompanied by her niece, Miss Cracroft, and a female servant, and took apartments at the new Spotswood Hotel. She is a pleasant lady of 65 or 70 years, and of small stature. Her object in visiting Richmond was merely to inspect the different monuments, etc., in its vicinity. Having no acquaintances in the city, Mr. T. W. Hoenniger, (the manager of the Spotswood Hotel,) escorted her to different points, where the best views were to be had. She visited Church and Gamble's Hills and Hollywood Cemetery, and expressed great delight at what she termed the "truly magnificent spectacle" before her, remarking that it resembled very much the English city of Richmond. At Hollywood, she evinced much interest while inspecting the different monuments, and remained at the tomb of President Monroe some fifteen minutes, making memorandums of everything she saw and had pointed out to her.

On Saturday afternoon, Lady Franklin visited the Capitol, accompanied by Mr. Hoenniger, where she examined with interest the antiquities in the building, as also the Washington and Clay monuments on the square.—That evening the lady was telegraphed by Mr. H. Grinnell to proceed immediately to New York, as the steamer in which she had engaged passage is to sail on Wednesday instead of Saturday next. She left here yesterday morning, for New York, where she will sail for California, by the way of Rio de Janeiro and Cape Horn.

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*Squally Times.*—If the present disturbed condition of the financial world continues—and there seems to be but little hope for speedy improvement—large numbers of laboring men throughout the country will be thrown out of employment, and great suffering will be the result. We understand that several of our Richmond manufacturers have already notified their employees of their intention to curtail their forces, and some of them have already begun to lop off the least valuable.

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*Mayor's Court.*—The Mayor, on Saturday, had very little business before him. Frederick S. Thompson, for being drunk in the street, was reprimanded and discharged. Harriet Hill, a King William free negro, was ordered to return at once to the county from which she came. Richard Adams, a free negro, for remaining in Richmond with Henrico papers, was sentenced to receive thirty stripes. William, a slave, for smoking a cigar in the street, was ordered to be striped.

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*Cutting.*—A negro fellow, called Alexander, was arraigned before Justice Sadler yesterday morning to answer the charge of cutting and slightly wounding Cyrus, another slave. That he might return to his labors at the proper time, the Justice ordered him to be well lashed, that being the extent of the punishment the Hustings Court could inflict.

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*Lecture.*—As will be seen by advertisement, O. P. Baldwin, Esq., will deliver a lecture at Mechanics' Institute Hall, on Friday night next. Subject: "Cockney Travelers and others." Our readers will bear in mind the time appointed, and secure tickets for the occasion.

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*Drawn Off.*—The water in the dock was drawn off yesterdey to enable the workmen to make some repairs to the mill-race of Haxall, Crenshaw & Co. A canal boat that sunk in the dock on Friday, was readily raised on Saturday.

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*Re-captured.*—A free negro called Bob Smith, who was sentenced to the chain gang some weeks since and who made his escape from that institution about ten days ago, was recaptured by the watchmen on Saturday night last.

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*Looks Dangerous.*—One of the walls of an old house, near Virginia and Cary streets, has bulged out several inches from a perpendicular, and looks as though it was awaiting an opportunity to tumble down upon some one's head. It should be attended to.

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*Circuit Court.*—Peter Gailey was tried before the Circuit Court on Saturday last and acquitted on the charge of passing counterfeit dimes on Wm. Cullingworth. He is yet to be tried on another charge of a similar kind.

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*Judge Lyons* will commence the November term of his Court to-day. The Grand Jury will meet this morning, and act upon such business as may be laid before them.

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*The Pivot Bridge* across the dock is all right, and vehicles and pedestrians are hourly passing over it in safety.

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☞ THE "DISPATCH" STEAM POWER
PRINTING OFFICE,
*Corner of Main and Thirteenth Streets, Richmond, Virginia.*

This Establishment, (being the most complete Printery in the South, both as regards Types, Ornaments, &c., and the latest and most approved Machine Presses,) is daily turning out the finest specimens of

**BOOK AND JOB PRINTING!**
SUCH AS
**PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BILLS OF LADING, CHECKS, &c.,**
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These new Machines, for Cards, Bill-Heads, Small Circulars, Labels, &c., are capable of turning off 1500 impressions per hour, thereby enabling the patrons of this establishment to obtain this description of work at the shortest possible notice.

☞ Prices reduced in proportion to the increase of speed!

☞ Printing, in various colored BRONZES and INKS, executed in the highest style of the art.—In this branch of the business, the proprietors can safely challenge competition.

## TAILORING, &c.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.—The attention of the citizens of Richmond and the public generally is respectfully called to our large, varied, and complete assortment of Gent's and Youths' CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS, all of which were manufactured by us, with a view of pleasing the great diversities of taste in regard to dress. We flatter ourselves that the style, fit, and durability of our garments are unsurpassed by any house in the city, and that our advantages in manufacturing clothing are such as to enable us to sell at such reduced prices as cannot be equalled. Having made more extensive arrangements this season for the supply of the great demands for Clothing than ever before, we hope to receive a large support from all in want of articles in our branch of business, assuring them all that we will do them justice.

We are also prepared to make to order any article of Gent's Wearing Apparel, at short notice.

NOAH WALKER & CO.,
(Branch of Baltimore House,)
103, corner Main and 14th or Pearl sts.

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CLOTHING, CLOTHING.—HULL has gotten in and is constantly receiving (three shipments per week) his Fall and Winter stock of CLOTHING. He has selected his whole stock and had it made up after the latest reported styles.—He makes it a point to have an odd, fine, stylish, durable, and good-fitting stock. Mr. GROSHONG, his former partner, superintends the getting up of his stock, whose name is a sufficient guarantee of something pretty as well as good.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, in good style and at short notice.

The largest and best selected stock of SHIRTS, DRAWERS, TIES, COLLARS, SOCKS, &c., kept in the city. Shirts made to order.

IRVING HULL, Agent,
(Late of Tupman & Hull,)
96 Main, corner 14th street.