Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

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DAILY DISPATCH.

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MONDAY MORNING.....NOV. 26 1860.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT AT THE SOUTH.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The following is the latest intelligence gleaned from our mails of the secession movement in the South:

A very large meeting was held in Essex county, Va., on Monday last. It was addressed by Hon. M. R. H. Garnett, the Congressional Representative of that district. Great stress was laid upon the meeting prompt and decided action, and the expression of such sentiments as would furnish evidence of devotion to the Union of the States so long as that Union afforded ample security to the rights of the South, and to that end he advocated a Convention of the States, in order to obtain such additional guarantees as the change in the Constitution of the country since the adoption of the Federal Constitution required.—He recommended such a policy on the part of Virginia as would enable her to mediate between the North and the South, should it be necessary, yet to assure the whole country that, in the event of a disruption of the Union, Virginia would be with the South.

The following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the people of the non-slaveholding States by their recent vote for a sectional President upon sectional principles, have manifested their deep hostility to the institutions of Virginia and the South, and their fixed determination to carry that hostility into every department of the Federal Government, and to exert all its patronage and influence, and the large powers at its disposal to the ultimate overthrow of our social organization.

Resolved, That this hostile feeling and purpose in the non-slaveholding States has been growing for many years, and has been shown in the votes and speeches of their statesmen, in the teaching of their pulpits and schools, in their literature and their state legislation.

Resolved, that in view of their present sectional majority, and of the still larger majority which a successful exclusion of the South from the Territories must give, the safety and honor of Virginia and of the South require such additional guarantees as will give them an absolute security within the Union.

Resolved, that we deem it proper that steps be taken at once to call a Convention of all the States, in order that such amendments of the Constitution may be adopted as will forever secure the rights of the South in the Union, or in the event such security cannot be obtained, that the South may take steps to protect her own rights.

Resolved, That in our opinion the use of force by the Federal Government to compel any State to remain within the Union, in the present condition of the country, must inevitably lead to a revolution in which Virginia will be constrained to take part with the South.

Resolved, That we earnestly appeal to South Carolina and the other Southern States, to unite with us in another effort to preserve the Union on terms consistent with the safety and honor of the South.

In Alexandria, Va., Friday night, a meeting was held, at which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the Federal Union is founded on a mutual compact, between distinct, independent and sovereign States, and the powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the people of the respective States, may be resumed by them whenever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression.

2. *Resolved*, That it is one of the leading objects of government to secure to its citizens the rights of property, and it is therefore, the duty of Congress to pass such laws as may be necessary to secure such rights to the slave holders of the several States of this Union, in the Territories, and wherever the Federal Government has exclusive legislative power.

3. *Resolved*, That the willful and deliberate action of a majority of the Northern States, in defeating the provisions of the fugitive slave law, by acts of Congress, and by reckless mobs, cheered on by the approbation of the people in their resistance to the execution of that law, presents a case of "barrens," on one side, and therefore broken on both sides, and the Southern States of the Union, therefore, are hereby absolved from its obligations, at their will, or the will of either of them, to withdraw.

4. *Resolved*, That we regard the election of Abraham Lincoln, and Hannibal Hamlin to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, by suffrages of one part of the Union, to rule over the whole United States, and to carry out holding doctrines, and doing acts at war with domestic social institutions, as an emphatic affirmation of a purpose, long since avowed, to destroy those institutions, and, therefore, as leading inevitably to the destruction of this beautiful temple reared by our fathers, cemented by their blood, and bequeathed to them as a priceless inheritance.

5. *Resolved*, That we recommend a Convention of the slaveholding States, to consider the most expedient means of securing the rendition of fugitive slaves, and the rights of property as declared in the Constitution, if the same can be obtained in the Union; or if not, to adopt such measures as will guard the rights and promote the welfare of the Southern States.

The citizens of Fairfax Court-House, Va., and its vicinity, held a meeting on the 17th instant, when, on motion of Thomas R. Love, Newman Burke was called to the Chair, and Thomas Moore appointed Secretary. Resolutions were adopted discountenancing the practice of "standing masters for slaves" hired out, and of training with slaves. Also, in favor of breaking up the slave negro cabins in the neighborhood. Capt. Dulany was requested to move the guns of his company to a point in the jail—and it was recommended that Capt. J. W. Jackson have a patrol of twenty-five men for the village and vicinity.

The Democratic caucus of the North Carolina Legislature has nominated Senator Clingman for re-election to the U. S. Senate. The Wilmington (N. C.) Minute Men resolutions have been laid before the State Legislature, and referred. Three series of resolutions have been offered in the North Carolina Legislature, one denying the right of secession, another affirming it, and a third declaring it inexpedient for North Carolina to join in a Southern Conference, or take any step at present. All were referred, without discussion.

The Baptist Association of Charleston, S. C., has adopted resolutions denouncing the agitation of slavery from the pulpit. The following are the two last resolutions of the series:

"To aid in resisting the encroachments of the enemies of our domestic institutions, and opposing the perverse disputings of those men of corrupt minds and destitute of the truth," on duty to God and in accordance with our duty to our country. 1 Tim. 6 5.

"Lastly, we earnestly commend our beloved Country to the protection and guidance of Almighty God, beseeching Him to enlighten the minds of our people, and strengthen their hearts, to overrule all our affairs for the advancement of His Kingdom and the glory of His holy name."

The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail has the following paragraph:

"One of our railroad companies has countermanded an order to a Northern factory for several hundred tons of rail. The reason is obvious. By next March we shall be out of an Union which imposes $15 or $20 a ton on railroad iron. How much will this save Southern railroads?"

Hon. Herschel V. Johnson has written a letter in reply to one signed by several members of the Georgia Legislature, in which he contends that Lincoln's election is not sufficient cause for dissolving the Union; but adds:

But the South has grievances of which to complain far more galling than the bare election of a Republican to the Presidency. The surrender of fugitive slaves is a constitutional obligation upon every State in the Union.—Without such a guaranty the Union would never have been formed. It cannot long survive its continued and persistent disregard by the non-slaveholding States. The violation of it, by some, commenced almost simultaneously with the abolition agitation. It has grown with its growth and strengthened with its strength," until now, in defiance of Federal enactments, a majority of those States have passed stringent laws to obstruct and hinder the recovery of fugitive slaves. True, the cotton States have not suffered very considerably, on this score; the evil necessarily falls mainly upon the border States. But all the slaveholding States have felt and do now keenly feel this infidelity of their Northern sisters to their plain constitutional obligation. They have said but little, however; they have submitted to it, almost without complaint.—Amidst the almost unmixed evil which I apprehend from the election of Lincoln, I see one good result, and that is the awakening of the South to these great grievances. They ought not to be permanently submitted to; but promptly redressed, upon the united demand of the South. Let the appeal be made to the delinquent States.

Governor Johnson then refers to his previous opinions on the position of Georgia, and concludes as follows:

These were my opinions as to the proper course for Georgia to adopt in 1850. As far as they are applicable to the present crisis, I would advise their adoption now. Then I would say:

1. Let this Legislature call a convention of the people, at such time as may be deemed most convenient, to consider and determine what the State should do; and also, in the meantime, put the State in a condition to meet any emergency.

2. Let that Convention reaffirm the Georgia Platform of 1850, and demand the repeal of all laws passed by any of the non-slaveholding States, which obstruct the execution, in good faith, of the act of Congress for the rendition of fugitive slaves.

3. Let that Convention appeal to the Northern States to suppress, by all legitimate measures, the agitation as antagonistic to the peace and fraternity between the States of this Union.

4. Let that Convention ask a separate vote of the citizens of Georgia, either in a Congress for that purpose, or in such other manner as may be best calculated to secure concert of action.

I repeat what I said in the letter alluded to: "As to the means a Southern Congress ought to adopt to enforce these propositions, it would be presumption in me to venture a suggestion. I prefer rather to stand mute before the wisdom of its counsels and bow submissively to its decisions. I am willing to confide the interest, the honor and the rights of the South in the hands of such a body; and I feel sure that its moral influence, representing, as it would the patriotism, the intelligence and firm resolve of the South, would be potent to save the Union and awaken the Northern States to the danger with which their misguided fanaticism has imperiled it."

I should hope that a firm and earnest appeal by the South to the Northern States would be heeded; that they would, under a sense of constitutional obligation, repeal their "personal liberty bills," and cease to hinder the surrender of fugitive slaves. I repeat, a continued and persistent disregard of our rights in this particular, by the non-slaveholding States, cannot, and ought not, to be submitted to. It is time for the South to demand exemption from the agitation of slavery, from unjustifiable interference with our domestic peace and security, from further aggressions upon our rights, and the faithful observance by the Northern States of the requirements and guarantees of the Constitution. Let the business of redress be begun now and prosecuted to a final consummation. Let every effort be made and every means be exhausted to restore the Union back to what it was intended to be by its founders. If we fail in this, which I will not anticipate, then the interest, right, peace and honor of the South will require a dissolution of the Union.

Hon. Sherrard Clemens, of Virginia, now in New Orleans, addresses a letter to his constituency in the Wheeling district, reiterating his determination to resign after his present term. Speaking of the "question of the day," the writer says:

As a border people, you have peculiar interest in the integrity of the Federal Government. The result of the recent Presidential election is made the pretext for an assault upon the Constitution, under the forms of which it has been decided.

The hot and indecent haste of South Carolina meets with my unqualified condemnation. It perils whatever of merit there may have been hitherto in the cause of the South. It affords no remedy for alleged grievances, but will intensify every one of them. It may precipitate a revolution, which will end in a return to colonial dependence under the crown of England, or in making the cotton States mere stipendiaries upon the despotism of France.

It is not necessary now to enlarge upon these considerations. I thank God! I have lived to do you some service in this crisis. I shall resume my seat at the commencement of the session, and by my vote and by my voice, I shall resist the consummation of this great wrong against the Constitution and the laws.

I shall obey no command except that which comes from you. If you should differ in opinion with me; if you should think that treason to the Confederacy should be dignified with the name of patriotism, let your instructions meet me at Washington, and I will at once resign into your hands all the official power you have so generously conferred upon me.

The following dispatches from Charleston and Columbus are published:

CHARLESTON, Nov 23.—The Mercury in an editorial this morning ridicules the idea of blockading Charleston, and says a federal blockade would only hasten the consummation of a Southern Confederacy, and would fail to isolate South Carolina from the sister cotton States, as the British embargo failed in 1774 to isolate Massachusetts from her sister colonies.

A ticket for the Convention appears in the morning papers, embracing the names which it is generally conceded will be elected from the Charleston district. The ticket is headed by ex-Senator Rhett and Judge Magrath, and is composed partly of old secessionists, partly of former co-operationists, but the present political views of all of them are announced by authority to be expressed in the following propositions:

First.—That the Convention, when assembled, should withdraw South Carolina from the Confederacy of the United States as soon as the ordinance of secession can be framed.

Second.—That after South Carolina withdraws from the Confederacy of the United States she should never be reunited with any of the non-slaveholding States of this Union, in any form of government whatever.

A bill will be introduced in the Legislature, and will undoubtedly pass, providing that free negroes shall leave the State before the 1st of January, 1862, or then shall choose masters and be slaves.

Cockades are in such demand that newsboys are selling them around the hotels.

THE SECESSION FEELING IN GEORGIA.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 23.—A mass meeting of this and surrounding counties in Georgia and Alabama will be held here to-morrow. Prominent men from Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina will be here to hold a private consultation to devise a plan for probable secession. The merchants will close their stores during the day.

It is thought here that it will be advisable for the Southern banks to suspend in a short time.

The Convention of Alabama has legislative powers, and will undoubtedly authorize the suspension.

THE KANSAS TROUBLES—*Gen. Harney going to the Scene.*—Governor Stewart has ordered Brigadier General Frost to hold his brigade, consisting of the First regiment of the Missouri militia, engineer corps, and artillery, in readiness to repair to the Southwest border to repel the invasion of the State by Montgomery's band of outlaws. General Harney left St. Louis, Thursday, for Fort Leavenworth:

WARSAW, Mo., Nov. 22.—Judge Williams, United States District Judge of Southern Kansas, arrived in town to-night. A meeting of the citizens was immediately called, and Judge Williams delivered a calm and cool statement of affairs in the Territory. He has been for twenty-nine years a presiding Judge on the borders of civilization. Judge Williams said since Sunday night he had been upon the saddle. He came to warn Missourians of the approaching danger. Southern Kansas had been delivered over to abolition outrages, under Montgomery and others, for three years and a half. He had been a presiding Judge there, and endeavored to maintain the supremacy of the law, and to that end had used his efforts on and off the bench faithfully, notwithstanding the evidence of marauders and lawless men, who were there for that purpose only. He had organized and held courts in all the counties of this district. These marauders and murderers are sustained by men who procure means from the States, under the pretence of aiding the sufferers of Kansas, but appropriate them to carry out their designs of rebellion against the law. They are the same men who procured the passage of the amnesty and other indulgences, by their promise that they would maintain the laws and preserve order in Southern Kansas; but this has only proved a respite, to enable them more effectually to prepare for the accomplishment of their designs. A messenger of undoubted veracity had arrived, stating that yesterday one hundred men had entered Missouri, fully armed, and had passed down the Osage river to Ball's Mills, twenty miles over the border, with four negroes in advance, with coils of rope, all armed. The Judge then made the same statement, in substance, as has previously been telegraphed, and closed by urging the people not to go into Kansas, but to protect themselves within their line, and to send aid to the border counties at once, as they are at the mercy of these outlaws.

A STUPENDOUS CONFIDENCE GAME.—*A Southerner Swindled out of Twenty Thousand Dollars.* The heaviest confidence game we remember ever to have heard of, is said to have been successfully practised in St. Louis, on Saturday last, upon a rich planter from near Nashville, Tenn., named T. L. Newcomb. The gentleman, according to the St. Louis papers, is worth $100,000, and came to that city to invest $20,000 in real estate. He made the acquaintance of a man named Johnson, with whom he had several interviews last week. On Saturday, Johnson, it is alleged, having represented himself as a man of wealth, informed Newcomb that he had just closed a contract whereby he had agreed to furnish the city with cellular iron pavement sufficient to pave six hundred blocks, but unfortunately he had not ready money sufficient to engage in the enterprise, and he would be obliged to mortgage his real estate to raise the necessary amount—a thing he didn't care to do. However, if Newcomb would lend him $20,000 he would give him a share of the profits. Mr. Newcomb, not for a moment doubting his honesty or his story, agreed to this, and loaned him the sum of $8,000 in cash on the spot, and gave the remainder, $12,000, in bank certificates, which he helped Johnson to collect at different banks in St. Louis. Johnson, therefore, got his $20,000, immediately disappeared, and has not been seen since.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.—On Wednesday evening, the new Catholic Institute in Cincinnati was formally opened, when a large flag fifty feet in length, beautifully decorated with mottoes in gold, was presented to the members by the Catholic ladies of the city.

Virginia Annual Conference—Third Day.

In the Conference, Friday, a proposition was made to pledge the members of the different congregations for contributions of twenty-five cents each towards the erection of a church in Washington. Some ministers seemed to doubt the expediency, in view of the present revolutionary state of affairs.

Bishop Paine said that as this church was to be built in the Virginia Conference, it was expected in the South that the Conference would do a great deal towards that object.—This enterprise was one of great interest.—Numbers of members of the Southern Church visited Washington, some of them were in Congress. He wished there were more Christian men there, (Amen.) The ground occupied by the Church South, was the conservative ground—suitable alike to Kansas and Nebraska, to Virginia and to Maryland—(a voice, and Maine,) yes, to Maine, and if anything will suit all New England, to all New England. It was not proposed to ask any one for a contribution, a *quid pro quo* was given in every instance, and more than a *quid* for each *quo*.

Rev. Mr. Edwards expressed a desire to discuss the question, but said that as the session had already been lengthened, he would prefer to do so to-morrow.

On his motion, the subject was laid on the table.

During the day, in passing the characters of ministers, the name of Wm. P. Twyman was called.

Bishop.—"Anything against Brother Twyman?"

Mr. Ware, P. E.—"Nothing."

Bishop.—"Let him retire."

P. E.—"He has retired from labors to rewards—he is dead." [Sensation.]

He was faithful and died triumphantly.—[Tears fell freely during the allusion to his last hours.]

Mr. Early paid a feeling tribute to his memory.

Shortly afterwards, the Conference adj'd.

On the re-assembling of the Conference Saturday, the case of the Washington Church was again brought up, by a proposition to sell the pictures—"The Methodist Pulpit of the South"—for its benefit.

Mr Wheelwright opposed the resolution, on general grounds. He stated his opinions with reluctance; but he was opposed, as he had always been, to the general policy which had been pursued on "the border." He thought it had been aggressive, and such as gave encouragement to faction. He argued that the effect had been unhappy, and that the present estrangement between us and the Baltimore Conference, when events had otherwise brought us to common ground, is the proof of the mistake. He defended himself in advance, and with spirit against any suspicion of disloyalty to his Church or to his State. He eloquently referred to his ancestry and his Virginia birth, and to the education Virginia gave him at her Military Institute, and the oath of allegiance with which he had confirmed his inborn loyalty; an allegiance which he was ready to vindicate at her command anywhere, and at any time, and even with the arms which she had taught him to use. [Sensation.]

Mr. W. disapproved the formation of a Southern Methodist Church at Washington city. He thought the arguments by which it was defended insufficient. But if such a Church shall be there, they should be content with a Church adequate to their *necessity*, not a splendid edifice to gratify pride.

Mr. W. was also opposed to the *mode* of raising the money. Not because of his indifference as to *pictures*—but he objected to the private character of the enterprise. Suppose Mr. Smithson, on whom everything depended, should die! The enterprise would die with him.

Dr. Lee deeply regretted the course of remark adopted by Mr. Wheelwright. He argued that the Virginia Conference was deeply committed to the enterprise of a Church in Washington. The engraving, the sale of which the resolution was designed to promote, is a credit to the brother who had got it up—"a thing of beauty is a joy forever." This picture was such. Shall we now, when the foundations of the Church are about to be laid, turn upon ourselves, and discredit our own nearly fulfilled purpose? He was astonished and pained at the course of remark to which we had listened.

Are we ready, brothers of the Virginia Conference, thus to strike down and dishonor our own cherished enterprise? [Voices—"No!" "No!" "No, sir!"]

He, too, had been in the border, but he had nothing to reproach himself for, but he was no longer a warrior. He fought no more.—His were now the calling and the arts of peace. The fight was over. His own Church and her sister Church now might gather golden harvests where had been the fields of strife.

He wanted a church in Washington—he hoped some day to serve it himself. He wished to help the enterprise. He would support the resolution, and carry out what he understood to be its purpose. He appealed earnestly and eloquently to the Conference to give heart and hand and praises to the work, and stand up cordially and affectionately to the noble-hearted man (Mr. Smithson) who had given himself to this most laudable enterprise.

Without concluding the subject, the Conference adjourned.

CALIFORNIA POLITICS—*The State Gone for Lincoln.*—The Pony Express, from San Francisco on the evening of Nov. 10th, has arrived at St Josephs. The steamer Sonora sailed on the morning of that day for Panama, with $820,000 and 304 passengers for New York.—The following political intelligence is received by this arrival:

It is believed the total vote of the State at the recent election will not vary far from 115,000. Of the votes already counted (105,868) Lincoln has 35,035; Douglas, 38,836; Breckinridge, 29,424; Bell, 6,912. Lincoln's majority over Douglas, 1,150. These returns are all received by telegraph from more than one hundred different dispatches, and mistakes have probably occurred.

The official count will be required to determine the result. The contest is between Lincoln and Douglas, with the chances in favor of the former. As near as can be ascertained, the Legislature stands as follows:

Senate—Douglas (Democrat,) 9; Breckinridge (Democrat,) 5; Republicans 4. House—Douglas (Democrat,) 40; Breckinridge (Democrat,) 21; Republicans 19. Of the 17 Senators who hold over, 11 are understood to be Douglas, 4 Breckinridge, and 2 Republicans.

There are already numbers of Douglas Democrats aspiring for Mr. Gwin's place in the United States Senate—among them, Governor Downey, General Denver, James A. McDougall and others.

The contributions to the Washington Monument fund on election day, at San Francisco, Sacramento and Marysville, exceeded $1,300. Returns from the balance of the State are not yet received.

More than $100,000 was wagered on the result of the State election in San Francisco alone, and some parties are suspicious that the election returns may have been falsified in some instances by parties interested in the bets. The total vote cast in San Francisco was 14,415; more than 3,000 in excess of last year's vote. This satisfies the people that the census just completed, making the population of the city but 60,000, is far short of the real population. The People's Reform ticket for municipal officers in San Francisco was elected entire by majorities ranging from 600 to 4,000.

Here the line gave out between Pittsburg, Pa., and Wheeling, Va.; a high wind blew all the wires down.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.—The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which held its late annual communication at Nashville, Tennessee, was placed in possession of a considerable number of interesting facts. The officers of the Grand Lodge are as follows: Grand Sire, R. B. Boyston, of South Carolina; Deputy Grand Sire, Milton Hemdon, of Indiana; Grand Secretary, James L. Ridgely, of Baltimore; Grand Treasurer, Joshua Vansant, of Baltimore; Grand Chaplain, Rev. E. M. P. Wells, of Boston, Massachusetts; Grand Marshall, E. D. Farnsworth, of Nashville, Tennessee. The statistics of the Grand Lodge exhibit a very satisfactory state of affairs. The following will prove interesting to the members of the Order: Number of Lodges, 3,548; number of initiations, 408,680; present number of members, 173,818. The number of members relieved since the organization has been 324,726, and the number of widowed families relieved 35,350. The number of deaths within the last year was 24,211. The amount paid for relief since the organization, $7,262,374 87; amount paid for the education of orphans, $165,803.37; and the amount paid for burying the dead, $1,208,349.95. The aggregate amount of relief since the organization has been $8,478,528.41, and the aggregate amount of revenue $19,545,841.92. The amount paid for relief is entirely exclusive of special applications for assistance from widows and non-affiliated brethren, and of contributions made outside of the Order by Lodges during the prevalence of epidemic diseases, which have been very considerable.

SLOW WORK.—Telegraphic communications between Algeria and France, via the Balearic Islands and Valencia, in Spain, have been recently established, but they take six hours to transmit, and are confined to the dispatches of the Government. The journals of Algiers express the wish that private dispatches may also be allowed to be sent.

The Mails by the Africa.

The steamship Africa arrived at New York Friday, having left Liverpool on the 10th and Queenstown on the 11th inst. Her mails contain nothing very important not contained in the telegraphic summary. We subjoin some items:

The Prince of Wales had not arrived when the Africa left Queenstown.

A prospectus had been issued of a Cotton Company, with a strong Manchester Board of Directors, the principal object being to develope the Dharwar cotton fields, in the Bombay Presidency. The capital of the company is fixed at £100,000. The funeral of the Earl of Dundonald had been fixed to take place on the 14th inst, at Westminster Abbey.

The projected visit of volunteers to Paris was meeting with so much ridicule and opposition that there was little chance of the scheme being carried out.

The usual Mayoralty elections throughout England took place on the 9th inst. At Liverpool the choice fell upon Mr. S. R. Graves.

Alderman Wire, ex-Lord Mayor of London, died on the 9th.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash during November of over twenty-five millions of francs, and an increase in bills discounted of over forty-three millions.

It was stated positively in Paris that final orders had been given for the formation of a squadron of reserve, which, it was said, will be ready to put to sea next spring.

The Bourse on the 9th was very animated, and rentes advanced, closing at 70 10.

The European Times says: The intercepted correspondence of the Tartar General with the Court of Pekin brings to light the singular fact that the statesmen of China have mastered our language, and made themselves acquainted with the proceedings in the British Parliament arising out of this very war.

A telegraphic dispatch from Marseilles states that, according to intelligence from Aleppo, Fuad Pacha had called on the Christians of that place to pay a sum of 200,000f. in three days, as compensation for being exempted from serving in the army. The Christians having replied that they would prefer serving, the Turkish authorities refused the offer.—Fuad Pacha was expected at Aleppo.

The investiture of Gaeta, the refuge of the King of Naples, continued on the land side, and the Sardinian fleet had opened its fire on the city, the French Admiral having received instructions to withdraw his interference. It was reported that negotiations were going on for the surrender of the fortress to the Sardinians. The force of the royalists had become much reduced, and it is stated that the commanders of the foreign fleets had advised the King to leave the city.

The inauguration of the new Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Cubitt, took place on the 9th, with the usual ceremonies. The grand banquet in the evening, at Guildhall, was attended by the principal members of the Cabinet, and by the Ambassadors of France and Sardinia—the other representatives of European Courts being absent. The French Minister, and Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell made speeches on the occasion.

MURDER IN THE WEST.—A letter from Fort Buchanan, New Mexico, dated the 5th inst, says that Jack Powers, a notorious character, who formerly belonged to Col. Stevenson's New York regiment, was murdered on the night of Oct. 26, near the Calabacas ranch, about thirty miles from Fort Buchanan. The deceased was wealthy, and has relatives residing in New York. A stranger named Bailey, on his journey to the States, stopped over at Tucson for a few days, and while there, on Nov. 1, was coolly murdered by a desperado named Miller Bartlett. Another man, named W. F. Ward, of Dardanelle, Tell county, Arkansas, was shot by a Mexican lying in ambush, near Fort Buchanan, and was mortally wounded. The ball was fired evidently from one of Colt's revolvers; it passed entirely through the heart of its victim. Ward's condition was discovered in a few moments after the occurrence, and he was taken to the first hospital at the fort, where he lived for upwards of four hours in a perfectly calm and rational state of mind, conversing on the subject, and then died.

A WHITE WOMAN AMONG NATIVE AFRICANS.—A Sierra Leone paper states that a white woman, who accompanied her husband, a missionary, up the Gallinas river last May, excited the greatest curiosity and admiration among the sable dwellers in that benighted region, where a white woman had never been seen. All wanted to touch her, and great surprise was expressed upon feeling her hair.—The King of the Nyinemo tribe called her "very fine," and complimented her husband greatly for selecting her. And when she told him he might see other white women who would surpass her, he said that would either never be, or else a very long time. Owing to her presence, the attendance on preaching was extraordinary large. During her visit at the Mission Station, husbands went to see her, who said they could feel satisfied to die now that they had seen such a wonderful thing as a white woman.

A SWINDLE.—A curious swindle was recently perpetrated at Elizabeth City, N. J. A man of venerable appearance, on Thursday last, engaged Library Hall for a lecture on "The Character of Benjamin Franklin," by Hon. Edward Everett. Large numbers of tickets were sold at the various places designated, and on Friday evening quite a large audience was in attendance at the hall, to enjoy the promised treat; but Mr. Everett did not come, and anxious inquirers learned that the money for the tickets sold at the drug store had been collected by the man pretending to be his agent. Those who had been taken in immediately started for the railroad depot, where they found the swindler. His appearance was somewhat changed, for he had discarded his grey locks in favor of a jet black moustache and whiskers; but he was detected, nevertheless, and speedily found his way to jail. At one time the indignation was so high that there was a prospect of his receiving a lynching.

ABRASION OF COIN.—The officers of the Assay office, in the U. S. Mint, have just concluded some interesting experiments on the question whether the amount of wear on coin is increased by extending its surface. The generally received opinion is that it is. But the fact is the reverse. The annual wear on the Spanish quarters is considerably less than on our quarters of smaller diameter; and the same result is found in comparing the thick and thin gold dollars. The thin dollar, the last issue, wears the least. It is accounted for from the fact that the thin coin receives a greater compression; and also to the less momentum which an article of extended surface moves. If the diameter of our larger gold coins be made greater, the thickness will not be sufficient to allow of the substitution, by rogues, of platinum instead of the gold which they remove from the centre of the coin—a fraud much practised at the present time.

STRANGE DIVORCE CASE.—A curious divorce suit was commenced Thursday in New York, in which Alfred Beardsley applies for a divorce from his wife, Mary Elizabeth Beardsley, on the ground of her being also the wife of Dr. James Francis Mahon, of New York, to whom she had represented herself as a single woman, daughter of a Mr Seymour, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, by which the Doctor was induced to marry her during the lifetime of her husband. Great interest is excited in consequence of the respectable position in life of all the parties concerned, Mrs. Beardsley being a daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel D. Law, a Methodist minister.

A WARNING TO EUCHRE PLAYERS.—A young man of Milwaukie, who is very fond of a daughter of a "pillar" of one of the popular churches, was taking tea at the house of his adored a few evenings since, and had some fruit-cake offered him. Being somewhat confused on account of his situation, as the cake was held out, he cried out, "I pass."—The father hearing him, and having played some in his younger days, was horror-struck at the young man's infatuation of the game, and thought he would teach him a lesson, and spoke bluntly, "You pass, do you? then I order you up, and there's the door." The young man sloped.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—The Fort Wayne (Indiana) Times says that a most terrible tragedy occurred in Adams county, in that State, a few days previous. A woman about to churn butter, threw some boiling water in the churn, into which one of the children had, unnoticed by the mother, placed an infant, and it was instantly scalded to death. In her frenzy the mother seized a chair and inflicted a death blow upon the little girl. After realizing what she had done, she threw herself into the well and was drowned.

DESECRATING THE PULPIT.—The Boston (Mass.) Transcript, alluding to Berkshire county, in that State, says:—"They have a new way of advertising newspaper writers in Berkshire, which Bonner should not be slow to adopt. A clergyman in the south part of the county lately announced from his pulpit that the local paper of the succeeding week would contain a poem, and such of his congregation as missed reading it would lose a valuable literary treat. The production was by the minister's wife, and of course was generally perused."

DEATHS.—Richard Jones, Esq., ex-member of the North Carolina Legislature, and a very clever citizen, died at his residence in Halifax county, N. C, last week; Also, Christian Snyder, Esq., ex-Sheriff.

GROWTH OF INDIANA AND WISCONSIN.—The census of Indiana, just completed, shows a good increase of population since 1850. The present population is 1,347,000. In 1850 it was 990,258. Increase 356,742, or about 36 per cent. The census of Wisconsin just completed, shows a most gratifying increase in the population of that industrious, prosperous, and wealth producing State. Her total population now is 777,777, in round numbers, and numbers which are remarkable for being all *seven*. In 1850 her population was 305,391; in 1855, 5 2,-109—Increase in these five years, 246,718. Increase in the five years from 1855 to 1860, 225,-662. Increase in the ten years from 1850 to 1860, 472,386.

VOTES AT HOME.—It has been asserted by the Black Republican journals that old Abe carried his own ward, city and county. Here is the official Vote of Sangamon county, Ill, in which the city of Springfield, where Lincoln resides, is located: Douglas, 3,598; Lincoln, 3,556; Bell, 145; Breckinridge, 77. Douglas over Lincoln, 42; combined opposition vote over Lincoln, 287. The only town in the county of Essex, N. Y., which gave a majority against the Republicans was North Elba, the residence of the family of John Brown.

TO CHARLESTON.—The steamship line between New York and Charleston is compelled to refuse a large number of applications for steerage tickets, in consequence of the heavy bond required by the South Carolina authorities for the support of poor laborers coming from the North. As a consequence, the steamship Marion, which sailed on Wednesday, had rather a slim passenger list, though a number of laborers and others were anxious to take passage. It is supposed, however, that they will find their way South by railroad.

CLOSE OF LAKE NAVIGATION.—Navigation on the Lakes is rapidly approaching its close. Last year it ceased on the 29th of November, and there were then in Chicago, Illinois, 207,-549 bushels of grain in store. At the present time there are about 1,500,000 bushels of grain at that place, and they are receiving about 600,000 bushels per week, which will leave a much larger amount on hand at the close of navigation this year than there was in 1859.

INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS.—On the 15th inst, Gov. Henry M. Rector was inaugurated into the Executive chair of Arkansas. He was escorted to the Capitol by the military, the firemen, citizens, &c, marshalled by General Merrick. There was a large concourse in attendance—the gallery was jammed with ladies; so was a portion of the hall. Rev. Dr. Wheat offered an impressive prayer, after which the oath of office was administered by Judge Compton.

RESOURCES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Cheraw (S. C.) Gazette says that the real and personal estate, capital employed in manufacturing, banking, railroads, &c, amount to $342,-520,378. Annual productions, including cotton, rice, corn, wheat, oats, naval stores, &c., come to $52,725,382. With such resources, the Gazette thinks the State can easily support either a separate or Southern Confederate existence.

RELIC OF THE "DARK" AGES.—In New Castle County (Del.) Court, last week, John Dopiran, for stealing a mare, was fined $150, given 20 lashes and made to stand in the pillory one hour. Norman Stewart, Wm. H. Potter and Joseph Tindale, convicted of theft, were ordered to be whipped, and wear a convict's jacket six months, after their release from a short imprisonment, added by the Court to the lashing.

TAKING THE VEIL.—At the Academy of Our Lady of Mercy, at Charleston, on the 21st inst, three young ladies took the white veil—Miss E. Mullins, who took the name of Sister Mary Clare; Miss M. Jones, who took the name of Sister Mary Vincent; and Miss A. Rutherford, who took the name of Sister Mary. Sister Agatha Macnamara and Sister Helene Marlow also made their solemn vows and received the black veil.

EXTENSIVE VOTING.—In looking over returns of the election in Iowa, we notice that three counties gave twelve votes each. Sioux county recorded nine votes for Douglas, two for Lincoln and one for Bell. Cherokee county gave Lincoln nine and Douglas three.—Buena Vista gave Douglas six and Lincoln six. In eight counties the whole vote amounted to 203.

KILLED.—The Columbia (Tennessee) Herald learns that on the 10th inst, a difficulty occurred between Burwell H. Kannon, son of Mr. James Kannon, living near Columbia, and a man named Henry Ham, near Mt. Pleasant, in which the former was so wounded by the latter that he died on the next evening. Ham was arrested.

RESIGNATIONS.—John M. Harrell, United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, has resigned his office, but there are already numerous applications to the Attorney General and the President for the vacancy. The resignation of the United States Marshal for South Carolina has been received by the President.

A SUPPLY OF COTTON.—Some of our large manufactories, says the Boston Transcript, have been recently taking an account of stock, and find that they have cotton on hand sufficient to last through the winter. The Naumkeag Mills, of Salem, have enough of this staple for use until the first of next October.

BAD VENTILATION.—The Sunday school-room of the Universalist Church at Woonsocket, R. I., was filled with gas from a furnace that would not draw, and when the children were dismissed a number were so affected by it that they fell to the pavement before the church.

SURRENDERED HIMSELF.—John W. Lewis, charged with killing Ed. Kenna, at Charleston, Kanawha county, Va., about four years ago, came back a few days since, and delivered himself up for trial. The magistrate to whom he presented himself, held him to bail in the sum of $500.

RESCUE OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.—The Chicago Times says that about forty negroes of that city have organized a military company under the name of "Freedom Guards." One of the objects of their organization is to rescue fugitives from the hands of government officers whenever any such shall be captured.

ACCEPTING AN OFFER OF ASSISTANCE.—The Nashville (Tenn.) Union has seen a letter from Gov. Gist, of South Carolina, accepting the services of a gentleman of that city, who offered to raise a corps of volunteers, in case they should be needed by South Carolina, in defence of her rights and honor.

DEATH CAUSED BY LOCKJAW.—Henry O. Remington, a highly respected citizen of New Bedford, Mass, died on the 22d inst., of lockjaw, caused by a splinter accidentally driven under his thumb-nail, about a fortnight ago. Only a portion of the splinter was removed at the time of the accident.

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN met together on Thursday at Chicago, for the first time, to view each other, though they both sat out a term in the same Congress for two years. Such men as Clay and Webster would have known each other if they had only sat together for twenty-four hours.

CALL ACCEPTED.—The Rev. Wm. D. Hanson has accepted a call, and entered upon the discharge of his duties, as pastor of Trinity Church, Martinsburg, and Mt. Levi Church, Hedgesville, Va. Mr. Hanson is a native of Virginia, but recently had charge of a church in Columbus, Ohio.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.—A letter from Galveston, Texas, states that Col Burns, who was tried for the murder of Cola Bruin, formerly of Alexandria, Va., in Texas last spring, has been convicted by the Court of Columbus in that State. He has applied for a new trial.

APPLES COMING EAST.—The Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal says that, at one time, on Tuesday last, there were in view from the weigh lock in that city, no less than thirteen canal boats loaded with apples in barrels, destined for the Eastern markets.

FIRE AT MANASSAS JUNCTION, VA.—On Wednesday night a fire broke out in the car shed of the Manassas Gap Railroad at the junction, which consumed the shed, together with three passengers and one baggage car.—Loss about $3,500.

ORCHESTRA LEADER KNIGHTED.—The Queen of Spain has conferred the Cross of the Order of Charles III on Eugene Prevost, a most accomplished musician of New Orleans, and leader of the orchestra at the Opera House there.

VALUE OF A WIFE'S AFFECTIONS.—In the suit of Orville H. Brown in New York, against Chas. M. Davidson, for seducing the affections of the plaintiff's wife from said plaintiff, the jury gave a verdict of *six cents* damages.

HEAVY LOSS.—The Tappahannock (Va.) Southerner states that a chisen of King William,