Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

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150 boxes Powdered Spices, pure,		2,000 lbs. Ref'd Borax,	
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DAILY DISPATCH.

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Richmond Dispatch.

THURSDAY MORNING.....NOV. 29, 1860.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT AT THE SOUTH.

The Message of the Governor of South Carolina---No Retreat for the Palmetto State---Position of the Border States, &c., &c., &c

The Governor of South Carolina has sent in his message to the Legislature. He thinks temporary postal arrangements can be made with Adams & Co.'s Express until those of a permanent character can be entered into. The duties of the Governor of South Carolina "in future" will be so much more arduous than in the past, that the salary of the office should be increased and a private secretary allowed. Referring to the laws of the new republic on the subject of treason, he says:

The general recognition by the citizens of South Carolina of their allegiance to the State, and that obedience to the Federal Government ceases as soon as the State withdraws from the Union and asserts her sovereignty, satisfies me that she will have no traitors in her limits; but a wise precaution can result in no harm, and may be the means of advertising our people that if any of them should be so forgetful of their duty to their sovereign, and so reckless of his displeasure as to disregard her Ordinances, or obey any other commands than those of the constituted authorities of the State, they will be dealt with as traitors, and punished accordingly. In view, therefore, of such a contingency, some legislation may be necessary in more particularly defining treason to the State, and affixing the proper punishment for the offence. South Carolina must insist upon the implicit obedience of all her citizens, both native and naturalized, and no one can be permitted to put his individual construction upon the relation he bears to the State of his birth or adoption.—The obligation of the citizens of South Carolina to obey the laws of the Federal Government was created by the act of the State entering the Union under the compact entered into by the sovereign parties to it, and it follows that upon the withdrawal of the State the obligation is no longer binding. The secession of a State cannot, in the proper use of terms, be called a revolutionary movement.—It is true, there will, to some extent, be a change of government, such as dissolving a compact between sovereigns, in which it was stipulated that the citizens or subjects of each State or nation should perform certain duties, which, before the agreement of the high contracting parties, they were not required to perform, or abstain from the exercise of certain rights, which they have previously enjoyed; but this dissolution of a compact does not imply rebellion, which, if successful, is revolution, and which, if unsuccessful, subjects the citizens to punishment for committing treason. Why are we at this moment citizens of the United States? Because South Carolina, in her sovereign capacity, made us so by a compact entered into with the other States, which, when united, were called the United States, and it follows that when the power that ordered us to obey the Government of the United States, and which alone had the right to create that relationship, releases us from that obligation by withdrawing from the league, our obedience is no longer due to that Government, and our allegiance to the State, as our lawful sovereign, is unquestionable and undivided.

The introduction of slaves from other States, which may not become members of the Southern Confederacy, and particularly the border States, should be prohibited by legislative enactment, and by this means they will be brought to see that their safety depends upon a withdrawal from their enemies, and an union with their friends and natural allies. If they should continue their union with the non-slaveholding States, let them keep their slave property in their own borders, and the only alternative left them will be emancipation by their own act, or by the action of their confederates. We cannot consent to relieve them from their embarrassing situation, by permitting them to realize the money value for their slaves, by selling them to us, and thus prepare them, without any loss of property, to accommodate themselves to the Northern free-soil idea. But should they unite their destiny with us, and become stars in the Southern galaxy—members of a great Southern Confederation—we will receive them with open arms and an enthusiastic greeting. Should, then, danger approach their borders, or an enemy, open or disguised, make war upon them, there is not a doubt but a living rampart of freemen, from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico, would line their borders and beat back the invaders.

The Governor then speaks of "Federal Relations." He gives a history of Mr. Memminger's mission to Virginia, where he was "kindly received and hospitably entertained," but failed to convince the Legislature of the necessity of concentrated action on the part of the South:

One of the resolutions adopted by Virginia in response to the invitation of South Carolina and Mississippi to meet in conference, expresses the opinion that "Virginia does not yet distrust the capacity of the Southern States, by a wise and firm exercise of their reserved powers, to protect the rights and liberties of the people, and to preserve the Federal Union," and for this purpose she desires that "*concurrent action*" of the Southern States; but she adds "that efficient co-operation will be more safely obtained by such direct legislative action of the *several States* as may be necessary and proper, than through the agency of an assemblage which can exercise no legitimate power except to debate and advise."

Thus we see that although Virginia had strong hopes at that time of preserving the Federal Union, she was unwilling to resort to any other way of effecting the object than by the *separate action of each State*, which would have the effect of producing the *concurrent action* of all the States interested. If, therefore, Virginia is right as to the best mode of redressing wrongs and obtaining the concurrent action of other States, it follows that the separate action of each is the best method of getting co-operation or concerted action of the other States in any movement, and it would therefore be wise in South Carolina, in imitation of Virginia, to decline a representation in "any assemblage which can exercise no legitimate power except to debate and advise," and in no assemblage whatever, until by the ordinance of her Convention she has seceded from a Union which she once acceded to, and which has proved a curse instead of a blessing.

The effort of South Carolina to assemble the Southern States, in the hope that the North might be induced to pause and retrace their steps, by an earnest and unanimous protest against the course pursued by them, and a notification that unless a change of policy took place the South would be compelled to take the redress of her grievances in her own hands, failed on account of the refusal of Virginia to join in the movement, although her borders had been recently invaded, and her citizens murdered in cold blood by a band of abolitionists, instigated to the deed by the teachings of men of controlling power in the North. All hope, therefore, of concerted action by a Southern Convention being lost, there is but one course left for South Carolina to pursue consistently with her honor, interest and safety, and that is, to look neither to the right nor to the left, but go straight forward to the consummation of her purpose.

It is too late now to receive propositions for a conference; and the State would be wanting in self-respect, after having deliberately decided on her course, to entertain any proposition looking to a continuance in the present Union. We can get no better or safer guarantee than the present Constitution, and that has proved impotent to protect us against the fanaticism of the North. The institution of slavery must be under the exclusive control of those directly interested in its preservation, and not left to the mercy of those that believe it to be their duty to destroy it.

The tone of the Northern press has greatly changed since the unanimous and determined action of South Carolina. Heretofore, it was supposed by our enemies that we were divided and distracted at home, and that, in consequence of our divisions, the scenes of 1851 would be re-enacted, and the State would finally acquiesce in Black Republican rule, or at best, that something less than secession would be adopted, and our energies exhausted in fruitless expedients and unavailing threats. Now that the unwelcome conviction forces itself upon them that "we have counted the cost, and find nothing so intolerable as voluntary slavery," and that we are not to be deterred from the assertion and maintenance of our rights by the threats of Federal bayonets, or the unmeaning and senseless display of Wide Awade processions, formidable only to the capitalists and conservatives of their own section, they begin to change their tone, and appeal to us rather as suppliants than as conquerors, to save a Union from which they have reaped a rich harvest of profit and honor, and the South has only known by its exactions.

They have been deaf to the voice of reason and consanguinity; they have disregarded the counsels of their wisest and best citizens.—Their Neros, in the persons of Seward, Sumner and others, have been fiddling, while the Constitution has been trampled under foot, and a higher law inaugurated in its stead; in accordance with their treasonable advice and teaching, and by the crowning act of electing a Black Republican President to carry out their long cherished designs against the peace and prosperity of the South, they have declared open war against us. * * *

There is no reasonable doubt but that Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Texas and Arkansas will immediately follow, and that the other Southern States will eventually complete the galaxy. It was not to be expected that they would move before South Carolina, not on account of any want of patriotism and determination to resist aggression and insult—not because they are less informed of their rights, or less prepared to defend them, but on account of the national parties, so lately striving for victory in the Presidential canvass, in which contest there would naturally arise distrust and jealousy of each other, and a scramble for the ascendancy. Now that the Presidential election is over, and an enemy of their section is chosen to rule over them, we find all parties becoming united against the common enemy, and prepared to forget their past divisions and unite in defence of their altars and firesides.

* * * * * * * * *

The idea that a majority must always govern, which has taken possession of the Northern mind, is as mischievous as it is fallacious, and is contradicted by all the analogies of a Republican Government. If a mere majority is to govern, why have two houses of Congress—a Senate and a House of Representatives? Why give the President the veto power? Why submit the action of all three to a judicial tribunal? Why require juries to be unanimous in giving their verdict? The conclusion is irresistible that it is for the protection of minorities, and the safety of the citizen. I may be asked if a minority should govern? My answer is, no; but they should be able, by constitutional restrictions, to restrain the majority from acts of injustice and oppression. In the co-partnerships formed by individuals, the majority is not permitted to construe the articles of agreement to the injury of the minority; but in this case there is a disinterested tribunal to decide the question. In a compact between States, from the nature of the case, there can be no tribunal to decide violations of it, and the remedy must be a dissolution of the agreement, without any right on the part of the States to prevent the withdrawal of any of the parties, otherwise might would make right, and a compact be an unmeaning and worthless piece of parchment.

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We cannot penetrate the dark future; it may be "filled with ashes, tears, and blood," but let us go forward in the discharge of our duty, with an unwavering trust in God, and a consciousness that anything is preferable to dishonor and degradation. WM. H. GIST.

AN OPINION FROM MISSOURI.

Hon. E. C. Cabell, of Missouri, (a native of Virginia,) late a Douglas elector in that State, writes a letter, of which the following is an extract:

"The Union is to be dissolved by the secession of several States. All the Southern States must join those that now secede. The slave States will be united; and in this there is our only hope for peace. Rather than a war with the united South, the Northern States may accede to our just demands, and give us satisfactory guarantees for the future, and thus '*make a more perfect Union.*' The Union meetings talked of in Virginia and Kentucky will but encourage and strengthen abolitionism. Thank God, our people even here have refused to get up one of these ill-devised and fatal expedients. Let Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri announce that they are for the Union, 'right or wrong,' and civil war is inevitable. Let them join the South in a determined demand on the North to do us justice, and the nullifying legislation of Northern States will be repealed, and slavery will become a forbidden subject in Congress, and we shall have peace. Our Union-savers now are the surest Union destroyers; our advocates for peace are the fomentors of war."

COUNTY MEETINGS IN VIRGINIA.

A meeting was held at King and Queen C. H., Va., on the 19th inst. The Committee on Resolutions made a long report, terminating with three resolutions. The report, which declared Lincoln's election not a sufficient cause for dissolution, was laid on the table; but the resolutions were unanimously adopted. They recommend first, that the Governor call the Legislature together immediately; second, that Virginia invite a conference of the Southern States; and third, that the Legislature appoint delegates "to meet their Northern brethren in conference. In Amelia county, on the 22d inst., a public meeting adopted resolutions earnestly requesting the Legislature to call a State Convention, and asking the Governor to convene the Legislature early in December. In Goochland co., on the 19th, a public meeting adopted a resolution suggesting to Gov. Letcher to call the Legislature together on the 1st of December. Other resolutions also adopted, declare that "the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency is an open and official avowal by a popular majority of the North and of the nation that the past aggressions of Black Republicanism are right; and that aggressions against our rights are to be persisted in with great aggravation for the future." A meeting was held in Staunton, Augusta co., Va., on the 26th inst., presided over by Hon. A. H. H. Stuart. The resolutions adopted affirm that, "bordering as Virginia does on that portion of the Confederacy from which danger to the institution of slavery is threatened, so far as her interests in that institution are concerned, secession is no remedy;" ask the Southern States to join with Virginia in testing the efficiency of remedies provided by the Constitution in the Union; asking the Northern people to observe their constitutional obligations to the South, and "remove from their statute books the acts intended to thwart, if not to nullify, the act of Congress concerning fugitive slaves, and that they instruct their representatives, as we shall instruct ours, to keep from the halls of Congress that bitter apple of National discord—the agitating discussion of the subject of slavery." A resolution offered as a substitute for those adopted and urging the call of a State Convention, was rejected.

CONSERVATISM IN ALABAMA.

The Mobile Register publishes a letter from "a large slaveholder" of Alabama, opposing dissolution on account of Lincoln's election. The letter contains the following views, so unusual to the latitude in which they are uttered:

I am surprised to see that men of the law can conscientiously advocate secession as a constitutional measure. This is equal to saying a man has a right to kill himself. The Constitution has not provided for its own destruction. It was formed by the *people* of the States in Convention, not by the States as governments, and when formed, it was referred back to the same *people* in Convention for ratification, and they ratified it. And these United States became *one government*, with as much power as the people saw fit to give it; and, all that is set down in the Constitution is the supreme law of the land; and *secession* or *forcible opposition* to it is *treason*. Nullification is not so bad. That simply refers to a law, and may be adjudicated by the courts. But secession strikes at the Constitution and is *treason*. Now, I have lived under this Constitution ever since its first formation, and have never felt oppression, and I venture to say, that in this whole broad Union there is not an *honest* man will say *he* has. The Union and the Constitution are our protection, and still we are firing hot shot and shells into them. For what? Because Massachusetts, Vermont, and other States have passed unconstitutional laws, have nullified or tried to nullify a law of Congress, which the Courts have, or will declare null and void. "The fool rageth and is confident," and by following his advice we will jeopard the best interests of our country and of the world.

PROPOSED NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The following is the resolution introduced into the Georgia Senate for a National Convention:

Be it therefore enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, That the Executive of this State be requested to give notice to the several States of this Union that have violated the Constitution, in their legislative capacities as States, that the contract, as to them, is at an end; and also to those States that have not violated the Constitution, in their State capacities, that Georgia has resumed her sovereignty and delegated powers, but will not consider the compact dissolved as to them, but will most heartily co-operate with them in defending and protecting the Constitution which our fathers gave us, both in letter and in spirit. And, for the furtherance of this object, we therefore recommend the call of a Convention, without delay, of all those States that are willing to abide by the Constitution, to assemble on the 8th day of January next, at such place as the several States shall think most available, for the purpose of forming a Union; and that the several States call Conventions of their people to ratify their action in the same manner and form that the present Constitution was ratified; or in such other manner as the people of the several sovereign States shall think proper.

A PLAN OF SECESSION.

The Columbus (Ga.) Sun suggests the following plan of settling the Secession question:

1. The eight cotton States—South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas—shall consult together, and their destiny in this crisis shall be the same; all shall act together; all shall either remain together in the Union, or all together shall go out of the Union.

2. It shall be understood that a majority of the people in these States shall control the matter for them all—and in order to carry out this programme—

3. Let a Convention of the people be called in each State, and let it be understood when the vote is taken in each of those States for delegates, that the first question is, shall those eight States remain in the Union, or shall they together go out?

4. Let there be a Convention or Congress of these eight States; let each appoint a delegation equal to its present representation in Congress—Georgia being entitled to ten delegates.

5. Let the Convention in each State delegate to its representatives to this Southern Congress all the powers that the Convention itself has, which will be sovereign and supreme over this question.

6. When this Southern Congress meets, it will have full power to settle this question for those eight States; and let a majority of the delegates in this Congress have power to bind all by their action.

7. Let the first question before this Congress be, shall those eight States remain in the Union, or shall they go out together and form a Southern Confederacy?

8. In the event they go out of the Union, this Congress will have power to organize at least a temporary Confederation; and in the event they determine to remain in the Union, then I propose that—

9. They (this Congress) shall agree upon some efficient plan of retaliatory legislation, to be recommended to the several Legislatures of those States; and that such retaliatory legislation should be the most stringent and efficient that can be devised.

COUNTY MEETINGS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

At a meeting of citizens of the counties of Halifax, Martin and Edgecomb, N. C., on the 14th instant, resolutions were adopted for the formation of military companies, and urging the secession of North Carolina, if Alabama and Mississippi shall join South Carolina in seceding from the Federal Union. One of the speakers advocated an alliance of the Southern Confederacy—when it shall be formed—with France. After the meeting adjourned, a number of volunteers were enlisted.

CONCLUSION OF A POISONING TRIAL.—The trial of Mrs. Sarah Ann Healey and R. S. Richardson, at Portsmouth, N. H., on an indictment for murder in the first degree, in having poisoned Stephen Healey, husband of the first named, at Auburn, on the 6th of March, was brought to a close on Saturday night, the jury returning a verdict of acquittal in Mrs. Healey's case, and guilty of murder in the second degree against Richardson. Richardson was sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment. The Manchester American remarks as follows upon the trial:

"The point on which the trial turned was, we apprehend, a piece of evidence introduced as refuting testimony, by the Government, Friday night. It purported to be a letter addressed by Richardson to one Carlos Seavey, requesting him to come into Court and swear that at the time he (Seavey) worked for Healey in '59, he furnished Healey with some strychnine, and urging him to be the witness' friend, for he needed a friend, and could only be saved by this course, provided Mrs. Langmaid did not own up. Seavey did not appear to testify, but this document was found upon his person, and although without signature, was evidently in Richardson's hand-writing.—It took the accused and their counsel completely by surprise.

"The verdict gives Richardson a home in the State Prison for life. The fact of Mrs. Healey being a woman in feeble health may have worked upon the sympathies of the jury, and contributed in a measure to her acquittal.—Again, there was no evidence that she had purchased strychnine on or near the time of the death of her husband, although she had threatened to put him out of the way, at different times, if he did not stop drinking.

"The trial has been conducted with a great deal of ability on both sides. In some respects it is the most important murder trial ever held in this country, and it is similar in importance to the great Palmer case, tried in England. It is the first strychnine case in New England, or at least the first in which the testimony of chemical experts has been depended upon."

FROM MEXICO—*The Capture of Guadalajara.* The steamship Tennessee has arrived at New Orleans, with Vera Cruz dates to the 21st.—She brings intelligence that, after a five weeks' siege, the city of Guadalajara has at length fallen, and is now garrisoned by Liberal forces. The capitulation was concluded between General Castillo, as the friend of the Church party, and Gen. Zaragrassa, Commander-in-Chief of the Liberal forces, the conditions of which, however, were broken by the former, who fled towards Tepic, followed by Generals Woll and Espejo, whose troops at once joined the Liberal army.

The entrance of the Liberal troops in Guadalajara was effected with the utmost order, and pains were taken at once to attend to the wounded and sick, and to clean the city.—Shops and commission houses are open again; the troops are fed en masse in the open plaza, and presented with new uniforms by the inhabitants.

It appears that the battle, decisive of the fate of Guadalajara, took place actually about two leagues from that city. There the relieving army under Gen. Marquez and a detachment under Gen. Castillo, numbering in all some 10,000 men, were met, attacked and utterly routed by the Liberals under Gen. Zoragoza, so that very few ever found their way back again to the city. The Generals only escaped with their lives, leaving fifty pieces of artillery, all their stores and ammunition, and 2,000 prisoners in the hands of the enemy.—The prisoners, however, were soon after set at liberty, on the capitulation of the city, which was the necessary consequence of the battle.

Gen. Doblado was expected on the 19th of November in Guanajuato, where great preparations were on foot for welcoming him.

Seven thousand more cavalry were expected in Morelia, to march with the Liberal forces upon Mexico. Rajas and "Brownsville" Carvajal are their leaders.

The British Legation at the city of Mexico had been sacked by order of Miramon and Robles, and from the million of dollars there on deposit, belonging to the English bondholders, nearly one-half of a million has been taken by force, neither respecting seal or flag of the British nation. In the absence of Mr. Mathew, the British Charge, the Spanish Minister has protested against the outrage. Every effort is made to defend the city, the only spot now in the possession of the Church party.

The Spanish Minister, it is said, was to leave for Puebla, finding the region about the capital too volcanic.

AN INCIDENT OF THE CHINESE WAR.—A letter from China says:

"When the French troops entered the fortified village of Pohtang-ho, they found that its inhabitants and defenders had evacuated it. In several houses were found large earthenware jars, nearly five feet high, placed in out-of-the-way corners, and filled with water. But on the surface of the water in one was seen a human foot, and on the jars being broken, the dead body of a woman was found in each! From the appearance of the bodies, the women could only have been dead a short time, and death must have been caused by being plunged headforemost into the water. It was afterwards ascertained that the inhabitants of the town had killed in this strange way such of their women as were not strong enough to support a long march, and might in consequence have fallen into the hands of the conquerors. Altogether, about one hundred dead bodies were found." The same letter says: "When the French, after a severe struggle, had possessed themselves of the large fort, they found in a corner a mandarin, surrounded by a detachment of Chinese infantry. He was greatly excited, and endeavored, both by language and gestures, to induce his soldiers to return to the combat. Not succeeding, he declared that he would not survive such disgrace, and then he cut his throat with his sword. He had to make three gashes before he succeeded in his purpose. As a general rule the Chinese do not seem to fear death."

THE TROOPS AFTER MONTGOMERY.—A dispatch from Leavenworth, K. T., dated Nov. 26th, says:

Private letters from Lawrence give another account of an interview of Secretary Beebe with Montgomery. The writers say that Beebe found Montgomery trying a man named McDonald for an alleged offence in favoring the execution of the fugitive slave law. At the solicitation of Mr. Beebe he was set free. On being expostulated with, Montgomery is reported as having defied the power of the Territorial and Federal governments. Gen. Harney and Gov. Medary arrived at the Fort this morning, and will leave for Southern Kansas to-morrow, with one hundred dragoons and two pieces of artillery. Capt. Bain, in command of a body of troops, started from Fort Riley for the same destination to rendezvous at Mound City, sixteen miles from the Missouri State line. Secrecy is preserved by the officials in regard to their plan of operations. Montgomery, it is said, acknowledges the commission of the late murders, and stated that no fugitive slave could be taken back to Missouri. He said he would continue his operations against Missouri, and Kansas and Texas. If the troops came in large bodies he would dodge, but would whip small parties.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SYRIA.—The Treasuer of the Syrian fund in New York states the receipts so far to be $21,655. In the list of donations published is one of $55 from the Third Presbyterian Church, Church Hill, Richmond, Va.

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE—*Sixth Day.*—A resolution was adopted recommending the Union Seamen's Friend Society of Virginia to the favorable notice of the Churches and people of the Conference, and requesting the Bishop to re-appoint Rev. Francis J. Boggs as Chaplain for the port of Richmond and agent of the Society:

Rev. Dr. Doggett introduced the report of the publishing committee of the Richmond Christian Advocate, from which it appeared that the committee had faithfully discharged their duties, but had been compelled to borrow money from bank to meet the liabilities of the concern. The close of the year showed that the office was still embarrassed, and that the subscription list had decreased about 560 names. This had been attributed to the editorial management, and the laxity in that to the financial condition of the office. It appeared that its profits during the past fiscal year were $570.15. The liabilities of the office were $8,019.30, and its assets in debts scattered through the whole country was some $20,000, not one-tenth of which could be collected.—The committee recommended that $2,000 be immediately raised for its support, and that the laity be represented in its management, as in some other of the enterprises of the Church.

After some discussion as to an item in relation to a former "publishing committee,"

On motion, the report was for the present laid on the table.

Wm. H. Christian, (his character being called and passed,) Presiding Elder of the Farmville District, said this year had been the most laborious of his life. He had attended nearly all his quarterly meetings. Methodism was much esteemed there. About $25,000 have been raised in the district for the uses of the Church. There was an improvement in the church buildings. The negroes were well cared for. The missionary collection was large, and would have been larger had not the financial pressure come upon the country.

H. B. Cowles, agent for Randolph Macon College, reported that he had collected $12,000, and would have gotten much more but for the depressed financial condition of the wheat and tobacco growing country. His character was passed.

B. R. Duval reported that since November, the date of his appointment as agent of the Book and Tract Society, he had sold 180 shares of the stock, making in all 760 shares at $100 each, making in all $76,000, besides collecting sums amounting in the aggregate to $7,835.42, which, with the collections of another gentleman, amounted to $10,000. His character was passed. Adjourned.

DEAD LETTERS.—The whole number of dead letters returned to the General Post-Office, is estimated at 2,500,000, including about 500,000 "drop letters," and 50,000 "held for postage."—Deducting these two classes, the number of letters actually conveyed in the mails, and failing to reach the persons addressed, may be estimated at little less than two millions a year. Particular efforts have been made to ascertain the precise reasons why letters, especially those with valuable enclosures, failed to reach their destination, and it is satisfactorily established, in the large majority of cases, that the fault is with the writers themselves, either in misdirecting or illegibly directing their communications. By way of illustrations it is stated as the result of inquiries which have been made, that more than sixty per cent. of the letters containing money recently restored to their owners, failed to reach their destination entirely from being misdirected, held for postage, or addressed to transient persons. In reference to letters with valuable enclosures other than money, the results have been found still more glaring; over 80 per cent. have been either misdirected, held for postage, or addressed to transient persons. These are the proportions of cases explained. Further investigations on this point will tend further to exemplify these positions.

The whole number of dead letters containing money, registered and sent out during the year ending June 30, 1859, was 9,726, of which 8,571 were delivered, leaving 1,152 unclaimed. The whole amount of money received was $45,618.14; amount restored to owners $41,143.74.

The number of letters registered and sent out containing valuable enclosures other than money, such as bills of exchange, drafts, bonds, treasury warrants, &c., was 8,647, of which 7,738 have been restored to the owners, leaving unclaimed 909. The amount of the enclosures was $2,502,298.11; the amount of the enclosures in sterling was £6,983 15s. 5d.; the amount of the enclosures in francs was 104,421.

Among the difficulties enumerated by the Postmaster General in the way of returning to writers dead letters not containing enclosures of value, are the following:

"Thousands of letters are written by transient persons, of whom the postmaster at the mailing office know nothing. Again: many letters are addressed at random to transient persons who are traveling, and on unimportant matters; and the writers of such, if found and notified, would probably not reclaim them. These facts have been demonstrated by actual experiment made in this department. Out of one thousand cases, two-thirds of the writers did not care to recover their letters; and in four hundred and forty-five cases out of fifteen hundred the writers of the letters could not be found."—*U. S. Mail.*

HOW THE STAGE PAYS.—Miss Cushman, in eight weeks has realized within a few hundred of $10,000, making her income, if measured in the same proportion, more than double that of the President of the United States. Mr. Forrest gets even a shade still better terms, and even many stock actors receive a steady yearly income higher than that of our Secretaries of State. Mr. Brougham received last season, at Wallack's, $175 a week, besides benefits and allowances for his pieces. Mr. Lester Wallack receives $125 a week; Mr. Blake $115, and Mr. Walcot $100. At the Winter Garden and Niblo's, Messrs. Couldock and Dyott receive $70 and $60, and Messrs. Conway and Fisher $70 and $80 respectively a week. At Miss Keene's this season there are no high salaries, but at the opening of the last she paid Mr. Jordan $100. Last season, too, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Jefferson received each $150 a week under the management of Mr. Stuart.—Neither Garrick, nor Betterton, nor Munden, nor Dowton received one-half this sum in their best days. No wonder, with such increasing salary of artists, and diminution in the price of admission, that managers now-a-days never realize the same sums as of old.—The days of managers have gone by, and that of actors, scene painters and carpenters have succeeded.—*N. Y. Times.*

COTTON MANUFACTURE IN ENGLAND.—The English cotton spinners are said to have made an immense amount of money during the past year, and at the latest dates from the manufacturing districts, at the beginning of November, were still working on or