Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

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THURSDAY MORNING.....DEC. 27, 1860.

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XVIII.---NO. 152 RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1860. PRICE ONE CENT.

SECESSION MOVEMENT AT THE SOUTH.

Addresses Before the New England Societies—Judge Douglas' Plan—The Minute Girls of South Carolina—Excitement in Pittsburg, &c.

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETIES.

The New England Society, of New York, composed of natives and descendants of New England, celebrated the 240th anniversary of the landing of the "Pilgrim Fathers" on Saturday night, by a dinner. A portion of the table-cloth used was brought over on the "Mayflower." Among the speakers were James W. Sonther, President of the Old Dominion Society, (on whose introduction nine cheers were given for "Old Virginia,") Hannibal Hamlin, Judge Pierpont, and Wm. H. Seward. The speech of Mr. Seward was a complete evasion of the questions of the day, the closing paragraph being, perhaps, as clear as any. This is it:

We have a great many statesmen who demand at once to know what the North proposes to do—what the government proposes to do—whether we propose to coerce our Southern brethren back into their allegiance. They ask us, as of course they may rightfully ask, what will be the value of fraternity which is compelled? All I have to say on that subject is, that so long ago as the time of Sir Thomas More, he discovered, and set down the discovery in his writing, that there were a great many schoolmasters, and that while there were a very few who knew how to instruct children, there were a great many who knew how to whip them. [Laughter] I propose to have no question on that subject, but to hear complaints, to redress them if they ought to be redressed, and if we have the power to redress them, and I expect them to be withdrawn if they are unreasonable, because I know that the necessities which made this Union exist for these States are stronger to-day than they were when the Union was made, and that those necessities are enduring, while the passions of men are short lived and ephemeral. I believe that secession was stronger on the night of the 6th of November last—when a President and a Vice President were unacceptable to the slave States were elected—than it is now. That is now some fifty days since, and I believe that every day's sun which has set since that time has set on mollified passions and prejudices, and that if you will only give it time, sixty days' more suns will give you a much brighter and more cheerful atmosphere. [Loud and long continued applause.]

Judge Pierpont made a speech in which the "Pilgrim Fathers" did not get more than their share of glorification, and their sons got the following:

The sons of sires who endured such evils and such sufferings, as cannot be described, to give us this heritage which we enjoy, should, if they honor their memories, try in some degree to practice their virtues. Let us see whether they are practicing the virtues of those great and honored men. Let us be a little honest with each other to-night. In attempting to avoid their faults we have ceased to practice some of their virtues. Have we faith? They were austere men, were sometimes hard with men, on some occasions they were bigoted, and at times they were called fanatical, but they had at all times a high sense of justice and a reverence for law, and what is more, they had an unwavering trust and faith in God. Does the faith of the fathers remain firm and firm in New England? No. Human intellect is now exalted above all faith, and the land has been run into many an error which has caused much mischief to the country. Of these errors we are to-day reaping the fruits. Do you not all know that that soldiing fire which existed in New England has departed? This comes from a intense love of money. The descendants of the Pilgrims now come here to this city of the Dutch—for what? To make money. Allusion has been made to some difficulties that exist at present. Well, who is responsible for them? It is not for us here to say. But in my judgment they are not very trifling matters. They are things which deserve some serious thought and consideration on our part. They are to be looked at in a serious light, and not to be trifled with. We are mistaken when we suppose that our brethren at the South do not think have a principle. They think their lives and their all are at stake. However mistaken and misguided they may be, they are sincere about it. They think there is something in it for which they are to fight, to bleed, and, if need be, to die. Have we not some duties in regard to the matter? Is there not some fault on our part as well as on theirs? Let us see whether we cannot contrive some mode by which these difficulties may be removed. Whenever the time shall come that the North is to be called upon to say whether the government of the United States shall be sustained in the proper exercise of its functions, you will find every Northern man declare himself ready to sustain the government which their fathers established. [Applause] In this nation the time will probably come when we shall be called upon to discover in what bosoms are those hearts that put their trust in God and keep their powder dry. [Applause]

The New England Society, of Charleston, S. C., celebrated their anniversary at the Mills House Saturday night. Among the toasts were the following:

South Carolina.—As she was, with both elbows resting upon the Constitution. South Carolina as she is, braving the battle and the breeze. Cherished under her wing, we will perish in her defence.

The City of Charleston.—The casket of our hearts, the home of our love. The citadel of our peace. Her future is in the womb of time.

The Governor of the State of South Carolina.—Ushered into power in the midst of a revolution, his past life is an earnest of his ability to sustain himself in any and every contingency.

Our Representatives in both Branches of the Legislature of our State.—Their unanimity of sentiment in moments of peril and danger will be a bright page in the history of our State.

JUDGE DOUGLAS' PLAN.

During Saturday's session of the Senate Committee, Judge Douglas submitted the following:

First. Leave the people of the organized Territories free to decide the question of slavery for themselves, subject only to the limitations of the Constitution—the Courts to decide upon the validity of the Territorial laws, without any interference by Congress.

Second. An equitable partition of all territory we now own or may acquire between the sections, as provided in the Missouri Compromise, and now proposed by Senator Crittenden.

Third. The status of slavery and personal freedom in the Territories shall remain as it was when acquired; neither Congress nor Territorial Legislature having power to change it; the Courts to determine all questions involving the title of slave property and personal freedom, as was provided in the Clayton compromise bill and supported by Mr. Calhoun in 1848.

In addressing the Committee, Mr. Douglas said he was unwilling to believe that Senators from the North and South were going to sacrifice the country in order to preserve their political consistency or party organizations. He did not believe that the recent election by the people had decided irrevocably that they preferred disunion to yielding one iota of the extreme demands of their partizan platforms.

A DISPATCH TO GEORGIA.

Senator Toombs telegraphed to Georgia, Sunday evening, as follows:

"I came here to secure your constitutional rights, and to demonstrate to you that you can get no guarantee for those rights from your Northern confederates. The whole subject was referred to a Committee of Thirteen in the Senate. I was appointed on the Committee, and accepted the trust. I submitted propositions, which, so far from receiving decided support from a single member of the Republican party of the Committee, were all treated with derision or contempt. A vote was then taken in the Committee on amendments to the Constitution, proposed by Hon. J. J. Crittenden, and each and all of them were voted against unanimously by the Black Republican members of the Committee. In addition to these facts, a majority of the Black Republican members of the Committee declared distinctly that they had no guarantees to offer, which was silently acquiesced in by the other member. The Black Republican members of this Committee of Thirteen are representative men of the party and section, and to the extent of my information, truly represent them.

The Committee of Thirty-three on Friday adjourned for a week without coming to any vote, after solemnly pledging themselves to vote on all the propositions then before them on that day. It is controlled by the Black Republicans, your enemies, who only seek to amuse you with delusive hope until your election, that you may defeat the friends of secession. If you are deceived by them, it shall not be my fault. I have put the test fairly and frankly. It is decisive against you now. I tell you upon the faith of a true man, that all further looking to the North for security for your constitutional rights in the Union ought to be instantly abandoned. It is fraught with nothing but ruin to yourselves and your posterity. Secession by the 4th day of March next should be thundered from the ballot-box by the unanimous voice of Georgia, on the 2d day of January next. Such a voice will be your best guarantee for liberty, security, tranquility and glory. R. TOOMBS.

THE MINUTE GIRLS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

There was a large gathering in front of the Congaree House, Columbia, S. C., one night last week, attended by a band of music. Several wild but eloquent speeches were made.

The grand incident of the evening, and a happy finale to an exciting day, occurred after the speaking was over. It appears that the Limestone Female School has just closed for the year, and nearly all the young ladies came down in yesterday's train, a distance of over a hundred miles, to see what was going on here, and, as a speaker said, to cheer the sterner sex on to duty. The band, accompanied by a large crowd, serenaded them at the Assembly House, and the young ladies appeared on the balconies with the letters M. G. on the front of their jockies, and cockades on the side, and gave the assembled crowd a most vigorous reception.—The compliment of the serenade was acknowledged by the Rev. Dr. Curtis, on behalf of the young ladies, in a speech that was well calculated to make warriors out of all who heard him—not even excepting the girls. Other gentlemen followed in short speeches, and the fun was kept up until nearly midnight, the crowd leaving with three cheers and a tiger for the "Minute Girls of Carolina."

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, has issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec 24, 1860.

By his Excellency FRANCIS W. PICKENS, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the State of South Carolina:

Whereas, the good people of this State, in Convention assembled, by an Ordinance, unanimously adopted and ratified, on the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, repealed an Ordinance of the people of this State, adopted on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and have thereby dissolved the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States, under the name of the United States of America:

I, therefore, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over the State of South Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested, do hereby proclaim to the world that this State alone has a right to be, a separate, sovereign, free, and independent State; and, as such, has a right to levy war, conclude peace, negotiate treaties, leagues, or covenants, and to do all acts whatsoever that rightfully appertain to a free and independent State.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the State at Charleston, this twenty-fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-and in the eighty-fifth year of the Sovereignty and Independence of South Carolina. F. W. PICKENS.

SOUTHERN FAMILIES GOING HOME.

Quite a bevy of Southern ladies appeared at Brady's gallery, in Washington, Saturday, for the purpose of exchanging daguerreotypes before going to their respective homes. The beautiful Mrs. R. W. Johnson, of Arkansas, and Mrs. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, were there, among others. Nothing is so painful in the present emergency as the breaking up of society here.

Senator Trumbull is having his residence put in order for the reception of his expected guest, the President elect, who is expected here in February. Mrs. Lincoln will be accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Edwards, from whose roof, by the way, she eloped with "Old Abe," then a briefless attorney.—*Cor. Philadelphia Press.*

SPENDING CHRISTMAS.

The Savannah Republican of Monday says:

Quite a sensation was produced Saturday afternoon by a procession of over two hundred negroes, laborers on the western end of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, who arrived by the train and took a steamer for Wilmington, North Carolina, in the neighborhood of which they will spend their Christmas holiday of three weeks with their owners and families. It was a happy crowd, and with coon dogs, banjoes, persimmon cakes, frying-pans, &c., &c., presented quite an interesting spectacle. How many, who have no good homes to go to, no happy Christmas to spend, ignorantly deplore their fate!

AFFAIRS AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—Another Pelican flag, which consists of a red star upon a white field, with the ancient Louisiana emblem of a Pelican feeding her young, was displayed yesterday at the office of the Daily Delta. The Hon. Pierre Soule, the great Douglas leader in this State, is out with a letter, in which he announces himself as opposed to submission to Abolition rule, but advocates Southern co-operation. A very large meeting of those favorable to co-operation was held last night Hon. Jacob Barber, Judge Durant, and others addressed the assemblage with effect.

RESIGNATIONS.

We understand that our Deputy U. S. Marshal, Capt. Charles Blaine, has sent on his resignation to the U. S. Marshal of Western Virginia. He says he will not serve under Lincoln. We should not be surprised to hear at any time of the resignation of the U. S. Marshal, or of the Judge of this District.—*Kanawha (Va.) Star.*

EXCITEMENT AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, PA., Dec. 24.—Intense excitement exists here to-day, in consequence of its being made public that United States Quartermaster Taliaferro was negotiating for the shipment from the Allegheny Arsenal, of seventy-eight guns to Newport, near Galveston Island, Texas, and forty-six more to Ship Island, near Balize, at the mouth of the Mississippi river, the apparent object being to strip the Allegheny Arsenal, and place the guns where the secessionists could get them. Major Symington, of Maryland, in command of the arsenal, declined to give the press any information on the subject.

It seems the points referred to are new forts, never yet mounted. These guns were designed for their armament. The guns are ten-inch Columbiads, and carry thirty-two pounds. Carriages for them are being made at Watervliet, N. Y. General Moorhead, our member of Congress, immediately telegraphed Mr. Stanton, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, for information in regard to the matter.

Leading Democrats telegraphed to Washington to have the orders countermanded, saying that the people would not allow the guns to be removed. A call is in circulation, addressed to the Mayor, to convene a meeting of the citizens, to take action in the matter. The call is signed by prominent men of all parties. The feeling against allowing a gun to be removed South is almost unanimous. The meeting of citizens will be held at the Duquesne Depot, on Wednesday.

REPORTS FROM ALABAMA AND GEORGIA.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 24.—The election is passing off quietly in this city, there being no opposition to the secession ticket. The most reliable information that I can obtain, leads me to believe that the separate secessionists will elect seventy-five delegates out of one hundred. The ordinance will probably be passed on the 9th day of January. It is thought that Mississippi will secede on the same day.

There is no truth in the reports of large Union gains in Georgia. On the contrary, it is thought by well-informed men in that State that the rejection by the Republican Senators of Mr. Toombs' proposition for constitutional amendments, will induce Mr. Stephens to declare in favor of immediate secession.

Gov. Moore issued a proclamation to-day, convening the Legislature of Alabama, to provide, by State laws, for any emergency that may arise from the action of the Convention.

The Legislature will assemble on the 14th of January. The Convention meets on the 7th.

MOBILE, Dec. 24.—The election for delegates to the State Convention, took place to-day.—The separate State Secession ticket in this city is elected by a thousand majority.

THE TELEGRAPH INVENTOR AS AN ARTIST—Long before Samuel Findly Breese Morse began to dream of electro-telegraphy, he was an accomplished artist. Yes, Professor Morse was the pupil of West, and was the companion of Leslie, Irving, Allston, and others, in busy, plodding London. The City Hall, of New York, (that building which came near "departing this life" at the celebration of the "completion" of the submarine telegraph cable) contains one of the best portraits of Lafayette ever painted. This is from the easel of Professor Morse. His very title of "Professor" comes from the fact that he was the appointed Professor of Fine Arts at the foundation of the New York University.

A MAYOR GETTING HIS ELECTION EXPENSES OUT OF GAMBLERS AND HOUSES OF ILL FAME.—In the trial of some gamblers at Chicago last week, the Court permitted them to bring in evidence to prove that they and others of their profession paid a considerable sum last Spring to elect Long John Wentworth Mayor, on the direct and explicit pledge that during his term at least they should be unmolested. The evidence was plain and palpable, and did not admit of doubt; and the Court, imposing the highest fines the law allowed, warned the prisoners not to put their trust in such "princes" or promises again.

VIRGINIA POST-OFFICES.—A new office is established at Pleasant Flats, Wirt county, Va., and Richd Timms appointed postmaster; directly on the route from Parkersburg to Wirt C. H. The office at Good Hope, Washington county, District of Columbia, is discontinued. *Appointments.*—F. R. Penn, postmaster at Penn's Store, Patrick county, Va., vice Jas. P. Cutz, resigned. Robert B. Tucker, postmaster at Amherst C. H., Amherst county, Va., vice Samuel W. Mason, resigned. T. B. Jackson postmaster at Gordonsville, Orange county, Va., vice Jos. N. Phillips, resigned.

SHORTEST PASSAGE ON RECORD.—The bark Cambridge, of Boston, Capt. Sparrow, recently made the passage from New York to Genoa in twenty-four days, which is said to be the shortest passage on record.

The Washington Defalcation, &c.

The Washington Star of Monday evening garnishes the following additional particulars about the defalcation in Washington:

A day or two since, Goddard Bailey, the law clerk of the Interior Department—a native of South Carolina, appointed to office from Alabama, a young married man of about thirty years of age, admitted to be a person of remarkably fine abilities and attainments—placed in the hands of a friend a letter to be handed to Secretary Thompson. This was during the latter's recent absence. His manner was such as that the friend pressed him with inquiries concerning its contents, and, learning them, hastened to deliver it to Mr. T. on the instant of his return to this city on Saturday evening last. It proved to be a voluntary confession from Bailey that at the instance of another he had abstracted (and loaned to that person) from the iron safe under his charge, a large amount—$870,000—of the State bonds held by Mr. T. as Secretary of the Interior in trust for sundry Indian tribes—the proceeds of their bonds sold by the Government, and so invested and held for their benefit in pursuance of treaty stipulation.

It seems that the Secretary had endeavored to induce the regular treasurer of his department, Mr. Peter Lammond, to become their custodian, but not being obliged so to do by law or regulation, he declined the responsibility of their charge. The Secretary then entrusted them to the keeping of Bailey, the department's law clerk, who was under bonds of ten thousand dollars for the faithful performance of other trusts—not that one. The receipt of this letter by the Secretary of course created great commotion in the department, and he, with Bailey and other clerks, were there engaged in the consequent investigation all Saturday night last until 3 A. M., with hacks, police officers, &c., plying over the city. According to Bailey's confession, he loaned the bonds to the party who had induced him to commit this abstraction, but was not to receive a single dollar of the proceeds of the speculation. He had cut off and preserved in the safe the coupons for the next six months' interest, so that no part of that could be lost to the Government or Indians.

One theory of the abstraction is, that Bailey and his confederate desired to make a large sum by speculation in the stolen bonds (the first of which were taken as early as five months ago,) by selling them at the comparatively high prices at which they sold some time since, and buying them back and replacing them in the safe when the sectional troubles they knew were about to arise should depress their prices, as at present; and that his confederate having failed to return any of them so far, B. became alarmed and made his voluntary confession to the Secretary.

Bailey is said to allege that he loaned Russel the bonds under his persuasions and those of a Washington banker, not for the purpose of speculation in stocks, but that by selling them he might meet sundry accepted drafts of his firm on the War Department, payable out of any moneys due them or to become due to them from the Government, to meet which the Department had not the money at command. Of course he alleges that he anticipated that when the Department might be in funds, the stocks would have been re-purchased and handed back to him. Russell gave him an amount of such accepted drafts equal to the amount of stocks B. illegally loaned to him, which said so accepted drafts he placed in the safe as security for the eventual return of the State bonds.

It is further said that Russell obtained from the Bank of the Republic, in New York, on the state bonds—that bank now having them in its possession—the money with which to take up the accepted drafts on the War Department. It is doubted whether the accepted drafts which Bailey held as security are really any security whatever. But that fact will be settled very shortly, we apprehend, on further investigation.

All yesterday the Secretary continued his investigation into the affair, and is said to have so far found all the statements of Bailey's letter of confession correct to the letter. He obeyed the Secretary's summons, and aided him on Saturday night and again yesterday afternoon in his labors of search.

This morning a warrant for his arrest and commitment was made out by Capt. Goddard, Chief of Police, and it was determined to place him in jail without an examination at this time, unless that was demanded by his counsel, Mr. Carlisle.

As soon as Mr. Thompson received the letter and ascertained the probable whereabouts (in New York) of Bailey's alleged confederate—William B. Russell, of the firm of Russell, Major & Co., the great overland pony express and army-transportation contractors—he telegraphed to Marshal Rynders to effect his arrest; but up to the hour at which we go to press we have not been able to learn that he is in custody. He is believed to have reached Washington this morning per rail, getting into the cars at Philadelphia, and leaving them only after they had backed out of the Washington depot, to return in on another track; eluding the officers on the watch for him, by jumping off thus on the outskirts of the city. Russell is said not to be the only person implicated besides Bailey. A Washington banker, and others, whose names we have not been able to learn, are rumored at the Department to be well nigh as deeply involved in the transaction, as aiders, abettors, advisers, &c., and as sharers in the contemplated profits of it.

Bailey had three millions of dollars in such bonds in his custody, and might as easily have taken the whole. Our impression is that the particular bonds can be identified. If so, while parties who may have innocently purchased portions of them may lose their money so invested, the Government may not ultimately be a loser.

Bailey was appointed to office on perhaps the strongest testimonials as to his alleged high character that were ever offered in behalf of any other applicant for a Government clerkship, though since his appointment he has been known to the men about town as a fast liver and a regular frequenter of the faro banks.

This morning Bailey went over to the jail in company with his counsel, Mr. Carlisle, and gave himself up, and was fully committed by a magistrate.

LATER.—As we go to press we learn that Capt. Goddard, Chief of Police, has just received a dispatch from officers Allen and Busher, of this city, dispatched by the department to New York to arrest Russell, announcing that they arrested him this forenoon.

A telegraphic dispatch to the N. Y. Herald announces the discovery of another great fraud:

It has been discovered within a few days that two million of dollars are missing from the United States Treasury that is not accounted for on the books. The clerks have been busy ever since the discovery searching the books to ascertain whether an actual robbery has been committed to the above named amount or not. The matter is not yet known to the public, but the officers of the Government are in the secret, and very much exercised, fearing the report may prove true right upon the excitement consequent upon the robbery in the Interior Department.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT WINDOR CASTLE.—Mr. Dallas, our Minister, as has been stated, has been invited, with Mrs. Dallas, to spend a few days at Windsor. The Queen received him most graciously, and constantly displayed in her conversation with him the highest appreciation of the manner in which the Prince of Wales has been received in the States. She was exceedingly courteous, and devoted herself with zeal to the entertainment of her guests, walking with Mrs. Dallas in the castle grounds, and driving them about in the park. She has received great pleasure from the kindly feeling displayed towards the Prince in America, and she testifies it by this act of friendly politeness; for it is not customary for any who are not personally intimate with some member of the Royal family to be invited to Windsor, and since Mr. Stevenson was here, twenty years ago, this privilege has never been extended to any American Minister.

HE HAD HIM THERE!—The witty Scotch advocate, Harry Erskine, on one occasion pleading in London before the House of Lords, had occasion to speak of certain curators, and pronounced the word as in Scotland, with the accent on the first syllable, curators. One of the English judges could not stand this, and cried out, "We are in the habit of saying curator in this country, Mr. Erskine, following the analogy of the Latin language, in which, as you are aware, the penultimate syllable is long." "I thank your lordship very much," was Erskine's reply. "We are weak enough in Scotland to think that in pronouncing the word curator, we follow the analogy of the English language. But I need scarcely say that I bow with pleasure to the opinion of so learned a Senator and so great an orator as your lordship."

A NEW METHOD OF GIVING OUT OFFICES—We learn from the Cincinnati Enquirer, that the Republican Electoral College of Ohio, which gave its twenty-three electoral votes to Lincoln and Hamlin, was besieged with a large number of candidates for the honor and profit of bearing the vote of that State to Washington as messenger. In this extremity the college resorted to a very novel political method of designating the successful aspirant. It adopted a system of gambling by placing a number of tickets in a hat after the style of drawing a lottery. The lucky number was drawn by Mr. J. Ankenmy, of Holmes county, who was thereby entitled to about $250 for his patriotic services. It is said that Judge Bates will call the attention of the Grand Jury to this extraordinary proceeding.

The Duke of Newcastle on America.

A Masonic banquet was given at Nottingham, Eng., on the 5th inst., on the occasion of the installation of the Duke of Newcastle as Grand Master of Nottinghamshire. After mentioning briefly his visit to Canada with the Prince, he said:

After leaving that country he went to another, which, it was true, did not at present own the sceptre of Great Britain, and therefore, throughout the many thousand miles through which he had traveled, there was not the same loyalty, because there was not the call for it in a country which was not subordinated to the Crown of England; but there was an amount of respect, of attachment, of veneration and love for the Queen of this country, which far transcended anything that could possibly have been expected. [Cheers.] It was a tribute on the part of the American people; it was a demonstration of their veneration for female excellence, and it was also a proof of their deep and lasting attachment to the mother country. He had no hesitation in saying that the feeling towards the Queen of Great Britain in the United States of America could not be designated by any other word he knew of but a passion. [Cheers.] He had the gratification in the Lodge that morning of seeing a brother—he did not know whether he was in the room at that moment or not—who came from America. (It was here announced that the brother in question was present.) He (the Duke) was delighted to find that he was there, and he should say nothing in his presence which he would not say even more strongly in his absence, when he stated that the impression made upon his mind by that journey was one which time could not efface. He was referring now to the general powerful influence which the excellent Queen of this country exercised over other nations, and more especially over those with whom we had a common origin; and he was certain they would not be wanting on the present occasion in that feeling which could be so gratifying to the Queen elsewhere. Having now referred briefly to the attachment exhibited towards her Majesty in the Colonies and in the United States of America, he might notice the fact that a no less striking demonstration of affection was recently seen in the anxiety and alarm which he had been told prevailed in this country respecting the safety of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. [Cheers.] From the manner in which that anxiety was displayed, her Majesty might be fully convinced of the ardent attachment of her people. Nor was this less strikingly demonstrated when his Royal Highness reached these shores; for he met with a reception most enthusiastic in its nature at every railway station between Plymouth and Windsor. In conclusion, he asked them to drink "Health to the Queen, and Prosperity to the Craft," and to give the toast all the Masonic honors. [Loud and protracted cheering.]

His Grace, in proposing "The Rest of the Royal Family," said that it had been the lot of the Prince of Wales, at the age of nineteen, to render to his country a great and essential service. Many a man born of a royal family has descended into the grave rendering to his fellow-men much less good service than has been rendered by this young prince. Whatever may be the destiny which Providence has reserved for him, it is a proud thing that he can reflect on this voyage across the Atlantic. He believed that nothing so much as that journey could have cemented the good feelings—he said cemented, mind, because he was convinced that they were previously entertained—which existed between the two countries on the opposite sides of the Atlantic. But not only is it desirable that the existence of those good feelings should be known; it is singularly fortunate that they have already been placed on record and propagated by the press.—[Cheers.] The feeling between the two countries just now is one of peace and good will, and woe be to us when the day shall come that that peace is broken up. He would not say that that peace is likely to be broken up, but he would say that it is less likely—that the likelihood of such an event has been greatly anticipated by that which has taken place.—[Cheers.] This he could say of this extraordinary visit, that they witnessed in New York, and in every other city of the United States, an amount of enthusiasm which was perfectly extraordinary from the moment at which they entered Detroit till their departure from Portland. [Cheers.] With one solitary exception, they met with nothing but enthusiasm; and, in fact, he did believe that the visit of the Prince of Wales to America has done more to cement the good feeling between the two countries than could possibly have been effected by any number of academy of diplomacy. The two great peoples on either side of the Atlantic have disclosed those feelings of fraternity which they entertain towards each other.—[Cheers.] His grace concluded by proposing "The health of the Rest of the Royal Family," with which he coupled the name of his Royal Highness the Prince Frederic William of Prussia.

The toast was drank with great enthusiasm and the usual honors.

ELOPEMENT.—On Monday evening of this week, the wife of one of our citizens, who had lived with her husband for twenty-five years, and until her head had become "silvered o'er with age," eloped with a gay Lothario, who, during most of the past summer, has been stopping at the fashionable boarding-house in this city kept by Sheriff Hammond. The pair took the cars for New York, taking with them the avails of the husband's fast cow, some household furniture, and a lad about 16 years of age, who was living in the family. The husband expresses a determination to regain the boy and property taken, but says as regards other matters he is perfectly willing the "old woman" should have her own way.—*Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Press.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPACY IN THE UNITED STATES.—According to the Church Almanac, the Episcopal Church in the United States contains 33 dioceses. The number of bishops, provisional bishops and assistant bishops, is 48; priests and deacons, 2,430; parishes, 2,116. There were ordained during the year 70 deacons and 93 priests. Number of candidates for holy orders, 281; churches consecrated, 69. The baptisms were as follows: Infants, 30,413; adults, 5,121; not stated, 487—total, 40,023.—Number of confirmations, 15,596; communicants added, 14,794; present number, 165,767; marriages, 7,653; burials, 12,442; Sunday School teachers, 11,892; scholars, 118,669.

BURGLAR SHOT.—A fast young man, known in N. Orleans as Charley Gordon, was shot in the head on the night of the 22d, by E. H. Monteiro, into whose saloon he was breaking. He was armed with a slung shot and knife, and had taken his shoes off, and at the moment he was shot was cutting away the slats of the window. Monteiro, hearing the noise and seeing a dark figure at the window, rose in bed and fired. The burglar fell and was captured. He proved to be a professional thief, and the police on searching his room discovered $17,000 worth of stolen goods. The real name of the thief is Charles H. Robinson.—He was taken to the hospital.

TAR FOR PRESERVING TIMBER.—Creosote or oil of tar is acknowledged by engineers and builders to be one of the most valuable articles that can be employed for preserving the timber, piles and supports of bridges and piers, and for railway sleepers. The timber is necessarily saturated, according to the amount of wear and tear it is likely to suffer—generally from two to three inches deep being sufficient. As far as the teredo is concerned, they would not attempt to bore, if there were only a thin outside coating put on; but the saturation of two or three inches deep is necessary in case of any place being rubbed off.

A TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.—The liquid of the blood is colorless, and its red appearance is due to the presence of innumerable little bodies floating in it, which are so small that three millions of them are contained in a drop which may be suspended on the point of a needle. These corpuscles are sacs filled with a compound substance, and it has been ascertained what both the film of the sac and its contents are composed of. Each one of these little bodies has its own life. They are formed, and grow, and die; and it is calculated that nearly twenty millions perish at every pulsation of the heart.

WHITE GUNPOWDER.—A letter from London says: "I have heard in the city of a curious invention, which concerns alike sportsmen, riflemen, and the scientific. It is the manufacture of 'white' gunpowder. It is made no mystery of, being composed of yellow potass, chloride of potassa, loaf sugar, crystallized sugar and brimstone. It possesses superior qualities over the black powder, being quicker and more powerful in its action, and not fouling the gun. For the delicate in the olfactory nerves, it may be added that it is without unpleasant smell. It has just been patented."

A PARADISE FOR BACHELORS.—The La Crosse (Wisconsin) Democrat says: "There are in this city two hundred and eleven marriageable girls—sweet, beautiful and accomplished. To capture these fairies, there are, in all, one hundred and twenty young beaux, forty-two of whom don't care for girls; thirty-seven the girls don't care for; fifteen who are too busy making money to marry, and the balance are engaged. What a harvest of kisses and goodness waiting the license—gold ring and minister."

A GOOD DAY'S SPORT.—Mr. Whitcomb, of Mesardis, a few days ago, while hunting on Big Machias stream, above Ashland, Me., fell in with a herd of moose, six in number, and without running them, managed to creep upon one after another, till he killed five out of the six.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1860.

Friday night there was a great flutter among the Republicans at Willard's Hotel. The cause of it was an article in the Tribune of the next morning, giving Lincoln's determined purpose not to yield one iota of the Chicago platform. This settles the business. It kills at one blow both of the Union-saving Committees. It accounts for the vote in the Committee of Thirteen on Crittenden's amendment. It proves the correctness of the position taken in my letter to the *Dispatch* of December 7th: That the best way to avert civil war was to get Maryland and Virginia out of the Union before the 4th of March, so as to make coercion madness. Its effect on Mr. Crittenden was to throw him into despair of the Union. Mr. Toombs yesterday telegraphed Georgia that compromise was impossible, and nothing was left but prompt, separate State action. I know this most positively. Why cannot Virginia rely on herself in this great emergency? It is too late for co-operation. The crash is upon us. Let Virginia prove her fearlessness.

A member, who has the ear of Sherman, Grow, Kellogg, and all the ablest Republicans, tells me they indignantly repudiate secession. No matter how many States go out, they will enforce the Revenue laws at all the Southern ports. You see they can't yield. It would be political suicide—the death of their party.—And when such a party has to choose between civil war and their own destruction, it is certain they will choose the former. We can't yield more than the Crittenden amendment. That *they* scout. It seems to me that a fight here, in this very city, is inevitable.

I see but one sign of peace, and that struck my eye just a moment ago. Looking up from the paper on which I am writing, I saw Sumner sitting side by side with John Cochrane, talking earnestly. This may or may not mean anything. Cochrane is one of the best friends the South has at the North, and Sumner would hardly approach him here in the House with any other than a pacific purpose.

It is thought that Crittenden and Pugh are trying to form a Union-saving combination.

I have not seen one Virginian, whether member of Congress or private citizen, who does not condemn in the strongest terms Gov. Letcher's action about the cannon to fire a salute for South Carolina. The question is hotly asked, "Is Baltimore a better friend of the South than Richmond? Shall Baltimore fire a hundred guns and Richmond remain dumb?" ZED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25th, 1860.

What a Christmas! The nation in ruins, the Government overwhelmed with disgrace, the people on the eve of civil war! How peacefully the snow falls. But though its pure mantle covers the naked earth, it cannot hide the crimes done in high places, nor conceal the wickedness of the Republicans, who have declared their willingness to plunge the country into fratricidal strife rather than abandon the odious principles of their party. [And, thank God! it cannot conceal the fiery Southern heart.] With regard to the transactions of Godard Bailey, I can give you nothing in addition to what reached you last night by telegraph. I am told that nobody is to blame, neither Bailey nor the Secretary of War. At least no criminal action can lie against them. Bailey is out on bail. I saw him last night at the National Hotel. He noticed no one; but his face, I thought, showed that a great burden had been lifted from his mind and heart. There is too much reason to fear that when the investigation ordered yesterday by the House is had, the disgrace will fall mainly upon Virginia.

Some time ago, I wrote that Forney was begging for conciliation for compromise.—Hear how he talks now:

"I have for weeks past counselled peace. But the day for persuasion has passed and gone. The time has come for action! action!! action!!! The city of Philadelphia, which polled eighty thousand votes at the late election, can be able to put in the field to-morrow thirty thousand volunteers. Her great fire department alone is a splendid military organization, and her young men only need the word to form a *corps d'armee* of more magnificence than that of any other city in the Union, only excepting that of New York.—The great counties of Berks, and Montgomery, and Lancaster, and Northampton—Lancaster alone containing a population of one hundred and sixteen thousand—would swell the ranks by an army more powerful than all the Southern States combined could put into the field. These, with the fighting men of the other counties of the State, if properly focused and officered, could soon be made ready for any call on patriotic grounds by our authorities. Gov. Packer, always ready alive to the honor of his country, should act in the present exigency with unequal promptitude."

Does this encourage delay on the part of Virginia? Is she scared? Then, for the comfort of her timidity, I give the reply of the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* to Forney's threat of war. The editor says:

"We desire to say in the most emphatic language to this epistolary 'dog of war,' so apt 'occasional,' that we do not intend to have the Abolitionists for masters at any time; and that we shall submit to their political influence no longer than we can help it; and that whenever the Republican or Abolition party undertakes to raise armies in the city of Philadelphia or in the North generally, to subjugate *by force and disgusting domination* by establishing a military despotism in the place of our present free government, there will be *two* armies raised here at one and the same time."

"Occasional" is the name Forney signs to the letters he writes from Washington to his paper, the Philadelphia *Press*.

I have also a sweet morsel for those patriotic gentlemen who are doing all in their power to rend Virginia asunder by divided counsels.—The Hartford *Courant*, a paper which opposes Coercion and eulogizes Daniel Webster for "not denouncing South Carolina, but praising her," in the days of nullification, and so winning her over to the Union again—this paper says:

"The fact is, that we of the North happen to be so situated that the best thing we can do is to do nothing, say nothing, threaten nobody, *decide nothing; but just stand back, and let Virginia, Kentuck, and the other border slave States, settle this matter as they best can.*"

So this is their game. Does any Virginian feel proud of playing into their hands? How noble and brave a thing it is, by warring among ourselves, to encourage the North to "concede nothing"!

With what eagerness the Black Republicans seize everything occurring in Virginia, which is in the least degree unfriendly to the Gulf States, is shown by the malignant unction of the *Tribune*, as it quotes the resolution passed at the recent meeting at Christiansburg, in Montgomery county, which resolution declares that Lincoln's election is no cause for secession. The *Tribune* bases an editorial on this meeting, and closes it with an appeal (like all the other appeals of our delayers and retarders) to the *pockets* of Virginians. When our enemies praise us, and then appeal to the basest of all our passions—cupidity—I ask Virginia gentlemen, if it is not high time for them to take such a position as will not subject themselves to the insult of Abolition laudation, nor afford the shadow of an excuse to the Republicans for refusing any compromise whatever, on the ground that the gentlemen of Virginia do not think they ought to concede anything.

I am compelled, in spite of myself, to laugh at the absurd way the Yankees treat the present troubles of the country. In this same paper, (the Hartford *Courant*,) the local editor states that "Messrs. Starr, Barkett & Co. have got the 'irrepressible conflict,' and are selling off their goods with a rush;" and, on turning to the advertisement of S., B. & Co., I find, "Tremendous Panic! among the Dry Goods, Carpets, and Paper Hangings. Can't keep them still—bound to secede. They will go at such prices." Have we much to hope of a people who will treat the most serious calamity that can befall a nation with levity like this? ZED.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

Reception of the Secession News.

MADISON C. H., VA., Dec. 22, 1860.

I have only time to write you a line, to say that the news of the secession of South Carolina was received here with many demonstrations of delight. A "Lone Star" flag has been raised, guns fired, and bonfires burnt. Our people are fully aroused and prepared for any emergency. They believe the day for compromise is past, and that there is little hope of redressing our wrongs *in the Union.* Many here are for immediate secession, and all for resistance. A submissionist in Madison would be a greater curiosity than Fremont's "woolly horse." LONE STAR.

Correspondence of the