Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

THE DAILY DISPATCH is served to subscribers at SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier weekly. Price for mailing, $5 a year, or $2.50 for six months, in advance.

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DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XVIII.---NO. 153 RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1860. PRICE ONE CENT.

FOR SALE AND RENT.

FOR RENT—THE HOUSE and LOT at present occupied by Mr. George W. Hopkins, in the town of Sidney. The house is of brick, with eight rooms and the lot contains two acres of land with a good Brick Kitchen and a well of good water in the yard. A person renting the place can obtain six acres of land additional to the above, and adjoining the same. Apply to WM. F. SMITH, At Haxall, Crenshaw & Co.'s Mills.

FOR RENT—That large BRICK BUILDING on the south side of the Basin, suitable for a lumber house, tobacco manufactory or steam mill, for the ensuing year. Apply to JOS. ALLEN.

TOBACCO FACTORY FOR RENT.—The large TOBACCO FACTORY on Cary street, between 11th and 12th, with the vacant lot adjoining, for rent by KENT, PAINE & CO.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR GROUNDS FOR RENT.—The CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY wish to rent out the FAIR GROUNDS for one year, or a term of years, reserving the right to hold Fairs and Cattle Shows. The tenant will be allowed the use of an excellent Boxed House and the Saloons, with the privilege of cultivating, as a garden, ten acres of land, and using the House Track and Stables for a Trotting Park subject to such regulations as the Executive Committee may prescribe, which will be made known before venting. The rent must be paid quarterly, and bond, with security, given for it. Apply to JAS. LYONS, Pres't.

HAVING two DWELLING-HOUSES on my farm, seven miles from Richmond, I offer one for rent, with 20 acres of LAND, for the ensuing year. The house contains six rooms, with kitchen, smoke-house, stable, &c., convenient. To a good tenant, the rent will be reasonable. C. R. CULLEN, M. D. Hanover, near Mechanicsville Turnpike.

FOR RENT—A BRICK HOUSE, on Clay street, near the former residence of Mr. P. Geck, and recently occupied by John B. Pace, containing 6 rooms; kitchen, with 3 rooms, and a well of excellent water in the yard. For terms, &c., apply to R. D. LYNCH, Agent for Renting out Houses, &c., Office in Metropolitan Hall.

FOR RENT.—The large TOBACCO FACTORY between 11th and 12th streets, south of Main, now occupied by Messrs. West & Son. For rent from the 1st of January next. Apply to THOS. R. PRICE.

FOR RENT—The CENTRAL HOTEL, Main and Grace sts., for one or more years. JAMES LYONS.

TWO HANDSOME NEW DWELLINGS, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF FRANKLIN, BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH STREETS, FOR SALE OR RENT.—We are authorized to offer for rent two of those handsome BRICK TENEMENTS, located as above. Each house has 9 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, and cooking range, &c. They are finished in handsome style. For terms, apply to GODDIN & APPERSON, Auct's.

FOR RENT OR SALE.—The three-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, on the North side of Leigh, between 5th and 7th streets. It has undergone thorough repair, and is in complete order. The Gas fixtures, including Chandeliers, will go with the house, into which water (both hot and cold) has been introduced. The accommodations for servants are unusually abundant and good. J. H. MONTAGUE.

VALUABLE BRICK TENEMENT ON CAPITOL STREET, NEAR ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, FOR SALE OR RENT.—This large and admirably well-located BRICK TENEMENT on Grace street, near St. Paul's Church, now occupied by Mrs. Jeter as a boarding-house, is in good repair, and is justly regarded as a desirable residence. Apply to GODDIN & APPERSON.

FOR RENT—A large BRICK HOUSE, on Church Hill, on Marshall, between 24th and 25th streets. Possession to be had at once.—For terms, apply to WINSTON & POWERS.

FOR RENT—A HOUSE, at the corner of 5th and Cary streets. Price, $12 per month. Apply to GREEN & ALLEN, Corner of Grace and 7th sts.

FOR RENT—Several ROOMS over the store 176 Broad street, three doors from 6th street. Apply to E. GOLDSMIT.

FOR RENT—The FARM adjoining my farm, on the Meadow Bridge road, about two miles from this city, containing eight acres of land, suited to a Market Garden. It has a number of fruit trees, and is well supplied with water, having a spring near the house. The dwelling is of brick, and is well finished and comfortable. Possession can be had of it January 1. A. DILL.

FOR RENT—A DWELLING-HOUSE, on 25th street, above Leigh, containing six rooms, including basement. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession given 25th December. Apply on the premises, or to GEO. D. GRAHAM.

FOR RENT—A very desirable STORE, on Broad street, between 4th and 5th. For terms, and further information, apply to HENRY MILLER, Broad st.

FOR RENT—A HOUSE on 2d street, between Main and Franklin, lately occupied by Mr. J. H. Anthony. Apply to JOHN G. WILLIAMS, or ANDREW JOHNSTON.

FOR RENT OR LEASE.—For a term of years, the very centrally located LOT on Marshall street, 76 feet front and about 140 feet deep, with an alley in common, on the north side of the same, from Marshall to Broad, and also an alley in common on the rear, through to College street. There is a small BRICK HOUSE on the premises, next adjoining the Richmond Medical College.

FOR RENT—Also, two or three good ROOMS in the buildings corner Broad and Hill streets. These will be rented to professional or single gentlemen, who can accommodate themselves as to their meals, &c.

FOR SALE—Two or three well-bred NATIVE COWS, raised at Blandon Farm, about two miles west of this city. Apply at the residence corner of Broad and Hill streets, to P. M. TABB, Jr.

FOR SALE A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, CONVENIENT TO BUSINESS.—Intending to remove a short distance without the city, I offer for sale my present residence on Broad street, opposite the Monumental Church. The lot is 150 feet front and about 54 feet; the improvements, made by the late James Allen, are of the most substantial character, with great comfort and convenience as a dwelling. Its contiguity to business, and pleasant and retired neighborhood, presents an opportunity to business men that rarely occurs to obtain a comfortable home. Shall be pleased to show the property to any one desiring to purchase. JOHN H. CLAIBORNE.

INTENDING TO DECLINE HOUSE KEEPING, I will lease for a term of years my RESIDENCE on 8th street, beyond Leigh. Possession given immediately. I wish to sell a portion of the FURNITURE, with the lease of the house. Apply to R. A. PAYNE, At the Farmers Bank.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to sell the HOUSE AND LOT he at present occupies himself, situated on 5th street, first door below Main. This lot has a front of 33 feet, with a depth of 120 feet, and is thoroughly drained by sewers. On the alley in the rear is an excellent stable and carriage-house, with a hydrant; also, coal house. The dwelling is in complete order, and contains every convenience and comfort that could be desired, including water closets, supplied with hot and cold water, on every floor. Possession may be had by the 20th instant. J. V. HOBSON, M. D.

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE.—FOR RENT.—A very desirable three story brick DWELLING HOUSE, with kitchen, cellars, hydrant, gas, &c., on Franklin street, one door west of 20th street, (now occupied by Mr. Wm. Willis, Jr.,) is for rent, as a private residence only, upon moderate terms, to a punctual tenant. Early possession. Apply to ANDREW ALFRED INLOES, Corner 20th and Franklin sts.

FOR RENT—The upper part of the HOUSE over the store of the subscriber, at present occupied by the Richmond Club.—Apply to [no 30—ts] J. P. DUVAL.

FOR RENT—The MARKET GARDEN around "Buchanan's Spring," now in the occupancy of Mr. Blane, containing from 16 to 18 acres. The HOUSE is comfortable for a small family, and the land is very productive. Apply to Dr. CRENSHAW, or Dr. POLLARD. no 22—ts

FOR RENT—A new brick DWELLING, on 25th street, Union Hill, near the Methodist church. Possession to be given, to a good tenant, the 10th of January, 1861. Also, a HOUSE on 7th street, suitable for a factory or workshop. Apply to JAMES H. POINDEXTER.

FOR RENT—And possession given at once—a neat BRICK TENEMENT, on 15th street, in rear of the Lancasterian School. The building is new, and has 4 rooms. Price $150 per year. [no 16—ts] R. CAUTHORN.

FOR RENT—That large and convenient four story BRICK HOUSE, on Grace street, just above Foushee, for several years past occupied as a parsonage for Centenary Church.—This house has recently undergone thorough repairing, and is, altogether, one of the most desirably located and conveniently arranged houses in the city. Is admirably suited for a large family. Possession can be had on the 15th Dec. For terms, &c., apply to [no 6—ts] PETER TINSLEY.

FOR RENT—The first STORY above a store, containing two large rooms and hall or wide passage. To a good tenant, necessary repairs will be made.

ALSO—The Kitchen in the rear will be rented separately. Apply to J. MONROE CARTER, On Cary, 2d door below 12th st., [no 6—ts] And next above Bank of Richmond.

ROOM FOR RENT.—A large comfortable ROOM over my store, suitable for a doctor's office or lodging room. J. W. FRAYSER, Druggist, 17th st., oc 23—ts Near corner of Broad

FOR RENT.—The upper part of HOUSE 99 Main street is for rent, and possession given immediately. The House is large and convenient to business. Gas and water on the premises. Apply at the store. W. S. TUPMAN, Agt., de 6—ts 109 Main street.

MEADE & BAKER'S "ELIXIR CALISAYA BARK" is made in the most careful manner, from the best species of Peruvian Bark, (that from which Quinine is made,) is very palatable, and highly recommended by our own physicians, for loss of appetite and to prevent a relapse after chills and bilious fevers. Prepared only by MEADE & BAKER, Pharmaceutists, 186 Main st., corner above Post Office.

Richmond Dispatch.

FRIDAY MORNING.....DEC. 28 1860.

SECESSION MOVEMENT AT THE SOUTH.

Appeal from South Carolina--Painting a White Girl for the Purpose of Selling Her--The Pittsburg Excitement--Mr. Seward's Propositions, &c.

THE APPEAL TO THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The address of the "people of South Carolina" to the slaveholding States, concludes as follows:

Citizens of the slaveholding States of the United States, circumstances beyond our control have placed us in the van of the great controversy between the Northern and Southern States. We would have preferred that other States should have assumed the position we now occupy. Independent ourselves, we disclaim any design or desire to lead the councils of the other Southern States. Providence has cast our lot together, by extending over us an identity of pursuits, interests and institutions. South Carolina desires no destiny separated from yours. To be one of a great slaveholding confederacy, stretching its arms over a territory larger than any power in Europe possesses—with a population four times greater than that of the whole United States, when they achieved their independence of the British empire—with productions which make our existence more important to the world than that of any other people inhabiting it—with common institutions to defend, and common dangers to encounter—we ask your sympathy and confederation.

Whilst constituting a portion of the United States, it has been your statesmanship which has guided it in its mighty strides to power and expansion. In the field, as in the Cabinet, you have led the way to its renown and grandeur. You have loved the Union, in whose service your great statesmen have labored, and your great soldiers have fought and conquered—not for the material benefits it conferred, but with the faith of a generous and devoted chivalry. You have long lingered and hoped over the shattered remains of a broken Constitution. Compromise after compromise, formed by your concessions, has been trampled under foot by your Northern confederates. All fraternity of feeling between the North and the South is lost, or has been converted into hate; and we of the South are at last driven together by the stern destiny which controls the existence of nations.

Your bitter experience of the faithlessness and rapacity of your Northern confederates may have been necessary to evolve those great principles of free government, upon which the liberties of the world depend, and to prepare you for the grand mission of vindicating and re-establishing them. We rejoice that other nations should be satisfied with their institutions. Self-complacency is a great element of happiness with nations as with individuals—We are satisfied with ours. If they prefer a system of industry, in which capital and labor are in perpetual conflict, and chronic starvation keeps down the natural increase of population, and a man is worked out in eight years, and the law ordains that children shall be worked only six hours a day, and the sabre and bayonet are the instruments of order, be it so. It is their affair, not ours.

We prefer, however, our system of industry, by which labor and capital are identified in interest, and capital, therefore, protects labor, by which our population doubles every twenty years; by which starvation is unknown, and abundance crowns the land; by which order is preserved by an unpaid police, and the most fertile regions of the world, where the Caucasian cannot labor, are brought into usefulness by the labor of the African, and the whole world is blessed by our own productions. All we demand of other people is to be let alone to work out our own high destinies. United together, and we must be the most independent, as we are the most important amongst the nations of the world. United together, and we require no other instrument to conquer peace than our beneficent productions. United together, and we must be a great, free and prosperous people, whose renown must spread throughout the civilized world, and pass down, we trust, to the remotest ages. We ask you to join us in forming a Confederacy of slaveholding States.

GUNS FOR SOUTHERN FORTS—UNNECESSARY EXCITEMENT AT PITTSBURG, PA.

Some of the citizens of Pittsburg were thrown into a great *furore* on Monday last, on hearing that the Secretary of War had ordered a certain number of guns to be sent from the U. S. Arsenal, near that city, to a couple of forts at the South. The Pittsburg Post says:

As far as words were concerned, there was a most rebellious spirit manifested by the people on the streets, and there was plain talk of open resistance to the removal of any of the arms or ammunitions from the United States arsenal near this city, until it should be known what object was contemplated in this removal. The feeling of resistance to the movement was continued until late at night, and some of the Republicans actually seemed to think war, horrid war, was about to bristle in our midst.

The real facts of the case we took pains to ascertain. It seems that the United States has for some time past been constructing a couple of forts—one at Ship Island, below New Orleans, on the east side of the Mississippi, and the other at Galveston, Texas. These forts are now ready for the reception of the ordnance. Secretary Floyd has ordered a number of eight and two inch Columbiads, and some eighteen and twenty-four pounders to be transported from our Arsenal for the purpose of arming these forts. Thus we are informed by Major Smyington, who is commandant at the Arsenal, and Major Butler, the paymaster. The circumstance was not so unusual as to attract any particular attention with the military men of our city, but just now many of our citizens, even those with cool heads and calm judgment, look upon this order as inopportune at the present time, to say the least. The excitement which exists in regard to political matters seems to have been greatly increased by the news of this order.—Many persons talk loudly of preventing the removal of the ordnance, should it be attempted.

The steamer Silver Wave has been contracted with to carry the guns to their point of destination. The excitement on Monday evening on this subject was so great that telegraphic messages were sent to Washington by some of our leading citizens, Democrats as well as Republicans, making inquiries regarding this matter, and a public meeting in regard thereto was talked of.

The following are the numbers and weight of the guns ordered to be sent. For the Fort on Ship Island:

24 10-inch Columbiads	15,200 lbs. each	319,200 lbs.
26 8 " "	9,240 " "	194,040 "
4 32-pounder iron guns	7,250 " "	29,000 "
Total		542,240 "

For the Fort in Galveston Harbor, Texas.

23 10-inch Columbiads	15,200 lbs. each	349,600 lbs.
48 8 " "	9,240 " "	443,520 "
7 32-pounder iron guns	7,250 " "	50,750 "
Total		843,870 "

Making a total of 1,386,110 lbs. or 693 tons in all.

MR. SEWARD'S PROPOSITIONS.

Mr. Seward's propositions in the Committee of Thirteen have caused much surprise, but seem to have accomplished no good, and nearly every one now give up all hope of an agreement. His propositions were as follows:

First. No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress any power to abolish or interfere in any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to service or labor by the laws of such State.

This was carried in the Committee by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Powell, Hunter, Crittenden, Seward, Doulins, Collamer, Wade, Bigler, Rice, Doolittle, and Grimes—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Davis and Toombs—2.

The other propositions offered by the Republicans in the Committee of Thirteen were these:

Second. The Fugitive Slave law of 1850 shall be so amended as to secure to the alleged fugitive a trial by jury.

Third. It shall be respectfully recommended to the several State Legislatures to review all of their laws affecting the rights of persons recently resident in other States, and to modify or repeal all such as shall contravene the provisions of the Constitution of the United States or of any of the laws made in pursuance thereof.

Mr. Douglas proposed to amend the second by adding to it the words, "in the State from which the fugitive escaped." The amendment was adopted, and the resolution was then voted down by the Democrats.

The third was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Grimes, Seward, Wade, Doolittle, Collamer, and Crittenden—6.

NAYS—Messrs. Powell, Hunter, Toombs, Douglas, Davis, Bigler, and Rice—7.

This vote speaks well for the Republicans, as it indicates a willingness to repeal all the unconstitutional Personal Liberty bills. The Democratic Senators voted against the proposition because, as phrased, the laws of some of the Southern States imprisoning colored seamen would come within its scope.

PAINTING A WHITE GIRL TO MAKE HER A SLAVE.

[From the Natchez (Miss.) Free Trader, Dec. 12.]

One day last week a gentleman of this city hailed an up-country boat, the Cora Anderson, as she was passing Greensville, Miss., whither he had gone on business, to return home.—Shortly after being under way our Natchez friend observed a pensive looking little girl, aged about 9 or 10 years, whose black hair and yellowish brown skin would indicate that she was a mulattress. There was something about her that interested him, and he inquired of the captain concerning her. He was informed that she was a slave belonging to a man on board, whom the captain pointed out, who said he was taking her to New Orleans to sell her, he having bought her for $160 in Northwestern Missouri, on the borders. Our Natchez friend eyed the little girl and the border man so closely as to attract the attention of the latter, with whom he was soon engaged in conversation concerning the child, interrogating him in such manner as to elicit answers not always agreeing with previous statements, and evidently alarming him. This was suspicious.

The little girl was taken aside and examined. She said she was an orphan, and had been taken from an asylum in New York by this man; that her hair was light and her complexion brunette; that this man told her he was going to the South with her, where, as his adopted child, she would have a good home; that black hair was preferred in the South, and prettier than hers, and that he had taken her to a barber and had her hair dyed black. He also told her that if she would allow him to put some yellow dye on her skin that her complexion would become much whiter in a few days, and that he had put the stain on. On hearing these statements the girl was taken charge of by the captain, and potash, soap and water being applied, the dyes were taken off and the light hair and light complexion brought to light. The pretended master was seized by the excited passengers, who were about to deal with him summarily, but it was finally arranged to lock him up in a stateroom until the boat should land. In the meantime the boat had passed St. Joseph, and when a few miles below that town rounded to to take on wood.—At this point, how, or in what manner is not known, the border ruffian escaped from the boat, leaving his baggage behind. The girl was taken by the captain of the boat to New Orleans and placed in one of the orphan asylums in that city.

FORT MOULTRIE—Fort Moultrie, at the mouth of Charleston harbor, is named in honor of General William Moultrie, one of the bravest patriots of the American Revolution, who gained a memorial victory at the fortress over the British squadron, June 28th, 1776. Moultrie was a native of South Carolina, and of Scottish descent. He early espoused the cause of American independence, and in March, 1776, was ordered to construct a fort on Sullivan Island, at the mouth of Charleston harbor, and was engaged upon the work when the British fleet appeared off the coast. He was advised to abandon the fortress, as General Charles Lee, his superior officer, declared it was no better than "a slaughter pen." But Moultrie had faith in his own work, and defended the fort with great skill and valor, and drove away the enemy. One British ship was lost, and two others were so riddled as to have almost become wrecks. The loss of the enemy was 225 killed and wounded. The Americans had 11 killed and 26 wounded. The fortress was hardly injured by the fire of the British squadron, and when the battle was over, every gun on the fort but one was still in position. The determination and courage of Moultrie in this engagement elicited great praise, and the fort was, by universal assent, named in honor of its skillful builder and gallant defender.

LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—The steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall 16th instant, arrived at New York Tuesday, with the mails and treasure—the latter to the amount of $1,225,217—which left San Francisco on the 1st, and news from the west coast of Mexico, New Granada and the South Pacific republics. Her advices from California have been anticipated by the overland express.

In New Granada it would appear the government continues to triumph, though the news is, as usual, conflicting. Dates from Santa Martha are to the 4th inst. It had been besieged by the rebels for eleven days preceding that date, and considerable damage was done by the bombardment. General Jones, United States Minister to New Granada, was detained there, being unable to proceed to Bogota. All the States except those in Mosquera's interest, had voted for President. So far, Arboleda has a majority over General Herran.

From the South Pacific we learn that President Castilla of Peru had a narrow escape from assassination in Lima on November 23d. There is nothing new about the United States claims. Efforts are to be made to raise the frigate Callao, which was sunk off the port of that name some time last fall. The new revised constitution has been promulgated. Bolivia has not yet declared war against Peru, though the Bolivian Minister of the Interior recommends that it should be done immediately. Chile is quiet. It is thought the Araucanian Indian rebellion will be easily suppressed. The extra session of Congress had adjourned.

HON. HENRY M. FULLER, who died in Philadelphia, Wednesday, was elected to Congress in 1850, as a Whig, and again in 1854 as a member of the American party. He was the American candidate for Speaker in the protracted contest that resulted in the choice of Mr. Banks. He was at one time the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner. After his last term in Congress, Mr. Fuller made Philadelphia his place of residence. In the late Presidential contest he was one of the leaders of the Constitutional Union Party, of this State, and was their candidate for Congress in the Second District. He was an active politician and an energetic business man. While in Congress he served his constituents and his State with zeal and ability. He had large interests in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, and was a warm friend of the cause of protection to American industry.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

ELECTIONS IN SWITZERLAND.—Rotation in office does not appear to meet with much favor in republican Switzerland, for at the late elections, on the 7th instant, for President and members of the Federal Council, (Cabinet,) the old officers—Frey Herosee, Furrer, Stampfli, Newf, Fornicini, Pioda, and Knussel—were re-elected—several of whom have been re-elected every three years, and have served ever since the adoption of the present Federal Constitution in 1848. The Republic of Switzerland has had several very severe political crises to go through, and has also had the combined diplomacy of Europe to contend with; but nevertheless, from the excellence of its Government and the virtue of the people, she has maintained a high and honorable position among the nations of the Continent.

DESTITUTION AND DEATH OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—Robert Curry, a veteran of the Revolution, died near Alpharetta one day last week under circumstances of extreme destitution. For several weeks prior to his death he was without the common necessaries of life, and his son and two step-daughters who were living with him, not being able to defray his funeral expenses, permitted the body to lie for several days on the bed in which the veteran died, until the police, hearing of the matter, had the remains decently interred. The deceased was one hundred and two years of age, born in Little York, Pennsylvania, in 1758. At the age of thirteen he enlisted as drummer boy in the Continental army, and served through the war of the Revolution. He came to Cincinnati in 1816, and resided here until his death.

SUBJECT FOR A COMPOSITION.—The London papers of the 11th inst, contain the following notice:

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, being pleased to give annually a gold medal for the encouragement of English poetry, the Vice Chancellor gives notice that the prize will be given this year to such resident undergraduate as shall compose the best poem on "The Prince of Wales at the Tomb of Washington." N. B.—The exercises are to be sent in to the Vice Chancellor on or before March 31, 1861, and are not to exceed two hundred lines in length.

ASSASSINATION IN TROY.—Horace B. Sargent, book-keeper for the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, was murdered and robbed in Troy, N. Y., about ten o'clock Tuesday evening. The assissin was seen standing over the body by a young man named Burns, but fled on his approach. The utmost excitement exists in reference to the murder, and a special meeting of the Common Council has been called. The city authorities offer a reward of $500 for the arrest of the murderer.

THE ITALIAN FLAG.—A somewhat remarkable occurrence is reported in the last arrivals from Europe. It is that on the occasion of a visit of the Cardinal Archbishop to the city of Naples so great was the excitement and uproar, that after eighteen hours' of incessant effort the populace succeeded, not, indeed, in destroying the mansion of the Archbishop, but in compelling him to come out and wave the Italian tri-colored flag. This was a victory, indeed, of popular perseverance over official immobility.

YANKEE DOODLE HISSED.—A few nights ago the orchestra of the Mobile theatre struck up "Yankee Doodle," when a general hiss from all parts of the house greeted the performers, which was persisted in until they were obliged to stop. They then commenced playing the "Southern Marseilaise," when the audience applauded vociferously. It appears, therefore, that "Yankee Doodle *ain't* the tune Mobilians delight in."

FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1860.

The sky is bright and blue to-day, and we are all glad that Christmas is over. It was like a Sunday in the middle of the Desert of Sahara. At night, the good man Brown, of Brown's Hotel, brought out General Washington's punch-bowl, as has been his custom these twenty years and more, and there was a hop—the first of the season, and I doubt not the last. Perhaps there may be another on New Year's day.

This is the no-paper day of the year. At breakfast this morning, I could but think of Hood's November lines.

"No *sun*, no moon, no *star*," &c.

You know the people of Washington are entirely dependent on the Baltimore Sun; and, now-a-days, a morning paper is as necessary a stimulant as the bitters and tansy drams of our fathers used to be in old times. We shall have the "*Star*" at dinner, perhaps.

In telegraphing to you that Bailey was innocent, I was actuated by the fact of seeing him discharged on the trifling bail of $3,000. To-day, the report is that he is guilty. I am told that he gave up the bonds to Russell in order to shield Gov. Floyd, whose neice he married. But Gov. F. bitterly repudiates the idea, while Bailey himself says that the Honorable Secretary of War was entirely ignorant of the transaction, which was known to three persons only—himself, Russell, and another party, whose name he gave to Secretary Thompson, who immediately put the police on his track.

I feel like an astronomer who has discovered a planet, and just after verifying his calculations receives a dispatch telling him it was discovered a month before in another quarter of the globe. Returning last Thursday or Friday night from a visit of Virginia Senators, my friend, Washington, who accompanied me, said he had been far enough South to see the Southern Cross. It immediately struck me that the Southern Cross would be an appropriate banner for the Southern Confederacy. And last night's *Herald* brought a picture of it—showing that the idea had already suggested itself to the people of South Carolina. My arrangement of the stars is different. Instead of a cross of single lines of stars, as in the South Carolina flag, I had a cross of double lines—thus:

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As the religion of Christ has been spurned by the Abolitionists, the adoption of the Cross on the Southern banner is eminently fitting. I have embodied the idea in an article for another journal.

Every Congressman who could get away is gone. No strangers are here during these distracted times. The Pittsburg row, which promised to be the battle of Lexington of the second revolution, has ended in smoke. So you may imagine how dull we are to-day.

The few Southern members who remain manifest some anxiety to know the limits of the Middle Confederacy which Gov. Letcher advocates in his forthcoming Message, according to a dispatch in the *Herald*. If he means to cut off New England on the one side and the Gulf States on the other, it strikes me it will be like lopping off the roots and then the branches of a tree—a proceeding which would hardly enure to the benefit of the trunk.

Hon. Charles L. Scott's able letter to his constituents, printed in a recent issue of the *Constitution*, shows how true the sons of Virginia are to their native State, and proves that the South is not without friends—numerous and strong friends—in California. Mr. Latham's mercenary pronunciamento of California's willingness to side with the North, for the sake of the Pacific Railroad and without regard to principle, is effectually "set back" by this manly letter. ZED.

POPULATION OF CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.—The following table shows the population of thirty-four of the principal cities in the United States, by the census of 1860; also, the population in 1850, the actual increase from 1850 to 1860, and the per centage of increase. The figures for the census for 1860 are obtained from various sources, and may be slightly changed by the official reports, though it is probable that they are generally correct:

CITIES.	1850.	1860.	Actual Increase	Inc'se per cent
New York	515 547	814 277	298 730	58
Philadelphia	93 752	568 034	169 72	31
Brooklyn	96 838	273 425	176 587	182
Baltimore	169 054	214 037	44 983	27
Boston	135 881	177 902	41 021	30
New Orleans	116 375	170 796	54 391	47
St. Louis	77 860	162 179	84 319	108
Cincinnati	115 435	161 044	46 625	99
Chicago	29 963	109 420	79 457	265
Buffalo	42 261	81 000	41 739	99
Louisville	43 194	75 080	32 092	74
Newark, N. J.	38 894	72,355	33 461	85
San Francisco	34 870	66,000	31,130	89
Washington	40 001	61 400	21 399	53
Providence	41 513	50 669	9 156	22
Rochester	36 403	48 095	11,693	32
Pittsburg	21,019	46 804	25,785	123
Milwaukee	20,061	45 323	25,262	126
Cleveland	17 034	43 550	26,516	156
Charleston, S. C.	42 985	40 194	loss 2791	loss 6
Troy	28,785	39 603	10 808	36
New Haven	20,345	39 277	18 932	93
Richmond	27 570	37 958	10 388	37
Lowell	33 383	37 659	3 686	11
Jersey City	6 856	29 256	22 400	327
Cambridge	15 215	26 671	10,859	71
Roxbury	18,864	25 187	6 773	37
Charlest'n, Mass	17 216	25 120	7 904	46
Worcester	17 049	24,953	7 904	46
Nashville, Tenn.	10,165	23 715	13 550	133
Reading, Pa.	15,743	23 171	7,428	47
Salem	20 264	22 846	2 222	10
New Bedford	16 443	22 300	5,866	36
Dayton, Ohio	10,977	20,132	9 155	83

American Battles During the Revolution.

	British Loss.	Amer. Loss.
Lexington	273	84
Bunker Hill	1,054	453
Flatbush	400	200
White Plains	400	400
Trenton	1,000	9
Princeton	400	100
Bennington	800	800
Brandywine	500	1 200
Stillwater	600	350
Germantown	600	1,200
Saratoga	5,752—surrendered.	
Red Hook	500	52
Monmouth	400	130
Rhode Island	200	211
Briar Creek	400	100
Stony Point	600	100
Camden	375	600
King's Mountain	950	96
Cowpens	800	72
Guilford Court-House	532	400
Hobkirk's Hill	400	400
Eutaw Springs	1100	550
Yorktown	7,072—surrendered.	
Total	24 881	7,897

MATERNAL POETRY.—What mother's heart will not be touched by the exquisite poetry of this extract from a work just published by the sweet title of "Ma-ma-mama?"

Ya-e-s, little childy pildy,
It *shall* ridy pidy
In the coachy-poachy.
And see the little wheelsy-peelsy
Go roundy-poundy!

ITALY.—The advices from Italy confirm the previous reports of the reactionary movement in that kingdom. Garibaldi is preparing to enter Venetia in the spring, and has just issued a brief address to the Italians, urging them to sustain the government of the King of Sardinia, and concludes by saying that the 5th of March, 1861, should see Victor Emanuel at the head of an army of half a million of men.

ORDERED TO LEAVE.—Capt. Horton, of the schooner Charles Dennis, who was ordered to leave the port of Charleston last week for expressing abolition sentiments and announcing himself a Lincoln man, stopped at Wilmington, N. C., from which city he was also ordered off on Monday. He sailed for New York immediately.

ARREST.—Owen Riley, a stone-cutter, late of Richmond, was arrested in Petersburg, Va., Wednesday, on the charge of cutting down the secession pole erected there a few nights since. He had proclaimed the act, and walked about town with the "lone star" cut from the flag pinned on his back. He was bailed in the sum of $500 to answer the charge.

TOM TAYLOR'S INCOME.—The story that Tom Taylor had become a dramatic critic of the London Times is contradicted authoritatively. Tom has his hands full writing for the stage. He gets up three letters a week for the Manchester Guardian that bring him his "guinea-a-day." His income is stated to be over $40,000.

DEATH OF HON. DELAZON SMITH.—The death of Hon. Delazon Smith, of Oregon, is announced by the Albany Democrat, of which he was the editor, and the announcement is therefore probably authoritative. His death occurred on the 17th November, at Portland.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At Albany, N. Y., Tuesday morning, while Mr. Francis D. Holbrook, leather inspector, was at work in Humphrey's Sons' store, he fell through a hatchway, between twenty and thirty feet, and was almost instantly killed.

DEATH OF RALPH FARNHAM.—Ralph Farnham, the last survivor of the battle of Bunker Hill, died Wednesday morning at Acton, Me., aged 104 years.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Grocery Burned.—Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, the grocery store of Wm. Mantel, corner of Duval and Clark streets, was discovered to be on fire, and in a very few moments thereafter the entire building was enveloped in a sheet of flames. Soon after, the alarm bells aroused the Fire Brigade, and within due time they arrived at the scene, but not until the flames had fired the adjoining tenement on the west, occupied by Mr. Chick. The steam engine was then set to work, and in an incredibly short time the tops of all the buildings in the neighborhood were completely saturated, and then the burning pile was extinguished. Mantel had an insurance of $2,000 on his stock of goods, every vestige of which was consumed, as his family and himself were from home at the time, attending a ball. The building was owned by Thomas Jones, and was insured for $800. The tenement occupied by Mr. Chick belongs to Jas. Eilett, and was insured. Mr. Chick lost a portion of his furniture, and other portions were damaged by water. Mr. Gardner's residence, west of Chick's, was also on fire at one time, but the firemen extinguished the flames before the building was seriously damaged.

It is but justice to the Fire Brigade to say, that they were not only promptly at the scene of conflagration, notwithstanding the long run they had to take, but that they labored hard, and were very successful in preventing the spreading of the flames, as most of the buildings in the neighborhood are framed ones. The fire, no doubt, was the work of an incendiary, as it originated in the store, which was securely closed and guarded by a vicious dog.

Inquest.—Last Wednesday evening, Justice Childrey, of Henrico, attended by Constable Thomas, held an inquest over the body of a man—name supposed to be Ellry—found at Powhatan place. On his person was found a memorandum book, showing that he was a carpenter by trade, but there was nothing in it to indicate his name. The jury returned a verdict—"Came to his death from causes unknown." Some few days since we noticed in this paper the disappearance of a carpenter who resided on Jackson street, and have since been informed that another man of that trade has not been heard of by his family or employers for several days past. The friends of the lost man can get information relative to the body found by inquiring of Justice Childrey.

Theatre—Benefit Night.—The deservedly popular actress, Mrs. WALLER, whose chaste and life-like representations have been so much admired and applauded by our play-goers, is to take a benefit at the Theatre to-night. Mrs. W. is to appear in the "Lady of Lyons," as Pauline, and in the "Stranger," as Mrs. Haller; and we venture to assert that she will sustain them both in the most unexceptionable manner. Mrs. W. is an excellent reader, has a full, melodious voice, and is withal one of the best stage actresses of the day. We invite our play-goers to turn out in full force, and give Mrs. W. a crowded house.

Fast Driving.—Yesterday a negro mule driver was captured and caged by the police, for driving his team faster than a walk in one of the public streets. Had a police officer been on Main street about 11 o'clock yesterday, he might have had the pleasure of taking in charge the driver of four mules attached to a wagon, who was traveling down Main street at 2:40 speed. Fast driving, under no circumstances, should be tolerated in the public streets, where so many persons are liable to injury.

Small Houses are in greater demand now than ever known before, and notwithstanding the derangement in the finances of the country, several of our wealthy citizens would proceed at once to erect small, comfortable tenements, such as men of moderate means would be glad to get, but for the difficulties in the present State law of getting rid of non-paying tenants, without great loss of time and heavy outlays. We have heard it said that amendments to the present law will be proposed when the Legislature meets.

Clothing the Naked.—If housekeepers will persist in leaving their hall doors unlocked, they may expect unwelcome visitors and light robberies. Last Wednesday evening, about 5 o'clock, some sly operator entered the hall of Rev. Mr. Kepler, on 5th street, and relieved him of his overcoat. Just one year ago Mr. K. met with the same *good* luck, and may expect a similar visit next Christmas if his front door is not locked.

Good Catch.—Watchman Baptist and his partner, while making their regular beat last Wednesday night, discovered an unlawful assembly of twelve negroes in a gentleman's kitchen, in the western part of the city, and captured and caged the entire dozen. Yesterday morning they were tried by Justice Sadler and sentenced to be punished,