PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

—The Chicago *Journal* has an account of the driving out from Alabama of another citizen of that State—a machinist of Chicago, who was fulfilling a contract on a railway in Alabama. His name is David Vaughn. He was elected by the Republican party to the office of justice of the peace in Illinois, and the Southerners ascertaining the fact, notified him to leave forthwith. Mr. Vaughn said the slaveholders were not disposed to molest him, but he was driven away by a worthless set of men styling themselves "Regulators," who have neither property nor fair character, but who endeavored to intercept and lynch him. He travelled at night, through by-ways, on foot, one hundred and eighty-two miles before he reached a place of safety.

—The wife of one of the wealthiest merchant princes of New York wore a dress at the great Academy of Music Ball, the three flounces of which alone cost a thousand dollars each. The lace used upon the dress was *only two hundred and fifty dollars a yard.*

—The London periodicals, daily and weekly and monthly, are swallowing up all the literary talent of England. Tennyson writes for them, so do Thackeray, Dickens, Trollope, Savage Landor, Ruskin, the Brownings, Lord John Russell, Lord John Manners, and many others. Books seem to be at a discount, but all the world finds time to read the magazines and newspapers. Consequently the novelists, the poets, the art critics, the scientific men, the philosophers submit to the law they cannot repeal.

—It is rumored that Dean Richmond has made a wager of $20,000 with James Wadsworth, of Geneseo, that *New York* will not give 40,000 majority for Mr. Lincoln.

—Mrs. Theodosia Trollope, the gifted wife of T. A. Trollope, the novelist, is the writer of the admirable Florentine letters in the *London Athenæum*. This lady is a poet, musician, and artist of no common talents. Her sparkling, graphic, and, better than all, patriotic letters on Italy and its great men show that she has a thorough knowledge of the subjects she discusses, and appreciates the popular movements in Southern Europe.

—There are said to be in London thirty thousand sewing women who earn barely $1 a week, while working incessantly sixteen or seventeen hours a day.

—Rev. J. P. Laviale, president of St. Mary's College, Marion county, Kentucky, has received the appointment of Bishop of Savannah, Georgia. Father Laviale was ordained a priest in 1845, and has filled many important stations in the diocese of Louisville since his ordination.

—Dr. Gibbi has leased a dwelling at Rome—not in Nibbi Lane, in Staten county, N. Y.—with the intention of becoming a permanent resident there. How much the name may have biased him in the selection of a home is not stated.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Bold Swindle in New Orleans.—The New Orleans papers contain the account of a successful swindle in that city. A young man called upon a commission broker and commercial agent named Smythe, and represented that he was the son of a merchant at Lisbon, who bought tobacco through Mr. Smythe for the Portuguese Government. Mr. Smythe received and treated the young man with the utmost cordiality. A day or two after the acquaintance commenced, the sol-distant Manuel de Andrade exhibited to Mr. Smythe a draft on Manuel for $2,500. He was expecting a confidential clerk, who was coming from New York by water, with some $200,000 or $300,000, but (Manuel) having come by land. It would be a great favor, he said, if Mr. Smythe would advance it to meet the draft in part. Mr. Smythe wrote a check for the amount, and even went with Manuel to the bank to prove that he was the person to whose favor the check was given. The money was paid in gold, which Manuel carried away in a bag.

Manuel and Mr. Smythe's clerk then went to the Orleans Hotel avowedly to pay the money to a Spanish captain. The captain was not to be found. The clerk remained in Manuel's room, while Mr. Smythe went down stairs to put the bag of money into the safe; but instead of doing so he transferred the coin to a belt he wore. Then the clerk and the swindler went out to find the captain. Manuel over coffee begged Mr. Smythe to excuse him for a minute, and that the clerk should remain outside. The clerk assented; Manuel went in by one door and out by another, and the clerk waited until his patience was gone. Then he informed his employer. It was ascertained that the rogue had left no money in the hotel safe, and that he had passed out of New Orleans. The police were informed of the occurrence, and searched for two days without success. At last they found a young man without a beard, and dressed differently, but strongly resembling the thief, on a railroad car bound Northward. He was searched, his identity was established, and all the money except $84 was found upon him. How he learned the name of Mr. Smythe's correspondents is a mystery. He is now in jail awaiting his trial.

What Constitutes a Citizen?—A peculiar case is now being tried by the Supreme Court, in session at Norwich, Conn., involving the question of "What constitutes a citizen?" The estate of Hannah Ecorase Stoddard, a quadroon, or person of quarter African blood, was levied on by the proper officers, and sold in payment of town taxes. Action is brought to recover the amount collected under the levy upon the ground that the property was exempt from taxation by the provisions of the statute which exempts the property of "persons of color." The question raised by counsel, and reserved by the court below for the advice of the Supreme Court, is, whether persons of one-fourth African blood come within the meaning of the statute as "persons of color." The *Bulletin* says that the question is one of considerable interest, and if it is decided that the levy was proper, and the estate subject to taxation, it makes all persons of one-quarter African blood "citizens" under the Constitution, and they may be admitted to all the privileges of an elector. The decision will be either that they are "persons of color," and, as such, exempt from taxation, or "white" citizens, and, as such, entitled to the elective franchise.

Canadian Mammoth Trees.—Few people have heard of the mammoth walnut trees that grow in the township of Metcalfe, and of that one of extraordinary growth which stood, until Saturday last, upon Capt. Bear's farm. This giant of the forest attracted the attention of Smith, Williams, & Co., of 442 Washington street, New York, and having purchased it of Capt. B., preparations were made to lay it low. A number of people were invited to see this, the largest tree of West Carleton, tall, which at last took place with a tremendous crash. At the foot above the roots it measured thirty-six feet in circumference. Ten feet up the butt was round, and then oval to a distance of forty-five feet, where the branches commence with four great limbs that have appeared as large in their girth as some of the surrounding trees. As it lay, the butt measured, in perpendicular height, twelve feet, and this for more than twenty feet of its length. The wood is beautifully marked and variegated with knots and veins, and will work up into an immense number of gun and pistol stocks, or ornamental cabinet work.—*London (C. W.) Free Press.*

Chinese Writing.—The Chinese language, though it can express abstractions, even the most refined, has no means of conveying new words, and perpetually new proper names. This is because the characters are not *letters*, but *hieroglyphics*; they do not express sounds, but ideas. The Arabic numerals, which are hieroglyphs, illustrate this difference. They are universally understood, although the words to express them are different in every spoken language. The Frenchman says *huit*, the Spaniard *ocho*, the German *acht*, the Englishman *eight*, but all understand the numeral 8 when they see it. In the same manner, if the Chinese characters were universally adopted, difference in *speech world be no barrier to their intelligibility.* But they are unwieldy, and almost impracticable, from their incredible number, a long life being required to obtain a perfect command of them. Hieroglyphic writing is the infancy of written language, and *the only remnants of it which are useful are its numerals.*

Mr. Frank Olmstead, a conductor on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, was astonished by the engineer suddenly stopping the train just before it reached Memphis last Saturday evening. He jumped off to go to the locomotive and see what was the trouble, when he was suddenly seized by five men, who tied his hands and feet, carried him to a thicket near by, and after a brief consultation poured a quantity of coal oil over his head and body, gave him a severe beating, and told him that if he did not leave that part of the country in twenty-four hours he might expect further and severer treatment. His assailants then went off, leaving him tied to a tree. Fortunately for the sufferer, some gentlemen who were out hunting found him and released him from his painful situation. What provoked such barbarous treatment of Mr. Olmstead is not certainly known.

An Architectural Quarrel.—There is quite a fuss at Brighton now going on in Essex in on the question, "Shall the new Foreign Office be Gothic or Classic?" Lord Palmerston has taken up arms against the Gothic style, and Sir Francis Scott appears at his lasting opponent. Their discussion has elicited a host of pamphlets, and is said to be interesting to every man in England who lives in a house. It is claimed that the Ecclesiastic Gothic is the national style, and Mr. Scott asserts that it is the style of liberty and economy. The Premier allows that the Gothic style "might be admirably suited for a monastic building, or a Jesuit college," but he avers that "it is not suited, either externally or internally, for the purpose to which it is now proposed to apply it." Present appearances indicate that the Prime Minister will carry the day in regard to the style of the new Government building.

A colored woman in Chicago astonished the post-office loungers a few days ago with a series of most agonizing shrieks and screams. She had just received a small package from Marion, and on opening it a green adder was revealed to her astonished gaze. The bystanders soon despatched the reptile, and the woman showed them a letter which her husband had written, urging her to "kiss this dear little pet for me, and take it and sleep with it for God's sake." He also informed her that he was going to get a bill of divorce as soon as possible. Jealousy was of course the origin of this domestic escapade.

Frost in Georgia.—The Augusta (Ga.) *Dispatch* of the 16th says:

The frost of this morning was even more severe than that of yesterday morning. Tender vegetables were killed, and this ice was formed. We have no account of the effect of the frost in the upper country, where it was, doubtless, more fatal than here.

A few slight white frost of last year occurred October 23—not sufficient to cause much damage. The first killing frost occurred October 29. In 1858 vegetation was wholly killed on the 15th of November.

Dr. Otz, the man who murdered Mrs. Orendorff and her two children, at Delavan, Ill., a few days ago, was lynched near Lincoln, on the 16th. When out of the hands of the crowd, which manifested the strongest desire to lynch him, he implored it by imploring gestures at the window of his cell, showing that the reputation given him as a hardened wretch was by no means undeserved.

The contents of the wine-cellar of the late Reverend Thorndike, of Boston, were sold at auction by Crosby & Kinsley. The amount of the sale was $6,000. Madeira ranged from $6.75 to $2.25 per bottle, and sherry, marked 1777, sold for $3.50 a bottle.

The Mobile *Advertiser* is informed that tea-sap tree has been found, which grows in the vicinity of that city, Tuesday morning. In the afternoon most of the town it was of the thickness of a quarter of a dollar.

Funeral of Col. Lumsden.—The body of Mr. F. A. Lumsden, having at last been recovered on the shore of Lake Michigan, near the scene of the appalling disaster to the Lady Elgin, and brought to the city friends for interment, was entombed last evening by fitting honors. The funeral took place from the late residence of the deceased, on Rainpart street. The high dignitaries and many members of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, the Continental Guards, and the New Orleans Typographical Union, (the latter in strong force,) all attended the funeral; the deceased having been long a member of the two orders and the military company, and an honorary member of the Typographical Union. Besides these, officers of the other militiary companies, and a large concourse of the personal friends of the deceased, were present. The office of the *Picayune* newspaper, with which the deceased was so long and honorably connected as proprietor and editor, was closed during the day. The Masons, having precedence, took charge of the funeral. Their solemn morning services being duly performed at the residence, the coffin was put into the hearse, and the procession formed, the Continental Guards leading the way, to the slow measure of the funeral dirge by their band. The procession was both long and imposing. The body was followed to and laid away in the Girod-street Cemetery, the Masons there performing the last and most solemn ceremonies of sepulture. The ceremonies over, the Continentals ranged themselves near the tomb, and paid the last tribute to their late and well-beloved dead—three volleys of musketry—after which all quietly retired.—*New Orleans Crescent, Oct. 19.*

The Responsibility of Banks Receiving Deposits.—The Boston *Traveller*, of Tuesday, reports this case: The firm of Henry Taylor vs. Bank of Mutual Redemption, was tried in the Superior Court, yesterday. The plaintiff was a depositor in the Eliot Bank, which did business with the defendant corporation. He deposited, in a package separately done up, $214, which he showed was counted by himself and another, and put in the Eliot Bank himself. It was returned "short $100" by the defendant corporation of the Eliot Bank. The plaintiff now seeks to recover the deficit $100. To hold the defendants, the plaintiffs introduced the regulation on the depositors' books of the Eliot Bank: as evidence of a contract rendering them liable directly to all depositors of banks dealing with the defendants, for such sums as should be sent to the defendants. But the court ruled, that it could not be construed to hold them in any way to account with him, but only with the bank, to whom, and to whom alone, the plaintiff must look for any deficit. Verdict was taken for defendant. William Brigham for plaintiff; B. F. Butler for defendants.

Southern Discrimination against Northern Insurance Companies.—A large number of insurance companies of the North have established agencies in this city, and throughout the South, which, for years past, have been doing a large business. We are pleased to learn that some of our leading mercantile houses have determined to change their insurers. On yesterday a policy was taken for $25,000 insured in four companies located at Hartford, Conn., one of the policies having expired, took out a new policy in a Southern insurance company. They have determined, as soon as their policies expire, which will be within a few days, to insure altogether in Southern companies. We understand there are agencies of six or seven reliable Southern insurance companies in this city, and one English company, so that there will be no necessity for continuing to enrich the enemies of our institutions. The Southern companies have become wealthy by doing an immense Southern business.—*Columbia (S. C.) Guardian.*

Dr. Joseph L. Stone, of Leavenworth, (K. T.) who was shot some months since in a duel with Mr. Robert Walker, appointed by Buchanan Governor of the Territory, died only a few days since. He has suffered most intensely ever since he received the wound which has just caused his death.

In most of the Choctaw country no corn has been made, and the Indians are visiting Fort Smith, Arkansas, to buy corn, meal, and flour. They are selling their ponies every day to buy breadstuffs.

It has been discovered that the rook oil found in such large quantities in Western Pennsylvania is a better article for tanners' use than all other kinds.

There are now five ships on the stocks at Bath, Maine, which will be completed this fall. Builders are anticipating a good business next year, for which they are making arrangements.

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PERUVIAN SYRUP,

OR PROTECTED

SOLUTION OF PROTOXIDE OF IRON COMBINED

WITH

LIME AND CHINA,

FOR THE CURE OF

DYSPEPSIA OR IMPERFECT DIGESTION!

FOR THE CONSEQUENT

DEFECTIVE NUTRITION OF THE BLOOD;

AND FOR THE FOLLOWING

FORMS OF DISEASE,

Most of which originate in

DYSPEPSIA:

LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, FEVER AND AGUE, HEADACHE, LANGUOR and DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, DARKNESS and BOILS, PILES, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, CONSUMPTIVE TENDENCIES, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, THE SKIN, DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES, and ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

ACCOMPANIED BY GENERAL DEBILITY, and requiring a TONIC and ALTERATIVE MEDICINE.

Note.—The failure of IRON as a remedy for DYSPEPSIA, a bad state of the blood, and the numerous diseases arising therefrom, has arisen from the want of such a preparation of IRON as shall enter the stomach as a PROTOXIDE state, and assimilate at once with the blood. This PERUVIAN SYRUP is a PROTOXIDE, and it does so in the only form in which it is possible to administer IRON with perfect safety. By the use of the PERUVIAN SYRUP often radically cures diseases in the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Lungs, and other medicines have been found to be of no avail.

CERTIFICATE OF A. A. HAYES, M. D., OF BOSTON.

It is well known that the medicinal effects of Protoxide of Iron are lost by even a very brief exposure to air, and that the usefulness of Preparations of Iron, without further evidence, has been deemed impossible.

The PERUVIAN SYRUP is the desirable point is attained by COMBINATION IN A WAY that prevents the Protoxide of Iron from being resolved into the peroxide, and this solution may remain all the years of manufacture, and be inhaled by Shipments.

A. A. HAYES, Assayer to the State of Mass.
16 Boylston Street, Boston.

N. B.—Pamphlets containing Letters from the above named Gentlemen and others, and giving full information of the Syrup, can be had on application to the Agents, or to

N. L. CLARK & Co., Proprietors,
No. 78 SUDBURY STREET, BOSTON.

Sold by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & Co., 609 and 611 NORTH SECOND Street, Philada.

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OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.

These Springs are situated in the valley of the *Oak Orchard Creek*, in Genesee county, N. Y., eight miles south of the village of *Medina*, on the line of the Tonawanda Railroad.

☞ The principal Acid Springs are three in number; being within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal properties of these waters are fully established by numerous testimonials. They contain a very large amount of *Carbonic, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Protoxide of Iron*, and the great medicinal virtues claimed by these waters depend very largely upon the presence of the latter ingredient, in its active and inoperative substances.

Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by these waters.

☞ In skin diseases—even in confirmed *leprosy*—the waters have been eminently successful.

Opinions of medical men and gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters: Prof. Emmons, T. Romeyn Beck, M. D., of Albany; Prof. Chilton, of New York; Dr. Hosack, of Ballston Spring; M. D., of New York; Dr. R. Campbell, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and many others in a wide circle. I can recommend the waters confidently. *Dr. Strineford's report* is a most valuable and *correct account of their qualities*. Remember, *which was cured by the use of the waters*. Dr. Beck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as a medicinal agent." Dr. Hosack says: "I consider them highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."

Dr. S. P. White read a paper on the subject of these waters before the Academy of Sciences, in the city of New York, in which he states that the Waters possess decided advantages over the celebrated Saratoga waters; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted are chronic affections of the *digestive organs, urinary organs, and diseases of the uterus; chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhœa; and all diseases of the urinary organs, such as chronic diabetes*; cases of passive hemorrhage, such as *Purpura hemorrhagica*, and the continuous fevers of the country.

The Water may also be often used with advantage in the cure of *Intermittent Fever*, and in *convalescences from protracted fevers*, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhœa, particularly in that form of it which is dependent on a relaxed state of the mucous membrane of the intestines, in calculous affections, *gravel*, and in those in which phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to any other mineral water, as it is a tonic, and does not continued use to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases, it can be used with advantage, as it has a power to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—from those forms of dyspepsia connected with an alkaline condition of the stomach, as in *Psoriasis*, or water-brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of worms, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic cases—in