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NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FOR PRESIDENT, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOSEPH LANE, OF OREGON.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE EQUALITY OF THE STATES: THESE ARE SYMBOLS OF EVERLASTING UNITY. LAW MAKES BY THE VOTING CRISIS OF THE PEOPLE. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

- Electors at Large: RICHARD VAUX, GEO. M. KEIM, DISTRICT ELECTORS: 1. PAUL A. SERVER, 18 ISAAC REEDROW, 2. W. G. PATTERSON, 19 J. B. BRADY, 3. JOE. CROOKER, 20 J. D. JACKSON, 4. J. G. BRECKEN, 21 J. A. AIZ, 5. G. W. JACO, 22 J. B. SHER, 6. O. H. KELLY, 23 S. H. WALKER, 7. O. P. JAMES, 24 H. N. LER, 8. D. S. SCHALL, 25 J. B. HOWELL, 9. J. L. LEBRECHT, 26 S. M. PETTENIGILL, 10. S. S. BARBER, 27 WILLIAM BOCK, 11. T. H. WALKER, 28 D. H. HAMILIN, 12. E. S. WICKHAM, 29 B. G. LORREY, 13. JOHN LEBACH, 30 B. G. LORREY.

A John Brownite Leader Dismissed.

The notorious "Colonel" Hugh Forbes, employed and pensioned by the Black Republicans to drill the Kansas troops, and afterwards appointed by Garibaldi to the command of Mezzara, Sicily. He has since been dismissed. It was not long, however, before Garibaldi discovered his error. Forbes no sooner entered upon his duties than the unsoundness of his mind was visible to everybody. Extreme in his views, irascible in his temper, self-willed and obstinate, he soon made himself offensive to all. There was not a measure proposed about which he did not disagree with his colleagues, the officers of the army, and especially with the civil authorities, which held him in utter abhorrence. It was soon evident to all that Forbes was an impediment to all progress, and that with him order and peace would never prevail in the city of Mezzara. In consequence, his recall was demanded by both the civil and military authorities of the city, and obtained. If Lincoln should be elected, he will probably make his way hither and demand a post in the "irrepressible conflict."

The Next Congress.

Our readers will remember how much difficulty the Republicans had in electing a Speaker in the present House. At that time they succeeded in electing Gov. P.nington, of New Jersey, one of the most moderate of their stripe, by a bare majority. Well, according to the account which have reached us of the recent election, two Democratic members have been gained in Pennsylvania and three in Ohio; total five, which being deducted from the Republican side added to the Democratic, will make a difference of ten votes against the Republicans, as compared with the present Congress. The Democrats have lost no member as yet. They might have gained three more in Pennsylvania, viz., in the 2d, 3d and 4th Congressional districts, if only the Democrats and Bell men had co-operated. But they chose to run separate candidates, and so were both defeated. The State of New York, which has but five members in the present Congress, including Clark, but not including Haskin and Reynolds, may easily gain half a dozen conservative members, if only the conservative men will unite on Congressmen, as they have on the electoral ticket.—This they must not fail to do. We are glad to see that the National Democratic Volunteers (Breckinridge) are moving in this direction.

Pennsylvania—Forney Arranging the Administration.

The Albany Argus, the leading Douglas paper in New York, says Forney's Press is not less exultant than the most ultra of the Republican journals at the defeat of the Democrats of Pennsylvania. We find, copied from it into Republican journals, such paragraphs as these: "Four years ago—We are writing at midnight while the shouts of the triumphant Lincoln men are sounding through our streets, and the strains of their victorious music are heard on every hand. It recalls to us the scenes which took place just four years ago when the Democratic State ticket, pledged to the principle of non-intervention with slavery in the territories, had succeeded."

Why this change? Why is it that the old Democratic State of Pennsylvania has been so transformed? Who is responsible? The answer will rise to the lips from the heart of every old-fashioned Democrat—John A. Buchanan. Faithless, first to his friends, and next to his own principles, and because the people would not assist him in his assaults upon both, he has turned upon them, and they, in their good time, have turned upon him. Let future Presidents take warning by the example.

Among those who have contributed to the result of yesterday's election, the friends of the general administration must not forget the part performed by the part of malice in the present canvass, including the propositions of Mr. Buchanan upon the independent men, and refusing, in all cases, to support every Douglas Democrat who had been regularly nominated.

Four years ago "the Democratic ticket" pledged to the doctrine of non-intervention, carried Pennsylvania. Mr. Forney was with it. Now a mongrel ticket, pledged to the doctrine of intervention, is elected, and Mr. Forney rejoices at its success. When he was a candidate for the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives, on the H-lper platform, Mr. Weed certified that he was "all right." After hesitating in appearance, in his double allegiance, Mr. Forney is found on the day of the Republican victory rejoicing with the victors! There is nothing that surprises us in this? nothing astonishing that he should look at what he conceives to be his own personal triumph over Mr. Buchanan, with exultation, and forget all else, as he has sacrificed all else to that feeling. But how he should venture to bring up the question of consistency and confront the triumph of the Democracy there four years ago, with its platform of Non-Intervention, and the triumph of the opposite party now, with its antagonistic principle, and his own inconsistent part therein, is to us inexplicable.

Willful Misrepresentation.

In a report of a speech recently made by Mr. Douglas, at Indianapolis, we find the following statement:

"I tell you that to-day the whole power of Mr. Buchanan's Administration is being used for Lincoln in every free State of the Union. Orders have gone from Washington to Indiana and Ohio, the same as from Maine, to have the Federal officers hold the Republican ticket at the approaching State elections; and the result will be that a separate ticket will be the same time they run a separate ticket in the States that intend to vote directly for the Lincoln candidates for State officers."

We take it for granted that the report is correct, and that Mr. Douglas really used the above language. To say that the assertion is a gross misrepresentation, entirely destitute of a shadow of foundation, is the mildest language that can be employed in regard to it. We know, and can, therefore, speak positively, that no instructions were given by the Administration, either directly or indirectly, secretly or openly, to any Federal officer, in Maine or anywhere else, as to how he should vote; and we also learn, from reliable authority, that the Federal officers in Maine both voted and used their influence for Mr. Smart, the defeated candidate for Governor. We know that such was the opinion of Mr. Smart himself, and that he so stated in a public speech subsequent to his defeat.

We, therefore, authoritatively and unequivocally pronounce the above statement of Mr. Douglas to be untrue, and made with a full knowledge of its truth.

Desperate as his cause really is, for form as is his situation, hopeless as is his political prospect, and undignified as is his course, we were not prepared to find him descend to willful misrepresentation and calumny, in his desire to palliate his own guilt, or to gratify his abortive malice.

He may be very anxious to shift from his own shoulders the weight of responsibility for the Republican successes at the North, which must crush him, but he cannot succeed in placing the smallest portion of it on the shoulders of the Administration, or the gallant, true Democrats who are fighting for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. WE DEY MR. DOUGLAS TO PROVE HIS WORDS.—Constitution.

The Irrepressible Conflict.

In all the speeches which Senator Seward has made during his recent campaign tour, he has taken bold, radical Black Republican ground; reasserting, in the most unhesitating manner, the irrepressible conflict doctrine.—Mr. Seward understands his position as an authoritative expounder of the principles of his party, and he evidently feels inclined to use that position to commit Mr. Lincoln and his followers unreservedly to the doctrine of the "higher law." No Black Republican will venture to deny that Mr. Seward has a right to speak for the party for which he has done so much; therefore we are justified in saying that the following extract from his speech at Cleveland, Ohio, represents fairly the sentiment of the Black Republicans:

"Society can have but two forms by which the individual can defend himself from oppression. One is that which puts the power in his hands, and the other is that which puts it in the hands of the State. I do not mean to say that in founding a new State we have the perfect liberty as well as the perfect right to establish a government which shall secure every man his rights; or, rather, I do say that every man has a right to do so, not to the hands of one—the ballot; or to the hands of many, and not into the hands of a few, the ballot, so that every man shall be equal before the law in his power as a citizen. All men shall have the ballot, or none at all."

This means, if it means anything—and we will not, of course, accuse the Senator of employing phrases "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing"—that negroes, Indians, and others, in this country, who are deprived of the ballot, have a right to use the musket. This is the only logical deduction from this argument of Seward's. If all men are entitled to either the ballot or musket, those who are deprived of the former must, as a natural consequence, have the right of revolution. Are the conservative men of the Union prepared for the terrible consequences which must ensue if this false assumption of Mr. Seward and the Republicans, that the negroes are entitled to white men's rights, is once admitted?—Washington Constitution.

The True Doctrine.

Thus speaks that distinguished patriot, James W. Gerar, Esq., of New York, to his old white friends who are leaning toward Lincolnism.

"It is vain for the respectable and conservative portion of the party to assert that their policy is to prevent the spread of slavery into the Territories now free; that may be their view, and they may sincerely think so, but that is not the limit to the policy of their leaders (whose dupes they are) if their own acts and speeches are to be credited. The secret circulation of Helper's book in the Southern States was not necessary to keep slavery out of the Territories; a conflict between the free labor of the North and the slave labor of the South, which they say must be so severe (irrepressible) that one party or the other must yield, is not necessary to prevent slavery being extended to the Territories."

"If they do oppose Mr. Lincoln for his abolition doctrines, declared in his speeches, that slave labor must conquer free labor, or the reverse; that the two are incompatible in our country; and both cannot exist together. Now, as no one supposes that the Southern people will ever make slaves of us at the North, it follows that the intention of this party is that Northern freemen shall leap over the boundaries of the Constitution and make free the slaves in the South."

"We pray that Heaven will commend this sound advice to the consciences of all Christians and law-revering men."

GEN. FOSTER AT HOME.

The Hon. Henry D. Foster, late Democratic candidate for Governor, reached his home in Greensburg, on Wednesday last, and was met at the depot by an immense crowd of his fellow-citizens, with a band of music, and escorted to his residence, where he was welcomed by Gen. Wm. A. Stokes, in an eloquent and cordial speech. Gen. Foster was loudly cheered and responded briefly as follows:

Gen. Stokes and My Friends.—It is impossible for me to express the deep gratitude which I feel for all your kindness. I am defeated, but, I trust, not disgraced. I come among you again to live in peace, and I hope to show in the future, as in the past, my allegiance to the Democratic party, and my warm sympathy for my friends. During the whole contest just ended I have assailed no man by word or act. I have neither said nor done anything which I regret, and I hope nothing for which my friends will be grieved. Firmly standing on Democratic truth, I gladly resume my place in the ranks of the party—ready to fight the common enemies of the Constitution and the country.

Accept, General Stokes, my heartfelt thanks for the too flattering terms in which you have expressed the feelings of our friends: The Greensburg Democrat says: No language is adequate to express the enthusiasm of our people in behalf of our great citizen and distinguished friend. Succeeded or defeated, Westmoreland will ever prove true to Henry D. Foster. He returns to us without fear and without reproach—the Bayard of Pennsylvania politics.

Meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

Reading, Oct. 12, 1860. A meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee was held to-day, at the Democratic Club Room, in this city. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. Wm. H. Welsh, at 11 o'clock.

Upon the calling of the roll, the following members answered to their names: Stephen D. Anderson, J. Henry Askin, Vincent L. Bradford, Hugh Barr, James P. Barr, W. H. Blair, Reuben F. Brown, H. B. Burnham, J. W. Carrigan, James C. Clark, Jno. W. Clark, C. C. Cummings, Alfred Day, Henry L. Dieffenbach, C. M. Donovan, Henry Dunlap, Peter Ent, J. Lawrence Getz, A. H. H. Glatz, Joseph Gleim, A. Hutchinson, Robert L. Johnson, Isaac Leech, F. A. Guernsey, John Hamilton, Jr., J. H. Hobart, Charles H. Hunter, F. M. P. Magee, Robert McVay, Thomas C. McDowell, O. H. Meyers, Howard L. Miller, William H. Miller, Robert E. Monaghan, H. H. Muttelburg, Joseph W. Parker, B. B. Pugh, J. R. Ricketts, George S. Stokes, Robert A. Nelson, Nelson Weber, and William H. Welsh, Jr. present.

Upon the Chairman announcing that the Committee was ready to proceed to business, Capt. Alfred Day offered the following resolution: Resolved, That this committee do hereby rescind its action at Philadelphia on the 2d day of July, and at Cresson on the 9th day of August last, and that we recommend to the Democratic party of Pennsylvania to stand by the electoral ticket made at Reading by the Democratic State Convention on the first of March, 1860.

To which Mr. Isaac Leech offered the following amendment: WHEREAS, It is the duty of all Union-loving and conservative citizens to unite in such manner as will best prevent the election of the sectional candidates, Lincoln and Hamlin; and as it is believed that there are a majority of voters in the State of Pennsylvania who are opposed to the hostile and aggressive doctrines of the Republican party; therefore, be it Resolved, That the electoral ticket formed at Reading, on the first day of March last, be submitted to the voters of Pennsylvania for their choice, and that the committee do hereby recommend to the voters of Lincoln, provided that each elector will pledge himself in writing, within ten days from this date, that in the event of his election as an elector, he will cast his vote for President and Vice President in such a manner as the Reading Convention, re-assembled for such purpose on the 20th day of November, may direct, whether it be for Douglas and Johnson, Breckinridge and Lane, or Bell and Everett.

Resolved, That believing that there is a decided majority of the voters of this State hostile to sectionalism, and the election of the sectional candidates, Lincoln and Hamlin, we call upon them to forego past differences, and to unite as the conservative Union and Constitutional party in support of the ticket here presented.

Resolved, That the place of any one declining to give the required pledge may be filled with one who will give such pledge to the State Central Committee, who shall assemble at this place on October 23d, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Carrigan offered the following amendment to the amendment: Resolved, That a committee of five from this committee be appointed to meet the committee of the same name lately appointed from and by the State Committee of the Constitutional Union party, of this State, to confer on the subject of a joint electoral ticket, at the determination of said committee of five to be reported to the Democratic State Committee for their acceptance or rejection. The State Committee: Upon a vote being had both the amendments were lost, and the question recurring upon the original motion, it was adopted with scarcely a dissenting voice.

On motion the Committee then adjourned.

THE RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES IN NEW YORK.—We gave yesterday a brief account of the reception of Lord Renfrew (Prince of Wales) on his arrival in New York on Thursday afternoon. The reception, from all accounts, was a magnificent affair, in which about 200,000 persons either took an active part or looked on with interest. He was met at Amboy by a large committee of citizens, among whom was the veteran General Scott, who was the first to take the hand of the Prince. Embarking on the beautiful steamer Harriet Lane, he was soon en route for New York.

On passing the Narrows a salute was fired from Fort Hamilton, which was responded to by the Governor's Island Band on board. Beaulieu's Island also fired a salute, and Fort William, on Governor's Island, paid the Prince a similar compliment. As the Harriet Lane neared the Battery, the view, it is stated, was amazing in the extreme. The gaily decked shipping on both the North and East rivers; the saluting from the merchant shipping and from the forts; the crowds which thronged the piers, and darkened the roofs of every house; and the dazzling uniforms and the brilliant bayonets of the military which occupied every foot of space upon the Battery, formed a scene the most impressive and beautiful. The galleries around Castle Garden were most densely packed.

The Prince landed amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the assembled thousands, and entered Castle Garden, bowing and raising his hat as he proceeded. The room was decorated with a profuse display of bunting; English and American colors, amicably interwoven, ran along the banisters of the gallery, and twined themselves around the columns in the centre, while flags of nearly all the nations of the earth hung upon the walls, or depended from cords stretched across the arena. The Prince advancing to the centre of the room, was introduced to Mayor Wood, who welcomed him as follows: "Your Royal Highness: As chief magistrate of the city, I welcome you here, and believe that I represent the entire population, without exception."

"It affords me great pleasure to accept your hospitalities, which I have no doubt, will be worthy of the great city of New York."

Mayor Wood then introduced the Prince to a large number of city officials. Soon after, the Prince having put on the uniform of a colonel of the British army, took the arm of Mayor Wood, who escorted him and several of his suite to the street, where they mounted splendid carriages and reviewed the military, consisting of three brigades, and numbering about 7,000 men, who appeared to great advantage. The famous Seventh appeared to make a great impression upon the party, General Bruce audibly expressing his opinion of them as the most favorable ever.

The review was concluded about 3 o'clock, when the Prince was conducted to the carriage provided for him, which was drawn by six magnificent black horses. The procession, as it passed up Broadway and Park Row to the Park, was greeted with wild enthusiasm by thousands.

At the City Hall the military passed in review, the Prince meanwhile, with Mayor Wood and the suite of the former, standing on an elevated platform, covered with a carpet. The military occupied an hour and a half in passing. It being now quite dark, the Prince proceeded rapidly to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which he reached at 6 o'clock. The Courier says:

The Duke of Newcastle expressed to Mr. Thompson, the Mayor's Secretary, his gratification at the magnificence of the reception.—The authorities, he said, deserved much praise, but the people deserved more. Never had he seen such good order preserved—it was wonderful. The Duke then alluded to the papers to the effect that the Prince had been annoyed and insulted in Richmond. He regretted that such an incident had occurred, as it was not what he wished to see. He said that since a wrong impression had been given, he had ordered the border they had not heard one ill-said word."

A BILL OF INDICTMENTS.

At a Breckinridge and Lane meeting in Charlestown, Mass., on Wednesday last, Greene Clay, Esq., of Kentucky, the principal speaker, after paying his respects to Mr. Douglas, and expressing his belief that Heresy would have gone Democratic at the recent election but for the efforts of the misguided partisans of Mr. D., referred to the Breckinridge-publican party, bringing forth the following formidable bill of indictments. He said:

"1. They have violated the Constitution which binds us together, and conspires the terms of our Union, by a total disregard of its limitations. 2. They maintain that Congress of the United States, under their color, is as omnipotent in its legislation as a British Parliament claimed to be over our ancestors. 3. Thus will representatives in Congress be rendered of no avail to protect the interests of the South and as they recognize the election of the Supreme Court as not binding taxation without representation will be practically enforced. 4. They deny to us a common property in our Territories, acquired equally by our money and blood, on the ground that the people of the South, with their institutions, are not worthy to colonize them. 5. They have assailed for many years the institution of African slavery in the South, and have made our common legislature the Federal government a grand instrument for incendiary and abolition. 6. They have compelled us to separate from them in our churches and other religious institutions. 7. They have passed laws in their State Legislatures nullifying the laws of Congress providing for the recovery of fugitive slaves, although solemnly adjudicated to be constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. They have organized associations to run away with the slaves of the South, and to prevent their recovery, and have murdered owners seeking their rendition. 9. They have invaded our homes and killed our inoffensive citizens, to raise our slaves in insurrection against their owners. 10. And to carry out these hostile purposes, they have organized a sectional party to take possession of the Federal Government, and are burning our arms, and striving, by distributing arms and poisons, against our slaves, to desolate the South by fire, insurrection, and blood. We have appealed to their nature, justice, and manly spirit; we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to desist from their usurpations, which had inevitably interrupted our confederacy. They have been deaf to a voice of justice and consistency."

"Mr. Clay concluded by asking those present to be true to the common interests of our country, and go for the Union first, the Union last, and the Union under the Constitution forever."

CAPTAIN BARRY'S BODY RECOVERED.—The friends of the late Captain Barry, one of the victims of the Lady Elgin disaster on Lake Michigan, will, no doubt, be gratified to learn that his body has been found. The Milwaukee Sentinel says it was discovered near Lake Geneva, Wis., on the 9th inst. Captain Barry was formerly of Baltimore, where he has a number of sincere friends, who deeply lament his unfortunate death.

It is stated by an eye-witness that while General Walker's body lay quivering in the arms of the doctor, the second section was ordered to advance and fire another volley which only mutilated the body from the neck to the waist. Then a single soldier marched up to the body, and placed his musket within a few inches of the already dead man and fired, horribly defacing the countenance and blowing the head nearly from the body. During the whole time of the execution not a word escaped Gen. Walker, except his whispered responses to the spiritual consolation of the priests. The story that he addressed the spectators a short time before his execution, declaring his regret for his course, was concocted by the Hondurean authorities, or was fabricated in Havana. After the execution of Gen. Walker, Col. Ruffin was sent on a military tour to the interior, and was imprisoned in the mines. He was greatly reduced and exhausted, and his friends were concerned lest the treatment he was subjected to might produce his death.

GENERAL NEWS.

ANTIQUITIES.—During the excavations which have recently been made for the construction of a large sewer in the part of the Boulevard St. Sebastien, near the Garden of the Luxembourg, a great number of pieces of vases and pottery, which appear to be of very ancient date, have been found. When the foundations of the Palace of the Luxembourg were laid under the Regency of Marie de Medicis, a bronze figure of Mercury, about six inches in height, was discovered, and at a later period a head of Cybele in bronze, and several instruments used in sacrifices. The works effected for the enlargement of the Luxembourg in 1837 also brought to light a number of fragments of vases, small statues, and Roman tiles, which appear to indicate that the present gardens of the Luxembourg were once the site of a Roman camp.

EXPENSIVE GIRL'S PLAY.—Last Saturday, says a Galveston paper, some little girls were in the habit of playing around the Post Office, and seeing persons receive letters, became interested in the business, and finding the letter box so full that they could thrust their hands from the outside and help themselves, they abstracted and carried away a number of letters. They opened a portion of them, and one little girl was found amusing herself with the pictures on a \$1,000 draft. It is thought that the letters were all recovered, and that nothing of value which they contained was lost. There is no foundation for the report that the letter was entered by any person for the purpose of robbery.

STABLE AIR.—The condensed air of a crowded room gives a deposit, which, if allowed to remain a few days, forms a solid, thick, glutinous mass, having a strong odor of animal matter. If examined by a microscope, it seems to undergo a remarkable change. First of all, it is converted into a vegetable growth, and this is followed by the production of multitudes of animalcules; a decisive proof that it must contain organic matter, otherwise it could not nourish organic beings.

DESTRUCTIVE TO BE ANNEXED.—The Jamaica papers are discussing the policy of annexing that colony to the United States as a remedy for the social and political evils under which it is suffering. The papers of the United States are discussing the policy of reducing this country to the condition which renders Jamaica destructive to be annexed to the United States.—Savannah News.

Portions of two meteoric stones, which fell at different times, one in Mexico, and the other in Brazil, have recently been analyzed at a German laboratory. The structure of the one was generally the same, being composed of more than one half iron, and the rest being made of nickel, cobalt, and phosphorus.

A Mr. Videl, of Bridgewater, Conn., killed his two daughters, on the 9th inst., with a hammer, and then attempted to kill himself by cutting his throat with a razor. The wound, however, was not likely to cause his death.—He is represented as being perfectly sane.

The Emperor Napoleon, in a speech at Algiers, during his late visit there, gave his ideas of what constitutes civilization. He said: "Providence requires us to extend over this land the benefits of civilization. Now, what is civilization? It is to consider happiness as something, the life of man as such, and his moral perfection as the greatest good. Thus, to elevate the Arabs to the dignity of freemen, to spread among them instruction, at the same time respecting their religion; to ameliorate their condition by raising from the earth all the treasures which Providence has deposited there, and which a bad government would leave sterile; such is our mission, and we shall not fail in it."

SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH IN PHILADELPHIA. Anna McCannan, aged 45 years, was found dead on Thursday at her residence, in St. Joseph's Place, near Thirteenth and Market streets, and was so covered with blood as to lead to the belief that she had been murdered. An examination disclosed the fact that a cancerous sore on her left wrist had eaten to the main artery, and that she had bled to death.—The Coroner held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of death from hemorrhage was rendered.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The law passed by the last Legislature in relation to capital punishment, was the subject on Monday of severe comment by Judge Ingraham, in the New York Court of Oyer and Terminer. The Judge indirectly advanced the theory that the great increase in crime during the past few months, is owing to the repeal of the former laws. The Judge states in proof of the need of new legislation, that there have been thirty murders in New York city since May last.

ARMS FROM ENGLAND.—The commissioners appointed under a law of the Virginia Legislature, to procure arms for the better defence of the State, have been in correspondence with the manufacturers of the Enfield rifle, in England, and have ordered 5,000 of that arm at a price near sixty-five shillings, British, or about \$16 for each piece. They have written to say that they will take 2,500 at that price.

Mr. Frederick Augustus Davies, whose extraordinary forgeries upon the Bank of England will be remembered, has been sentenced to six years' penal servitude. The learned Judge said it was no mitigation of the offence that the prisoner intended to have taken up the forged bills.

Arrests still continue at Damascus, and those among them found guilty and condemned are immediately executed. Upwards of 1,300 have been arrested, of whom 52 have been hung and 111 shot.

G. W. Ogden, of Fayette county, Ky., has a flock of 80 Cashmere goats, or grades of that blood, transformed by four or five crosses from the ordinary scrub goats of the country to valuable fleece producing animals.

Walker's friends say that there is no confidence to be placed in the account which has been published of his dying speech, or in any description which Spaniards may give of his execution.

Under the head of "Crucity to a Distinguished Man," the New York Journal of Commerce mentions the taking Senator Seward to the political slaughter house in Chicago—the wig-wag.

It is stated in the New York Sun that among the notes held by the Arisan's bank there is one by Senator Douglas for \$20,000, besides a few "scattering notes" from other politicians.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrived at a Barbecue. Oct. 13. At the Breckinridge Barbecue yesterday, near Winchester, Clark county, Kentucky, a young man son of Dr. West, of Barb county, being presented by Mr. Scott from rushing to the dinner table reserved for the ladies, drew a pistol and fired at the latter. The shot missed the person aimed at, but took effect in the face of Miss Emma Hickman, inflicting a serious wound. West was seized by the mob and three attempts were made to hang him to a tree. The Sheriff, however, interfered, and prevailed on the mob to deliver him over to the law. West was then taken to Winchester and lodged in jail to await his trial.

From Havana, New York, Oct. 13. The steamer De Soto has arrived with Havana dates to the 8th inst.

The steamer City of Norfolk landed 800 negroes. She was then sent to sea with full steam on, the valves open, and the feed pipes open, with the expectation that she would sink, and the wrecked vessel would be the capture of 800 of the negroes and the crew. The latter were sent to Key West by the American Consul. Sugars were quiet.

WARRANTED PURELY VEGETABLE.—All the ingredients of BARKER'S PILLS are purgative, and act in conjunction to open, detach, dissolve, clean, cool, heal, and so carry out of the body whatever injures it. By being dissolved like the food, they enter into and mix with the blood to search out and remove all bad humors. They dissolve all unnatural collections, cleanse the blood, and cure tubercles, ulcers, &c., let them be in what part of the system they may. They injure no part of the body. They carry away nothing that is good. They only remove what is bad. They assist nature, agree with it, act with it, and always do their work well. They have saved many a valuable life.

Sold by all Druggists. Also, by GEO. H. BELL, corner of Second and Chestnut streets, Harrisburg, and by all respectable dealers in medicines. oct9-d&wlm

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.—SIR James Clark's celebrated Female Pills, prepared from a prescription of SIR J. CLARKE, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates an excess and removes all obstructions, and supplies a cure may be relied on. TO MARRIED LADIES. It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with pleasantness to the taste and relief to the system. Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits. These pills are sold by all respectable dealers in medicines. TO MARRIED LADIES. It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with pleasantness to the taste and relief to the system. Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits. These pills are sold by all respectable dealers in medicines. oct9-d&wlm

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Sold by all Druggists. Also, by GEO. H. BELL, corner of Second and Chestnut streets, Harrisburg, and by all respectable dealers in medicines. oct9-d&wlm

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