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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 QUALITY OF THE STATES! THESE ARE SYMBOLS OF EVERLASTING UNION. LET THESE BE THE SAVING CRISIS OF THE PEOPLE. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

"Instead of breaking up the Union, we intend to strengthen and to lengthen it."—J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

"We know no section as distinct from the other; we know the Constitution and the States under it, and their rights as guaranteed under that instrument."—JOSEPH LANE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

- RICHARD YALEX, GEO. M. KEIM, DISTRICT ELECTORS. 1. FRED. A. SKRIVER, 2. WM. C. PATTERSON, 3. JOHN CROCKETT, 4. J. W. BRUNER, 5. J. W. JACOBY, 6. CHARLES KELLY, 7. O. P. JAMES, 8. DAVID SCHELL, 9. J. L. GORREMAN, 10. S. H. BARBER, 11. T. H. WALKER, 12. E. S. WICKESMAN, 13. JOSEPH LAUBACH, 14. ISAAC ROCKWELL, 15. GEORGE D. JACKSON, 16. J. A. ARL, 17. J. B. DENNER, 18. J. B. CLAWFORD, 19. H. N. LEE, 20. J. B. HOWELL, 21. N. P. FETTERMAN, 22. SAMUEL MORGAN, 23. WILLIAM BOOK, 24. B. D. HAMILIN, 25. GAYLORD CHURCH.

The Republican Party Succeeding by False Pretences.

There can be no question that Pennsylvania was carried against the Democratic party at the late election upon issues not distinctly Republican. Had the supporters of Col. CURTIS ignored the tariff question, as the Republicans in other States do, and had the issue in Pennsylvania been clearly made between anti-slavery and conservatism, there is no doubt that the Republican party would have been beaten. They owe their great victory mainly to the fact that they made the slavery question subordinate to the tariff, and persuaded the people that the industrial interests of this State would be best promoted through Republican ascendancy. So entirely conscious were the Republicans of the weakness of their principles in Pennsylvania, that they feared to take the name of Republican, but adopted that of "People's Party," as expressive of something different from genuine Black Republicanism, as represented by Seward and Sumner. The North American now claims the victory as a tariff triumph, and already betrays some apprehension lest it may have a different significance.

In the very midst of the rejoicings over the election of Curtin, the "People's Party" of Pennsylvania exhibit signs of fear that the day of reckoning may come, when they will suffer punishment for the deception practiced with so much success upon the voters of this State.

Should Lincoln be elected President in November, we may witness, in his administration of the Government, an "irrepressible conflict" of a very different nature from that which he has threatened to direct against the Southern States. It is more probable that the "irrepressible conflict" will break out between the antagonistic elements of the Republican party, between those who cheat and those who are cheated, and that the struggle will continue until the last vestige of Republicanism is wiped out from the country.

If Lincoln and his supporters obtain possession of the Government on the 4th of March next, they are pledged before the country to perform a variety of impossible things, among the most prominent of which are: The exclusion of slavery by Congressional prohibition from the Territories.

The enactment of a tariff which shall afford protection to the interests of Pennsylvania.

The passage of a Homestead Law for the benefit of actual settlers upon the public lands.

The economical administration of the Government and the reduction of the annual appropriations.

Positive promises have been given that each of these measures shall be accomplished. The fanatical spirit of Abolitionism has been appeased by the promise that the power of the Government shall be used against slavery.

Pennsylvania is won by the assurance that her immediate interests shall be attended to. The Western States are flattered with the Homestead, and the prudent everywhere by large promises of economy.

Now it is not probable that a single one of these measures can be accomplished. An act excluding slavery from any of the Territories would be unconstitutional, and therefore of no effect, even supposing that it should pass Congress, which is impossible. The Republicans cannot keep their promise of a protective tariff for several reasons. In the first place, they would find a large section of their own representatives in Congress opposed to the measure.

The very same men who flattered Pennsylvania by voting for the Morrill bill, would oppose a protective tariff after their object in seducing this State into the support of Republicanism is accomplished. It is not necessary to look very far to see that a very large section of the Republican party is opposed to a protective tariff, and that only a small portion is committed to the protective doctrine. Pennsylvania will find that she has committed her interests to a party that has neither the power or the inclination to fulfill its obligations; and then will come the reaction—then the people will turn upon those who have deceived and betrayed them.

It will be equally impossible for the Lincoln administration to keep its promises of economy. The pressure for office, for contracts, and the demand for appropriations to satisfy the crowds of hungry patriots who will congregate at Washington and demand that their services shall be recognized and rewarded, will be too much for the Administration to withstand.

Looking thus at the future, in the event of the inauguration of a Republican administration on the 4th of March next, it is most probable

able that six months of Republican rule will be sufficient to demonstrate its total incapacity and want of power to carry out any of the measures by the advocacy of which it has obtained control of the Government. Then the internal conflict must commence, which will tear the Republican party to pieces, and dissolve this unnatural alliance between antagonistic elements.

In this view of the probable event of a Republican administration, the South has nothing to fear from the election of Lincoln. Let them wait patiently for a time, until the "irrepressible conflict" destroys the Republican party, and not attempt to resist apparent dangers, which may soon disappear.

Rhode Island.

It is pleasant to see this little New England State, which so gallantly triumphed over Republicanism in the last spring election, now concentrating her conservative strength for a grand victory on Presidential Electors. Her Anti-Republican voters have nobly combined in the presentation of an electoral ticket composed of the very first men in the State, and we trust, as we have every reason to believe, that they will give it an efficient and successful support in November. The Providence Post says:

We may say of the electoral ticket, now fairly before the people for support, as we said of it in Friday's issue—that it embraces none but good and true men and faithful representatives of the conservative sentiment of our State.—The gentlemen comprising it are all national men, in the broad and emphatic sense of that term. They are firm and consistent friends of the Union; their associations, and feelings, and interests are on the side of conservative principles and measures; and they are identified, in an uncommon degree, with the political, commercial and industrial policy to which, in a great measure, our government owes its stability and our State owes its prosperity. Most assuredly the electoral vote of Rhode Island may be safely entrusted to the discretion and integrity of such men as Alexander Duncan, Amasa Sprague, Theodore P. Bogart, and Samuel Rodman. If we are to suspect these men of proving false to their own openly declared principles and to Rhode Island's interests, then have we indeed fallen upon evil times.—We have little fear that such a suspicion will be justified by the verdict of our people.

LATE FROM EUROPE.—Reported Success of Garibaldi.—The Pope Calls on the Catholic Powers for Aid.—The steamer Arabia, from Liverpool on the 6th inst., passed Cape Race on Sunday, and was intercepted by the news boat of the associated press.

It was reported from Naples that Garibaldi had obtained a victory along the whole line of the royalists, and also repulsed a body of them from Caserta, (17 miles northeast of Naples), and had taken two thousand prisoners. This, however, lacks confirmation.

The Pope's allocution has been issued. He bitterly denounces Sardinia and the policy of non-intervention, and calls on the Catholic powers for protection.

It is stated by Genoa that Garibaldi announces a victory along the whole line of the enemy, and that the royal troops were being pursued.

A Naples dispatch of the 2d states that the royal troops had been repulsed from Caserta and surrendered, and that the Garibaldians had made two thousand of them prisoners.

It is reported that Garibaldi has invited Victor Emmanuel to Naples to assume the government, and stating that he would retire to his home.

The Pope has issued an allocution condemning and protesting against the sacrilegious attack of the King and government of Piedmont on his dominions, and calls on the Catholic powers for assistance. He deprecates the policy of non-intervention, expressing his conviction that the Catholic Princes would come to his assistance.

It is also reported that the Emperor Napoleon replied to the Pope, sustaining the policy of non-intervention.

The latest dispatches from the seat of war, say that the Piedmontese lancers galloped close to the gates of Rome, in their pursuit of the Pontifical troops. M. Balan, late Secretary of Gen. Garibaldi, the Sicilian dictator, denies the statement that he had given orders for the capture of the territory of the Piedmontese troops into the Neapolitan territory. He also says that neither he nor Garibaldi counsel an immediate occupation of Rome, at the risk of a conflict with France.

SYRIA.—Letters from Syria say that many additional arrests of distinguished chiefs had produced a panic among the Druses concerned in the massacre of the Christians.

THE COSTA RICA REVOLUTION.—Summary Execution.—The revolution attempted by ex-President Mora, in Costa Rica, has signally failed. The government forces, under Gen. Blanco, attacked Mora's position, near Punta Arenas, and carried it off by overpowering numbers, though a brave defense was made. The number killed on both sides was about 300, and 11 prisoners who were taken were shot on the spot. Mora and his generals, Araneibia and Canas, escaped at the time, but they subsequently gave themselves up, were immediately court-martialed, and the two first named ordered to be shot in two hours. The Panama Star says:

They were led out to execution, both very haggard and worn from exposure, but perfectly composed. Indeed Mora's step was as firm and his eye as bright as ever it had been. They were not allowed to say anything before being shot. Mora and Araneibia stood side by side, Mora having asked the privilege of being thus shot, and also begging that they would aim at his heart. They fell side by side, and Mora evincing signs of life, an officer shot him through the head with his revolver.

That the butchery was over, when on Tuesday it was announced that Gen. Canas was to be shot, and at 9 o'clock A. M. on the 3d the good old General was led out to execution.—He was perfectly calm and cool, and smoked his cigarette until he fell, pierced with a dozen balls. This was the last act of a bloody a tragedy as Central America has ever known.

DESTRUCTION OF THE COTTON AND SUGAR CROPS IN LOUISIANA.—Full details of the disasters attendant upon the late terrific tornado in Louisiana continue to come in from the interior of the State. The amount of damage done to the sugar manufacturers, to the cane crop, and to the cotton is incalculable. The Baton Rouge Advertiser says:—Accounts from the cotton regions are deplorable. The storm made a complete sweep of every opened boll on the plantations we have heard from. Its disastrous effects extended as high as Vicksburg, and how far west we cannot say. The loss from destruction to cotton alone will probably amount to over \$1,000,000. Loss on sugar crop we are unable to estimate. The loss in Baton Rouge, including coal boats, will reach fully \$100,000. At Point Coupee a great deal of open cotton, was scattered over the grounds of acres, raising the farms to look as if a snow-storm had fallen.

ENGLISHMEN JOINING GARIBALDI.—The London papers give an account of the sailing of 800 filibusters from England, raised and commanded by William De Rohan, with arms and munitions, to aid and assist Garibaldi.

STATE OF THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

From the Journal of Commerce.

The political sky of Italy is becoming more and more overcast. Our fears almost equal our hopes. The scale is nearly level. What a change! The prospect is dark enough to excite the deepest concern in the minds of even the most sanguine. Events are evidently rushing to a most serious conclusion. There is no standing still now; a collision is inevitable.—And what will be the result?

Garibaldi, in order to accomplish the complete liberation of all Italy, has excited hopes in three different kingdoms which it will be quite impossible for him to meet, if left to himself. Nor is it now certain that he can accomplish them all, even with the hearty co-operation of Sardinia; without that co-operation he must inevitably fail.

In the first place, he excited the hopes of the people of the Papal States to such a degree that insurrections began to take place in the Marches of Urbino and Ancona—in fact, in all the trans-Appennine portion of the kingdom of the Pope—and also in Umbria and other central provinces. Fortunately for the people in those parts of the dominions of his Holiness, the Sardinians intervened in the interests of humanity, and took possession of them—routing and taking prisoner Lamoriciere and his mongrel forces—Swiss, Austrians, Irish and Italians. Had not this been done the insurgents would have met with a terrible disaster; for, as things have turned out, Garibaldi has not been able to reach the Papal States. He has found an obstacle, which he had not anticipated, in the fact that the King of Naples is at Gaeta, and the forces which he still has turned out—as might have expected of men who have cleaved to him in spite of so many inducements to quit his service for that of the popular side—to be brave and loyal, as well as disciplined troops. The loss of the "Garibaldians" at the battle between Santa Maria and Capua was more disastrous than was at first reported—400 men killed or wounded, and 300 taken prisoner! This is a serious calamity. It is a check that will serve as a damper to the impulsive patriotism of the sons of Southern Italy. And if Garibaldi does not speedily retrieve the prestige of his name and of his arms, he may find it impossible to go any further.—And to stand still is to be ruined. He has reached a point where it is impossible to stand still. He must expel Francis II. and his forces from Italy, or he is himself lost. The power that could save him cannot interfere and annex the Kingdom of Naples, until the people of that Kingdom have completely overthrown the present government, under which they have so long groined, and which, as it is, they will have to have no more to do with. Then, can Victor Emmanuel interpose. And not till then, can the people vote to annex their country to Sardinia, he can safely take possession.

In the second place, Garibaldi has encouraged the people of Venetia to revolt, promising them that the war shall be ended only on the top of the Alps! But how is he going to drive the Austrians, who are there in such force, from Venetia, without the aid of Sardinia, which he is not likely to get—for the rulers of the great nations are becoming afraid of the popular movements he is exciting, and which he has proclaimed abroad. It is evident that Austria, Prussia and Russia are becoming alarmed. The Germanic Confederation is beginning to dread the recurrence of the scenes of the first French Revolution. Even England is becoming disturbed at the prospect, and counsels prudence, and even advises Sardinia by no means to have anything to do with the attack which Garibaldi and the Republicans may make on Venetia, rightly pointing out its extreme hazard and even inevitable peril.

In the third place, Garibaldi has excited hopes in Hungary, which are destined, as things are turning out, to end in disappointment, we fear. There are many indications of a speedy uprising of the people in that country. But how can they succeed without leaders, without concert, with Russia and Prussia against them, as well as Austria, and France, and even England, (we speak of the government) indifferent to their cause? Garibaldi has evidently calculated on not only a great uprising of Hungarians, but also on the strong sympathy of the Germans and the French, and perhaps a determination on their part to go into Revolution. Nothing, in fact, short of a grand conflagration, such as Europe has not seen since 1793, could accomplish his ends, even if that could.

We come back to the position that Garibaldi should, if possible, drive the King of Naples out of Italy, and then give up Sicily and all the rest of the former dominions of that monarch to Victor Emmanuel, and let Sardinian troops and Sardinian civilians take possession and establish order and good government. In this way it may still be practicable to create a date all Italy, excepting Venetia, under a good constitutional government. But if he is not willing to do this, but still perseveres in rejecting the counsels of Cavour and Victor Emmanuel, we shall soon see the old state of things return in beautiful but unfortunate Italy. We are all ready to exclaim, May God forbid! Nevertheless, it would be so.

THE PRINCE AT TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK. At Trinity Church last Sunday morning, as at other places, the remembrance of the late Prince was attended by autochthonous crowds of spectators, thousands seeming to think that a single glance at the illustrious visitor was ample compensation for any amount of personal inconvenience or even physical torture, while waiting several consecutive hours on the sidewalk, for the commencement or conclusion of the service. All the forenoon, Broadway was thronged on either side, so that a passage for carriages was in some places secured only by the interposition of the police. The attendance of vehicles, including a large number of first class equipages, was quite formidable, and the line extended from the church to something like a quarter of a mile, up to Maiden Lane. The inmates generally waiting to be discharged in rotation at the place of worship.

Within the building there was the same anxious state of expectancy, and tremendous pressure, but with no breach of decorum. The only appearance of disorder was occasioned by the removal of a woman who had fainted; and a little later, near the hour for commencing service, a perceptible sensation was occasioned by the arrival of Gen. Scott and lady, who were assigned seats a short distance from those reserved for the Prince and suite. The latter arrived promptly, the general took special regard for their admission. A request was first made in anticipation of this occurrence, that the audience would retain their seats and refrain from any manifestations inappropriate to the hour of God, or the day on which they had assembled. The royal party was accompanied by several distinguished citizens—proceeding up the middle aisle, which alone had been kept free from the eager thousands who pressed into every crevice. The Prince was seated near the Altar, and reverentially engaged in all the acts of worship, seeming to give little heed to surrounding objects. The chancel was occupied by four prominent Bishops of the Church as a large array of clergy, all in their official habiliments.

The sermon, by Dr. Vinton, was a clear, appropriate and earnest exposition of truth, deduced from Dan. 6th chapter and 4th and 5th verses. He said, some men have great exalted ideas in some points of character, and marked defects in others. But such was not Daniel he was complete. Every point of character was well developed and cultivated. His responsibilities, as a statesman, were quite peculiar, and exceedingly great, beyond those of most men holding high positions. The preacher then proceeded in a practical and forcible manner to apply his subject, having special regard to the subject, as was quite apparent, to the peculiarities of his audience. He said that one high in authority might associate with many excellent serious defects, which would tarnish his honor.

that one cannot claim to be a man of integrity, strictly speaking, whose life is divorced from religion—that every one, in every station of life, from the highest to the lowest, should habituate himself to daily prayer, and that that nation may be regarded as safe whose rulers recognize their dependence on a Divine Providence by frequent intercession at the Throne of Grace.

The preacher closed his discourse by invoking earnestly and appropriately, in behalf of the church, the blessing of Heaven on Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales, and the consular and officers and kingdom of Her Majesty.

The services concluded, the immense concourse of people assembled within and without, dispersed with little delay and in good order.

EIGHT DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN IN OHIO.—Our contemporary of the Gazette, which has "sinned against knowledge" since the election, in insisting that the Democrats had carried but three or four members of Congress in Ohio, will have to admit, at last, that we have eight members out of the twenty-one, being a gain of two members from the present Congress. We claim the election of the following gentlemen:

- GEORGE H. PENDLETON, First District. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, Third District. WM. ALLEN, Fourth District. CHILTON A. WHITE, Sixth District. WARREN P. NOBLE, Ninth District. S. S. COX, Twelfth District. GENERAL NUOVETI, Fifteenth District. JAMES R. MORRIS, Seventeenth District.

MR. JEWETT (Democrat) is defeated in the Sixth District by only thirty-two majority. We have lost the Eleventh (Fairfield) District, owing to the great personal popularity and wealth which was possessed and unsurprisingly used by the Republican candidate, MR. HONROX.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

GENERAL NEWS.

A daughter of Abd-el-Kader has recently arrived in Paris for the purpose of entering the order of the Gray Sisters. When the Emir, her father, resided at Broussa, he sent the young lady to Constantinople to be educated. There she occasionally met with Christian women, and was so struck with the self-devotion of the sisters who attended the hospitals during the Crimean war that she determined to join their order. Her father, who is capable of appreciating the benevolence of Christianity, consented to her wish, and she is now in Paris passing her novice.

HOW THE REV. MR. BULEY WAS HANGED.—By latest advices from Texas, it would seem that the Rev. Mr. Buley was hanged after the Houston Telegraph says: He was the man to whom the Bailey letter was addressed. He was arrested near Cassville, Bear county, Mo., by the Fayetteville (Ark.) Vigilance Committee, and sent back on the overland stage to Sherman, and from thence to Fort Worth, where he was hung on the same pecan tree on which Crawford met his deserts. He expected to be rescued by his clan, but no attempt was made.

DISMISSED.—Col. Hugh Forbes, whose name figured so extensively in the papers during the John Brown excitement, and who lately has been in the employ of Garibaldi as commander of Messina, in Sicily, is said to be out of office once more. He was found to be incompetent and impracticable, a disturber of the peace and an oppressor of the officers under him, therefore he has been superseded, and now goes about Sicily denouncing Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel.

SELF-MOVING VELOCIPEDS AND CARS.—A carriage, propelled by neither steam nor gas, but by the simplest screw imaginable, has recently been beheld for the first time in the streets of Paris, going with such amazing swiftness as to leave far behind the four-in-hand carriage of the jockey club, which endeavored in vain to keep up with it. The inventor is said to be a poor man, who has constructed the vehicle entirely himself.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. WILSON.—Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, the agents of the Galway line in New York, announce their intention to set on foot a subscription of a handsome character as a testimonial of how the American people appreciate the noble and valiant conduct of Capt. John Wilson of the brig Minnie Schiffer, in rescuing nearly 600 human beings from the confagration of the steamship Connaught.

MARRIAGE ON A DEATH BED.—In Mannington, Salem county, N. J., on Friday, September 25th, Mr. Edward S. Tatem was married to Miss Jones, at 9 o'clock in the morning. Miss Jones was ailing and bed-ridden, and wanted to be married. Mr. Tatem was accordingly sent for, and the ceremony was performed during the silent hours of the night. Mrs. Tatem then expressed herself perfectly happy, and died at noon the same day.

A convention of a novel nature met at Syracuse, N. Y., last week, which will nevertheless be likely to be of use in a not unimportant matter. It was a Convention of Sportsmen, held with a view to the preservation of game. In future the annual convention will be held in the month of June, and an address will be made, as well as trials of skill in the use of rifles and fowling-pieces.

GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.—An explosion took place on the 10th inst., in Dupont & Co.'s lower powder works, known as the "Hagley yard," on the Brandywine Banks, Del. Three men and a female building were completely demolished. One man was killed, and although there were some five or six men at the mills at the time, no one else was injured.

TRAGEDY IN CONNECTICUT.—A few nights ago a man named David Villets, residing in Litchfield county, Conn., while in a fit of passion, or temporary insanity, murdered his two daughters, aged 11 and 15 years respectively, and then attempted to put an end to his own existence by cutting his throat. Villets, at last accounts, was alive.

THE REV. H. G. GUINNESS.—The European Times tells us that the Rev. Henry Gratian Guinness was to be married on the 2d October, at Bath, to Miss Fitzgerald, a near relation of Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey, and of the Marchioness of Ailesa. He intends to complete his mission in America, and is to sail by the Great Eastern, with his wife.

THE LATE COL. LUMSDEN.—The remains of the late Col. Lumsden, of New Orleans, a victim of the Lady Elgin disaster, have been found on the beach near Kenosha, Wis., taken to Chicago, and from thence sent to the desolated home of the unfortunate deceased. It is interred with proper marks of respect by his numerous friends.

A firm in Amherst, Mass., are manufacturing about 1,500 pounds of leather daily from scraps of leather and old pieces of rope. It has not been introduced out of New England, yet the demand is reported to be greater than the supply. The process of making is similar to that of manufacturing paper.

ELECTED TO CONGRESS.—Among the Democratic members of Congress, just elected in Indiana, is the Hon. D. W. Voorhes, whose great speech in behalf of Cook, condemned and executed at Charleston, Va., gave him a national reputation as one of the most brilliant orators of the present day.

BURNING OF A RAILROAD DEPOT.—On Sunday last the outer freight depot of the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad, three miles from Pittsburg, was destroyed by fire, together with the water and wood houses, two freight cars and eight locomotives. Loss \$10,000.

FIVE IN ONE DAY.—The Republicans have in one day re-elected five of the endorsers of Hellier, and condemned of Treason, to wit: John Covode and Calhoun A. Grow, in Pennsylvania; John Sherman and John A. Bingham, in Ohio, and Schuyler Colfax, in Indiana.

In a match on Saturday, at Syracuse, N. Y., between Flora Temple and George N. Patchen, the mare was again the victor. Time—2:26, 2:25, 2:26.

A public meeting was to take place in August, Ga., on Saturday last, the object of which is to appeal to the President to intercede with the Government of Honduras for the release of Col. Ruder, who was captured with Walker, and condemned to imprisonment in the mines.

Much fear is felt at the continued decline of Nantucket. Her harbor is gradually filling up, and in consequence the whaling business, for which she has been distinguished, has been partially stopped. The inhabitants think they must turn their attention to manufactures.

Rev. Wm. T. Eva, of Newark, N. J., has been elected pastor of the First Church, in Kensington, Philadelphia.

There are forty acres of vineyard in forty miles of Chattanooga, Tenn., producing ten thousand gallons of wine per annum.

The city councils of Pittsburg have at last levied a tax to pay the interest due on the Chartiers Valley railroad bonds.

Messrs. McQueen, Miles, Ashmore, Bonham and Boyce have been re-elected to Congress in South Carolina.

The steamer Tempest, bound from Louisville to Cairo, with a full freight, sank at Long Island Thursday night. No lives lost.

Lieut. Watkins died on board of the U. S. sloop Sabine, recently, and was buried at Acapulco.

Hon. R. M. L'ane, our Minister to Mexico, was in Pensacola on the 5th inst.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Coal Oil Works Burned. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16. The extensive coal oil works of Messrs. Helme & Co., on Bridgeport street, near Race, in the 25th ward, were totally destroyed by fire last night, together with about 2,500 gallons of oil, tanks, stills, machinery, &c., estimated to be worth from \$30,000 to \$40,000, upon which there was no insurance. The combustible nature of the building and its contents, prevented any of the property being saved. The firemen were out in great numbers, but the want of water at this point prevented their service from being of much avail.

Brutal Prize Fight. NEW YORK, Oct. 16. A prize fight occurred on Sunday near Bull's Ferry, between Dunkirk and Malloy, two New York boxers. Thirty-seven rounds were fought in fifty-five minutes, when Dunkirk striking a low blow, the fight was decided in favor of Malloy, who was the worst punished. A match for \$1,000 between Aaron Jones and George King has been arranged, to take place in four months.

Southern view of the Late Elections. RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 16. The Richmond Enquirer alludes to the late elections as showing that Lincoln will carry the North over all opposition, while the South will unite on Mr. Breckinridge as the candidate of the Democracy, but fears it is now too late to prevent Lincoln's election. The article closes by urging the South to harmonious action in the coming contest.

The Prince at West Point. WEST POINT, Oct. 16. The Prince was received here yesterday with a salute of seventeen guns; witnessed a review of the Cadets, attended a "hop," and started for Albany this morning. It is stated that the Prince will visit America again next winter, so as to visit the Southern States.

The Late Commodore Skinner. RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 16. The remains of the late Commodore Skinner were laid in state at the Capitol last night, the first regiment acting as the guard of honor.—The regiment also escorted the remains to the Norfolk train this morning.

Fatal Railroad Accident. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 16. The engine of the Express train, bound east on the Central Ohio Railroad, yesterday, flew the track near Cambridge, killing James Free, the engineer, and Chas. Rush the fireman.

Flight of a Cincinnati Forger. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 16. Henry Emsau, liquor merchant, in Main above Ninth street, forged the name of his father-in-law for the amount of six thousand dollars, and absconded yesterday.

The Royal Squadron at Portland. PORTLAND, Oct. 16. The Royal Squadron arrived this morning and anchored in the inner harbor.

The Markets. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16. Flour firm; superfine \$5.75, and \$5. extra \$5.60, 6.12, and \$5.50, and fancy \$5.75, 5.75. Rye Flour \$4.25 and \$4.50, and \$4.50. Wheat active; white \$1.46, \$1.50, and \$1.50, and red \$1.30, \$1.35, \$1.40. Corn yellow 73c, 72 1/2c, 72c. Oats 35c. Clovered \$1.50 per 64 lbs. Timothy \$2.75, 2.81 per bushel. Flaxseed \$1.50, 1.55. Whisky 25 1/2c, 25 3/4c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16. Flour firm; sales of 14,500 barrels at \$4.45, \$4.50 for State. Receipts to-day 22,000 bushels. Wheat steady; sales of 70,000 bushels. Receipts 10,000. Corn heavy; sales of 20,000 bushels at 70 1/2c; receipts 52,000 bushels. Provisions dull. Whisky held at 2 1/2c.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16. Flour dull; but unchanged. Wheat quiet, but firm at \$1.37, 40 for red, and \$1.40 for white. Corn firm; receipts 67,000 bushels. Provisions steady. Coffee firm. Whisky firm at 22 1/2c. Special Notices.

DR. VALPEAU'S CANKERINE.—For the almost immediate cure of CANKER in the MOUTH, THROAT or STOMACH, resulting from SCARLATINA or TYPHUS FEVERS, or any other cause—SORE THROAT, ULCERATED GUMS, and other AFFECTIONS OF THE MOUTH, and AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, and AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH, and AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER, and AFFECTIONS OF THE SPLEEN, and AFFECTIONS OF THE PANCREAS, and AFFECTIONS OF THE BLADDER, and AFFECTIONS OF THE UTERUS, and AFFECTIONS OF THE VAGINA, and AFFECTIONS OF THE VULVA, and AFFECTIONS OF THE CLITORIS, and AFFECTIONS OF THE PENIS, and AFFECTIONS OF THE TESTES, and AFFECTIONS OF THE EPIDIDYMIS, and AFFECTIONS OF THE SCROTUM, and AFFECTIONS OF THE PERINEUM, and AFFECTIONS OF THE ANUS, and AFFECTIONS OF THE RECTUM, and AFFECTIONS OF THE SIGMOID COLON, and AFFECTIONS OF THE ILEOCECAL COLON, and AFFECTIONS OF THE CECUM, and AFFECTIONS OF THE APPENDIX VERMICIFORMIS, and AFFECTIONS OF THE SMALL INTESTINE, and AFFECTIONS OF THE LARGE INTESTINE, and AFFECTIONS OF THE COLON, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Sigmoid Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE ILEOCECAL Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Cecum, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Appendix Vermiformis, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Small Intestine, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Large Intestine, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Sigmoid Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE ILEOCECAL Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Cecum, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Appendix Vermiformis, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Small Intestine, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Large Intestine, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Sigmoid Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE ILEOCECAL Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Cecum, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Appendix Vermiformis, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Small Intestine, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Large Intestine, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Sigmoid Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE ILEOCECAL Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Cecum, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Appendix Vermiformis, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Small Intestine, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Large Intestine, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Sigmoid Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE ILEOCECAL Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Cecum, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Appendix Vermiformis, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Small Intestine, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Large Intestine, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Sigmoid Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE ILEOCECAL Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Cecum, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Appendix Vermiformis, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Small Intestine, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Large Intestine, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Sigmoid Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE ILEOCECAL Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Cecum, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Appendix Vermiformis, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Small Intestine, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Large Intestine, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Sigmoid Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE ILEOCECAL Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Cecum, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Appendix Vermiformis, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Small Intestine, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Large Intestine, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Sigmoid Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE ILEOCECAL Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Cecum, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Appendix Vermiformis, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Small Intestine, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Large Intestine, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Sigmoid Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE ILEOCECAL Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Cecum, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Appendix Vermiformis, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Small Intestine, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Large Intestine, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Sigmoid Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE ILEOCECAL Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Cecum, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Appendix Vermiformis, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Small Intestine, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Large Intestine, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Sigmoid Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE ILEOCECAL Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Cecum, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Appendix Vermiformis, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Small Intestine, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Large Intestine, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Sigmoid Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE ILEOCECAL Colon, and AFFECTIONS OF THE Cecum, and AFFE