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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 STABILIZING UNION. LET THESE BE THE HALLOWED CHIEFS OF THE PEOPLE. J. BRECKINRIDGE, PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

- FACTORS AT LARGE. GEO. M. KNIM, DISTRICT ELECTORS. 1. FRED. A. SEEVER, 14. ISAAC RECHOW, 2. W. G. PATTERSON, 15. GEORGE D. JACKSON, 3. JOS. CROCKETT, 16. J. A. AILL, 4. J. G. BRECKNER, 17. J. B. DANSEN, 5. G. W. JACOB, 18. H. H. HENRY, 6. CHARLES KELLY, 19. N. N. LEE, 7. O. P. JAMES, 20. J. B. HOWELL, 8. DAVID SCHELL, 21. F. F. FLETCHER, 9. T. LIGHTNER, 22. SAMUEL MARSHALL, 10. S. B. BARBER, 23. WILLIAM ROO, 11. T. H. WALKER, 24. B. D. HAMILIN, 12. G. S. WICKSTEAD, 25. GAYLORS CHICHESTER, 13. JOSEPH LAUBACH.

OPENING THEIR EYES.—The extreme "sensitiveness" of the South, expressed so happily in the Lincoln Convention by Hon. Pierre Soule, is now given to desperation, and in the minds of many fair-minded people it is admitted that in the event of the election of Lincoln some serious movement to possible secession will be made.

The Washington correspondent of the World writes the above, and considering that that paper is Republican in its tendencies, the admission is significant. Those who rest in perfect security, under the soothing belief that no real danger is to be apprehended from the election of Lincoln, are wilfully blinded.

A Word of Warning.

Notwithstanding that the Douglas State Committee have formally withdrawn the Straight-out Douglas electoral ticket, certain factious men in this State, who are using the name of Douglas as a cloak for their own villainy, are engaged in circulating the Straight-out Douglas ticket. In order to produce the impression that this course meets with the approval of Judge Douglas these tickets are distributed in envelopes endorsed with his frank. A friend in this county has enclosed to us one of these spurious electoral tickets, which he says are being generally circulated throughout the county by a notorious disorganizer, residing in Berks county, who is well known as a confidant of John W. Forney. No doubt these tickets are being sent to all parts of the State by the same set of men, and we caution Democrats to be on the look-out for them. They are well calculated to deceive the unsuspecting, because they contain twelve names which are on the regular Democratic electoral ticket. We are well persuaded that this secret movement to injure the Reading electoral ticket is carried on without the knowledge or concurrence of the Douglas State Committee, and that it will meet with the most emphatic condemnation of every sincere supporter of Mr. Douglas in the State.

The Prospect in New York.

The contest in the State of New York seems to turn very much upon the majority that can be obtained against Lincoln in New York City. The anti-Republican journals claim not less than 40,000 majority for the Union electoral ticket, while the Tribune asserts that it cannot exceed 20,000. There is a great deal of figuring and estimating on both sides, and of course great discrepancy in the calculations of the probable result. The Journal of Commerce of Saturday last replies to the estimate put forth by the Tribune, and in reference to the vote of New York City contains the following:

Let us for the purposes of this occasion, take the Tribune's estimate of 90,000 as the aggregate Presidential vote. This will be a gain of ten per cent. something like twelve per cent. upon the vote for Fremont, or the vote in December last, which the Tribune admits was substantially a fair one. It is not probable that the proportion of this gain, and they will have about twenty thousand votes. Or if they insist upon such a calculation, we will add the same proportion to the vote for Fremont, and we shall have about 100,000 votes for Fremont, and the same proportion to the vote for Lincoln, and we shall have about 100,000 votes for Lincoln. The largest Republican vote ever cast in this city is 21,000, and it requires an amount of assurance beyond that possessed by ordinary mortals to claim for that party this fall more than twenty-five thousand votes. Upon the Tribune's own estimate of 90,000, therefore, it would be necessary to obtain 40,000 votes for every thousand above twenty-one thousand. The Union ticket ought to be increased one half of such Lincoln in this city. It is estimated that 24,000 votes for Fremont were cast in this city, and that 24,000 votes for Lincoln were cast in this city. It is estimated that 24,000 votes for Fremont were cast in this city, and that 24,000 votes for Lincoln were cast in this city. It is estimated that 24,000 votes for Fremont were cast in this city, and that 24,000 votes for Lincoln were cast in this city.

Union in New Jersey.

The Breckinridge, Bell and Douglas parties in New Jersey have withdrawn their separate electoral tickets and determined to support a union ticket, composed of three Douglas, two Breckinridge and two Bell electors. This movement will in all probability secure the electoral vote of New Jersey against Lincoln, and go far to encourage the union men of New York. Having advocated union for the sake of defeating Lincoln from the commencement of this campaign, and combated all movements for running straight-out tickets, we cannot but be gratified when there is a union of all the parties opposed to Republicanism in New York and New Jersey, and a union of the Democracy of Pennsylvania upon the Reading electoral ticket. Had union been the watchword among conservatives of every name from the beginning of this campaign, and had the people resolutely closed their ears to those who, under the fair pretence of principle, counselled division, the success of the Republican party would not now be so probable as it seems. But better late than never. The people are disposed to pause before consummating

the last act of sectionalism in the election of Lincoln. The re-action has already commenced, and may yet end in rescuing the country from the dangers sure to follow close upon the triumph of a purely sectional organization.

What Can the Republican Party Accomplish?

The Republican party is principally made up of those who have belonged to parties opposed to the Democratic party, and have passed through all the mutations of opposition. They have been Anti-Masons, Whigs, Know Nothings, Americans, American Republicans, People's Party men, and everything else anti-Democratic. It is true that a very large body of the old-fashioned Whigs became Democrats after the dissolution of the Whig party, and that many who were formerly Democrats embraced Republicanism when they supposed that the Democratic party became pro-slavery in its policy; but notwithstanding this partial intermingling of diverse political elements which brought to the Democratic party a strong accession of conservative Whigs, and to the Republican party a large infusion of radical Democrats, the large majority of those now composing the Republican party have been life-long opponents of Democracy, and have followed the Opposition through all its transformations. Let us ask these men what they have accomplished? Where are the fruits of their opposition to the Democratic party? What good thing have they done? Where are the trophies of good government to compensate them for all this wearisome marching on one political hobby to another? They have run through the whole gamut of political expediency without having done anything worthy of praise. And then what a tax it must be upon the conscience to follow the political leaders who plan campaigns through their manifold tergiversations! The mass of men now calling themselves Republicans have been co-opted, within the past five years, in order to secure fellowship with the Opposition, to change their principles at the beck of the leaders. At one time they have denounced and proscribed foreigners, and set up Americanism as the paramount good, and foreign influence as the paramount evil. At another time their energies and their hatred are directed against the domestic institution of the Southern States. They have been in their time National Whigs, Americans, members of the Opposition, American-Republicans, (a name descriptive of transformation,) then the "People's party," meaning anything or nothing, and finally, full-fledged Republicans. Change is written upon all their actions. Principles are said to be enduring—but certainly not the principles of the opponents of Democracy.—They have not adhered long enough to one set of principles to test them fairly. Their political edifices resemble the building which a certain man erected upon a sandy foundation—the first storm and flood has swept them away, and left nothing but the memory of their frailty and folly.

Now, Republicanism is another of these fragile political tenements. It cannot endure, because it has no solid, practical foundation.—What can the Republican party accomplish? Prevent the spread of slavery into free territory, replies one. But how is this to be accomplished, and what Territory will you exclude slavery from? You cannot pass an act of Congress to exclude slavery; for there are two insurmountable obstacles to this course. In the first place, you must have control of both branches of Congress, which you have not, and are not likely to have. In the next place, the Supreme Court has declared a prohibitory act unconstitutional, rendering it inoperative if passed. What then? Revolutionize the Supreme Court? How? You may talk of this, but how is it to be accomplished? By what process can the Court be converted into an instrument for perverting the Constitution? And suppose you could, what would be gained?—Would you feel your own rights more secure under a Court transformed from an independent tribunal of justice into a machine for executing the purposes of a sectional political organization? Can you contemplate such a result without recoiling?

Stop for a moment, and examine this Republican doctrine of excluding slavery from the Territories by Congressional enactment, and see whether it is not a mere abstraction—a phantasm—a useless and impractical theory, which cannot be put into practical operation, and would be useless if it could; for slavery will never spread into regions where it cannot be made profitable, and where it can be used with advantage the people are not likely to be opposed to its introduction; and if they should be, the power of exclusion is always in their own hands.

And yet, for the sake of this more abstraction, a sectional party has been organized at the North, from which the South is necessarily and intentionally excluded. The South is naturally exasperated at the threats used against them. They think their rights will be disregarded in case Northern sectionalism obtains control of the government. Agitation and declamation against them has been followed by counter agitation, until the whole South is arming for a conflict which they deem inevitable. What is the use of following this anti-slavery abstraction to the verge of civil war? What is to be gained by it? Let every reasonable man ponder this question, and determine in his own mind whether it is not better to put down this dangerous sectional agitation by casting his vote and using his influence against the triumph of this reckless Northern sectional party.

AN EVENTFUL LIFE.—Return from Van Dieman's Land.—John Bateman arrived in Troy, N. Y., 24th inst., on his way from Canada to Chatham Centre, Columbia county, N. Y., which place he left twenty-four years ago. Being shortly afterwards arrested for engaging in the Canadian rebellion of 1837, he has ever since, up to within a brief period, been a convict in Van Dieman's Land. The Troy Times says:

Bateman is now sixty-four years of age. He says he removed from Chatham Centre to Canada in 1836, where he purchased a quantity of land and engaged in the business of lumbering. The patriot war soon after breaking out, he attended the meetings of the patriots, where he was finally captured, but afterwards released. Sympathizing very ardently with the patriot cause, he removed to the American side, and joined the lodges there. Here he was again captured, and taken to Kingston, where, after a brief trial, he was sentenced to death. Eleven of his companions in misfortune were

executed while he was in confinement. Bateman remained in prison ten months, when his sentence was finally commuted to exile in Van Dieman's Land. In that far-off convict-land he worked under government, building roads and bridges, improving lands, and at such other employments as the convict was compelled to engage in. For a period of about twenty years he worked as a convict on the island, until he was recently pardoned by the Queen, and was once again a free man.

FAST LIFE IN NEW YORK.

THE NOTE BROKER—THE GAMBLER—THE SWINDLER.

During the past week the police have had in charge several important swindling cases in New York, which involve the loss of several thousands of dollars, but as yet have only succeeded in arresting one of the alleged operators, who, it seems, has succeeded in obtaining about \$5,000 from a respectable house in Pine street. The alleged party accused of the swindle is a young man named Wm. Hurry, Jr., note broker, of late doing business at No. 1 Pine street. It seems that he is charged by the firm of Quick & Hommedieu—dealers in mercantile notes and foreign exchange, No. 42 Pine street—with having, on Friday last, called upon them—having previously done business with them—and inquired if they had an \$8,000 note that they wanted to sell, remarking that he could dispose of a note of the said amount, as he had a customer in waiting. Mr. L'Hommedieu replied that he had, and gave Hurry an \$8,000 note. Hurry, it is alleged, took it, and saying he would return in about twenty minutes, left the office. He, however, failed to return, and it is alleged that, after disposing of the note for the full amount, he proceeded direct to the bank, drew the amount in cash and left. His not returning created some little suspicion on the part of Messrs. Quick & L'Hommedieu, and, on the following day, not being able to ascertain Hurry's whereabouts, they proceeded before Justice Welsh, where a complaint was made against him.

Hurry, the same afternoon, from his own story, finding himself the holder of this large sum of money, concluded to visit some of our leading gambling saloons and try his luck at the game of faro. His first stop was to dive into the well-known establishment at the corner of Broadway and Fulton street, where a day game is always kept going, and after betting several times he lost about \$3,000. He then took a look into a sporting house in Anne street, where, after passing an hour, he lost \$200. In company with a friend he then proceeded to a first class restaurant, and after enjoying a costly supper started out again for the gambling table. It being early in the evening, a short way was made to the sweat-bath kept at the corner of Broadway and Pine street, where he was so fortunate as to win \$1,000. Thinking that he had done pretty well, he concluded to try another house, and accordingly made a stop at an establishment corner of Prince and Mercer streets, where, at the game of faro, he lost \$1,400.

Hurry, on Saturday evening, again sallied forth on a visit to his old haunts, visiting a gambling house, corner of Twelfth street and Broadway, where they soon relieved him of \$500, and at another, corner of Broadway and Fifth street, he lost the like amount. Sunday night he again made a tour around town, visiting a place in Broadway, where he was fortunate in winning about \$1,500. He also visited another of the gambling halls, where he remained until nearly four o'clock Monday morning, gaining about \$500.

On Monday Mr. L'Hommedieu called upon Mr. Chris. V. Hogan, of the detective force, and made him acquainted with the facts and requested him to work up the case, and if possible to arrest Hurry. Mr. Hogan accordingly set to work, and ascertaining that Hurry had been a visitor to the above places, concluded that he had an accomplice with him. He succeeded in finding a beautiful team that the young gentlemen had obtained, with a view of sporting about in, and finally traced him to the above hotel, where he arrested him yesterday afternoon, in room number 15. Hurry, when confronted by the detective, seemed greatly surprised, believing that he had evaded all pursuit of the officers.

He was taken to the police head-quarters, where he is now detained, awaiting examination before Justice Kelly. About \$4,000 of the money has been recovered by the officer, who has shown himself both efficient and invaluable in the prompt manner in which he succeeded in arresting the accused. Hurry is about 28 years of age, and is very respectably connected, his father being well known as one of our leading merchants. A full examination is to be had in the case.

DEATH OF GEORGE SHROETER.—The scientific world has lost a bright ornament in the decease of George Shroeter, which took place at Paterson, N. J., last week. He was a native of Prussia, and for some years private secretary of the Prince Regent of Prussia, in whose company he traveled through a large part of Europe, becoming intimately acquainted with the secret machinery of its various governments. In the revolution of 1848 he took part with the liberals, and surrendered his secretaryship, when the regent identified himself with the reactionists.

Like some other disappointed lovers of liberty, Mr. Shroeter then decided to seek a home in the western hemisphere, and reached New York in 1849. As a linguist his studies proved nearly useless for all practical purposes; but he applied himself to the geography of this continent, and in connection with the Geographical and Statistical Society of New York, his abilities soon began to attract notice. In 1856 he completed a map of the United States from ocean to ocean, on a canvas 30 feet by 17. This map contained every railroad and canal in the country, completed or in progress. Since then he has executed models of this country in wax, showing the elevations and depressions of its surface. This was another very laborious undertaking, but finished in the most thorough manner.

ONE OF NAPOLEON'S SOLDIERS.—In the town of Ludlow, (Mass.) there is living a soldier of Napoleon, past eighty years of age, named George Lynde. He entered the French army in 1795, first as a private, and continued a soldier till near the close of the Russian campaign. He was repeatedly wounded. He fought at Austerlitz, Leipzig, Marengo and Borodino. He was present as a cavalry soldier at the terrible crossing of the bridge of Lodi—was wounded in the engagement and three of his brothers slain. He attended Napoleon in his expedition to Egypt, and with painful interest recalls the siege of Acre—and the forced march across the burning sands of the desert—the thirst and hunger experienced, and the skirmishing with the Mamelukes that evened his flank and rear. He was with the French army upon its entrance into Moscow, but disinclined, and seeing nothing but disaster before him, with thirty-five others left the service, and finally arrived in this country.

MACHINE FOR TRANSPLANTING TREES.—Mr. John A. C. Gray, one of the New York Central Park Commissioners, brought from Europe a drawing of the machine used in the Bois de Boulogne for transplanting trees. It is a frame of wood and iron, drawn by oxen or horses. On it are two heavy hand-windlasses, worked by levers and cog-wheels. A trench, three or four feet deep, is dug around the tree, three or four feet from it. Small holes are then dug under the tree, meeting in the centre, so that a chain can be run under the mass of earth which is left clinging to the roots. The earth is wrapped round with straw and ropes to prevent crumbling, and one windlass being removed, the machine is backed up, and embraces the tree, so that when the windlasses are restored to its place, the tree is surrounded by the machine. The tree is then raised, earth and all, and being suspended between the wheels, may be transported anywhere.

GENERAL NEWS.

FRED DOUGLASS WANTS TO BUY A WHITE MAN. Fred Douglass, the well-known and talented mulatto fugitive from Maryland, a few days ago received a letter from an individual calling himself Charles Happ, and describing himself as a "white man," stating that he had been informed that Douglass "had an only daughter," and was willing "to give \$15,000 or \$20,000 to any respectable 'white' man who would marry her and cherish her through life," and concludes "I would like to know your conditions." To this Fred responds that he is a stranger, and gives no reference for his character and responsibility; that his letter is dated Auburn, without stating the street he lives in, and that he may, therefore, be an inmate of the penitentiary at that place; that he (Douglass) has not got \$15,000; that he has no objection to Happ's complexion, but that his "grammar and spelling are so bad that he is not fit to associate with Miss Douglass in any capacity whatever."

SHOOTING MURDERS AT PICTON, N. S.—The Pictou Gazette extra of October 13th states that Mr. Abraham Peterson and his wife were murdered in their house, about five miles from Pictou, on the night previous, and the house pillaged. Mrs. Peterson's body was found on the floor near the door, weltering in blood, but which had gone out after horribly burning her body. Mr. Peterson was lying in the bed with several deep cuts on his head, and had evidently struggled but little. The murderers appear to have put shawls and dresses against the windows in order to perpetrate their crime more safely, and it is supposed they obtained a considerable amount of money. The contents of a bureau and some trunks were turned out upon the floor.

DEATH OF "GRIZZLY ADAMS."—Thousands of people in all parts of the country, from Maine to California, will learn with regret of the death of J. C. Adams, better known as "Old Grizzly Adams," by his numerous and perilous adventures with grizzly bears and other savage animals, accounts of many of which have been published in the newspapers. His eventful and somewhat heroic career closed peacefully at the home of his daughter, in Nepeset, on Friday, in his 48th year. The immediate cause of his death was the open wounds on his head, received in one of his encounters with a grizzly bear, and which would never heal.—Boston Herald.

GARDENS OF THE TOP OF HOUSES.—The New York Evening Post has been entertaining its readers with a long, elaborate dissertation on the propriety of turning the upper stories of dwellings into hanging gardens. It states that as glass roofs are but little dearer than the other kinds, every upper story might, without much expense, be turned into a hot house, where all the vegetable luxuries of the season could be produced, without the least assistance—in the way of weeding, pruning or thinning out—from the boys of the neighborhood. The idea is to cover the garret floor with concrete to prevent water from leaking through to the floor below.

A SAD DOMESTIC TRAGEDY IN NEWTON, MASS.—A young lady of about eighteen years of age, named Henrietta Pratt, of amiable disposition, died on Tuesday, Oct. 24th, at Newton, Mass. The physician succeeded in reviving her, but it was soon apparent that nothing could be done to save her life, and she herself stated her wish to die. She had procured the poison of an apothecary. The cause of the sad act is said to be a disappointment in an affair of the heart, which may probably have resulted in temporary insanity. She was respectably connected, and was held in high esteem by all who knew her.

NEWS FROM THE HAYES' ARCTIC EXPEDITION. The Boston Traveler says that the U. S. Vice Consul at Copenhagen, Denmark, furnishes the gratifying intelligence that an "official" packing from Dr. Hayes, commander of the Arctic expedition, has been received by one of the Royal Greenland Company's vessels from Upernivik. This assured the friends of the expedition of the prompt arrival of Dr. Hayes at the port nearest the field of his labor. The next European mail may bring letters from the Arctic voyagers. Dr. Hayes promised his friends that they should hear from him about the first of November. That promise has been fulfilled.

A SNAKE IN A LETTER.—A negro 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 London, and on opening it a green adder was revealed to her astonished gaze. The bystanders soon dispatched 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.

ADULTERATED DRUGS.—At a recent Convention of Apothecaries, in the city of New York, one of the committee reported that frauds in medicines are carried on in this country to an extent of which the public can form no conception, and that the amount of mischief caused thereby is enormous and appalling. It is said that some of the most common innocuous, at others almost deadly in their nature, are mixed with various medicines, to improve their appearance, increase their quantity, or in some way render them more saleable or more palatable.

DECIMAL CURRENCY IN THE PROVINCES.—Our New Brunswick neighbors, in anticipation of the delay in receiving the new provincial coinage by the 1st of November, have taken steps to procure a quantity of American silver in 5, 10 and 25 cent pieces, and of Canadian bronze cents, to facilitate the transaction of business with the banks and treasury, after the 1st of November. The New Brunswick money will be out from England at the beginning of the new year.

DEPARTURE OF ANOTHER PRINCE.—The Prince of Nubia, alias Leo L. Lloyd, the young colored man who was educated in Boston, and has since established himself in Liberia as a trader, left the former port on Thursday last on his return to some place in Monrovia in the bank Justice Store. He takes out \$12,000 worth of goods, upon which he expects a handsome return. The Prince is a smart, gay, confident young man.

AN ELECTOR WITHDRAWN.—The Nashville Union announces that the Hon. W. E. B. Jones, one of the Douglas electors in that State, has resigned and gone over to Breckinridge. Mr. Jones was one of the delegates to Charleston, and has been one of Judge Douglas's most ardent supporters. He was one of the three delegates that refused to secede from the Baltimore Convention.

FIRES IN THE PRAIRIES IN MINNESOTA.—Says the St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat: Nightly the horizon in different directions is aglow with the light of burning prairies. Some of these fires are close by us, others at a great distance away. We hear that much damage has been done in some portions of the State—hay, grain-stacks, fences, and even barns and dwelling houses have been destroyed.

POSITION OF THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—Governor Pickens of South Carolina, having been nominated for the United States Senate by a writer in the Charleston Mercury, writes to that paper that if Lincoln is elected he would not serve as United States Senator from South Carolina, as he could not "properly represent a State that submitted to Black Republican rule."

REMOVAL OF THE PAPAL SEE.—The idea of installing the Pope in Jerusalem has been broached by the French press. They say that it is no further from Jerusalem to Jaffa than from Rome to its sea-port, Civita Vecchia; a railroad would place Jerusalem within one hour of the Mediterranean, and it would be very nearly as convenient for the Catholic world as Rome is now. It would also, very much to the advantage of Christianity in the East, The French army in Syria can easily take possession of Palestine, if the Sultan should dare to refuse a demand for it; in fact, they say it would be the easiest way to settle the Roman question.

THE SUNDAY AND ERIE RAILROAD.—It is stated that a vigorous effort will again be made at the approaching session of the Pennsylvania Legislature to devise the ways and means for finishing this road. There only remain some twenty-five or thirty miles to grade, and one hundred and twenty miles of rails to be laid to complete the road to Erie city, on Lake Erie. When opened, our city will be in direct railway communication with Erie city, via the Northern Central, and the business of the latter materially augmented.

THE FIRST RAILROAD IN TURKEY.—A railway about thirty miles in length will shortly be opened from Smyrna to Turbali, which is nearly due east of the former place. This work, the first of its kind in Turkey, was undertaken some years since by a number of Englishmen, but has experienced more than the usual share of delay, arising from obstacles on the part of both the government and the people. It was expected to be completed early in the present month, and the Sultan and his ministers were to attend the opening.

KILLED A HORSE.—A widow, named Hatfield, residing in a lonely house a few miles from Bloomfield, Indiana, was awakened a few weeks ago by persons trying to open her doors and raise her windows, and plainly heard them conversing with one another. Seizing a gun, she fired from the window, and all was still. The next morning the body of a deaf and dumb man, resident near by, was found a short distance from the house, with a bullet lodged in his body.

THE LATE EARTHQUAKE.—On the river Otuelle, in Kamouivaska, Canada, the shock of the earthquake was more severe than anywhere else. The buildings on both sides of the river suffered considerable damage; chimneys were toppled over with the shock; the cross of the church fell, and pictures were thrown from walls. This is the nearest approach to any serious damage being done that we have heard of.

LECTURING PROFITABLE.—John B. Gould is said to receive \$250 for each lecture he has given since his return. He has already acquired a property valued at upwards of \$300,000, which he is likely to double in a few years.

The London Commercial Record states that the Great Eastern steamship is so shaken up and weakened that she is unseaworthy.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

St. Johns, N. F., Oct. 29. The steamship Fulton, from Southampton on the 17th inst., for New York, passed Cape Race on Sunday and was intercepted by the news yacht.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16.—Cotton had advanced 1-16@3d. Wheat has an advancing tendency, particularly on all qualities. Flour declining. Corn quiet. Provisions quiet. Consols 92@92 1/2.

The following political advices are furnished by the steamer's summary: The Neapolitan Princes had ordered a renewal of the attack on the Garibaldians.

It is asserted that great consternation prevails among the Turin Cabinet, as the Russian and Prussian Embassadors had remitted the formal protest of their governments against the Sardinian invasion of Naples.

CHINA.—Advices from China state that the allies had attacked the Tartar camp and the Chinese fled in disorder. The grand attack on the Taku forts was to take place on August 15th.

The steamship Africa, outward bound, passed Cape Race on Sunday afternoon.

DIED.

On Saturday last, Sallie A., infant daughter of John H. and Mary H. Fager, aged 2 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. VALPEAU'S CANKERINE.—For the almost immediate cure of CANKER IN THE MOUTH, OR STOMACH, resulting from SCARLATINA, TYPHUS FEVERS, AND ALL OTHER ACUTE AFFECTIONS, ULCERATED GUMS, CUTS, BURNS, BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, SORES OF ALL KINDS, IMPURE BLOOD, &c.

It is the best preservative for the breath of anything ever offered to the public. It cures and preserves the teeth, applied with a brush; it will instantly remove all tartar and other foreign substances and leave the teeth as white and clear as pearls. It is entirely free from acids and all poisonous substances, and can be used upon an infant with perfect safety.

It is a valuable article for every family to have in the house, as it cures and preserves the teeth, and cures all other ailments which are caused by the use of any wash or gargle. We will warrant it to give satisfaction in every case. Price 25 cents per bottle.

Principal Wholesale Depot, CORNER FOX ST., 83, Barclay St., N. Y.

Wholesale and retail, by D. W. GROSS & CO., G. W. REILLY, C. K. REILLY, J. W. WYETH and G. W. MILLS. sep10

Mothers, read this.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a pastor of the Baptist Church to the Journal and Family Chronicle, Ohio, and sent in a letter in favor of that world-renowned medicine—Miss Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's Teething.

"We see an advertisement in your columns, and in favor of a patent medicine before us in our life, but I feel compelled to say to your readers, that this is no false claim. It is a true and good medicine, and I have used it, and know it to be the best. It is, probably, one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those who are afflicted with teething can do better than to lay in a supply. sep23-d4wly

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS. The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild, pleasant, and do not excite, correcting all irregularities, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have so long and so miserably afflicted the young, the beautiful, and the beloved to a PAINFUL DEATH. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to Females. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent Physicians in America.

Explicit directions, stating when, and when they are not to be used, accompany each box.—The Price One Dollar each box, containing forty Pills. A valuable Pamphlet, to be had free, of the Agents. Pills sent by mail, promptly, by enclosing price to the General Agent. Sold by Druggists generally, in the U. S. H. HUTCHINGS, General Agent. Sold in Harrisburg by C. A. BANNVART. dec1-59-d4wly

We call the attention of our readers to an article advertised in another column, called BLOOD FOOD. It is an entirely new discovery, and has been confounded with any of the numerous patent medicines of the day. It is FOOD FOR THE BLOOD, already prepared for absorption, and is pleasant to the taste, and in action, and what one gains he retains. Let all those, then, who are suffering from poverty, impurity or deficiency of blood, and who are afflicted with nervous disease or ailment, take of this BLOOD FOOD and be cured. We notice that our druggists have stored to the full, and we are compelled to say to our readers, that if you are afflicted with any of the above named diseases, you had better get a supply of this BLOOD FOOD, and be cured. It is a valuable medicine, and is pleasant to the taste, and in action, and what one gains he retains. 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