

BARRETT & THOMAS C. MACDOWELL, Publishers and Proprietors.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

S. M. FITZGERALD & CO., Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are Agents for the PATRIOT AND UNION, and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and Canada.

FOR SALE. Second-hand ADAMS PRESS, platen 30x by 26 inches, in good order; can be worked either by hand or steam power. Terms moderate. Inquire at this office.

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 REVOLUTIONARY UNION. Let every man in the United States and Canada know the Constitution and the States under it, and their rights as guaranteed under that instrument.—JOSEPH LANE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

- Electors at Large: GEO. M. KEIM, 1. FRED. A. SEYMOUR, 2. Wm. C. PATTERSON, 3. J. G. BRUNSER, 4. G. W. JACOBY, 5. CHARLES KELLY, 6. C. P. JAMES, 7. DAVID SCHALL, 8. J. L. LIGHTNER, 9. S. S. BARBER, 10. T. H. WALKER, 11. B. S. WINCHESTER, 12. JOSEPH LAUBACH, 13. ISAAC RECKHOW, 14. GEORGE D. JACKSON, 15. J. A. ARL, 16. J. B. DEWEY, 17. R. D. BRYAN, 18. J. H. CRAWFORD, 19. H. N. LEE, 20. J. B. HOWELL, 21. J. C. FETZMAZ, 22. SAMUEL MARSHALL, 23. WILLIAM BOYD, 24. B. H. HANLIN, 25. GAYLORD CURRIE.

GO TO THE POLLS.

The Democratic party of Pennsylvania polled at the last election over 230,000 votes, nearly as many as were polled for Buchanan in 1856. We were beaten; but this is no reason why Democrats should stay away from the election on Tuesday next. The Republicans polled over 282,000 votes, giving them some 52,000 majority in the State. In the aggregate this appears to be a very large majority; but when we consider that twenty-three votes were given to Foster for every twenty-six votes given to Curtin, the difference between the two parties is not so great as it seems. In every hundred votes cast at the last election the Republican majority was about six; so that a change of three votes in every hundred would neutralize Curtin's majority of 32,000 in the State. This view presents some inducement for Democrats to exert themselves, in order that the full vote may be given to the Reading electoral ticket. If every Democrat in the State would try to make a change of six votes in every hundred, either by bringing out a fuller Democratic vote, or by inducing some of those who voted for Curtin, but who are not attached to the extreme doctrines of the Republican party, to go for the Reading electoral ticket, the State would yet be carried against Lincoln.

Some Democrats may think that there is no use of their going to the election, because there is no chance of defeating Lincoln. This is a miserable excuse. There will certainly be no chance if Democrats stay at home on the day of election. The way to make our prospects good is to work for it. No man ever attained success in life by folding his arms in despair at the prospect; and no party ever secured victory without unremitting, incessant and hopeful exertions. It is a duty which every American citizen owes to his country and to the cause of good government to exercise his right of voting for President of the United States. The man who neglects this duty is not a good citizen. He has no part in the government. He allows others to govern him. It is our highest privilege to choose our own rulers; we would fight to the death for this right against any power that should attempt to deprive us of it; but it would look as if we regarded this inestimable privilege, secured for us at so great a cost, as worthless, if we should fail to use it. We may not have the brightest prospects of success, but this should deter no man from performing his whole duty. It is possible that when it comes to voting for a sectional candidate like Lincoln, many moderate men who voted for Curtin will conclude that the peace and prosperity of the country demand Lincoln's defeat. A very slight reaction among this class of men would be sufficient to dissipate Curtin's majority. Democrats should put themselves in a position to reap the benefits of such a change; which they can only do by casting a full and united vote for the Reading electoral ticket. Think of this, and act upon it without a moment's hesitation or delay.

Another reason why a full Democratic vote should be polled against Lincoln is derived from the fact that we should strengthen our protest against the election of a Republican sectional President. If the Southern States, now so apprehensive that the success of Lincoln will prove destructive of all their rights and imperil their security within the Union, see that a very large minority of the citizens of Pennsylvania are ready to interpose for their defence, unaided by discouraging circumstances, it will have a powerful tendency to allay their apprehensions. They will feel more disposed to commit their rights to the keeping of the undismayed Northern minority, than to trust to their own unaided attempts to secure their rights within the Union; and they can look with confidence to the time when this resolute minority will be converted into a triumphant majority. The Democratic party has a future. It must emerge from the cloud before long—and it will come out into the sunshine much sooner if it displays its vitality at this election than if it bows to the storm.

A Theatrical Performance. Shortly after the Governor's election it was stated that John W. Forney had been burned in effigy in the city of Lancaster. The affair afforded undisguised satisfaction to Forney, who at once attributed this indignity to the President of the United States and his followers. The Press was delighted at this mark of respect for its illustrious editor, who indulged in a column of self-glorification at the occurrence, and laid fresh claims to the honor of martyrdom. From the avidity with which the incident was seized as an occasion for exposing the gaze of the charitable all the cruel

wounds that Forney received in his heroic and self-sacrificing encounters with the National Administration, there was reason to suspect that the burning in effigy was a piece of tragic acting, with the value of which Mr. Forney's long intimacy with stage performances had made him tolerably familiar. Those who only saw the performance before the scenes, were transported with indignation at the thought that the whole time of the President and his Cabinet was passed in devising plans for heaping cruel indignities upon the meek and virtuous hero of this moving tragedy. But at the risk of spoiling the illusion, the Lancaster Intelligencer raises the curtain and lets us into the secret of this effigy-burning. It appears that the parties who piled the merciless faggots about the form of the faithful Forney were mainly composed of the friends of Mr. Douglas. Of course no uncharitable persons will think of accusing Forney of having a hand in his own martyrdom.

Lincoln Making Overtures to the South. The most extraordinary and significant political movement of the day, is the attempt of some of the confidential friends of Lincoln to allay the excitement in the South by assurances that Lincoln, in the event of his election, will abandon the radical Republicanism to their fate, and pursue a moderate and conservative policy in the administration of the Government. The prospect of Lincoln's election has already opened the conflict within the bosom of the Republican party between the ultras and the moderates, which promises to increase in intensity, and to leave no leisure for the "irrepressible conflict" against the South.

One of these evidences of the desire of Lincoln to conciliate the South by fair promises of good behavior, is to be found in the letter of John D. Defrees, of Indiana, a bosom friend of Abe Lincoln's, addressed to a gentleman of Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Defrees deprecates the agitation of the South, and seeks to prove that it is founded upon a total misconception of the purposes of the Republican party, which, he says, are all summed up in the following synopsis of its platform:

- 1. Non-interference with slavery in the slave States, but opposition to its extension into Territories now free. To procure a more efficient law for the suppression of the slave trade.
2. The admission of Kansas under her present constitution.
3. A revenue law, discriminating in favor of home industry, for the support of the government.
4. A reform in the abuses and a reduction in the expenses of the Government.
5. A liberal Homestead law for actual settlers on the public lands.
6. Improvement of rivers and harbors of national interest.
7. The speedy construction, by aid of the General Government, of a railroad to the Pacific.

This looks very fair; but is it a truthful exposition of the purposes of the Republican party? If the Republican party is opposed to interfering with slavery in the slave States, what did Mr. Seward mean when he announced the doctrine that the conflict between freedom and slavery—that is between free and slave States—would continue until all became free or all slave? And what did Mr. Lincoln mean when he said that this Government could not endure permanently half slave and half free? Is it strange that the South should construe these expressions to mean that Republicanism is only the commencement of a conflict which is to continue until slavery is forcibly abolished in every State where it now exists?

There is considerable humbug in the other Republican principles here specified. Let us take the fifth specification as a text, and those that follow as comments. It is announced as the purpose of the Republican party to reform the abuses and reduce the expenses of the General Government; and this economical policy is to be accomplished by the following novel means: By a liberal Homestead law, giving away the public lands, and thereby reducing the revenue of the Government. By large appropriations from the National Treasury for the improvement of rivers and harbors, thereby furnishing fat contracts for the army of expectants of government patronage, and draining the Treasury of millions upon millions annually.

By constructing a railroad immediately to the Pacific at the cost of many millions of dollars. This is one of the most notable instances of how not to do it on record. In one breath we are assured that the Republicans intend to administer the Government upon principles of the strictest economy; and in the very next breath that they intend spending money most lavishly for public improvements. We should like to know by what process Lincoln intends "to reduce the expenses of the General Government," while he gives away the public lands, improves the rivers and harbors, and builds a railroad to the Pacific. Is there any newly discovered method by which the revenues can be diminished and the outlay increased, while the expenses of the Government are reduced and the Treasury kept full?

But it is evident that Lincoln, who sees that somebody must be disappointed in the event of his election, has commenced coquetting with the South to allay their apprehensions, by assurances that his policy will be harmless, and that he can roar as gently as a sucking dove. The papers are filled with rumors of overtures made on his behalf by his confidential friends and advisers. The following from the Washington correspondent of the Herald will be read with interest: LINCOLN'S POLICY IN CASE HE IS ELECTED PRESIDENT. Tom Corwin writes to a friend here assuring him that everything will yet come out right. He says if Lincoln is elected he will be one of the most conservative Presidents that ever occupied the White House. Beyond you it will throw overboard Seward, Wilson, Hale & Co., and take into his councils the most conservative and high-souled men in the country, North and South. He believed here that Corwin speaks by the card. He recently paid a visit to Springfield.

ITALIAN TRAITS.

At this time, when the general attention of the public mind, both in Europe and this country, is directed to the events occurring in the Italian peninsula, the moral character of the Italian people becomes of interest. The fact that Mazzini has begun to exercise an influence upon the revolutionary movements in Naples, gives great importance to the other fact, that the Italian of to-day, and especially the inhabitant of the southern portion of the peninsula, is totally unfit for self-government. Centuries of misrule have developed in him the vices which are ever the attributes of the weak and oppressed—cowardice and deceit. Among all other nations, courage and truthfulness are virtues which, if a man do not possess himself, he yet respects in others, but the Italian does neither. And such is the state of moral feeling on the subject that he not only entertains, but will not hesitate to express his contempt for the weakness which would lead a man to perform an act simply because it is right, when it would be to his disadvantage to do so.

Of this curious illustration recently presented itself. Macaulay, in a lecture on Mazzini, to sustain the position he has taken with regard to the difference in moral sentiment which existed in the fifteenth century, between Italy and the rest of civilized Europe, goes on to say that Othello had been represented before an Italian audience of that day, the whole of the sympathies of those who witnessed the play would have been with Iago, rather than with Othello.

Othello, says Macaulay, murders his wife; he gives orders for the murder of his lieutenant; he ends by murdering himself. Yet he never loses the esteem and affection of northern readers. His integrity and ardent spirit redeems everything. Iago, on the contrary, is the object of universal loathing. Now, we suspect that an Italian audience of the fifteenth century would have felt very differently. Othello would have inspired nothing but detestation and contempt. The folly with which he trusts the friendly professions of a man whose promotion he has obstructed, the credulity with which he takes unsupported assertions and trivial circumstances for unanswerable proofs, the violence with which he silences the exculpation till the exculpation can only aggravate his misery, would have excited the abhorrence and disgust of the spectators. The conduct of Iago they would assuredly have condemned; but they would have condemned it as we condemn that of his victim. Something of interest and respect would have mingled with their disapprobation. The readiness of the traitor's wit, the clearness of his judgment, the skill with which he penetrates the dispositions of others and conceals his own, would have secured to him a certain portion of their esteem. Some months ago an American gentleman, resident in one of the cities of Southern Italy, witnessed the very play he has just been reading, and the hypothesis he has presented by the historian as likely to occur in the fifteenth century, became a reality in the nineteenth. The feeling of the audience was unmistakably with Iago, and more than once contempt for the credulity and weakness of Othello was audibly expressed by persons in various parts of the house.

Yet it is from a people like this that Mazzini and his fellow enthusiasts dream of creating the supporters and defenders of a republic. Unhappily, even Garibaldi seems to have the infection of their delusive hopes; and although he has not yet openly announced his republican leanings, it is not impossible to say the least, that we will receive news that he has done so. A more fatal step for the future welfare of both Sicily and Naples, he could not well take. In being united to Sardinia, alone lifts his hope of permanently enjoying the freedom they have recently gained.—The World.

NEW YORK.—"Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing under date of October 29, says:

A hopeful feeling as to the result of the Presidential election in New York begins to prevail here, in consequence of the favorable report brought by Secretaries Cobb and Thompson from New York, concerning the political aspect of that State. Both of these gentlemen were led to believe, from what they observed in New York, that the Union electoral ticket would be carried in that State. Mr. Wood, who has heretofore despaired of success, now confidently believes that the Union ticket will prevail. His advice from the interior are supposed to be correct, and they are such as to give him assurance of a Union triumph. The estimates made by the Albany Argus and the New York Journal of Commerce are plausible and hopeful. It is too late to change votes in the rural districts, but not to save all the stray and loose voters. Money and vigilance can do this. But after all it is upon the city and its vicinity that the conservatives must chiefly rely for the defeat of Lincoln; they can give sixty thousand majority against Lincoln. If they do he will be defeated.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The Great Eastern is now left under the charge of Mr. Davies, the officer of the decks, who has made a wonderful revolution in the appearance of the ship, and that, too, with but half a dozen men, as she is now very nearly all re-painted. Captain John Vine Hall, Mr. B. B. managing director, and Mr. McLennan, the chief engineer, have been paid off. It is contemplated, we believe, at the close of the present month, to shut up the ship altogether, and pay off all hands. This would be but bad economy, as to say nothing of the damage to the machinery from having no one to attend to it, the dampness of the climate at Milford Haven will effectually rot all the splendid hangings of the saloons unless fresh be from time to time burnt in them. The sum required for the new decks and alterations in the heating apparatus, besides the cost of the heating apparatus, is estimated at £10,000 in themselves, besides the cost of the heating apparatus. The ship will remain in her present position for some months, as after Sunday next the spring tides will not be sufficiently high until Christmas to float her. She is now placed in a perfectly sheltered position from the only wind that could blow her off the gridiron even if she was afloat.—London Times.

THE MYSTERY OF DETROIT.—The detection of a forgery by the paying teller of the Bank of the Republic, New York, Saturday, was a remarkable instance of the unconceivable dexterity which long habit gives. The check appeared to be drawn by a well known house, and was upon the peculiar kind of blank used by that house. A teller's eye learns to connect the usual writing of every dealer with the blank commonly used by him—its shape, color, and even texture—so that the thing becomes unity in his mind, or rather, to his perception. The smallest variation therefore, makes a discord, and induces scrutiny. In this case the clerk could not tell what it was, led him to examine the signature, which, although a careful comparison with the genuine hardly justified suspicion. But he remembered that, as he took the check in hand, the paper seemed a little stiffer than that commonly used by the firm.—So slight are the clues, sometimes, that lead to the discovery of crime.

ANOTHER FRAT OF THE GRACE DARLING FAMILY.—The Grace Darling family have again performed a humane act. On the evening of the 8th instant the sloop Trio, for Letitia Shields with a fair wind, and was overtaken by a gale on Wednesday, off North Sunderland, got as far as Skate Roads, when they let go both anchors, which, during a perfect hurricane, were snapped, and the vessel drifted on the Longstone rock, where the Forfarshire was lost. The master and crew had great difficulty in getting from the ship, and after being twelve hours on the rock were picked off by the father, a brother and two nephews of that heroine Grace Darling, the father now being in his 75th year, fifty of which he has been in the light-house service.

GENERAL NEWS.

A MAN FATALLY INJURED BY HIS WIFE.—The New York Tribune of Monday says: About 12 o'clock on Friday night, officer Calahan, of the 6th precinct, was attracted to a tenement house in North Sixth street, E. D., by the cry of murder. Upon entering the apartment from where the cry proceeded, he found a man lying on the floor, and the blood flowing from a frightful cut on his head, while a woman stood over him brandishing a large case knife and threatening to kill him. The man and woman were both taken to the station house, where medical aid was provided for the man, whose injuries, it is feared, will prove fatal. The woman gave her name as Mary Maloney, and said the man was her husband, and she had stabbed him because he had refused to share some liquor with her. Justice Calahan sent her to the Penitentiary for six months, and the man was taken in charge by the Superintendent of the Poor.

DO NEW YORK WOMEN HATE THEIR JEWELRY.—Dr. Tyng, of New York, publicly announced, a few days since, Messrs. Ball, Black & Co., and published a statement by which it was ascertained that the women of New York had made enough profit to pay the rent of their houses for a year. The firm referred to wrote to the reverend Doctor "respectfully demanding" his authority for the statement in order that they might "publicly deny it." Mr. Tyng verbally replied that he considered the letter insulting, and would make no reply whatever to it, whereupon Messrs. Ball, Black & Co., speaking for themselves, and for every respectable house in the trade, pronounce the statement "absolutely and totally false."

THE FOLLOWERS OF "JUDGE LYNCH" PUNISHED.—The parties concerned in riding on a rail-road, Dr. Mansell, a dentist in the town of Rockville, Conn., have been arrested and fined \$25 each. The doctor has also brought a suit for damages against the parties. The public sentiment in Rockville is that Dr. M. is innocent of the charges alleged as the cause of the assault upon him, that of taking improper liberties with female patients while under the influence of chloroform; and that abundance of evidence can be furnished to exculpate him from these charges.

George Francis Train, the representative American in Europe, who has been teaching our cousins the uses of city railways, is shortly coming home with a like valuable commodity acquired in exchange. He is building a lot of the London Hansom (or shovell) two wheel cabs, which he suggests, we learn, to run in New York, under charter. A high coach, containing about twenty-five cents each, is one of the great wants of New York life, and would not fail to be largely patronized.—New York Paper.

NEWSPAPERS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.—There are at present 411 journals published in England; 22 in Wales; 121 in Scotland; 126 in Ireland; and 11 in the Channel Islands. There are thus in the whole United Kingdom, 698; while in the State of New York alone there were in 1858, 613; Pennsylvania had 418; Ohio 393; Massachusetts 226; Illinois 221; Virginia 198; Missouri 103; and the remaining States and Territories 1,643. In the whole United States there were 3,754, or nearly six times as many as in Great Britain.

ALLEGED INCENDIARY DOCUMENTS.—A man named Jesse Whelen was indicted a few days ago by the Superior Court of Guilford county, N. C., for the crime of circulating incendiary documents. The charge is that he had written and distributed a charge of circulating incendiary documents. The case, however, was compromised by the defendant paying costs and promising to leave the State immediately. Mr. W. is a native of the county; has held the offices of county surveyor and magistrate, and until the present charge was made, was respected by the people among whom he resided.

THE NEW YORK "WOMEN'S LIBRARY" IS flourishing greatly. The rooms are thronged every day with women who desire to avail themselves of its advantages, or with those who feel interested in its success, and wish to lend it their aid. Among the former are a large number of the teachers in the public schools, and four-fifths of the books which they take from their shelves are histories, memoirs, travels, &c., almost to the entire exclusion of light literature, which many have predicted they would alone require.

RACE BETWEEN FLORA TEMPLE AND GEO. M. PATCHEN.—A race between the celebrated horses George M. Patchen and Flora Temple, over the White Spring Trotting Park, at Gettysburg, N. Y., last Saturday, resulted as follows: The first heat Flora Temple won in 2:32, Patchen leading to the three-quarter pole four lengths in advance, and Patchen throwing a shoe in the last quarter. Patchen won the second heat in 2:28; Flora the third heat in 2:29. Patchen distanced Flora in the fourth heat. Very heavy track.

THE VINTAGE IN THE WEST.—It appears from all accounts that the yield of the Western vineyards this season will be very great. The Iowa Republican says: The vintage of this year will be extraordinarily rich. From every side we hear the most encouraging news, the most wonderful from Nauvoo, Illinois, where the yield borders on the fabulous. And yet in spite of this immense quantity of grapes the price of them has not fallen below ten cents per pound. At this rate the price of wine cannot fall.

PENNSYLVANIA AND VIRGINIA APPOINTMENTS.—John Trego postmaster at Mt. Rock, Cumberland county, Pa., resigned, and was succeeded by H. B. DeGraft postmaster at Hagerstown, Huntingdon county, Pa., vice A. H. Bowman removed. Emanuel Holler postmaster at Bolling Spring, Cumberland county, Pa., vice John A. Kaufman removed. Mrs. Cowper postmaster at Suffolk, Nansemond county, Va., vice Joseph G. Cowper, deceased.

THE LADY ELGIN DISASTER.—A few days ago, the bodies of two females who perished by the Lady Elgin disaster were found near Evansston, Wis. One of them is believed to be that of Mrs. Lumsden, wife of the late Col. F. A. Lumsden, of New Orleans, and the other that of Mrs. Wm. Garth, of Paris, Ky., for the recovery of which a reward of \$1,000 was offered by the relatives of the family.

GRAIN AT THE WEST.—The Buffalo Courier of the 25th says a fleet of 120 vessels arrived at that port during the previous 48 hours, having on board 1,500,000 bushels of grain, over 900,000 bushels of which was composed of wheat. The influx is nearly as great as that which filled the creek one month ago, when 1,400,000 bushels of cereals were imported in two days.

EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT.—An immense mill is now in process of construction at Lewistown, Me., which will cost a sum total of \$700,000—the buildings \$200,000, the machinery \$500,000. Its working capacity will be 45,000 spindles, and it will give employment to about 1,000 persons. It will be in operation about the beginning of April next.

THE ACCIDENT AT THE COAL MINES.—The names of the laborers killed by the accident at the Pennsylvania coal mines near Fort Griffith, were as follows: Killed—James Curry, Michael Delany, Patrick Maharty, John Morris, Michael M. Ginnis, Thos. Finn, miner, Wm. Tempier. Fatally injured—John Mehen, John Harrison.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.—The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Saturday night, after a stormy passage. Her news is anticipated. The Illinois, from Havre, which put into Halifax, for a supply of coal, was due at New York yesterday. All on board were reported well. Another duel occurred in New Orleans on Tuesday last. The Crescent, of Wednesday, says: Messrs. John White and A. Barrosse, exchanged shots back of Algiers yesterday afternoon. Nobody was hurt, and after the first fire the trouble was adjusted. One was a Bell and the other a Breckinridge man, and the difficulty grew out of a political debate.

THE STATUS OF A DEAD MAN IN LITIGATION. The Supreme Court of Connecticut has a novel question to decide, arising in New London county. It is whether a man of one quarter African blood is white or colored. If he is white he can vote, if he is colored he cannot be taxed. As the individual particularly concerned in this case is dead, we presume he don't care which privilege is adjudged to him, but the decision is of great importance to many both North and South.

SUPERIORITY OF AMERICAN SHIRTS.—The clipper ship Lightning, built by Donald McKay, in Boston, Mass., for Bain's line, between Liverpool and Australia, has beaten every ship on that route. In fourteen voyages out and back her average time was only 77 days, the shortest passage being 63 days, the longest 88 days. The American built ship Red Jacket is also very fast, and is in the same line. In 17 voyages her average time, out and back, was only 80 days.

FATED.—A few years ago, an engineer was killed on the Central Ohio Railroad, just as he was about to be married. The young lady to whom he was engaged, however, married a Mr. James Frasse, and he, a short time since, was seriously injured in an accident which occurred at almost the same spot; and now, to crown all, the lady herself has been thrown from a carriage, and instantly killed.

The body of Alexander Quinn, who mysteriously disappeared from Philadelphia on Monday last week, was discovered on Sunday morning floating in the Schuylkill river near Vine street. There were no marks to indicate that the deceased had come to his death by violence.

The rail for the new double track between Rochester and Buffalo has been laid as far as West Bergen. The work will be completed by next spring.

Mr. Hagadorn, editor of the Troy Budget, has been sued for libel by his assistant editor, whom he charged with embezzling \$2. Two thousand dollars are the damages sought.

The Smithsonian Institute is preparing, by order of Congress, a most interesting report on Agricultural Meteorology, which will be a welcome boon to our farmers.

The Minnesota Southern Railroad was sold at public auction at St. Paul, on the 16th inst., for \$1,000. Gov. Ramsey bid it off for the State.

Mrs. Judge Douglas was robbed on a steambot, near Memphis, last week, of a gold watch, inlaid with pearls.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Wreck of a Fishing Schooner. Gloucester, was recently run down by a steamer near Cape Carns. After floating two days, the wreck being water logged and seven of the crew washed overboard, the survivors nine in all, were taken to the boat, which capsized, and two of the unfortunate men were drowned by sharks. The remaining seven recovered the boat, but subsequently two died from exhaustion. The survivors were finally rescued by a Portuguese vessel, and carried to St. Domingo.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—A Return Judge Convicted of Forgery. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30. The jury in the case of Wm. Birley, return Judge, charged with forging the election returns of the First Congressional District, this defeating Mr. Lehman, the Democratic candidate, today brought in a verdict of guilty. Birley's counsel will probably carry the case to the Supreme Court.

Death of a Naval Officer. PETERSBURG, Va., Oct. 30. Jno. J. Barrard, of the United States Navy, died very suddenly on Sunday night.

No Fever in Mobile. MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 30. The Board of Health reports that there is no fever in the city.

The Markets. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30. Flour dull; superfine \$5.75, extra \$5.12 1/2, family and fancy \$5.25. Rye Flour \$4.25, and Corn Meal \$3.50. Wheat unchanged; red \$1.30 1/2, and \$1.35 1/2, and white \$1.30 1/2, \$1.35 1/2. Corn yellow 71 1/2 cts. Oats \$1.30 1/2. Coffee \$24.12 1/2 per bushel. Timothy \$2.60 and Flaxseed \$1.62 1/2 per bushel. Whisky 25 cts.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30. Flour heavy; sales of 7,000 bbls.; State and Ohio are unchanged. Southern flour, Wheat and sales of 50,000 bushels. Corn steady; sales of 30,000 bushels. Provisions quiet. Whisky dull at 22 1/2 cts. Receipts of Flour 24,989 barrels; Wheat 249,372 bushels; Corn 77,278 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30. Flour dull; Ohio \$5.50; Howard Street City Mills are held at the same rate. Wheat at \$1.30 1/2, \$1.35 1/2. Corn declined 1/2; yellow \$1.30 1/2, white 70 1/2 cts. Provisions firm; Mess Pork \$16.75. Coffee steady at 14 1/2 cts. Whisky dull at 21 cts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WARRANTED PURELY VEGETABLE.—All the ingredients of BRANNETT'S PILLS are purgative, and act in conjunction to open, detach, dissolve, cool, heal, and so carry out of the body whatever injures it. By being digested 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, set with it, and always do their work well. They have saved many a valuable life.

DR. VALPEAU'S CANKERINE.—For the almost immediate cure of CANKER in the MOUTH, THROAT or STOMACH, arising from SORE THROAT, PLEURISY, ULCERATED GUMS, CUTS, BRUISES, BRONCHITIS, AFFECTIONS, SORES of all kinds, IMPURE BREATHE, &c. It is the best purifier for the breath of anything ever offered to the public. To write and preserve the teeth, apply 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 opium and all other 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 will remove pain from cuts and burns, and from anything known. This medicine is given as a wash gargle. We will warrant it to give satisfaction in every case of CANKER, at 25 cents per bottle. Principal Wholesale Depot, CORBET FOX, 81, Barclay st., N. Y. Sold in HARRISBURG, wholesale and retail, by D. W. GROSS & CO., G. W. BILLY, C. K. KELLY, & W. W. WYETH and G. W. MILES.

DR. BRUNN'S Concentrated Remedies. No. 1. THE GREAT REVIVER, speedily eradicates all the evil effects of SLEEPING, loss of Memory, Shortness of Breath, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, Dimness of Vision, or any constitutional derangement of the system, brought on by the unpermitted indulgence of the passions. Acts alike on men and women. Price One Dollar. No. 2. THE BALM will cure all rheumatic pains, any case of GONORRHEA, in without taste or smell, and requires no restriction of action or diet. For either sex. Price One Dollar. No. 3. THE THERM will cure in the shortest possible time all the effects of the Venereal disease, and will eradicate the disease. No taste or smell. Price One Dollar. No. 4. THE FUMIGATOR is the only Remedy that will really cure Strictures of the Urethra. No matter of how long standing or neglected the case may be. Price One Dollar. No. 5. THE SOLUTOR will cure any case of GRAVEL, Bladder and Kidneys. Price One Dollar. No. 6. FOR RHEUMATISM AND GOUT. Price One Dollar. No. 7. THE AMARIN will cure the Whites radically, and in a much shorter time than they can be removed by any other treatment. It is the only Remedy that will really correct this disorder. Pleasant to take. Price One Dollar. No. 8. THE ORIGINAL PASTILS are certain, safe and speedily producing PURIFICATION, or correcting any irregularities of the monthly Periods. Price One Dollar. No. 9. FOR PAINFUL URINE. Price One Dollar. No. 10. For Catarrh of the Bladder. Price One Dollar. No. 11. For Hemorrhoids. Price One Dollar. No. 12. For Constipation. Price One Dollar. No. 13. For Dyspepsia. Price One Dollar. No. 14. For Indigestion. Price One Dollar. No. 15. For Headache. Price One Dollar. No. 16. For Neuralgia. Price One Dollar. No. 17. For Sciatica. Price One Dollar. No. 18. For Rheumatism. Price One Dollar. No. 19. For Gout. Price One Dollar. No. 20. For Dropsy. Price One Dollar. No. 21. For Ascites. Price One Dollar. No. 22. For Pleurisy. Price One Dollar. No. 23. For Pneumonia. Price One Dollar. No. 24. For Consumption. Price One Dollar. No. 25. For Tuberculosis. Price One Dollar. No. 26. For Phthisis. Price One Dollar. No. 27. For Hemoptoe. Price One Dollar. No. 28. For Hæmaturia. Price One Dollar. No. 29. For Stricture. Price One Dollar. No. 30. For Gonorrhoea. Price One Dollar. No. 31. For Syphilis. Price One Dollar. No. 32. For Scrophulous Affections. Price One Dollar. No. 33. For Eczema. Price One Dollar. No. 34. For Psoriasis. Price One Dollar. No. 35. For Lichen. Price One Dollar. No. 36. For Prurigo. Price One Dollar. No. 37. For Scabies. Price One Dollar. No. 38. For Tinea. Price One Dollar. No. 39. For Trichiniasis. Price One Dollar. No. 40. For Trichinosis. Price One Dollar. No. 41. For Trichinella. Price One Dollar. No. 42. For Trichinella. Price One Dollar. No. 43. For Trichinella. Price One Dollar. No. 44. For Trichinella. Price One Dollar. No. 45. For Trichinella. Price One Dollar. No. 46. For Trichinella. Price One Dollar. No. 47. For Trichinella. Price One Dollar. No. 48. For Trichinella. Price One Dollar. No. 49. For Trichinella. Price One Dollar. No. 50. For Trichinella. Price One Dollar.

DR. VALPEAU'S CANKERINE.—For the almost immediate cure of CANKER in the MOUTH, THROAT or STOMACH, arising from SORE THROAT, PLEURISY, ULCERATED GUMS, CUTS, BRUISES, BRONCHITIS, AFFECTIONS, SORES of all kinds, IMPURE BREATHE, &c. It is the best purifier for the breath of anything ever offered to the public. To write and preserve the teeth, apply 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 opium and all other 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 will remove pain from cuts and burns, and from anything known. This medicine is given as a wash gargle. We will warrant it to give satisfaction in every case of CANKER, at 25 cents per bottle. Principal Wholesale Depot, CORBET FOX, 81, Barclay st., N. Y. Sold in HARRISBURG, wholesale and retail, by D. W. GROSS & CO., G. W. BILLY, C. K. KELLY, & W. W. WYETH and G. W. MILES.

DR. VALPEAU'S CANKERINE.—For the almost immediate cure of CANKER in the MOUTH, THROAT or STOMACH, arising from SORE THROAT, PLEURISY, ULCERATED GUMS, CUTS, BRUISES, BRONCHITIS, AFFECTIONS, SORES of all kinds, IMPURE BREATHE, &c. It is the best purifier for the breath of anything ever offered to the public. To write and preserve the teeth, apply 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 opium and all other 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 will remove pain from cuts and burns, and from anything known. This medicine is given as a wash gargle. We will warrant it to give satisfaction in every case of CANKER, at 25 cents per bottle. Principal Wholesale Depot, CORBET FOX, 81, Barclay st., N. Y. Sold in HARRISBURG, wholesale and retail, by D. W. GROSS & CO., G. W. BILLY, C. K. KELLY, & W. W. WYETH and G. W. MILES.

DR. VALPEAU'S CANKERINE.—For the almost immediate cure of CANKER in the MOUTH, THROAT or STOMACH, arising from SORE THROAT, PLEURISY, ULCERATED GUMS, CUTS, BRUISES, BRONCHITIS, AFFECTIONS, SORES of all kinds, IMPURE BREATHE, &c. It is the best purifier for the breath of anything ever offered to the public. To write and preserve the teeth, apply 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 opium and all other 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 will remove pain from cuts and burns, and from anything known. This medicine is given as a wash gargle. We will warrant it to give satisfaction in every case of CANKER, at 25 cents per bottle. Principal Wholesale Depot, CORBET FOX, 81, Barclay st., N. Y. Sold in HARRISBURG, wholesale and retail, by D. W. GROSS & CO., G. W. BILLY, C. K. KELLY, & W. W. WYETH and G. W. MILES.