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NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOSEPH LANE, OF OREGON.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE EQUALITY OF THE STATES! THESE ARE SYMBOLS OF EVERLASTING UNION. LET THESE BE THE BATTLE-cries OF THE PEOPLE.

Democratic Electoral Ticket. The following is the regular Democratic electoral ticket formed by the Reading Convention.

- ELECTORS. GEORGE M. KEIM, RICHARD VAUX, FREDERICK A. SWANER, WILLIAM C. WATKINS, JOSEPH CROCKETT, JOHN G. BRENNER, GEORGE J. WATSON, CHARLES KELLY, OLIVER P. JAMES, DAVID SHELLEY, JOEL L. LIGHTNER, SOUEL S. BARBER, THOMAS H. WALKER, STEPHEN S. WICKSTEAD, JOSEPH LAUBACH, ISAAC ROCKHAW, GEORGE D. JACKSON, JOHN A. REEL, JOEL B. DANNER, JESSE CRAWFORD, HOBART N. LEE, JOSHUA B. HOWELL, NATHANIEL P. FETTERMAN, SAMUEL M. MASHALL, WILLIAM BLOK, BYRON D. HAMILTON, GAYLORD CURTIS.

"The Jubilee Coming!"

Wentworth, the Republican Mayor of Chicago, and editor of the Democrat of that place, thus haile the election of Lincoln:

"We see the day of jubilee coming, when millions of enfranchised slaves shall read the heavens with their shouts; and all under the forms of the Constitution, and with the States of the Union kept compact together."

He don't tell us, however, what shall be done with the enfranchised slaves, after the great act shall have been accomplished by Lincoln's election.

Col. CURTIN in his Boston speech said: Let Boston be represented, as of old, by men of Whig antecedents and Whig principles.

Will Messrs. DAVID WILMOT, ANDREW J. REEDER, and other aspirants for the United States Senate, who were formerly Democrats, please to take notice that the Governor elect of Pennsylvania looks with special favor upon men of Whig antecedents, and was warned in time that they can expect no encouragement from his administration?

Lincoln and the Fugitive Slave Law. The following was telegraphed from Washington to one of the New York papers:

"Wm. L. Hodge, of this city, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Fillmore, has received a letter from Theo. Curtin, who has been elected Governor of Pennsylvania in active sympathy with you in all your interests in the next government of the nation."

This assertion is preposterous on the face of it. In fulfilling such an intention, Lincoln would tear the Republican party to fragments.

In no respect has the general government met with fiercer opposition than when attempting to conform to those provisions of the Constitution relating to fugitive slaves which are essentially embodied in the fugitive slave law.

Ohio, Massachusetts, and some other States, are already, for all practical purposes, in a state of open rebellion in regard to this subject, and a Republican administration could not alter the facts.

Is It So? The report is current that Mr. Lincoln has prepared a circular letter to be printed in case of his election by a majority of the people of the Northern States, assuring the South of his conservatism and respect for their rights.

His intention to call to his councils Southern men, (the names of Wm. C. Rives of Virginia, John J. Crittenden of Kentucky, ex-Governor Morehead and John Bell, have been mentioned), and to exclude therefrom the leaders of his party, such as Seward, Sumner, Wilson, &c.

If such is Mr. Lincoln's intention, why does he not make it known now, and not wait until after the 6th of November? If it is his purpose to ignore Seward and his associates, out of deference to the South, now is the time to say so.

Such a statement after the election would have no influence, and would be treated with the contempt that treachery always brings. Fortune, however magnificent, is never respected that is obtained under false pretences.

"Let It Come Now." The atmosphere of Boston seems to have had a damaging effect upon the conservatism of Mr. Curtin, the Governor elect of Pennsylvania, for we find him advocating a speedy dissolution of the Union.

Like Gov. Banks, who presided at the meeting, he is in favor of "letting the Union slide," in a certain contingency. Listen to this:

"If it is so, that the people, electing a President, dissolve the Union, let it come now. (Prolonged cheering.) [A person in the audience here cried out, "So say we, all of us," which called forth shouts of laughter.]

That was a very funny sentiment, calculated to provoke "shouts of laughter," wasn't it? The merit of the Boston Republicans at the bare suggestion that the dissolution might be near at hand, was quite characteristic of a set of men who have done more, by their extreme conduct, to weaken the bonds of union, by planting distrust of Northern fidelity in the minds of the Southern people, than all the freeters in existence.

But what do the people of Pennsylvania think of their Governor elect, who professed so much devotion to the Union while soliciting their suffrages, expressing the hope that if dissolution is ever to come, that it may come now? For our part, we trust that if

dissolution is ever to overtake this government, it will not come now; and that it will continue to exist for many years, and that Mr. Curtin and his Boston friends will be disappointed in their expectations.

THE CRISIS IN ITALY.

PROCLAMATION OF VICTOR EMANUEL.

To the People of Southern Italy:

At a solemn moment for the national history and for the destinies of the country I address my words to you, people of Southern Italy, who, having in my name changed the State, send me deputations of every class of citizens, magistrates and representatives of your municipal bodies, asking to be restored to order, blessed with freedom, and united with my kingdom. I will tell you by what thought I am guided, and what is my consciousness of the duties which a man placed by Providence on an Italian throne ought to fulfil.

I ascended the throne after a great national calamity. My father gave me a lofty example by abdication, the crown to save his own dignity and the freedom of his people. Charles Albert fell sword in hand, and died in exile. His death associated more and more the destinies of my family with those of the Italian people, who for so many centuries have given to all foreign lands the bones of their exiles as a pledge for restoring the inheritance of every nation placed by God within the same boundaries, and joined together by the bond of a common language. I educated myself by that example, and the memory of my father was my guiding star. I could never hesitate in my choice between a crown and a word I had given. I strengthened freedom in an epoch not very favorable to freedom, and I wished that it developed itself, it should take root in the manners of the people, for I could never harbor any jealousy or suspicion of what was dear to my people.

By preserving freedom in Piedmont I religiously respected the heritage which the prophetic mind of my august father had bequeathed to all Italians. By representative franchise, by popular education, by the freedom of trade and industry, I endeavored to increase the well-being of my people. I wished that the Catholic religion should be respected, but also that every man should be free in the sanctuary of his conscience, and that no arbitrary authority should resist that obstacle and scheming faction which boasts to be the only friend and guardian of the Throne, but which aims at ruling in the name of Kings, and placed between the Sovereign and the people the barrier of its intolerant passions.

This system of Government could not be without effect on the rest of Italy. The concord between the Sovereign and the people in the purpose of national independence and of civil and political liberty, the Parliamentary tribune and the free Press, and the army, which had preserved its military traditions under the tricolor, raised Piedmont to the rank of standard-bearer and arm of steel, and the strength of my monarchy was not the result of the acts of a clandestine policy, but of the open influence of ideas and of public opinion. I was thus enabled to maintain in that part of the Italian people which was united under my sceptre, the notion of a national leadership, (genovio), whence was to spring the concordant harmony of the severed provinces in one single nation.

Italy was able to understand my conception when she beheld my soldiers sent into the fields, the Crimea beside the Alps, and the two great Western Powers. I wished thereby to acquire for Italy the right of participating in all acts concerning the interests of Europe. At the Congress of Paris my Ambassadors were able to speak for the first time to Europe of your sufferings. It became clear to all men how the preponderance of Austria in Italy was injurious to the balance of power in Europe, and what dangers beset the independence and freedom of Europe so long as the rest of the Peninsula was subject to foreign influence.

My magnanimous ally, the Emperor Napoleon III., felt that the Italian cause was worthy of the great nation he ruled. He was the first to inaugurate the new destinies of our country. The Italian soldiers fought nobly beside the unconquered legions of France. The volunteers hastening from all Italian provinces, from all Italian families, under the Cross of Savoy, showed that all Italy had invested me with the right of speaking and fighting in her name. Policy put an end to the war, but not to its effects, which went on with their development, following the unswerving logic of events and of popular movement.

Had I been actuated by that ambition which is ascribed to me by my family, I should not consider the future of the times, I could have been satisfied with the acquisition of Lombardy; but I had shed the blood of my soldiers, not for myself, but for Italy. I had called the Italians to arms. Several Italian provinces had changed their form of government to join in the war of Independence—a war opposed to their Princes. After the peace of Villafranca those provinces asked my protection against the threatened restoration of their former Governments. If the events of Central Italy were the consequence of the war to which we had called the people, if the system of foreign intervention was forever to be abolished in Italy, I had a duty to recognize, and to uphold the right of those people legally and freely to utter their vote.

I withdrew my Government—I withdrew my troops—they organized regular forces, and, vying with each other in unanimity and civil virtues, they rose to so high a reputation and strength, that nothing but the overbearing violence of foreign arms could have subdued them. Thanks to the wisdom of the Central Italian people, the monarchial idea constantly gained strength, and monarchy gave a moral guidance to that peaceful popular movement. Thus did Italy rise in the estimation of civilized nations, and it became clear to all Europe that the Italians were fit for self-government.

When I accepted the annexation I knew not what European difficulties I was about to meet; but I could not break the word I had given to the Italians in my war proclamation. Those who would charge me with imprudence should calmly consider what would become of Italy on the day in which monarchy should appear powerless to satisfy the want of a national constitution. The annexation did not change the substance of the national movement, but it assumed new forms. By accepting from the popular will these fine and noble provinces, I must have recognized the application of that principle, not could I measure it by the rule of my private feelings and interests. In support of that principle, I, for the good of Italy, made the sacrifice which cost my heart the dearest, I renounced two most noble provinces of the Kingdom of my ancestors.

I have always given those Italian Princes who wished to be my enemies sincere counsels; resolving, however, that if those counsels were vain, I would meet the danger to which their blindness would have exposed the throne by accepting the will of Italy. It was in vain that I offered to the Grand Duke of Tuscany to renounce the war; in vain that, after the venereal the High Pontiff, in whom I venerate the head of the religion of my fathers and of my people, to take upon myself the vicarship of Umbria and the Marches. It was evident that if those Provinces, which were only restrained by the arms of foreign hirelings, did not obtain the security of that civilized government which I proposed, they would sooner or later break into revolution. Neither will I recall the counsels given for many years by the Powers to King Ferdinand of Naples.—The judgment which was pronounced against his Government at the Paris Congress naturally prepared the people for a change, if the outcry of public opinion and the efforts of diplomacy should be of no avail. I offered the young successor of that King an alliance for the war of independence. But there also I found souls closed against all Italian feelings, minds darkened by passion and obstinacy. It was natural

that the events in Northern and Central Italy should arouse men's minds in the South. In Sicily the excitement broke out into an open insurrection. A fight began for freedom in Sicily, when a brave warrior, devoted to Italy and to me—Gen. Garibaldi—sailed to its aid. They were Italians. Could I, ought I, to have prevented them? The fall of the Government of Naples strengthened in my heart the conviction that Kings and Governments should build their thrones on the love and esteem of the people. The new Government in the Two Sicilies was inaugurated in my name. But some of its acts evoked apprehension lest it should not in every respect well interpret that policy which is represented by my name. It was feared throughout Italy that under the shade of a glorious popularity, of a long-tried honesty, a faction should muster which was ready to sacrifice the forthcoming triumph of the national cause to the chimeras of its ambitious fanaticism. All Italians turned to me, that I might avert this danger. It was my duty to do so, because in the present emergency it would be no moderation, no wisdom, but weakness and impotence, not to strike with strong hand the direction of that national movement, for which I am responsible before Europe.

I sent my soldiers into the Marches and Umbria, and scattered that ill-sorted mob of people of all nations and tongues which had gathered there as a new, strange phase of foreign intervention, and the worst of all. I have proclaimed Italy for the Italians; and will never allow Italy to become the nest of cosmopolitan sects, assembling there to hatch reactionary plots, or to further the objects of universal demagoguery.

People of Southern Italy!—My troops march into your country to strengthen public order. I do not come to impose my will upon you, but to see that yours is respected. You will be called freely to manifest it. May the vote you will deposit in the urn be inspired by that Providence which protects a righteous cause! Whatever may be the course of events, I tranquilly await the judgment of civilized Europe, because I am convinced that I have fulfilled my duties as a King and an Italian. My policy may not, perhaps, be used to reconcile in Europe the progress of the people with the stability of monarchies. I know that in Italy I close the era of revolutions.

VICTOR EMANUEL.

Given in Ancona, this 9th of October, 1860.

AFFAIRS IN SYRIA.

RAD CONDUCT OF THE CHRISTIANS.—STATE OF AFFAIRS AT DAMASCUS—MORE EXECUTIONS.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

DAMASCUS, Syria, Sept. 25, 1860. The character of the Christians in Syria is so low, mean and despicable, that we do not for the fact that they belong to the common brotherhood of man and are now great sufferers, they would receive but little sympathy from those who know them well. They are entirely deficient in what is called in civilized countries, a sense of honor—and are so deceitful, treacherous and ignoble that they furnish the best evidence in the world of the natural depravity of the human heart, and the inadequacy of their forms of religion and their religious teachings for the work of civilizing and Christianizing the people. The people are dreadfully superstitious, and they detest and despise their Priests. The Bible is kept from all but the Protestant sect, which is very small, not numbering in all Syria and Palestine more than one thousand men, women and children, and the Greeks, Greek Catholics, Maronites, and Jesuits, are all quarrelling among each other and among themselves. The Greeks and the Greek Catholics have been known to unite with the Druses in waging warfare against the Maronites and are their most uncompromising foes. Among themselves they have no peace.

The leader in the anti-Bishop party in Tyre is Mr. Akkad, the American Consul Agent, and under the protection of the American flag he is invulnerable to all the spiritual fulminations of the Church. The United States Consul at Beirut has been besieged by the Bishop and his party to interfere in the matter, and break down the opposition of his subordinate, but his answer is uniformly the same: "If you have any criminal charges to bring against the Consul Agent, I will examine them, but the American Government, which protects all religions alike in the United States, will not interfere in matters of conscience and church discipline in Syria. The officers and agents of the American Consulate are not to be influenced concerning their religious opinions."

The Patriarch of the Georgian party has been to Egypt to collect funds for the poor of Syria, but he furnishes relief only to those who adopt his calendar and obey his will. Others retain all their collections, and furnish relief to no one. One priest still has sixty thousand piastres intended for distribution, and his people make loud complaints against his avarice and dishonesty. The priests who went to America a few years ago to collect funds for schools and hospitals, have also defrauded the people, who have now lost confidence in them almost entirely.

Many Christians of Damascus are now selling their souls to the devil by giving Turks and Arabs of that city certificates of good character, knowing full well that they murdered many of their brethren. They do this for money, and thus rob justice of her due and screen the guilty from punishment.

The Christians of Sidon who witnessed the massacre of their relatives and friends, and who have since been constituted agents for the Turkish Government, to pay out the daily allowance to the poor refugees from Hasbeyia and Rasheyia, have been detected in an attempt to rob them of one-fourth of the scanty allowance provided by the Moslem authorities for the purpose of keeping them alive. There is little in such a character to arouse sympathy, or excite brotherly regard. Christian missionaries are nowhere more needed than among the so-called Christians of Syria, for never, in my opinion, has the term of Christian been so misapplied to the people of the Holy Land.

Mr. Consul Brant, of Damascus, writes: "The local authorities continue to supply a little money and bread, but the supply will not suffice when the cold and damp weather arrives, and then added. Already sickness and death, and there being no medical assistance for the sufferers, a great mortality may be anticipated. In short, the prospect of the approaching winter is sufficiently gloomy, and demands of bread will, I fear, be added to the other cause of suffering."

In view of this state of things, Messrs. Johnson and Moore, of the Anglo-American committee, will urge the British Syrian Relief Fund to send out a medical corps at once, with all necessary medicines, nurses and hospital stores for the relief of the Damascenes, and meanwhile will be sent immediately to Beirut.

The American and European ladies of this city are very busy in making up clothes for the naked and sick, and their appeal for sympathy of the humane and benevolent everywhere.

A STRANGE COMPLIMENT TO AN AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL IN HUNGARY.—A correspondence from official tour in Hungary, writes that during his recent official tour in Hungary, General Benedek, the imperial governor, had a good occasion to see unmistakable signs of the spirit reigning in that country. Having arrived at Nagy Koeros, and visited the public institutions of that city he invited a certain number of persons to dinner. When the desert came on one of those guests, giving him an ancient battleaxe, said, "General, I give you as a keepsake that ancient weapon; it is one of those which were used by the famous Black Regiment of our heroic King Matthias Korvins, when it stormed Vienna and expelled the Emperor Ferdinand III. of Hapsburg." The General made a bow as if he did not understand the allusion, and accepted the gift with thanks.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

From California and South America.

New York, Nov. 2. The steamship Northern Light has arrived from Aspinwall. Her California advices have been anticipated. The U. S. sloops of war Lancaster and St. Mary's were at Panama, and the steamship Brooklyn and storeship Falmouth at Aspinwall, on the 25th ult.

Advices are received from Valparaiso to the 24, and Callao to the 16th of October. The steamer Moses Taylor had touched there. The ultimatum of the American Government had been rejected by Peru, so far as the Lizzie Thompson, Georgiana and the Victoria claims are concerned. This refusal would compel the American minister to demand his passport.

The ship Lucy M. Hale was partially burned on the 5th ult., at Callao. A frightful accident occurred on the 10th ult., in the dry dock at San Lorenzo, involving the entire loss of the Peruvian frigate Callao, formerly the Auperimac, and great loss of life. The frigate was being docked, with all her crew on board, when some stanchions of the dock gave way, causing the vessel to pitch over, when she rapidly filled with water and sunk.

A great number of people were below, including men, women and children, and the sick in the hospital, all of whom perished. All the particulars of the disaster were not known at the latest date, but it was believed that the number of killed would reach 150. The number of the wounded, with broken bones, arms and legs, was very great. The Callao was a 44 gun frigate, built at Blackwell, England, six years ago. The deck was also damaged and rendered useless.

BOLIVIA.—The revolution in Bolivia has been suppressed. Several officers were shot. NICARAGUA.—Advices from Nicaragua state that the news of Walker's capture reached there on the 30th of September, causing much rejoicing. Martinez was again at the head of affairs.

Mr. Dimotry was pressing the government for the appointment of a convention to settle the American claims, but unsuccessfully. Martinez, however, had consented to call a meeting of Congress on the 15th of December, so that the ratification of the Lamar-Yeledon treaty might be effected within the time expected.

Mr. Vanderbilt had made the Government an offer for the transit, but it was not accepted. Advices from Guayaquil state that Flores was disbanding his forces, but that the Peruvian President, Castilla, still maintained a hostile attitude, and was seeking permission from his Congress to declare war again with Ecuador.

The U. S. steamship Narragansett left Callao on the 24th ult. for Panama. A difficulty had arisen at Panama between the United States and British naval forces, owing to the arrest of an American officer and American citizen, for refusing to respond to the challenge of a British guard which had been stationed in the streets since the recent disturbance. Communications had passed between flag officer Montgomery and the British commander, in relation to the matter, but the result was not known.

A fresh alarm occurred at Panama on the night of the 22nd, in consequence of the report that Tacho was coming with a party of negroes to sack the city. The troops were under arms all night. Nothing happened, but new rumors were hourly created and circulated, and the city was kept in a state of excitement.

Terrible Affray. ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 2. John Percy, a lawyer, was shot and mortally wounded last night by John Crawford, the keeper of a porter house, whose premises Percy had entered, and commenced an assault on Crawford by throwing snuff in his eyes and beating him with a hickory cane.

Steamboat Explosion.—Thirty Persons Killed and Forty or Fifty Scalded. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2. The steamer H. R. Hill, from Memphis to New Orleans, exploded on Wednesday night. Thirty persons were killed, and forty or fifty badly scalded.

The Markets. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2. Flour dull; superfine \$5.02 1/2, extra \$5.00, extra family \$6.12 1/2, and fancy \$6.25 1/2. Rye \$4.00 1/2, and Corn Meal \$3.50. Wheat unchanged; No. 1 \$1.24 1/2 and No. 2 \$1.21 1/2, and white \$1.20 1/2. Corn \$1.15 1/2, and white \$1.15 1/2. Oats \$1.45 1/2, and \$1.42 1/2, and \$1.25 1/2 per 64 lbs. Timothy \$2.50 1/2, and \$2.52 1/2 per bushel. Whisky 25 1/2, 25 1/2.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2. Flour advanced 5c, the market closing heavy; sales of \$200,000. Superfine \$5.02 1/2, extra \$5.00, extra family \$6.12 1/2, and fancy \$6.25 1/2. Rye \$4.00 1/2, and Corn Meal \$3.50. Wheat unchanged; No. 1 \$1.24 1/2 and No. 2 \$1.21 1/2, and white \$1.20 1/2. Corn \$1.15 1/2, and white \$1.15 1/2. Oats \$1.45 1/2, and \$1.42 1/2, and \$1.25 1/2 per 64 lbs. Timothy \$2.50 1/2, and \$2.52 1/2 per bushel. Whisky 25 1/2, 25 1/2.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2. Flour firm; Howard Street extra \$5.00, city mills held at the same price. Wheat firm at \$1.20 1/2 for red and \$1.21 1/2 for white. Corn steady; yellow \$1.15 1/2, and white \$1.15 1/2. Oats \$1.45 1/2, and \$1.42 1/2, and \$1.25 1/2 per 64 lbs. Coffee firm; Rio \$14 1/2, and \$15 1/2.

GENERAL NEWS.

From early yesterday morning up to 10 o'clock, a dark spot could be seen on the sun by the naked eye, apparently covering one twenty-fifth portion of its disc. At twelve o'clock it could be seen through a piece of smoked glass, but appeared considerably smaller than it did in the morning. Such a phenomenon, as far as known, has never before been experienced by the naked eye, and we would be pleased if some learned gentleman would throw light on the subject. This spot which in the morning was seen in the upper portion of the right lower quarter of the sun, late in the evening could be seen in the extreme upper portion of the left lower quarter, thus changing its position.—Selma (Ala.) Reporter, 17th.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—On the morning of the 13th ult., some negroes, passing along the road between Decaturville and Perryville, Tennessee, found by the road side the dead body of Jefferson Kelly, who, with his wife, had camped by a tree the night before, and lighted a fire which had burned the tree so that it fell, instantly killing Kelly and breaking both legs of his wife. The woman was still alive, and properly taken care of. The tree lay across the bodies of both, and had to be lifted bodily up before they could be extricated. The poor man had called for help for several hours, in vain, but it is thought she will recover.

THE TRAVELER IN FLORIDA OVER.—Letters from the scene of the late insurrection in Florida state that the troubles are over, and that peace again reigns in the disturbed district. The supremacy of the law has been vindicated. The parties accused, as a general thing, submitted to the authorities. Seventeen have been committed on a charge of murder, ten for assault with intent to kill, and a large number were required to find security to keep the peace. Thirty-three were committed on a charge of conspiracy. The citizen soldiers conducted themselves in an admirable manner.

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

Isaac C. Delaplaine, a New York millionaire, has been nominated as the fusion candidate for Congress in the 8th district. He is a Democrat.

Over 26,000 voters have been registered in Boston this year, against 16,000 in 1856, when the highest vote ever cast in that city was given.

John T. Scott, of New Madrid, Mo., was "garrotted" in Memphis, Tenn., on the night of the 24th ult., and robbed of \$800.

J. N. Bowen, editor of the Lake City (Fla.) Independent Press, committed suicide on the 18th inst.

John R. Hamilton, of Smyrna, Del., has been convicted of murder in the second degree for killing his wife.

A MODERN PROPHECY.—Jacob Greenwood, 79 years of age, writes from Starkville, Ga., that he has for three years possessed the ken of prophecy, and that the arcana of coming events are freely and unreservedly presented to his mind. His pretensions will, of course, excite ridicule, but in attestation of their truth, he says he predicted the recent affair at Truxillo, the fires in Texas, and the political fusion in New York; and now he is willing to stake the reputation of his profession upon the prediction that the fusion ticket of New York will carry the largest vote in the coming election, and Gen. Garibaldi will not survive the first of January, 1861.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.—A party of missionaries embarked for India from Boston on Tuesday, in the ship Sea King, Capt. Barker. For the Ceylon Mission, under care of the American board, there were Nathan Ward, M. D., and wife, Rev. John C. Smith and wife, Rev. J. A. Bates and wife; and for the Methodist Mission in India, under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Mr. Jackson and wife, Rev. Mr. Hauser and wife, Rev. Mr. Messmore and Miss Hauser. Interesting services were held on board the vessel, in which Bishop Baker, Rev. Dr. Haven and Rev. Mr. Merrill participated.

ANOTHER OIL EXCITEMENT.—The Bucyrus (Ohio) Journal says that they have got up an oil excitement in that region. The oil has been discovered in Jackson, Vernon and Sandusky townships of Crawford county, and efforts are being made in several places to strike the reservoir beneath, by digging deep shafts to the earth. One well, six miles from Crestline, is now yielding oil in paying quantities.

REVEREND JOHNSON'S OPINION OF CALIFORNIA.—A letter has been received in Washington, from the Hon. Reverend Johnson, which represents the Presidential canvass in California as very excited, and gives the State to Douglas by 10,000 majority.

The last Thursday (20th) of November will be the common Thanksgiving Day this year.—It has already been officially named in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa.

At the last meeting of the "Boston Society for Medical Improvement," Dr. Jackson said the practice of opium-eating was exceedingly common in our country towns, and this opinion was confirmed by other physicians present.

The drying up of a creek disclosed a valuable coal bed in Clinton, Douglas county, Kansas, and a bed of pearl clams, from which 400 pearls have been taken, some of them quite valuable.

Somebody has poisoned a pet dog of Senator Seward, and the Black Republican presses are denouncing the act in unmeasured terms as another Southern outrage.

A slave in Charleston, S. C., has earned by over-work, in the last five years, \$3,500, but refuses to buy his liberty, preferring to live in bondage.

Bee-cultivators in Europe are beginning to make use of chloroform to render the bees quiet and tractable at the moment of removing the honey from their hives.

There was frost in Houston, Texas, on the 14th ult., heavier than was ever seen before the middle of November.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WARRANTED PURELY VEGETABLE.—All the ingredients of BRANNETT'S PILLS are purgative, and act in conjunction to open, detach, dissolve, cleanse, 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 the system, &c., &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 doing mischief, and, agree with it, act with it, and always do their work well. Their use has saved many a valuable life.

Sold, price 25 cents, at No. 294 Canal street, New York and by all Druggists. Also, by GEO. H. BELL, corner of Second and Chestnut streets, Harrisburg, and by all respectable dealers in medicines. oct9-d&wlm

DR. VALPEAU'S CANKERINE.—The most immediate cure of CANKER in the MOUTH, THROAT or STOMACH, resulting from SCARLATINA or TYPHUS FEVER, or any other cause.—SORE THROAT, ULCERATED TONGUE, CURVED LIPS, ORAL AFFECTION, SORES of all kinds, IMPURE BREATH, &c.

It is the best purifier for the breath of anything ever offered to the public. To whiten and preserve the teeth, apply with a brush; it will instantly remove all tartar and other foreign substances, and leave the teeth as white as snow, or as a wash or gargle. We will warrant it to give satisfaction in every case. Price 25 cents per bottle.

Principal Wholesale Depot, CORNARD FOX, 81, Barclay street, N. Y. Sold in Harrisburg, wholesale and retail, by D. W. GROSS & CO., G. W. BRILLY, C. K. KELLER, J. WYETH and G. W. MILES. sep10

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MRS. WINSLOW. An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing inflammation, will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column. aug19-1859-d&wly

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