O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT ARB Union unless accompanied with the name of th author.

s. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Besten, Are our Agents for the PATRIOT AN UNION in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and sabscriptions for us at our Lowest Rates.

The Result

The returns which come to us from various portions of the State indicate the election of the Abolition State ticket. Unless we hear of extraordinary Democratic gains from counties up to the hour in which we write not heard from, we shall conclude the election of Curtin a settled, irretrievable fact. The secret influence of the Loyal League and the profuse distribution of government greenbacks-an organized system of fraud and corruption, the parallel of which has never been known before -have attained this end in the face of the real and preponderate sentiment of the people. In Allegheny county and other thickly settled districts, where the soldier vote was colonized, with the deliberate design of violating the sanctity of the ballot box and securing Curtin's election by the most bare-faced fraud, we find a large Abolition increase over the vote of 1860. The general aspect which the result presents shows conclusively that the nefarious machinations of the Abelition leaders, backed by the power and patronage of the administration, and working in the channels of the secret service and the Loyal League, have won this election over the popular voice, and at the expense of the people's virtue. It is a dark day in the history of our national trials-the darkest that ever dawned upon our noble Commonwealth. In no new spasm of despondency we utter this deliberate conviction. We had accustemed ourselves for months past to look upon the result of this election as of most vital and momentous meaning. We feel its issue now like a dead weight on the heart we had to look the future in the face and the hopes we hung upon for a deliverance out of our national afflictions.

There is but one thing left the conservative men and masses, to wait calmly a new awakening in the convictions of the people -an uprising which must come sooner or later, though it be now delayed-which must sweep away and overwhelm the miserable myrmidons of present power and mould the future history of the nation by the firm force of moral and peaceful agencies, or stay the hand of aggression by a stern and unflinching resistance.-There should be no relaxation in the efforts of the lovers of civil liberty and justice to rescue us from the fast enfolding thraldom which threatens and may leave us helpless and at the mercy of its tyranny. The power of the administration has become plethoric with prosperity. It holds and wields gigantic elements of strength. The abuse of it is only concomitant to its possession in the hands which hold it now. We are prepared to see it assume any people which we count upon, if its long continuance is measured by the extent that limits the actual purpose of lawless usurpation.

THE ELECTION.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

The following are the majorities in the several townships in Dauphin county, as far as heard from. The townships yet to come in will not change the result materially:

	Woodward.	Curtin.			
Harrisburg, 1st Ward	57				
2d "		20			
3d "		6			
4th "	15	1			
5th "		16			
6th "	59	1			
Swatara		66			
Susquehanna		168			
Lower Paxton		35			
Derry		324			
East Hanover		181			
West Hanover		51			
South Hanover	·	97			
Londonderry					
Conewago		109			
Middletown		40			
Lower Swatara		113			
Dauphin Borough	27				
Middle Paxton					
Rush					
Halifax		1			
Jackson		`			
Jefferson	98				
Upper Paxton		I8			
Millersburg	18				
Mifflin					
Washington					
Lykens		104			
Wiconieco		138 \			
Reed	ļ7				
•					
Total	853	1,430			
Curtin's majority say		213			
THE STATE.					
Annexed are the majorities for Governor as					

Total			1,430	
Curtin's major	ity say	1,	213	
·		TATE.		
Annexed at	e the maj	jorities for Gove	eldol #8	
far as receive	d:			
Woodward.		Curtin.		
Adams	283	Allegheny	7.072	
Berks	7,500	Bradford	3,500	
Bucks	871	Chester	2,554	
Carbon	576	Crawford	2,000	
Cumberland	650	Dauphin	1,218	
Fulton	250	Delaware	973	
Lehigh	1.961	Erie	2,500	
Monroe	1,500	Franklin	175	
Montgomery	1,900	Lancaster	5.850	
Northampton	3,150	Lebanon	1,090	
Wayne	980	Philadelphia	6,400	
York	2,900	Sugguehanna	1,700	
Wyoming	40	Decderrante	1,100	
Cohnwileili	2,300			
Schuylkill	-,550	* •		
•	24,781		35,027	
=			,	

A CURIOUS THEORY ABOUT THE DURATION OF THE WAR. The Rev. John Gilbert, of Clay county, Ky., writes to a friend in this city, giving a curious theory with regard to the duration of the present war. In his letter he

"During the revolutionary war corn blades had seven points to them, that is, the blade grew in such a manner as to have seven distinct points or ends corresponding with the sharp point of the blade. These seven points indicated the duration of the revolutionary war. Now there are but three separate and distinct points to many of the blades, and this indicates very clearly, to my mind, that the duration of the present war will be three years—the points

of the blades representing years." We do not know what there may be in this sign. Three pointed blades have been found afternoon, and returned to the vicinity of Rapin our city, and we learn that such is the case palannock Station last night. in Clay county, and other localities where ob-

servations have been made. Our readers may

test the theory for themselves. Mr. Gilbert was one hundred years old last March, of fine intelligence, very high character, of fine memory, and in every respect perfectly reliable. He is as correct in his recollection and statement of facts, within his

knowledge, as any man in the country. Several blades of corn have been shown us with but three points to each, and we have no doubt that many samples of the kind may be found in every field.—Frankfort Commonwealth.

NEWS OF THE DAY. BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM CHARLESTON.

THE ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE IRONSIDES. FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 14.—The United States transport Faulkner, from the Charleston fleet on the 10th inst., arrived this morning. She had in tow the gunboat Madge, for repairs, which sunk off Frying-pan shoals on Sunday last. All on board were saved.

They report that the rebels attempted to destrey the Ironsides on the night of the 5th inst., by approaching her in a small steamer and exploding a torpedo amidships. The concussion was tremendous, knocking down the bulkhead of the Ironsides and injuring one man. Her hull was also injured. The Ironsides, however, is considered torpedo proof. The rebel steamer was badly damaged, several of her men were knocked overboard and

On the night of the 6th inst., another attempt was made to destroy the Ironsides, but the rebels were discovered and driven off. A heavy reward is said to be offered by the citizens of Charleston for the destruction or canture of the Ironsides, and active operations for that purpose are daily expected.

OHIO ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—Hamilton county gives Brough 620 majority. In twenty-nine counties Brough has 37,316 majority, a gain over last year of 23,289.

NEW YORK, October 14.—A special dispatch from Cincinnati to the New York World states that Brough is elected Governor of Ohio by from forty to fifty thousand majority.

THE REBEL STEAMER R. E. LEE. HALIFAX, October 14.—The rebel steamer R. E. Lee, which arrived here yesterday, narrowly escaped capture off Wilmington, N. C. Two blockading steamers pursued her, firing several shots. One shell passed through her forward, and exploded inside, injuring three of her crew. The passengers describe the firing

as right sharp. She had several naval officers on board, on their way to England to bring out a vessel

She discharges here and will return to Dixle

MOSEBY'S CAVALRY.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Major Cole, in his report to General Lockwood, who commands the defences of Maryland Heights, says the rebel Moseby's command has been greatly underrated, for I am credibly informed by prisoners, citizens and contrabands that his force consists of a battalion of 300 men. Moseby is one of Gen. Stuart's staff officers, being detached for the express purpose of destroying communication between the Army of the Potomac and Washington.

THE ATTACK ON VIDALIA, MISS.

WASHINGTON, October 14.—The official report states that in the recent attack upon Vidalia, opposite Natchez, Miss., by the rebels, the object was to capture the negroes recruited for Colonel Farraher's regiment and destroy our pontoon train. The negroes, however, had all been transferred to the other side of the attitude of aggression without surprise. But | river, excepting those doing picket duty, and we shall be sadly mistaken in the spirit of the the pontoon train was awaiting transportation. Our troops are in good capple which we count upon if its long conthe rebels so vigorously that they had not time to accomplish their object. In 20 minutes thereafter they were in full retreat.

MEADE'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON, October 14.—Passengers from the front to-day report that there was heavy skirmishing yesterday to the right, while in the centre and on the left there was only occasional picket firing. By the latter one man was killed.

It is represented that General Gregg's division of cavalry, which had a severely contested fight at White Sulphur Springs on Monday with a large rebel force supported by infantry and artillery, was obliged to fall back in con sequence of not being properly supported by infantry. We lost a number of men, including 50 of the 1st New Jersey cavalry.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE, October 11.-Our cavalry advance has fallen back from Calhoun, on the Hiawassee, to Sweetwatertown. The rebels occupied Athens last evening with a force estimated at eight mounted regiments. The scouts report more to be crossing at Hiawassee

to-day. A scouting party under a lieutenant from Woolford's command was captured to-day. The situation in the east is eminently satis-

A skirmish occurred near the Blue Ranges late yesterday afternoon. The enemy retreated and will probably fall back to the Watanago river before risking a fight. This force is esti-mated at from 6,000 to 10,000.

GEN. WISTAR'S EXPEDITION. Washington, October 14 .- General Foster gives as the result of the recent expedition under Gen. Wistar after guerrillas, in Mathews county, Va., the destruction of about 15 boats and schooners, the capture of eighty head of beef cattle en route to Richmond, and also the capture of four rebel officers and twenty men.

BY THE MAILS.

FROM MEADE'S ARMY.

THE FIGHT ALONG THE RAPIDAN. Washington, Oct. 13 .- Parties who arrived from the front this morning say there was considerable skirmishing yesterday between the cavalry on either side, and that smart musketry firing was heard yesterday afternoon in the vicinity of Rappahannock Station. It is presumed here by persons generally well informed that the movement of Gen. Meade was, in fact, one previously decided upon in case of certain contingencies, as indicated by the sending to the rear, some time since, of articles of a cumbrous nature.

One hundred wounded from Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry division reached here this morning .-One hundred and thirty sick from the same corps (the Second) have also arrived. They were distributed among several of the hospi-

A number of prisoners of war, captured near Raccoon Ford on the 10th inst., have reached here from the Army of the Potomac. It is reported that the fighting thus far has been purely on our side, at least by cavalry and artillery supports of cavalry, the main army not having been engaged at all.

Last night ot Warrenton Junction, some rebel sympathizers set fire to a train of cars containing hay and grain, doing some little

Passengers who arrived here from the front this afternoon, state that yesterday a reconnoitering party of the Sixth corps crossed the Rappahannock, went a short distance beyond, and returned towards night to near Bealton.

Another reconnoitering party skirted up the right bank of the Rappahannock yesterday

up to an early hour this morning.

The loss in Gen. Gregg's division of cavalry is said to be severe, the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Pennsylvania, and the Tenth New York suffering most.

On Saturday night our forces crossed the Rappahannock, and on Monday morning two corps recrossed and drove the enemy to Brandy Station, with a severe loss in killed, wounded and prisoners on the rebel side. They then received an order to fall back, which they did

in good order. General Buford with his cavalry was on the left, Kilpatrick was in the centre, and Gregg on the right. Gregg and Buford succeeded in holding the enemy in check on the right and left until nine o'clock, when, acting under orders, they fell back on our main body-the

purpose of the movement having been effected. The crossing by General Meade to the north side of the Rappahannock was made mainly at Kelly's Ford, and it was effected in admirable

Captain Rhodes and Lieutenants Prentiss and Vose, of the First Rhode Island cavalry,

were seriously wounded. The Evening Star says the skilful mancenvre y which General Meade checkmated his astute adversary, and without any loss of any sort, to any appreciable extent, placed himself on the other side of Jordan, and in a position where he preferred to accept battle, seems to have considerably bothered the rebels, who do not seem inclined to fight, unless with the Indianlike advantages of a surprise and ambuscade. The change of position made by our army was effected without the slightest confusion, and the amount of stores destroyed or left behind

beyond Culpepper, would not make a car load. The following officers wounded in the engagement on Sunday, arrived this morning from the Army of the Potomac:—Lieutenant Colonel Crocker, of General Pleasanton's staff, Dr. Torwood, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Chaffe, Sixth United States cavalry, and Captain W. F. Aiken, Sixth New York cavalry.

THE LATEST. WASHINGTON, October 13.—The military situation to-day shows that the rebels have abandoned their apparent purpose of flanking Gen. Meade, and have withdrawn toward the Rapidan.

It therefore looks as though their late movement is some cover to military demonstrations on their part elsewhere.

It has been quiet on the front to-day.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. CAIRO, Oct. 13, 1863 .- The steamer Albert Pearse, from New Orleans, with a large cargo of sugar and molasses has arrived.

The steamer South Western was fired into by guerrillas, on Friday, a little below Helena. Fighting is reported on the railroad east of Memphis on the 11th, but the result is unknown.

General A. S. Lee, who was captured at Vicksburg, had a force between Panela and Holly Springs, and it is understood he commands all the rebel troops in Northern Missis-

Richardson, with 1,800 men and six pieces of artillery, had encamped near New Albany, on the Tallahatchie river, but has moved back towards Pontotoc. It is understood they are to tear up the Memphis and Charleston railroad, when Joe Johnston will move into West Tennessee and make his headquarters at Jack-

ROSECRANS' ARMY.

OUR COMMUNICATIONS RESTORED-THE QUERRIL-LAS DISPERSED AND THE ENEMY INACTIVE.

WASHINGTON, October 13 .- The Republican of to-day says a dispatch has been received by the government to-day, which left Rosecrans as late as last evening. All his communications were completed, and

his forces are in position. The raiders had been dispersed, and the enemy in his front is inactive and does not

show any fight. Our troops are in good physical condition

THREE MONITORS DISABLED.

New York, October 13 .- From passengers by the Continental, from Port Royal and Charleston, which arrived at this port yesterday, we learn that three of the monitors had been disabled by the recent fire from Moultrie, and that the siege was temporarily abandoned. The monitors were sent to Hilton Head for repairs. The officers of the navy were daily expect-

ing that Admiral Dahlgren would be superseded, and Farragut appointed in his place. When the Continental passed off Charleston no cannonading was heard.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. DOMINGO. Boston, October 13.—The schooner Freeman, from St. Domingo, September 16, arrived at this port, brings intelligence that the St. Domingo rebellion is over.

When the vessel arrived at that port there was much excitement, and there had been fighting at Port au Platte.

The Spanish troops were finally completely successful. At the latter place the insurgents were put down and quiet had been restored. It was quite unhealthy at St. Domingo.-Several of the crew of the Freeman died on the passage, and Captain Case stopped at Princeton in feeble health.

ELECTION IN NEWARK, N. J.

NEWARK, October 13.—The charter election to-day resulted in the election of George Theodore Runyon, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, by less than one thousand majority. The Democratic majority last year was about 1,800.

The Unionists have gained several aldermen and school commissioners.

FROM WASHINGTON.

MOVEMENTS OF ADMIRALS MILNE AND SUITE. WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Admiral Milne and snite, and Lord Lyons, attended by the Secre-tary of State, and with an escort under Major General Heintzelman, yesterday made a tour along the fortifications on the south side of the Potomac. They visited the contraband camp and informed themselves of the principle upon which it is conducted. They witnessed also a drill of the colored regiments. The distinguished party also visited the convalescent camp, and carefully examined all its excellent arrangements. A fine collation was given them by the officers in charge of the convalescents. Admiral Milne left town last night, having won the highest respect and esteem, it is understood, of the President and all the authorities of the government.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

There is nothing new in regard to the exchange of prisoners. As the rebels have ceased to send down any of our prisoners in their hands, and declare all of their prisoners who are released and paroled exchanged, and force them into the field immediately, no more will be returned at present or until some arrangement is made which will afford a show of justice and equity as between the belliger-

LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

The Treasury Department has ordered the contractors for engraving the legal tender notes to finish the thirty-four millions nine hundred and nineteen thousand legal tender notes which were unfinished at the time the issue of these notes was stopped last spring. The Treasury will begin to pay them out be-fore the close of the week. Most of the notes were already nearly completed, and were intended for the reserve fund, directed by act of Congress to be kept on hand to meet the demand for the fifty million demand loan.

yesterday, but all was quiet through the night | is to be replaced by the new fractional currency as fast as exchanges can be made.

> NATIONAL BANK NOTES. The new National Bank notes are not yet ready to be issued. The decision to issue at the same time to the first 30 or 40 banks organized under the system, will occasion considerable delay in the preparation of the notes. as separate plates must be used in printing

BRIDAL OFFERING TO DR. LETTERMAN.

A splendid service of silver, costing about two thousand dollars, has arrived here, intended as a bridal offering from the medical officers of the Army of the Potomac to Dr. Letterman, Medical Director, who is to be mar-ried on Thursday next to Miss Lee, of Frederick

county, Md. THE CUMBERLAND COAL CASE. The decision in the Cumberland coal case, iust rendered in favor of the company, at An-

napolis, Maryland, involves over one hundred

thousand dollars.

UNITED STATES MARINES. During the visit of Secretary Seward, Lord Lyons and the British Admiral to the Washington Navy Yard on Saturday afternoon last. the Marine Guard was paraded under Captain Jones. Admiral Milne watched them closely, and remarked to Commodore Harwood that they were decidedly the finest looking soldiers he had seen in America. The marines were in full dress and presented a magnificent appear-

It is rumored that the Marine Battalion now at Morris Island has been ordered North, on account of the difficulties between Gillmore and Dahlgren.

ARREST OF PAYMASTER FLETCHER. Major W. A. Fletcher, of Massachusetts, Paymaster in the army, was arrested to-day, and committed to the Old Capitol prison, upon serious charges.

PRISONERS' RATIONS. Colonel Hoffman, Commissary of Prisoners, has decided the allowance for commutation of rations of prisoners in the hands of the enemy is entirely a personal one, and cannot be claimed by heirs or relatives.

THE BEARD.

Nature has supplied the most of mankind with beards, and in very ancient times, the use of a razor upon it was unknown. In Greece, the first instance of shaving occurred in the reign of Alexander the Great. This warrior erdered the Macedonians to be shaved lest the beards of his soldiers should afford handles to their enemies. The sarcastic Diogenes, when he once saw some one whose chin was smooth, said: "I am afraid you think you have great ground to accuse nature for having made you a man and not a woman."-In Cicero's time the genuine beard was not worn in society. But the barbula (goatee) seems to have been affected by the young Roman "swells."

The beard began to revive again in the time of the Emperor Hadrian. But of all the emperors who were that ornament, none creates so much interest in posterity as the emperor Julian. His beard is the most famous beard in history. Speaking of it, he says: "I commence with my countenance. It had nothing regular, or particularly agreeable about it; and out of humor and whimsicality, and just to punish it for not being handsome. I have made it ugly by carrying this long and peopled

The Britons, like the ancient Gauls, allowed the hair to grow thick on the head; and, although they shaved their beards close on the chin, wore immense tangled moustaches, which sometimes reached to their breasts.

It may be presumed that the northern nations felt the symbolic force of these appendages ; we have a well-known passage in Tacitus about the Catti, who, he says, made a general custom of what, among other German peo-ple was an affair of private daring—the letting the "crinem barbamque" grow till they had killed an enemy. The Normans, when they conquered England, were well shaven, on the back of the head as on the face; but the Saxons wore full beards.

In Edward II.'s reign, beards were worn apparently by persons in years, great officers of State, and knights templars, but not generally. Sir John Mandeville, the traveler, who died A. D. 1372, was called Sir John with the Beard (persumably from its size.) In Edward III.'s time—the hey-day of chivalry, of feudal ornsment, of love-poetry, of heraldry-long beard and fine mustache were in honorable estimation. In Richard II.'s reign, the fashion continued. The beard was "forked," and in all knightly effigies the mustache is long and

drooping on each side of the mouth.

A sober and well governed gentleman of Elizabeth's time, regulated his beard as he did his dress, mind, manners or conduct. It was an index of his status or profession; an emblem of his feelings and tastes—a symbol to be respected like his coat of arms. The Reformer, John Knox, cherished a large and profuse one, obviously from its patriarchal character, from the honor shown it in the Jewish days, from whose sentiment he drew his inspiration. The scholar, such as George Buchanan, wore it—sometimes as one who followed Knox and

The hair, as we all know, played an important symbolic part in the civil wars of England; and the same rigor which the Puritan exercised on the head he exercised on his chin, and trimmed his beard as closely as he trimmed his locks. The Vandyke beard is the typical one of this period. Peaked beards and musiaches were popular among the cavaliers;

and were at least pretty generally worn. Beards went out of fashion for more than two hundred years, among the Anglo-Saxons of Europe and America; but they have been revived again, and are new cultivated and defended upon scientific considerations.

The mustache is approved because it is said to be a natural respirator; a defense to the lungs against the inhalation of dust, and the beard is defended as a protection for the throat against cold. It has been recommended that all preachers who are subject to throat diseases should allow their beards to grow. Travelers in sandy regions, millers, bakers and all mechanics should allow the beard free play.

A CONTEMPLATED COUP D'ETAT .- In the course of his scathing exposure of the policy of the Revolutionists-from which he attempts to exculpate the President-Post Master General Blair exclaims: "Does not the extreme anxiety evinced in

certain quarters in these forced efforts to prevent the States dragged out of the Union by conspirators, from returning under the suspices of the President, the patriotic army of the Republic and the loyal citizens who would, through them, maintain their own and the rights of the States in question, INDICATE SOMETHING OF A DESIGN TO COMMAND A GREAT EVENT IN PROSPECT BY REVO-LUTIONARY MEASURES? Is a ban upon one-third of the States, marking for exclusion from the Union, when treason is defeated and the traitors expelled, as just, as wise, as constitutional, as likely to end the troubles of the country, as that marked out and pursued by the President?"

What Mr. Blair means by "the great event in prospect," is the Presidency, which the radical conspirators propose to control by

force ! It is undoubtedly true that the shallow demagogues who lead the Republican party contemplate a perpetuation of their power beyond the next Presidential election, either by force or fraud. They look to the negro army for the means of force; and to mock electoral tickets in fraudulently organized States, for the alternative of fraud.

If they fail in these, then the policy of septhernoon, and returned to the vicinity of Rappostage and processes and a half millions of postage currency, which is some skirmishing along the line and a half millions of postage currency, which is supported by the conspirators of the two extremes. On this we have the testing the family line, and aration will be attempted by the conspirators of the two extremes. On this we have the testing the family line, and aration will be attempted by the conspirators of the two extremes. On this we have the testing the family line, and aration will be attempted by the conspirators of the two extremes. On this we have the testing the family line, and aration will be attempted by the conspirators of the two extremes. On this we have the testing the family line, and aration will be attempted by the conspirators of the two extremes. On this we have the testing the family line, and aration will be attempted by the conspirators of the two extremes. On this we have the testing the family line, and aration will be attempted by the conspirators of the two extremes. On this we have the testing the family line, and aration will be attempted by the conspirators of the two extremes.

"it is not imprebable that the Abolitionists, tho" aiming at a different result, will be found cooperating in the end with conspirators of the South and their foreign allies. They may prefer parting with the South to partnership and

equality under the Constitution." It is now that this conspiracy must be met, if we would preserve any vestige of the Constitution, or hope to rescue the Union from the hands of these Revo lutionists. - Albany Ar-

THE SPEECH OF P. M. G. BLAIR .- The speech is put out as a feeler for the platform of the Republican nominating convention next June. Blair wants a conservative platform, and Mr. Lincoln upon it; and he does not wish a radical platform to be adopted with Mr. Chase upon it. This is the real political significance of the speech. Mr. Lincoln lies back at his ease, watching this by-play between Mr. Blair, Mr. Chase, Mr. Sumner and others, and has not made up his mind what policy he will adopt—which platform he will favor.—Springfield Republican.

The speech of Mr. Blair is a presentation of Mr. Lincoln as a candidate for re-nomination to the Presidency. It is the signal for new intrigues among the politicians, and new divisions in the ranks of the administration party. Coming from the Postmaster General. it is to be understood as an intimation that the vast patronage of that department is to be arrayed on the side of the President, and against any other pretender to the nomination.

The Washington correspondent of the Jour nal of Commerce says that this appeal "has emboldened the smaller politicians, and they are beginning to echo in the street some of the newly born sentiments of their masters in office. For example, they now confess that the Republican party has received its death blow, and cannot long survive; that it certainly must change its name—and yet a rose by any other name will smell as sweet. It is admitted by some that the radicals have caused all the

anguish which has overtaken their party." Yet the radicals have carried candidates and platforms in Massachusetts, and have triumphed in the declaration of principles in this State.

Mr. Chase, it is understood, relies upon the natronage of the Custom House, and upon the brokers who are coining money out of the national debt and the stocks, and upon his phalank of political National Banks for his chance of a nomination!

To this complexion the country has come, under this partisan administration! Partisan officials, partisan brokers, partisan banks, partisan contractors, and, as far as coercion or bribery can work it, a partisan army.--Albany

HINTS TO HOUSEWIVES .- As a general rule, it is most economical to buy the best articles. The price is, of course, always a little higher; but good articles spend best. It is a sacrifice of money to buy poor flour, meal, sugar, molasses, butter, cheese, lard, etc., to say nothing of the injurious effect upon the health,

Of West India molasses, the Santa Cruz and Porto Rico are considered the best. The Hayana is seldom clean. White sugar from Brazi is sometimes very good. Refined sugar usually contains most of the saccharine substance, therefore there is probably more economy in using loaf, crushed and granulated sugars than we should at first suppose.

Butter that is made in September and October is best for winter use. Lard should be hard and white, and that which is taken from a hog not over a year old is best. Rich cheese feels soft under the pressure of

the finger. That which is very strong is neither good nor healthy. To keep one that is cut, tie it up in a bag that will not admit flies, and hang it in a cool, dry place. If mould appears on it, wipe it off with a dry cloth. Flour and meal of all kinds should be kept in a cool, dry place.

look. Old rice sometimes has little black insects inside the kernels. The small white sago, called pearl sago, is the best. The large brown kind has an earth; taste. These articles, and tapioca, ground rice,

The best rice is large, and has a clear, fresh

etc., should be kept covered. The cracked cocoa is the best; but that which is put up in pound papers is often very

To select nutmegs, prick them with a pin. If they are good, the oil will instantly spread around the puncture. Keep coffee by itself, as its odor affects other articles. Keep tea in a close chest or canister. Oranges and lemons keep best wrapped close n soft paper, and laid in a drawer of linen.

When a cask of molasses is bought, draw off few quarts, else the fermentation produced by moving it will burst the cask.

Bread and cake should be kept in a tin box or stone iar. Salt cod should be kept in a dry place where the odor of it will not affect the air of the house. The best kind is that which is called Dun, from its peculiar odor. Fish skins for clearing coffee should be washed, dried, cut small and kept in a box or paper bag.

Soft soap should be kept in a dry place in the cellar, and should not be used till three months old. Bar soap should be cut into pieces of a convenient size, and laid where it will become dry. It is well to keep it several weeks before using it, as it spends fast when it is new.

THE IRON TRADE IN ENGLAND.—A positive panic at present prevails throughout the iron trade of South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire. It will be remembered that after a struggle with an important section of the workmen, who maintained a strike for nineteen weeks, and at its close were more powerful than when they began the movement, the masters gave way, and advanced the wages of the puddlers is a ton, or about 5s 6d a week, and the millmen and rollers and miners in proportion. The London Post of the 25th, emarks:

"At the same time the masters put up the price of iron 10s a ton, a rise that was not covered by the extra cost which resulted from the advance in the rate of wages. This alteration took place a month or five weeks ago, and it was understood that, at the regular quarter-ly preliminary meeting which would be held in Birmingham yesterday a further rise in the price of iron of 10s a ton should be declared. It then became no secret, that so soon as this second advance should be declared the men would make another demand for a further rise. Immediately many buyers of iron in different parts of the country sent in specifications that had been long withheld, and others pressed orders upon the makers at the 10s rise, until every maker's books became full of orders, and they all refused to take another order at less than £1 advance. Yesterday the preliminary meeting came off, and a more numerous gathering has never been held, nor has there been one since the railway mania, at which there was more feverish excitement. A resolution was carried nem. con., advancing prices £1 a ton, making, with the rise of 10s, a total rise in about six weeks at £1 10s a ton; and that in a fortnight puddlers wages should be advanced 1s a ton, millmen's 10 per cent., and the miners in proportion. Best Staffordshire bars are now, therefore, at the works, £8 10s a ton.

RAPID INCREASE OF A FAMILY.—A German named Hoeflich, residing five miles west of La Crescent, was married in Portage, in November, 1860, to a German girl. In August, 1861, Mrs. Heoflich gave birth to three boys, two of whom lived. In June, 1862, she gave birth to three boys and a girl, two of the boys and the girl living. On the sixth of this month she gave birth to two girls and a boy, all of whom are alive and well. Ten children in less than three years is pretty good even for this vicinity. The parents are proud of their success in the family line, and point with pride to their company of German infantry. Government cannot afford to draft the head of that family.

LIGHT IN DARKNESS .- Queen Maria Antoinette once went as an amusement to play the dairymaid at a country farm, and, rising early, saw for the first time in her life the glorious spectacle of the opening morning. She could not find words to express her rapture, and often spoke of it after. There is a passage in Dr. Kane's Arctic Voyage, in which he tells us how he had reckoned the time at which the sun would re-appear after its long winter absence of months. Weak and broken as he was, the anticipation was too cheering for him to forego the spectacle. Heurs before he had struggled to the top of the highest hill, and there he lay with his face to the east, till at last the mighty orb rose in its glorious splendor, and he wept for joy and shouted thanksgivings. Set in Eden, a greater light rises on the soul which in penitence and faith grows up into the mount of God to seek it. Strange that we should long so much for the light of these lower skies, and should be so indifferent to the matchless glory of "the great light" of the Lord.—Sunday at Home.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES AT POMPEH. New discoveries are reported from Pompeii. A house has been uncovered, which, to judge from the splendor of its interior, and its almost perfect furniture must have belonged to a very wealthy proprietor. The dining room is paved with mosaic. The completely served table is covered with petrified remnants of dishes; and around it are found three divans, or table-beds of bronze, richly adorned with gold and silver. upon which reposed several skeletons. Many precious jewels were found near them. On the able stood, among other ornaments, a very beautifully worked statue of Bacchus in silver with eyes of enamel, a collar of jewels, and precious armlets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—Dr. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS have never yet failed in re moving difficulties arising from obstruction, or stoppage of nature, or in restoring the system to perfect health when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus Uteri, the Whites, or other woakness of the Uterine Organs. The Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress—the same time they act like a charm by strengthening, invigorating and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what causes the obstruction may arise. They should, however, NOT be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

Each box centains 60 Pills. Price \$1. DR. HARVEY'S TREATISE on Diseases of Females, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Barrenness, Sterility, Reproduction, and Abusee of Nature, and emphatically the Ladies' Private Medical Adviser, a pamphlet of 64 pages, sent free to any address. Six cents required to

pay postage. The Pills and book will be sent by mail when de sired, securely sealed, and prepared, by

Sold by all the principal druggists. sep 25-dawly

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility,Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the recied and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his exper rience—and possess a valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully scaled,) by ad-JOHN B. OGDEN. No. 60, Nassau street, N. Y. ressing: Aug 14-3md&w

New Advertisements.

AUGHABLE! INTERESTING! WONDERFUL! LAUGHING GAS!

AT BRANT'S HALL

The Renowned Magician, who will amuse and delight he audience with some of his wonderful feats of Magic. Eloquence, Wit, Song and Dance are Brought out by the Gas!

These exhibitions, given by Prof. LEE, at the earnest solicitations of his friends, to whom he has administered the Gas in private, are the most popular and amasing now before the public. Prof. LEE has made the remarkable discovery that, by the proper use of the Protoxide of Nitrogen, teeth can be extracted without any nein.

as subjects
ADMISSION 25 cts. Front seats reserved for Ladies.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets for sale at the Book Stores and Barnvart's Drug Store.

oct 15-2t TTARRISBURG BANK,

The undersigned, having a long experience in the Boot and Shoe business, is now prepared to sell the very best styles of Ladies' shoes at the lowest possible prices. He keeps every imaginable kind of Gaiters, Balmoral boots and Slippers. Also, all kinds of Children's shoes, from the finest Infant's shoe to a coarse brogan. Also, a full assortment of Men's Boots and Gaiters of every description, besides an excellent lot of Youth's shoes and boots.

Call and examine his large stock before purchasing elsewhere.

ectionary.

N. B.—All orders promptly executed.

oct7-dly.

LIPPE LIPPMANN HESS.

SIGHT! JULIUS ROSENDALE,

OPTICIAN AND OCULIST,

PANTASCOPIC AND TINTED SPECTACLES, Set in Gold, Silver, and Magnetic Steel Frames.

Set in Gold, Silver, and Magnetic Steel Frames.

Fully appreciating the confidence that has been reposed in him on his former visits, he assures his patients that his aim will be, as heretofore, to merit thefr confidence and good will.

These glasses are now recommended by the first medical men through the country, and all who purchased hem from me on former visits will testify to their great advantage over all other ones in use. They assist and strengthen the weak and impaired vision, and enable the wearer to do the most critical work without the feeling of weakness always caused by common glasses. The Lenses, which are ground from the finest crystal, will last from ten to tweve years without change.

These spectacles are manufactured at No. 221, New Street, Philadelphia, and may be exchanged any time in to suited to the eye.

117 Consultation free. Office hours from 8 s. m. till 8 p. m.

N. B.—All kinds of spectacles and optical instruments
oct6—d&wlm.

DRINTING PRESSES FOR SALE.

One small CARD PRESS. One SUPER-ROYAL SMITH'S HAND PRESE. One RUGGLES' QUARTER MEDIUM FAST PRESS,

As tout boy can run off 1,000 copies per hour.
All the presses are in good order, and will be sold low. Apply to THEO. F. SCHEFFER, oct 1.

No. 18, Market St., Harrisburg.

WHITE BRANDY!!!—FOR PRESERV-ing Purrosus.—A very superior article, (strictly pure,) just received and for sale by july1 WM. DOOK, Jr., & Co.

J. BRYAN, M. D., General Agent. No. 76 Cedar street, New York.

PROF. HARRY LEE, A. M., WILL GIVE

On Thursday and Friday Evenings, OCTOBER 15 AND 16, 1863, ASSISTED BY PROFESSOR HALLER.

any pain.

Respectable parties will be selected from the andience as subjects

The annual election for thirteen detectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on the third Monday (16th) of November next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. J. W. WEIR, oct14-d3twte AN ITEM FOR THE LADIES.

elsewhere.

17 No. 12, Market square, next deer to Felix's con-

TO ALL WHO VALUE THEIR

Respectfully announces to the citizens of Harrisburg and vicinity that he has opened an office at Market Equares next to Felix's confectionary, where he will keep a large assortment of his

One DAVIES' OSCILLATING, SUPER-ROYAL, MA-CHINE PRESS, suitable for jobs and newspaper work.

MINCE PIES, Raisins, Currants, Citrons, Spices, just received and for sale low, by ADAM RELLER, JR., oct 8 Corner of Front and Market sis.