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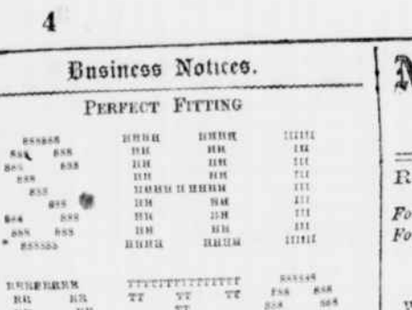

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P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

20 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50c. per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50c.	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

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Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

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SEWING-MACHINE.
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Females will find how "a blessing to their sex."
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The PHYSICIANS of this city ALL USE THEM, while they oppose ALL OTHER patent medicines. Why? Because the INGREDIENTS are PUBLISHED, and the BITTERS are manufactured by an old, distinguished, and skillful physician, who has used them SUCCESSFULLY in his practice for the last twenty years.
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Can be paid for in WEEKLY AMOUNTS. Machines RENTED if desired. Office No. 493 Broadway. Agents Wanted everywhere.

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CATARRH is the most difficult of any Disease of the Breathing Organs to relieve or to cure. The Rev. JOSHUA LEAVITT, editor of The Independent, of New-York, who had the Catarrh for more than Twenty Years, has been cured by
J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR
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IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.
His testimonial, and also those of many others who have been cured of Chronic THROAT and LUNG DISEASES, are published in pamphlet, which will be sent any where free, by mail. Olive Tar, 50 cents a Bottle; Powders $1 a Package; at No. 412 Broadway, N. Y., and all Druggists.

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15 SECOND-HAND	30 HOWE'S
HERRING'S SAFES, Including the celebrated Ball, Black & Co. SAFE, made by HERRING, believed to be the largest in the Country. Also, new styles and patterns of LILLIE'S Dining-Room and Home SAFE, well worth an examination.	STANDARD SCALES. Been used in taking 9 First-Class Premiums during the past three months. For sale at a discount. These SCALES have Five Patents, work on balls and are warranted in every particular, or shall be taken away. HOWE, No. 262 Broadway, First block below ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y.

RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey st., N. Y., devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his RADICAL CURE TRUSS to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

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GAS FIXTURES AND FRENCH BRONZES in the city, for sale at VERY LOW PRICES, by STEPHEN PHILBIN,
No. 707 Broadway,
Between Washington place and 8th-st.

WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON,
No. 555 BROADWAY.
Refitted and elegantly embellished. Everything in the way of refreshments can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

POLICE ITEMS.—Capt. Frank Speight, of the 21st precinct, took a cold bath at Harlem Bridge, on Saturday, to save an unknown man from drowning. He was just in time, and the man was resuscitated... John P. Pritchard, a Frenchman, took a dose of laudanum on Saturday, while deranged. He was taken to the Hospital, and the poison removed from his stomach.... Sebastian Kroll, a Frenchman, was arrested in the act of stealing a piece of silk worth $40, from the store of Messrs. Lathrop, Lodlington & Co., Park place, a quantity of stolen goods were found at the prisoner's residence, No. 12 Dominick street... John Mugent, a native of Ireland, 73 years old, fell down a flight of stairs at No. 75 Mott street, on Saturday, and was instantly killed... Josephine Simonnot, a native of this city, aged 25 years, was fatally burned on Friday night in consequence of setting fire to her clothes while lighting her pipe to a saloon in Bayard street. She died at the Hospital on Saturday, where an inquest on the body was subsequently held by Coroner Schirmer. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

WHAT HAPPENED IN A BREWERY.—Thos. Marrigan, a married man and a brewer, on Saturday, appeared before Justice Connolly and made complaint against Mrs. Maria Lawlor, whom he accuses of having stolen from him the sum of $130. During the cross-examination it appeared that the husband of the accused, who had been employed in the brewery of the complainant in Greenwich avenue, two years ago, enlisted in the army. Mr. Marrigan, thereafter, making the comfort of Mrs. L. his peculiar care, going so far as to have a convenient bedroom fitted up in the brewery, which she was wont to make her abiding place. She is described as scarce 23 years of age, and fair to look upon, and the brewer admitted that with him she had proved false to her marriage vows. On Friday night last, while Mrs. L. was supposed to be an occupant of the old brewery chamber, a desk in that building was broken into, and robbed of $130. Subsequently the complainant compelled her to give him $107, and among the bills, one was identified as having been received at the brewery. Mrs. L. asserts that he $107 was all her own, and had been taken from her by fraud and violence. Nevertheless the magistrate locked her up to answer. The brewer not only admitted his criminality with Mrs. L., but also confessed that he was paying the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor for the support of one or two children that his wife knows nothing about.

ATTEMPT TO PICK A POCKET.—Appleton Oaksmith of No. 29 Cedar street, with a friend, was walking down Broadway on Saturday night about 12 o'clock, and on reaching the corner of Grand street, was jostled against by a crowd of young men. During the confusion which ensued, Mr. Oaksmith felt some one endeavoring to abstract his gold watch from his pocket. The thief had dexterously severed the chain attached to the watch, but was seized by his intended victim before he had time to secure the prize. He was handed over to a policeman, and on the following morning was taken before Justice Connolly for examination. He gave his name as Henry Mucklow, aged twenty years, and said he was an English laborer. He admitted having attempted to steal the watch, but said he was driven to it through poverty. He claimed that this was his first offense, but the professional manner in which he set about it did not corroborate his story.

New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1860.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For President.....**ABRAHAM LINCOLN.**
For Vice-President.....**HANNIBAL HAMLIN.**

New-York:
FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
At Large:
WILLIAM C. BRYANT, JAMES O. PUTNAM.

Districts:	
1..JOHN A. KING.	17..ABIJAH BECKWITH.
2..EDWARDS W. FISKE.	18..HENRY CHURCHILL.
3..ANDREW CARRIGAN.	19..JAMES R. ALLABEN.
4..JAMES KELLY.	20..BENJ. N. HUNTINGTON.
5..SIGISMUND KAUFMANN.	21..SHERMAN D. PHELPS.
6..FREDERICK KAPP.	22..JOHN J. FOOTE.
7..WASHINGTON SMITH.	23..HIRAM DENNY.
8..WILLIAM A. DARLING.	24..JAMES L. VOORHEES.
9..WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON.	25..WILLIAM VAN MATER.
10..GEORGE M. CRIRA.	26..JOHN E. SEELEY.
11..RUFUS H. KING.	27..FRANK L. JONES.
12..JACOB B. CARPENTER.	28..JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
13..JOHN F. WINSLOW.	29..EZRA M. PARSONS.
14..JACOB H. TEN EYCK.	30..CHARLES C. PARKER.
15..N. EDSON SHELDON.	31..ELISHA S. WHALEN.
16..ROBERT S. HALE.	32..JOHN GREINER, JR.

33..JAMES PARKER.

For Governor.....EDWIN D. MORGAN.
For Lieutenant-Governor.....ROBERT CAMPBELL.
For Canal Commissioner.....SAMUEL H. BARNES.
For Inspector of State Prisons.....JAMES K. BATES.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

The true majority for Governor of Gen. Foster in Philadelphia is 1,886, not 2,286, as we had it on Saturday. The blunder was made by a Philadelphia paper in transcribing the returns.

We print in another column a translation of a letter from Mexico to the *Diario de la Marina* of Havana, which tells a very different story of the prospects of Miramon from that told by our last advices.

That eloquent champion of Republicanism, CARL SCHURZ, will address the people of Williamsburgh, in English, at the Odeon, on Wednesday evening next, at half-past 7 o'clock, and at Turner's Hall, Meserole street, in German, at 9 o'clock, the same evening. Those who desire to hear him must go early.

Gen. Henry S. Lane, Governor elect of Indiana, will appear to-night before the Wide-Awakes of Northern Illinois, in the great Wigwam at Chicago, to report progress in Indiana since he left that wigwam on the evening after the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin. It is strongly suspected that some one may attempt to get up a cheer on the occasion.

On Saturday, the Prince visited the establishments of some of the New-York tradesmen, and looked in at Barnum's Museum, closing the labors of the day with a sight of the firemen's parade. Yesterday he went to Trinity Church, and then betook himself to his private apartments. At 10 to-day he departs from the Battery, in the Harriet Lane, for Albany, via West Point.

The steamer North Star with the California mails of the 21st ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning. The steamer John L. Stephens is safe. She had been detained by an accident. The California news has been anticipated. From Costa Rica, we have important news. Ex-President Mora, with a small force of men, has been defeated. Mora, Aranaibis, and Canas were captured and almost instantly shot.

PRINCELY TRAVELS.

Royalty shares with ordinary human clay the passion for locomotion and sight-seeing, but has usually been enabled to gratify that natural taste only to a limited extent and at enormous cost. The king who went abroad in other days usually took a hundred thousand or such a matter of the tallest and most vigorous of his subjects along with him, and laid waste all the region he traversed after crossing his own frontier; so that, if there were previously aught goodly and fair to look upon in the circuit of his travels, it was very certain that those who followed in his footsteps would lose the enjoyment of the scene. A royal progress abroad in the good old days was about as antipodean to what we now glorify as National or Human Progress as could well be. And the fact that princes now travel far more than of old, and with a far smaller and more peaceful retinue, is among the most conclusive and cheering proofs that the world also moves.

Let princes by all means be encouraged to travel—the more the better. Had the great-grandfather of our City's royal visitor made the tour of his father's American colonies when *he* was Prince of Wales, George Washington would probably have died a colonel of militia, justice of the peace, and a good fox-hunter, and Albert Edward would in due time be called to reign over the most powerful as well as the richest empire on earth. Had George IV., when Prince of Wales, made the tour of these States fifty to sixty years ago, that most absurd, preposterous War of 1812 could hardly have occurred. Never had two nations any less reason for fighting than we had then—that is to say, never was a war less demanded by the real interest of either party. We had no possible concern in the deadly quarrel between the old feudal aristocracy of Europe, represented by Britain and Austria, and the *parvenu* military despotism created by the genius of Napoleon: we should have hated them with impartial sincerity, and treated them both with scrupulous civility. It was a quarrel in which we had no right to point a gun or risk a life. A British monarch who had traveled in this country—allowing him to have even a glimmering of common sense—would have avoided that most needless, ruinous war, by ordering his Ministers and his naval captains to treat us with common decency. Nothing more was needed.

Doubtless, it would be every way better for him—more instructive, more satisfactory—if a prince could travel precisely like a Western trader in quest of dry goods, or a drover returning from the sale of his cattle. The use of travel is found in its tendency to rub off the rust of prejudice, and enable one to see through cosmopolitan eyes. That it has this effect, is proved by the universal reproach to which the traveled are subjected, of having made shipwreck of their patriotism, and become devotees of everything foreign and *outré*. "Farewell, monsieur traveller," says saucy Rosalind: "look you lisp, and wear strange suits; disable all the benefits of your own country; be out of love with your nativity, and almost chide God for making you that countenance you are, or I will scarce think you have swam in a gondola." And this current reproach of the traveled is the most forcible, because unintended, proof of the liberalizing tendencies of travel. But how fearfully must they be counterveiled by the princely necessity of being always surrounded by the same platoon of devoted but watchful servitors, shut up in special railway trains, and kept as free from actual contact with the people as can be! We recognize the necessity which constrains this virtual isolation amid struggling, seething crowds; but it is, nathless, a sad one. A prince calling himself John Jones or William Smith, and traveling with only a courier, unsuspected of being other than a collegian abroad for a vacation, or a gold-digger on his way to Pike's Peak, would learn more in a week than the recognized Heir of England can possibly do in three months.

Then as to the relative enjoyment of the rival modes of "seeing the world," there can be no comparison. It is always and everywhere a fearful bore to be a lion. The most pompous ass that ever cursed his hard fate in being born not a duke but a digger, could not endure a week of it without confessing the torture. It is a good thing for Miss Kitty Pumpernickel to dance once in her life with a Prince Royal; but has she no relenting for the Prince, compelled, after being carted about and stared at all day, to dance night after night, with five hundred Kitty Pumpernickels, none of them pretty nor winning, and he tired all but to death, and only anxious to escape from the din, and the glare, and the thousand-eyed stare, at the earliest moment, and feel the sweet relief of being no longer on exhibition? Ah, Mr. Teague McGuigan! You think it mighty hard that a decent man like you has to work from seven to six, year in and year out, for your bare victuals and clothes—what would you say if you had to keep at work till four o'clock in the morning? Were it but for one night only, dancing would doubtless be easier and more attractive than carrying a hod; but, when you come to make a business of it, you would find the difference not on the side of the dancing.

Still we say, Let princes travel, even in such poor fashion as they may; let them be bored as they must; let all the Miss Kittys dance with them who can; let them be paraded as advertising vans by people who have damaged wares to work off or damaged reputations to prop up—for these things are inevitable, and Princes must face their share of the miseries of human life the same as 'prentices or post-boys. If the tax at times seems hard, let our young guest be consoled by the reflection that he is doing much to strengthen feelings of amity and mutual kindness between the two great Anglo-Saxon peoples, who have heretofore shed each others' blood and wasted each others' goods enormously, without the smallest earthly reason for so doing, and who have every possible incitement to behave themselves more rationally and less devilishly henceforth and evermore. And this is the end of our sermon.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

The accounts from Italy brought by the Africa do not evince any disposition on the part of Garibaldi to withdraw from the alarming position he has lately assumed. So far from it, he has instituted a new and still more radical Ministry at Naples. He has caused to be officially published his reply to a deputation of Venetians, authorizing them to form an organization having as its professed object the rousing of the inhabitants of Venetia to revolt. It is even stated that he has taken away, or was about to take away, from the Sardinian admiral, Persano, the command of the Neapolitan fleet.

Meanwhile, the army of Francis II. maintains its position on the north bank of the Volturno, and for the present opposes a serious obstacle to Garibaldi's threatened march upon Rome, to say nothing of his proposed advance against Venetia. It is alleged that this army embraces a total of fifty thousand men. Their repulse of the attack upon Capua, made by the Garibaldians, shows a disposition to fight, such as they have not hitherto evinced. Since that attack, and in spite of an attempt on the part of Garibaldi's troops to prevent it, a large convoy of provisions from Gaeta has made its way into Capua, and the prospect now is that this fortress can only be taken by a regular siege. That is an operation for which the irregular troops of Garibaldi are not very well adapted, and which may expose them to considerable hazards. It may, indeed, be doubted whether Garibaldi has at present the military means at hand to encounter a strenuous resistance on the part of the King's troops. A proclamation has been issued by him calling for additional volunteers, but it remains to be seen to what extent the call will be effectual, especially as it seems to impose upon the volunteers themselves the expenses of their own organization and march to Naples. It is not to be supposed that the people of the Neapolitan dominions are united in support of Garibaldi. The Bourbon dynasty is not without its friends and partisans, and there is also a strong party anxious for the immediate annexation of Naples and Sicily to the kingdom of Victor Emanuel. Meanwhile, there is danger that, in the present unsettled state of things, the internal administration may fall into disorder, and even that civil commotions may arise. The enrollment of Garibaldi's special partisans as volunteers and their march to Naples, while it strengthened him in a military point of view, might seriously affect his hold upon the public sentiment of the provinces.

Instead of advancing to Rome, as Garibaldi proposes in his call for volunteers, there to meet the Sardinian troops, who have occupied the Papal territories, and in conjunction with them marching into Venetia, it may yet be found necessary to invoke the aid of those Sardinian troops to assist in the capture of the army of the Bourbon King, and the presence of Victor Emanuel at Naples, by way of putting an end to serious internal agitations.

As to Rome, it appears to be the determination of the French Emperor to hold that city for the Pope. It is stated that ten thousand additional troops are to be dispatched thither, and that Marshal Vaillant is to be sent to take the command.

The Sardinian Parliament was to meet on the 2d of October, and is relied upon by Victor Emanuel and Cavour to sustain their policy against that proposed by Garibaldi. In fact, in the present position of affairs, it appears to be not so much the question whether the dictatorship of Garibaldi over Sicily and Naples shall be prolonged, as whether it shall be extended over the kingdom of Sardinia as well; not so much the question whether Sicily and Naples shall be annexed to Sardinia, as whether Sardinia shall be annexed to them. Garibaldi, no doubt, counts upon numerous partisans among Victor Emanuel's subjects. Perhaps it will be found that he is not without a certain support even in the Parliament; but it is not at all likely that the idea of a rupture with France and an invasion of Venetia, one or both, will find any countenance from that body.

After all, perhaps it is not so much for Italy as for Garibaldi personally, that there is serious occasion for alarm. He may perhaps, under the influences which just now control his conduct, be led to take steps which may prove fatal to himself; but it does not seem likely that he can prevent or very long delay the union of Southern with Northern Italy under the scepter of Victor Emanuel.

VALE.

When the festivities are over, "the lights all "fled, the garlands dead," the tired host calls the domestic circle around him, congratulates himself and them on the success of his management, the elegance of the entertainment, and the general triumphs of the occasion. Is not this a civic as well as a social privilege? May not we who have had a Prince for our guest, rejoice a little upon the mingled dignity and good taste which for two days have marked our popular ovation, and recount with becoming pride that while we have failed in none of the duties of a magnificent hospitality due to an honored guest, we have not forgotten the self-respect which so distinguishes us as a Republican people? Nay, is it not more than a privilege—a duty? The Prince of Wales is to visit other towns and cities before he leaves our hospitable shores, and it would be false modesty to disguise our consciousness of the fact that our example is the guide, counselor and friend of smaller places. This is not only the metropolis of commerce but of fashion also, and the standard of the Mode is fixed by the Academy, as that of Stocks is regulated by the Exchange.

We are sure, at least, that we have not gone wrong in the expression of popular enthusiasm. We know not how far the Prince himself may possess that reflective turn of mind which loves to trace from effects to causes, but we are certain that other and older men of his suite were gratified at the universal expression of pleasure and respect which his presence called forth from the people, and rightly estimate it as an evidence of the national cordiality felt toward a kingdom to which we are bound by so many ties of interest and consanguinity. Without overestimating the value of festive influences, we may count, we think, upon the recollections of this visit as likely to have created a cordial feeling toward this country in the mind of the probable future King of Great Britain and Ireland.

Thus far our hopes are rosy. We do not for a moment doubt, indeed we know, that the Royal party have been gratified by their reception; but there have been, nevertheless, some circumstances attending it, which for the sake of our own self-respect we wish had been of a different character. A well-bred, considerate host does all he can for the entertainment of his guest, and gives little thought to his own importance. How little we have done, and how much we have left undone, when judged by this rule, we hinted last week. We are quite certain, for instance, that a young gentleman who never, at home, steps out of doors that a sentinel at the gate does not present arms to him, could have derived no very solid entertainment from the evolutions, however well done, of a body of militia, when he was thereby deprived of the pleasure of receiving an enthusiastic ovation from three or four hundred thousand people, in their holiday attire and holiday temper, such as he had never witnessed before, and never, perhaps can witness again under like favorable circumstances. And we are equally sure that much of his time has been taken up by solemn and pompous visitations of public institutions, modeled upon, though very much inferior to those he is familiar with at home, when he would gladly have been introduced to institutions, elements, and results the growth of our peculiar culture, manners, habits, and circumstances. The reception we gave him, unhappily, was English in its intention, when it should have been American; or, so far as it was American at all, was characterized by a want of good sense, and of good taste, and by a vulgarity which, we trust, is not the ordinary tone of our best society.

If the managers of the ball at the Academy had for a moment considered that it was simply the gentlemen of this city—gentlemen of the best position here, and equal, therefore, to those of rank anywhere else—who proposed to do this honor to a gentleman of the highest position in his own country, and not to one whom they were disposed to reverence with something of that feeling with which inferiors look up to their superiors in monarchical countries, they would hardly have invited him to a raised dais, or have fenced him in at supper as a mortal set apart from ordinary mortality. And had such been the spirit of his welcome, we have faith enough in the good sense of the genteel mob, who almost overwhelmed him in the eagerness of their curiosity, to believe that they would have remembered the rules of good breeding, and have treated him as a gentleman, and not as a raree-show. Perhaps our love of republican simplicity misleads us, but, while we could not pardon the solecism in good manners that would forget his rank and probable future, we believe that respect to him would have been best preserved by maintaining that due to ourselves, and the idea of our own institutions.

Nor do we more admire this spirit of absurd adulation of rank in the Church than in the ball-room. As a fellow-mortal we can pray for a Prince in our closet, if our prayers in his behalf were needed. In an extemporaneous prayer from the pulpit, there might be no impropriety in acknowledging his presence by a brief petition in his behalf where such was the custom in relation to visitors of distinction. But a proposition to change the ordinary and accepted form of prayer, in use for three quarters of a century, strikes us as an uncalled-for supposition that Divine Providence has in special keeping a scion of royalty above ordinary mortals when on their travels. That a proposed change of this sort did not meet with favor from the rector of Trinity, we are glad to know; nor do we think he would have been considered as doing anything in derogation of his holy office, had he carried his stringency a little further, and declined to incorporate in his sermon the proposed charge in the Litany. Nor can we see the propriety of presenting to a Prince a prayer-book adorned at an expense of several hundred dollars, because he honors a special House of God with his presence for a single service.

It may be that we are all wrong in these matters, and that we owe to one whose head will one day, if he lives long enough, be encircled by a diadem, that peculiar respect and reverence which is due from subjects. If, however, we are right, and there was, as it seems to us, some want of dignity in the mere adulation of rank, and some forgetfulness of the dignity of human nature which we profess to be the cardinal principle of our form of government, we trust that in other cities they will better our example. Though we would not have them, in Boston, for instance, so treat the Prince as an ordinary tourist as to take him to Bunker Hill and tell him the history of that battle—of which we presume he is profoundly ignorant—we hope they will forget his rank so far as to feel they are under no obligation to bore him with long speeches, or long military reviews, but will try to find him such institutions and facts peculiar to this country, which would interest an intelligent Englishman, and amuse a young man. And in whatever else they may do we trust also that they will not forget their own rank as men and gentlemen so far as to bow before him as the born subjects of a King.

PENNSYLVANIA.

We regret to say that Andrew Stewart is probably *not* elected to Congress from the XXth District, but that Jesse Lazear (Dem.) *is*. *The Brownsville Clipper*, printed in the District, issued on the 11th, says:

"Returns from this County are incomplete. Enough is known, however, to warrant the following statement as that of the probable result.

"Stewart's majority in the neighborhood of 200, though he is defeated in the district, as Washington gave but 300 majority, while Greene gives Lazear, his opponent, a majority of some 1,700."

THE WILD-CAT DISTRICT.

TYRONE, Oct. 13.—The majorities for Governor and Congressman in the XXIVth District, as far as heard from here, are as follows:

	GOVERNOR.		CONGRESS.	
	Curtin.	Foster.	Patton.	Kerr.
Venango	230	—	200	—
Clarion	—	540	—	520
Jefferson	363	—	396	—
Clearfie'd	—	275	35	—

Warren, McKean and Elk are yet to be heard from. They will increase Patton's majority to 700.

Warren County is reported as giving Curtin 600 majority. McKean must have given Patton a majority; Elk is a wilderness and can give few votes. Patton's majority will range from 500 to 1,000.

One of the telegraphic dispatches received and printed by us on Friday morning was to this effect:

"*Seventeenth District.*—U. P. Schell (Dem.) has 277 majority for Congress."

That was a blunder, based on his majority in one County—Bedford. The County majorities in the whole District are very nearly as follows:

For McPherson, Rep.		*For Schell, Dem.*	
Adams	72	Bedford	277
Franklin	760	Fulton	130
Juniata	150		407
	982		

McPherson reelected by about 575.

This completes the State. The Members, as returned, will stand—Lincoln, 20; all others, 5.

GOVERNOR VOTE.

Majorities for Curtin.		*Majorities for Foster.*	
*Allegheny	6,689	Adams	74
Armstrong	771	*Bedford	97
Beaver	980	*Berks	3,485
*Blair	879	*Cambria	406
Bradford	4,300	*Carbon	208
*Bucks	46	Clarion	500
Butler	1,600	Clearfield	500
Centre	500	*Columbia	735
*Chester	1,627	*Cumberland	91
Clinton	150	Elk, say	100
Crawford	2,000	Fayette	140
*Dauphin	1,253	Fulton	130
Delaware	1,200	Forest, say	100
Erie	3,150	Greene	800
Franklin	650	*Lehigh	390
Huntingdon	600	*Luzerne	253
Indiana	1,750	Monroe	1,300
Jefferson	583	*Montgomery	1,580
Juniata	100	*Montour	237
*Lancaster	5,835	*Northampton	1,740
Lawrence	1,700	*Northumberland	526
Lebanon	1,607	*Philadelphia	1,943
*Lycoming	610	Pike	400
McKean, say	100	Sullivan, say	200
Mercer	900	Westmoreland	400
Mifflin	227	Wyoming	150
*Perry	213	*York	1,343
Potter	800		
*Schuylkill	234	Total	17,772
Somerset	1,600		
*Snyder	569		
*Susquehanna	1,654		
Tioga	2,800		
*Union	801		
Venango	230		
*Warren	940		
Washington	530		
Wayne	94		
Total	49,472		

Curtin's m'j..**31,700** very nearly.
Official.

It is now certain that the official majority will be a little over 30,000.

THE BELL VOTE.

The vote of Philadelphia for Governor last week was cast—

For Curtin....39,833 For Foster....42,119

For Members of Congress the vote stood—

Lincoln...33,459 Dem...36,301 Bell...6,211

Showing that of the Bell men 374 voted for Curtin, while 5,818 voted for Foster. It was doubtless so throughout the State. Now that the Democratic State Committee has definitively refused to put any Bell men on their Electoral Ticket, the Bell vote must be cast for its own Electoral Ticket, which of itself would carry up Lincoln's majority to 50,000.

OHIO.

The Cincinnati Enquirer suggests a Fusion of all the anti-Lincoln factions in that State, with a view to a last desperate effort. But they have just tried the virtue of such a Fusion against Judge Brinckerhoff, who is obnoxious to some weak-kneed Republicans and utterly detested by the Bell-Everetts because of his holding the present Fugitive Slave Law unconstitutional; so the Bell-Everett vote for Judge was cast solid for his Democratic competitor, who is nevertheless defeated by 16,000 majority. The Republican majority on the other candidates and Congress must exceed 20,000.

We lose three Congressmen and gain one (V. B. Horton, in place of Martin), so that there will be but 13 Republicans to 8 Democrats from Ohio in the next House, as we have stated. Last year, the Districts stood—Republican, 11; Democrat, 10. The average Republican majority in the State is heavier now than at either election in 1856. Lincoln's will be heavier still.

MARYLAND COMING.

We have ardent appeals from friends in Baltimore for speakers and documents to help carry Maryland for Lincoln. Since the recent collapse of the American organization in Baltimore, thousands have resolved to do nothing which can, even incidentally, tend to perpetuate Democratic misrule, but to cast their votes directly for Lincoln and Hamlin. Up to this time, it has been supposed that Bell would carry Maryland; now it is morally certain to go for Breckinridge, while Lincoln will beat Douglas badly in the popular vote.

If Thomas Corwin, John Sherman, Francis P. Blair, jr., Cassius M. Clay, E. Joy Morris, and a few more good canvassers from States already certain for Lincoln, could give ten days each to Maryland, we should have hopes of its Electoral Vote. Cannot some of these be induced to pay her a visit? Who can afford to send a few thousands of the best Republican speeches and documents, including some printed in German, to our electrified friends in Baltimore? They are aroused by their new prospects, and ready to work. John S. Graham, Secretary Fifteenth Ward Republican Association, Baltimore, will respond to all inquiries.

RIGHT.

The Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania has deliberately and definitively refused to put any Bell men on the Democratic Electoral Ticket. That is contrary to agreement, but is dictated by obvious policy. There is no remaining hope of defeating Lincoln; so the Democratic party refuses to be debauched and demoralized for nothing. Since it can save nothing else, it is resolved on saving its own organization, so as to have a future. Fusion has no future but an intolerable smell.

INDIANA.

There are 160 counties in Indiana, of which 76 have been heard from, giving Gen. Lane (Repub.) for Governor 14,224 majority. His gain on the last vote for Governor (1856) is 17,352. As Gov. Willard's majority in the State was 5,872, Lane is elected by 11,480 if the 26 remaining counties show no gain on the last Governor-vote. But they have gained, of course, so that Gen. Lane's majority must be very near 15,000, and may exceed that number.

The majorities for Congress are nearly as follows:

I..*John Law* over De Bruler, about	1,000
II..*James A. Cravens* over Davis	200
III..WM. M. DUNN over Daily	2,000
IV..*Wm. S. Holman* over Yater	600
V..GEORGE W. JULIAN over Bickle	5,500
VI..ALBERT G. PORTER over Walpole	1,000
VII..*D. W. Voorhees* over Nelson	1,000
VIII..ALBERT S. WHITE over Wilson	2,000
IX..SCHUYLER COLFAX over Cathcart	3,000
X..WILLIAM MITCHELL over Henkle	2,600
XI..J. P. C. SHANKS over Steele	2,000
Net Republican majority, about	15,800

—The Legislature is as good as need be.

THE GROUND SWELL.

A non-political friend in one of the rural districts of Pennsylvania writes us, in the course of a business letter, as follows:

"Pennsylvania has spoken decisively in her late election. The politicians of the Republican party itself are astounded at the result. The victory is so great because the *people* achieved it, independently of the politicians. You cannot imagine how deep a feeling exists among the people. Thousands who heretofore did nothing more than merely vote, went among their friends and neighbors, and talked earnestly with them over the great issues of the day. There is a determination in the minds of these men to make themselves felt, that was never known before. Depend upon it, Pennsylvania will give a majority of 50,000 for Lincoln over all the opposition combined."

There certainly can be no objection to the opponents of Mr. Lincoln's election busying themselves in making up Cabinets for him—indeed, they could scarcely be more harmlessly employed, while they know better than to hope longer to defeat him. But when they assert that Republicans—and especially prominent Republicans of this City and State—are engaged in cabals to secure a place in the Cabinet for this or that one of their number—they state what has no foundation in fact. We do not believe there is a Republican in our State who would presume to give Mr. Lincoln unsolicited advice as to the composition of his Cabinet; and we are sure he will ask such advice of no man until after his election, if ever. As yet, the only persons we have known to manifest any anxiety on this subject are Democrats.

The Democratic journals of Philadelphia assert that the return of Butler (Republican) instead of Lehman (Douglas Democrat) from the 1st District of Pennsylvania, was caused by a falsification of the return from one of the Wards of that City. Although the person accused of this alleged fraud is not, we believe, a Republican, but a Breckinridge man, we trust the facts will be promptly established; the wrong, if wrong there be, redressed, and the guilty punished. We greatly desired, and would rejoice over, Mr. Butler's election, but if he is to owe his return to fraud, we feel sure that he will not consent to hold the seat, even for a day. Let the facts be ascertained and authenticated, and Mr. Butler will, in all things, conform his course to them.

There are still a few speakers—not so many as we wish there were—traversing our State, advocating the Fusion Electoral ticket on Bell Everett grounds, and insisting that not only will ten of the Electors on that ticket vote for Bell and Everett, but that *the whole* will do so if their votes will do the candidates of the fossil organization any good.

If our friends in any neighborhood where these gentlemen are to hold forth will just gather in all the Irish and German-born voters of the vicinity to hear them, the result cannot fail to be gratifying. We know instances in which it has already proved effectual.

HARD TO SUIT.—*Scene in a news depot—Customer.*—What sort of papers do you sell here?

Boy (with eager expectation)—O, we keep all sorts. Call for whatever you like.

Customer (coolly)—I'll take one containing some late Fusion victories, if you please.

Boy (crestfallen)—There you've got me!

We announce with unusual gratification that THOMAS W. OLCOTT has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of Albany County. Mr. O. has been a leading banker and man of business in Albany for the last thirty years, and has earned an enviable reputation for probity and philanthropy. He is so widely known and beloved that we feel joyfully confident of his election.

In New-Jersey the Douglas men sturdily eschew Fusion. They are