SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 29, 1859.

Mind your own Business. Ir people would pay more attention to their own business, and interfere less with their neighbors', there would be more peace and more happiness in the world. Much of the discomfort, and most of the disputes which vex famities, communities and even nations, spring from an intermeddling spirit. How many enmittees who spend their time in collecting and dissemit ating petty slanders? How often are those who should be friends, estranged, and the peace of families disturbed by the wanton tongues of those social nuisances called "gossips?" It is their delight to create distrust and defame churacter-to find some fault, some little error in the conduct of their neighbors. Like carriot-birds, they go about searching for something putrid or unclean upon which to feast their depraved ap-

life, so we find it to be in the broader circles of public life. In Church matters-in State matters—in all public organizations, we meet with mischief-makers, and see the deplorable effects of their malign influence. There is a class of people—and, unfortunately, they are numerous
—who carnot live at peace with their fellowmen. They seem to take pleasure in making divisions and sowing the seeds of dissension; but their pleasure breeds only discontent. Selfish, unsatisfied, devoid of truth or honor, they torment themselves while tormenting others.

To counsel those in whom the habit of intermeddling and the love of slander has become confirmed, to mind their own business, would be advice thrown away, but it may be useful to warn the well-disposed to avoid such persons. The wise man has said that "the words of a talebearer are as wounds," and many are the wounds which talebearers inflict. To parents, therefore, and to teachers of the young, we would say, "Never er courage a child in talebearing." The foundation of the habit is laid in early life, and too many parents implant the vice in their children by countenancing their tendency to invent or carry tales. They may not think when they are giving a willing ear to their child's story that they are fostering a habit which shall mar the character throughout life. "Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it."

If the injunction with regard to the right training of children were generally followed, the promise connected with it would be fulfilled; and we should have many more good men and women; more good citizens; more domestic and social happiness; more charitable feeling; less religious bitterness and strife; and less political animosity. The law of love would more pre-vail, and the fierce and false spirit of political partizanship would not dominate in our public

THE accident which caused the sinking of the steamboat New World was of a most unusual character. In fact, we are not aware of any similar case having occurred in the history of steamboat navigation, and some additional in quiries has satisfied us that the accident was one which no forethought or care on the part of the captain could have prevented. It is possible that, had the engineer been at his post instead of in the boiler room, when the signal to stop was given, he would have performed his duty less hastily, and the strain on the gallows frame which supports the walking beam, would have been so much less that no harm would have ensued. The decay of timbers such as those of the gallows frame was semething not to be articipated, and might no: have been discovered even if suspected and searched for. Those timbers are so well protected by frequent painting that decay would not be expected there until after the vessel itse'f had become useless.

The New World was considered, and justly, or e of the finest river steamboats affoat. No expense was spared to combine in her construction strength and safety with every comfort and convenience for passengers. Her owners have erations of economy would have influenced them had they deemed her defective in any part. Her commander, Capt. St. John, is known to the travelling community as a particularly careful, able, efficient and courteous officer. No blame can, in any way, attach to him; and, indeed, until the vessel is raised and a thorough examination made, the various rumers of carelessness, culpable neglect, and want of prudence, should be received with the utmost caution.

The Newsboys' Lodging House.

Ir all the facts were collected, no more interesting history could be written than that of the Newsboys' Lodging House, in the upper s ory of the Sun Building. It was one of the first efforts of the Childrens' Aid Society, under the leadership of Judge Mason, as President, and C. L. BRACE, as Secretary, and it is still sustained by that excellent Association. Its former Superintendent, Mr. TRACY, by whose care and faithfulness its permanent establishment was secured, is now occupied entirely in travelling westward with, and getting homes for, poor and destitute children, many of whom are first found out a volume recently published by HARPAR & BROTHERS.

Harry was a street boy, earning a few pennic for his food by doing errands for a butcher, and "snoozing" wherever chance found place for him -in areas, stairways, or empty boxes, as the case might te. Hearing of the Lodging House, and that it was not for newsboys alone, but for all and any boys who sought its shelter, he entered and found there a comparatively comfortable home. Thence he went to Chio, where he was apprenticed to a farmer, an grew up to be a whole man. When he became of age, he married, went to Kansas, and started a nice farm of his own, and there he still resides-a respectable, intelligent man, and at the head of a fine family.

The story of Harry's finding "decent" people who really cared for and were willing to help the poor, and of his growth among them to goodness and kindness, and finally to a knowledge of the way of Eternal Life, is very attractive, not only as a story, but also as exhibiting the good results of well-directed philanthropy. The writer has succeeded well in his undertaking-so well that we trust he may try again." The preface tells us that the story was written for, and read to, the inmates of the Lodging House, with a view to encourage them in seeking western homes, and that it had the desired effect.

Arrival of the Northern Light. The steamer Northern Light, Capt. TIKKLE-PAUGH, arrived yesterday morning from Aspinwall, with the mails that left San Francisco on the 5th o October. She left Aspinwall at 8 P. M., on the 20th of October, and brings 87 first cabin passengers, 175 in the second cabin, and 138 in the steerage. By this arrival we have the Panama Star of October 20th, three days later than our previous advices, but it does not contain a single item of general intelligence.

On Thursday afternoon, an extra freight train from New Haven over the Canal Bailroad, ran off the track near Westfield, and the engine, tender and several cars loaded with coal, were precipitated down an embankment. The locomotive and all the cars were more or less injured, and the freight was scattered about the track in covery direction. A brakeman, named Gronor Emirar, who had lately come into the employ of the company, was caught between the cars, and his legs mashed in a terrible manner. He was taken to the Hotel, and one leg amputated, but fived only a few hours. He stood to his post manfully when the signal was given to stop, and lost his life in his endeavor to save the life of others.

A runsteed Ball, master machinist at the Armory, armisteed Ball, master machinist at the Armory, armister machinist at the Armory armiste off the track near Westfield, and the engine, ten-

The News by Telegraph.

Magnetic Telegraph Offices, No. 48 Wall street, and

The Harpers' Ferry Insurrection.

The Trial of Capt. Brown.

Special Dispatch Charlestown, Oct. 28, Evening, —Governor Wil-LARD, of Indiana, brother-in-law to Cook, accompa-nied by J. E. Moddonald, Attorney General of the the same State, and D. W. Vorsuss, and M. M. Bandolffi, arrived here to-day, and have had a long interview with Cook.

companied mer to the companied mer to the called mer to the total companied mer to the compan

arm about 1 500 men.

The Governor asked if he expected that number.
He said no doubt that number, and five thousand if
he wanted them. He detailed the conversation respecting the Provisional Government substantially
as the last witness.

By Mr. Hunter.—Cook said Brown had been study-

By Mr. Hunter—Cook said Baows had been studying this subject twenty or thirty years; had reconnitred Harper's Ferry repeatedly.

By Mr. Botts—The prisoners were allowed to go out and assure their families of their safety; some went out several times, told his men not to return from his dwelling house; there were numerous shots towards the tank where Brokkam was killed; Brows assured witness that he should be treated well, and his preperty should not be destroyed.

By Mr. Hunter—While a prisoner in the enginehouse overheard a conversation between Sravans and another party not known to witness, about slaveholding. Stavans asid, "Yes," although not a slaveholder. Sravans said, "Yes," although not slave holder. STEVENS said, "You are the first man I would hang."

THIRD DAY. Charlestonen, Oct. 28.—Capt. Cook arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning. He says that if Brown had taken his advice in relation to mounting, a thousand men could not have taken them. There is great rejoicing at his arrest. He says that Fran. Douglass acted the coward, having promised to be there in person.

GEO. W. HOYT, of Boston, counsel for Brown, arived this morning. He is quite a youth.

The Court met at 11 o'clock. Brown was led over m the jatl, walking very feeble. He laid down Mr. Borrs announced the arrival of Mr. Hovr, who through the lodging house. The story of one of these waifi-Harry Lee-forms the subject of the would do so. Mr. Hovr then took the customary

TESTIMONY BENEWED. By Mr. Botts - Conductor Fufiles recalled. The question put to him was prepared by Brown. The firing was come enced by those men on the bridge who shot Haywood. The next fring was by Throng-Mohl. N. Does not knew whether the firing at Haywo. b was intentional. There was no attack of Brown's men until after Herwood was shot. H was shot by armed men in the Winchester span

the bridge.

By Mr. Botts—Col. Lewis W. Washington recalled. N. gottations were opening with Brows for the release of the prisoness before the general fring commerced on Menday. Does not know whether all the prisoners signed the proposition for a suspension of fring. In the opening negotiations Brown frequertly suggested that the prisoners should cross the bridge with him to the second casel, and the lock was not to be fired upon until they reached that point. None of the prisoners made any objection to the proposition. Brown said he was too old a soldier to yield the advantage he possessed in holding hostages. During the day Brown's son was wounded in the breast, the ball passing around to the side, but he took his weapon again and fired frequently before his sufferings compelled him to reture. Heard Capt. Brown frequently complain of bad faith of people in Kansas on a flag of truce. Heard him make he otherst or even any vindictiveness against the propile. Mr. Brews went out and brought in a promise that the people would not fire while nenegotiations were pending. Cannot say that all the firing of Captain Brown or his man was in self defence; heard Brown give frequent orders not to fire on unarmed citizens; the first firing was against the engine house, Brown said the people appeared to pay but little regard to the lives of the citizons, and we must take the chances with them. After the first attack on the engine house by the marines, there was not a general cy of "surrender." One cried surrender, but the others fought on. Brown had a rifle in his hands when he was struck down by the marines, and received a cut over the head with a sword by Lieut. Green the bridge.

By Mr. Botts-Col. Lewis W. Washington re

Mr. Hustra laid before the jury the printed con-Mr. HUNTER laid before the jury the printed constitution, an ordinance of the provisional government; reading the two first clauses of the preamble, the 7th, 45th and 45th articles, and briefly summing up other portions of the constitution.

Sheriff Campuzil, knows the handwriting of the prisoner. Has copied a letter for him.

Brown raid he himself would identify any of his handwriting, and save all thattrouble. He was ready to face the music.

Mr. Huster would prefer proving them by Mr. Campuzil.

CAMPRILL.

BLOWN: Either way, as you please. A large bundle of letters was produced. Each was identified by CAMPRILL and handed to Brown, who, at the first flance, replied to cach, in a loud voice, "Yes, that is mine." The papers and letters were about fifty in the bar.

testified that on Brown's trial early in the morning, he was aroused by Brss. Boms announcing that persons were at the Armory carrying off government perperty. Basched the gate, was accosted by two armed men, and seised as a priconer. Refused to armed men, and seised as a priconer. Refused to armed men, and seised as a priconer. Refused to armed men, and seised as a priconer. Refused to armed men, and seised as a procoper, that he had not the making of war on the people; that all war was against the accurace system of Slavery; that he had power to do it, and would carry it out; it was no child's play he had undertaken, he then gave me permission to return to my family, to assure them of my safety, and get my breakfast; started back home, and was accompanied by two armed men, who stopped at the door; breakfast not being ready, went back and was allowed to return home again Capt. Brown said it was his determination to seize the arms and munition of the Government, to arm the blacks to defend themselves against their masters: Blown also made a proposition to himsef and other officers of the Armory, to deliver into his postession the numitions of war beionging to the Government; we replied that they were already in his postession, as we were: Baswar frequently told us orr safety depended on the good conduct of our citizens; when the firing commenced all fell. We were in danger, and almost any proposition that was made was accepted to secure our safety. Baown said if the citizens were willing to risk their lives and those of the prisoners, to capture him, they must abide by it. Baown made but one proposition to go to the canal lock, give up their prisoners, and fish it out with the military. At daylight on Tuesday morning, witness appealed to Baown on the ground of humanity to the prisoners, and on the ground of humanity to the prisoners, and of him, and the prisoners, and the many of the low of the prisoners, and the prisoners, and the pris

the fire; Burling was with witness, and was armed with a gun; saw him soon after he was shot; the shot came from the direction of Shenandoah street. Not cross-examined.

Albert Griss sworn —Gave an account of his capture and treatment, but no new facts were elicited.

Mr. Kelly recalled.—Saw Gro. W. Turner killed on High street; he was shot while in the act of leveling his gun; the shot came from the corner of Shenandoah and High streets; the men who fired had rifics; one had a shawlon.

APTERNOON SERSION—THERE O'CLOCK.

Henry Hunter sworn.—Went to the Ferry with the Charlestown Guards; staid in the bridge, leaving the company; went off fighting on my own hook; saw Byos nam fall when shot; heard the whisting of the bal; undertook to go to his assistance, but was withheld by a friend; soon after another person went to remove the body, saying he "would help the Squire;" heard the whistling of anosher bal; Broxinan had a piktol in his pocket, judging from the weight and shape of the pocket; idd not see it, and don't think the people from the Armory yard saw it; the shot that yilled Broxinan came from the enginehouse at the sank. The cross-examination of this witness elicited nothing new.

Calonel Grisson, sworn—Helped a portion of the militia of Jefferson Guards and other detachments were in the action; they were called out by authority of law; three insurgents were killed at the rifle factory, and Cormand captured.

Cross-examined.—There was firing by outside citizens, and the tree killed were not under my command; don't think the insurgents were killed at the rifle factory, and cormand captured.

Cross-examined.—There was firing from the engine house towards the rail oad; Mr. Youno, a member of the Jefferson Guards, was wounded, while making a charge against the insurgents; saw others at c; there were probably thirty shots fired from the engine house towards the rail oad; Mr. Youno, a member of the Jefferson Guards, was south fring when he was shot; there were probably thirty shots fired from the engine house to

recisins.

Cross-examined...There was general firing in almost every direction; McCant was about firing when he was shot; there were twenty or thirty men firing at the engine house when Youso and McCanz were

Cross-examined—There was general firing in almost every direction; McCans was about fring when he was shot; there were twenty or thirty men firing at the engine house when Youse and McCaus were wounded.

Lewis Starry, examined—He testified respecting the kilking of Turner.

The prosecution rested here.

The counsel for the defence called Josrin A. Practival, who testified that he was one of the prisoners in the engine house, with Washustoron and others: Brown remarked that the prisoners should share their danger; they were allowed to shelter themselves as they could; Cross went out with a flag of truce; another went out and came back wounded; Streyns and Kiltzeniller went out, and Streyns was shot, after that it commenced raining and saw Streyns was dead; he lay near the corner of the depot; heard greaning and saw Streyns moving; asked Brown to send a man to relieve Streyns; Brown refused to send any one, because he would be shot; witness was sllowed to go and assist Streyns into the hote; he returned to the engine house, according to his pledge; was sent several times by Brown to request the citizens not to shoot, as the lives of the prisoners would be endangered; in gottations were going on between Brown and the prisoners would be endangered; in gottations were going on between Brown and the prisoners would be endangered; in gottations were going on between Brown and the prisoners would be endangered. Col. Washington and the others as ended to acquiesce with this arrangement; Cross was sent out to confer with Broknam and others on the sulipict. A guard went with him, who were fired upon. After that, Brayses wanted to shoot, but Kitzashing appealed to him, and they went out together to stop the firing. When they did not return, Brown seemed to show temper, and there was a change in the arrangements. After that, Brown said he had it in his power to destroy that place in half and begin to those in the guard-house.

A.M. Kitzmiller, wouldn't do it, unless resisted. Think a shot from the water-iank struck Coryer.

House.

Mr. Germs stated to the Court that he desired to bring out testimony relative to the shooting of Thomrson, one of the insurgents, in the bridge, but the State objected to it unless Bnown had a knowl-

Houseson, one the insulgence, in the brings, our the State objected to it unless Brown had a knowledge of that shooting.

Mr. Hurrau said there was a deal of testimony about Brown's for bearance and not shooting citizens, that had no more to do with this case than the deal languages. If he understood the offer, it was to show that one of those men, named Thouseson, a prisoner, was deepached after Brounas's death. The circumstances of the dead might be such as he himself might not at all approve. He did not know how that might be, but he desired to avoid any investigation that might be used. Not that it was so designed by the respectable counsel employed in the case, because he thought the object of the prisoner in getting at it was for out-door effect and influence.

Mr. Borra cheeved that they had already proved fours hours after that communications were held between the parties.

The Court hought these facts admissable as evidence.

Mr. Hurrau, the witness, was called:—After Mr.

The Court thought these facts admissable as evidence.

Mr. Hunter, the witness, was called:—After Mr. B. ckniam, who was my grand unce, was shot, I was much exasperated, and started with Mr. Chamsers to the room where the second Thompson was confined, with the purpose of shooting bin. We found as veral persons in the room, and had levelled our guns at him, when Mr. Foutke's sister threw herself before him and begged us to leave him to the law; we then caught ho'd of him, and dragged him out by the throat, he saying though, "you may take my life, eighty thousand millions will rise up to average me, and carry out my purpose of giving liberty to the slaves." We carried him out to the bridge, and two of us levelling our guns in this moment of wild exasperation, fired, and before he fell, a dozen or mere balls were buried in him: we then threw his body off the trussel work, and returned to the bridge to bring out the prisoner fireyeas and serve

him in the rame way; we found him suffering from bis wounds, and probably dying.

Sew rai witnesses for the defence was called, but not answering to their names, Brown roe, and in an excited namner desired that he was no prospect of baving a fair trial; that the witnesses he requested to have present had not been subpressed; that he had no counsel on whom he could rely, and that if there was any intention to give him a fair trial, he saked for symicient delay to enable him to get such counsel as he desired.

Bis counsel, Mr. Borrs, Mr. Gesse, and Mr. Huwr, added their request to that of Mr. Brown, stating that a little delay could do no harm. Mr. Huwrsa opposed the motion, arguing that unless the prisoner could show that the testimony of the absent witnesses was material, the Court would not be authorized in allowing the case to stop.

At this point Mesers. Borrs and Gezen declared that they wished to withdraw from the conduct of the suit, as Brown had thus publicly declared his want of confidence in them. The Court finally decided that it would not compel the gentlemen to remain on the case, and accordingly granted the desired postponement, and adjourned at six o'clock. The fown is greatly excited. The guard has been increased.

increased.

The conduct of Brown is generally regarded as a trick.

Speech of Mr. Giddings on the Harper Ferry Affair.

Philadelphia, Oct. 28.—Hon. J. R. Giddings delivered an address this evening for the purpose of explaining what he knew about Brown. He said he invited Brown to Jefferson County, Ohio, whege he delivered a lecture one Sunday, after church, talling his trials in Kansas. After the lecture Mr. Giddings prompted the audience to contribute relief to Brown. Afterwards Brown took tea at his residence, where they had a conversation. Though Brown never said he intended to visit the slave States to free slaves, Mr. Giddings in the slave States to free slaves, Mr. Giddings in the slave States to free slaves, Mr. Giddings in the slave States to free slaves, Mr. Giddings of the only times Mr. Giddings of the slave of the sl Ferry Affair.

Fire in Newark.

Newark, Oct. 28.—Two large factories at the Chadwick Patent Leather Company, and 8 large dwelling houses located on South Bridge street were destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, over \$30.000. The loss by Chadwick & Co., amounted to \$25.000, of which, \$20.000 for insured. Loss of John H. Steines e, \$5.000; insured, \$2.000; E. Halen. \$1.000; insured, \$500; and other smaller losses. The total amount of insurance is \$23.000, wholly in New York offices. This is the third time that the Chadwick Company has suffered losses by fire in 3 years.

The insurance in New York offices is as follows:—Metropolitan, \$3.000; Excelsior, \$3.000; Commercial, \$5.00; Artisans, \$3.000; Morcantile, \$600, besides a limited amount elsewhere. Lawis Mask and Walter Hoffen, workmen in the Chadwick factory, were severely burned, it is feared, fataily.

From Washington.

From Washington.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The U. S. District
Court of South Carolina has made an order for the
restoration of the Ketch Brothers to their elaimants.
The Court said that the cargo crew and trial are the
circumstances mainly relied upon to prove the alloged violation of the laws prohibiting the African slave
trade. It may be that these are sufficient to excite
suspicion, but they do not produce that conviction of
guilty purpose. They do not leave "no reasonable
doubt as to the object," which must precede and support a decree of condemnation and forfeiture.

Applications are frequently made to the President
for mid-hipmen's appointments, and some friends of
the applications one from considerable distances to
urge their claim. The President has, under the law,
power to appoint the neadest at large, but no midshipmen. The latter are recommended by members
of Congress in the same way as cadets are appoint
of.

od.

The last mall from Engish d brought advices from distinguished sources, respecting the present unsettled condition of affairs in Europe, by which it appears that none can foresee how the difficulties attendant on the Italian question can be settled, or what will be the result of the Zurich Conference. It is evident that the various sovereigns are alarmed, being apprehensive of a general war. England, being apprehensive of a general war. England, being apprehensive of a general war. England, it is said, has no power to depend en, excepting Germany, and being favorabe to the reform movement in Italy, she knows not how to act between the two, as she is fearful of losing the friendship of the one in the advocacy of the other.—Russis, who, since the Crimean war has had no more continents alliances, awaits events before coming to a decision as to what part she will take, and with the view of acting intelligently, the Empseror has ordered his ministers from the principal courts, to join him at Warnew, in order to give him ample information on the state of the respective countries to which they are diplomatically assigned.

For prudential reasons, more than the usual caution seems to be observed in official quarters, in concealing from the public the present condition of the San Juan Island question, and hence the contradictory statements concerning it.

The new steamer, built at Pensacola, will soon arrive at Norfolk, to be fitted with her engines, and will convey thither the officers and crew of the Fulton.

Reports prevail that requisitions will be made for The last mail from England brought advices from

states, at the Navigators Islands, in the Sout

An Earthquake. Boston, Oct. 28.—A shock of an earthquake was felt at 3 o'clock, Wednesday morning, at Ma-chiae, Calais, and Eastport: Me., and St. George, St. Andrew's and St. John, N. B.

CITY NEWS

The Steamer New World's Disaster. Ar last accounts, the New World still lay much in the same position as when the accident first occurred. She was floating a little and fastened by nchors. Several steam tugs and a large number men were engaged in attempting to raise her. As far as ascertained, no lives were lost, and the company believe no one was injured. The passenger have mostly gone their way by other conveyances leaving instructions as to the manner of forwarding their baggage. Two baggage crates have been brought down, containing only the through baggage, that is, crates going beyond Albany. One passenge had two boxes filled with valuable books, which are nearly ruined. A lead of baggage is lying at the office of the People's Line, foot of Courtlandt street, and the company is desirous that all persons who have left anything on board, shall call at their office and claim it. Everything, of course, is wet, and a good deal of the valuable freight on board is consequently more or less injured. The injury to the teamer is not so great as was at first supposed, and it is expected that in a few days the men engaged will have succeeded in placing her on the dry dock for repairs. She will not run again this fall.

FIRE IN LAURENS STREET .- The third district alarm, at neon yesterday, was occasioned by a fire breaking out in the chair manufactory of H. G. BLAUVELT, situated in the rear of the colored Ward School No. 2, in Laurens street, near the corner of Broome street. This factory was a frame building, 100 feet long, 24 feet wide, and two stories high, and was filled with a large ready made stock consisting of chairs and a large quantity of varnish, paint and shavings. The fire, it is supposed originated in a tore situated on the left end of the building, on the lower floor, and a spark fell from it on a pile of shavings. The only person in the building at the time was a workman, who was cating his dinner, the whole structure was wrapped in flames. He was, however, badly burned, and was removed to his house in the Seventh Ward.

The flames communicated to some sheds connected with the school house, and from thence to the upper part of the school house itself. At the time the fire broke out, the scholars, about 200 in number, were about being dismissed for intermission, and great credit is due to the Principals of the different lepartments, Mr. R. F. WAKE, and Misses Tomp KIRS and ENNALS, for their coolness in quieting the fears of the children and getting them all safely into the street; not one of them being injured. In the neantime the flames had totally destroyed the chair factory, and also the roof and a large portion of the school house was burned through. Two small buildings connected with a block called "Rotten Row," were partially destroyed. Mr. BLAUVELT's loss on stock is about \$2 500, and covered by an insurance in the Citizen's Insurance Company. The factory also owned by him was worth about \$2,000, and was not insured. The school house is damaged about \$8,000, and is not insured. It was built in the year 1884, and cost \$120,000. It has recently been re-fitted at a cost of about \$8,000. The entrance to the school house was very narrow, and had a fire ever oc-Ife would be fearful. A spark from this fire fell upon he roof of the Greene street M. E. Church, a block ant, but a few pails of water extinguished the

TEMPERANCE MEETING. - A temperance meeting was held last evening, at No. 163 Bowery, at which Mr. Walford was appointed chairman. A number of speeches were made, and fically a resolu tion was ado; ted, to establish a home or asylum for d unkards, to be called the Washington Temperance Institute. Shares of stock to be of an indefinite number at \$5 each. The Institute to commend

Petricas. - The American County Convention met last evening, at No. 187 Bowery, and se-lected a County ticket as follows, from the candi-

dates previously nominated by the Democrats and Republicans, with one exception.

For Judge of Supreme Court, Ws. H. LEDNARD (Dem.) For Judge of Supreme Court, Awrnow P. Robertson (Dem.) For Judge of Court of Common Picas, C. C. Mott (Rep.) For Judge of Marine Court, A. J. Difference are Rep.) For Supervisor, Court, A. J. Difference are Rep.) For Supervisor, Court, A. J. Difference are Rep.) ZCPHAR MILLS (American.) The Republicans of the 1st Assembly District met last night, and nominated fr. John L. BLAKELY for Assembly, in place of D. H. Corr, declined.
On Thursday night, the Republican Assembly Con-

vention in the 7th District, re-nominated FRED'E A. CONKLING for the Assembly. It is rumored that Mr. BEEJ. F. MANNIERS will decline the nomination for Senator from the Republi-cans of the 8th Senatorial District.

The Tammany Democrats of the 5th Assembly District have placed in nomination Was. L. Cours.

NEW SYSTEM OF TRLEGRAPHING-A patent has recently been issued to Dr. L. BRADLEY, of California, for a new telegraph apparatus, which he claims as an improvement on those used by other tele-graphers. This improvement, be claims, is effected by means of setting the messages to be telegraphed in type made for the purpose, on the face of which, instead of letters, are prints and dashes in the form of teeth, of varied width, which acting on a circuit, and transmit the communication to the receiving in-strument at any other point or points along the line. The record is made in parallel lines of a zig-zag form, the irregularities of which correspond with the teeth of the type used in the message, and repreent the common Morse alphabet. The lines are on sheets of paper placed round a cylinder, along which a carriage bearing the electro-n agnet and pen holder is moved by means of a spiral thread on the cylinder, setting in a moveable rack on the cylinder. The action of the pen may be stopped, and the carriage left stationary, should the operator wish to read by sound or transmit alone, merely by moving back this rack. The pen is a hol. low silver wire in the form of a syphon, through which the ink is drawn from a fountain fixed on the carriage. It is stated that on the line between this city and Sandy Hook, and on lines in California, transmission at the rate of from eight to twelve thous-and words per hour was attained, while the quickest systems heretofore employed have never exceeded 2.-500 words per hour. While transmitting at this rapid rate, Dr. Bradlay's instrument is capable, by simple connections, of recording on any number of cylinders at the arme time, thus obviating the necessity of menifolding for the use of the press.

THE SCHILLER CENTENARY.—The Schiller Vereinhas just issued its programme for the Centenary Celebration which takes place in this city, on the 9th, 10th and 11th of next month. The programme is made up of dramatic performances, addresses, con-certs, the presentation of the Schiller medal, and a number of balls and banquets.

AN OLD LANDMARK GONE .- The large buttonwood tree, which has stood in the middle of the sidewalk in the Bowery, between Canal and Hester streets, and which was at least a century old, has

LECTURES.-Dr. J. G. HOLLAND addressed the Young Men's Christian Union last evening, at Clinton Hall, on the subject of the "Plurality of Worlds."

HORACE GREELY was announced to deliver the first f a course of six lectures, at Port Richmond, Staten

SUNDAY- NOON PRAYER MEATING. -It is proosed to extend the daily-noon prayer meeting into besting upon the purpose of imploring the divine blessing upon the preaching of the Gospel on that day. The Sunday-noon. Union prayer meetings, commence to-morrow in the large hall of the Croper Institute, at 12, to be held till 1 P.M., for all to come for any part of the hour according to their convenience.

THE old Bowery has got a "Dot" as well as roadway, and one which will have a run. The new essees, Messre, ALLES & BONIFACE, having newly painted and upholatered the house, are, under the nanagement of T. W. MEIGHAN, bringing forward continued novelties, which, well put on the stage, and capitally acted, are drawing full houses.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR will this THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR will this evening close its annual exhibition by an address to be delivered by the Hon. A. Oarley Hall and the awarding of the promiums. The attendance during the exhibition has been as fair as could be expected. Court of the District of Columbia, a verdict of \$6.000 against Jowarman Jerkeins. This was a suit for damages suffered by plaintiff three years ago, from acts of the defendant as Commercial Agent of the United in motion worked by steam within eight minutes after the ignition of the fire under the boiler, and in erested the spectators by throwing streams first from one, and subsequently through two, three and four. The working of this Engine was very rapid, and called forth the admiration and applause of the lookers on. Owing to the breaking down of the tent, nearly all the vegetables, fruit and flowers, have been removed. The machin-ery is still in good order, and its hum is heard constantly under the shed which shelters it. Not many entrys have been made lately. Among the models noticed were those of the ship Zingarella, and favor te yacht Zinga, made entirely of glass, not excepting even the sails, ropes, and miniature men.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY FESTIVAL which has been held for some time past at the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, for the purpose of raising means to alleviate the suffering among the needy and worthy poor, it is reported, has taken about \$9.-

A WORK recently published, states that in this city, within fifty-two years, 60.000 have died from or sumption; 25 000 from inflammation of the lungs; 53.000 from marasmus and atrophy; 30.000 from convulsions. In 1810, the deaths annually were 1 to 44%, in 1820, 1 to 35%; in 1830, 1 to 36%; in 1850, 1 to 30 1 8 in 1855, 1 to 26 1-3.

Inquests, Accidents, &c.

SCHOOMER BUN INTO, AND LOSS OF LIFE .-SCHOOLER BUN INTO, AND LOSS OF LIFE.—
Last evening the steaming "Samson" ran into an
unknown schooner on the East River, opposite
Montgomery street. The cutwater of the schooner
was carried away, and one of the hands that was on
deck at the time, was knocked overboard and
drowned. The accident is attributed to the carclessness of those on board both vessels. Our reporter
was unable to learn the full particulars of the affair, as the schooner sailed away immediately after
the accident.

BUN OVER.-ROBERT BILLSBORROW, 70 years BUN OVER.—KOBERT BILLSBORROW, 70 years of age, a well known brewer in Cherry street, while passing the corner of Pike and Division street, yes-terday afternoon, slipped, and was run over by an omnibus. One of his wrists and legs were fractured. He was taken to his residence, No. 82 Madison street,

by the police.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday, upon the bedy of an unknown man, about 40 years of age, found drowned in the North Siver, near the foot of Hammond street. Deceased was about five feet eight inches in height, and was dressed in a drab frock cost, blue overalls, spotted shirt, \$c\$. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death by drowning."

Police Intelligence, &c.

Assault Upon a Female.-A carman nam ASSAULT UPON A FEMALE.—A carman named Tuos. Lovert, was arrested yeaterday charged with assaulting Caroline Sasseur, a servant girl living in the country, and robbing her of \$18. It is sileged that the girl asked him to direct her to some street up town, when he called her into his stable, and assaulted her in an outrageous manner. In the struggle which ensued she lost her pocket book, and thinks he got and kept it. The accused was held by Justice Consolly for examination. THE LATE ASSAULT ON BOARD A FERRY THE LATE ASSAULT ON BOARD A FARRY BOAT.—DANK CURNINGHAM, who was charged with being one of a party of three who some days ago assaulted Mr. Wa. H. ASPIRWALL'S coachman, while on board a Staten Island ferry boat, yesterday appeared before Justice ConnoLLY to answer the charge, and profuced evidence that he was not, on the boat at the time of the assault. He was confronted with the coachman, who failed to recognize him, and the magistrate discharged him.

and the magistrate disobarged him.

ALLEGED LARCENY BY A CLERK.—HENRY HAWTECREE, a clerk in a shoe store in 8th Avenue, near 78th street, was arrested on Friday, charged with stealing a pocket book, containing 360 in back bills and checks, to the amount of \$1.200, the property of Mr. Paatt Adams, of No. 111 Broadway. Mr. Adams made affidavit that while purchasing shoes at the store, he left his pocket book on the counter, and subsequently went away without it. On returning soon after, and questioning Hawthomas, who had waited on him, he declared that he had not seen the property. Detectives Roace and Poos subsequently arrest-d the clerk, and found on his person 345, which Mr. Adams identified as part of his money. The checks were not recovered. The accused was taken to the P. lice Head Quarters and committed for examination.

ARREST BY THE HARBOR POLICE.—Officers LRE and Camber, yesterday, arrieted John Bar-res, a junkman, having in his possession a pig of block tin, vature at \$30, which, it is alleged, he had purithesed from some dock thieves, for \$3 50. It is supposed to be a part of the lot stolen from the barge Etie, on Wednesday last.

AN ALLEGED RECRIVER OF STOLEN GOODS ARRESTED.—Yesterday morning, John Fink, captain of a ceal sloop, now lying at pier No. 19, East Eiver, caused the arrest of a beatman named Henry Gitterman, whom he accuses of having received a large sall containing about 390 square feet of canvam, valued at \$40. It was stolen, as alleged, by a hand of the sloop, ramed John Muldik, who is still at large, and then sold it to Gilhman, who was seen taking it from the versel. Gilhman was committed to the Tombs.

Tombs.

An Alleged Shop Lifter Caught.—John Tombs.

An Alleged Shop Lifter Caught.—John Towns was arrested yesterday, on a charge of attempting to steal a piece of sit, valued at \$35, from the auction store of Massirs. Williams, Toppins & Co., at No. 19 Broadway. He was committed to the Tombs by Alferman Brady.

Alleged Ticket Swindlings Arrested.—Three well known alleged ticket operators, named Fiverathick, James McCurr, Pressale and were arrested jesterday, by officer McAstrura, of the Mayors office, and brought before the Mayor, who committed them to the Tombs for examination. They were charged with having defrauded a number of German emigrants by solling them tickets to Liverpool, instead of to Bremen or Antwerp.

Commissioners of Police.

Commissioners of Police.

The usual weekly meeting was held yesterday afternoon in secret session. Nearly all the afternoon was consumed in discussing amendments to the present rules and regulations; and among the changes made, was to amend the 37th Rule, so so to allow Policemen the privilege to vote at primary elections. The resignation of David Wissers, a patroiman in the 2d Precinct, was received and accepted. A resolution was passed, to ask the Board of Supervisors to make an appropriation of \$50 to defray the expense of 400 special patroimen for the city, at the ensuing November election. The Board then adjourned.

LEGAL REPORTS-FRIDAY.

Trouble about the Extension of Canal Street.

John S. Giles vs. William Remsen and others.

This was an action to recover \$10.000, with interest from the 24th of March, 1834, and is founded on a bond extended by the defendants to the planning made in November, 1851, by the conditions of which the defendants were to pay to the plaintiff the above sum, upon the completion of the opening and extension of Canal into Walker street, according to a plan then in the hands of the Commissioners for that purpose. The complaint elaimed that the work was done according to the stipulations then made.

The answer denies that the improvements mentioned in the bond were ever carried out, according to the plan specified in the bond, but asserts that it was aberwards materially changed, and without the consent of the defendants; and claims that the defendants are in consequence absolved from all responsibility on the bond.

On the trial, the defendants showed that the plan was materially changed as alleged, and that the defendants had thereupon notified the plaintiff that they would not be responsible for the payment of the sum sued for.

Connect for the defendant then moved that the complaint be dismissed, on the ground that the bond sued upon was conditioned upon the performance of the work as per plan then in the hands of the Commissioners, which was not done. Motion was granted, and the plaintiffs appealed to the General Term, alleging that the plan was not altered in any material manner, and asserting that the defendants obtained substantially what they bargained for, and the trial manner, and asserting that the defendants obtained substantially what they bargained for, and the trial manner, and asserting that the defendants obtained substantially what they bargained for the court below, was frivolous.

John Van Buren argued the case for the respondents, and W. C. Noyes appeared in support of it. Decision reserved. Superior Court.

Supreme Dourt.

Supreme Dourt.

Singular Scene in Court—Steinhordt vs. Boker & Boker.—This case has finally resulted in the disagreement and discharge of the jury.

On coming into Court, fons, of the jury, Alfred Haines, rade an excited speech, in which he claimed that the Court had no power to discharge the jury until it had agreed upon a verdict; that he was of opinion that the jury were bound by their oaths to find a verdict. He desired to read to the Court a homily of fourteen fooiscap pages, on the duties of the Court in such cases.

Judge Roosevelt, however, told the conscientious juror that it was useless for them to go out again, as it was apparent they would never agree.

Application for discharge on Habeas Corpus.—The People vs. C. H. Richardson —This was an application for the discharge of the prisoner, Charles H. Richardson, alias "Boston Charlie," on the ground that he is not guilty of grand larceny, as alleged. A boy, named Little, in the employ of Morgan & Co., went to the bank with a draft for \$3,000, obtained the money on it, and on his return home, met the prisoner, by whom he was induced to give up half the money. Richardson was afterwards arrested and committed for trial. Motion was now made, as stated, on the ground that the act is not larceny, nor was it embezziement, for it was neither on the part of the boy, a lad less than eighteen years old. Decision reserved until Monday.

Charge of Malicious Prosecution—The Indian Root Pitle—Cumstock vs. White & Moors.—The

Charge of Malicious Prosecution—The Indian Root Pills—Cumstock vs. White & Moore.—The plaintiff charged the defendants with larceny of a certain steck of pills, and of fatures for making the same. That charge has been dismissed by the Grand Jury, and the defendants now became plaintiffs, and claim of Gumstock \$10,000 each for malicious prosecution.

Divorce -Patrick Hanaghan vs. Catharine Han-aghan. -Judgment of divorce granted.

BROOKLYN.

NATURALIZATION. - Within the past two weeks, 350 persons have been naturalized in the Brooklyn City Court. Cf these, 60 naturalization papers were issued on Thursday night, and last even-ing about 100 additional were granted. REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.—The Republicans of the 5th Assembly district, met at Una Hall in Myrtic avenue, on Thursday evening, and

REV. SAMUEL T. SPEAR, D. D., of the South REV. SAMUEL I. SPEAR, D. D., O. and South Presbyterian Church of this city, has been obliged to yield to ill health, after a steady service of seventeen years, and has been granted from six to twelve months leave of absence. He left on Tuesday for the South. During his absence Rev. Sawuet H. mosths leave of absence. He left on Tuesday for the South. During his absence Rev. Samue. H. Cox. D. D., has consented to supply his pulpit and to perform pastoral duties.

DEMOCRATIC MERTING.—A mass meeting of the Regular Independent Democrats of Brooklyn is to be held at the City Hall, on Monday evening next. It is presumed that the speakers will take occasion to ventilate the manner in which some of the primary elections have been conducted this Fall, and an in-teresting meeting is anticipated. THE WATER QUESTION IN THE COMMON

COUNCIL.—A special meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, to take action in relation to the Water question. Ald. GREEK presided. Aid MAPKE stated that the Special Committee appointed to confer with the Commissioners, had not yet prepared their report, and moved to adjourn, which was lost. Ald. Cashow then offered the following:

which was lost. Ald. Cassew then offered the folowing:

Resolved, That A'd. Dayron, Scholas and Geren
he appointed a Committee to negotiate with the Water Commissioners and Contractors a basis for a full
understanding and settlement of the question now
agitating the public mind upon the subject of supplying the city of Brooklyn with water, and report
their action to the Common Council for ratification.

Resolved, That said report be made the special
order at the next meeting of this Beard, immediately
after reading the min tes.

A'd. Taylor thought this as an expression of a
want of confidence in the Committee already appoint
od.

After some other remarks, the Beard adjourned without taking action on the resolution.

See Third Page for further News.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and Female Physician, has a Soothing Syrup for Children teething which greatly facilitates the process of Teething, by ftening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. De pend upon it, Mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere, Price only 25 cents p

SINGER'S NO. 2 SEWING MACHINES...... \$100 Singer's No. 1 Sewing Machine,.....\$90 ..\$50 to \$75 Family Sewing Machine. are without any rival in the market. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway. No. 150 Fulton street, Brooklyu.

CUTTING TEETH, OR THE BOWELS OUT OF ORDER? You may safely resort to that old and well tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP... Thousands of mothers throughout the land thank Mr. Winslow for her invaluable remedy, and for the com fortable night's rest they are enabled to enjoy by the use of her medicine. One trial will convince you.— Price only 25 cents per bottle.

IS THE BABY

SMALL CHANGE.-DIMES AND HALF DIMES can be had at THE SUN Office, in Five Dollar packages, and Three Cent pieces in Three Dollar packages. City money only received. Pennies in Fifty Cent rolls.



WINTER CLOTHING.

At E. DEGROOT"S, 142 Fulton street.
Black Cloth Overcoats. \$4.00 to \$10.00 Black Beaver Overcoats. \$4.00 to 15.00 Eakimo Beaver Services \$15.00 to 94.00 Castor Beaver Overcoats. \$15.00 to 94.00 Pilot Overcoats. \$15.00 to 90.00 Pilot Overcoats. \$45.00 to 19.00 And a splendid stock of all kinds of Winter Clething at extremely low prices, at E. DEGROOT"S, 142 Fulton street, between Broadway and Nassau street.

WILLOOK & GIBBS

SEWING MACHINE.

"We have in this a practical demonstration that machine in every respect superior and pre-eminential adapted to Family Use, may now be had a reasonable rost."

FRICE 300.

Manufactured and Sold, Wholesele and Retail, by JAMES WILLOOK.

No. 505 Broadway.

September 38 Michael Hotel.

CARPETS FROM AUCTION!—Consigned English Carpets at about half price—Velvet, 200 pieces Ingrain, Sic., 30., 40c, per yd; Russ, vers, Oil Cloth and Druggets. HRAM AM, Bowery, near Hester street. Remnants of Oil half price.

LESTER'S LOCK-STITCH.
SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
Equal to any in the market.
Princes—550 and upward.
Offices, 483 Broadway and 100 Bowen

POSITIVELY THE LAST—THE VERY he famous moral drama of OUT OF THE DETENTION AND THE DESTRUCTION AND THE DESTRUCTION AND THE STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

PRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION Pointing out the true pursuits, talents as daily, at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Br HARVEY BIRCH AND BROTHER THE NEW YORK SUN, at READING, PENN.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Is the Best and Cheapest article for Dressias tifying, Cleaning, Curling, Preserving and the Hair. Ladies try it. Sold by all Druggis FINELE & LYON'S SEWING MACHE Warranted to give better satisfaction than fachine in this market, or money refunded. N. B.—Pricz Reduced to \$50. No. 503 Bro

GENERAL NOTICE

Important Winter News ROGER'S & RAYMOND'S CLOTHING S WE ARE NOW SELLING from our large sto shiomable Winter Clothing for gentlemen, superb overcoats, business and promenade su suits, &c., &c., and up after the FRENCH WINTER FASHIONS, by the best workmen), at prices
LOWER THAN HAVE EVER BEEN AS
for similar goods in this country. We ask one
each article, and take no other.

The Canal St. Temperance Social in Bleecker Buildings, cor. of Bleecker and on Sunday evening at 1 o'clock. The meeth addressed by JOHN MORUAN, Esq., and enert speakers. The friends of Temperance of to attend. Wm. NASH, Sec., JOHN Co., LINES CO., LINES CO., JOHN CO., LINES CO.

Holloway's Pills neutralize the poisons of Small Pox. allay the inflammatic the infectious exhalations from the body, le patient cool and comfortable, and inducing refreahing sleep. Manufactory 80 Maiden La Post Office Notice-The mails for

Heckers' Faring is in the highest as a delicious and wholesome food at all seasor year. It is a pure preparation from wheat, with admixture of any other grain, and hence is in in the summer season. Extensively used at thouse, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, and other in hotels and saloous, it is rapidly becoming an in able dish of all good tables.

Manufactured and sold at the Croton Merry st, New York. A liberal discount to For sale generally by grocers and druggists.

**THE Hecker & Brother's Flour and Farina exhibited for competition at the Fair of the A Institute, Palace Garden.

ers Association of New York and Brooklya, du past two weeks, have held 10 public Temperan-ings, 100 signed the pledge, to drink no more ting drinks. The members are requested to 163 Bowery, this evening, at half-past 7 c'clock 149 E. FALCKONER, Prest.; J. GLOYE

Mass Meeting.—A grand Mass Meethe Regular Independent Democracy of Brook be held in the City Hall Park on Tuesday Nov 1st, 1879, at To'clock p.m. Eminent spy address the meeting.

Or Opium Eate of Dr. ZELL'S Ter Powders, and he take a dislike to DRUNKARD smell of intoxicating drinks.

Packages, with directions, \$2, \$3 and \$5. W Do you want Whinkers or Moustac If so, and your beard won't grow, use my which will force the beard to grow on the st face in six weeks. Price \$1. Sent by mail, anywhere. R. G. GRAHAM, 109 Nassau st, !

Political—At a large and eath meeting of the Democrate of the 20th Ward 283 Seventh ave, on Thursday evening, Oct. 283 Seventh ave, on Thursday evening, Oct. 284 Was manimously resolved to support WIL ROBINSON, Esq., as Member of Assembly, District, as a gentleman of the ry qualifications, and, above all, as the he realizes exponent of true Democratic Principular who will honor not alone has District, but the County of New York.

JOHN DOLAN, Sec. 7.

Dash away the Intoxicating Bov second meeting of the Dash Away Club wi at Orville Gardner's coffee and reading ro Saturday evening, at 7% o'clock precisely. Fremperance come and help our glorious of GARDNER, and others will address the med GARDNER, President.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia and gout in their wo also scrofula, king's evil, erysipelas, old ulcer worst cases of diseases of the blood, great del

Hyatt's Life Balsam Cured me of RIBLE ULCERATION of the feet, ancies and day I appointed to so to the Howpital and had amputated, I was advised to try HYATTS L SAS. I took the advised on an happ to cured, and my leg saved by that MIRACULO JAMES DONALDS SS Dikeman st, Bi Hyatt's Life Balsam Cured Miss C 168 Third avenue, of asthma of the most pa langerous kind. She had been afflicted from and the spams so severe as to force the st breast bone out of place.

Hyatt's Life Balsam Cured Rx-A J. Kelly, Thirteenth Ward, E. D., of Brookly, tism, after he had been under medical tree vain, and crippled for months. Hyatt's Life Balsam Cured Mr. 1 Nos. 32 Grove street and 21 Clinton Market, matory rheumatism and gout, after he had pied for years.

Hyatt's Life Balsam Cured Wm. office 12 Willet street, of king's evil. The uled the entire left side of the neck and face. F Hyatt's Life Balsam Cured James whose office is at No. 42 Front street, of chrons sia of the most torturing kind. Hyntt's Life Balsam has Cured cases of similar diseases, and it will most cert any cases which can be reached by medicine in accordance with the directions. It does not contain a particle of mercury of deleterious mineral. It can be taken with per by the most delicate woman or infant. PRINCIPAL DEPOT, No. 246 GRAND S To ta, per bottle; six bottles \$4.

75 cts. per bottle ; six bottles \$4. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, 175 Ful Versey's Original Columbian Ha The best, the very best and the only genu hat name in market. 50 cents per box, frand st., Williamsburgh. Sold at P. C. v CO. S. 115 Franklin st., New York; HAYES, and retailed at all druggists.

R. E. R.

NEURALGIA.

The following letter from W. C. Smith, Exceptile, Haywood County, Tenn., is respect in the following letter from W. C. Smith, Exceptile, Haywood County, Tenn., is respectively a smith of the smith of the

or to your sincere and obliged friend. W. C.
In cases of Chronic Neuralgia, Radway's 1
Pills and Renovating Resolvent, used in the Renovating Resolvent, used in the RadDY RELIEF, will greatly expedite 1. Get all circumstances when pain notifies or of its presence, the Ready Relief should in a few minutes it will restore the patient comfort.

RADWAY & CO., No. 38
Sold by druggists everywhere, at 25 cets and 31 per bottle.

Buldwin's Clothing Establishm THE LARGEST IN THE CITY. uilt by Wm.B.Asron, Esq., expressly for the NO. 70 AND 72 BOWERY. The largest assortment of fashionable Fall ter Clothing of every variety, taste and style fered, and will be sold less than at any othe this city.

this city.

\$40.000 saved yearly by being off Broad
The best artists that can be had in the wor
ployed in the Custom and other departme
establishment. LADIES, please call and es
Children's Department.

Notice to Inspectors of Blection a Notice to Inspectors of Hection was re-lispectors of Election and Canvassin 1898, are notified to appear at the Cour Office, No 10 City Hall, to take the oath of quired by law. Inspectors of Election for a wards will attend on FRIDAY, Oct. 28, at tors of Election for the remaining Wards, of DAY, Oct. 29, 1899.

Canvassers for first eleven Wards will MONDAY, Oct. 31, and Canvassers for Wards on TUESDAY, Away, 1959. Inspection of tendance at the time as indicated about 1959 of the Canvassers will percent the processity of tendance at the time as indicated about 1959 of Tu, Th, Satakao