thought over the vastness of that network of iron which spreads over the land, leveling hill, penetrating mountain, skirting along rivers, leaping chasms and arching ravines, and each of these again dotted at short intervals with its mushroom city, or forest hamlet, each the embryo or nucleus of a no distant mart of trade, and you in some degree, begin to catch a faint idea of the force and fitness of the maxim. But my dear Pno Tem, an actual survey, of these things is necessary to realize in all its vividness and force, the sentiment—"this *is* a great country."

Think, sir, of 130,000 people congregated from every suburb of creation, gathered into one mass, passing through all the ceaseless twistings and griping intricacies which characterize a basket of eels, on a spot which but about a quarter of a century ago, was hardly known. The idea is too vast to follow up.

In our rambles we visited the cemetery. To one who has visited other resting places of the dead, this did not present many attractive features. Its neglected condition, and the general absence of taste and tidiness that chracterized the spot, forced the unpleasant reflection, that dissolution is less the subject of thought than gathering the boubles of this world. The fierceness of money getting, drives from the mind the solemn admonition, "that man was born to die.". The water works with one 500, and another 250 horse power engine, were an object of interest, and striking evidences of the triumphs of human skill. "Michigan Avenue," on the bank of the lake, the court end of the town, where affluance has done its best to make this world attractive for men's abode. Here clusters elegance and refinement, and here wealth has displayed the harmonizing influence of architectural out-line and proportion. The effect produced upon the stranger's mind in passing over this avenue, is pleasurable indeed; and yet, could dumb matter take to itself the character of a telltale, stories of misery would come up from these abodes of affluance, that would prove how fallacious is the hope—how uncertain the dependence upon wealth, to raise us above the sorrows of life. The Custom House, the Court House, the stupendous piles of stone and mortar, and of the more solid iron, of which many of the mercantile blocks, and hotels are composed, and elaborately finished, the public school, the massive stone depot—the site of which has been involved in litigation—of the Central Road, the first Presbyterian Church, recently built at a cost of $100,000, more profuse and elegant in its internal designs and decorations, than any thing we had before met with, are all objects which we were, by the courtesy of our newly acquired friend, afforded an opportunity of examining. Not least among the matters of interest, was the *Photographic Gallery*, of Mr. Fassett. His collection is numerous, and the specimens which compose it, in the highest attainment of the art. Brady's Galleries in New York and Washington, are the only ones we have visited which compare in tone and finish with his pictures. They are taken of the ordinary size, and "thrown up" to any desired size, even to full life, and colored to nature, giving them all the freshness, vigor of tone, and fidelity of the living subject. The coloring is executed by Mrs. F. We bid adieu to Chicago with a feeling of deference and respect, such as takes possession of us in the contemplation of triumphant development and greatness. R.

WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

ASHTABULA:

Saturday Morning, Nov. 6, 1858.

Elections.—Up to the time of going to press on Thursday evening, the election returns received, are of a very meager and indefinite character. We have not room to give scattering township, and imperfect county returns, and our readers would derive little or no satisfactory information from them if we had. We condense and arrange them in the best manner we are able.

Wisconsin, has, without doubt, elected her three Republican Congressmen.

Michigan is not sufficiently reported to enable us to arrive at a conclusion of any degree of definiteness. A dispatch from Detroit, of the 3d, says that 15 counties heard from, give the Republican State Ticket 6,300 majority. Cooper, loco, in 1st district, 46 majority over Howard, with one county to hear from which gave 35 Republican majority in 1856. There has been, it is asserted, a loco gain on the state ticket.

Democrats appear to have made small gains in the Northern part of the State, while the Republicans hold their own in the Southern. Returns are too meagre to properly estimate Republican majority for State ticket.

Illinois.—from this field, to which all eyes are turned with such intense interest, we have no means of obtaining the relative position of parties as compared with former elections. The official Republican majority in the city of Chicago is 669. Showing a Republican loss of 350. Four Republican Representatives are elected.

As far as heard from the Legislature stands, House—Republicans 35; Democrats 33; 7 doubtful. Senate, Republicans 11; Democrats 11; 2 in doubt.

Massachusetts.—Returns from all but 15 towns give Banks 65,000, Beach, Dem., 33,000, Lawrence, Am., 12,000, round numbers. Senators, Rep., 27; Dem., 3. Representatives, Rep 162; Dem., 29. 10 Americans, 9 to hear from. Burlingame's maj. upwards of 400.

New York.—The *Tribune* estimates from the returns from about half of the State, that Morgan will have about 10,000 majority.

The Albany *Evening Journal* has the full vote of 25 counties for Gov. these show a gain of 25,000 for the Rep., over last year, when the State went 18,000 against them. The *Journal* therefore regards the maj. for the whole Rep. State ticket, to be in the neighborhood of 20,000.

New Jersey.—Returns from New Jersey election indicate the certainty of the election of the whole Congressional Delegation by the Opposition. The New Jersey Legislature is reported 2 to 1 against Lecompton.

Foreign News.

A Gigantic Fraud upon the government of Russia, is an item of recent foreign news. The Government had paid twelve millions of rubles overcharge for constructing the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railroad, the contractors having charged for a much longer line than was laid down. The rolling stock was furnished by an American Company according to the distance, involving a fearful overcharge on this hand.—Also many influential persons are compromised by the transaction.

Various disturbances in the eastern provinces of Russia, have broken out, and in the southern provinces the insurrection of the peasants had assumed a serious character.

The London *Times* complains that the part played by Mr. Reed, the American Commissioner to China was worthy of his countrymen.—When the English and French were demanding natural rights for all mankind, Mr. Reed begged a treaty for himself and his nation. That treaty contains no provisions for free Transit through the country, for the opening of no new ports and no provision for amended Tariff.

The American ship Pepperell, Capt. Dixey, from New York for Bordeaux, reports having passed the Austria, while on fire, and saw a ship alongside.

Demonstrations against the introduction of the Confessional in the Church of England, had taken place at London.

A letter from Valentia says the shore end of the Atlantic Cable was about to be laid, and that all the staff at Valentia had got notice to leave the Company on the 20th of November, unless something favorable turns up.

We do not exactly understand what the laying the shore end of the telegraph means, unless it is a *re*-laying.

Tract Society.—This society seems to be reaping the legitimate fruits of its persistent infidelity to duty. The society in asserting tacitly, that slavery has no moral evils which it, as a great moral and religious organization, laboring for the purification and conversion of the world, is bound to notice, finds that the sinews of its operations are failing. Its executive committee have recently issued an appeal for support, in which they set forth that the deficiency of contributions in the first five months of the current year, as compared with that of last year, amounts to $15,000. A purely pro-slavery gospel does not appear to commend itself to general liberality. There is a serious foreboding that in a merely dollar and cent point of view, this policy is not going to pay. It should not be surprising if the recreancy involved in the position of the society, should lop off a much greater proportion of its receipts, as the northern churches and ecclesiastical bodies, are one after another, making a record of their repugnance to such anti christian views, as have governed the action of the society.

The Presbyterian and Congregational convention of Wisconsin, at its recent sitting at La Cross, recommended to the churches of that state to withhold their contributions from the society at New York, and contribute to the Boston society.

This convention also passed a vote respectfully urging upon the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to adopt a course similar to that of the American Home Missionary Society, and refuse to sustain missionaries in laboring with churches where slavery still continues.

From the Ashtabula Sentinel.

MR. GIDDINGS TO THE REPORTER & TELEGRAPH.

Probably every citizen of our county was as conscious before election as they are now, that there was dissatisfaction with the proceedings of some of the primary meetings, and with the Congressional Convention, and that it would require some effort to unite our friends in support of that nomination. I do not say there was or was not cause for this dissatisfaction.—On that point I could enter no enquiry. It was enough for me that I regarded Mr. Hutchins devoted to our cause, and of ability to discharge the duties of the office. Apprehending difficulties, I addressed the people and members of the convention, refering to our past effort and union of action; to the character which our district has gained by its steady support of the republican doctrines, and exhorting to union and effort for the future. After my return home I wrote as stirring an article, over my own signature, as I was able, refering to the victories of the past, and to the hopes of the future, and exhorting the people to attend the polls and unite their votes in carrying forward the great cause in which we had been so long engaged. In public and private, by the wayside and by the fireside, I pursued the same course; and at no time did I feel, to no person did I intimate a different opinion or desire.

The election is now past; I rejoice at the result, exceedingly. All have done well—better than I expected; our cause has received an additional impetus in its progress. I thank my friends who sustained Mr. Hutchins, or the other portions of our ticket. But some votes in Conneaut and Ashtabula were given for me instead of Mr. Hutchins. This I regret. I think if I could have seen those friends before they voted I could have dissuaded them from such a course. But I understand, and I suppose every elector of the county understands that not one of the men, or any other person entertained the least doubt of Mr. Hutchins' election. I am told these votes were mostly cast by men who *for many years have steadily sustained our cause;* men who never gave a vote by which they did not intend to subserve justice and liberty; and that the object of inserting my name was to express their dissatisfaction at certain delegates in the Convention. This I regret; but it is certain that they had the undoubted right to do so; and I have no more right to censure them then they have to censure.

I regret that the Editors of the *Telegraph* and *Reporter* should have felt it there duty to assail there townsmen, there *constituents* in terms of unkindness, reproaching them as 'friends of Mr. Giddings.' I doubt not they are my friends; I trust all honest men are friends to me; I know that I am a friend to all *honest men.* I hoped they were friends to those editors. If not the blame surely does not rest on me. Men will act as they *please.* The electors of this District have often been told that independence of thought, and of action, should always characterize the lovers of liberty. That every man should be governed by his own sense of justice, and not by party drill. They are to be influenced by truth; not by epithets of unkindness.

The editor of the *Telegraph* speaks of the "Jefferson clique," and strongly intimates that our town is the seat of much political corruption. Of this people will judge. My only reply is that I know there are good men and true in *Ashtabula.* If they have bad men I do not wish to know it.

The *Reporter* intimates that the votes given for me in Conneaut were printed at the *Sentinel* office, intimating that it was wrong for the printer in the office to print for pay tickets when called on to do so by men in Conneaut. I can hardly suppose Mr. Allen would admit that the electors of Conneaut could be *compelled* to vote for any man by the refusal of workmen to print such a ticket as they desire to vote. The act of voting must be *free* and *untramelled;* at least 'my friends', hold that doctrine. I would not patronize a printer who would refuse to work for my money, because he desired me to vote a different ticket. If any Republicans have not done their duty, or failed to use their influence for the whole Republican ticket, let the *Reporter* and the *Telegraph* say so in plain and manly language, and not assail the people of Jefferson, or "Mr. Giddings' friends," for the acts of individuals. J. R. Giddings.

There is a point or two in this article that it is well enough to notice. Of the fact that there was dissatisfaction with the primary meetings, as intimated, we are not advised. We know of none in this quarter, except such as always arises, and which manifests itself in a desire, expressed or implied, for delegates of different shade of preferences. No contest or ill-feeling marked the selection so far as we are acquainted. The Reporter says that nothing of the kind occured at Conneaut, and the same is true of this place, and these are treated by Mr. Giddings' friends as the points most open to complaint. The same is also true, we believe of Jefferson, and yet those who thought Mr. G. should leave the field, and in a frank and formal manner intimated that thought to him, were carefully omitted both from the formal and informal delegations from that township.

The almost unqualified terms in which Mr. G. acquits himself of any feeling or desire for the scatering of Republican strength, should perhaps, be received as is given; and yet it is not a little singular that he should not have been cognizant of the movements made to bring about this result, when the fact can hardly be controverted, that his nearest and most intimate friends and connections, were, during the incubation of this mischief, holding the same relation of intimatcy with those who were carrying out these plans. We do not, however, charge that Mr. G. *knew* of these movements, and is therefore responsible for not squelching them, but such appears to be the belief of those who were upon the ground, and were watching the signs of the times from day to day. It is difficult to divest the mind of this cast and color. The course of the *Sentinel*, too, in its attempts to forestal public sentiment for weeks before the convention, and its chuckling and gratified air at the prospects of the third candidate, after the nomination, do but little to sustain the position taken. These things were under Mr. G's observation, and no body doubts for moment, that under existing pecuniary relations between the proprietors of the Sentinel and the Giddings family, a word from him would have hushed these indications into the obscurity of the grave. The intimation is broadly given, that had Mr. G. seen his friends who cast the aforesaid votes, he could have dissuaded them. Very probable. And his responsibility hinges upon question, *did he not know of it,* and could he not have seen them?

Another point is found at the commencement of the third paragraph, where we are represented as having assailed our own townsmen in terms of "unkindness and reproach." We would thank Mr. Giddings to show wherein the Editor of the *Telegraph* has done this. Our recollection does not serve us on this point, and we would like to be refreshed. Although we may not claim an exemption from holding different opinions from our townsmen, and at times defended such opinions with some earnestness, we do not now recollect of assailing any one in the manner here indicated. The charge is a somewhat grave one, inasmuch as it places us in a position of gratuitous antagonism with our own citizens and readers. If there is ground for this, we desire to have it pointed out, that we may make proper amends, and we presume Mr. G. may be of the opinion that the charge is well founded, as it hardly comes within our estimate of him, that he should indulge any private grief, which would be assuaged by a rupture between us and our readers. He will, therefore, we trust make this plain, that we may respectively occupy our proper positions.

As to the "Jefferson clique," intimations of corruption, and so forth, we have very little defence to make. "Of this," like our venerable friend, we are willing that "people should judge." Like him, we "do not wish to know it."

Of the remaining topic of the article, that in reference to votes printed at the *Sentinel* office, the point most noticeable is the different views taken of the affair. Of the fact that they were printed there, there is no longer any question. The pufidiousness of the matter is admitted by the shrinking and shurking of the Editor, and as is not uncommon with him, a resort to a dirty trick, and unmanly and pitiful subterfuge, to escape from its odium. His ingenuity supplies him with a scape-goat for his iniquity.—But the trick is too shallow, and not likely to deceive any one. It however, shows how the thing strikes the mind of one, whose experience gives him a preminence for arriving at a correct conclusion in the premises.

Mr. G.'s manner of disposing of the affair, it strikes us, is decidedly the best, as it involves no special loss of manliness, and the gallantry with which he comes to the rescue, is commendable. The transaction, however, still stands out in its objectionable features, and discriminating Republicans, will not, we think, feel satisfied with the fidelity of one, whom they have warmed into life only to betray their interests, when he cannot direct their action.

Good News.—A reduction in the prices of Sewing Machines is announced in our advertising columns. The opinion has been expressed that the prices of this invention have been too high—so high as to place them beyond the reach of many whom they would most benefit. Their utility is established beyond question, and at the present prices we see no reason why they should not be found, as they ought to be, in every household. Several varieties are manufactured adapted to various purposes. So far as public opinion has been formed and uttered, the preference is emphatically accorded to the Wheeler and Wilson machine for family use, and for manufactures in the same range of purpose and material. During the present autumn the trials have been numerous, and all the patents of any pretension have been brought fairly into competition. In every case, the Wheeler and Wilson machine has won the highest premium. We may instance the state fairs of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin and California, and the fairs of the Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis Institutes, already held. At the fair of the St. Louis Mechanical Association the committee consisted of twenty-five ladies of the highest social standing, who without a dissenting voice awarded for the Wheeler and Wilson machine the highest and only premium, a silver pitcher valued at $75. If these facts do not establish a reputation, we know not what can.—*Christian Advocate and Journal.*

The China Mission.—A Washington dispatch of the 1st states that Gen. Ward, of Georgia, President of the Convention which nominated Buchanan, has been tendered the Mission to China.

Mr. Buchanan has issued a message of admonition to Nicaragua filibusters, and charging vigilance upon detective officers, of the government. The course of the chief magistrate has been so tortuous on this as well as other questions of public concern, that the sentiment of his messages afford no index to those of his policy, and this will be as its predecessors have been, treated with indifference and contempt.

Our Jockey Club are to have a little brush on Saturday the 6th, on the Park Course, for a purse of $25.

A Dead Lock.—The Eastern New York Diocese of the Episcopal Church has maintained a singular position for many years. The house of Bishops suspended Bishop Onderdonk from the exercise of prelatic duties, after pronouncing him guilty of certain immoralities. They did not depose him from office, but left the way open for his restoration whenever he should manifest repentance for his sins. He still retains his official title, receives his official salary, and stands nomisally at the head of all the Boards of the Church in the Diocese. But this anomalous position is not the worst aspect of the case. The bench of Bishops declare that the proof of guilt was clear and indubitable, that his condemnation was just, and can be repealed or nullified only after suitable repentance and confession. On the other hand, the Bishop stoutly maintains his entire innocence, alleges that the charges were malicious and false, and could not be sustained, and that he has no confession to make, and can exercise no repentance. It is hard even for a New York lawyer to see any escape from this dilemma, and though the matter is agitated before each annual meeting of the Convention, it never comes before the body. The Convention has just closed its meeting without even an allusion to the matter.

N. Y. Independent.

Joseph C. McDowell of Milledgeville, Ga., has an old hen that is renewing her life and coming out a rooster! She has shed her dull yellow plumage for the bright red of the male sex, and other changes in her nature are now perceptible. Mr. McDowell wants to know what it means.

There is nothing very surprising to us about this thing. The world has been all gaog for a long time, because hens without feathers have been changing their costume and sexual distinctions, and there is no particular reason that hens with feathers, should by this time be found going into similar arrangements.

The Thirtieth street Tragedy—Condition of the Wounded—Burial of the Suicide.—The body of the young man was taken away from the house on Wednesday night, and carried to the undertaker's in Eigth avenue on Thursday October 28th.—The body was placed in a plain coffin, carried to Greenwood Cemetery, and buried in the family lot. The impression has been made by some reports that have been circulated that Frank has been leading a dissolute life for several years, but such is not the case. He was always an erratic and somewhat singular boy, but in no way dissipated till within the last six months. Since he left the store in Platt street, he has fallen into bad company, and has been out very late at nights. There is no evidence to show that he was in the habit of drinking.

Mr. Gouldy was still alive last night, but there is scarcely any hope of his recovery. His wounds were dressed yesterday, and appeared very well. He has at times lucid intervals, when he recognizes his friends and seems to be conscious of his situation; he appears to be perfectly resigned, and talks of "going home to his Savior."—These intervals are, however, very short; his mind soon wanders, and he becomes unconscious.

Mrs. Gouldy is doing very well, and, unless some new difficulties should arise, the chances are that she will recover.

Nattie, the oldest boy, is very low indeed; the physicians consider his case the most hopeless of the four at the house.—His skull is very badly cut and broken in, and it is almost impossible that he can recover. He talks a great deal, is very cheerful, and bears all his suffering most heroically. While the surgeons were sawing out a piece of his skull, Nattie never flinched, but kept cheering and encouraging his mother, who sat by in great distress.

Charlie's case grows more serious instead of better, he appears dull and stupid, and almost unconscious. He has a very severe cut in the side of his head, breaking in the skull in such a way that the surgeons cannot well examine it. Though there is hope, there is scarcely any expectation that he will recover.

Johanna Murphy, who is at the Hospital, is alive, but probably will not live many hours. She is much deranged all the while, and appears to be sinking.

Elizabeth Carr, the other girl, is quite comfortable, and will probably get well.

The house in Thirtieth street has been besieged by a great crowd of persons, nearly blocking up the street, all anxious to get into the house and see the wounded. They are a source of great annoyance to the friends, who are able to keep them away from the doors.—*Tribune.*

—The *Courrier des Etats Unis* has a letter from Paris which states that Paul Morphy and M. Harrwitz have played two more games of chess, the first resulting in a draw game, the second in the defeat of the Parisian champion. M. Harrwitz hereupon abandoned the contest in despair.—His physician advised him to take this course, fearing that his nervous system would not bear the severe exertion of continuing the struggle.

Tariff.—The Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune gives the first of probably innumerable Washington bulletins on the subject, as follows:—

"The administration has not definitely decided upon any policy concerning the tariff. Secretary Cobb resists the principle of protection obstinately. Efforts are making for a compromise to this effect:—Congress to pass a law authorising the secretary of the treasury, in case the tariff of 1857 should not afford sufficient revenue within two years—that is, after March, 1859—to raise the duties on certain specific schedules, as may be determined. This dodge is to postpone what must come, and, under the shelter of a non-committal law, to create an executive tariff."

Removing the Body.—J. Glancy Jones, the president's defeated congressional pet in the Pennsylvania election, takes the proffered consolation of the mission to Austria (and its $9000 a year and $9000 outfit,) and vacates his seat for the remainder of the present Congress, that he may put an ocean between him and a loathed and loathing constituency. He hasn't the courage to face Washington again, in recollection of the airs he assumed last winter, and the rebuke he has got since.

The election of Mathias H. Nichols, republican, in the 4th district of this State, is at last certain. The 90 votes returned for William Ellis in one of the townships of Shelby county, were at first supposed to honestly belong to William Allen, the democratic candidate, and being counted on his side gave him 74 majority. It turns out, however, that William Ellis is a bona fide citizen of that township, an anti-Lecompton democrat, and that the votes of his neighbors were intended for him to execute a threat which he had made to defeat Allen, because Allen, in being questioned by him in one of his speeches about Lecompton, openly and grossly insulted him and dared him to do his worst. Ellis has had his revenge, and Allen is defeated by 16 votes. This change makes the delegation stand 16 republicans to 5 democrats.

Pennsylvania Election—Official.—The official vote on the State ticket in Pennsylvania gives Read, for Supreme Judge, a majority of 27,023 over Porter; and Frazer for Canal Commissioner, a majority of 25,284 over Frost.—The vote of the State in 1868 is 6,018 over the vote for Governor in 1857. Such a victory over the Democracy of Pennsylvania has seldom been recorded.

The 20th District—Official. — The vote for Congressman in this District, stands as follows:

	Hutchins.	Tod.	Richmond.
Ashtabula	3132	834	278
Trumbull,	2936	1664	78
Mahoning,	2253	2043	—
Total,	8321	4541	356

SUMMARY.

☞ Rarey, the horse-tamer instead of returning home, has gone from England to Sweden, and purposes seeing Lapland before he returns. The London News says it is surprising how his system takes everywhere.

☞ The Ohio State Journal has been sold to J. & H. Miller, book publishers of Columbus, and will hereafter be edited by Henry D. Cook of the Sandusky Register. It is to be changed to a morning paper.

☞ The overland mail to California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, and carries letters only, which must be marked "by the overland mail," and need only the single three cent stamp.

☞ Postmaster general Brown has matured a plan, after the British system, whereby money orders may be transmitted through the post-office. He will recommend it to Congress at the next session.

☞ The rope which surrounded the ring in which Morrissey and Heenan fought, has been bought by a citizen of Buffalo, and in a short time will be cut up, set in gold, silver or brass and sold to all who desire a memento of the battle.

☞ George Peabody, the American banker in London, has lately bestowed upon the Baltimore Peabody Institute, the sum of $200,000; which makes the total amount of his gifts to the institute over half a million of dollars.

☞ The poisonous vapor that had collected in the bottom of a well, near Cincinnati, while the workmen who were digging it were absent to dinner, last week, caused the death of the one who descended first and came near killing another who went down to his rescue.

☞ Hiram Robinson and family moved into a house in Gaines, near Grand Rapids, Mich., last week Tuesday, and the same night the building was burned with all its inmates. The terrible calamity was not known until the smouldering embers were discovered the next morning.

☞ The Independent describes a ridiculous yet painful scene in a public school-room in New York—a raw Irishman with a "rich brogue" trying to teach English to a stupid German! The result is described as being a polyglot English pronunciation.

☞ When you have the small pox, reader, and the pustules begin to appear, anoint them with sweet oil and lime water, as these are prepared for burns, and water scalds, and the irritation will be allayed, and the discoloration of the skin and the pitting of the flesh will be greatly lessened.

☞ California law says neither negro, mulatto nor Indian shall be accepted as evidence against a white man, either in civil or criminal suits. But lately a local judge has over-ruled the harsh statute so far as to admit the testimony of the prescribed classes in all cases where they are the injured parties.

☞ By the number of passports to Americans visiting foreign ports, issued since Gen. Cass became secretary of state—20 months ago—it is calculated 32,000 persons have gone abroad, and allowing $1,000 as their average individual expenditure, thirty-two millions dollars have thus been carried out of the country.

☞ The people (free state) of Kansas hold a convention at Lawrence, Nov. 10, to see what they will do about moving afresh for a state government, and also as to abandoning their free state party organization for the republican, leaving such democrats as cannot keep step to subside into a democratic party.

☞ Politics as well as pugilism entered into the Morrissey and Heenan prize fight. The two parties represent the two factions into which the New York city democracy are divided; Morrissey and his crew are Fernando Wood's men; while Heenan and his backers are the bullies of the Tammany Hall or office-holding school.

☞ The Cincinnati Gazette says there is a double headed girl in that city, with double sets of arms and legs, but consolidated arrangements for the digestive organs, etc. She talks and eats with both mouths, and walks with two or four legs according to her own choice. She is supposed to be the youngest grand-child of Juice Health and P. T. Barnum.

☞ Excessive out-door speaking has had a very singular effect upon Judge Douglas's voice. It preserves its volume, but has lost its effect; he speaks slowly, and gives every syllable an emphasis, but it seems as if every tone went forth surrounded and enveloped by an echo, which blunts the sound and utterly destroys the word. You hear a voice, but catch no meaning.

☞ Attorney General Black has prepared an elaborate opinion, in which he pronounces the entire proceedings of the Naval Retiring Board illegal and void. Under this opinion the President will restore the whole list of retired and dropped officers. Four of them will be brought before courts-martial to answer charges to be preferred.

☞ The Baltimore *American* says the sum to be paid to the Mount Vernon Fund, is $200,000; $18,000 were paid at the signing of the contract. The first installment of $37,000, due January 1, 1859, is now ready to be paid, and it is hoped to raise the entire purchase sum during the present year, in order to take possession on the coming 22d of February.

☞ An old slave woman freed by Rev. John G. Fee of Kentucky, and located ten or twelve miles across the river in Ohio, went back to see some of her children after years of absence, lately, and being driven off the premises the poor and comfortless black Rachel made a feeble effort to have them come to her, but was arrested, dragged to jail, and will probably end her days in a Kentucky penitentiary.

☞ A German musician has brought out in New York a new musical instrument, which he calls the Organo-Accordion, combining the powers of the two instruments whose name it unites. It performs all the parts of choral music, and with a purity, fullness and variety of tone which are surprising in so small an instrument. It is capable of the quickest and more lively measures, but seems better suited to the graver and more majestic harmonies of pastmody.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

THE Subscriber, as has been before intimated, will open his school for instruction on the Piano, Harmony, Guitar, and Violin, also in Vocal Music, at the Parish School House, near the Episcopal Church, on Monday, the 8th of November. Those wishing to connect themselves with his classes, are requested to make application. He will devote to these classes, 5 days of the week, being engaged at Jefferson on Saturdays. He will also give his attention to composing and arranging music when desired.

THOMAS A. HOPKINS.

Ashtabula, Nov. 6, 1858. 463

COUNTY INFIRMARY.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Ashtabula County Commissioners, on the 7th day of December for the building of an Infirmary on the farm in Kingsville—said building to be of brick. Specifications for the same at the Auditor's office. 3w463

J. C. A. BURNELL, Com'rs Clerk.

Jefferson, Nov. 1, 1858.

John E. Luce, Plaintiff, vs. Solomon Bennett, Def't. } Before Wells Hubbard, J. P., of Plymouth township, Ashtabula co. O.

ON the 27th day of October, A. D. 1858, said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of eight dollars and sixty-three cts.

JOHN E. LUCE.

Plymouth, Oct. 30th, 1858. 3w463

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a petition presented to the Hon. Board of Commissioners of Ashtabula County, at their Dec. Session, asking them to appoint and send out a committee to view and lay out a road in the township of Ashtabula, commencing at the corner of Road by Geo. Lucas, in the Borough of Ashtabula, and running in a southerly direction, until it intersects the Plank Road, west of Matthew Hubbard's.

Ashtabula, Nov. 2d, 1858. 463

Master Commissioner's Sale Real Estate.

Ashtabula Common Pleas, June Term, 1857.

Henry M. Woodworth vs. Wm. H. & Sarah Fox. } Alias Venditions Exponas.

BY Virtue of a Writ of *Alias Vend. Exp.* duly issued from said Court in the above case, to me directed, I will offer

For Sale by way of Public Auction,

at the door of the Court House in Jefferson, Ashtabula County, O. on Tuesday the 30th day of Nov. A.D. 1858,

between the hours of 10, and 4 o'clock, of said day, the following described Real Estate, to wit:—situated in the township of Dazmark, county of Ashtabula, and and state of Ohio, being in township No. 11, in the second Range of Townships, in the Connecticut Western Reserve, so called, being

One hundred and seventy six acres of Land,

situate in section Nineteen, Lot No. four, in said township, appraised at $——

Also, Sixteen Acres in Lot No. three, in said section, being the same land sold and conveyed to Lyndy Jones, by Allen Miller, by his deed bearing date September 6th, 1848, and recorded in Ashtabula county Records, vol. 34, pages 501 and 502 appraised at $——

WM. HENDRY, Master Comm'r.

Jefferson, October, 28, 1858. 4t463—$4

Cash Paid for all Kinds of Shipping Furs.

Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c.,

E. G. GLEASON, AGENT.

HAVING a large stock of Hats, Caps, and Furs, on hand, is prepared to meet all orders for

Ladies and Misses Furs,

of the latest and richest styles of every variety, manufactured to order by the best manufacturers in New York, consisting of

Mantelets, Mantillas, Capes, Cuffs & Muffs

A great variety of Misses Furs of all kinds; Ladies Fur Mitts and Gloves, Overshoes, &c., &c.

Also, Cloth, Fur, Plush, with Glazed and every new variety of Gents', Young Men's and Children's

HATS and CAPS.

Plush and Fur Mufflers, Gloves and Mitts of Fur, Cloth and Buckskin, of all the styles in Market.

BUFFALO ROBES,

By the bale or single, together with *FINE FANCY ROBES.* All of which will be sold as low as can be purchased here or elsewhere.

☞ An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

Sales Room in Fiske Block, 2nd story.

In the absence of the subscriber, E. R. ROBERTS will attend to the wants of Customers, 463

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE 1858—1859.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, now more than seventeen years old, which was the first paper in the world that appeared regularly on an imperial eight-page sheet at so low a price as two cents, and which has attained the unparallled aggregate of more than 200,000 subscriptions, respectfully solicits it share of patronage which the Metropolitan Press is henceforth to receive.

Within the present year The Tribune, has provided itself with a new and faster Press, at a cost of $30,000, merely that some of our subscribers may receive their papers a mail earlier than they otherwise might do. With correspondents at the most important points throughout the civilized world, and a staff of writers chosen from among the best in the country, we believe that even those who dislike the politics of our sheet concede to it frankness in avowing its convictions and ability in maintaining them. We appeal then, to those who believe that an increased circulation of The Tribune would conduce to the political, intellectual and moral well-being of the Republic, to aid us in affecting such increase.

The Daily Tribune is printed on a large imperial sheet, and published every morning and evening, (Sundays excepted,) and mailed to subscribers for $6 per annum in advance; $3 for six months.

The Semi-Weekly Tribune is published every Tuesday and Friday, and contains all the Editorials of the Daily, with the Cattle, Horse, and General Markets reliably reported expressly for the Tribune; Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, and during the coming session of Congress, it will contain a summary of Congressional doings with the more important speeches. It will also contain a first-class Novel, continued from No to No, thus affording a first-rate family newspaper to those who prefer not to take a daily.

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One copy one year	$3	Five copies one year	$11 25
Two copies, one year	5	Ten copies to one address	20 00

The semi-Weekly Tribune is sent to Clergymen at $2 a year.

The New York Weekly Tribune, a large 8 page paper for the country, is published every Saturday, and contains Editorials on the important topics of the hours, the news of the week, interesting correspondence from all parts of the world, the New York Cattle, Horse, and Produce Markets, interesting and reliable Political, Mechanical and Agricultural articles, &c.

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CALLS the attention of its friends, patrons, and the public generally, to the following facts—Of its having a Cash Capital of $1,000,000, with assets amounting to $1,906,140 10.

Has transacted business successfully thirty-nine years. Paid an aggregate Loss of over $11,000,000.

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Insures at rates and rules as liberal as the risks assumed permit, for solvency and fair profit.

Especial attention given to the insurance of Dwellings, and Farm property and contents. Such insured for periods of 3 to 5 years, on the most reasonable terms.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

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O. H. FITCH,

2m463 Agent at Ashtabula.

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12 BALES Carpets,—assorted Patterns. 1 Bale Cocoa Matting; also, a fine assortment of Floor Oil-Cloths For sale by GEO. WILLARD.

NEW GOODS!

Cheaper than Ever.

YOU can save money by purchasing your Goods of

W. R. ALLEN,

And get the very best in the market. Dry Goods, of all kinds

Ladies' Dress Goods, new styles: Dress Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, And all sorts of fancy Goods and Notions.

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Sugar, Tea, coffee and Groceries generally. Stationery-School and Miscellaneous

BOOKS,

DRUGS, MEDICINES, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, PUTTY & GLASS.

I have a general assortment of all kinds of Goods, which I will sell lower than ever before offered in this County. Call and see, and you will be convinced.

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If you want Books or Magazines bound in good style, you can get them done at the Jefferson Book Bindery.

Jefferson, Oct. 23, 1858, 463 W. R. ALLEN.

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THE Greatest Remedy Known For

Dyspepsia, Debility, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Diarrhœa, Heartburn, Jaundice, Bloody Diseases, &c., &c., &c., is

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Also, as a prophylactic against

Fever and Ague, Cholera, Summer Complaints.

This remedy has a very pleasant taste, and will be taken as readily by children as by adults. The afflicted are invited to try it.

Pint Bottles—Price 50 Cents.

Send for a circular giving full particulars. Address K. CRUGER, sole Agent, 742 Broadway, New York. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. 6m463

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DR. L. G. CLARK, German Reformed Uripathic Physician and Surgeon, (formerly of the firm of Clark & Gibson) can be consulted at the following time and places:

Ashtabula, Fisk House, Nov. 27 & 28.
Conneaut, Tremont House, Nov 29
Gerard, Wright's Hotel, Nov 25.
Jefferson, American Nov. 26.
Rock Creek, Leppard Nov 30 & Dec. 1st.
Cole Brook, Exchange House, Dec. 2nd.

Dr. L. G. Clark, having had frequent and urgent solicitations from his patients and their friends, to visit the neighborhood occasionally, that they might consult him personally, as well as by case. Will hereafter visit the above named places once a month.

Having had seventeen years experience in the practice of medicine, during which time he has treated thousands of patients in all forms of acute and chronic diseases with unparalelled success (of which some of your friends or neighbors can testify) and is prepared to give relief to all who may apply. Particular attention will be given to the cure of Consumption, and all diseases of the lungs and chest, Dispepsia, Nervous Diseases. Female derangements of every character will be treated with success.

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Persons at a distance desiring advice and Medicine, will send a general discription of the appearance of the urine, with a correct statement of the cause, origin of the disease, and a general history of the symptoms, with name, age, &c.

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