Western Reserve Chronicle.

C. A. ADAMS, G. N. HAPGOOD, } EDITORS.

WARREN, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24.

Pennsylvania and the Shanghaes.

The Democratic roosters are crowing over Pennsylvania. Our neighbor, the *Trumbull Democrat*, rolls out its baby-waker with the announcement of "100 *guns for Pennsylvania. Democratic gain of* 45,000!" We are willing our neighbor should bang away and crow away to his heart content; we would not be unkind enough to turn over another rooster for the mere sake of spoiling his fun, but the contrast between the above quoted thunder, and a little article of a like kind, which he wrote about this time last year, is so amusing that we cannot resist the temptation to give it.

In the *Democrat* of Oct. 21, 1854, we find the following:

"COL. HENRY S. MOTT, the *Democratic Canal Commissioner* elect in Pennsylvania, *who was elected by* 100,000 *majority*, having been charged with being a Know Nowhing, or at least favorable to their principles, has published a letter in reply to interrogatories propounded him as to the truth or falseness of the report. It will be seen by the subjoined extracts that he totally disavows any connection or sympathy with that organization."

Then follows the extract, and the case is made out. A pure *Democratic* majority of 100,000 for Mott is rolled up. October 20th, 1855, comes round, and *Plumer*, the Democratic candidate for *that very same office of Canal Commissioner*, is declared elected by 15,000 plurality, and our neighbor compares the figures and ciphers out a "DEMOCRATIC GAIN OF 45,000!"

Their arithmetic, as well as their Democracy is *"patented."* Any more shanghaes in market, neighbor?

Our Next U. S Senator.

As some of the papers in the northern part of the State have broached this subject, having a decided opinion on this matter ourselves, we have no hesitation in saying, that far before the claims of any other man stand those of B. F. Wade. In saying this, we are confident that we speak, not our own sentiments only, but those of nine tenths of the Republican voters of this county. Mr. Wade has been tried, and never found wanting.—He has proved himself capable, honest, faithful and true. Dodging no issues; avoiding no test questions; on all occasions he has stood at his post, boldly and promptly meeting the advocates of slavery extension, at every point. He has ably maintained the interests of the free States, advocated the improvement of western rivers and harbors; was one of the most uncompromising opponents of the detested Nebraska Bill, and can show as clear a record as any man in the Senate of the United States. No member of that body has proved himself more reliable, and none has done more credit to the State of Ohio, and the voice of her people demand his re election.

Pennsylvania and New York.

In Pennsylvania, the Republican force has been so split up that the Hunker Democracy elect their ticket, not by nearly so large a vote as they claim, but still they elect it. We trust the Republicans of that state, and all who are Republican at heart, will learn the lesson that the pure and simple Republican platform is the only thing that can give them the victory. United upon that, they are invincible; split up into factions, they will always be beaten in detail. Ohio has led the way and shown the road to victory; and all that is needed is for our sister state to follow the good example.

New York has now a Republican party, with a platform of principles which it does our soul good to read; and with the wise nominations of such staunch men as Preston King and Abijah Mann, we do not believe our brothers in that State can be beaten by any combination of Hunkerism and Hindooism.

Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts have all suffered from factions and cliques, but we trust that the last victory of Hunkerism has already been recorded, and that a "straight-out" Republican party is to be dominant henceforward.

SCENES IN THE PRACTICE OF A NEW YORK SURGEON.

This book abounds in graphic sketches of incidents in the experience of a surgeon in a large city. We give to-day, on the first page, an extract, which exhibits the style of the author, and his powers of delineation. Interspersed through the book, are ably written articles on the nervous powers, consumption, treatment of infants, errors of dress, exercise, influence of temperature on health, electricity, &c. The author, Dr. Edward H. Dixon, is well and widely known as the editor of the *Scalpel*, a medical periodical, which well deserves its title, as the keen wit and satire of the editor, cuts deep into the follies of fashion, the excesses of the present age, and the hoary errors of the past. Whether Dr. Dixion's theories are all perfect, and true, we leave to medical men, and the public to judge for themselves. It is sufficient for our present purpose, to know that the incidents related in the book are exceedingly interesting, and very well told; and from the medical articles, the reader can glean many valuable hints, and much useful knowledge. It is a well bounded volume, and handsomely illustrated. It can be found at Adams' Book Store.

ACCORDING to present indications, the official vote for CHASE will be about 150,000; MEDILL, 137,000; TRIMBLE, 24,000. It is generally conceded that our majority on Governor will not quite reach 2,000.

THE growers of cranberries on Cape Cod are realizing enormous prices.—Twelve dollars a barrel has been given, and the Falmouth *Register* says that some are holding back with the expectation of obtaining $14.

News Items.

SNOW.—After two wet days, we woke up on Sunday morning to find the ground covered with snow, and more coming down in a style worthy of Christmas.—It continued snowing most of the forenoon, and probably four or five inches of snow fell. On the 10th of May last the snow was four inches deep, two days old and frozen. Thus in three days less than five months, we have had the last snow of Spring and the first of Autumn. We have no frost however as yet that has affected vegetation.—*Ashtabula Sentinel.*

LONGEVITY.—We learn, on unexceptionable authority, that Victorie Simon Mercier, a colored woman who died yesterday in a house on Royal street, between Conty and St. Louis street, had reached the patriarchal age of 111 years. She was the eldest sister of the wet nurse of the father of Dr. Mercier—fourteen years older. She remained active and sensible to the last. On Friday last she walked a distance of three squares.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A NUMBER of abandoned women in Norfolk have, since the breaking out of the yellow fever in that city, been most unceasing in their attention to the sick, and have proved the most valuable nurses. They have been the means of saving a number of lives, and in such angelic labors—for the deeds are heavenly things performed by the former daughters of sin—several of them have died—died at the post of duty and mercy, administering to the victims of the plague.

A piece of land, containing 160 acres, situated in the county of Ontonagon, on Lake Superior, was recently sold at public auction, under an order of Judge of Probate, for the sum of $12,600, being $78 75 per acre. The land was pre-empted by a colored man, now deceased, a few years since, and purchased by him from the government for ten shillings per acre. The lot is sold for the benefit of his wife and children.

GOV. MEDILL.—This unhappy individual returned this morning to his duties in the Executive office, looking pale, emaciated and forlorn. We congratulate him upon the success attending his labors in stumping the State. We feel like complimenting him in his efforts to "arouse democracy," especially in the backbone counties; and we hope he is satisfied with the result. We are.—*O. State Journal.*

As the steam tug *Seneca* was towing in a vessel through the Randolph street bridge, Chicago, Oct. 16th, her boilers exploded with fearful violence. Capt. Donaldson was instantly killed. Wm. J. Vaughan, engineer, was so injured that his life is despaired of. C. D. Spaids, owner of the boat, was badly wounded and scalded. The *Seneca* was a high pressure side wheel boat. She was literally blown to pieces.

ADVICES from Galveston, of Sunday, announce that Capt. Callahan, of the Texas Rangers, has had a battle with a force of 600 Mexicans and Indians, and 40 of the latter were killed, and 40 of the Texans. The Mexicans retreated.—Capt. C. has called on Texas for assistance to exterminate the Indians, who threaten to massacre every white they encounter.

Mr. JOHN BURROWS, of North Billerica, Mass., is 98 years old, and his wife, Bridget, 100. They have lived together 79 years. They are natives of Ireland, and reside with their son, Valentine Burrows, at North Billerca. It is doubtful whether there is another couple in the United States, or even in America, who have been married so long.

A LATE writer from Cincinnati says that the common people of that city are those who kill pigs now. The aristocracy are those whose fathers killed pigs, and now of course regard the present piggicides as persons without honorable antecedents. Touch the question of pigs to them, and they *bristle up* immediately.

MELANCHOLY.—Mr. Harmon Bassett, of Kirtland, met with an untimely death on Tuesday, 9th inst. He was trotting his horse before a sulky, and in turning round he was thrown out—his head striking against the fence, which broke his skull. He leaves a wife and three children.—*Painesville Advertiser.*

HERMAN C. ADAMS, broker of Milwaukee, Wis., was shot in his office recently, by a German named John Friener, who came to demand money for another person, which was refused, when he fired a double barrelled pistol, wounding Adams seriously, and it is thought mortally.

MINNESOTA papers of the 12th are received. The elections returns foot up—Rice, 2,300; Marshall, 1,700; Olmstead, 1,450. The remaining returns will probably increase Rice's majority.

THE St. Lawrence, (N. Y.) *Democrat*, heretofore a Democratic paper, has come over to the Republican ranks. This, as being from the late Silas Wright's county, is significant.

GEN. SCOTT.—The administration, it is said, have allowed General Scott back pay claimed as a Lieutenant General.—The accounting officers are engaged in settling up the amount.

THE venerable Alexander Humbolt celebrated his eighty-sixth birth day on the 14th ult., and this in the full enjoyment of all his intellectual powers.

A FIRE in Cincinnati on the 14th, destroyed $15,000 worth of property on Front Street, below Smith—no insurance.

THE reason why ladies do sometimes *dodge* an offer of marriage, is because the question is so abruptly *popped* at them.

THE census of Wisconsin is completed, and shows a population of 562,109, an increase of 246,781 in five years.

UTICA, Oct. 17th. The Grand Jury have refused, by 13 to 4, to find any indictment under the prohibitory law.

For the Chronicle.

Messrs. Editors of the Chronicle:—I wish to *Hurrah* for Weathersfield! 73 of a Republican gain over the sham Democracy of Weathersfield, since last year. Well does she deserves to be called the banner town, in old Trumbull. Well do the *true* Democrats in Weathersfield, deserve the highest praise, for cutting loose from the old parties, ties, thereby declaring in thunder tones to the world, that they are no longer to be bound hand and foot—that they are determined to be free *themselves*, and go for freedom in its most liberal sense.—Hubbard, too, has done nobly. She has burst assunder the shackles of party, and her citizens have spoken out like men, showing a determination to be their own conscience keepers, instead of being under the drill of party hacks. Hubbard has come within 8 votes of being equal to that of the slave Democracy, in a township, where the opposition has heretofore only had a small sprinkling of votes. Brookfield, Vienna, and Vernon, too, have made their marks for freedom, in a manner that astonishes the slave Democracy. Many other towns in the County have done nobly, having increased their majorities largely over last year. In fact the result in old Trumbull, makes those who have endorsed the Kansas swindle, and Pierce's Administion, tremble in their boots. They are beaten 1660 in the county, lost their money, powder and all the *dry* tears they have shed about Know Nothingism. Their vote is less in the county, than ever the Whigs cast, when they were at their lowest ebb; and so long as they occupy the unnatural, anti Republican, anti-Democrat and anti Jeffersonian position, on the slavery question, so long must they degenerate, and grow beautifully less. FREEDOM.

Arctic Fashions.

One of the recently returned Artic navigators gives the following account of fashions up north:

You must take your fashions from the Esquimaux. You find the field in which you may exercise your taste to be rather limited; you have seal skin, deer skin, rarely a bear skin—from these you must fashion yourself, if you cannot purchase of some Esquimaux modiste, seal-skin or deer-skin pantaloons and seal-skin boots. If the pantaloons do not cover your foot neatly and have no straps, you must be content, it is the fashion of the country, and the Esquimaux-belles will not think less of you on that account. They, too, wear seal-skin pantaloons and boots. Taken together these continuations cover limbs corresponding to those which yours cover. The division, however, is quite different; their boots come up half way above the knee, and the pantaloons come down to meet them. The boots are double, consisting of what may be termed a seal skin stocking, with the fur inside, and a boot of the same material, with the flesh side next to the stocking. Toward their upper extremities the boots are of very ample dimensions, and in spite of this it is said they fit tightly. The pantaloons are frequently of a very beautiful color, and are ornamented with strips of red and white leather, elaborately embroidered in fine mosaic patterns. As the garment is entirely, and depends solely upon the closeness of its fit for its support, the manner of putting it on becomes a problem of no little interest. You ponder over it long and vainly. At last you acquaint some fair confidante with the subject of your speculations, and without any affectation of prudery she tells you "it is perfectly easy," and straightway drawing an imaginary pair over her feet, and above her knees, she crosses her legs, and lo! they slide easily upward into their place. They are held there by the projection of the hips, which prevents them from falling until the same position is again assumed. Their boots are double, so that they may by being taken apart be more easily dried. This is necessary, since the skins intercept the prespiration from the foot, and when night comes are always very moist. The upper portion of the body is covered, first, with the usual garments, generally unadorned by laces. Over this is a tightly-fitting, seal-skin jacket, and the outer habiliment is a loose *jarah* of calico, with a loose ruff of dog's fur around the throat. Underneath, a white neckerchief is tied closely around the throat. This is put on in bandage form, and suggests influenza or bronchitis so forcibly as to be almost painful to the sight. However, you soon get over this feeling, and learn to dwell with delight upon their Mongolian features and the pagoda of hair which crowns their low forheads. The constant practice of combing the hair straight back renders the temples bald while they are yet young—a warning to those who have adopted the Chinese style of dressing the hair. Music is a great favorite with the Esquimaux—the men being most of them performers upon the violin, and possessing a ready ear, a retentive memory, and considerable natural taste in the production of their melodies. You will not find them averse to dancing, if you distribute two or three bottles of whisky. They are very apt at learning new dances, and a waltz which was taught them by one of the officers of Lieut. De Haven's expedition was found by him, five years after, to be very common and remarkably well performed. In the lower settlements in Greenland you will be invited to a ball almost every night.

The Attempted Assassination of Lewis Napoleon.

A letter to the N. Y. *Courier*, from Paris, gives an important item of news, relative to the late attempt to take the life of Lewis Napoleon. It says:

A *Cente Garde* fired upon the Emperor in one of the halls of the Palace of St. Cloud, and wounded him slightly on the point of shoulder. An inch lower and the wound would have been mortal.

The assassin was immediately arrested and placed *au secret*. Nevertheless, I am informed that it is known that he was bribed with 300,000 franes ($60,000) to commit the crime by the Orleanists. These particulars will not reach the public for a long time, as the investigation ordered is carried on with the utmost secresy.

THE PESTILENT RESERVE.—Before election, the Slave Democracy branded the Reserve as the tainted spot of our whole country. Chase was to have a majority nowhere but on the Reserve. At worst nothing was in the way but the Reserve. The Reserve haunted them in dreams, and brought down imprecations in their day time reveries.

The election is over, and OHIO, without the Reserve, leaving the accursed plague spot altogether out of calculation, has elected Chase by about 10,000 majority.—*Toledo Blade.*

From the New York Times.

The Arctic Expedition—Return of Dr. Kane and Party.

INFORMATION FROM DR. KANE AND OTHERS.

The Expedition succeeded in crossing Melville Bay and reached the headland of Smith's Sound as early as the 5th of August 1853. Finding the ice to the North completely impenetrable, they were forced to attempt a temporary passage along the coast, where the rapid tides, running at the rate of four miles an hour, with a rise and fall of sixteen feet, had worn a temporary opening. Previous to taking this step, which involved great risk, equal to a sacrifice of the brig in which Dr. Kane was—a Francis metallic life-boat with a *cache* of provisions, was concealed as a means of retreat.

The penetration of the pack-ice was attended by obstacles. The vessel grounded with every tide, and but for extreme strength she would not have been able to sustain the shocks. She was several times on her beam ends, and once on fire from the upsetting of the stoves.

Some idea of this peculiar navigation may be formed by a knowledge of the fact of her losing her jibboom, best bower anchor and bulwarks, besides about 600 fathoms of wapping line. They were cheered however, by a small daily progress; by the 10th of September, 1853, they had succeeded in gaining the northern face of Greenland, at a point never reached before.

Here the young ice froze around the vessel, and compelled them to seek a Winter asylum, in which they experienced a degree of cold much below any previous registration. *Whiskey froze in November and for four months in the year the mercury was solid daily.* The mean animal temperature was five degrees below zero. This is the greatest degree of cold ever experienced by man, and their Winter quarters were nearer the Pole than ever before occupied.

The scurvy was easily controlled, but the most fearful as well as the most novel feature of the Winter was a tetanus, or lock jaw, which defied all treatment. It carried away fifty-seven of the best Esquimaux sledge dogs, and was altogether a frightful scourge.

THE SEARCH.

The operations of search were commenced as early as March—the first parties, under the personal charge of Dr. Kane, crossing the ice at a temperature of *fifty seven degrees below zero.* The loss of their dogs obliged them as an only alternative, to adopt this early travel. Many of the party were frost bitten, and underwent amputation of the toes. It was by means of these efforts that the Expedition succeeded in bringing back its results. The parties were in the field as late as the 10th of July, only ceasing from their labor when the winter's darkness rendered it impossible to travel.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL RESUTS OF THE EXPEDITION.

Greenland has been followed by Dr. Kane and surveyed with a coast line towards the Atlantic, fronting due North, until a stupenduous glacier checked their progress. This mass of ice rose in lofty grandeur to a height of five hundred feet, abutting into the sea. It undoubtedly is the only obstacle to the insularity of Greenland—or, in other words, the only barrier between Greenland and the Atlantic. It is, however, an effectual barrier to all future exploration. This glacier, in spite of the difficulties of falling bergs, were followed out to sea, the party rafting themselves across open water spaces, upon masses of ice. In this way they succeeded in traveling eighty miles along its base, and traced it into a *new northern land.* (This glacier is, we believe, the largest discovered by any navigator.)

THE NEW LAND.

This new land, thus cemented to Greenland, by protruding ice, is named Washington. The large bay which intervenes between it and Greenland, bears, we understand, the name of Mr. George Peabody, one of the projectors of the Expedition. This icy connection of the Old and New Worlds, is a feature of singular and romantic interest.

The range of the sledge journeys may be understood from the fact, that the center circuit of Smith's Sound has been effected, and its shores completely chartered.

THE OPEN POLAR SEA.

But the real discovery of the Expedition is the *open Polar Sea:* The channel leading into those waters was entirely free from ice, and this feature was rendered more remarkable by the existence of a zone, or solid belt of ice extending more than one hundred and twenty-five miles to the southward. (This sea verifies the views of Dr. Kane, as expressed by the Geographical Society before his departure.)

The lashing of the surf against the frozen beach of ice was, we are assured, impressive beyond description. Several gentleman with whom we have conversed, speak of it with wonder and admiration.

An area of three thousand square miles was seen, entirely free from ice. This channel has been named after Hon. J. P. Kennedy, late Secretary of the Navy, under whose auspices the Expedition was taken.

The land to the north and west of this channel has been chartered as high as 82 deg. and 30 min. *This is the nearest land to the Pole yet discovered.* It bears the name of Mr. Henry Grinnell the founder of the Expedition which bears his name.

ESCAPE TO THE SOUTH.

The great belt of ice made it clear that no relief expedition from the South could reach the party in time to prevent their imprisonment for a third Winter, which, with their deficiency of fuel, would have proved most disastrous, if not fatal. Under these circumstances Dr. Kane wisely determined to abandon his brig, and attempt to descend to the South by a combination of boats and sledges.

In accordance with this view they left the brig on the 17th of May—the temperature at that time being 5. deg. below zero. They crossed a belt of ice 81 miles in diameter, dragging their boats behind them, and carrying four sick comrades by means of a dog sledge.—After a travel of 361 miles, with 31 days of constant exposure, they reached Cape Alexander and embarked in open water. Their guns supplied them with animal food, no provisions being carried in the boats, except powdered breadstuffs and tallow. (Tallow, says the Doctor, is a very good thing.)

From Cape Alexander they traveled to the southward, sometimes through water, shooting both duck and seal and collecting enough seals to keep the party in good condition. At Cape Fork they burnt up their spare boats and sledges for fuel, and left the coast. Striking out into the open sea of Meiville Bay, they then steered for the North Danish settlements of Greenland. Here they providentially landed on the 6th of August, in vigorous health, after their travel of 1,300 miles, and eighty one days of constant exposure!

LEAVING THE COAST—FALLING IN WITH HARTSTEIN'S EXPEDITION.

From Opernivik, the largest of these settlements, they took passage in a Danish sailing vessel for England. By great good fortune, they touched at Disc, where they were met by Capt. Hartstein's Expedition. This last searching expedition had found the ice of Smith's Sound still unbroken, but having communicated with the Esquimaux, had heard of the departure of Dr. Kane, and had retraced their steps.

THE DEATHS OF THE EXPEDITION.

The Expedition has to mourn the loss of three of its comrades, two of whom perished of lock-jaw, and one from abscess, following upon a frozen extremity. These men may be said to have fallen in the direct discharge of a noble duty.—Their names are acting carpenter Christian Ohlsen, Jefferson Baker, and Peter Schubert, volunteers.

The poor fellows, nearly all of whom have families residing in this vicinity or neighborhood, evinced the greatest desire to reach the shore, and lost no time in doing so.

The moment the vessel came to anchor small boats, containing relatives of those on board, hastened towards them, while others remained on the docks, among them many females, anxiously asking questions, looking eagerly at all who came from on board, in hopes of seeing the faces of some loved one, who had been on either expedition.

The remarks of the seamen were really touching and characteristic. We heard one poor fellow, who had been on the first expedition, say, in answer to the inquiry how he felt "Oh, Bill, I feel as though I would like to go ashore, lie down, and—*die!*"

Great Destruction of Whalers—Fourteen Ships Lost

By the sloop Komchadell, which arrived here Sept. 18th, 63 days from Castre, in the Gulf of Tartary, we have news of the whaling fleet in the North Pacific. It appears that on August 4th, when near Round Island, (Boussole Straits) the Kamchadell spoke to the whaling bark Milnwood, of New Bedford. Capt. Sylvia, of that vessel, reported that the ship King Fisher, Palmer, and the ship Enterprise, Russel, both of New Bedford, had been wrecked on Company Island, near Boussole's Straits. The ships and cargoes were totally lost, the crews were taken on board other ships bound through the straits.

The ship Jefferson, of New London, was totally lost on Cape Elizabeth, (Sagg Hollow Island.) The crew and officers were all saved.

The ship Edgar, of Cold Spring, was totally lost on Jonas Island. The crew and officers were all saved.

Capt. Sylvia further reported that he saw, off Jonas Island, a ship bottom up; but he could not make out her name. He stated that fourteen whalers have been lost this season. He could not, however, ascertain their names. These are sorry news to go to the East by the steamers to-morrow. It appears further that up to the 1st of July none of that fleet had done anything in whaling. All had suffered more or less from the tempestuous weather which had prevailed up to the above date.—*San Francisco Chron.*

Kansas Legislation.

By a strict construction of the twelfth section of the infamous bill recently passed by the Kansas legislature, says a correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, any person could be sent to the penitentiary, with hard labor for two years, for bringing into Kansas, Jefferson's works, Cowper's Task, M'Cauley's speeches, Patrick Henry's writings, or the published opinions of Washington, Franklin, the Adamses, John Westley, Sydney Smith, Charles Dickens and almost every modern author of genius—for nearly all of these contain expressions of thought, which would have a tendency to promote discontent among slaves if publicly promulgated.

Some of the ruffians became ashamed of the enormity of this section and endeavored to have it amended; but the amendment was contemptuously rejected. Indeed the mover was the only person who voted for it. •Such is the state of affairs in that infamous assembly. Is it to be wondered at that the patient and long suffering people of the North should feel determined to chastise the party which openly coutenances the conduct of such men?

A Curious Note.

We were yesterday shown a bank note, apparently on the State bank of Ohio, and composed of three pieces.—Nearly half of it was from a genuine bill on the Mad River branch, and nearly the other half from a genuine bill on the Toledo branch. These two pieces were pasted on a counterfeit which constituted the middle of the note. The probability is that some ingenious person took this method of getting off his hands bills too much delapidated to be otherwise passible. It may be that the other pieces of genuine bills were so patched together as to make five bills out of four. This operation is facilitated by the similarity between the names of banks; thus of the branches of the State Bank of Ohio there is Farmers' Branch at Ashtabula, a Farmers' Branch at Ripley, and a Farmers' Branch at Salem.—*Cin. Columbian.*

EMANCIPATION IN KENTUCKY.—The Newport (Ky.,) News, at the suggestion of a number of prominent slaveholders in Kentucky, proposes that a Convention be held in Frankfort, to adopt a plan for the gradual abolition of slavery in that State. Public sentiment in Kentucky and also in Maryland and Virginia, has been undergoing a change for some years in respect to maintaining the slave institution. Whether the citizens of those States are prepared yet for gradual abolition, the only way in which slavery can ever be extinguished in a State, will depend a great deal upon the discretion of the opponents of slavery in the free States. The fact that a proposition for freedom comes from slaveholders themselves, is one of great significance, and shows that the moral and political bearings of the question are as well understood among intelligent men in the South as they are in the North.

THE ZOUAVE AND HIS CAT.—The *Gazette* de Lyons of the 19th states that amongst the numerous wounded soldiers just arrived there, a soldier of the 2d Zouaves excited particular attention. He was dressed in a Republican hat with a plume, a frock coat buttoned up to the chin, and had with him a cat minus one leg. It appears that he was performing a character at the French theatre before Sevastopol when the drum beat to arms. Without having time to doff his theatrical costume, he was soon in the trenches, where he lost one arm from the splinter of a shell, and had his right ear carried away by a musket ball, his cat, which remained on his shoulder, losing its paw at the same time. Even in the hospital he would never part from his cat, which has come with him to France, where the Zouave figures in the same dress that he wore when the alarm was given.

DR. HARDMAN,

On the Cure of Consumption by Medicated Inhalation.

LETTER NO 3.

To the Editors of the Chronicle:

The reader will observe, from what has preceded, that various kinds of INHALANTS are used in order to fulfil the indications in any particular case. In the early stage of consumption, the idea is to dispose of the tubercular deposits in the lungs, upon which the entire danger depends. The inhalations that will accomplish this are called Alterative Inhalants. After the disease passes into a state of ulceration and cavities are formed, we wish, if possible, to evacuate the matter from the lungs, that we may promote the healing up of the cavity; just as we would first cause a discharge of matter contained in a common boil or abcess, and then heal it up. Here then the case would demand an expectorant and alterative inhalation. Another case may present indications of great irritation within the lungs, producing a hacking, irritable and almost constant cough, very harrassing to the patient and threatening exhaustation and speedy death. In such cases Anodyne inhalation will give speedy relief, and if followed by expectorant and alterative inhalants, the relief will prove permanent. Again, cases may present in which there is not only a very copious secretion of matter from a lining membrane of a cavity, but also from the whole mucous lining of the lungs, and then we find an Astringent inhalation comes into requisition. In another case we may have spasmodic cough, or one depending entirely upon nervous irritation; then an Anti-spasmodic inhalation is demanded.

By these remarks, it will be seen we have FIVE classes of inhalants: Alterative, Expectorant, Anodyne, Antispasmodic and Astringent. Now, these classes are composed of a great variety of medicines, and the reader will see that it requires not only a great judgment and discrimination but also an intimate and comprehensive knowledge of the various characters presented in the course of the disease, to adapt the proper kind of inhalants to its treatment. This is an important truth, and should be duly considered by patients who have been gulled by Dr. CURTIS, of New York; engaged in putting up inhaling medicine by the "Package," as "Hygean Vapor," and vends them throughout the country; offering the SAME KIND of medicine, as an infalliable remedy, in all stages of consumption. This course is calculated to bring inhalation into disrepute, and thus degrade it to the base level of quackery. Inhalation can NEVER be successfully employed, without a full and complete history of the case—the symptoms, as they have presented from the first attack to the present time, as well as a knowledge of the peculiarities of the constitution, and the kind of treatment to which the case has been subjected. This known and the kind of inhalants can be so selected, as to meet the indications directly before us.

The manner of administering the inhalations is:

1. By an instrument constructed of glass. This may be a pint or quart in capacity, the entrance to it being closed with a cork and silver plate. Into this instrument the medicine is placed. Through the plate, a glass tube passes, to within an eighth of an inch of the bottom. Another tube about a quarter of an inch in diameter, passes through this plate, two inches below its under surface, and the same above. To this the inhaling tube is attached, and through which the patient breathes the medicated vapor.—When the patient inhales through this tube, a vacuum is formed above the liquid in the inhaler; to fill this, a current of fresh air rushes down through the glass tube, and bursts forth in bubbles from the liquid. By this arrangement, all the air passes through the medicated liquid, and is thoroughly impregnated with its healing properties; and when inhaled into the lungs, comes in direct contact with the disease. The temperature of the medicated fluid being raised by heat, prior to its introduction into the instrument, volatilization takes place, rendering the inhalation more efficient.

2d. By medicating the air of the patient's room. This places him in an atmosphere soothing and healing, and which makes a continuous impression upon the disease. The length of time which the patient is directed to remain in his room, thus medicated, must necessarily vary, depending upon the nature, stage of disease, and peculiarities of constitution.

It must be apparent to the most thoughtless, that by keeping a patient's lungs thus constantly under the influence of medicinal agents, conducted to the seat of disease as indicated, a thousand fold more good can be accomplished than by loading the stomach with powders and pills, syrups, pukes and physics, universal panaceas and everlasting catholicons, by which the stomach is deranged, digestion impeded, assimilation perverted, and the disease has ended to a fatal termination instead of cured.

The unprecedented success of inhalation, in the hands of Physicians who have devoted special attention to it, and the class of diseases to which it is applicable, has given it a popularity, where best known and tried, without a parallel in the history of medicine.

Yours, &c.,

S. D. HARDMAN, M D

Physician for Diseases of the Lungs.

Death of a man on Hearing of the death of his Wife.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, of Tuesday afternoon, says:—We are pained to learn of the sudden death of Leonard N. Dellicher, of the firm of Mack, Dellicher & Sage, 97 Wall street. He was at his office in usual health until after six o'clock last evening; and then went to his house in Baltic street, Brooklyn. Between nine and ten o'clock, a messenger from Danbury, Connecticut, called at his residence to notify him of the death of his wife, who had been spending the summer in Conn. His wife had been in feeble health, but the announcement of her death gave him such a shock that he was taken suddenly ill and expired before eleven. Mr. Dellicher was universally esteemed for his pleasant manners and prompt business habits, and his sudden death will be lamented by a large circle of acquaintances. Mr. Dellicher leaves three young children.

LAKE SUPERIOR MINING REGION.—The *Chicago Tribune* contains some important facts relating to copper mining in that region. Five thousand tons, mine weight, or 3,500 tons of ingot copper have been produced this season. The entire product of the world at 60,000 tons, one seventeenth of which is furnished by Lake Superior mines. And should the total product of the Lake Superior mines increase as it has during the past twelve in a very few years they will produce more copper than the English mines.—The product of the ensuing year, it is thought, will be much greater than that of the present. The value of this year's yield is estimated at $1,750,000.

Massacre of Emigrants at Devil's Gate.

Mr. John Wiggins, a son of Billy Wiggings of St. Louis, Mo., has just called at our office and given us the following information in reference to the rumored massacre of emigrants at Devil's Gate:

The train consisted of ten wagons, three thousand head of stock, and, according to the statement of Capt. Doniphan of Missouri, who was captain of the company, there were three hundred souls. Mr. Wiggins says he has no means of knowing the exact number of people in the train, but he heard Capt. Doniphan say there were about three hundred. The greater part of the company were from Missouri.

They left St. Joseph, Mo., on the 15th of March, and got along very well until the 15th of July, when they camped at Devil's Gate for the night. Up to this time they had seen but few Indians on the road; consequently they become careless, and declined "standing guard" at night. About one o'clock at night, about two thousand Sioux and Cheyennes charged upon them while the whole company was sound asleep, killing all but six men, six women and seven children, and driving off every animal.

Among those who were killed were Captain Doniphan, Col. Pierre, Choteau of St. Louis; Col. Gilpin of Jackson county, Mo., Samuel Lane and family of Indiana, (brother of Joseph Lane of Oregon;) Mr. Cody and family of Weston, Mo., Mr. Burgh, (single man) of Platt Co., Mo., Dick Murphy of Weston, Mo., Mr. John Wiggins, our informant, lost his whole family, consisting of a wife and three children.

The savages, after a hurried slaughter of such as fell in their way, retreated to the mountains, driving the stock before them.

In the morning the survivors packed up what provisions they could well carry, burned the wagons and everthing that remained, and then started for Salt Lake on foot.

They accomplished the journey in thirteen days, four of which they were without a morsel to eat. They laid their case before Brigham Young, who kindly called a Mormon council, levied a contribution and fitted them out with five teams, with which they continued their journey to Sacramento. Mr. Wiggins is now on his way to Portland, where he has a brother residing. He has walked in from Sacramento.—*Oregon Argus.*

A Missing Aeronaut.

Nothing has yet been heard from Mr. Winchester, who made a balloon ascension from this place, on Tuesday, the 2d of October. It was reported some days since, that he had been heard from somewhere in Canada, but the report could be traced to no reliable source, and proved to be unfounded.

It is pretty generally believed here that he is lost—as to the precise manner, if so, there are various opinions. Many suppose that he may have ascended so high that he became insensible, and perished from cold. Others think he may have alighted in some one of the lakes, or possibly in the Atlantic ocean, as it was said there was sufficient gas in the balloon to keep it afloat three days. His fate, whatever it may be, is a matter of speculation. He may return in safety, but from his long absence without any word from him, we think the chances are against this.

We conversed with a gentleman from Milan a few days since, who told us that Mr. W. had, for some time past, manifested a strong desire for ballooning, and that he had expressed his intention of ascending higher, and to make a longer aerial voyage than any other Aeronaut had ever accomplished.

The balloon was well filled on the occasion referred to, as we are told, he took only twenty-five pounds of ballast with him, which was about half as much as he took when he made his ascension from Milan, a short time previous.—*Milan Free Press.*

Proof that the Moon is not Inhabited.

Dr. Scoresby, in an account that he has given of some recent observations made with the Earl of Ross's telescope, says:

"With respect to the moon, every object on its surface of 100 feet was now distinctly to be seen; and he had no doubt, that, under very favorable circumstances, it would be so with objects 60 feet in height. On its surface were craters of extinct volcanos, rocks and masses of stone almost innumerable. He had no doubt that if such a building as he was then in was upon the urface of the moon, it would be rendered distinctly visible by these instruments. But there were no signs of habitations such as ours—no vestiges of architecture remain to show that the moon is or ever was inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. It presented no appearance which could lead to the supposition that it contained anything like green fields and lovely vendure of this beautiful world of ours. There was no water visible—not a sea or a river, or even a measure of a resevoir for supplying town or factory—all seemed desolate."

Incident.

A few months since, a lady belonging to this city went to New York, and put up at one of the Broadway hotels. After going to her room for the night, she took out her pocket book and watch, laid them on the table, and then sat down to read. While engaged in reading she thought she heard breathing from some one apparently near by, but finally concluded it must be imagination. Soon after she commenced making preparations to retire, and in adjusting her hair she dropped one of her hair pins. While stooping to pick it up she discovered a hat under the bed, and a closer observation revealed to her sight the full length figure of a man. Without evincing any emotion, she quickly threw a shawl over her shoulders, and stepping into the hall she rang the bell which summoned to her assistance the proprietors, who called in the services of a police officer, and the intruder was arrested. There was found on the prisoner a bottle of chloroform. He was convicted on the testimony of the lady, and sent to the State prison for six months. The sequel to the whole was in the dropping the hair pin.—*New Haven Journal.*

DEATH has made sad havoc among the graduates of Yale College during the present academic year. Over fifty have fallen within that period, among whom are the following distinguished names:

"Freegrave (Latinized on the Catalogue of the College *Liberia gratia*) Reynolds of Massachusetts, class of 1787; Gideon Tomlinson, Senator and Representative in Congress from and Governor of Connecticut, class of 1802; George W. Strong a distinguished lawyer in New York City, class of 1803; S. S. Phelps of Vermont, Senator in Congress, class of 1811; Nathan Guilford of Ohio, type founder and editor, class of 1812; Seabury Ford, Governor of Ohio, class of 1825; Henry Pierpont Edwards, Judge Supreme Court, New York, class of 1827, and others. Yale must be rich in resources to be able to lose so much every year.

Girard Market.

GIRARD, Oct. 22, 1855.

Receipts increasing, but not equal to demand, and prices continue to advance. Sales were made the past week, at $1,50 to 1,60 for good red wheat, and $1,60 to 1,75 for white; the latter price for strictly choice lots, at which the market closed firm. Rye sold at 75 to 80. Oats 25. Bran and shorts advanced. Bran 8; Shorts 12½.

Wheat, red,	1,45 to 1,60	Bran,	8
" white,	1,60 to 1,75	Shorts,	12½
Rye,	75 to 80	Oats,	25

Cash paid at all times for all kinds of Grain, delivered at our mill. J. & H. BALDWIN.

DR. TUBBS' APPOINTMENTS are to be RESUMED in MARCH next, and continued as heretofore. They will not be supplied by any one else during his absence.

We have frequently heard the celebrated German Bitters, sold by Dr. C. M. Tubbs, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, spoken of in terms of the highest commendation, and we honestly believe that it is one of the best medicines advertised for the complaints for which it is recommended. They are pleasant to the taste, and can be taken under any circumstances by the most delicate stomach. The press, far and wide, have united in commending this invaluable remedy for dyspepsia, debility, &c.; and such are the healing effects of this nauseous, that we hope it may be introduced to every family where dyspepsia has, or is likely to have a victim. See advertisement.

AN INVALUABLE REMEDY.—None except those who have suffered all the horrors of Dyspepsia, can fully appreciate the value and efficacy of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, a sovereign remedy for this distressing disease. In all its forms, is used internally and externally, test its virtues.

TO PARENTS. Have you children that are afflicted with Scrofulous Humors or any Humors and Eruptions about them, that are destroying their constitutions and entailing them for life, we would call your attention to the notice of Dr. S. A. Weaver's Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup, together with the Certificate. Read the testimony. The facts speak for themselves; they are from sources which are reliable beyond a doubt, and worthy of confidence.

INVALIDS recovering from the effects of Fever, bilious diseases, or long continued illness of any kind, will find Carter's Spanish Mixture the only remedy which will restore their drooping constitutions, expel all bad humors from the blood, excite the liver to prompt and healthy action, and by its tonic properties, restore the patient to life and vigor.

We can and say it. A single bottle is worth all the so-called Sarsaparillas in