ARRIVAL OF THE VIGO.

Three Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

The steamer Vigo brings three day's later news from the continent of Europe.

The Paris Conference was to reassemble on the 15th of November.

NAPLES.—A German paper states that the King of Naples has urged the cabinets of St. Petersburgh, Vienna and Berlin, to conclude in favor of the integrity of the two Sicilies—a treaty analagous to that guaranteeing the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The latest advices are that the preparations for the defence of Naples are redoubled. No modification of the Ministry had taken place. All are anxiously looking for the Allied fleets.

The French squadron was anchored in the Roads at Toulon, ready to part. Four Sardinian ships are also ready at Genoa.—An English steamer arrived at Ajaccio on the 12th, with orders to Admiral Dundas to sail on the 13th. Accordingly two steam frigates put to sea the next morning, and the remainder of the squadron sailed in the evening.

We gather the following from Havre papers to the 19th ult:

FRANCE.—The Journal De Frankfort believes that the Paris conference will re-assemble not later than the 15th of November.

SPAIN.—The Gazette De Madrid publishes the decree relative to the retirement of the late ministers, and the installation of the new. The resignataion of the former and new president of counsel are countersigned by M. Callard, minister of Public Works. The decrees which appoint the other members are countersigned by Marshal Narvarvarez. The decree declares, as is usual on such occassions in Spain, that the Queen is well satisfied with the distinguished and extraordinary service, the zeal, intelligence and devotion of Marshal O'Donnell.

Gen. Dulceer returns to San Landor under pretext of ill health.

The statement that France had summoned Austria to evacuate the principallities is not credited.

The Cologne Gazette, says all the powers, excepting the United States, have assented to the original protocol respecting the Sound Dues.

A Ministerial crisis and financial difficulty exists at Constantinople.

The ministerial crisis in Denmark has resulted in the reinstallation of the old ministery.

The French commercial crisis was assuming a more favorable aspect.

Persia solicits the meditation of France in her difficulty with England.

A terrible accident occurred at London while Rev. Mr. Spurgen, the famous Methodist preacher was preaching at Concert Hall, in the Surry Garden, a false alarm of fire was raised, creating a stampede, and several persons were trampled to death.

The Camels in Texas.

The Galveston *News* contains correspondence from Castorville, Medina county, Texas dated 19th ult., from which we take the following interesting particulars in relation to the camels which have lately been imported there by the United States government:

I had also the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Major Wayne, for several years attached to the War Department in Washington city, who went out last year to Asia and introduced the camels into this country, which arrived at Indianola last spring, and are now kept at this post. It has been selected by him as the best adapted to that service for which he intends them. When we arrived they were out grazing, some two miles distant attended by the Arabs, who have charge of them, when Major Wayne very kindly sent out and had them driven in for our inspection. There are altogether thirty-two, including some young ones, and all are in excellent health and seem to be doing well.

The males are kept seperate from the females in the coryell, and when all were housed, and we had examined them carefully, accompanied by Major Wayne, who gave us a very interesting account of their habits and peculiarities, he ordered one of them to be led out as if for a journey. After kneeling to receive the pack saddle—a most cumberous load of itself, but same as are used in the country from which they came—a load of corn was placed on the animal's back, sufficient for two mules to draw in a wagon, with which he started off at a good round pace. A dromedary was next led out, which is the saddle animal of the camel, and after kneeling to receive the saddle, he was mounted by an Arab, who started off across the prairie, at a pace which seemed to me not much short of a two forty lick.—This pace they can keep up for hours in succession, traveling with perfect ease from eighty to one hundred miles per day. They can also subsist for several days without water, and their adaptability to the frontier service, for which they are designed, is now a matter beyond doubt. Major Wayne informed me that he had forty more animals coming out and he is now building a stable in which they will be kept, which he expects to get finished before the cold weather sets in.

The Expelled Emigrants from Kansas.

A letter from St. Louis to a gentleman in Albany says: "Nearly every day groups of returning emigrants from Kansas can be seen in St. Louis in the most destitute condition. They have not only lost their all, but many a friend, wife, husband, brother or children have been ruthlessly murdered. their tattered garments and wobegone looks, excite sympathy in every benevolent heart, and an involuntary execration escapes that the authors of this distress should be sunk into the very depths of perdition."

YANKEE SPIRIT.—Hiram Pearson, of California, is now traveling in Europe. Recent foreign letters state that, having arrived at Vienna, he applied to the proper authorities for permission to inspect the government buildings. He was refused, on the ground that no one but a member of the European Congress of Science, then in session in Vienna, could be admitted.—Thereupon he applied to be received in the Congress as a member, stating that his diploma had been destroyed by the great conflagration in San Francisco. This demand was complied with, and he was treated with the greatest consideration by all the members of the body except the Archduke Charles, who took exception to his admission, as he had no diploma. Col. Pearson, feeling himself aggrieved at the manner in which the Archduke's objections were made challenged him, where upon the Archduke descended ftom his dignity, apologized, explained, and all was satisfactorily settled. Col. Pearson was admitted to the chair of Surgery and named Vice President of the Congress!

Thebes, in Europe, presents ruins twenty six miles around.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The Third Congressional District.

HON. L. D. CAMPBELL'S REPLY TO MR. VALLANDIGHAM.—It is believed by men of all parties in the Third District that the notice of intention to contest the election of Hon. L. D. Campbell by his defeated competitor, Mr. Vallandigham, has been given simply for political effect, and will never be carried into execution. However much the members of the Administration party regret the defeat of their candidate by his old and gallant opponent, they have quite too much "proverbial philosophy" to commence throwing stones from glass houses.

Mr. Campbell did not receive Mr. Vallandigham's notice until two or three days after its appearance in the newspapers—a fact which taken in connection with the circumstance that a certificate will not be furnished the successful candidate for nearly two months, indicates some other aim in giving so early notice than a desire to comply with the required form of the law. On Saturday Mr. Campbell replied to Mr. Vallandigham's notice, and it is highly probable that nothing more will be heard about that contest after the 4th of November. We subjoin Mr. Campbell's response:

HAMILTON, O., Oct. 31st, 1856.

SIR—I received your *written* communicaion touching that "nigger business" some time *after* it appeared in the "*auze* papers."

No official informationn of my election to a seat in the 35th Congress of the United States has yet been furnished, and you will pardon me for suggesting that perhaps your deep anxiety on this subject has occasioned *premature* action.

In December next I shall *probably* receive, under the "broad seal of the State of Ohio, a certificate that the honor of representing the Third District in the next Congress has been conferred on me by the people. In that event, please observe that you and the corrupt minions of the present condemned Admi nistration are not only *invite* but *dared* to contest my right to the seat. Should you or they attempt to carry out your vaunted designs, I promise the country a record of one of the corrupt and disgraceful outrages that has ever been perpetrated upon the American ballot-box.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

COL. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.

The Powder Drying House of Nathan Pratt, South Acton, exploded on Saturday, killing two men employed therein.

RICHMOND, Nov. 1.

A duel was fought this morning across the river between Dr. Finney, a State Senator, and Roger Pryor, editor of the *Enquirer*. Finny was wounded on the first fire, and there the matter terminated.

CINCINNATI, Nov, 3.

A fire at Bellefontaine yesterday destroyed fifteen or twenty buildings, including the entire business portion of the town—the Post Office, Exchange Bank, &c. Loss estimated at $50,000 to 100,000.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.

Crane's extensive flour mill at Marietta, with contents, including 11,000 bushels of wheat, was destroyed by fire Saturday night. Loss $30,000 to $35,000. Insured $5000.

The underground railroad appears to be quite a flourishing institution. A report of the Albany Vigilance Committee (colored) states that between the 12th of Sept. 1855 and 15th of July, 1856, a period of 10 months, 287 fugitive slaves passed through the city of Albany, *en route* for Canada.

The Hon. W. H. Rixford, of Concord, N. H., high sherriff of Merrimac county, has been arrested for stealing melons from the garden of B. G. Davis.

OSWEGO, Nov. 1.

Attempts were made yesterday afternoon to get off the crew of the schooner *John P. Hale*, but owing to the heavy sea the life boat could not be launched. (Wires interrupted.]

ELMIRA, Nov. 1.

The Philadelphia Express train on the Williamsport & Elmira road, run off the track near Crescent, killing Thos. Fish, baggage master, and badly wounding the mail agent and several passengers. The Express car was burnt.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.

Senator Sumner's reception this afternoon was a cordial and imposing affair. Many places of business were closed, and the citizens generally exhibited a patriotic interest in the welcome home of their distinguished Senator. A great throng of citizens on horseback and in carriages met Mr. Sumner at Brooklin, and escorted him to Boston, where he was addressed by the venerable Josiah Quincy.

The procession then escorted him to the State House, where he was again welcomed in an eloquent speech from the Governor of the State. On rising to reply Mr. Sumner was hailed with a spontaineous outburst of applause and others of the vast crowd present. His personal appearance showed the effect of some physical suffering.

From the Boston Telegraph, Oct. 21.

A narrow Escape for Senator Wilson.

Senator Wilson has permitted us to take a copy of the following letter which he has lately received from Texas, Enclosed in it was a small package of ashes, the result of the amiable Mr. Stone's incediary operations in relation to the speech. Slavery property in Texas may now be considered safe. Let us all rejoice:

EAGLE, PASS, (Texas,) Sept. 11.

MR. H. WILSON—Sir: You speechs have been received here, and beleiving you to be an unmitigated Black Republican scoundrel, I enclose you some of the ashes in order that you may judge what would be done with you had we you in this part of the world. WILLIAM STONE.

CALLING THE ROLL OF MR. TOOMB'S SLAVES ON BUNKER HILL.—The point made by a Republican speaker in New York, the other day, was not a bad one. "Toombs" said he boasted that the time would come when he could call the roll of his slaves in the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument. The time *has* come—hark! he calls; Rufus Choate,'—*here*, B. F. Hallett,—*here*, Charles G. Greene,—*here*, C. H. Peaslee,—*here*. Shouts of laughter followed the hit, but there is a melancholy moral in it. It is *true*.—*Boston Atlas*.

In 1752, an English ship stranded near New Rochelle. Such have been the changes in the sea that the wreck now lies in the midst of a cultivated field, thirteen feet above the sea, and around it are two thousand acres of cultivated land.

Matters in Kansas.

Kansas T., Oct. 17, 1856.

My very dear friend Mr. Griswold.—I have the pleasure of informing you of my safe arrival at Hickory Point, after a long and perhaps rather perilous journey. The Chicago money has not yet arrived, but we hope it may, for it is very much needed.—I inclose a receipt for the money intrusted to my care, and can assure you it shall be faithfully disbursed. I have not had time or strength, yet to go about and see what are the particular wants of the people, but they tell me *every thing*—that nothing comes amiss that any body can wear or eat. Clothing of any description, especially stocking yarn, is very much needed. I hope the ladies of Elyria will contribute their praiseworthy efforts for the relief of the suffering settlers of Kansas. Their labors are not in vain. *Oh no!* And if they could see the poor men here all in tatters, their rags flying in the wind, who have spent the whole summer in the army of freedom, and actually almost starved—have gone for days together without putting scarce a particle of food into their mouths, and are now destitute of clothing, food and money, and a cold and cheerless winter coming on apace. For what is all this suffering? It is to maintain the cherished principles of liberty—for which our fathers bled—against the cruel usurpation of despots. What person is there with reason and common sense, having one drop of Republican blood coursing in his veins, can blame them? Alas! there are some, and sorry I am.

I will write again soon. I want you should write as soon as you receive this.—You know my assumed address. Don't put my name on a letter, if you do I shall not get it, my letters are all intercepted while others go through. Tell the people that the suffering sons and daughters of of Ohio who have sought a home on the beauteous planis of Kansas, and are endeavoring with all the courage of martyrs to maintain civil and religious liberty on this bloodstained soil, are confidently expecting their brothers of Ohio to remember them at the *Ballot Box*.

Your sincere friend, S.

Important from Japan.

Our last accounts from the China Seas mention a highly interesting fact. The Emperor of Japan, being anxious to adjust various questions connected with the recent treaties he has concluded with the several governments of Europe and America, held on the 22d of June at Jeddo, the capital of his empire, a solemn assemblage of the principle Lords and most influential persons of his Court.

It was decided at the two ports of the empire, those of Nangasaki and Hakadadi should be open to the vessels of all nations. There they might repair, take in provisions, establish depots of coal, &c. The other ports of the empire, moreover, are to be accessible to vessels in distress which may take refuge in them, but which will have to put to sea the moment the danger is over.

No foreigner is to be allowed to penetrate into the interior of the country without a special permission from the Chief of the State. No decision had yet been come to with regard to the commercial question.—The right of trading with Japan is still exclusively maintained in favor of the Dutch and Chinese, who have long possessed it on very onerous terms, having but one market open to them, that of Nangasaki.

The new policy adopted by the government of Japan will be productive of incalculable results. Hitherto no foreign vessel could enter the ports of the country to refit or take in provisions. The last decision of the Court of Jeddo accordingly constitues a great progres. Should China, Cochin China, the Empire of Siam, and all the neighboring States follow the example of Japan, the entercourse between the extreme East and the rest of the world would be completely changed.—*Moniteur de la Flotte*.

Railroad Smash Up.

Yesterday, about 2 o'clock, as the Cincinnati Express train, of which Mr. Fisher is conductor, was approaching the Wellington Station, and running at a rapid rate, a cow was run over, and the trucks of the baggage car thrown off. The connection with the forward passenger car was broken, and it bounded from the track and dashed against the Station house. It was thrown upon the station platform, and slid along at least seventy-five feet with tremendous velocity, and finally made a complete somerset rolling over upon the track. The second passenger car followed, and had its forward end entirely crushed to pieces. The first passenger car was a complete wreck and the second rendered useless. There were fifteen or twenty passengers in the first but no lives were lost. All of them were however, injured more or less. One man had a leg broken, and another a shoulder dislocated. We are unable to learn their names, but they are reported in a fair way for recovery.—*Cleveland Herald*.

OSWEGO, Nov. 5.

There was a severe gale on the lake last night. Schooner G. M. Chapman, with cargo of wheat, and West Wind with cargo of salt, went ashore between the piers.—The latter a total wreck. No lives lost.—Schooner G. M. Deshler, with a cargo of wheat, ashore. At last accounts men were clinging to the wreck.

Buffalo, Nov. 5.

Severe gale last night, and a large number of vessels departed from port the previous day, and in the course of the morning a few returned. The barque American Republic, from Chicago, with 18,300 bushels wheat, in entering harbor last night, went against the breakwater and filled. The crew were rescued. The propeller St. Joseph, bound up with cargo of merchandize, went ashore yesterday below Fairport. She is in bad shape and sea breaking over her, and crew not off at last accounts.

Montreal, Nov. 5.

A terrific hurricane passed over this city last night, doing great damage to buildings.

The steamer Prince Albert, for St. Lumbert, was driven on St. Helens Island by the violence of the wind.

Solomon Thorne, Esq., of Dutchess county, New York, received $996 in premiums at the late National Agricultural Fair at Philadelphia. The premiums were for stock.

A physiologist of Cincinnati has discovered that wearing moustaches strengthens the eye sight, and that the removal of these hairy appendages has the effect of causing several diseases of the eyes.

A golden eagle, measuring nine feet from tip to tip of his wings, was shot on Jones' mountain, Va., last week, he has annoyed the farmers by carrying off sheep and lambs and in one instance, a good sized calf.

Fremont Journal.

FREMONT: OHIO.

ISAAC M. KEELER, Editor.

Friday, November 7, 1856.

SANDUSKY COUNTY.

Has given a small majority for the Black Democracy. We were disappointed, however, in the result. An illustration was given by the leaders, in this town, showing fully to what means they would resort to secure their triumph. In this township they have gained 39 since October by the importation of voters. The result in the county stands as follows:

	Locofocos.	Republicans.
Sandusky,	49	
York,		109
Townsend,		74
Green Creek,		75
Riley,	36	
Ballville,		4
Jackson,		26
Scott,		3
Madison,	3	
Woodville,	110	
Washington,	115	
Rice,	36	
Total,	349	291

Locofoco majority in the county is 58.

THE ELECTION—ITS RESULTS.

At this writing it is not certain how the election has gone, except—we are sorry to say—that Mr. Fremont has failed of an election. We believe too that Mr. Buchanan has been elected by the people, thus showing that Mr. Fillmore had just strength enough to pull down temporarily, the citadel of Freedom and bury himself under it. That edifice, however, has not been disturbed in its deep foundations and will rise again, while such men as Fillmore will sink into an obscurity, his own acts has earned for him. Now that Mr. Fillmore has aided in defeating Scott and electing Pierce, in defeating Fremont and electing Buchanan, his reflections, if his conscience is not seared, must be anything but comforting and satisfactory. He should be left to those reflections, as the bitterest punishment he can suffer; let him lie therefore in the bed he himself prepared, while we look ahead.

The Republican party is the party of Freedom; under its banner the deadly warfare against the encroachments of Slavery is to be fought. We hoped the present struggle would have decided the contest, but it would seem that yet more of the unrelenting despotism of the Slavery power must be suffered before the fears of the timid can be overcome so as to make them dare to do right. The cry of disunion has been potent, and frightened enough Freemen at the North to make them throw their votes either directly or indirectly against Fremont.

When we look back, however, over the narrow bridge of two short years to the birthday of Republicanism, we can only be surprised at the immense stature to which the party of Freedom has attained, and the only wonder is, not that we are defeated, but that so young a party could have dared to hope for success. Look at the Free States! See the Slavery party of New York, of Ohio, of Illinois, of Michigan, of New Hampshire, of Maine, so lately jubilant, now torn into fragments, aud flying before the blast of an indignant people. So much for Pierce at his home; so much for Cass at his home; so much for Douglas at his home. Thus sink all such enemies of Freedom; all such Doughfaces who are willing to sell the cause of Free Labor as negro slaves are sold in the shambles.

The contest was against great odds, and the army of Freedom has done nobly in this its first battle. Age, experience, discipline, another turn of the slavery screw, a few more Northern faces tempered by the fires of Slavery aggression, and the party of Freedom will as surely win in its warfare against slavery as that God is just.—*Cleve, Herald*.

THE RESULT

Of Tuesday's election is not positively determined by the returns of this morning. Thus far every Northern State heard from has gone overwhelmingly for Fremont except Pennsylvania, which was lost by the attempt to patch up a fusion with the elements outside of the great cause of Freedom in the territories,—and New Jersey, which is still in doubt. If the Republicans have elected their candidate for Governor, as is stated by our dispatches we see no reason for giving up the State until we have more definite news of the Presidential vote.

From Indiana we get nothing upon which to base an opinion as to its vote. The telegraphic wires are down, and returns do not come forward. We endeavored in vain to get something from that State via Cincinnati.

Illinois has given a handsome Republican majority, for both State and Presidential tickets, and the Congressional delegation is at least three-fourths Republican.

The Republican majorities in Massachusetts and New York are almost fabulous.

Michigan, too, adds largely to her first reported majorities.

Iowa and Wisconsin are also safe, beyond question, for Freedom by a handsome majority.

The Southern States, heard from, go, *of course*, mostly for Buchanan, though there are some appearances that three or four of them have switched off on the side-track of Fillmoreism. In Kentucky the vote between Buchanan and Fillmore is close.—The meagre returns received from Missouri and Louisiana indicate the same thing in those States.

Maryland has probably gone for Fillmore.

The Republican majority in Ohio will not vary materially from that given at the State election.—*Sandusky Register*.

DEMAND FOR THE BIBLE.—One of the most agreeable incidents of the New York trade sales, this season, was the extensive demand for the Holy Scripture, immense numbers being disposed of to booksellers assembled from all parts of the country.—Upwards of fifty varieties were brought to the hammer, ranging in prices from $1 to $1,50, and this too, in addition to the immense supply sent out yearly by the Bible Society. It is surely a good sign of the times.

[From the Tiffin, O., Tribune.]

Startling Development—Cooper K. Watson Our Next Congressman.

We invite the attention of the public to section fourteen, of article four, of the Constitution of the State of Ohio:

"Section 14. The Judges of the Supreme Court and of the *Court of Common Pleas*, shall, at stated times receive for their compensation as may be provided by law, * * but they shall receive no fees nor perquisites, *nor hold any other office of profit or trust, under the authority of this State or the United State.* ☞ALL VOTES for either of them, FOR ANY ELECTIVE OFFICE, except a judicial office under the authority of this State, given by the General Assembly, SHALL BE VOID."

Judge Hall has not resigned his office as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.—Every vote cast for him, for Congress, is therefore, by the Constitution of Ohio vom. Watson is therefore, our next Congressman, and the Governor of Ohio will issue to him a certificate of election, which Hall can contest if he thinks the effort will pay expenses. We have given the section verbatim. Hall holds his office, and every man can see for himself that this is no humbug. The opinion of one of the best Locofoco lawyers in this city, is that Watson is clearly our next Congressman.

Hall evidently acted on the maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and regarding this election as exceedingly doubtful, concluded to hold on to his present emoluments. Hurrah for Watson!

We are not aware of the course to be pursued in reference to this advantage, and do not care, so that the Ninth District does not cast its vote for Border Ruffianism, and the extension of Slavery, which Hall is pledged to sustain.

The Presidential Election—Probable Result.

The following despatches received up to 4 o'clock this morning, indicate the following results:

FOR FREMONT.

Maine	8
New Hampshire	5
Vermont	5
Massachusetts	13
Rhode Island	4
Connecticut	6
New York	35
Ohio	23
Illinois	11
Michigan	6
Wisconsin	5
Iowa	4
Total	125

FOR BUCHANAN.

Pennsylvania	27
New Jersey	7
Indiana	13
Tennessee	12
Missippi	7
Delaware	3
Total	69

FOR FILLMORE.

Maryland	8
Kentucky	12
Total	20

No returns were received from the following States, which are conceded to Buchanan:

Virginia	15
North Carolina	10
South Carolina	8
Georgia	10
Alabama	9
Texas	4
Missouri	9
Arkansas	4
	69

This leaves Florida with 3, Lousiana with 6, and California with 4 votes, to be disposed of. The recent State Election in Florida was so close between the Americans and Democrats, the Democrats carrying it by only about 400 majority, that it is possible Fillmore now has the State. The possibilities, however, favor the Democrats.

Lousiana gave 2965 majority for Democratic Governor in 1855. In New Orleans parish and Jefferson parish, Fillmore has gained 3290 over the vote of last years election. But the despatch says the country parishes show large Democratic gains. This, if correct, gives the State to Buchanan.

California is a doubtful State, but is confidently claimed for Buchanan.

The Fillmore majority in Baltimore is so heavy that it may defeat Buchanan in Maryland. The partial returns from Kentucky also indicate that Fillmore has a majority in the State. We do not consider it, however, by any means certain in either State. We shall be happily disappointed if the 120 votes of the Slave States are not thrown as a unit for Buchanan and Breckenridge.

We have no figures from New Jersey, but the reports favor Buchanan.

A dispatch last night from Harrisburgh states that the Unionists gave up Pennsylvania to Buchanan by some 10,000 majority. We fear it is too true, as the vote for the straight Fillmore ticket is heavy in Philadelphia and in other portions of the State.

Private despatches from Chicago state that Illinois has gone for Fremont by 6000 majority, and that Wisconsin has gone the same way.

We have but very few returns from Indiana. They do not indicate a sufficient ratio of gain to overcome the Democratic majority at the State election.

The comparatively few returns from Ohio indicate about the same Republican majority as in October.

From the returns and information we have Wednesday morning, we think Buchanan is elected by the people. Total electoral vote 296. Necessary to a choice, 149. Buchanan has 138 without doubt, and more than an equal chance for the 11 necessary to elect, in Maryland, Lousiana, Florida, Kentucky and California. It is possible the election may go to the House of Representatives, but hardly possibly.—*Clve. Her.*

Some benevolent ladies in Columbus have started a Ragged School, in which poor girls are taught how to sew, mend their own clothes, &c. They meet twice a week for this purpose. From thirty to fifty poor little girls attend, and through the influence of these benevolent ladies, are greately improved in their manners, morals and attire. A noble enterprise that.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.

Colonel Benton arrived here yesterday. He speaks at a mass meeting to night in support of Buchanan.

Advices from Mansas to the 28th inst., state that the covention for the nomination of a delegate to Congress met at Big Springs on that day, Nearly all the districts are represented. Judge Schuyler presided; Mr. Hutchinson and Rev. Sabine Secretaries.

First ballot Reeder received 108 votes; Parrott 71. Reeder was declared unanimously nominated.

A territorial canvassing committee of five were appointed.

Resolutions were passed endorsing the political course of Gov. Reeder, and expressing a determination zealously and actively to sustain Freedom in Kansas.

Another resolution sensuring Geary was indefinitely postponed. The prisoners were on trial at Lecompton. Gov. Geary was still in the southern part of the Territory making arrests.

Early Saturday morning a small cabinet manufactory in the northern part of the city was consumed by fire. Ten of the employees of the establishment slept in the building, three of whom jumped from the attic window, but before the others could be rescued the floor and walls gave way, precipitating them into the cellar, where they perished beneath the ruins.—The parties were Germans, having no relatives outside of the city.

Thrilling Night Scene in a Young Lady's Bed-Chamber.

Last Tuesday night, which will be remembered as one of the warmest of the season, a young lady at the "West End" was excessively frightened at a little circumstance which transpired about the hour of midnight. The young lady, whose beauty is only equalled by her modesty, and whose "eyn's dark charm" has caused more than one waistcoat to palpitate, had retired to her chamber, where, after laying aside the greater portion of her wearing apparel, she committed herself to the tender embrace of Morpheus, whose soothing influences were aided by the cooling breath of Zephyer, who came in at the open window, and fanned her cheeks with his feathery wings. In a word, she was snoozing finely—or, to use the language of a modern bard—

"Sleep on her velvet eyelids lightly prest'd,
And dreamy sighs upheaved her snowy breast,
While starbeams, through her window softly creeping,
Stole to her couch, and trembling there stood peeping.

It was, as we said, about midnight, when the young lady was roused from her delicious slumber by hearing a noise at the window. Half unclosing her eyes, she was startled by the sight of a corpulent form, apparently struggling to gain admission to her chamber through the open window. It struck her at once that the intruder had been caught by the rear of his unmentionables, by a nail or some other sharp instrument, as he seemed to be struggling with a stern determination to enter. Her first thought was to faint—her second, to give the fellow a push—her third to jump out of the window as soon as he jumped in—her fourth, to scream ,which was immediately carried into effect. The whistle of the locomotive on the Iron Mountain road, when it gave its first snort on the 4th of July was but a whisper to the screams of the young girl. The whole house, and half the neighborhood, were awakened by the outcry.—The old folks, three female servants, and two big brothers rushed to the rescue, and broomsticks, mop-handles, and boot-jacks flashed in the gaslight, as the household entered the chamber of the frightened beauty. An examination of the figure in the window dispelled the fears of all, and changed the screams of the young lady into shouts of laughter. The imaginary "fat man" was only her own darling *hooped skirt*, which she had hung on a hook near the window, and which the wind had inflated and set in motion. There was no more sleeping in the house that night.—*St. Louis Herald*.

The Arkansas Traveler.

Yesterday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, there halted at the corner of Fourth and Main streets, a traveling party from Arkansas, which, from its singular appearance, at once drew a crowd. It consisted of a father, mother, three children and hand cart.—(They had a dog.) The cart had a rude square box on it, capable of holding about a bushel and a canvass cover bent over three hoops. The father dragged the cart, having a strap over his shoulder for a horse collar, and the oldest boy (about 8 years of age,) similarly harnessed with a piece of old rope, made the leader, (a tandem team.) Behind the cart walked the mother, carrying the babe, while an older child rode.

A coffee-mill was screwd on to the side of the box, and a skillet, a few milk-pans and a little bedding was inside.

The man was a tall, guant, bony Kentuckian, and had on a cotton shirt of negro cloth, and part of a butternut-colored Kentucky jean trowsers. The woman had on a butternut-colored gown and a sun-bonnet.—She sat down on the door step of Messrs. Bradley's jewelry store to rest.

Persons passing—commiserating to their condition—handed them some fifty cents and some a dollar note, till the father got frightened at it and determined to move on, to avoid too much money being thrust upon them. He wrapped a few of the notes around the shafts of the cart, where he held them to make it easier for his hands, and gave the rest to his "old woman."

As they started, she insisted on putting the baby into the cart. She said, "I will not gwin to kerry him *bar* headed along here now, d'ye hear?"

"You may talk about the old country," said a German, "but that beats all the world,"

In answer to our enquiries, they said they were natives of Bath county, Kentucky—had emigranted thence to the White river country in Arkansas, but it was too hot there, and last Fall they set out for Ohio and had been traveling ever since, had come the whole distance over-land. The woman said they slept out doors, hadn't been inside of a house for more 'an two months. The man said he meant to go on till he got to Ohio. He evidently had little idea where he was.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

COMPARISON CAN GO NO FARTHER.—We heard two little boys—one six and the other eight years of age—quarrelling over a game of marbles this morning.

"You're a liar," said the biggest.

"You're another," said the smallest.

"You lie like the devil," said the big one.

"*And you're as big a liar as-as-as*"—and the little one hesitated for a comparison—"*you're as big a liar as Erastus Brooks!*" (triumphantly.)

The bigger boy was silenced. He had no comparison to equal that, and left the little one master of the argumentative field.—*Buffalo Express*.

Keep that man at a distance who hates music and the laugh of a child.

VENDUE.

WILL be sold by the subscriber at the late residence of John Cochran, in Ballville township, one mile south of James Moore's Mill, east side of the River, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15th,

commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., the following property:

One Span of Mares, One Cow,
One Steer, Three Heifers,
A lot of Sheep and Hogs of different sorts,
One Table, One Cooking Stove,
A lot of Hay, One Wagon,
One Plow, One Harrow,
One Fanning Mill, One Corn-sheller.
Farming utensils generally, and various other articles, which will then be shown.

Terms.

☞ All sums under $3 Cash;—over $3 a credit of nine months will be given, two good names as security will be required. MARGARET COCHRAN.

Ballville, November 1, 1856. 4tw1

Improved Little Giant,

Corn, Cob and Hominy Mill.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the farmers of Sandusky county that a supply of these justly celebrated Mills may at all times be found at

CANFIELD & BROTHER'S

Hardware Store, No. 2, Betts' block. These Mills are guaranteed against breakage or derangement, and warranted to grind feed from ear corn, or hominy from shelled corn, with a degree of ease never before attained.

Mill No. 2, Price $44, warranted to grind 10 bus. per hour.
" " 3, " 55, " 15 " "
" " 4, " 65, " 20 " "

☞ Recollect to call at the Hardwar Store.

C. D. HALL, Agent.

Fremont, Nov. 7, 1856. 41tf

Health and Long Life for All!

Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies.

AT last the grand object of Medical Science is attained, Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies actually perform what thousands promised, but never accomplished. They purge from the blood the corrupt particles which create and feed disease. The basis of all the solid portions of the body is the blood, and if that fluid is pure, the whole organization must necessarily be vigorous, hardy and healthful. Hence, in the preparation and combination of the ingredients of his famous Scandinavian Remedies, Dr. Roback's great object was to produce a medicine which sho'd *disinfect the blood*, in all cases. He succeeded and the consequence is that the operation of his Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, upon almost every species of disease, is like that of water upon the devouring element, literally extinguishing the malady. Persons suffering from debility from childhood, find new vigor infused into them by these wonderful life-lengthening restoratives. They cool the heat of fever, create appetite, render digestion perfect, regulate the bowels, promote sleep, invigorate the re-productive organs in both sexes, control all disorders of the liver, cure sores, boils, tumors and all skin diseases, and by imparting to the vital fluid new elements of health, literally make life a pleasure, instead of the wearisome probation which it must always be to the invalid. These remedies are composed solely of Swedish herbs of rare medicinal virtue, never before introduced in the practice of pharmacy. Physicians of the highest note, in Europe, have certified to the value of the medicines, and they have never yet been administered without being followed by marked success. It is impossible to enumerate in an advertisement a tenth of the complaints for which they are infallable. Suffice it to say, that there is no disorder of any organ, unless caused by malformation, for which they are not adapted; and for the simple reason that they act directly upon the element which renews, feeds and sustains all organs, viz., the VENOUS BLOOD.

Make sure of the genuine articles by purchasing only of respectable dealers and regular agents, or of Roback himself, No. 6, East Fourth, Cincinnati, where he may be consulted, by letter as well as personally, in all complicated and difficult cases.

Price of the Scandinavian Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half doz. Pills, 25 cents per box, or five boxes for $1.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1855.

DR. ROBACK—Dear Sir,—I should indeed be ungrateful if I failed to reply to your letter of the 10th ult., enquiring the effect of your remedies in my case. You say you do not wish to publish my reply, but simply to learn for your *own satisfaction* what the Scandinavian Remedies have done for me. But, my dear sir, I wish you to make my statement public, not only as a just tribute to your own skill, but for the benefit of others who may be suffering as I suffered, and might be cured as I have been cured. For more than six years, as you are aware, I endured a continuous martyrdom from the combined effect of chronic dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, and a most deplorable condition of the nervous system. During that time I employed the best physicians in the West, and three times visited New York for the purpose of consulting the most eminent medical men in that city. All was useless. I despaired of recovering my health, and almost wished for death. It was at this time your advertisement caught my eyes, and I determined, as a forlorn hope, to try your *Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills*. Only five months have elapsed since I smoked of the first bottle and took the first pill. Three words will tell the result, *I am well*; yes, in better health than I recollect having enjoyed since my childhood. My recovery, under Providence, I owe to you. I believe I have paid you about thirty-five dollars for medicine, and had every dollar been a hundred, they would have been cheap.

With deep gratitude I remain yours truly,
MARY ANN COMSTOCK.

HAMILTON, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1855.

DR. ROBACK—Dear Sir,—I have read in the newspapers many accounts of cures effected by your Scandinavian Remedies, but I consider my own case at least as interesting and as marvelous as any of them. So far as you are concerned, one testimonial more or less is of little consequence. Your fame is established, and my statement cannot add to your celebrity. But for the benefit of my fellow creatures, I desire to make known the facts. When I called upon you, at the instance of a dear friend, on the 21st of March last, I had been nine years a sufferer from catarrh. The irritation of the nerves and membrane of the head was so intense that sometimes it almost drove me crazy. I could not sleep, and was never free from unpleasant sensations. At various times five different physicians had attended me, each one treated me in his own way, but none of them did me any good. I despaired of ever seeing another well day, and when I called at your consultation rooms, had very little hope of relief. By your advice, I entered immediately upon a regular course of your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills. I was encouraged by the cheerful, hopeful way in which you spoke, and I resolved strictly to follow your direction. In less than a week, all the worst symptoms of my complaint began to take a milder form, and so continued to improve from week to week until, at the end of three months, my head was entirely relieved, and every trace of the catarrh had left me. Still, however, I continued to take the remedies for nearly six weeks longer, because I found they were building up my strength and fortifying my constitution. Six months have passed since the cure was finished, and I have had no sign of a relapse. I should be glad to see this letter, or the substance of it, in print, for the guidance of others.

Yours, with heartfelt gratitude,
MRS. AUGUSTUS COOCH.

FOR SALE BY—S. BUCKLAND & Co., Fremont; KELLY & BEACH, Elmore; P. B. BERRY, Clyde; C. POWERS, Woodville; W. BRADNER, West Millgrove. 41y1*

DR. TUBBS'

December Appointments.

DR. H. TUBBS, can be consulted at his rooms,

FREMONT—Keeler's American, Tuesday, 2nd Dec.

SANDUSKY—St. Lawrence House, Saturday, 29th Nov.

TIFFIN—Shawhan House, Wednesday, 3d Dec.

For consultation upon all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Spleen, also, Dropsy, Gravel, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Debility, Dyspepsia, Female Diseases, Ague and Fever, Fits, Impurities of the Blood, Eruptions, Cancers, Ulcers and all other varieties of long-standing complaints, both external and internal. For some ten years Dr. T has devoted his entire time to chronic diseases, treating thousands annually, many of whom had exhausted every other resource within reach. *In no case are minerals or other poisons employed, nor does he make sick to make well, nor tear down to build up.* The medicines can be taken with safety by the most delicate, and patients may remain at home, and continue with prudence their ordinary diet and exercise. Many have recovered under the treatment, after friends and physicians had given up all hope, the indisputable evidence of which can always be furnished. Invalids however reduced and despairing, are invited to call and may be assured that no encouragement will be given, or expense incurred, without a corresponding prospect of recovery.

INSANITY.

To continue the usual variety, we give this month a case combining mental with physical disease:

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