

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Proclamation by the Governor.

As much as the General Assembly of Ohio, by a Joint Resolution, adopted at their last session, requested me to appoint a day of Thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God; I hereby designate and set apart THURSDAY, the 24th day of November, 1859, to be devoted by the People of this State to these sacred duties. And I respectfully urge all good citizens that, putting aside ordinary business, they assemble, on that day, in their respective places of public worship, and offer unfeigned thanks to our Heavenly Father for all the blessings wherewith He hath blessed us as a Nation, as a State, and as Individuals; and that they join to these offerings of Gratitude and Praise their fervent prayers that He will continue and multiply His grace and favor upon us and upon our land; that our Institutions may be established in righteousness; that wisdom and knowledge may be the stability of our times; and that peace, prosperity and freedom may be the portion of our people. I also, and with equal earnestness, recommend that this day of festival and gladness, thus consecrated by Thanksgiving and Prayer to God, be distinguished, not less conspicuously, by works of beneficence and charity towards men, in the confirming of friendships, in reconciling of enmities, in the sending of portions to the needy, and in the promoting, so far as may be practicable, of the welfare and happiness of all by all within their several spheres of association and influence.

Given at the city of Columbus, under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Ohio, this thirty-first day of October, A. D. 1859.

By the Governor, S. P. CHASE.

A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.

The South American news notes a continuance of the wars between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation.

The chivalric Virginians have found Shields Green, a negro, guilty of murder and conspiracy. It is strange, under the Dred Scott decision, how a negro can be any more guilty of conspiracy or murder, than a horse.

The Free Lovers of San Francisco to the number of twenty have organized a colony in San Salvador, where they are removing. They have purchased 50,000 acres of good land from the Government.

One of the company, put all his property—\$40,000, into the common fund. They are led on by a Dr. Tyler, who will ultimately prove himself another Brigham Young.

Speaker of the House Representatives.

We see several names mentioned, in connection with this position. Among the most prominent, we name Mr. Parsons of Cleveland, Mr. Parrot of Dayton and Aaron Harlan of Green. From all we can gather of these gentlemen, either will make a good officer.

Ohio Official.

By reference to another column will be found the official vote of the State of Ohio. It will be seen that while the majority upon the State ticket is from 13,000 to 15,000, that upon members of the Legislature it maintains last years 21,000. If this does not look like Ohio was confirmed in the faith, then our faith is vain.

The Executive Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society, adopted resolutions calling upon the friends everywhere to commemorate the day appointed for the execution of Capt. John Brown. We expect to see that day commemorated by Democrats and Abolitionists, and while the latter will weep the former will rejoice. They will rejoice in the imaginary electioneering timber they expect to make of it. The sabbath of Brown will be used, and in after years brought out in all manner of ghostly forms to frighten the people. But it won't win.

The Maryland Election.

The Americans have elected a State Controller. The Democrats have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. The Delegation to Congress is:

1st dist.—James A. Stewart, Dem.; 2d dist.—Edward H. Webster, Op.; 3d dist.—J. Morrison Harris, Op.; 4th dist.—Henry Winter Davis, Op.; 5th dist.—Jacob M. Kunkin, Dem.; 6th dist.—George W. Hughes, Dem.

So the Delegation stands the same as in

the last Congress—free Democrats and three Opposition. Members of the last House. The re-election of Henry Winter Davis, is peculiarly gratifying to the Opposition all over the North—much as his foes made the one issue of his complicity with the Republicans. The election in Baltimore city was uproarious as usual. Some eight or ten persons were killed. The outrageous excesses of the day were a disgrace to any party sanctioning them.

State Board of Equalization.

The State Board of Equalization met in accordance with law, in the Senate Chamber at Columbus, on the 8th inst.

Permanent organization was effected by the choice of Sam'l Williamson, (Rep.) of Cuyahoga county, for President. His opponent was Jas. R. Morris, (Dem.) of Monroe county.

Francis M. Wright, by virtue of his office as State Auditor, is Secretary. Henry H. Hamilton, of Greene county, was chosen, Assistant Secretary.

Messrs Brown, Ramage, and Carroll, were appointed a Committee to draft rules and regulations for the government of the Board. The members were not all present, nor have all the returns of real estate assessment been sent in by the county Auditors which may compel the Board to adjourn for a week.

The political complexion of the Board is Republicans 20, Democrats 15.

Fred Douglas has taken refuge under the flag of Queen Victoria. He writes back a very spongy letter, which is published in the Rochester Democrat.

He denies that he ever promised to meet Brown or Cook at Harper's Ferry, but does not by any means conceal the fact of his knowledge that such an attempt was going to be made. He is going to England. He says:

"I have no apology for keeping out of the way of those gentlemen United States Marshals, who are said to have paid Rochester a somewhat protracted visit lately with a view to an interview with me. A Government recognizing the validity of the Dred Scott decision, at such a time as this, is not likely to have any very charitable feelings toward me, and if I am to meet its representatives, I prefer to do so at least upon equal terms. If I have committed any offense against Society, I have done so on the soil of the State of New York, and I should be perfectly willing there to be arraigned before an impartial jury; but I have quite insuperable objections to be caught by the hounds of Mr. Buchanan, and 'tagged,' by Gov. Wise. For this appears to be the arrangement—Buchanan does the fighting and hunting, and Wise 'bags' the game.

Capt. Brown has received his sentence, to be hung on the second day of December next. He will be hung publicly. Public opinion is terribly wild—the extent of the excitement may be inferred from the statement of a Virginia gentleman, named Hunter, given at Brown's trial. He says:

"After Mr. Beckham, my great uncle, was shot, I was much exasperated, and started with Mr. Chambers to the room where the second Thompson was confined, with the purpose of shooting him. We found several persons in the room, and leveled our guns at him, when Mrs. Foulk's sister threw herself before him, and begged us to leave him to the laws. We then caught hold of him, and dragged him out by the throat, he saying, 'Though you may take my life, 20,000 will rise up to avenge me, and carry out my purpose of giving liberty to the slaves.' We carried him out to the bridge, and two of us, elevating our guns in this moment of wild exasperation, fired, and before he fell a dozen or more balls were buried in him; we then threw his body off the restle work, and returned to the bridge to bring out the prisoner Stevens, and serve him in the same way. We found him suffering from his wounds, and probably dying; we concluded to spare him, and start after others, and shoot all we could find. I had just seen my loved uncle and best friend I ever had lived down by those villainous Abolitionists, and felt justified in shooting any that I could find; I felt it my duty, and I have no regrets."

One who will utter such sentiments after doing such deeds is no less a criminal than Brown himself, yet the public of the vicin, they think it all right. Brown was wrong, but that does not license Virginia gentlemen, to become murderers.

Harper's Ferry Humbug.

We had hoped that nothing further would have been necessary upon this subject, more than a statement of the trial and execution of the rash adventurers who have thrown away their lives to no purpose. But in this we were mistaken. The Gazette is determined to make of Capt. Brown a great hero, and of his performance at Harper's Ferry 'a gigantic affair' & the ghosts of Gehenna let loose to confirm this wild assertion. The last number of the Gazette is all taken up with the "GREAT INSURRECTION."

Nine columns, out of twelve and one half, are taken up with the merest trash, to the utter neglect of all other news. It is with an honest regret, instead of the morbid maniacal production of the lowest character of electioneering, then with some show of reason could the Editor ask the forgiveness of his readers for such gross imposition. Not content with filling his paper with this silly twaddle he makes it the subject of an Editorial astensibly his own, but really the production of the Washington Constitution. To some of the statements of this Editorial (4) we direct attention: He says:

"The Black Republican papers are busy in behalf of their leaders, denying any complicity in the matter; but it won't do. The Eastern papers come to us filled with documents found at Old Brown's in which a great number of them have already been implicated, viz: Chase, Giddings, Seward, Hale, Lawrence, Forbes, Sanborn, Greeley, How, Sumner, Fletcher and others."

Now we have only to say that this inexcusable lie, an unscrupulous falsehood without the least shadow of fact to sustain it. We go further than this, and charge that if the Gazette does not produce the "documents" alluded to, proving the guilt of these men then the Editor is responsible for the lowest character of lying. We would be sorry to prefer such a charge, but a desperate villainy deserves a desperate remedy, and he can either bear it or get from under. We defy him to produce the "documents." What are we coming to, when what should be the channel of truth and knowledge to the people, converted into a miserable truth perverting Organ to mislead the people. We are surprised to think that the Editor would risk his claims to sanity—he must have no respect for his character for veracity—by soberly, and as though he had the slightest idea that he would be believed, telling his readers that the great Republican party had expected to overthrow the Government by the employment of Old Brown and his twenty-one men. He must have reckoned little on the courage of the Democratic powers that be. If he would presume to charge that Brown and his army of twenty-one men could take possession of St. Clairsville,—to say nothing of a nation of free men numbering over 30,000,000—he ought to be driven from our town as a fit companion for the people of Harper's Ferry, who Gov. Wise said "acted like sheep." Why sir, if such an attack was made upon our town our chivalric little Captain with his regimentals o', all running over with patriotism would rally the fearless Guards and rid the town of insurgents in less time than we have been writing.

But to be serious if these men as charged by the Gazette really are guilty, why are they "not punished? Are they not amenable to the laws of the land? Are we to believe the Democratic Administration cares not to guard the safety of the Union, allowing open treason to run riot in the land without the least effort to punish the offender? Will the Gazette answer this question? Will it dare bring the proof to sustain a single charge preferred? It is true he has published a notice stating that Horace Greeley had paid one of these insurgents money for letters furnished the Tribune in years gone by, therefore Greeley is guilty of treason. Here is a parallel case. A few years ago the Editor of the Gazette bought his beef from a man who proved to be a horse-thief, therefore the Editor is a horse-thief. This is all the kind of evidence that can be adduced to prove any charge of the kind, and no honest man advocating an honest cause would descend to such means to accomplish his purpose.

If the Editor of the Gazette has any desire to find where the responsibility of this insurrection rests we have only to refer him to that party who repealed the Missouri Compromise, who ravaged in the blood of Kansas freemen, and thereby drove Brown to mad desperation. You have his revenge.

Republican Majorities on the State Ticket.

We print this morning a full table of the vote of Ohio at the recent State Elections, and below we repeat the footings with the majority for each candidate, by which it will be seen that the average majority is 13,900.

We also publish a table of the vote and majorities given for members of the Legislature. The net aggregate Republican majority, after deducting the aggregate majorities of the Democratic members elected is 21,526. These latter figures are a fair test of the real strength of the Republicans in Ohio, than the vote for the State ticket.

The latter was considered safe in any event and as it was of the highest importance to secure the Legislature, in view of the fact that a United States Senator is to be chosen by it, the efforts of Republicans were more especially directed towards their Legislative tickets, and the State ticket suffered a falling off in consequence.

Taking advantage of this, the Democrats played—as they supposed—a shrewd game in many counties, trading off their county candidates for votes for their State ticket. The result is that the Republicans elected their entire local ticket in several Democratic counties, which gave, as usual, majorities for the Democratic State ticket.

The total vote is a large one, 355,768, being ten thousand over the vote of last year. It, however, falls short 30,884 votes of the Presidential vote of 1856. We give a summary:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count. Includes Governor (William Dennison, Jr. 184,502), Treasurer (Rufus P. Ranney, 171,266), and various legislative members.

Robert W. Taylor, 184,321; G. Volney Douray, 170,586.

Taylor's majority, 13,735.

Treasurer of State: Alfred P. Stone, 184,568; William Bushnell, 170,503.

Stone's majority, 14,065.

Board of Public Works: John B. Gregory, 184,856; James Tomlinson, 170,008.

Gregory's majority, 14,848.

Supreme Judge: Wm. Y. Gholson, 182,888; Henry C. Whitman, 170,899.

Gholson's majority, 11,999.

School Commissioner: Anson Smyth, 184,711; Charles N. Allen, 170,568.

Smyth's majority, 14,143.

From the Ohio State Journal. Vote for Members of the Legislature.

Representatives, 1859.

Table with 3 columns: County, Rep. Name, and Dem. Name. Lists candidates for various counties including Adams, Allen, Athens, Auglaize, Carroll, etc.

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The Next President.

A correspondent of the Cleveland Herald gets off the following rather sensible remarks: If the Opposition to the present Administration and to the Fire-Eaters and Radicals North and South would unite on Mr. Bell, or any conspicuous man like him they could exhibit a second Harrison hurricane like that of 1840.

If instead of uniting the various elements of Opposition they quarrel with each other, because they cannot agree upon every detail, then their strength will be wasted upon each other; and the Charleston candidate, if the Democracy unite upon him, as they undoubtedly will, however hard they may scold each other before the Convention, will probably, almost certainly win the race.

Nine-tenths of the opposition in fact favor a tariff of duties that shall discriminate in favor of American labor without high duties either, and that is all that is necessary. So as to the non-annexation of Cuba, further annexation of Mexico, or land stealing, or land grabbing anywhere; so as to river and harbor improvements—an upright, honorable policy toward all nations, and so on through the list of measures that honest and intelligent men would most approve.

These are all practical questions and must be speedily acted upon for the weal or woe of the country, and if rightly solved, will be of a benefit, not in a degree to be easily calculated. If attained, some if not all the good extremists men may desire will be accomplished and for which they should be truly thankful, but perhaps would not be thought moderate men might think progress had been made.

One thing is certain, that no man who has been prominently obnoxious to any considerable section of the Opposition, can in the present aspect of affairs be elected—for independent of the particular section there is, and it is to be hoped always will be, a very powerful reserved force that will array itself when occasion requires against any extremist or any man that they may deem such.

To illustrate the idea, let us take the case of Mr. Bell, who, in addition to very long experience in public matters—to natural talent good education, unquestioned and unquestionable integrity and honor, favors all the measures to which we have referred as worthy, is himself largely engaged in mining coal and making iron, has fought more battles for harbor appropriations than any man in Congress, has opposed every proposition leading to war or annexation and filibustering for ways, who denounced in the Senate the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the action of the Executive in the Kansas controversy, is like most other Southern men as hostile to the re-opening of the slave trade as Gov. Seward, and in brief is as sound on most questions deemed important by Northern men as any one.

But Mr. Bell as do most men of fortune in the South, owns slaves, and his interests are all in a slave-holding region and while this would give his Southern friends full confidence that as President he would neither do nor permit wrongs to be done to them that he could prevent, the fact itself that he owns slaves would deprive him of very many votes. This is supposed to be a free country and every man has a right to run his head against a stone wall if he likes and ergo if we prefer to Mr. Bell some man who his "antipode" on all matters we deem vital, we can either support him directly or adopt some line of action that shall so assuredly result in his success.

A man of common sense might think the one who runs his head against the wall had no brains to be injured and that combinations of men who would reject three out of four desirable objects because they could not get all the four showed no particular wisdom, and he would be apt not to take one of the other as counsellors in matters of weighty import.

What is said of Mr. Bell might also be said of other Southern men, though no one of them has had the experience that he has or the opportunity to make such a record as his.

NO EXTREMIST.

The latest news from Europe is very interesting. We quote the summary from the N. Y. Tribune of Nov. 5th:

The departure of the mammoth steamer Great Eastern for this country has been postponed indefinitely. It is now said that the only Powers to be represented in the Congress, beside the great ones, will be Piedmont, and the Pope and Naples, under certain conditions. The Congress will probably be held in Brussels. The Prince Napoleon, after visiting various English cities, left in his steamer for Paris unknown. The projected French-China expedition would not leave till the end of the year. It will number 18,000 men. It is said that the French troops in Cochinchina are worn out with fatigue and disease. They were preparing to abandon Tourain. It was thought necessary that the Duchies should be occupied by the French to prevent civil war breaking out. The Peace Treaty made at Zurich appears to be merely an amplification of the Villafranca agreement. It seems to be as unsatisfactory as was the basis of the cessation of hostilities. Spain is much disaffected with the terms offered by Morocco, and evinces a disposition to declare war. Indeed, it is thought that war is imminent. The Sardinian Government has issued a decree for a loan of 100,000,000 francs. Piedmont is greatly disaffected with the Zurich Treaty. The Council of Milan has voted 100,000 francs toward Garibaldi's subscription for the purchase of muskets.

A revolution in Palermo is reported, by which 150 rebels were killed. This lacks confirmation, however. Two hundred and three lives were lost by the wreck of a vessel with Circassian emigrants on board.

EDITORIAL COURTESIES.—Last week Greeley in a labored article in the Tribune, advocated Bennett, of the Herald, as a proper person to represent our country as Minister to France. Bennett, next day, returned the compliment, by trying to prove that Greeley was concerned in the Harper's Ferry insurrection and ought to be hung.

PROCLAMATION ISSUED.

RICHMOND, Va., November 4. Governor Wise has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of five hundred dollars each for the arrest of the following named fugitive insurgents: Owen, Brown, Barclay, Capper, Meriam and Todd.

A Southern View.

The Memphis (Tenn.) Enquirer, edited by two ex-Senators, recently of the Democratic party—Messrs. Jere. Clemens and Solon Borland—says of the Harper's Ferry affair:

The Appeal is evidently wincing under the view which the sober, second thought of the people is taken of the causes of this deep disquiet of the county. While it is dripping, however, under the lash which its party and especially its party leader, Douglas, is getting on all sides, we beg it will not do us intentional injustice. It is altogether wrong in supposing that we would exculpate the Republican party from the odium justly attaching to them on account of the Harper's Ferry tragedy. We never dream of doing so. We only protest against the efforts of Northern Democratic journals (and Southern too) to show the country that the Republicans alone are to be blamed for this. We do not think for a moment, that, as a party, the Republicans or Democrats desired this issue of blood. We do not believe the large masses of either party intentionally culpable.

We have a far better opinion of human nature than so to judge them; and if we had our neighbors would remind us that the North was once Democratic, though now Republican, and that Democrats cannot desire such violent means used, even if they do become Republicans.

We repeat, therefore, that we believe neither party, as a party, dreamed of such a catastrophe as that which now excites the whole public mind; nor does either party approve it. We were speaking of the remote cause of this outbreak—for it had a cause; and we charged that it was the legitimate result of that endless "agitation" of this "question" which has followed the Kansas Act of 1854. We repeat, that in this regard the Democratic party are deeply culpable—are solemnly answerable to the country, and that it is a poor, shiftless effort which they now make to place all the odium of this dark deed upon the shoulders of the Republican party. The Democrats have "agitated" this delicate question till they have placed power in the hands of the most fanatical set of men in the world, and they now say they are guilty of cool "effrontery," if we charge them with their share of the blame.

They are guilty. The country will not say they are intentionally so; but it will say that their legislation is mischievous—wantonly so; and productive of anything but kindly feelings between the several sections of the Union. For this we do blame them; and for this they are as culpable as the Republican party; for the latter was powerless for evil until the former, by useless legislation, placed power in their hands.

A dispatch from Charlestown, Va., to The Baltimore Sun, dated Sunday, says: "Gov. Willard of Indiana visited his brother-in-law, Cook, yesterday in jail, in company with Senator Mason. Mr. Mason proposed to the Governor to retire when the latter entered, suggesting that he would probably prefer that his interview should be private, and also for the reason that anything Cook might say he should feel bound to testify to if called upon as a witness. Gov. Willard very promptly replied that he himself would be a witness in court to any facts Cook might communicate, and insisted that Mr. Mason should be present. Gov. Willard urged Cook to make a full confession of all he knew connected with the affair at Harper's Ferry, in order to exonerate those who were innocent, and to punish those who were implicated, as the only atonement he could now make. Cook signified his willingness to do so, and he will probably make a written confession. He told Cook that he had nothing to hope for out death. Gov. Willard states that his family had lost sight of Cook for several years, and supposed he was dead, until upon reading his name in the papers, he determined to visit Charlestown to ascertain if he was his relative. Mrs. Willard, he states, is in great distress at the conduct of her brother."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The sufferings to which delicate females are subjected by ignorant practitioners, and the no less serious evils they endure in consequence of self neglect, are terrible to contemplate. Let us not then be thought officious or presumptuous if we recommend to them with friendly earnestness this mild and reliable remedy for all functional derangements. For all the debilitating disorders peculiar to the sex, and in every crisis and contingency perilous to the life and health of women, youthful or aged, married or single, this great restorative and renovator of the secretive organs and the nervous system is an immediate cure.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8, 1859.

The American majority in this city is about 2500. The Democratic State ticket is elected.

A company of 100 men is being raised to go to Brownsville by the steamer Arizona. Three million are expected at Matamoros from the interior of Mexico. The released Victoria felons are expected to join Cortes.

The opposition have elected 19 out of 20 of the Representatives, and all three of the Senators. Miles Taylor, anti Slidell Democrat, Edward Bonifigney, American, are elected to Congress by large majorities.

The bark Cobb, from Boston, has arrived here. She lost her yards and was otherwise damaged.

WHAT MANUFACTURERS DO FOR A CITY.—A census of Philadelphia, recently taken, shows that the population of that place is 689,000. This is an increase since 1850 of 271,250, or about 66 per cent. The increase in the preceding ten years was 59 per cent. This growth shows that foreign commerce is not necessary for the growth of a city, but that manufacturing, railroad facilities, and the coasting trade are sufficient for it.

MINNESOTA.—The St. Paul Minnesota of the 1st instant states that the Republican majority in the Legislature of that State will certainly be forty-five on joint ballot, with a probability of fifty-three. RANSFORD (Rep.) has a majority of about 3,300, for Governor. The aggregate vote is not far from 40,000, an increase of 2,000 since 1857, including the 1,000 bogus votes of that year.

To all wanting Farms—see advertisement in Hammon on Land.

BRIDGEPORT LOCALS.

BRIDGEPORT, November 8, 1859. SUSPICIOUS.—Last evening two strangers who had evidently been imbibing too freely, made appearance in our village. After exhibiting a good degree of intimacy with each other, one charged the other with having stolen seventy-five dollars from him. The charge being made and denied very boisterously in the street, a large crowd was soon attracted to their locality. The one who claimed to have been robbed, applied to Justice Howell for legal redress, but our good Enquire believing them to be a pair of wretches who only wanted to create excitement in order to get an opportunity to practice villainy upon some one else, very properly declined acting without security for the costs. The pair then retired, the robbed individual promising to find accommodations for his robber companion, who declared he had no money to pay his night's expenses. While such gentlemen are about people had better keep their front doors locked.

FIRE.—Our city is agitated over the river were alarmed by the cry of fire at about two o'clock this morning. We were upon this side of the river by the ringing of the fire bells. We learn to-day that the machine shop of Mr. Phillips in North Wheeling was consumed, with a large number of patterns. The amount of the loss, which must be quite large, we did not learn.

FROM HAVANA. Havana, Nov. 5. A letter from Havana, of the 30th ult., says: "There is a report of a conspiracy, or something of that character, having been discovered among certain military officers and the soldiery at Matanzas. Various arrests are understood to have taken place, but no further particulars have been permitted to reach the public ear."

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS AND GERRIT SMITH.—The Chicago Press and Tribune says that when Gerrit Smith was last in that city, he was the guest of Senator Douglas, and that his last speech there was a fulsome laudation of the little man. Now that Smith is in trouble, the Douglas organs should come to his relief.

Roback's Scandinavian Remedies. The triumphs of these irresistibly specific mark a new epoch in the conflict which has so long been waged by Medical Science with disease and death. Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills embrace within the scope of their remedial action the whole circle of diseases. Their inventor asserts that in all cases where the shadow of impending death has not already fallen upon the patient, a cure may be effected by these medicines. They operate in the right way, and upon the very sources of vitality—the elements of the blood. It is in the veins that the great struggle between the virus of disease and the principle of vitality is carried on. If the poison devitalizes the blood, death ensues—for, as the sacred Book it, 'the life is in the blood.' Now to this poison—the common principle which underlies the symptoms of all maladies—the Scandinavian Remedies are a sovereign antidote. Hence their cure of Pulmonary Complaints, Scrofula, affections of the Stomach and Liver, disorders of the Bowels, etc., are permanent. They do not temporarily with a complaint; they eradicate it. With these remarks, which seem to us justified by the facts, we invite attention to Dr. Roback's advertisement.—cc304t

Special Notices. Thirty Years Experience. Has proved the value of DR. A. S. TODD'S ANTI-BILIOUS OR LIVER PILLS, in LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, and other diseases of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. They are more popular to-day than ever before, as is demonstrated by the testimony which we now daily receive from those who have used them. Any one who reads the "Directions for Use" which accompany these Pills, will be impressed with the fact that they are entirely different from the cheap pills with which the country is flooded. For interesting particulars, letters, &c., see air mail circulars, or apply to the undersigned, at No. 118 N. 7th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or to the undersigned, at No. 118 N. 7th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or to the undersigned, at No. 118 N. 7th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, AND DR. HOOFLAND'S BALNEO CORDIAL. The great standard medicine of the present age, has acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a deranged liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The Balneo Cordial has acquired a reputation equalling that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure, WITHOUT PAIN, the most severe and long-standing Gonorrhoea, Gleet, or Hæmorrhoids, Brucella, Leucorrhoea, Dropsy, Pseudomem, Lupinus Consumption, and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of.

Confirmed Consumption. A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe Diarrhoea proceeding from Cold in the Bowels. These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & Co., No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. JACKSON will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERETT'S ALMANAC, you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents. Sold by Isaac H. Patterson—St. Clairsville, do I. Holloway—Fleming, do J. K. T. Mercer—Bellevue, do C. Judkins—Barnesville, do J. Lippincott & Son—Mottistown.