

I conversed, (and I con-ferred with hundreds,) spoke of the People's party as a great conservative movement towards the inauguration of an enlarged and national system of policy, in support of which all patriotic and Union-loving men may cordially unite without respect to previous party ties or sectional considerations. True, the issue of the late elections involves a most decided rebuke to the Administration and its followers, for their course on the Kansas question—a rebuke which was richly deserved, and which I was delighted to see administered. This whole Kansas business, from its inception in the repeal of the Missouri compromise, down to the passage of the *Engle bill*, I have ever regarded as a delusion and a cheat, and have so pronounced it. It hoisted the flood gates of agitation on a disturbing question, which patriots had hoped was put to rest—it has sown broadcast the seeds of disaffection and sectional discord between the north and the south. It has for years subordinated all questions of public policy to one of sectional strife and defiance. Its author sowed the wind, and he is now deservedly reaping the whirlwind. I fear we have not witnessed all its evils yet. As an American citizen and friend of the Union, I was opposed to it in its origin; as a southern man I deplored it, because of the evils I foresaw and foretold it would entail on the south. In regard to the institution of slavery, I consider the strength and security of the south to consist not in any abstract dogmas touching the moral aspect of the question; or, which a certain school of southern politicians unwisely and without authority tendered, an issue to the northern mind—but in the great principle of representative government to which I adhered in the early portion of this letter, viz: That the States are sovereign in the regulation of their internal public and domestic relations; and that this sovereignty finds its expression in the legally recorded voice of a majority.—These principles, the very sheet anchor of southern security, were violated in the attempt to force Kansas into the Union with a constitution which not only her people had never approved, but which, it could not be ignored, they were violently opposed to. What a dangerous position for the south! What an insecure guarantee for the protection of the institution of slavery—to say nothing of the injustice and moral wrong involved in the perpetration of such a fraud. And in the reign of terror which party proscription has installed over public opinion in the south—those who loved their native land too well to be willing to see it placed in a false position, have been reviled and stigmatized as false to its interests and traitors to its cause! The south was deluded into playing this game for an increase of political strength, and has lost it. But it is in moral power and prestige (it is with sorrow I am compelled to admit) that the south has lost most. Partisan counsels, for partisan ends, have forced the south into a position where she is made to seem the aggressor. Those who were instrumental in placing her into this position, and is forcing her to fight this battle from a point strategically so weak, where all has been lost, have done her more vital injury, have inflicted a severer wound upon her, have more crippled her energies for future effort, than all the ultra measures of all the ultra-slavery men in an out of Congress since this contest arose.

But after all it must be admitted, upon a calm and dispassionate review of the whole history of the difficulty, that the south has been more sinned against than sinning. The south did not ask for the repeal of the Missouri compromise, which was the opening of this Pandora's box of mischief. It was tendered and carried under the pretence of a boon, by partisan schemers from the north to accomplish ambitious and selfish aims. The south unfortunately accepted it—not unadvisedly, but against the solemn protests of thousands of her truest and most devoted sons—and a Grecian horse it has proven to our Troy, indeed. Public opinion in the south never demanded or justified the forcing of a constitution on the people of Kansas against their wishes as was attempted in the Senate bill—nor of securing its adoption by bribery and fraud, as was attempted by the English bill—the worst measure, if possible, of the two. They were party measures, both sustained and advocated by southern partisans, who assumed to reflect a factitious public opinion—aided and encouraged by their party allies of the north. And as evidence incontrovertible of the utter hollow-heartedness and duplicity of these northern party allies—nearly all of them, including the author of the English bill itself, have, on appearing before their constituents, repudiated their own work, which they pretended to support as a finality; and signified their readiness to take the back track. In the name of truth, of justice, of honor, how long is the south to be deceived, deceived, cheated by these hollow professions of devotion to her rights! How long is this everlasting agitation of slavery to be kept up for party purposes!

Public opinion in the north, as expressed through the press and in primary meetings, ungenerously and unjustly holds the south, as a section, responsible for all this. Their denunciations are often hurled at the south—the cant phrase of "the slave power" is frequently applied to us without discrimination, and the south, as a section, held accountable for the repeal of the Missouri compromise—for all the wrongs perpetrated in Kansas—for the increasing agitation of the question of slavery. This, I repeat, is unfair, unkind—untrue. It is not the South, but the self-styled democratic party, that has committed these wrongs. It is not the "slave power," but the self-styled democratic power, that keeps the two sections of the Union embroiled on this question of slavery. It is not the people of the south, but the self-styled democratic party of the south, that keeps up the slavery agitation by party concert, and for party ends.

If I understand the scope and design

of the People's party—while it rebukes Mr. Buchanan and his party adherents for their course on the Kansas question, and tolerates perfect freedom of opinion on all subjects—it proposes to ignore all ultra and violent views on the subject of slavery; to repudiate the leadership and control of men of one idea, who wish to subordinate all the great questions of our national policy to the sole issue of slavery; and to resist all platforms that are too narrow, or too sectional for all conservative friends of the Union to stand on, whether they be from the north or the south, the east or the west. As such, my heart is in the cause; and I welcome it as the harbinger of our country's deliverance from impending ruin. I regard its late glorious achievements as but the marshalling of the conservative forces, preparatory to the great Presidential contest to be decided in 1860.

I know not what practical aid the advocates of National Harmony, and the friends of the Union in the south, who are opposed to the present corrupt and despotic Administration, may be able to contribute. But if it were certain that a single electoral vote could not be relied on in a single southern State, still it will be none the less necessary to organize a strong minority party in every State in the South! And why? Because of the moral strength and support they may bring to the Executive to be chosen by the People's party, and the Administration of the government under his auspices. Because for them we may, and probably shall, have the battle of THE UNION to fight, in case the party now in power are deprived of the spoils of office. No matter who may be the standard bearer of the People's party in 1860—no matter whether he be from one section or another, he will certainly be denounced throughout the south by the party now in power, as "an abolitionist," just as Gen. Harrison was in 1840—as Mr. Clay was in 1844—as Gen. Taylor was in 1848—as Gen. Scott was in 1852—as Mr. Fillmore was in 1856. And I consider it just as certain that, in case of the election of the People's candidate, the flag of disunion will be raised by a portion of the Loco-foco party throughout the entire south. When they present that issue, under the flag of the Union we will meet them, and under that flag we will whip them. This battle we may have to fight on southern ground, and under the influence of southern opinion. In order that we may be enabled to do this successfully, let our northern friends bear in mind that we must have conservative ground on which to stand, conservative principles to rally our forces around. In other words, if the People's party of the north is a conservative party, as I understood it to be—if it is national in its aims and objects—if it discourages sectional strife, and recognizes and contends for the harmony of interests of the various portions of our confederacy—I hazard nothing in saying that the conservative men of the south will struggle to put in power, and will preserve and defend the Union under its administration.

Please pardon me, gentlemen, for this long and rambling letter. I feel so deep an interest in a movement that promises to deliver the country from its present unfortunate and perilous condition, that I could not refrain from expressing my views of its mission, and my hopes for its success.

I am with great respect,
Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
K. RYAN,
Messrs. Wm. McClees, Joseph Pyle,
Samuel F. Betts, Committee, Wilkes-
ton, Del.

Information Wanted.
Leonard Allen a respectable mechanic, formerly of this village, and for the last six or eight months a resident of Friendsville, Susquehanna Co., Pa., left his home and family about the 13th of September, on a business visit to Towanda, Owego, and the country adjacent, since which time he has not been heard of. His wife and family are much distressed at his absence, thinking that some serious calamity must have happened him, or that he is laid up with sickness in some remote and secluded place, from whence he cannot communicate with them. A line from him if living, or from any other person having seen him, or knowing where he is, will be gratefully received by his afflicted family. He is a Tinman and sheet-iron worker, by trade, and had a few of his tools with him when he left home.

Printers and Editors of Newspapers will be doing an act of kindness by inserting this notice. Address: Abbey Allen, or C. Carmalt, Friendsville.—*Montrose Republican.*

Burning Fluid Accidents.
A frightful accident occurred in this Borough on Sunday night last, from the explosion of one of those "infernal machines," called fluid lamps, by which two persons were so severely burned that they are now suffering terrible agony from their injuries. The calamity took place in the saloon of Mr. David Jillard. Mrs. Jillard attempted to light a newly filled fluid lamp by one that was nearly burned out, and which had become heated and filled with gas, when it exploded, setting her clothes on fire and burning her hands, neck and body in a fearful manner. Mr. Jeremiah Jillard, brother of David Jillard, was standing near at the time, and he also was severely burned about the face and hands. Both sufferers are now lying in a very critical situation.

ANOTHER.—Last evening Miss Susan Coolbaugh had one of her hands badly burned while attempting to throw a fluid lamp out of the house, which took fire from being upset on the table. The covering on the table was somewhat damaged by the fire.—*Scranton Rep. Nov. 4.*

DIVIDENDS.—The Easton Bank has declared a dividend of 5 per cent, the Farmers and Mechanics' of 4 per cent, the Catsaquas Bank 4 per cent and the Mauch Chunk Bank of 4 per cent.

The Jeffersonian.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1858.

Dedication.
By Divine permission the new Methodist Episcopal Church, in Poplar Valley, will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, with appropriate ceremonies on Sabbath, November 14th, 1858. Rev. S. Higgins, of Philadelphia, Rev. A. E. Ballard of N. J., Rev. J. J. Jones and Rev. G. W. MacLaughlin, are expected to be present and take part in the exercises.
REUBEN OWEN,
Preacher in Charge.

Thanksgiving Sermon.
We have been requested to state that the Rev. J. E. Miller, will preach at the M. E. Church, in this Borough, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Snow fell in the Beachwoods and also at Scranton, on Tuesday evening last.

IN TOWN.—Gen. Simon Cameron, U. S. Senator elect from this State, was in Stroudsburg, on Friday last.

We would call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Ketterer, in another column. Mr. Ketterer, the efficient leader of the Stroudsburg Cornet Band, we know to be a first class performer on the Violin; and his charges for instruction on that soul-stirring instrument are extremely moderate. All who are desirous of becoming good violinists, now have a fine opportunity for so doing. Success to the Professor.

The Elections.
New York has gone Republican by over 15,000 majority. Not a single Buchanan member of Congress has been elected out of New York City. The official canvass in Mr. Haskin's district is not yet completed, but so far, the indications are that he will have 4 majority.—The Buchanan Democracy are making a desperate effort to count him out of his seat, but we have hopes that they will be foiled in their efforts.

New Jersey has elected the whole five Anti-Lecompton Congressmen.

In Delaware, Whiteley, the Administration candidate is only elected by 77 majority.

Michigan has gone Republican by 8,000 or 10,000.

Iowa has gone Republican. Massachusetts has gone Republican. The Lecomptonites are overthrown in Minnesota. Illinois gives a small majority for the Republicans, but the Legislature will be Douglas Dem. and return Douglas to the U. S. Senate. Even in this Buchanan is defeated, as he desired to destroy Douglas, so we hardly know whether to laugh or cry at the news. This is the result of Districting the State. The lower portion of Illinois is settled from the South, and with less population than the north, which is settled by Northern and Eastern men, is so managed as to elect Douglas men to the Legislature while Lincoln's friends are thought to have a popular majority in the State.

Minnesota Election.
The whole of the State has not been heard from officially. There is a member of the House in doubt in the Blue Earth District, and another in the Brown and Nicollet District. Aside from these, the Republicans have elected 49 members of the House, and the Democrats of all shades, regular and irregular, 29, with two members doubtful. In the Senate, the Republicans have 18 members, and the Democrats, 17, besides Eli Robeson, Independent Democrat, and Joe Rolette, who is on his own hook. Counting these two with the regular Democracy, and the latter have one majority in the Senate. On the joint ballot of the House, the Republican majority will be 17, and may be 19! The Democrats in the last Legislature had 10 majority on joint ballot.—Minnesota is Republican to the core, in spite of election frauds, now, henceforward and forever.—*Minnesotian, Oct. 29.*

Iowa.
For the first time in its history every department of the State of Iowa is Republican, with a clean Representation in both Houses of Congress. Grimes, already elected, taking the place of Jones in the United States Senate after the 4th of March.

The Easton Argus says the report that James H. Walton, Esq., has appointed his brother Edward H. Walton, to a clerkship in the Philadelphia Mint, is incorrect.

The Supreme Judge question has been put at rest by Governor Packer, who has issued a proclamation declaring the election of John M. Read to that post, for fifteen years from the first Monday of December. We presume this will end the quibbling efforts of the office-leeches to crowd Mr. Read from the seat to which he has been elevated by the people.

The Democratic Column.
Our bereaved Loco Foco neighbors have not the heart to continue the publication of that beautiful "Democratic Column" which, previous to the October election, gave them so much satisfaction. The New York Tribune has come their relief, and presents the following form.

Thus far, eighteen States have chosen Members of the next House of Representatives, with the following result:

States.	1856	1858
	Buch. Anti-Bu.	Buch. Anti-Bu.
Maine	6	6
Massachusetts	11	11
Vermont	3	3
New York	12	21
New Jersey	3	2
Pennsylvania	15	10
Ohio	9	12
Indiana	6	5
Illinois	5	4
Michigan	4	1
Wisconsin	3	1
Iowa	2	2
California	2	—
Delaware	1	—
South Carolina	6	—
Florida	1	—
Missouri	4	3
Arkansas	2	—
Total, so far,	66	86

Opposition ahead in '56, 20. Now, 75.

The States which have not yet chosen Members to the next House are represented in the present House as follows:

States.	Anti-Buchanan.	Buchanan.
New Hampshire	3	—
Rhode Island	2	—
Connecticut	2	2
Minnesota	—	2
Georgia	2	8
Kentucky	2	6
Tennessee	3	7
Mississippi	—	5
Alabama	—	7
Louisiana	1	3
Texas	—	3
Maryland	3	—
Virginia	—	13
North Carolina	1	7
Total,	19	65

If there be any inaccuracies in this, we hope that Mr. Buchanan's organs will hasten to rectify them. Some of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats are like the darkie's pig, "hard to count anywhere."

The People have Spoken.
The people of Massachusetts, New Jersey, Michigan and Wisconsin, following the example of the old Keystone State, have spoken in a voice that will make the "Usurpers at Washington" shake in their shoes. They have made clean work of it in all these States, electing complete Republican delegations to Congress, and leaving not a solitary Democrat to indicate that such a party has an existence. The Republicans of New York came as near to this mark as possible—for outside of the city there is not a Democrat elected to Congress, while Morgan carries the State by over twenty thousand majority. Such a magnificent political triumph was never before achieved by any party in this country! There has been a general smashing up of party machinery, and the principal operator at Washington lies crushed beneath the ruins. We may now safely proclaim that THE NEXT HOUSE OF CONGRESS WILL BE ANTI-DEMOCRATIC! When the news began to roll into Washington over the electric wires, it is said that a kind of anxious meeting was convened at the White House, Parson Jones officiating. The exercises commenced by singing the following hymn, to the tune of "Old Hundred" which was a great favorite with Jehu before he abandoned the pulpit for politics:—
"Hark from the tombs, a doleful sound,
Our ears attend the cry;
Lecompton men come view the ground,
Where you must shortly lie."
[Harrisburg Telegraph.]

United States Army.
The present military force of the United States consists of nineteen regiments of the line, composed of the following corps: Five regiments of cavalry, four regiments of artillery, ten of infantry, making a grand aggregate of thirteen thousand and five hundred men. This little army covers an area of over two millions of square miles, being two thirds the area of all Europe. There are eleven hundred commissioned officers, including one hundred medical officers, eight hundred and fifty of whom graduated at the Military Academy, and two hundred and fifty civil appointments. The nativity of those officers is as follows: Born in the United States 1,060, Ireland 14, France 8, England 6, Germany 3, Scotland 2, Austria 1, Italy 1, Poland 1, Spain 1, Cuba 1, Turkey 1, at sea 3.—The militia force of the United States is computed at 3,000,000 effective men.

The Grain Trade of Chicago.
During the last week there has been received at Chicago 15,281 barrels of flour, 98,594 bushels of wheat, 53,660 bushels of corn, 12,638 bushels of oats, and 4,386 bushels of barley; making 211,633 bushels of grain. The total receipts of the season are now 449,573 barrels of flour, 1,999,040 bushels of wheat, 8,408,406 bushels of corn, 1,849,437 bushels of oats, and 115,800 barley; making a grand total of nearly twenty two millions of bushels of grain, namely, 21,820,548 bushels. The shipments during the last week have been 11,474 barrels of flour, 196,592 bushels of wheat, 101,893 bushels of corn, and 11,143 bushels of barley; making 375,999 bushels of grain. The total shipments of the season are now 359,610 barrels of flour, 8,292,208 bushels of wheat, 7,456,847 bushels of corn, 1,524,434 bushels of oats, and 114,049 bushels of barley; making a grand total of over nineteen millions of bushels of grain, namely, 19,185,589 bushels.—*Chicago Times, November 2d.*

Mr. Florence's Seat Contested.
PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1858.
Mr. Ryan, the People's candidate in 1st District, served to-day the legal notice on Mr. Florence, contesting his right to a seat in Congress. Mr. Ryan claims 450 majority.

The Wheelbarrow Bet Outdone.
The Batavia Herald of Wednesday has the following:
"Harry Wilber and Mr. Hassall of the first part, in the heat and ardor of the political confidence, yesterday, they had of the success of their candidates—Morgan and Parker—unitedly staked the strength of their confidence in the following wager: The parties of the first part were to give their check on the Bank of Genesee for the sum of \$50, as wager first; and the said parties of the first part were to draw a two-horse wagon load of unhusked corn into Ellicott Hall, in the evening of yesterday, and, with the party of the second part, were to husk it out during the evening; and if the parties' first aforesaid candidate (Parker) loses his election in the State, the said first parties should forfeit or yield to the second party the \$50 wager, and wheel in a wheelbarrow all of said husked corn, with their own hands, to the house of the said second party, as wager second. And so, vice versa. Hence, we may now expect soon to see Harry, with his colleague, to the music of Gardner's band, wheeling our friend Thomas some corn for his pigs."

"Since committing the above to type, Harry and Hassall, like wheelbarrow veterans, have begun rolling the corn up to Thomas, led on by Gardner's Band, playing first 'Pop Goes the Weasel,' and ending up with 'Yankee Doodle,' loud enough to burst their drum heads and split their lifts."

Race Between a Man and a Horse.
Last Thursday there was a race between a Mr. Adams, and the horse Hector, owned in North Adams, on the agricultural grounds in this town; the horse to trot one mile and 400 yards, and the man to walk half a mile, best two in three. The first heat was won by the man, who came in about ten rods ahead. Time 3:16.—The second heat was won by the horse by about the same distance. Time 3:20. The third heat was won by the man in 3:10, nearly distancing the horse.—Northampton (Mass.) Gazette and Courier.

An Honest Confession.
A Democratic editor in Tennessee makes the following frank avowal:
"Democracy is progressive. What was Democracy in Jefferson's time, is not Democracy at the present day. What was Democracy in General Jackson's day, is not Democracy now. And, indeed, what was Democracy ten years ago, is not Democracy to day. Democracy is progressive. Very true. On the slavery question, more than any other, is Democracy progressive. We all remember that ten or twelve years since the Democracy of the North were almost in a body committed in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, which prohibited slavery in the Territories.—Now, the leading feature of "Democracy" is that it exacts a population of ninety-three thousand as a requisite for the admission of a Territory under a free Constitution, while it is willing and anxious to admit the same Territory, with slavery, with only thirty-five thousand? Democracy is progressive!"

Wonderful Swimming.
The Hawaiian (H. I.) Advertiser says that on the 10th of August a schooner plying between the islands, with eight natives and three foreigners on board, upset. The natives picked up the foreigners, put them on the bottom of the vessels, and then started to swim to the nearest land—fifteen miles distant. They swam during the remainder of that night, through the following day and night, and on Thursday six out of the eight landed Nihau, an old man and a strapping having proved unequal to the task.

Application has recently been made to the Court for the appointment of a Trustee to take charge of the property of the venerable Col. Thomas McKee, on the ground that he is incompetent, from old age, to manage his own estate. Col. McKee is nearly 100 years of age, and is the possessor of a large amount of real and personal property. We believe Judge Porter has been acting as his agent for some time. The Jury has been sitting daily in the Court House, since Thursday last, and a large amount of testimony has been taken in the case.—*Easton Argus.*

News from Utah.
LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 4, via BOONEVILLE, Nov. 7.—The Utah mail arrived on Sunday. Heavy snow storms are reported at Deer Creek, which had rendered the roads quite impassable for wagons. The mail was packed on mules, from the Big Blue, that stream being too high to ford. The rain storms which have prevailed throughout that section for the past two weeks extended eighty-five miles west of Fort Kearney, and passengers by the mail trains were being left behind.

No summary of news is furnished from Salt Lake City.

The District Court of Utah had adjourned till the first Monday in November.

A Gigantic Bank Fraud.
New York, November 9.—In criminal prosecution it has been discovered that the New England Bank, of Fairmont, Maine, has issued an immense amount of notes, upwards of \$30,000 worth being circulated by Wall street brokers during the past week. The Tribune says there is no such Bank in existence, and the whole thing is said to be a fraud from first to last. Brokers have been furnished with it, and have passed it off in large and small quantities, as their business demanded. The whole western country is said to be flooded with the stuff, and the calculation is that the projectors of the fraud have issued about \$500,000.

Building at Cincinnati.—During the year ending in May last, there were erected in Cincinnati, proper, 501 new buildings, valued at \$1,238,088, exclusive of 188 erected in the adjoining townships, and valued at \$119,155.

The Philadelphia Banks.
The new Union Bank of Philadelphia, has elected its directors, and is about to go into operation. Most of the city banks declared their semi-annual dividends last week. The Mechanics', Southwark, Kensington, Western and Commercial banks, declared 5 per cent. dividends; the Farmers and Mechanics', Manufacturers and Mechanics', and Tradesmen's banks, four per cent.; the Commercial, Consolidation, Penn Township, Commonwealth, and City banks, three per cent., and the Girard three and a half per cent.

To Destroy Bugs.
Bugs cannot stand hot alum water.—Take two pounds of alum, bruise it, and reduce it nearly to powder; dissolve it in three quarts of boiling water, letting it remain in a warm place till the alum is dissolved. The alum water is to be applied hot, by means of a brush, to every joint and crevice. Brush the crevices in the floor of the skirting-board if they are suspected places; whitewash the ceiling, putting in plenty of alum, and there will be an end to their dropping from thence.—*Country Gentleman.*

Resignation.
Glancy Jones has at length resigned his seat as Representative in Congress from Berks county, in order to enter upon the duties of his new situation. It is probable that a warrant will be issued at once for the election of another person to fill the vacant seat until the 4th of March, at which time the term of Major Schwartz commences.

The Gouldy family, particulars of the attack on whom by a son were published last week, are improving, and hopes are now entertained of the recovery of all. Mr. Gouldy was on Monday quite easy. The servant girls are also much improved. Johanna Murphy was able to converse with her friends for a short time.

Since 1850, the time occupied by steamers crossing the Atlantic between New York and Liverpool is shortened two days. The amount of fuel consumed in the voyage so shortened as twice that formerly required by the steamers who took the longer time.

New York Markets.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, 1858.
FLOUR AND MEAL.—The sales are 21,000 bbls., mainly State brands, at \$4 \$4 30 for superfine State; \$4 50 \$4 75 for extra do. and low grades of Western extra; \$5 36 \$5 40 for shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio; \$5 59 \$5 50 for trade brands do.; \$5 40 \$7 75 for extra brands Genesee, and \$5 40 \$8 50 for St. Louis brands. Rye Flour is in moderate demand and is steady; sales of 160 bbls. at \$3 25 \$4. Corn Meal is heavy; sales of 659 bbls. at \$4 \$4 05 for Jersey, and \$4 25 for Brandwinck—the latter rate for 500 bbls.
GRAIN.—Wheat—the sales are 7,200 bush. mixed Western, part Southern Illinois, at \$1 18; 13,400 bush. Red Indiana and Ohio, at \$1 18 \$1 19. Rye is quiet at 70 \$75c. Oats are in fair demand, and are steady at the close; sales of State at 47 \$50; Western and Canada at \$1 53 \$1c. Corn is better and in fair demand for the trade and for the East; sales of 37,600 bush. at 70 \$80c. for Western mixed, the latter rate for very good Red new; 88c. for Jersey Yellow; 90c. for Southern do.; 85c. for White do., and 81c. for Straw-colored.
PROVISIONS.—Pork—sales of 1,240 bbls. at \$15 75 for Prime Mess; \$17 25 \$17 37 1/2 for Mess; \$18 75 for Clear; \$16 65 for Thin Mess, and \$13 75 for Prime, and small lots at \$14, and Rumps at \$14. Beef of Hams are in fair request; sales of 340 bbls. at \$14 for State, and \$15 for Vermont and Western. Cut Meats are quiet and irregular. Dressed Hogs are in demand at 7c for heavy corn-fed; soft are dull. Butter is in fair demand at 14 \$15c. for Ohio, and 14 \$22c. for State.—Cheese is saleable at 7 1/2 \$9 1/2c.

From the N. Y. Dispatch.
PRIZE CORRESPONDENCE.
The affidavit of Mr. Wilson, given below, must silence scepticism with regard to the honesty of some lottery proprietors. This gentleman has verified the adage, "better be born lucky than rich."
Augusta, Ga. Oct. 4th, 1858.
WM. R. WILSON, Esq. No. 498 Pearl st. N. Y.
Dear Sir:—Allow us to congratulate you on your good fortune, in drawing the whole of the second capital prize of \$22,300 in our lottery scheme of Sept. 11th, last.
As we do not wish the names of prize holders without special permission, we have to ask authority to do so in your case.
We more particularly desire your consent at this time, because there has been a recent attempt to injure our firm.
Very respectfully yours,
SAMUEL SWAN & CO.
New York, Oct. 8th, 1858.
Messrs. SAM'L SWAN & Co., Augusta, Ga.
Gents:—Yours of the 4th inst. is just received. I most cheerfully give you permission to use my name, and hope it may be of advantage to your concern.
I consider I owe you this in consideration of the promptness with which you have paid the prize.
Very truly yours, &c.,
WM. R. WILSON,
No. 498 Pearl street,
P. S.—I herewith enclose you my affidavit, which you can publish if you think proper.

The undersigned, WM. R. WILSON, of 498 Pearl street, in the city of New York, being sworn, deposes and says: That he was the holder of the whole ticket—numbers 19, 44, 51—in SAM'L SWAN & Co's lottery scheme of Sept. 11th, last; and that by reason of the drawing, the said ticket became entitled to the whole of the second capital prize of \$22,300, which prize has been fully and promptly paid by the said managers.

Sworn before me, this 8th October, 1858.
AUGUSTUS J. BROWN,
Commissioner of Decds.

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's LIVER INVIGORATOR in another column.