



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1859.

DEDICATION.

The M. E. Church at Candensis, (formerly called Coresville), Monroe County, Pa., will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on Sabbath, November 13, Preaching at 10 A. M., and 2 1/2 and 7 P. M., by Rev. L. H. King, of New York, and Rev. P. Coombe, of Philadelphia. The public are invited to attend.

We are in receipt of the November Number of the Atlantic Monthly, which, upon examination, we find to be well filled with interesting and highly instructive matter, well worthy of the attention of lovers of literature. "The Professor at the Breakfast-Table," is continued, in the original and peculiar style of its author—O. W. Holmes—and also the Ministers Wooing, by Mrs. Stowe, which are enough to render it an object of peculiar desire. There are besides, many essays and reviews all amply worthy the attention of literary characters.

This valuable Magazine has recently passed out of the hands of Phillips, Sampson & Co., into the hands of Ticknor & Fields, under whose care the Atlantic Monthly will be conducted upon the same general plan as hitherto. One copy can be obtained for three dollars a year, or five copies for ten dollars, or single number 25 cents. Address Ticknor and Fields, 135 Washington, corner of School Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Brown's Correspondence.

The madness of Old Brown and his coadjutors in preserving all their letters, with minute memoranda of all they sent away, would seem providential. But for this, thousands of tolerably intelligent people would have been so blinded by party spirit as to half believe that some eminent Republicans were at least cognizant of their insane raid. But here are their letters, their diaries, their utteral disproof and refute this hypothesis, rendering honest belief in it impossible. A negative is proved—an acquittal rendered inevitable—by testimony which our adversaries have themselves hauled up and spread before the public. They have had the exclusive ransacking the premises, the baggage, the lodges of their prisoners or victims, and the result proves that no Republican whom anybody ever heard of had even a suspicion of their wild attempt at insurrection.

Mr. J. H. Kagi, the "John Henrie" and Secretary of War of Brown, is still blazoned through the newspapers as "the Kansas correspondent of The Tribune," in spite of our exposure of the fraud. Our correspondent in Kansas since the first outbreak of the Border-Ruffian troubles there has been William A. Phillips, as is perfectly well known. He is the only person we ever employed to go to Kansas and stay there in behalf of The Tribune. He remains there yet, though he is now required to go but a portion of his time to our service. Mr. J. H. Kagi, as a volunteer, and without any previous arrangement with us, wrote a few letters from Kansas and several from Ohio, some of which we printed and paid him for; he was never sent by us to Kansas nor employed by us while there, except as aforesaid. If there is anything to be made out of these facts, our adversaries are welcome to it.—Tribune.

Let our Democratic defamers and slanderers smoke this in their pipes and acknowledge that their mare's nest is exploded. We hope that our Democratic neighbor will seriously contemplate this matter, and own that he has made a great ass of himself in attempting to connect, by a long and elaborate pro-slavery editorial, borrowed from various sources, the Republican party with the Harper's Ferry Insurrection. No sane man could have for a moment believed it, but our Democratic defamers throughout the country, have made the attempt, but their slanders have signally failed to establish the fact. What next, Democrats?

Pyle's Easton Hall of Fashion, No. 114, Northampton street, Pa., directly opposite the old Easton Bank. R. C. Pyle, will sell better made clothing, with better trimmings, and cut more fashionable, for less money than any one establishment in Easton. His stock is as large as all the other dealers in Easton put together. Clothing of all kinds used to order in the best manner. The largest stock of uncut goods to select from to be found in Easton, for those who wish to leave their measure.

Hard Times in Northern Illinois.

A merchant now traveling through Illinois writes to THE TRIBUNE from De Kalb, Oct. 24th, as follows: "There is a tolerable crop of wheat this fall, but the corn crop in Northern Illinois is worse. If possible, than rumor has made it. Money is decidedly a cash article. There are plenty of good responsible men in the West, who would be glad to mortgage their farms (worth \$10,000 to \$15,000 each) for 3,000 or \$4,000, at 20 and 24 per cent per annum, and pay the interest in advance."

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Western Correspondence. FRIEND SCHOCH:—When I contemplate the position as well as responsibilities resting upon even a humble correspondent of a public journal, I often shrink from the task. Such questions as these naturally arise in the mind of every writer when he criticizes his own thoughts prepared to lay before the world. Are these lines of practical utility to the world? Will they enlarge and expand the mind by adding to it wisdom or knowledge? Will they cripple error and advance the interests of truth and justice? Reader I have condemned and consigned many articles of my own to oblivion, many I have set before the world for its criticism and condemnation. I have in all this one consolation, that truth, though I dress her in a rustic garb, is nevertheless true and demands the respect if not the admiration of the world. Let these few prefatory remarks suffice for the present, and we will notice briefly Pikes' Peak as it is. We may safely say that at least 50,000 persons the past year have turned their faces toward the golden mount with expectations of sudden wealth through some streak of luck. Nearly one half of these have had their ardor cooled on the plains, and like a Franklin of old, have found by experience that they have "paid too dear for the whistle." The other half have prospected and toiled to obtain the potent dust, and this is the result, as near as we are able to estimate it. They have averaged just about the cost of board. This is doing well considering that flour is 20 cents per pound and meat from 30 to 40. Some have done well, a few have made fortunes. The most successful mining has been at Russel's gulch diggings; the best for a few days only to the man being \$100 per day. J. B. Kemmerer of Christian county, Illinois, called at my house on his return. He left his diggings on Clear Creek on the 7th ult; the snow fell on the 4th of September, about 8 inches deep. It is supposed that about four fifths of the mining population will leave this fall. The idea of spending an eight months winter with a prospect of encountering 7 or 8 feet of snow and paying the before named prices for supplies is anything but congenial to the feelings of those who would be suddenly rich.—Mr. Kemmerer showed me some good specimens of shot gold, and also some slugs or nuggets; the largest found on clear creek was worth \$54. Those who have the nerve to emigrate and make farms in the vicinity of Pike's Peak, on soil superior to that found in part of North Eastern Pennsylvania, will in the sequel, act more wisely than those who in future emigrate for mining. It will be some years before a railroad will be completed to supply, at cheaper rates, the miner with agricultural products. There is Gold at Pike's Peak, but not in quantities sufficient to justify any one to hazard a trip under adverse circumstances, unless he is willing to run the risk of getting more blanks than prizes. On our return we can examine Eastern Kansas; in it we shall see a fine section with a rich soil, rapidly filling up with hardy pioneers. If we take any exception to the country it will be, in places, a lack of timber and the high winds which prevail. The ague is an objection that will gradually disappear except on some of the bottoms contiguous to stagnant water. At St. Joseph on the Missouri, we will take the cars to Hannibal, on the Mississippi. This road takes us across northern Missouri, a section well watered, with good soil, with plenty of timber, rough and prairie land. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, is fast developing the Northern part of the State, the Railroad have about 500,000 acres of land on the line of the road at from 6 to 20 dollars per acre, on ten years credit, at a nominal rate of interest.

We find good crops of corn in Kansas, Missouri, and Southern and Central Illinois. Northern Illinois it was much injured by early frost in September, still we may reasonably expect Illinois, to stand at the head of the list for the coming census as a corn growing state. I estimate the crop this year at over 70,000,000 of bushels, the approaching census will show my error. Hogs are not so plenty as former years, but the quality of those slaughtered will be far superior to those offered last year. The market will open nearly \$4.00 per cwt. this fall. The potato crop of this section is good, with a slight disposition to rot in places. Fall wheat never looked more flattering, with a poor prospect, of late, on account of the fly. Business men complain of hard times although I have heard of no cases of lack of food. You may reasonably expect whisky at low prices next year as corn is only worth from 15 to 36 cts in most of our Illinois and northern Missouri markets.

R. W. HINCKLEY.

Richfield, Adams Co., Illinois, October 24th 1859.

Death of the Hon. James C. Jones.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, Oct. 29, Ex-Governor James C. Jones died in this city to day after a lingering illness.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Fall and Winter Advice. Now is the time for age and youth, To spend some time in seeking truth; Spend leisure time by evening papers In reading books, or reading papers. Would you at wisdom's fountain drink? Not only read but learn to think. Do you expect e'en to be wise? Just use your mind as well as eyes. The tongue perhaps may come in play To help you on in wisdom's way, But not without a bridle, sure You cannot keep that member pure. Since time is a fortune to which you are heir, You must strive to improve it with diligent care. Are you an old bachelor weary of life? The law would allow you to get a good wife If you are a fair maid of full twenty-five, You better get married sure as you're alive. Please remember that now you're right in your prime, If you longer delay, you fool away your time. Are you a mere youth, attending a school? Then seek after wisdom—not act like a fool. And lastly, dear reader, whoever you are, Stand fast to your duty and never despair.

R. W. HINCKLEY.

Richfield, Adams Co. Ill. Oct. 1859.

Sufferers from Scrofula and Scrofulous affections, clean up! Why wear your Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Sores? Why have the life twisted out of you by Dyspepsia, Rheumatism and Gout? Why suffer Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases to rot the bones in your body, or the flesh off your bones? why let your sluggish blood drag, and scatter its distempers through your veins? AYRE'S COMPOUND OF Sarsaparilla cures these complaints, and cleanses them out of the system. Use it faithfully and you bring to society a healthier, cleaner, and far more acceptable member.—Democrat, Baltimore, Md.

Organize.

The recent defeat of the so called Democratic party has brought great confusion into its ranks, and its several factions are raging furiously. The prestige of victory which has heretofore been an element of strength is hopelessly lost to them, and its leading spirits, who feel that they have been sacrificed, charge their unfortunate condition upon their friends in unmeasured reproach. The leading officers of the custom house lately held a meeting, and, among other things, determined to control the votes of those under their employ at the delegate election next month, and an effort will be made to rally once more under their magic name.—They are encouraged to this only by hope of division in the Republican ranks, and so far as a venal press can be employed to sow dissension the effort will be made to divide the Opposition. They forget, however, that the cohesive qualities which unite our party are more than unity for the sake of victory. There enters into the composition an ingredient called principle, which is apparently unknown to them, but which the campaign of 1860 will probably lead them to examine. To divide our party is an impossibility; and it is only necessary that we be thoroughly organized to march on to another victory.

The Lebanon Courier has an able editorial on the subject of organization, from which we clip the following paragraph: "Clubs should be formed to disseminate correct political information. It is now that the opinions of many will be formed, and so formed as to control their action at the polls. There is not the prejudice to overcome now that there will be as the campaign progresses. Men will at present read dispassionately, and may be talked to effectively, whereas, when their prejudices become excited and fixed, they will not believe a statement contrary to their own dogmas, nor listen to argument when advanced by a political opponent. Seed may be sown now that will produce a hundred fold. Let, then, the work be commenced."

Terrible Railroad Accident.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1859. A terrible accident occurred on the Chicago and North Western Railroad this forenoon. A train, consisting of thirteen cars, filled with excursionists from Fond du Lac for Chicago, ran off the track at Johnson Creek, eight miles south of Watertown, Wis. Eight persons are reported killed, and a number badly wounded.

The names of the killed as far as known, are: M. J. Thomas, United States Marshal; Mr. Boardman and George F. Emerson. The names of the badly injured as far as ascertained, are: A. B. Boueistel, Indian Agent; J. L. Gillett, Judge Flint, Mrs. Redford and Van Buren Smead—all of Fond du Lac.

In addition to those previously reported killed, are the following: Jerome Mason, Telegraph operator; T. L. Gillett and J. Snow of Fond du Lac, John Lund, C. Petersilia and L. Sherwood of Oshkosh; Dr. T. Miner of Watertown. The injured are as follows: E. H. Sykes, both legs off; Mrs. Lewis, leg broken; Mrs. James Kenney, leg broken; Mrs. Baldwin, of Oshkosh, both legs broken; Van Buren Smead, editor of The Fond du Lac Press, skull fractured, and not expected to recover.

The accident was caused by the train running into an ox.

San Francisco dates to the 10th October have been received by the overland mail at St. Louis. Business was extremely dull. Half of the Town of Auburn had been destroyed by fire, involving a loss of \$50,000. Two hundred hostile Indians has been captured.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Brown's Trial. We doubt if the whole history of criminal jurisprudence can afford an instance in which a prisoner has been put on trial at one and the same time upon such a multifarious collection of charges as are embraced in the indictment against Brown and his associates. This indictment includes four counts. The first charges treason against the Commonwealth of Virginia. The second combines the two distinct charges of conspiring to induce certain slaves to revolt, and of advising the said slaves to revolt. The third and fourth charge murder.

Not only are the defendants called upon to meet at one and the same time these separate offenses charged against them, but each count by itself sets forth a number of distinct acts, each and all of which, to make out a defense, the prisoners must be prepared to rebut. Thus the treason count charges that the prisoners, as a band of organized soldiers, in pursuance of a plan to make war on the State of Virginia, attacked, seized, and held the town of Harper's Ferry; captured, and forcibly detained as prisoners, certain citizens enumerated by name to the number of seven; shot and killed five other persons enumerated by name, and wounded divers others; set up and established a government separate from and hostile to the existing government of the Commonwealth; held and exercised divers offices under such usurped government; under color thereof, forcibly resisted with arms the execution of the laws of the State; wounded divers good citizens when attempting with lawful authority to support those laws; joined in open battle with the civil officers and soldiers in the service of the State; and resisted the militia lawfully acting against them. The second count specifies by name eleven or twelve different slaves whom the prisoners are charged with conspiring to induce to revolt. The third count enumerates no less than five separate murders charged upon the prisoners. The fourth count reduces this charge to three murders—the cases of the colored man Shepard, killed on the railroad bridge, and of the marine killed in the Arsenal grounds, being left out of this count, we suppose, as not being within the jurisdiction of the Court.

It must be evident that to meet such a multiplicity of charges must require a very laborious preparation on the part of the prisoner and his counsel, both as relates to the law and the evidence—a preparation which it is very certain that neither the one nor the other have had time to make. The prisoner himself is suffering so severely from his wounds that it is necessary to bring him into Court on a cot, and to allow him to lie upon it while the trial proceeds. Two out of the three counsel who at present have charge of the defense, did not arrive till after all the testimony for the Government was put in, and the other not till the case had made considerable progress. They are strangers to the peculiarities of the Virginia code, and have had no time to make any special investigation into the facts. Under all these circumstances, Brown certainly seems to have serious grounds for complaining that the pledge made to him by Gov. Wise of a fair trial—to which, indeed, independently of any such pledge, he would be entitled—is not fulfilled.—What is a fair trial? It is a trial in which a prisoner is allowed all the opportunities for making a full and complete defense usually granted in criminal cases. It will not do to say, by way of answer to Brown's complaints, that he has never had a chance to make; that both the law and the facts are against him, and the very line of defense which he desires to present to the Court and Jury amounts to a confession of his guilt. If this allegation is to be taken as conclusive, it would not merely amount to an excuse for curtailing Brown's opportunities of defense, but it would be a good reason for not allowing him any opportunity at all. Why waste the time of the Court and in listening to a defense which every body knows cannot avail? The Judge, however, who presides at the trial, in his charge to the Grand Jury, laid down the law that every man, until convicted, is, by the Court and Jury, at least, to be presumed innocent—a maxim which applies to the case of Brown as much as to any other.

Brown therefore has a right to claim that the same opportunities for preparation to meet the charges against him should be allowed to him that would be ordinarily allowed to any other person charged with a capital offense. Now, in an ordinary case of murder, the trial would not thus be precipitated. Opportunity would be allowed the prisoner to recover from his wounds sufficiently to be able to attend to his defense, and some delay would certainly be granted to his counsel to make themselves acquainted with the law and the facts.

The reasons given for this precipitancy—not, indeed, by the Court, but out of doors, yet well understood to be the real reasons—are, impatience to make a victim or an example of Brown, and fear of rescue. Even if there were any grounds for apprehending, a rescue, is the State of Virginia so helpless as not to be able to provide the means not only of guarding Brown, but of capturing those who come to rescue him? This is a fear which, if felt, it is disgraceful to confess, especially by allowing it to influence the course of judicial proceedings. As to making Brown a victim and an example, the State of Virginia ought to be very careful how, in attempting to do so, it contributes to place him in the position of a martyr. The more his execution shall lose the character of an act of justice and assume that of an act of vengeance, the more likely it will be to provoke rather than to prevent imitators. The integrity of Brown, and the disinterested and consistent devotion to the rights of human nature, which appear to have prompted his rash and desperate undertaking, have done quite enough to elevate him to the position of a hero; whereas it was the true policy of Virginia to hold him up in the character of a madman. To accept

him as a really formidable opponent, the agent of a vast, mysterious conspiracy, to whom it is dangerous to allow the privileges of an ordinary culprit, is to secure for him what, next to success, is to such minds the greatest of rewards—sympathy and admiration.

Tuesday, Nov. 1.

The trial of Brown, at Charles town, was continued yesterday. The prisoner looked better, and is said to be improving. The court-room was densely crowded. Mr. Griswold made the opening speech for the defense. He claimed that Brown could not be guilty of treason, as he had never sworn allegiance to Virginia. Neither did the evidence show that he had levied war against the State. He admitted that the prisoner had come there to run off slaves, and was amenable to the laws of the State against such an act. As to conspiracy to incite an insurrection, there was a difference between running off slaves and causing an uprising among them. He was followed by Mr. Hunter for the prosecution, who closed his argument, and Mr. Chilton asked the Court to instruct the Jury, that if they believed Brown was not a citizen of Virginia, they could not convict him on account of treason. The Court declined, and Mr. C. asked that the Jury should be instructed that they must be satisfied that the offense was committed within Jefferson County. This was granted.—After a recess, the Jury came in with a verdict of guilty of treason, and others to rebel, and for murder in the first degree.—Mr. Chilton moved for an arrest of judgment both on account of errors in the indictment and errors in the verdict.

Wednesday Nov. 2.

In the case of Brown, further argument was had on the request for an arrest of judgment, and the Court reserved its decision. The Jury in the case of Coppie was sworn in, and testimony taken.—Cook has waived an examination before the Magistrate's Court.

More Counsel for Brown.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 31, 1859. Judge Russell and George Sennott left this afternoon for Virginia, having been retained as counsel for Brown and other parties implicated at the Harper's Ferry riot. Judge Russell has been an active Republican politician, and is now a Justice of the Superior Court. Mr. Sennott is a young man, Democratic in principles, and quite eminent as a successful advocate in criminal cases. It is reported that the Hon. B. F. Butler, the Democratic nominee for Governor, has also been engaged by Brown's friends to take part in the defense.

Paralysis v. Democracy.

Parson Brownlow denies the newspaper story that he has been struck with paralysis, and adds: "Should our Maker, in his righteous administration of affairs, visit us with any such calamity, we shall try and bear it without a murmur, regarding it as our due. If, however, we are allowed to choose one of many evils, we shall pray to be struck with paralysis, blindness, deafness, lunacy, the leprosy, or anything, in preference to democracy."

Minnesota Bank Fairure.

Within a few days the "Bank of the State," at St. Paul, and the "Nioclet County Bank" have suspended, which has caused a panic in the State, affecting, as we learn from the Minnesotan, all Minnesota currency by its suspension. The only bills seriously deteriorated are the Nioclet bills. The Bank of the State is based upon the security of Minnesota eight per cent. State bonds, and the funds are convertible cash at par, in the city of New York, to redeem every dollar of the bills. But the Nioclet bills are based on University Bonds, which are inconvertible.

Confession of a Harper's Ferry Insurgent.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 31.—Copeland's confession to U. S. Marshal Johnson, of Ohio, is published this morning. Copeland says he was furnished with money to go to Virginia by the two Messrs. Plumb, of Oberlin, Ohio. Mrs. Sturtevant, of this city, knew of the plans and she supposed her husband did also. The latter denies any previous knowledge of the affair. C. H. Langsterne, (colored) is also implicated. No other developments are made.

Fatal Affray in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30, 1859. J. Marshall Hanna, reporter of The Baltimore Sun, while in the fire-alarm telegraph office to night, got into a difficulty with parties present, drew a pistol, and shot Wm. L. M. Phail, President of the Second Branch of the City Council, and at present Acting Mayor of the city during the sickness of Mayor Swann.—The ball took effect in the thigh, and produced a serious wound, which will probably cause Mr. McPhail's death.

A suit was lately tried at Rochester between Mrs. Perkins and the Central railroad. Mrs. Perkins was killed while travelling on the railroad on a free pass. Mrs. Perkins claimed five thousand dollars. The Judge, in his charge to the jury, directed that the question of whether the man was travelling on a pass be separately considered, and that the company would be responsible for damages if the bridge, by the falling of which the man lost his life, was unsafe through the negligence of the company. The jury, after being out half an hour, returned a verdict awarding Mrs. Perkins five thousand dollars.

Six of the Irish laborers engaged in the recent Bergen tunnel riots, in which the United States mails were stopped, were on Monday last convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment each in the State Prison.

A Southern Newspaper on the Insurrection.

The Baltimore American, after saying that "it is difficult to decide whether the Harper's Ferry outbreak should be called a ludicrous tragedy, or a solemn farce," thus decidedly condemns the efforts of Democratic journals to make political capital out of it:—"It is perfectly idle, to say the least, to turn such an event into political capital. No party would dream of indulging these or similar atrocities; and it is a poor and unworthy class of tactics that would seek to fasten the responsibility anywhere else than upon the misguided actors themselves. What ever may be the tendency of their avowed principles, no organization, worthy of the name, has ever counseled violent resistance of the law in the slave territory."

A number of instances of close voting at the recent election, have come under our notice. For instance, in the 11th Legislative district of Philadelphia, Isaac A. Sheppard, Opp., is elected over John S. Riehl, Dem., by two votes. In Westmoreland district the Republicans lost a legislative candidate by six votes, and one in Schuylkill county by twenty-four votes. In Adams county we elected a member by twenty-seven votes.

Washington Monument.

Governor Weller, of California, has just transmitted \$1,000 to the Washington National Monument Society, being the amount the State, through its Legislature, resolved to contribute annually until the monument is finished. The voters of "Horsetown," in California, also contributed \$72 on election day.

New York Markets.

WEDNESDAY, November 2, 1859. FLOUR AND MEAL.—Wheat flour; the sales are 17,200 bbls. at \$1 75; \$4 80 for superfine State; \$4 87 1/2 for extra do.; \$4 80; \$4 90 for superfine Western; \$5 40; 25 for low grades of extra do.; \$5 40; \$5 60 for shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio; \$5 70; 37 for St. Louis and Genesee extra. Rye flour; sales of 260 bbls. at \$3 60; \$4 40 Corn Meal; small sales of Jersey at \$4 05, and Brandywine at \$4 40 about. Buckwheat flour is in good request at \$2 10; \$2 30 per 100 pounds. GRAIN.—Wheat; the sales are 13,300 bush. Milwaukee Club at \$1 12; \$1 13—the latter to extra. Oats; sales of State at 44; 1 1/2. Corn; sales of 8,700 bush. at 99c. PROVISIONS.—Pork; sales of 4,700 bbls. at \$15 12 1/2; \$15 37 1/2 for Mess; \$15 37 for unspiced Mess; \$17 19 for Clear. Butter is in fair demand at 12 1/2c. for Ohio, and 14 3/4c. for State. Cheese is saleable at 9 1/2c.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S Celebrated Fennie Pills.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL PATENT. Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on. To Married Ladies. It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION. These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nerves and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, hysterics and whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully perused. Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOB MOSES (Late E. C. Baldwin & Co.) N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 20 pills by return mail. For sale in St. Louis, by J. N. DULLING, Agent, July 1, 1859.—ly.

HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye! The Original and Best in the World! All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided, if you wish to escape ridicule. Gray, Red, or Rusty Hair Dyed instantly to a beautiful and Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to Hair or Skin.

Fifteen Medals and Diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous Dye. Wm. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of Red Dyes remedied, the Hair invigorated for life by this splendid Dye. Made, sold or applied (in private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 23 Broadway, New York.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. The genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box, of WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, 23 Broadway, New-York. Sold by HOLLINSHEAD & DETRICK, Stronburg.

WIGS—WIGS—WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS and TOUPEES surpasses all. They are elegant, light, easy and durable. Fitting to a crown—no itching or behind—no shrinking of the head; indeed, this is the only Establishment where these things are properly understood and made. 23 Broadway, New-York. (Dec. 9, 1858—17.)

DIED.

In Bloomsbury, N. J., on Saturday evening, 22d ult., Rosanna B., wife of Daniel H. Wyckoff, of this Borough, aged 36 years. She leaves a bereaved husband and two small children to mourn her untimely death.

THE STROUDSBURG BANK.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock, of said Bank, payable on and after the 11th instant. J. H. STROUD, Cashier. Stroudsburg, Nov. 2, 1859—3t.