

Political.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

Spirit of the Press.

From the Evening Post, Nov. 2d.

THE ELECTIONS OF YESTERDAY.

It is our good fortune this day to chronicle the great triumph of the Republican party in the state of New York. Its candidate for the office of Governor is elected by a very large majority, along with all the other officers who take their commission from the state at large. In the Congressional districts, also, strong as we were before, our strength has been increased, and we send to Washington a large number of delegates opposed to Mr. Buchanan's Administration. The voice of New York is in perfect accordance with that of Pennsylvania and that chorus of states which three weeks since uttered at the polls their condemnation of the party now in power.

There is one point of view from which we must ask our readers to look at the result of this election. Considered as a general question, and viewed in regard to the election of Mr. Morgan and the candidates nominated with him at Syracuse, it is a pure Republican triumph—a simple expression of public opinion on the question between the propagandists of slavery and the people of the free states. Those who doubted the wisdom of the course taken by the Republican Convention on that occasion, will probably be now convinced that they should not have doubted. The Convention declined to occupy any new ground; it allowed no new issues to be introduced into the quarrel between our people and the slaveholders' party; it declined to modify its platform for the sake of purchasing the aid of those who desired to give other questions a pre-eminence over that of slavery, and it has received the reward of this conscientious and honorable austerity. It has beaten the Administration and its followers in a hand-to-hand fight; routed and scattered and driven them out of the field. It has secured from the people a verdict in direct condemnation of the policy of Mr. Buchanan's administration favoring the propagation of slavery, which it could not have done if it had stood on a modified platform, and connected itself with a set of allies who preferred to regard that great question as of secondary importance.

Of the vote of that party which calls itself American, a very considerable proportion was given to Judge Parker, the Buchanan candidate for Governor. They co-operated to the best of their power with the Custom-house Germans and the Buchanan Irish, forgetting for the moment their plans for altering the naturalization laws. We have the authority of a *Whig* journal for this. The *Express* of this morning says:

"The American party has been pretty well ground down between the Republicans and the democrats—American voters often making their choice for Parker or Morgan, according to their ancient predilections as democrats or whigs."

Thus, the decision of the people has been what it was desirable that it should be—a direct expression of opinion on the great question so long before them. Compared with the result of the election in 1856, this election shows a gain for the Republican party. Mr. Morgan obtains in this city a larger majority by three thousand than was given for Governor King, notwithstanding that the struggle for the Presidency then brought out the whole strength of the Republican party—a result which, if it does not indicate a progress in public opinion, certainly indicates the favor with which his fellow-citizens here regard him.

From the Tribune, Nov. 2d.

This victory just won by the Republicans of our State is one of which we cannot feel proud. We ought to have triumphed by Fifty Thousand Majority, and might have done so but for culpable misleadership. The State is hostile to the Federal Administration by at least One Hundred Thousand Majority, and the Republican party is the nucleus and natural head of that majority. Had our late State Convention at Syracuse been wisely counseled and led, we should have triumphed by at least Fifty Thousand Majority. To this end, it was not necessary to appoint Conference Committees, enter upon difficult negotiations, nor have tie-ups. What should have been done was this: 1. Hold our Convention some weeks earlier than we did—before any other party was in the field; 2. In that Convention, take ground in favor of a Registry Law, and of every necessary precaution against party Naturalizations and against every facility for fraudulent Voting; 3. Nominate for Lieutenant-Governor some able and popular anti-Leecompton American, like James O. Putnam, with the present American State Prison Inspector, or another good man of like political antecedents; 4. Decide to nominate anti-Leecompton Americans for Congress in three or four of the Districts containing the most American voters and so with regard to the Legislature. This done, let all other parties hold their conventions when they would and nominate whom they pleased. Had the Americans nominated other State candidates than those thus presented by the Republicans, we do not believe they could have polled twenty thousand votes for them in the State.

Instead of this, our State Convention was kept back to within eight weeks of the election, it was said, to give opportunity for formal conference therewith by the Americans. This was just what

should have been carefully avoided. It was our interest and duty to have drawn to ourselves the great bulk of the American party by undertaking and executing all the laudable purposes of their organization. Any other mode of "fusion" could not fail to be unseemly and unpopular.

What was badly planned was worse executed. The Republican State Convention should have either acceded frankly and cheerfully to the overtures of the Americans, or it should have kindly and courteously declined them, assigning reasons therefor. It did neither. It entertained and seemed about to accede to the American overtures, when all at once the report of the Conference Committee was referred, and the Convention proceeded to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant! That the Americans were incensed at this, regarding it as a wanton insult, was not surprising. We have listened to a dozen different explanations of the matter from divers Republicans engaged in it; but they did not, either severally or unitedly, convince us that the proceeding was proper and justifiable. That it aided to send Thirty or Forty Thousand American votes to Parker and his colleagues, is very clear. That it would have beaten our State Ticket, and half a dozen of our Members of Congress, but for the electrifying results of the PENNSYLVANIA and other October Elections, we cannot doubt. Briefly, New York was thrown away at Syracuse on the 8th-9th of last September, and only regained by virtue of the magnificent achievements of our brethren in other States on the 12th of October.

The Illinois Election.

The success of Douglas in the Illinois elections is made certain by the intelligence of this morning. He goes back to Washington sure of another term in the United States Senate. He goes back as the conqueror, to look down upon Mr. Buchanan and his friends, as the conquered party; goes back with triumph in his eyes, to meet brows lowering with disappointment and displeasure, perhaps with the eager desire for vengeance. All that Mr. Buchanan has been laboring for since he had the news of his election in 1856—the great object of his hopes—the object for which he sacrificed the good will of many among his original friends, his title to his own esteem, and the fair place he might have occupied in his country's history—is at once placed beyond his reach by the result of the Illinois elections. He cannot be the next candidate of his party for the Presidency. The party which now holds the offices of the federal government, and desires to keep them, will not set up a man who is beaten before the contest is begun. They fight to win, not to lose; and will rally round one who comes from a recent battle-field bringing with him the trophies of a great victory.

We may expect, therefore, to see a Douglas party immediately formed in all the states, with its avowed champions and recognized presses. It exists already in an embryo state at the South, as well as the North. It has already celebrated the success of its favorite by public rejoicings, under the very windows of the President at Washington, greatly, no doubt, to the disgust of its principal inmate. Already there are journals in the slave states which, from the first, have expressed their earnest desire that Douglas might prevail in the Illinois elections, and have done their best by friendly and ingenious explanations of his opinions on the Kansas question—explanations which he will himself probably now adopt—to make them acceptable to the South. Here in New York we have federal office-holders who favor the cause of Douglas with all their hearts, and look to him as sure to be the candidate of their party at the Charleston Convention. Will Mr. Buchanan's administration, which gave them their places, and with their places their importance and their influence, and which well knows what they are doing, leave them where they are? A few days will probably decide this question. The Taunawa organization in this city is known to be friendly to Douglas, and will henceforth link itself to his fortunes.

For the present, then, Douglas is the heir apparent to the succession. Not only the hopes of Mr. Buchanan, but the hopes of a hundred others, ambitious to win a name in history by figuring as the Chief Magistrate of our Republic in these days of its prosperity, when, though so young, it is yet formidable, and though great, seems growing into a more colossal greatness, are crushed by this successful rebellion of Douglas against what passes for orthodoxy at Washington.—*Even Post, 5th.*

To the above we add the following extract from the *Post* of Saturday:

"Douglas has yet to gain Illinois; he has the legislature, but not the people. The course he has hitherto taken has not secured him the popular majority. He must take his political creed to a new draft if he means to satisfy the people of the free states. They will hardly be content with the bastard dogmas, by maintaining which the equivocal victory over the Republicans of Illinois was gained. To brave the Administration successfully, in a part of the country where it had already made itself detested, he will find was a much easier task than the one he has yet to perform."

NEGATIVE SLAVE REPPRESED.—The *Mobile Mercury* of the evening of the 26th ult., says:

"The bark J. L. Davis, which sailed on Sunday last for New York, returned to the bay yesterday morning, having found a negro on board who had secreted

himself for the purpose of ascertaining what northern freedom means. The bark J. L. Davis is a regular Mobile and New York trader, and is commanded by Capt. Samuel G. Barrold. The *Mobile Register* remarks: Whether or not Capt. Fairchild will receive that reward which is justly due him from all slaveholders, he still has the satisfaction of knowing and feeling that he has done all that was his duty, and even more; for, instead of landing the negro at Key West or some other point in southern territory convenient on his route, which is all the law required of him, he tackled his bark and returned to the port from whence the fugitive was attempting to escape, and placed him in hands so that he might be delivered to the proper authorities and returned to his owner.

[We make the following extract from the *Dubuque (Iowa) Express & Herald*, a rabid Democratic paper. It tells its own story:

THE LATE STATE ELECTIONS.—The returns, as reported by telegraph, of the election in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, show that the mad course of the Administration, on its Leecompton policy, has met with merited condemnation at the hands of the people.

It has been humiliating to every lover of true principles, and Democratic doctrines, to see an Administration, which was elected upon those principles and pledged to support them, turn traitor, both to the principles and the party which elected it to power. It was hard to witness this; and yet this is the light in which the mass of the people now regard the Administration, and in the late elections the popular seal of condemnation has been placed upon its policy.

It is plain to every observer that the Administration and its especial organs are solely to blame for the defeat which the Democratic party has suffered now, in the great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. The *Washington Union* itself has done more to alienate from the support of the Administration and to disgust the freemen of the Northern States, than all the abolition howlers of the entire North could possibly do. Its anti-Democratic teachings of last November, its apologies for fraud and villainy in a neighboring Territory, its excommunications of every one who did not fall down and worship the idols which it set up, its attacks upon State Sovereignty, and its devotion and subservience to a miserable faction of southern fire eaters, while, all the time it proclaimed itself the *special organ* of the Administration, have gone far to destroy all confidence in that Administration. The consequence is, that on an appeal to the ballot-box, the people have declared that they prefer the ascendancy of sectional Republicanism, rather than such doctrines as have been maintained by the Administration and its organs.

We do not regard the result, however, as a real defeat of the Democratic party. It is only a popular condemnation of Leecomptonism.

Democratic principles are still dear to the hearts of the people, and it is because they love *consistency and Democracy*, that they have thus recorded their verdict against an Administration which has, in their opinion, departed from both.

Let the Administration return to the principles enunciated in the Cincinnati Platform, and the Nebraska Bill, and cease to proscribe and persecute Democrats, and the people will again sustain it.

The Potter Journal.

COUDERSPORT, PA. Thursday Morning, Nov. 2, 1858. T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Read the article which occupies our first and fourth pages this week. It will well repay a careful perusal by any one—and is simple enough for the comprehension of any sane mind.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the Prospectus of the *Harrisburg Daily Telegraph* in another column. Those desiring the Legislative intelligence of this winter's Session will find it an excellent means of obtaining it. The Weekly and Semi-Weekly will also be found worthy of the attention of those out of the way of receiving a daily advantage.

In the *Warren Ledger*, of the 3d inst. we find the following handsome and well-deserved compliment to our fellow-citizen and Member of Assembly:

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—Although the Republicans have a majority in the House of Representatives—and fairly speaking it is none of our business—we would suggest the name of LEWIS MANN Esq., of Potter county as a fit person for Speaker. Mr. MANN is a new member, but is a thorough parliamentarian and understands the duties of a presiding officer, and we doubt not would excel in that position in the next House.

Such compliments come with good grace from a political opponent, and honor alike the recipient and the one who gives them. There are numerous candidates in the field who are old members of the House, which renders the selection of Mr. Mann for Speaker very improbable; but there is no man named thus far, who, in our opinion, is more capable (aside from the fact of his being a new member,) of presiding

over a large and respectable parliamentary body than he is; and we hope the future will properly reward his ability and talents.

The November Elections.

The results of the elections in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan—except in Delaware—on the 2nd inst., are a source of pride and pleasure—a token of confidence in the intelligence and firmness of the American masses—to the heart of every friend of Freedom, in its most modest sense, in the World. They build up, in connection with the October elections, a funeral-pile for official presumption and dictation that will make even distant monarchical tyrants shudder at the power of the people when unconfined. They finish a pyramid of exultant Freedom-blocks for 1858 which is well calculated to overshadow the puny opposition its completion has met with from the central government and its minions.

That is a grand victory for the anti-Slavery sentiment of the nation which leaves no mark (save in an illegible condition) of the despot's power—which blots out every vestige of the former popularity of the man who has brought this storm upon his own head by his cringing servility to a presumptuous minority. This is the victory just achieved within the last ninety days—commencing with Maine in September and ending with the noble six of Nov. 2d. We annex a few of the latest footings on the State tickets in the several States:

NEW YORK.—Our table of majorities is yet too imperfect to determine with any certainty the majority on the State ticket. It will probably fall short of 20,000.

ALLEGANY COUNTY gives a majority of 2,400 to Morgan.

MORGAN'S MAJORITY.—*Albany, Nov. 5.*—The latest footings here give Morgan 14,000 to 15,000 majority. The Assembly will stand about 70 Republicans elected without any union, 30 union members and straight Americans, and 28 democrats.

MICHIGAN.—Cooper's majority in the First district is about 100 over Howard, Republican, the present member. The whole Republican state ticket, as we published it on Thursday, is elected by from 6,000 to 10,000 majority.

ILLINOIS.—Fifty-seven counties give a Republican majority of 25,800. The majority in the state will rise considerably above 5,000. Were the state fairly districted, Lincoln would have a majority in the legislature, on joint ballot.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Returns of the Governor's vote have been received from all the towns in the state but Dighton—and show the following result:

Banks,	67,086
Beach,	37,944
Lawrence,	23,903
Banks's plurality over Beach,	29,143
Banks's majority over all,	17,239

The Senate will stand thirty-seven American Republicans to three Democrats.

The House stands one hundred and ninety-seven Republicans, twenty-nine Democrats, ten Straight Americans, and four to hear from.

We give in another column the responses of the two leading Republican papers in New York to the election in that State. The *Tribune* and *Post* took different positions as to the policy of the Syracuse Convention, and the policy advocated by the *Post* was adopted by that Convention. Hence the exultant strain of that paper in reviewing the triumph—and hence the scornful dissatisfaction of the *Tribune* at the extent of the victory. As to the correctness of either policy, we are not prepared to give our opinion at present; but we think the *Tribune* should be well satisfied with the victory of the Republicans over the Slave-power and its allies—for such we deem those parties who ought naturally to have combined with its strongest foe, and yet allowed immaterial schisms to stand between them and a grand combination victory. The victory is a grand one, to give it the least consideration; but, in view of the combination against our party there to throw it into the hands of the Administration, we deem it a greater victory than any which has transpired in the campaign of 1858.

The Congressional Election in the several States on the 2d inst., resulted as follows:

	Buchanan	Anti-Buchanan
Massachusetts,	11	11
New York,	4	29
New Jersey,	1	6
Delaware,	1	9
Illinois,	1	3
Michigan,	1	2
Wisconsin,	1	—
Total,	7	59

The total result of the Congressional elections this year stands 111 Opposition to 26 Administration—giving the Opposition, thus far, a majority of 75 in the next Congress, with fourteen States, principally Southern to elect, whose delegations now stand 65 Buchanan and 19

Opposition. Allowing those states to result as before, which is very improbable, the next Congress will stand—Opposition 150; Buchanan 101; Opposition majority 29.

RUN AND MURDER.

There is now on trial at Rochester a young man from Honeoye-Falls, for the murder of an officer who attempted to arrest him. It was a fearful crime, and aggravated by many considerations; but there is good reason to suppose that it had its origin in whisky. The criminal was intoxicated at the time he committed the murder, and had been intoxicated for months. What the jury will do with the case is uncertain; they may consign Manly Locke to the gallows, and he may deserve his fate, but all who know the facts, must know that he is not the first nor the principal offender. The drunkard makers of Honeoye Falls are the real murderers of Starr. They maddened the brain, and nerved the arm of him who made the fatal thrust. Every grog-seller in that village should be tried for his life, and if found guilty of converting an innocent young man into a murderer, should share the murderer's doom. They are principals; Locke is only an employee. These rum-murders are of constant occurrence all over the country. It is but a few days since, in this city a man by the name of Swift was stabbed to the heart in a drunken row. Who committed the murder is plain enough. The grog-sellers are the murderers. The foolish, beastly creatures who guzzle the intoxicating slops of our saloons and rum holes, are only a secondary agency in these crimes. It is high time that we look at the real culprits.—*Northern Independent.*

The "Smack" in School.

The following poetical description of a district school incident, is by WM. PITT PALMER, of New York, President of the Manhattan Insurance Company, in an address before "The Literary Society" in Stockbridge, Mass.

A District School, not far away,  
Mid Berkshire hills, one Winter's day  
Was humming with its wonted noise  
Of three-score mingled girls and boys—  
Some few upon their tasks intent,  
But more on furtive mischief bent;  
And while the Master's downward look  
Was fastened on a copy-book—  
When suddenly, behind his back,  
Rose sharp and clear a roving smack!  
As 'twere a battery of blisks!  
Let off in one tremendous kiss!  
"What's that?" the startled Master cries:  
"That, 'thor," a little imp replies.  
"With William Willich, if you please!"  
"I 'thor him kith Thuthannah Peathe!"  
With frown to make a statue thrill,  
The Master thundered, "Fither, Will!"  
Like a wretch o'ertaken in his track,  
With stolen chattels on his back,  
Will hung his head in fear and shame,  
And to the awful presence came—  
A great, green bashful simpton,  
The butt of all good-natured fun—  
With smile suppressed, and hunch upraised,  
The threepence fathered—"I'm kinned  
That you, my biggest pupil, should  
Be guilty of an act so rude:  
Before the whole set school to boot—  
What evil genius put you to?"  
"Twas she, herself, sir," sobbed thiel, d,  
"I did not mean to be so bad—  
But when Susannah shook her curls,  
And whispered I was fraid of girls,  
And darst not kiss a baby's doll,  
I couldn't stand it, sir, at all,  
But up and kissed her on the spot!  
I know—'ho hoo—I ought to bot,  
But somehow, from her looks—'ho hoo,  
I thought she kind o' wished me to!"

DENTISTRY.

H. M. SHEERAR, Dentist, of Wellsville, Allegheny Co., N. Y., respectfully announces to the people of Potter and the adjoining Counties in Pennsylvania, that he is permanently established in Wellsville, and is prepared to perform the various operations in Dentistry. Especial attention is solicited to his style of inserting ARTIFICIAL TETHI, superior to any other style known, called "Allen's Continuous Gum." All work warranted. Letters of inquiry promptly answered. Nov. 10, 1858. H. M. SHEERAR.

ATTENTION THE WHOLE!!

ALL manner of persons indebted to the firm of JONES, MANN & JONES, on book account will please call and settle the same—on notes confess judgment—or on judgment, arrange the same by the First Day of December next, or they will receive a call from Sheriff Taggart or Constable Schoonmaker, as soon as they can get to them after that time, without respect to persons; as we must have the cash to pay what we owe. JONES, MANN & JONES. Coudersport, Nov. 6, 1858.—16d.

Divorce Notice.

Charlotte Watkins, No. 51, June Term, by her next friend, Day, 1858. vs. ton Hollenbeck, Liberis Divorce.

George P. Watkins, Whereas a Subpoena and alias Subpoena have been issued in this case, and returned *Nihil*, the said George P. Watkins, Respondent, is hereby notified and required to be and appear in our Court of Common Pleas, at the next Term of said Court, at Coudersport, in the county of Potter to answer the Libellant's complaint. A. C. TAGGART, Sheriff. Coudersport, Nov. 9, 1858.

Ejectment Notice.

William V. Keating, No. 117, Sept. Term, 1858, vs. Adolph E. Borie, In the Court of Common Pleas of Potter County, vs. James M. Wilcox, vs. E. Fobes and Seth Backus, vs. Actius or Executors of a Plot of Land in Roulet township, Potter county, Pa., containing forty acres, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the north-west corner of a lot surveyed to C. Knowlton, being a post in the East line of lot contracted to John Barr, thence North by said line 80 rods to a corner, thence East 80 rods to north-west corner of a lot surveyed to H. Leet, thence South by said lot 80 rods, thence West 80 rods to the place of beginning; being part of Warrant No. 3921. And now, to wit, September 23d, 1858, on motion of John S. Mann, Plaintiff's Attorney, rule on Defendants to appear and plead by the third day of next Term, or Judgment by default; said rule to be published according to Act of Assembly. By the Court, H. J. OLNSTED, Proth'y. Coudersport, Nov. 10, 1858.

Special Notices. Subscribe at Once! If you wish to secure a copy of this elegant Engraving, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," and the ART JOURNAL, with the other illustrations, be sure and subscribe \$3, before the 1st. of Jan. 1859. Specimen copies of the above, and full particulars given, by applying to HUGH YOUNG, Coudersport, Pa. Agent. See advertisement elsewhere headed "New Features &c."

SUPERBLY BEAUTIFUL! JUST OUT, THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL For December. Over seventy pages—choice articles—elegantly illustrated—splendid Steel Engraving. Price 50 cents. Specimen copy sent on receipt of 18 cents, in stamps or coin. Address C. L. DERBY, 518 Broadway, N. Y. HUGH YOUNG, Honorary Secretary, Coudersport, Pa.

NO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertisement in this issue is a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe *Lung Affection*, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription (under charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a simple Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, [10-3mo.] Williamsport, Long Island.

Teachers' Association.

The next session of this Society will be held in the Court House at Coudersport, commencing on Monday, Nov. 15th, 1858, and continuing five days. The days of the session will be devoted to Teacher's drills, which will be conducted by Teachers of known ability, while the evenings will be chiefly occupied with listening to Orations, Essays, Critical Reviews, Discussions, &c. Messrs. S. S. Greppman and Harlan Bird will deliver Original Orations. Misses Caroline Harvey and Jennie M. Lyman will read Essays, Rev. J. Hendrick, C. H. Allen, Esq., and Miss Hawley will read Critical Reviews of Brown's *Weld's* and Kenyon Grammars. Arrangements will be made to render the expenses of those who may attend from a distance as light as possible. All friends of Education are cordially invited to favor us with their presence and aid, and all members of the Association are urgently requested to be present. W. A. MONROE, Secy. ULYSSES, Oct. 9, 1858.

FEVERS. Fever, like every other form of disease which the human system is liable to, is caused by impure humors. This being caused by the more rapid action of the blood struggling with nature, in endeavoring to cast out of the body the corrupt matter which is deadly opposed health. Hence the good and bad humors at war with each other, and the commotion which follows causes fever and heat. Its symptoms of fever are various; causing heat, languid, difficult breathing, eyes dull, heavy, anxious, sighing and yawning, alternate fits of heat and cold. After which the patient complains of pains in the head and back, giddiness, nausea and sickness, a fullness in the stomach, and sometimes vomiting bilious matter. Dr. Morse's Lidian Root Pills are acknowledged to be a strengthening and delightful medicine for all kinds of fevers. They not only cleanse the stomach and bowels from bilious matter, but they open the capillary vessels, causing them to purify the blood from the blood into the bowels, after which the corrupted mass is thrown out by the natural passages of the body. All that is required in urgent cases of fever, will be to take large doses. In order to have them operate thoroughly by the bowels, take from three five, eight and morning, until the fever entirely disappears. After which, from two to five every evening, until well, and you will be convinced that this is the best way to check fever, because they drive out all inflammation and restore the body to a state of sound health. And the blood and other fluids will be thoroughly purified that disease in any form will be utterly impossible. Dr. Morse's Lidian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines.

D. L. & M. H. DANIEL HAVE JUST RECEIVED From New York, A COMPLETE Fall and Winter ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, CUTLERY, GROCERIES, Crockery & Glassware. Also, a good stock of MISCELLANEOUS School Books, STATIONERY, &c. All of which they will sell AS LOW AS CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE IN THE COUNTY.

PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS. For which the HIGHEST PRICE will be paid. They can be found at all times, (Sundays and Sunday excepted,) at the Store formerly occupied by D. BAKER, IN LEWISVILLE, ready to wait upon Customers. N. B.—We have come to the conclusion to "READY PAY" is better for all parties, and we shall therefore do business on this system. D. L. & M. H. DANIEL, Ulysses, Nov. 4, 1858.—16f.