Hancock Jeffersonian.

A. SPENCER, EDITOR.

FINDLAY, OHIO:

Friday Morning, November 18, 1859.

Recent Republican Victories—New York Republicans—New Jersey Republicans—Wisconsin Republican—Democracy Gone to the Shades.

The late elections more than ever go to prove that modern democracy [illegible] a losing race. New York has elected the ticket by over 1,000 to over 30,000 majority. The best possible opportunity was given the Democratic party to elect, at least, half of the ticket, as the Know Nothing party nominated one half of the Democratic ticket, and supported it to their utmost ability. But even this portion of the ticket, has failed of an election, by from 1,000 to 2,000 majority, showing that the Republicans have a clear majority over all other parties in the state. Heretofore, while the Republicans have had a plurality in the state, they have been in the minority, as compared with the combined vote of the other two parties. The state is therefore, safe for them in 1860, even should the Know Nothings and Democracy unite on the same Presidential candidate.

New Jersey has gone Republican having elected the Republican candidate for Governor by about 2,000 majority. That state is also safe for the Republicans in 1860.

Wisconsin has rolled up an increased Republican majority for the Republican ticket, so that there is no faltering in that direction. She will give her electoral vote for the Republican candidate, and no mistake.

Brow-beating and Domineering.

The deportment of the Southern Democratic papers, toward the people of New York and New Jersey previous to the late elections, was in the highest degree insulting. Their language was threatening, to the effect that, should the Republicans succeed it would be the death knell of the Union. These fellows must have but a poor appreciation of the independence of freemen. Let it suffice them to lash their trembling slaves on their tobacco and cotton plantations, but they had just as well not put into practice their plantation drill, when they approach Northern freemen. These cowards, whose knees smote together, and whose hearts failed them when twenty one armed men invaded their territory, talk threateningly in regard to the millions of laborers of the North who neither fear nor regard them!—Why, let the protecting power of the North be withdrawn from them and these loving 'domestics' of theirs would devour them in one day.—The slaveholder would never be seized with such consternation as would take possession of him, should he raise the arm of revolt against the North, until the day of final judgment. He would literally call upon the mountains to fall upon him, and the hills to cover him from the wrath of his own robbed and plundered slaves. That is so, and every one in the North knows it, hence this blustering of theirs is ridiculous in the extreme.

The Bearing of the Harper's Ferry Insurrection on the Late Elections.

The result of the late elections, shows how futile have been the efforts in misrepresenting the position of the Republicans, in regard to the Harper's Ferry outrage. The Democracy were confident that they had secured capital, in this foolish transaction of John Brown, that would pay at least one hundred per cent. They regarded it as one of the most fortunate windfalls, with which they had ever been favored. The Republicans in New York, were to be swept by the board at the subsequent election. New Jersey was to roll up a Democratic majority, that would astonish the nation. In Wisconsin the Republicans were to suffer general discomfiture. It fact the Democracy had settled down into quite a comfortable state of mind, in view of the overwhelming defeat in store for their much dreaded antagonists. But just when they were getting things into proper trim, for a general jubilee—when their pipes and harps were in the best possible tune to celebrate the victory that a vivid imagination had wrought into a spectral embodiment, the cup of joy was suddenly dashed from their lips by the discovery that these "desperate Republicans" had carried these states by largely increased majorities. Such is the fate of human calculations. Such is the result in too many cases of thus so disinterestedly (!) attempting to serve one's ungrateful country.

HARPER'S FERRY INSURGENTS.—Cook, Green, Copeland, and Coppie have all been tried and convicted, and are sentenced to be hung on the 16th of December. Stephens has been handed over to the United States Court, the object seeming to be to get within the clutches of a pro-slavery Court, such Northern men as may have given any encouragement to John Brown's movement.—Should they be thus decoyed into a slaveholding community, under cover of United States authority and such Court should fail to make out a case against them, Judge Lynch would then step in, and make short work of the matter. No man should [illegible] from the government of protection from mob law.

Robbing Arsenals.

We publish on the outside of today's paper, the testimony in full, of the officer in command of the Armory at Liberty, Missouri, in December, 1855, when it was seized and robbed of arms and ammunition, by the adherents of the pro-slavery Democracy of that state. These arms were used in the sacking and plundering of Lawrence, in Kansas, and were employed besides in the various raids that resulted in the murder of the peaceful citizens of that territory. The Democracy, as will be recollected, raised no storm of excitement, as in the case of John Brown, nor did the government of Missouri, nor the government of the United States, make the least effort to bring these Democratic traitors to justice. Judge Thompson and others headed an armed force, as did John Brown, at Harper's Ferry, and seized the public arms, to force slavery upon the people of Kansas, and the Democracy never even disapproved of the act. Brown seized the Armory in Virginia, with the view of liberating slaves, and the Democracy are intensely excited through the length and breadth of the land. For him and his crazed followers there is allowed but one step from the prison to the gallows. Brown and his confederates will be hung, to satisfy the demand for vengeance, by slaveholders; while Judge Thompson, and his crew, far more guilty, in every sense, will not suffer to the injury of a hair of the head. And that is Democratic Popular Sovereignty.

Success of the Republican Party.

The elections that have just transpired, complete the series of brilliant Republican victories, that secures every free state to the party, except California. The New England states, have, one after another declared for the Republicans, by decided majorities. New York, in which the united vote of the Democrats, and Know Nothings, last year placed the Republicans in a minority, of 48,910, now gives the Republicans a clear majority over both those parties combined, electing the entire ticket, by an average majority of at least 12,000.

New Jersey has given them 2,000 of a majority; Pennsylvania, some 24,000; Ohio, an average majority, of some 14,000; Michigan, some 10,000, Iowa, some 3,500; Wisconsin, some 3,000; Minnesota, 3,400. Indiana and Illinois, held no state elections this year, but the success of the Republicans, in the local elections, leaves no doubt of their ascendency in those states.

It is for the Democracy to boast of their victories, where the laborer is driven to his daily toil, by the lash of a barbarous task-master. Where slavery reigns supreme, there does modern Democracy run riot. South Carolina, for instance, can boast of having, comparatively, the largest slave population, and the most patent Democracy of any other state in the Union.

GOV. CHASE AND THE SENATORSHIP. We are pleased to see such entire unanimity, among the Republicans of the state, in favor of the election of Governor Chase, to the United States Senate. The Governor has filled every public station, to which the people have elevated him, with such marked ability, and with such strict integrity, that we feel that he merits, in an eminent degree, not simply an election to the Senate, but to the highest position in the gift of the American people. He has been a pioneer in molding the public sentiment, and in disseminating the principles of freedom, that to day give strength and popularity to the Republican party, and we would honor him for it. Let us place in our front ranks, representative men; let us not be casting around for new and untried men, whose antecedents give us no sure guaranty that they are with us heart and soul.

THE EXECUTION OF THE INSURGENTS.—Such has been the deportment of John Brown, since his arrest at Harper's Ferry, that, while the public feel that he undertook a very injustifiable enterprise, his death will produce a powerful sensation throughout the entire country. His conduct has fully convinced every candid man, whether friend or foe, that although misguided and deluded, he was moved by the prompt[illegible] of a noble heart, and deserves [illegible] quite a different fate. Let the Virginians hang him, and bury him out of sight, yet his blood will speak from the ground.

Long since, Congress enacted a law making the African Slave Trade piracy; yet, year after year, this traffic been carried on by citizens of the United States, and thousands of all the arrests that have been made, of those engaged in this traffic, but one individual has, so far, been convicted, and he was pardoned by the President. Such has been the mercy—such the toleration granted these pirates. But John Brown, who has been caught in an attempt to free slaves, has had no indulgent Court to try them, nor any merciful executive to interpose, to save him from the gallows. Kidnapping Africans is an excusable offense, while freeing them from slavery, is a crime that must be expiated on the gallows.

The Douglas Democracy.

[illegible] have joined with the administration papers, in a very mean attempt to connect the Republican party with the Harper's Ferry outrage. They had much better have been guarding the interests of their patron; for it is very evident, that this outrage will not have the slightest influence on the Republican party, while it must seriously effect the chances of Douglas, for a nomination at Charleston. It has made the Southern Democracy more clamorous than ever, for protection for slavery by Congressional intervention. Read the following bold language from the Richmond *Enquirer*, and then decide, how much Douglas men are to gain by giving prominence to Brown's outbreak:

The moral of Harper's Ferry teaches that intervention of authority, both state and federal, is demanded as much in the states as in the territories. Intervention is not wanted to introduce but to protect slavery. Upon the Charleston Convention will devolve the duty of drawing a line of demarcation, broad and distinct in platform and candidate, from Black Republicanism. No compromise will be entertained. The South knows it rights, and Harper's Ferry teaches that she must maintain them. Should the Union survive the approaching Congress, the Charleston Convention will decide its fate. If the South is permitted by the existing Union to meet Northern Democracy in Charlestown, consultation will be called and deliberated. The first men of the South will be there assembled. No scheming, plotting politic an, seeking opportunity to barter the rights for public plunder, will be able to gratify his treasonable propensities, but in firmness and with dignity, the doctrine of intervention for protection, will be insisted upon by the South, and the Representatives of the Northern Democracy will decide the issue.

If for intervention, the nomination will be proceeded with. If against, there will be leave-taking, bidding adieu, separation, disunion, secession, that will be not only a prognostic, but potent shadow of coming events cast warningly before, to inform and deter. The Democratic candidates must be presented to the people of all the states, upon the ultimatum of the Constitution, as understood and decided by the Supreme Court.—If there are not conservatives enough at the North to elect conservative candidates, there will scarcely be found conservatives enough at the South to save the Union.

The Courier and Wendell Phillips.

The (*) Editor of the *Courier*, in last week's paper, very disingenuously attempted to make the impression that Wendell Phillips is a Republican, and that, therefore, the Republicans are responsible for the sentiments he put forth in his late speech in New York. Now, we have endeavored to cultivate a considerable degree of charity, but really cannot give it latitude sufficient, in this case, to admit that the writer of that article erred through ignorance. He knew, *very well*, when he wrote that article, that Wendell Phillips did neither act nor sympathize with the Republican party, nor ever had. It was a deliberate attempt to misrepresent. Every one in the slightest degree familiar with the parties and associations of the country, knows that Wendell Phillips belongs to the Garisonian School, who oppose voting, and hence co operate with none of the parties of the day. The Republican party has no more bitter opponents in the country, than the members of this faction. By them they have repeatedly been denounced as worse than slave-holders, since they support the Constitution and laws. In regard to the necessity of an immediate dissolution of the Union, these men harmonize fully with such leading and prominent Democrats as Senators Brown and Davis, of Mississippi; Rhett, of South Carolina; Shorter, of Alabama, and a host of kindred spirits in the South.

KANSAS ELECTION.—The Kansas election, for a territorial Legislature and Delegate to Congress, has resulted in the complete triumph of the Republican party. Parrot is again elected to Congress. The Democratic party has thrown away a great deal of ammunition in its attempts to conquer Kansas, and with al, the prospects are not in the least improved. It has lost ex-Secretary Stanton, who took such a stand against the Lecompton Constitution. He has boldly gone over to the Republicans. The Democratic Convention nominated for Governor under the new Constitution, Governor Medary, a decided opponent of Douglas, and a special advocate of Buchanan's administration.

Convict the Crime of Treason, or Confess Yourselves Slanderers.

If it is the Administration organ, that Seward, Chase, Howe, Giddings, &c., have by their complicity in the Harper Ferry rebellion, made themselves guilty of high treason against the United States, and deserve to hang with old Brown, why, in the name of [illegible] are they not arrested and tried for the crime? And why do not the Democratic organs urge him up to the discharge of so manifest a obligation? What is an administration good for that lets treason talk to and fro throughout the land, in darkness and daylight, unpunished and unrebuked?

We say, with the St. Louis *News*, what is Mr. Buchanan for but to execute the laws, sustain the Constitution, and punish all palatators that plot its overthrow? Are such terrible conspirators to go unpunished?

It is charged by the hireling presses of the National Democracy, that "the South will have no protection against servile insurrections" if a Republican President shall be elected in 1860. But what protection have they now, if arch conspirators [illegible] & Co. are declared to be, are suffered to go unpunished, unprosecuted, unrebuked?

We demand that Mr. Buchanan and the Democracy meet the issues that they have made, fairly and squarely. If Seward, Chase, Hale, Giddings, Gerritt Smith, and others, are accessories of Old Brown's guilt, they must be arrested and tried for murder and high treason! The dignity of government requires it.—The oath of office taken by Mr. Buchanan compels it. The conservation of society calls for it. The safety of the South demands it. How can Mr. Buchanan escape the dilemma? He must prosecute, or his organs and his party must recant.—They have told truth, or they told horrible lies in charging the "unquestionable complicity" of Seward, Chase, Hale & Co. with Old Brown's insurrection. If they have told the truth, and decline to prosecute, then they become accessories after the fact, and deserve impeachment as traitors to the Republic. If they have told lies, let them prepare to swallow their falsehoods before the face of a disgusted and indignant people, and to slink away to the kennels of unwhipt lairs, caught in the net of their own incautious spreading.

Come—ye Democrats—ye Buchanan men—ye protectionists of "Southern institutions—come up to the work—convict and hang Seward, Chase, Hale & Co., if they are guilty, *as you say they are*, or confess yourselves slanderers—or yourselves traitors to the laws against treason, which you should be compelled by your oaths to execute!—Stand up to your duty before the country! The eyes of all are upon you.—[*Louisville Journal.*

Lecompton Fraud.

Hon. F. P. Stanton, Secretary of Kansas under Governor Walker, and who resisted the Lecompton fraud, has become an out-and-out Republican, having supported the Republican ticket at the late election in Kansas, of which territory he has become a permanent citizen.—In a late speech at Lecompton he said:

He could not forget that, eighteen months since, when he was invited to address the people at Columbus, Ohio, where Governor Medary had recently been appointed Postmaster in place of an anti-Lecompton Democrat removed, after he (the speaker) had told his plain, unvarnished story of the wrongs done to the people of Kansas, Governor Medary was so ardent in his devotion to his patron, that he was induced to call a second meeting and address it, in reply to him, (the speaker,) in vindication of the Lecompton policy.—The nomination of this Federal office-holder is a significant fact. It removed all doubt as to the position of the Democracy in Kansas. The people might as well be called upon to support James Buchanan himself; for that would involve no greater degree of self-condemnation and abasement. For himself he could not and would not support that ticket; on the contrary, he would oppose it with all his power; and in order to give the greatest possible force to his opposition, he would vote the Republican ticket from the highest name to the lowest.

THE Richmond *Enquirer*, under the caption of "A Hired Traitor in our Midst," proceeds to denounce a paper published at Berryville, Clark county, by a man named Parkins, because he published, as an advertisement, the Prospectus of the New York *Tribune*, and has urged the pardoning of old Ossawattomie Brown. The *Enquirer* thinks Parkins has laid himself open to indictment for complicity with Horace Greeley's incendiary effort, and concludes thus:

"There can be no doubt whatever, that the people of Clarke and surrounding counties owe it to their own safety to suppress this incendiary sheet. A respectful request to M'r Parkins to leave the community, signed by all his subscribers, would perhaps prove efficacious, but don't lynch him.

"The friends and supporters of Messrs. Hunter and Dickinson, should especially attend to this matter.

"The impudence with which Parkins attempts to shelter this treason behind the names of these worthy gentlemen deserves special reprobation."

SHIPPENSBURG, Pennsylvania, November 14.—A person was arrested here on Saturday on suspicion of being a Harper's Ferry insurgent.—After a hearing he was discharged for want of proof as to his identity.

Horrible Massacre by Indians and Mormons.

CAMP FLOYD, October 12.—Your correspondent has determined upon departing from his post, and will leave in a few days for San Francisco via Los Angelos and the scene of the fountain Meadow massacre. The sow-capped hills that surround our camp have warned me that the piercing blasts of Winter are upon us, and that if I do not go at once, I will stand a very poor chance of getting away. Times are very dull here, and there is every prospect of tight times ahead. Since the first of the month, over two hundred persons have left for the states. The Indians on the Northern California route are still engaged in massacreing the emigrants.

There is no doubt but these Indians were aided and abetted by the Mormons. There is at this time in camp, a party that effected their escape, after their friends, to the number of twenty-three, had been massacred. These people have given a statement to Judge Eckles, under oath, and state that the greater portion of their foes were white men painted like Indians. Some of the atrocities perpetrated surpass all belief. One child about four years of age, had both its legs cut off, and was compelled to walk upon the stumps in the presence of its agonized mother. Several of the women were ravished and then killed. One woman was ravished after she had both legs and arms broken; others had their entrails ripped out.

A company of Soldiers were in pursuit, and had strong hopes of being able to come up with the savages.—[*Missouri Democrat.*

John Brown's Letter to a Quaker Lady in Rhode Island.

CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson Co., Va., November 1, 1859.

MY DEAR FRIEND E. B., OF R. I.: Your most cheering letter of 27th of Oct. is received, and may the Lord reward you a thousand fold for the kind feeling you express toward me; but more especially for your fidelity to the poor that cry, and those that have no help. For this I am a prisoner in bonds. It is solely my own fault, in a military point of view, that we met with our disaster; I mean that I mingled with our prisoners, and so far sympathized with them and their families that I neglected my duty in other respects.—But God's will, not mine, be done.

You know that Christ once armed Peter. So also in my case, I think he put a sword into my hand, and there continued it, so long as he saw best, and then kindly took it from me. I mean when I first went to Kansas. I wish you could know with what cheerfulness I am now wielding the "Sword of the Spirit" on the right hand and on the left.—I bless God that it proves "mighty to the pulling down of strongholds." I always loved my Quaker friends, and I commend to their kind regard my poor bereaved widowed wife, and my daughters, and daughters-in law, whose husbands fell at my side. One is a mother and the other likely to be soon. They, as well as my own sorrow-stricken daughter, are left very poor, and have much greater need of sympathy than I, who, through Infinite Grace and the kindness of strangers, am joyful in all my tribulations."

Dear sister, write them at North Elba, Essex Co., N. Y., to comfort their sad hearts. Direct to Mary A. Brown, wife of John Brown.—There is also another—a widow, wife of Thompson, who was with my poor boys in the affair at Harper's Ferry, at the same place.

I do not feel conscious of guilt in taking up arms; and had it been in behalf of the rich and powerful; the intelligent, the great—as men count greatness—if those form enactments to suit themselves and corrupt others, or some of their friends, that I interferd, suffered, sacrificed and fell, it would have been doing very well. But enough of this.

These light afflictions which endure for a moment, shall work but for me a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.

I would be very grateful for another letter from you. My wounds are healing. Farewell. God will surely attend to his own cause in the best possible way and time, and he will not forget the work of his own hands. Your Friend,

JOHN BROWN.

The Victims of Mormon Perfidy.

The Camp Floyd, (Utah) correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes:

It is currently reported in this place this morning, that a bloody massacre lately occurred about three hundred miles from here, on the route to San Bercardino, Southern California—the route which I intend to travel over. Murder exists here in *reality* to such an unparalleled extent that it is not unreasonable to suppose that imagination occasionally claims victims of murder and rapine which never had existence. I hope the rumor is unfounded and I believe it is, as no corroborative circumstances in connection therewith have been heard of by me. And again, the report may be too true. The underhanded ecclesiastical influence which, from time to time, has stained that route with the blood of American citizens from Salt Lake City to within a few hundred miles of the Pacific, is, if any difference, stronger and more audacious now than ever before. The bones of our countrymen who have been murdered by order of Brigham Young, and in the name of religion, are embedded beneath the soil of many a lonely, secret grave-yard, thousands of miles from the homes which they had left, to cross a great national highway of their native land in peace. They met the bloody, murderous bands of those who professed to be their countrymen, and their remains lie unavenged.

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A Full Stock will be kept, as usual.
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thoroughly, all our German trade can rely on being promptly served. We shall soon receive a full stock of
GROCERIES,
To be sold CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.
November 7, 1859.

Isaac Davis, Plaintiff, against Henry Zahn, Defendant. } *In Attachment.*
[Before C. E. Jordan, Justice of the Peace of Washington township, Hancock county, Ohio.]
ON the 26th day of October, A. D. 1859, said Justice issued an order of Attachment in the above action, for the sum of $178.81, probably $10.00 costs.
ISAAC DAVIS.
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP, Nov. 2d, A. D. 1859.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

THE TRIBUNE—now more than eighteen years old, and having over Two Hundred Thousand subscribers, or constant purchasers, diffused through every State and Territory of our Union—will continue in essence what it has been—the earnest champion of Liberty, Progress, and of whatever will conduce to our national growth in Virtue, Industry, Knowledge, and Prosperity. It will continue to urge the emancipation not only of the Black laborer from chattelism and legal impotence, but of the White likewise from Land Monopoly, Intemperance, Ignorance, and the dependence on remote Markets which paralyzes exertion by denying to Toil any adequate and morally certain reward. Believing that the chief evil of our time is the inordinate multiplication and disproportion of Non-Producers, it will continue to war against whatever tends to degrade Manual [illegible] and to recompense. It will intensely commend the policy of winning hither from Europe the Useful Arts, and, wherever they may be needed, the Artisans as well, for whose products our country is now running recklessly into debt, while our laborers roam in fruitless quest of employment, leaving their children in want of bread, though the farmer is too often compelled to sell his crops at most inadequate prices. In short, while battling against Fillibusterism and every other manifestation of that evil spirit which seeks through the spoliation of other countries that aggrandizement which is to be truly attained only through the due development and cultivation of our internal resources, it will urgently advocate a more effectively discriminating Tariff, the Freedom of the Public Lands, the construction of a Railroad from the navigable waters of the Mississippi, to those of the Pacific, and every other measure which seems to us calculated to enhance the dignity or the recompense of Labor and promote the well-being of Mankind.

The "irrepressible conflict" between Darkness and Light, Inertia and Progress, Slavery and Freedom, moves steadily onward. Isolated acts of folly and madness may for the moment give a seeming advantage to Wrong; but God still reigns, and the Ages are true to Humanity and right. The year 1860 must witness a memorable conflict between these irreconcilable antagonists. The question—"Shall Human Slavery be further strengthened and diffused by the power and under the flag of the Federal Union?" is now to receive a momentous if not conclusive answer. "Land for the Landless, versus Negroes for the Negroless" is the battle-cry of the embodied Millions who, having just swept Pennsylvania, Ohio and the North-West, appear in the new Congress, backed by nearly every Free State, to demand a recognition of every man's right to a free home, to prove a modicum of the earth's surface where ever he has not been anticipated by the State's session to another. Free Homes, and the consecration of the virgin soil of the Territories to Free Labor (two requirements, but one policy) must largely absorb the attention of Congress through the ensuing session, as of the People in the succeeding Presidential canvass; and, whatever the immediate issue, we cannot doubt that the ultimate verdict will be in accord at once with the dictates of impartial Philanthopy and the inalienable Rights of Man.

Having made arrangements for fuller and more graphic reports of the doings of Congress, and of whatever else transpiring at the Federal Metropolis shall seem worthy of public regard, and having extended both our Foreign and Domestic Correspondence and strengthened our Editorial staff, we believe THE TRIBUNE may safely challenge a comparison with any rival, whether as an exponent of principles or as a reliable mirror of the passing world. We purpose not to be surpassed nor anticipated in the collection or presentation of intelligence, though we eschew that reputation for enterprise which is acquired by bribing messengers and clerks in public offices to convey at the premature publication of treaties and other official documents. We prize accuracy of statement quite as highly as promptitude, but endeavor not to sacrifice the latter while securing the former. Essentially, THE TRIBUNE will be what it has been, while we shall constantly study to improve its every feature, and "make each day a critic on the last." The general verdict of the Press, and the Public has confirmed the success of our past labors, and the se of the future shall be characterized by equal earnestness and assiduity. We ask those who believe the general influence of our journal to be salutary to aid us in extending that influence through an increase of our subscriptions.

NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE

is printed on a large imperial sheet, and published every morning and evening (Sundays excepted). It contains Editorials on the topics of the times, employing a large corps of the best newspaper writers of the day; Domestic and Foreign Correspondence; Proceedings of Congress; Reports of Lectures; City News; Cattle, Horse, and Produce Markets; Reviews of Books; Literary Intelligence; Papers on Mechanics and the Arts, &c., &c. We strive to make THE TRIBUNE a *newspaper* to meet the wants of the public—its Telegraphic news alone costing over $15,000 per annum.

TERMS:

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is mailed to subscribers at $6 per annum, in advance; $3 for six months.

THE NEW YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and contains all the Editorials of the Daily, with the Cattle, Horse, and General Markets, reliably reported expressly for THE TRIBUNE; Foreign and Domestic Correspondence; and during the sessions of Congress it contains a summary of Congressional doings, with the more important speeches. We shall, as heretofore, make THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE a literary, as well as a political newspaper, and we are delighted to find it shall remain in the front rank of family papers.

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THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE,

a large eight page paper for the country, is published every Saturday, and contains Editorials on the important topics of the times, the news of the week, interesting correspondence from all parts of the world, the New York Cattle, Horse, and Produce Markets, interesting and reliable Political, Mechanical and Agricultural articles, &c., &c.

We shall, during this year, as hitherto, constantly labor to improve the quality of the attractive entertainment afforded by THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, which, we intend, shall continue to be the best Family Weekly Newspaper published in the World. We consider the Cattle Market Reports alone richly worth to cattle-raisers a year's subscription price.

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Any person sending us a club of Twenty, or more, will be entitled to an extra copy. For a club of fifty, we will send the Semi-Weekly Tribune; and for a club of one hundred, the Daily Tribune will be sent gratis. We continue to send THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE to Clergymen for $1.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Terms always cash in advance.

All letters to be addressed to
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November 18, 1859.—[3m

NOTICE.—
E. P. JONES & CO.,
—WILL PAY CASH FOR—
Corn, Rye and Oats, and Cord Wood.
☞ Office over H. P. Gage's Store.☜
October 28th, 1859.

Dissolution.
THE firm of J. P. Dennis & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers will be found in the hands of A. Langworthy.
A. LANGWORTHY,
J. P. DENNIS.
FINDLAY, OHIO, Nov. 7, 1859.

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November 18, 1859.—[10w

IN compliance with the provisions of the statute in such cases made and provided, it is ordered by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the Tenth Judicial District of the State of Ohio, that the times for holding the terms of the District Court in the several counties composing said District, for the year 1860, be and the same are hereby fixed and prescribed as follows:—
In the county of Wood, June 5;
" " " Putnam, June 8;
" " " Wyandot, June 11;
" " " Crawford, June 14;
" " " Hancock, June 21;
" " " Seneca, June 25.
And the terms of the Court of Common Pleas in the several counties aforesaid, for the year 1860, shall commence and be held as follows:
In the county of Seneca, January 16, May 7, October 22;
In the county of Wyandot, March 5, May 14, October 22;
In the county of Crawford, April 2, July 16, November 19;
In the county of Putnam, March 26, July 10, October 2;
In the county of Wood, February 21, May 15, October 21.
In the county of Hancock, March 12, May 29, November 13.
In witness whereof, we have signed the above order officially, this 1st day of October, A. D. 1859.
JOSIAH S. PLANT, } *Judges of the Court*
G. E. SENEY, } *of Com. Pleas of*
M. C. WHITELEY, } *19th Jud