a competition with Mr. Peet in the article of maple sugar, but I will give him a try on vinegar made from maple sap, if he dare; and Mrs. ——, if she don't look out, will be beaten in the manufacture of that very, *very* useful article—soft soap. I have in my garden a blood beet, larger than any I saw at the Fair. Now, boys, look out; *I'll beat you* next Fall. The fixings for that one acre of corn must be done up this Fall. If it be sward-land break it up now, after covering it with manure. In the Spring, put on a good supply of well-pulverized manure, harrow lightly, and plant on the turf. So the man did in Susquehannah county, and he got the premium. I lately saw in an agricultural paper that soaking the seed-corn in chloride of lime, would greatly accelerate the growth. The three different ways of harvesting corn were tested at our last Fair by Mr. Gordinier, of Coudersport, and the Committee decided that "topping" was the best way—contrary to what I believe. In my opinion the corn requires, and will absorb all the moisture there is in the stalk, consequently the stalk should not be meddled with until the grain is fully ripe. B.

Political.

☞ We are indebted to the *Tioga Agitator* for the following abstract of the

Trial and Sentence of Brown.

For the past two weeks the daily newspapers have been filled with the court proceedings in the case of "Old Brown" and the other unfortunate men who rushed with him into the jaws of death in the late invasion of the State of Virginia. We propose in this article to give a synopsis of the leading facts in the trial, as want of space debars us from publishing the proceedings entire.

On the 25th of October the preliminary examination commenced at Charlestown, the seat of justice of Jefferson county, Va. Eight magistrates were on the bench, and by their direction the Sheriff brought the prisoners into Court under a guard of eighty armed men—five times the number of Brown's invading force—who were placed as a guard around the court house in order to prevent his escape should he succeed in breaking the iron manacles which bound him to Coppie, the other prisoner. Brown seemed weak and haggard, with his eyes swelled from the effects of the wounds on his head.

Sheriff Campbell read the commitment of the prisoners. Mr. Harding, State's Attorney, asked that the Court might assign counsel for prisoners, if they had none. The Court inquired if the prisoners had counsel, when Brown addressed the Court as follows:

"Virginians! I did not ask for any quarter at the time I was taken. I did not ask to have my life spared. The Governor of the State of Virginia tendered me his assurance that I should have a fair trial, and under no circumstances whatever will I be able to attend to a trial. If you seek my blood you can have it at any moment without the mockery of a trial. I have had no counsel. I have not been able to advise with one. I know nothing about the feelings of my fellow prisoners and I am utterly unable to attend in any way to my own defence.

"My memory don't serve me. My health is insufficient, although improving. There are mitigating circumstances, if a fair trial is to be allowed us, that I would urge in our favor; but if we are to be forced with a mere form of a trial, to execution, you may spare yourselves that trouble. I am ready for my fate. I do not ask a trial. I beg for no mockery of a trial, no insult, nothing but that which conscience gives or cowardice would drive you to practice.

"I ask not to be excused from the mockery of a trial. I do not know what the design of this examination is; I do not know what is to be the benefit of it to the Commonwealth; I have now little to ask, other than that I be not foolishly insulted, as cowardly barbarians insult those who fall into their power."

At the conclusion of this speech the Court assigned Messrs. Faulkner and Botts as counsel for the prisoner, the former of whom declined, and the latter accepted the position. Mr. Botts was assisted by Mr. Green his partner.

On the 26 of October examinations of witnesses for the prosecution commenced. During the day Brown stated that he had full confidence in the goodness of God; that he was confident that *He* would rescue him from the perils that then surrounded him; that he had before had rifles pointed at him, knives at his throat, and his life in as great peril as it then was, but that God had always been at his side; and that as he knew HE was with him he feared nothing.

On the 27th Brown was so unwell as to make it necessary for him to lie down in a bed which was brought into Court for that purpose. Mr. Botts read to the Court a dispatch received from responsible parties in Ohio, saying that five of Brown's immediate relatives were afflicted with insanity; that this mental disease was hereditary in the family, and that these facts could be proved by witnesses who would attend the trial if necessary. On reading the dispatch to Brown he affirmed the truth of the statement but refused to take any advantage of this plea, as he believed himself to be sane. He desired to meet his fate as a man and not as a presumed maniac.

On the 28th of October, a young man named Hoyt from Boston arrived at Charlestown as counsel for Brown. He took the necessary oath of admission to the bar of Virginia, and asked for time to examine the indictment, the Virginia Code and the testimony already taken. This was denied. The testimony for the prosecution closed that afternoon, and does not differ from the reports already published. Ten witnesses for the prosecution were examined and the evidence for the defence immediately followed. The object of this was to prove that Brown did not design the taking of life or any other act of cruelty except in self-defence. Two or three witnesses were examined and others did not answer to their names, the subpœna not having been served. Mr. Brown rose from his bed and addressed the Court stating that although Gov. Wise had promised him a fair trial, it was after all nothing but a mockery. He stated that his money ($260) had been taken from him and that he had therefore no means to employ any one to do errands for him or to hunt up testimony; that the officers had refused to do their duty in serving the writs for his witnesses; that he had no confidence in the counsel assigned to him by the Court, and that he wanted a postponement of the Court for a few hours to give him time to get his witnesses. Mr. Hoyt also spoke asking for time which was refused. Messrs. Bott and Green, the Virginia counsel withdrew from the case.

On the 29th of October, a short time was given for new counsel for the prisoner who had just arrived, to consult—to wit: Saml. Chilton, Esq., of Washington, and Henry Griswold of Cleavland, Ohio.

Mr. Chilton made an address to the Court explanatory of his position. He was there at the earnest solicitation of his friends, and being there, he desired to do his duty as counsel for the prisoner, but this he could not do without at least several hours for examining the case, the law, indictment, etc. He therefore asked for a delay of a few hours. But the Court refused this. The trial must go on. The examination of witnesses was then resumed, and concluded in the afternoon.

Mr. Chilton, for the prisoner, rose and submitted a motion that the prosecution in this case be compelled to elect one of the counts in the indictment and abandon the others. The indictment consists of four counts and is endorsed thus: an indictment for treason, advising and conspiring with slaves and others to rebel, and for murder. The charge of murder is laid in two of the counts, the third and fourth. The charge of treason is in the first, and the second charge alleges a charge different from that which is endorsed on the back of the indictment, and which is upon record. The second count is under the following statute: "If a free person advise or conspire with a slave to rebel or make an insurrection, he shall be punished with death, whether such a rebellion or insurrection be successful or not." But the second count in the indictment is that these parties who are charged by the indictment conspired together, and, with other persons, to induce certain slaves, the property of Alstadt and Washington, to make rebellion and insurrection.

There is a broad difference between advising and conspiring with slaves to rebel and advising and conspiring with others to induce slaves to rebel. Whether he was to avail himself of this irregularity by instructions from the court to the jury to disregard this second count entirely, or whether it would be proper to wait until the conclusion of the trial, and then move an arrest of judgement, he left to his Honor to decide. He proceeded to argue the motion that the prosecution be compelled to elect one count and abandon another, quoting Archibald's Criminal pleading in support of his view. He further alluded to the hardships which rest upon the prisoner to meet various and direct charges in the same trial.

From the authority he read it would be seen that in case of treason different descriptions of treason could not be united in the same indictment. High treason could not be associated with other treason. If an inferior grade of an offence of the same character could not be included in separate counts, still less can an offence of a different character. Treason in this country is high treason; treason against the State of Virginia is treason against her sovereignty. We have no other description of treason, because treason can only be committed against sovereignty, whether that of the United States or of a sovereign State.

He was replied to by Messrs. Harding and Hunter. The Court decided that the trial must go on. The jury had been charged and sworn to try the prisoner on the indictment as drawn. After the trial the counsel might move for an arrest of judgement.

On Mondy the trial was resumed. Mr. Griswold and Chilton both addressed the jury ably and at some length. They were followed by Mr. Hunter for the prosecution. The Jury brought in a verdict of "*Guilty of treason, advising and conspiring with slaves to rebel and for murder in the first degree.*"

Brown sat up in his bed while the verdict was read, after which he lay down quietly, saying nothing and making no demonstration of any kind.

Mr. Chilton moved an arrest of judgement, both on account of errors in the indictment and errors in the verdict. The objection was that the prisoner had been tried for an offence not appearing on the record of the Grand Jury. The verdict was not on each count separately, but a general verdict on the whole indictment. The prisoner has also been found guilty of two counts for murder of the same person. It was manifest he could not be guilty of both. By agreement the argument of these points was postponed. Brown was then remanded to jail; and the trial of Coppie commenced.

On the 2d of November, Brown was brought into Court to receive his sentence.

The Court gave its decision on the motion to arrest judgment, overruling the objections made. On the objection that treason cannot be committed against a State, except by a citizen, it ruled that wherever allegiance was due, treason may be committed. Most of the States have passed laws against treason. The objections as to the form of the verdict rendered, were also regarded as insufficient.

The Court then asked Brown whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, when

Brown stood up, and in a clear and distinct voice said:

"I have, may it please the Court, a few words to say.

"In the first place, I deny everything but what I have all along admitted—the design on my part to free the slaves. I intended certainly to have made a clean thing of that matter, as I did last winter, when I went into Missouri and there took the slaves without the snapping of a gun on either side, moved them through the country, and finally left them in Canada. I designed to have done the same thing again, on a larger scale. That was all I intended. I never did intend to commit murder or treason, or to destroy property, or to excite or incite the slaves to rebellion, and to make an insurrection.

"I have another objection, and that is, it is unjust that I should suffer such a penalty. Had I interfered in the manner which I admit has been fairly proven (for I admire the truthfulness and candor of the greater portion of the witnesses who have testified in this case,) had I so interfered in behalf of the rich, the powerful, the intelligent, the so-called great, or in behalf of their friends, either father, mother, brother, sister, wife or children, or any of that class, and suffered and sacrificed what I have in this interference, it would have been all right. Every man in this Court would have deemed it an act worthy of reward rather than punishment. This Court acknowledges, as I suppose, the validity of the law of God. I see a book kissed here which I suppose to be the Bible, or at least the New Testament. That teaches me that 'all things whatsoever I would that men should do to me, I should do even so to them.' It teaches me further, to 'remember them that are in bonds as bound with them.' I endeavored to act up to that instruction. I say I am yet too young to understand that God is any respector of persons. I believe that to have interfered as I have done, as I have always freely admitted I have done, in behalf of His despised poor, was no wrong but right. Now, if it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood further with the blood of my children, and with the blood of millions in this slave country whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel and unjust enactments, I admit, so let it be done. Let me say one word further. I feel entirely satisfied with the treatment I have received on my trial. Considering the circumstances it has been more generous than I expected, but I feel no consciousness of guilt. I have stated from the first what was my intention and what was not. I never had any design against the life of any person, nor any disposition to commit treason, or excite the slaves to rebel, or make any general insurrection. I never encouraged any man to do so, but always discouraged any idea of that kind. Let me say also in regard to the statements made by some of those connected with me. I hear it has been stated by some of them, that I have induced them to join me, but the contrary is true. I do not say this to injure them, but as regretting their weakness. Not one joined me but of his own accord and the greater part at their own expense. A number of them I never saw and never had a word of conversation with, till the day they came to me; and that was for the purpose I have stated. Now I have done."

While Brown was speaking, perfect quiet prevailed. When he had finished, The Court proceeded to pronounce the sentence. After a few preliminary remarks, in which he said no reasonable doubt could exist as to the prisoner's guilt, *he sentenced him to be hung in public on Friday, the 2d of December.*

[Cook, Coppie and Thompson, have been convicted and sentenced to be hung on the 14th of Dec., and we presume that Brown will be reprieved until then and hung at the same time. Stevens has been handed over to the United States Government for trial, the prosecutors hoping thus to involve distinguished Republicans in the trial as witnesses or otherwise. They will fail in their designs.—ED. JOUR.]

GERRIT SMITH has become insane in consequence of the Harper's Ferry trials, and has been taken to the Utica Asylum. He constantly supposed himself under arrest at Harper's Ferry.

The Potter Journal.

COUDERSPORT, PA.,

Thursday Morning, Nov. 17, 1859.

T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

☞ The elections in New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wisconsin, have all resulted in Republican victories. Particulars next week.

☞ We presume very few if any of the citizens of this county know when the county was organized, or any thing of its early history; we are sure that some of the most intelligent of our citizens were ignorant of the matter until they heard a paper read before the Ladies' Literary Association a week or so ago. We take pleasure in giving the paper a place on our first page this week. It was carefully compiled from the Acts of Assembly and other sources by a competent and well-informed citizen, and will be read with real interest by every local reader of the JOURNAL. Our readers will do well to lay away this No. of the paper for future reference.

THE *N. Y. Eve. Post* thus tersely states the position of the party to which we give our hearty support:

"The Republican party is the party of freedom, the party of justice, the party of peace, the party of order, the party of economy, and the party of honesty. It is opposed to the extension of human bondage, opposed to the stealing of men to make them cattle, opposed to freebootery, opposed to the reign of rowdies, opposed to political cheating and to the robbery of the public purse. Let intelligent citizens, then, vote accordingly."

Viva Voce Voting in Conventions.

We clip the following pithy paragraph from the last Warren *Mail:*

"Some of the Chautauque papers intimate that Worthy Putnam was cheated at the late County Convention, because one of his votes stuck in the hat lining and didn't come out till the ballot for the next office. Better then abandon the cowardly secret ballot, as we have. Bring your delegates up to the *viva voce* pitch, and you will know who dodges and who don't."

We commend the above argument in favor of *viva voce* voting in County Conventions to the Republicans of this county. It is cowardly for those who represent others, to desire to do it secretly. What should we think of the members of Congress and of the Legislature, if they should abandon the *viva voce* method of voting, and conceal their actions from the knowledge of the people? Such secret voting would not be tolerated for a month. For the same reason, the Republicans of this county, if they are wise, will choose delegates who will vote in Convention so that their constituents can see their record. Let there be a fair and just representation of the different Townships, and open voting for candidates, and there will be no trouble about the ticket nominated.

The Surest Way of Electing the Whole Republican County Ticket Next Year.

The following letter from the Wellsboro *Agitator* contains more *working* political advice, than the best speech ever delivered. If the Republicans of this county desire to make a *sure thing* of the whole county ticket next year, they will *at once* profit by the lesson contained in this letter:

COVINGTON, October 27, 1859.

MR. YOUNG: In your last week's issue, "Frank" urges the formation of political clubs in every township throughout the county, as a preliminary movement, prior to the grand struggle in prospect, next year. That such a movement would accomplish wonders, I have not the least doubt, but there is another way of "clubbing" which deserves the attention of every one, viz: "clubbing" for the *Agitator!*

Now I insist upon the Republicans giving the *Agitator* a more extended circulation throughout the county.

I would ask who are the workers of the Republican Party, or any other party? Is it the man that supports his county paper, or, is it that large class of voters who withhold their support?

Who are *they* who know how the party is getting along? It is most assuredly those who support their party paper. Who are they that do the *growling* if the county nominations do not suit them? Is it those who do *not* read their county paper?

The Republicans who withhold their support from their party paper in this county, are counted by the thousand. Let every subscriber try and get *one*, and there will be a great deal of labor performed for 1860. Pass around the subscription list for the *Agitator*. L.

A Free Press Destroyed at Newport, Kentucky.

Most of our readers have heard of the *Free South*, published at Newport, Kentucky, by WM. S. BAILEY. It was an out-spoken, but moderate anti-slavery paper, printed and published by Mr. Bailey's *wife and daughters*, and was their only means of support. The slave-holding chivalry of Kentucky could not tolerate free speech in that State, and so they ordered a mob to destroy the press and type on which the *Free South* was published. The mob obeyed orders with alacrity. Mr. Bailey's entire property has been destroyed, and his family left without any means of earning a living. Of course the doughfaces of the North who set up such a howl at the terrible work of John Brown, have denounced the Kentucky riot. Well, perhaps they have; but we have not yet heard a whisper from a single one of these allies of Slavery, and so our friend of the Erie *Gazette* pertinently asks:

"Why is it that the *Observer* and other Democratic prints which have been making such a terrible ado over the outrage of Harper's Ferry mob, have nothing to say in condemnation of the more recent outrage of a mob at Newport, Kentucky, by which a newspaper office was lawlessly sacked, an old man and his family, who earned a support by the publication of the newspaper referred to, were grossly and barbarously insulted, for no other cause than that of freely speaking their opinions? We have thus far looked in vain for a single word in their columns in reference to this high handed proceeding. They can, it seems, find nothing to denounce in the act of tyranny and violence aimed at the freedom of thought, of speech and of the press, but can find no words in the vocabulary of denunciation too severe to apply to the Harper's Ferry act of violence, which was aimed at the "peculiar" institution of involuntary human servitude. Why this difference? Does it not indicate, unmistakably, that the Democratic press of the North is the ally and advocate of the Slavery and the foe of Freedom. No other inference is possible"

Packer Democrats.

When his excellency, William F. Packer, called the Hon. John C. Knox to his aid as the law officer of his Cabinet, the people put confidence in him; and when he stood up for the doctrines of his inaugural, in the face of the efforts of the National Administration to coerce him into the support of the Lecompton swindle, the great heart of the State throbbed with pleasure, and the people were enthusiastic in his support. But when that weak-kneed Lamberton made his whining appeal in the State Convention, every sensible man knew that Packer's opposition to Lecomptonism would soon ooze out at his fingers' ends.

Already his organ, the *State Sentinel*, is as rampant a pro-slavery sheet as the State affords, and is as reckless in *slandering* the Republican cause and its advocates, as ever was the *Pennsylvanian*. Witness the following from the *Sentinel* of October 29th.

"The result of that expedition (Brown's raid on Virginia,) has created a temporary panic in the Republican ranks, and the danger that impends over the heads of many of their prominent leaders, implicated in that nefarious transaction, has imposed a present restraint upon them, which will probably last until the storm has blown over. But they are nevertheless the same party—reckless, dishonest, traitorous and unprincipled. One thing to-day, another to-morrow—any thing for power and spoils—and, unless we mistake them much, in order to avoid the odium which attaches to them in consequence of the Harper's Ferry transaction, they will change their name again before the Presidential election, and repudiate every suspected leader. They have not the courage to sustain manfully those who sustain their cause, but, coward-like, desert in the hour of danger those who dared boldly to carry out their principles."

We are at a loss for any motive or *excuse* for uttering such gross and notorious *falsehoods* against a majority of the people of the Free States. *Reckless, dishonest, traitorous* and *unprincipled*, are epithets which any bar-room loafer can glibly repeat, but we submit they are unseemly and out of place in any respectable newspaper; and that a party which defended the *murderous* attack on a Senator of the United States while writing at his desk in the Senate chamber, is not in a condition to make these charges against *any* opponent with decency or propriety. If Governor Packer desires to retain a particle of respect from honest men, he had better find some other defender than the glib libeller of the *Sentinel*.

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 that 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 Labor or deprive it of its just and full recompense. It will inflexibly 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 thro' 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 cultivate and improve a modicum of the earth's surface wherever he has not been anticipated by the State's cession 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 Philanthropy 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 its rival, whether as an exponent of principles or as a reliable mirror of the passing world. We propose 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 connive at the premature publication of treaties or other official documents. We prize accuracy and statement quite as highly as promptitude, and 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, so that each day a critic on the last. The general verdict of the Press and the Public has affirmed the success of our past labors, and those 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.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE

is printed on a large imperial sheet, and published every morning and evening (Sunday 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; Castle, 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, carefully 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 determined that it shall remain in the front rank of family papers.

One Copy, one year	$2
Two Copies, one year	3
Five Copies, one year	11
Ten " *to one address,*	20

Ten Copies, or over, *to address of each subscriber*, $2.20 each.

Any person sending us a club of twenty, or over, will be entitled to an extra copy. For a club of fifty, we will send the Daily Tribune one year.

The *Semi-Weekly Tribune* is sent to Clergymen at $2 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE,

a large eight-page paper for the country, published every Saturday, and contains Editorials on the important topics of the time, 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 instructive entertainments afforded by the WEEKLY TRIBUNE, which, we intend, shall 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.

TERMS:

One Copy, one year,	$2
Three Copies, one year,	5
Five Copies, one year,	7
Ten Copies, one year,	15
Twenty Copies, *to one address,* and any larger number, $1 each.	20
Twenty Copies, *to address of each subscriber,* and any larger number at $1.20 each	24

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

HORACE GREELEY & Co.,
Tribune Buildings, Nassau-st., New York.

D. L. & M. H. DANIELS

ARE CONSTATLY

RECEIVING

A COMPLETE *ASSORTMENT* OF

Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

CUTLERY, GROCERIES.

Crockery & Glassware.

Also, a good stock of MISCELLANEOUS and

Ready-Made Clothing: Also

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, (Saturday and Sunday excepted,) at the Store formerly occupied by D. BAKER,

In Ulysses,

ready to wait upon Customers.

N. B.—We have come to the conclusion that

"READY PAY"

is better for all parties, and we shall, therefore do business on this system.

D. L. & M. H. DANIELS.

Ulysses, Nov. 1, 1859.—1:21tf*.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE JOURNAL

ADVERTISE