THE WATCHMAN.

S. S. SEELY AND J. S. BARNHART, EDITORS.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1859.

Agents for the Watchman.

The following gentlemen are authorized and will please act as Agents for the Democratic Watchman, in procuring Subscribers, Advertising &c, and receipting for the same:

Boalsburg—James Glenn.
Farm School—John W. Crumrine, Jr
Rebersburg—Hon S Strehecker
Unionville—G. R Huston.
Wolf's Store—Thomas Wolf
~~Phillipsburg—Hon C R Foster~~
Millheim—Amos Alexander.
Pinegrove—Alexander Sample
Nittany—Israel Shaffer
Mountain Eagle—Capt H Dopp.
Howard—Balser Weber
Pleasant Gap—J G. Laurimore
Milesburg—J S Proudfoot
Snow Shoe—Wm Holt
Buffalo Run—C Reese
Eagle Forge—P W Barnhart.
Beech Creek—Simon Tangle
Half Moon—Capt. J A Hunter
Centre Hall—Wm Wolf
Zion—Michael Shaver
Spring Mills—Jared B Fisher.
Walker—Wm. Allison, Esq

Harper's Ferry Difficulties.

Gov. Wise has in his possession the greater part of the papers of this conspiracy, and is said to decline making them public until in the course of the approaching trial.

As far as published, they show a widespread conspiracy, the details of which are in a great measure left to be inferred. That Joshua R. Giddings is implicated, fact we have no doubt whatever. Added to the proof of that fact involved in one of these letters, is the tone of his well known sentiments upon the subject of servile insurrections so often proclaimed by him upon the floor of the House of Representatives where he has a hundred times in effect pronounced that a justifiable if not a commendable mode of disposing of the slavery question. It is not to be presumed that any requisition would be made upon Governor Chase for the surrender of Giddings to the authorities of Virginia upon the proof involved in this letter alone. Yet if it should turn out that more testimony implicating G is available, and that the requisition be made, it is hardly possible that Governor Chase would surrender him or any other person that may be connected with the operations of Brown: his principles with reference to insurrections being in fact identical with those of Giddings. It is by no means improbable that a conflict of jurisdiction between the General Government and Ohio, if not other non slaveholding States, may grow out of this affair, as it is very certain that any and all who may be implicated as accessories by the testimony to be developed, will be prosecuted by all lawful means, to their due punishment if possible. The refusal of any State authorities to surrender those for whom demands may be made in connection with the affair will be even worse in its effect to the stability of the Union, than the invasion of Ossawattamie Brown itself.

Amongst the documents, letters, &c found in possession of Brown, the single sheet of the Harper's Ferry insurgents, is a paper purporting to be a Constitution for a Provisional Government. It is headed "Provisional Constitution and Ordinances for the People of the United States," and contains forty eight Articles. This goes to confirm the impression that the insurrection at Harper's Ferry was a deliberately formed and well matured attempt on the part of the leading Abolitionists of the country to overturn the Government; and but for the promptness and energy with which it was suppressed by President Buchanan and Governor Wise, there is no telling what horrors and bloodshed would have been the consequence. Whilst it would have eventuated in the complete overthrow of the Abolitionists and their negro allies, a protracted struggle might have resulted in the death of thousands on both sides.

One of the letters from Gerrit Smith to Brown, found among the papers of the latter at Harper's Ferry speaks of having given him considerable sums of money to aid in the prosecution of his "*Kansas war*." This phrase occurs no less than four times in a letter of about twenty-five lines. As the letter is dated JUNE 1, 1859 and addressed to a man WHO HAD NOT BEEN IN KANSAS FOR A YEAR, and so far as appears never intended to go there again, the suspicion naturally arises that the words mean something more than meets the ear. Will not Mr. Smith explain them? What did he mean by Mr. Brown's Kansas work?

Bah! its all a farce. a humbug. had it been a triumph, the Black Republican rebellion at Harper's Ferry would have been praised and sanctioned by the organs of that party. Brown would then have been a hero in their estimation; he is now in their eyes "a madman." The whole scheme would have been then a masterly movement of the good and the true, a revolution which would have been equal to the one brought to a successful close by the illustrious Washington! But it was a miserable failure; it was, therefore a folly, and its ostensible leader a lunatic! So it was with Louis Napoleon when he attacked Boulongue, many years ago, "with a tame eagle." He was a madman. All Europe said so, and why? Because he was unsuccessful. Had he triumphed, he would at once have been pronounced a hero. So with old Brown. Had he not so egregiously failed, there is no doubt he would have been canonized by the Black Republicans, whose agent he has too faithfully been. He was hissed on by the teachings and arguments of such men as Seward, and Smith, and Giddings; and many of the other Black Republican leaders in the Northern and Eastern States are also implicated, and it is a crying sin for them now to desert their friend and agent in time of need.

A Word to Our Subscribers.

A few more weeks will close the 4th Vol. of the Democratic Watchman. During our connexion with this paper we have labored faithfully to discharge our duty as the publishers of a paper devoted to the principles of the Democratic party, and to the dissemination of general intelligence. In discharging this duty we have had many evidences of encouragement from the people, and while we know how to reciprocate the good wishes of our friends, there is something more than their smiles of approval needed to sustain us. Money is wanted, and the publication of a newspaper cannot be carried on without it. We have many delinquents upon our subscription books who have paid nothing since the Watchman has been established. To them especially, we intend this notice to apply, and do hope that each and every subscriber, as well as those knowing themselves indebted for job work or advertising, will come forward and pay off their indebtedness—however small the amount. Small sums can be the more easy discharged, and a little from every one is a matter of no inconsiderable importance to us. We intend to charge every delinquent at the end of the 4th volume two dollars and fifty cents. Those having neglected this until the present time will be charged two dollars for the current year. It is important to our subscribers that they give an early attention to this business, if they wish to economise. We shall expect to hear from all of them, either at or previous to the November court.

The California Duel.

Judge Terry, who killed Senator Broderick in a duel in California, attempted to escape from the State, but was arrested and lodged in jail. He has since been liberated on $10,000 bail for his appearance at Court. The San Francisco Herald says that a studied attempt has been made to mislead the public mind in regard to the whole affair, by the Black Republicans, for political effect. But it shows that all the stories about an Furness in the duel and a conspiracy to compass the death of Broderick, are utterly groundless. It says:

"It is well known that the difficulty between Messrs Terry and Broderick was wholly disconnected with the events of the late canvass. Neither was it identified in any single particular with the antagonism between Messrs Broderick and Gwin, he has never had any affiliation, personal or political with that Senator, and furthermore, we have the most positive assurance that no friend of Mr Gwin was in Mr Terry's confidence in relation to the proposed correspondence with Mr Broderick."

CONSPIRACY DENIED. The San Francisco correspondent of the N. Y. Times denies that any conspiracy existed to shoot Broderick. The statement that there was is a Black Republican falsehood. The writer says also, that Mr Broderick left a property variously estimated at from $100,000 to $200,000. By his will he gave $15,000 to the Protestant and Catholic Orphan Asylums of San Francisco the amount to be equally divided. A legacy of $10,000 was left to the Hon J. C. McKibben, and the remainder of Mr Broderick's estate is bequeathed to the widow of his late friend, James Estil, who was left in very moderate circumstances at the death of her husband. This is somewhat different from the telegraphic statements published in several of the city papers.

A San Francisco correspondent contradicts the statement that Mr. Broderick had left a will. In the absence of that instrument, Mr D. D. Colton, one of Mr B's seconds in the fatal duel, petitions for letters of administration upon his estate in favor of Edmund Well and Lucy Brown, who both claim to be cousins in the second degree of the deceased. It is also stated that the property of Mr Broderick, instead of varying from $100,000 to $200,000 in value, as formerly stated, does not, in fact, reach $50,000, as has been shown in the Probate Court of San Francisco. Ex Governor McDougal contradicts the rumor that Broderick had challenged Senator Gwin to mortal combat.

THE CASE OF Bishop ONDERDONK. Bishop Onderdonk, having had leave to withdraw the petition addressed to his peers, lately in session at Richmond, and thus receiving a polite intimation that they will not consent to his being remanded on any terms, has it is said, decided upon a novel mode of redressing his grievances and clearing his ecclesiastical character. Acting under the advice of a distinguished member of Congress, and a prominent lawyer, he has resolved to bring legal action to recover damages which he has sustained through the deprivation of his office, and its immunities, privileges and perquisites.

It is said that certain documentary evidence bearing upon the Bishop evidence never before presented, was forwarded from New York city, and that it was the influence thus exercised, which induced the "Star Chamber" to dispose of the whole matter by simply giving leave to Bishop Onderdonk to "withdraw his petitions."

BRADFORD COUNTY.—We are glad to observe that a wholesome reaction is taking place in the political sentiment of this once strong Black Republican district. The people, it appears, are repudiating Wilmot, and his pernicious teachings. In 1856, Bradford county gave 4655 majority for Fremont over Buchanan; but in 1859, the Opposition can muster only 2104 majority on their State ticket, and Thomas Smead, one of their candidates for the Legislature, is only elected by 1103 over George Stevens, Democrat. This is truly an encouraging sign, and leads to the belief that the time is not far distant when Bradford will again take her place in the column of staunch Democratic counties.

The Chairman of the National Democratic Committee has issued a call for a meeting of the Committee to be held in Washington, on the 7th of December next, to designate the time for holding the next National Convention. The Cincinnati Convention in 1856, selected Charleston as the place at which the next National Convention should be held, but it was left to the National Committee, consisting of one representative from each State, to fix the time. It is believed that a day in the early part of May will be named.

Loss of the Steamer New World.

The steamer New World, plying between New York and Albany, sunk on Wednesday night, while on her passage to the latter city. The following is an account of the accident, copied from the Post of last evening:

"A terrible accident happened last night at 7 o'clock to the steamer New World, of the People's Line, while on her way from this city to Albany. She was opposite Tubby Hook, about twelve miles from New York, when the engineer was startled by the ringing of the alarm bell. He was in the firedoom at the time, and, instantly springing towards the machinery, saw that it was out of order, and, stopping the engines, gave orders to the fireman to put out the fires, but before this could be done the walking beam broke, and its course took the piston rod along with it. These carried the rest of the machinery with them, which fell, breaking through the bottom of the steamer with a heavy crash.

"The noise was great, and many of the passengers thought that the steamer had run upon a rock. A rush was made from the cabins to the deck, but their fears were for the moment quieted by the crew telling them that nothing was the matter, and that everything was all right. The next moment, however, the cry of "She's sinking, she's sinking," rang in their ears. The machinery had passed completely through the bottom of the steamer, thus leaving a large hole, through which the water rushed with terrible force.

"The excitement was now intense—every one below struggled to get to the deck, and, under the impulse of the moment, it is said that three ladies and two gentlemen jumped overboard and were drowned.

"The steamer was sinking fast, three hundred passengers were on board, and inevitable death appeared to be staring them in the face as no vessels were near. The night was pitch dark, and the snow fell thick and fast. A small boat was lowered from the steamer, when the passengers crowded in, some jumping from the deck of the steamer into the boat. As a natural consequence the small boat was swamped. How many were in at the time, or how many were drowned our reporter could not learn. Others seized the life-preservers, which were in their cabins and above the deck, and, fastening them around their bodies, waited for the sinking of the steamer.

"The pilot had turned her bow towards the west shore, with the intention of running her aground, but she only went a short distance as her machinery being broken, the propelling power soon ceased.

"At this time, about fifteen minutes after the accident occurred, the shouts of the passengers on the hurricane-deck had attracted the attention of the crew of the sloop Jack Downing. Captain Erastus W. Crane, bound for Albany from Elizabethtown, with a cargo of coal.

"By the exertions of the captain and crew she neared the sinking steamer, and ropes were thrown from vessel to vessel. When within a few feet of the steamer several passengers sprang from the deck of the latter to that of the former.

"With her heavy load of coal the little sloop could not with safety take one quarter of the passengers; and the ropes were cast off, and some that could not be unloosed cut. At this moment the steamer sinking lower and lower, two tow boats (the Ohio and Syracuse) came alongside and carried off the rest of the passengers.

"On board the sloop there were sixty five. A subscription for Captain Crane and his crew was made and upwards of seventy-five dollars was raised and presented to him, with the thanks of the rescued. Small boats then took them from the deck of the sloop to the dock at Yonkers. The passengers taken off by the steamboats were also landed at that place. None of them took away their baggage, and a number returned to this city this morning to see the steamboat owners, respecting it.

"There must have been four or five overboard, but as the night was intensely dark, and every one was occupied with their own safety, it is feared they were drowned. Two or three other persons were known to be in one of the lower cabins at the time of the accident, drinking, and it is feared that they went down with the boat, as they were observed to be considerably in liquor. Another man was lying drunk near one of the cabin doors. He was roused by a passenger and told of his danger, but he paid no attention to the warning and must have perished. The passenger list is still on board."

Disclosures by one of the Insurgents.

CHARLESTOWN, Oct. 27.—John Copeland the mulatto prisoner from Oberlin Ohio, has made a full confession to the United States marshals. Mr Martin of Virginia, and Mr Johnson of the Northern district of Ohio. He has given the names of the parties at Oberlin who induced him to go to Harper's Ferry, who furnished the money for his expenses, &c. He also states that a movement of a similar character was contemplated in Kentucky about the same time. Many persons in Northern Ohio, whose names have not heretofore been mentioned, are directly implicated. His confession is withheld from the public until the trial is over, by order of Governor Wise. Mr Johnson was shown today a large number of letters, implicating Gerrit Smith and a number of prominent men of Oberlin, Cleveland, and other points of Ohio.

Among the letters is one signed Horace Greely & Co., that had enclosed $11, for seven letters from Kansas, and two from Ohio. It was directed to J. H. Kagi, one of the killed. Another letter from Captain Brown to one of his sons, dated April 16, 1859, details a visit to Gerrit Smith at Petersboro', which the writer regarded as highly encouraging; that Smith gave $180 and that he also received at his house a note that he considered good for $200 more. Also, that Smith had written to his friends at the East, that $200 must be raised for Brown, of which he would agree to furnish one fifth himself. There is also a notice of a draft, from the cashier of the New York State Bank, sent him by direction of Gerrit Smith, dated Albany, August 29, 1859. Marshal Johnson also has a list of the officers of the Provisional Government, and a list of contributors to the project.

Marshal Johnson left for Cleveland last night, taking copies with him. The examination made by Marshal Johnson settles the fact that this movement had long been maturing; that many prominent men in the Northern States have given money and influence in its behalf, and when the facts are made public a sensation may be expected.

Gov. Wise, in his Richmond speech, says he has a bushel of Capt. Brown's correspondence, but not all of it. A carpet bag full was taken to Baltimore, and improperly used. The letters in his possession proved that prominent men at the North were implicated in the affair. "Whether our sister States in the North will allow such men to remain among them unrebuked or unpunished remains to be seen. If any one should smuggle off Gerritt Smith some night, and bring him to me, I would read him a moral lecture, and then send him back home." He had remained at Harper's Ferry to prevent the application of lynch law in Virginia.—There was no question of jurisdiction to be settled, as he had made up his mind fully, and after determining that the prisoners should be tried in Virginia, he would not have obeyed an order to the contrary from the President of the United States.

Trial of Brown, the Insurgent.

The Grand Jury of the Circuit Court at Charlestown, Virginia, reported a true bill against Brown and his confederates on Wednesday, and the trial of Brown was commenced on Thursday. A letter was read to the Court, by Mr. Botts, one of the prisoner's counsel, containing a statement to the effect that insanity is hereditary in Brown's family. This Brown corroborated in part, but desired his counsel not to put in any plea of insanity, adding "that if he had been at all insane, he is totally unconscious of it!" Brown requested a short delay, in order that his counsel from the North might defend him. He thought he could have a fairer trial if defended by his own counsel. Mr. Hunter, for the Commonwealth, did not see the necessity for delay. He remarked to the Court that the prosecution were able to prove that Brown had made frequent acknowledgements of everything charged against him, and had even gloried in his course. The counsel for the prisoner urgently for delay, but the Court, deeming the causes insufficient, refused to grant it.—The indictment, containing the three counts—insurrection, treason and murder—was read, the prisoner being allowed to recline in his cot, as he was too weak to stand.

Mr Harding opened for the prosecution, detailing the events connected with the out break, and read the law of treason, which provides that levying war against the State is punishable with death. He urged the jury not to allow their prejudices against abolitionism to influence their minds in the trial, but to act fairly and impartially. Mr. Green for the defence, followed.

Brown here arose from his matress, (and evidently excited,) and standing on his feet addressed the Court as follows:

May it please the Court: I discover that notwithstanding all the assertions that I have received of a fair trial, nothing like a fair trial is to be given me, as it would seem. I gave the names, as soon as I could get at them, of the persons I wished to have called as witnesses, and was assured that they should be subpoenaed. I wrote down a memorandum to that effect, saying where those parties were, but it appears that they have not been subpoenaed, so far as I can learn. And now, I ask, (if I am to have anything like at all deserving the name and shadow of a fair trial,) that this proceeding be deferred until to-morrow morning; for I have no counsel, as I have before stated, in whom I feel that I can rely. But I am in hopes that counsel may arrive who will attend to seeing that I get the witnesses who are necessary for my defence. I am myself unable to attend to it. I have given all the attention I possibly could to it, but am unable to see or know about them, and can't even find out their names, and I have nobody to do any errand, for my money was all taken from me when I was sacked and stabbed, and I have not a dime. I had two hundred and fifty or sixty dollars in gold and silver taken from my pocket, and now I have no possible means of getting anybody to go my errands for me and they have not been done, nor have all the witnesses been subpoenaed; they are not within reach and are not here. I ask at least until to-morrow morning, to have something done if anything is designed, if not I am ready for anything that may come up. Brown then lay down again, drew his blanket over him and closed his eyes and appeared to sink into tranquil slumber.

Mr Hoyt, of Boston, who had been sitting quietly all day at the side of Mr Botts, arose amid great sensation, and addressed the Court as follows:

May it please the Court: I would add my voice to the appeal of Brown, although I have had no communication with him, that the further hearing of the case be postponed until the morning. I would state the reasons for this request. I am informed and have reason to believe, that Judge Tilden of Ohio is on his way to Charlestown and will undoubtedly arrive at Harper's Ferry to-night at 7 o'clock and have taken measures to secure that gentleman's arrival at that place to night, if he reach Harper's Ferry. For myself, I have come from Boston, travelling night and day to volunteer my services in defence of Brown. I cannot take the responsibility of undertaking his defence as I am now situated.

The gentlemen who have defended Brown have acted in an honorable and dignified manner in all respects; but I cannot assume the responsibility of defending him myself for many reasons. First, it would be ridiculous for me to do it. I have not read the indictment through. I have not (except so far as I have listened to this case and heard the counsel this morning, got any idea of the line of defence proposed. I have no knowledge of the criminal code of Virginia, and have had no time to read it. I have had no time to examine the questions arising from this defence, some of which are of considerable importance, especially those relative to the jurisdiction over the armory grounds. For all these reasons I ask a *continuation* of the case till morning.

Mr Botts. In justice to myself, I must state that on being first assigned as counsel for Brown, I conferred with him, and at his instance took down the list of witnesses he desired subpoenaed in his behalf. Though it was at a late hour of the night, I called up the sheriff and informed him that I wished the subpoenas issued early in the morning. This was done, and there are here Messrs. Phelps, Williams and Grist, who have been examined.

Sheriff Campbell stated that the subpoenas were placed in the hands of an officer, with the request to serve them at once.—He must have served them, as some of the witnesses are here. The subpoenas that have not been returned may have been sent by private hands and failed to arrive.

Mr. Botts felt confident he spoke the public sentiment of the whole community, when he said that they wished Brown to have a fair trial.

Mr Green arose to state that Mr. Botts and himself would now both withdraw from the case, and could not no longer in behalf of the prisoner, he having got up and declared that he has no confidence in the counsel who have been assigned him. Feeling conscious that I have done my whole duty so far as I have been able, after this statement of his, I should feel myself an intruder upon this case, were I to act for him from this time forward. I had not the disposition to undertake the defence, but accepted the duty imposed on me, and I do not think under these circumstances, when I feel compelled to withdraw from the case, that the court could insist that I should remain in such an unwelcome position.

Mr. Harding. We have been delayed from time to time by similar applications, in the expectation of the arrival of counsel, until we have now reached a point of time, when we are ready to submit the case to the jurys upon the evidence and the law, when another application arises for a continuance. The very witness that they now consider material (Mr. Dangerfield) came here, summoned by ourselves; but deeming that we had testimody enough we did not examine him.

The Court. The idea of waiting for counsel to study our code through, I think cannot be admitted. As to the other ground, I do not know whether the process has been executed or not, as no return has been made.

Mr. Botts. I have endeavored to do my duty in this matter, but I cannot see how, consistently with my own feelings, I can remain any longer in this case when the accused, whom I have been laboring to defend, declares in open court that he has no confidence in his counsel. I make this suggestion that I may now retire from this case, and the more especially since there is now here a gentleman from Boston, who has come to volunteer his services for the prisoner.

I suggest to the court to allow him this night for preparations. My notes, my office, and my service shall be at his command. I will sit up with him all night to put him in possession of all the law and facts in relation to this case. I cannot do more, and in the meantime the sheriff can be directed to have the other witnesses here to-morrow morning.

The Court would not compel the gentleman to remain in the case, and accordingly granted his request.

The proceedings at this point were postponed, and the court adjourned at six o'clock.

Great excitement prevails in the town, and the guard has been increased, the conduct of Brown being regarded as a trick.

CHARLESTOWN, Oct. 29.—The Court met at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Judge announced that he had received a note from the new counsel of the prisoner, requesting a delay of a few minutes, to enable him to have a brief interview with the prisoner. He would accordingly wait a short time.

Soon after Brown was brought in, and took his usual recumbent position in bed.

Samuel Chilton, of Washington City, appeared as additional counsel for the prisoners, and was qualified.

Henry Griswold, of Cleavland, Ohio, was also qualified as counsel for the prisoner.

We have been compelled for want of room to omit the testimony given on the trial. It will suffice to say that there was nothing new elicited on the trial from that given in our last paper.

CHARLESTON, VA., Oct. 31, 1859.

The trial of Brown has resulted, as was expected, in his conviction. The jury, who were not long coming to a conclusion, brought in a verdict of guilty of TREASON, CONSPIRACY, AND MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE. He heard the verdict with no perceptible emotion. He will undoubtedly suffer death.

THE VERDICT.

GUILTY OF TREASON, CONSPIRACY, AND MURDER.

A recess for half an hour was taken, when the jury came in with their verdict.

Intense excitement prevailed in the court room.

Brown sat up in his bed while the verdict was rendered.

The jury find him *guilty of treason, advising and conspiring with slaves and others to rebel*, and for *murder in the first degree*.

Brown lay down quickly. He said nothing and there was no demonstration of any kind.

Mr Chilton moved an arrest of judgment, both on account of the errors in the indictment, and errors in the verdict. The objection in regard to the indictment has been already stated. The prisoner has 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 both counts for murder of the same persons. It was manifest he could not be guilty of both.

By agreement, these points will be argued to morrow morning.

Brown was remanded to jail.

THE TRIAL OF COPPEE.

Mr Harding announced that he was ready to proceed with the trial of Coppee, who was brought in, the ceremony of passing between a file of armed men being dispensed with.

Coppee took a seat between Griswold and Hoyt, who appear as his counsel. He seemed calm and composed.

The remainder of the day was spent in endeavoring to obtain a jury. The panel was not complete, when at five o'clock the court adjourned.

PEN, PASTE & SCISSORS.

☞ Exaction. The lawyer's claim when the Action is over.

☞ Morrocco has tendered all the satisfaction demanded by Spain.

☞ The treaty of peace between France and Austria was signed on the 17th ult.

☞ It is said that the treaty between France and Sardinia would be signed soon.

☞ Why does a sailor kiss the chambermaid in the moon? *Because he has been to sea.*

☞ It is thought that Fred. Douglas has fled to Canada, to avoid becoming involved in the Harper's Ferry difficulty.

☞ Had his left eye shot out—a noted duelist in the South. He can take aim hereafter without the trouble of shutting it.

☞ The Sunbury and Erie Railroad is now completed to Columbus, Warren county, and cars run daily to that point from Erie.

☞ We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a spinning piano, a clean cupboard, a clean diary and a clean conscience.

☞ I think our church will last a good many years yet," said a waggish deacon to his minister; "I see the *sleepers* are very *sound*."

☞ Not satisfied—La Mountain, with his last balloon trip. He is going to try it again. The *top* of that Mountain will hit a stone some day and knock its brains out.

☞ A new style half dollar has just been issued at the Philadelphia mint. It is said however it does not please Secretary Cobb, and he has ordered a change of the vignette.

☞ The way to kill a printer is to always pay him on the presentation of his bill, for such an unexpected phenomenon will cause a rush of blood to the head and throw him into apoplexy.

☞ A Connecticut paper suggests that as the Republicans do not relish the prefix "Black," they may with propriety change their party name to *Brown* Republicans, in consideration of their Ossawattamie champion.

☞ An Irishman who had lain sick a long time, was met one day by the parish priest. "Well, Patrick, I am glad you have recovered—but were you not afraid to meet your God?" "Och, no, your reverence, it was the other chap I was afraid uv," replied Pat.

Tracing a Pedigree.

Some men are boastful of their ancestry, while others are entirely devoid of all pride of birth, and have no more respect for the geneological table of their forefathers than they have for Poor Richard's Almanac. The late John Randolph, of Roanoke use to assert his belief that he descended from the celebrated Indian Princess, Pocahontas; but it is not known that he ever established his claim to that distinction.

Many years ago there lived in a near State a young gentleman who took it into his head that, like John Randolph, he was of Indian descent, though, unlike John, he did not know exactly what tribe to which his forefathers belonged. The idea was a perfect monomania with him, notwithstanding the efforts of his friends to convince him of the folly of his pretensions, to say nothing of the absurdity of them, even if they could be established. The favorite notion, however, could not be eradicated from his mind, and he promised his friends that he would one day convince them that he was right in his claims.

Having heard that a deputation of Indians were at Washington, on a visit to their great father, the President, he promptly repaired to the city, and arranging with the gentleman who had them in charge, his friends in the city were surprised to receive an invitation to accompany him on a visit to the Red men, before whom he proposed to verify his favorite pretensions. The party met as requested, and found the Indians sitting on the floor smoking their pipes, and manifesting but little appreciation of the honor of the visit.

Having arranged his friends at a respectful distance from the aged chief, who still regarded the visitors with stolid indifference, the young man stepped boldly from the centre, and presuming that it would require some show of energy to arouse the chiefs from their apparent apathy, he placed his hand on his breast, and said with great fearlessness:

"Me Indian long time ago."

The chief, who was not skilled in talking English, took his pipe from his mouth, but evinced no emotion whatever. The speaker then thinking that a more violent gesture and a louder tone would be necessary struck his hand upon his breast with much force, and said in a louder tone:

"Yes me Indian *long* time ago."

Without moving a muscle of his face the old chief slowly arose from his sitting posture and turned his eagle eye upon the speaker. His friends say that the chief evidently understood at least appeared to understand the meaning of the speech addressed to him; and they gazed intently on the solemn proceeding. The young man bore the searching glance of the Indian without emotion. All felt that the time had come.

Moving sufficiently close to the speaker the chief raised his hand and carefully taking a lock of the young man's hair between his finger and thumb, gently rubbed it between them for a moment. All stood breathless. Quietly withdrawing his hand, the chief uttered the slight peculiar Indian grunt, and said "Nig." This altogether unexpected denouement ended the interview and the disconfirmed descendant of the Tommy-hawks retired with his friends, the latter roaring with laughter, and the former filled with the most sovereign contempt for his degenerate Indian relations.

Capt Cook, the Harper's Ferry insurrectionist, was arrested on Tuesday at Mont Alto Franklin county, fourteen miles from Chambersburg. He was well armed, and made a desperate resistance. His commission, signed by General Brown, was found on his person. He is now in jail at Chambersburg. Governor Wise has already forwarded a requisition to the Governor of Pennsylvania, who has ordered the fugitive to be handed over to the Virginia authorities for trial.

It is said that Cook is preparing a confession by the advice of his brother in law, Governor Willard.

OXYGENATED BITTERS.—This is a remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and the numerous disorders of the Stomach. It was discovered by a regular physician, after years of research. It is unlike all other medicines, and extracts the disease by its roots, leaving no vestige behind.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.
D. LEYDEN & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED the largest and best assortment of Fall and Winter Goods ever offered in Bellefonte. A full stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

Also, Cloths for Ladies Winter Cloaks, Tartan Plaids for Misses Dresses, a large assortment of

SHAWLS, POPLIN ROBES, FRENCH MERINOS, ALPACCAS, BURGS, DELAINS, THIBET CLOTHS, PERSIAN TWILLS, &c. &c.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS AND JEANS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

BOOTS & SHOES of all sorts. A large and well selected stock.

GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE AND HARDWARE.

Which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Nov. 4'59

PENNSYLVANIA, CENTRE CO., SS.

I, Jesse L. Test, Clerk of the Orphan's Court of said County of Centre, do hereby certify, that at an Orphan's Court held at Bellefonte the 23d day of August A. D. 1859, before the Honorable the Judges of said Court; On motion a rule was granted upon the heirs and representatives of Wendell Bartholomew, dec'd, to come into Court on the fourth Monday of November next, to accept or refuse or show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bellefonte the 12th day of September, A. D. 1859.

JESSE L. TEST, C. O. C.

Register's Office, Nov. 3, 1859.

PENNSYLVANIA, CENTRE CO., SS.

I, Jesse L. Test, Clerk of the Orphan's Court of said County of Centre do hereby certify, that at an Orphan's Court held at Bellefonte the 26th day of August, A. D. 1859, before the Honorable the Judges of said Court; On motion a rule was granted upon the heirs and representatives of George Musser, dec'd, to come into Court on the fourth Monday of November next, to show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bellefonte the 12th day of September, A. D. 1859.

JESSE L. TEST, C. O. C.

Register's Office, Nov. 3, 1859.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership business heretofore existing under the firm of C. Brown & Company, in the Bakery and Confectionery business, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued by C. Brown, at his old stand on Bishop street.

Nov 3, 1859

BLANK MEMORANDAS—A superior quality for sale by SAM'L. F. SCHWARTZ & CO.

PERFUMERY—A large and well selected stock always on hand at SAM'L. F. SCHWARTZ & CO'S.

SHERIFF SALES.

BY Virtue of several writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the 28th day of November next, the following properties, viz:

A certain messuage, tenement or tract of land situate in Penn township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at stones (old Spanish oak) thence along lands of Thomas P. Cope, South forty-two and a quarter degrees, West 112 perches to stones, thence along lands of Jacob Musser, North 28 degrees West 160 perches to stones, thence along lands of Wm. L. Musser, North sixty two degrees East thirty-two perches to stones, thence along same South 28 degrees West eight perches to stones, thence along same North 62 degrees East 10 perches to stones, thence along same South 28 degrees East 8 perches to stone, thence along same North 62 degrees East 20 perches to stones, thence along lands of Peter Wenrich, South 28 degrees East, 8 perches to stones, thence along same North 62 degrees East 20 perches to stones, thence along same North 62 degrees East 20 perches to stones, thence along lands of Wm. L. Musser, South 28 degrees East 60 perches to the place of beginning, containing 90 acres and allowance, with the improvements and appurtenances erected, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Venrich.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of defendent in and to a certain tract or piece of land situate in the Township of Spring, bounded and described as follows, viz: On the North by lands of George Ross, and on the East by the Old Turnpike and on West by A. Miller and Robert Thompson, thereon erected a log house and barn, containing 7 acres more or less with the improvements and appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Kremer.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of defendent in and to all that tenement and tract of land situate in Haine township containing 190 acres and allowance, bounded by land of Joseph White, James Gordon, Daniel Shanck and others, thereon erected a log house and barn.

ALSO,

Fifteen acres of land situate in Howard township, bounded by land of A. S. Tipton, Joseph Bakey, John Hays and others, thereon erected a stone and half log house and stable and other buildings, with the improvements and appurtenances. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel Leathers.

ALSO,

A certain tract of land situate in the township of Snow Shoe, containing 220 acres more or less with a dwelling house and stable thereon erected, with about forty acres cleared, bounded by lands of Bellefonte and Allegheny Rail Road with improvements and appurtenances. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Mayes.

ALSO,

A certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Harris Township, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone, thence by land of George Gobble, North 37 deg's. West 216 perches to stones, thence 113 deg's. East 113 perches to stones, thence South 37 deg's. East 187 perches to white oak stump, thence by land of John Keebaugh South 53 degrees West 57 3-4 10th perches to stones, thence South 103 degrees West 79 perches to the place of beginning, containing 135 acres and 140 perches, thereon erected a dwelling house, stable and out-buildings, with the improvements and appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of M. P. Crosswaite.

THO'S M'COY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, November 3, 1859.

SHERIFF SALES.

BY Virtue of several writs of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the 28th day of November next, the following property, to wit:

All that tract of land situated in the Borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner of Bishop street and Ridge street, in said Borough, thence by Ridge street 160 feet to a lane, thence by said lane 305 feet to the lot of Sarah Miles, thence by said lot of Sarah Miles 160 feet to Bishop street aforesaid, thence along Bishop to the place of beginning, containing by estimation one three acres, more or less, being the same lot assigned by said John M. Hale and Elizabeth his wife by deed dated January 26th, 1855, to John M. Hale together with the hereditaments and appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. Brew and F. McLain administrators of Bernard McLain, with notice to Edward Brown, Charles Brown, and Daniel Brown, terre tenants.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage, tenement or tracted land situate in Potter township, Centre county, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a Chestnut Oak, thence along land of David Fortney, South 34 degrees East 45 perches to stones, thence along land of John Neff, North 52 degrees East 78 perches to stones, thence along land of Gaither, North 34 degrees West 51 perches and five tenth to stones, thence along Nittany Mountain South 56 degrees West 72 perches to the place of beginning, containing 24 acres and 134 perches and measure together with the hereditaments and appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Stephen Dresher and Louisa Dresher his wife.

THOMAS M'COY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, November 3, 1859.

SHERIFF SALES.

BY Virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte on Monday, Nov. 28th next the following property, to wit:

All that certain messuage or tract of land situate in Penn township, bounded as follows: on the North by lands of William Eisenhuth, on the West by lands of George Swineford, on the South by lands of Albert Swineford, on the East by unimproved land, containing three hundred and twenty five acres more or less, with a saw mill, log house and other buildings thereon erected, with the improvements and appurtenances. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Eisenhuth.

ALSO,

A certain tract of land situate in Benner township, Centre county, bounded as follows, viz: adjoining lands of James T. Hale on the South and Wm. F. Reynolds on the West, and by lands of McFarlane on the North, containing 177 acres and 142 perches, more or less, thereon erected a plank house, frame barn, and other outbuildings, with the improvements and appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Israel Reynolds.

THOMAS McCOY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, November 3, 1859.

BELLEFONTE ACADEMY.

The winter session of the Bellefonte Academy will commence on Monday, the 7th of November.

RATES OF TUITION.

Greek and Latin,	$6 00 pr. qr
Com Eng branches with higher Math.	5 00 " "
Com Eng branches,	4 00 " "
Contingent fee.	25 " "

Applications for admission to be made to the undersigned, who will have sole charge of the financial department. By order of the Principal

EDWARD J. KOONS, A. B., Assistant

Nov. 3, 1859-It.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that letters of administration on the estate of Fred'k Markle, dec'd, late of Walker tp have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, to whom all persons having accounts against said estate are requested to present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to make imediate payment.

I. B. SCHAEFER, Adm'r

November 3, 1859.

GUITAR & VIOLIN STRINGS for sale at the Cheap Book Store of SAM'L. F. SCHWARTZ & CO.

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