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DEAL ESTATE FOR SALE.— The undersigned, Assignee of Jonathan Leslie, will offer at public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Wednesday, the 16th of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., A FARM, situate in Wayne township, Mifflin county, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE ACRES, more or less, adjoining the Juniata River and lands of Elijah McVey, David Jenkins, Samuel Wharton, and others, having a large frame house (unfinished) and a frame back building erected thereon, together with a frame bank barn about 40 by 66 feet, with a wagon-shed and corn-crib attached thereto. Also, a stone spring house.

and corn-crib attached thereto. Also, a stone spring house. There are two never failing springs of good water upon the premises, one of them near the house and barn. Also, an apple orchard containing from 50 to 75 trees. This farm is good limestone land, about fifty acres woodland, some of which is choice land for cultivation. It lies on the south side of the Juniata river, about one mile from the Newton Hamilton Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Newton Hamilton Dam of the Pennsylvania (capal is in part upon the premises.)

Railroad, and the Newton Hamilton Dam of the Pennsylvania Canal, is in part upon the premises. A portion of the land lies upon Sugar Ridge, in the vicinity of large deposits of iron ore, and is considered a good site for manufacturing establishments.

This farm will be sold as the property of Jonathan Leslie, for the benefit of his creditors.

TERMS:—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of April next, when possession will be delivered, and the other half in one year, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage. be secured by bond and mortgage.

THEO. H. CREMER, Assignee, &c.
Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859-4t.

IST. OF GRAND JURORS FOR A A Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Huntingdon in and for the county of Huntingdon, the second Monday and 14th day of November, 1859.

Abraham Crain, farmer, Franklin.
Hugh L. Cook, farmer, Cromwell.
Jonathan Cree, farmer, Dublin,
William Christy, surveyor, Alexandria.
John Davis, sr., farmer, Morris.
Joseph Forest, farmer, Barree.
John Gemmill, farmer, Porter.
Jacob Grubb, farmer, Penn.
Daniel Geissinger, farmer, Dublin.
Maize S. Harrison, tinner, Shirleysburg.
George W. Hazard, farmer. Union.
Collins Hamer, farmer, Porter.
Jacob Hess, farmer, Henderson.
John Jones, farmer, Tell.
William Lloyd, gunsmith, Warriorsmark. John Jones, farmer, Tell.
William Lloyd, gunsmith, Warriorsmark.
George H. Lang, farmer, Walker.
Michael Low, farmer, Morris.
Jacob C. Miller. farmer, Barree.
Solomon Myl., farmer, Cass.
R. C. McGill, founder. Alexandria.
Hon. Jonathan McWilliams, farmer, Franklin.
Thomas McNite, druggist, Shirleysburg.
Daniel Taggne, farmer, Cromwell. Daniel Teague, farmer, Cromwell. Levi Wright, farmer, Union.

TRAVERSE JURORS-FIRST WEEK. Isaac Buck, farmor, Warriorsmark. George Buchanan, laborer, Cassville. David Cummings, farmer, Jackson. Hugh Cary, farmer, Jackson. Isaac Kurts, farmer, Walker. Hugh Catry, Intmer, Malker.

Isaac Kurts, farmer, Walker.

Philip Crouse, shoemaker, Cassville.

M. G. Collins, farmer, Shirley.

Hugh Cunningham, farmer, Porter.

Robert Cunningham, farmer, Porter.

Henry Crane, laborer, Franklin.

Levi Dell, farmer, Union.

William Druke, coach maker, Shirleysburg.

Thomas Dean, farmer, Juniata.

Ephraim Doyle, cabinet maker, Shirleysburg.

Allen Edwards, farmer, Tod.

Isaac Enycart, farmer, Cromwell.

Joseph Grazier, farmer, Warriorsmark.

David Gates, farmer, Franklin.

Philip Holler, farmer, Franklin.

Philip Holler, farmer, Brady.

James Harper, Esq., farmer, Morris.

George Horton, farmer, Tod.

William Hamer, farmer, Porter. William Hamer, farmer, Porter James Higgins, cabinet maker, Huntingdon. William Harper, farmer, Dublin. William Hess, farmer, Springfield. Joel Isenberg, farmer, Porter H. B. Mytinger, farmer, Morris. Samuel Musser, farmer, West. Samuel Myers, farmer, Warriorsmark. James Morrow, farmer, Franklin. Jacob H. Miller, farmer, Union. Jacob H. Miller, farmer, Union.
Michael Myers, farmer, Cromwell.
Isaac Oatenkirk, farmer, Brady.
Moses Robison, carpenter, Barree.
Adam Rupert, farmer, Henderson.
William K. Rahm, laborer, Huntingdon.
Jacob Stoufer, farmer, Warriorsmark.
G. W. Shaffer, farmer, Shirley.
Thompson Stains former, Springfield. Thompson Stains, farmer, Springfield, Samuel Stryker, farmer, West. David F. Tussey, teacher, Porter. George Wilson, Esq., farmer, Tell. Daniel Womelsdorf, J. P., Franklin. Jacob Weaver, farmer, Hopewell.
John P. Stewart, farmer, Oncida.
Washington G. Baker, farmer, Tod.
A. J. Dunlap, farmer, Tod.

TRAVERSE JURORS-SECOND WEEK. Charles C. Ash, J. P., Barree. Michael Baker, carpenter, Alexandria. Isaac Cook, farmer, Carbon. Asahel Corbin, farmer, Oneida. David Colestock, farmer, Huntingdon. Jacob Cresswell, surveyor, Cassville. John Donelson, inn keeper, Union. John Doneison, min keeper, Union.
Benjamin Graffius, tinner, Huntingdon.
W. H. Gorsuch, merchant, Springfield.
Samuel Grove, farmer, Hopswell.
Samuel Hess, farmer, Henderson.
Thomas Henderson, farmer, Franklin.
Adam Hoffman, chair maker. Walker. Thomas Huston, farmer, Jackson. Thomas Huston, farmer, Jackson.
Joseph Hagey, farmer, Tell.
William Johnston, farmer, Warriorsmark.
George Miller, farmer, Onoida.
Henry Miller, farmer, Juniata.
John B. Moreland, teacher, Clay.
George McCrum, farmer, Barrec.
George Noss, tanner, Tell.
A. Jackson Osborn, farmer, Carson. Abraham Pheasant, farmer, Cass. Abraham Pheasant, farmer, Cass.
John Shires, laborer, Warriorsmark.
James Slone, farmer, Henderson.
Moses Swoope, farmer, Union.
Peter C. Swoope, clerk, Huntingdon.
Richard Shaver, farmer, Shirley.
G. W. Thompson, M. D., Brady.
R. C. Templeton, carpenter, Cromwell.
Daniel Weight, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Laby B. Wesyer, farmer, Honewell. John B. Weaver, farmer, Hopewell. Ezekiel White, carpenter, Carbon... Alox. B. Cunningham, merchant, Huntingdon. Benjamin Isenberg, laborer, Porter. John Thompson, tailor, Shirley. Huntingdon, Oct. 26, 1859.

TRIAL LIST FOR NOVEMBER TERM, 1859. FIRST WEEK.

vs Caldwell & Hoover.

Jno. T. Shirley, et al. H. & B. T. R. R. & C. Co. Jno. R. Gosnell. Jona. Wall. M. J. Martin, et al.

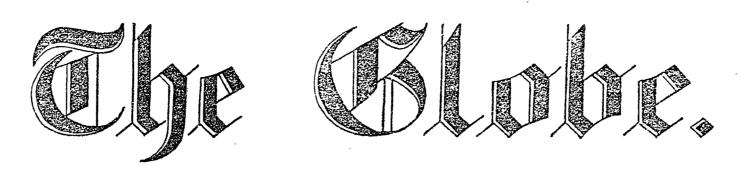
Wm. Cummins' Admrs.

Jacob H. Lex Wm. Stone Leonard Weaver John Montgomery James Wall Clement's Heirs Andrew Walker Andrew Hegie Andrew Hegie
Mary Irvin
Gans & Moyer
Miller Wallace
Mary McCauly
Wm. II. Briggs
David Rupert
Wm. II. Gorsuch
Rorer, Graff & Darling
Ches Schwingr Chas. Schriner

Wm. Cummins Admrs. Isett, Wigton & Co. Wm. Reed. Wm. Fisher. Wm. McCauly, et al. West Banch Insurance Co. West Banch Insurance Co Washington Yaughn. Fred. Schneider. Cromwell School District And. Patrick. Abrm. Lewis. SECOND WEEK. John Savage John Garner McNite, for use John Savage. Robert Bigham. Wilson & Gorsuch S. L. Keen, Adm H. N. Burroughs H. & B. T. Railroad Saml. Lehman, et al. John French's Admr. Harrison & Couch. Beck & Henderson. David H. Eoster & Co. James Ganoe Lucy Ann Stewart, for use vs Saml. D. Myton's Admrs. vs Chas. Mickley, for use vs Catharine Householder vs B. J. Williams & Swoope. H. & B. T. R. R. & C. Co. Grub & Householder. Huntingdon, Oct. 26, 1859.

The best in the country, and cheaper than ever, BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.



WILLIAM LEWIS.

---PERSEVERE.---

Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XV.

HUNTINGDON, PA., NOVEMBER 2, 1859.

NO. 19.

Select Poetry.

LINES IN A SON'S BIBLE.

Remember love, who gave thee this, When other days shall come— When she who had thy earliest kiss Sleeps in her narrow home; Remember 'fwas a mother gave The gift to one she'd die to save.

That mother sought a pledge of love
The holiest for her son;
And from the gift of God above,
She chose a goodly one;
She chose for her beloved boy
The source of life and light and joy.

And bade him keep the gift—that when The parting hour should come, They might have hope to meet again, In her eternal home; She said his faith in that would be Sweet incense to her memory.

And should the scoffer, in his pride,
Laugh that fond gift to scorn,
And bid him cast that pledge aside,
That he from youth had borne!
She bade him pause, and ask his breast
If he, or she, had loved him best?

A parent's blessing on her son Goes with this holy thing; The love that would retain the one Must to the other cling; Remember, 'tis no idle toy,
A mother's gift—remember, boy.

Mistellaneous Aews.

Sketch of Capt. John Brown, the Leader of the Harper's Ferry Insurrection.

[From the New York Herald.]
Capt. John Brown emigrated to Kansas from Central New York, in the fall of 1855, and settled in the township of Ossawattomie. He was accompanied by seven sons, the youngest being old enough to earn his livelihood. The birthplace of Brown is not positively known to the writer, but report has it that he was born in Kentucky. At the time of his death he was about sixty years of age. He was about medium height, slim, muscular, and possessing an iron constitution. He had blue eyes, sharp features, and long gray hair,

wearing a full beard.
In December, 1855, during the "Shannon war," Brown first made his appearance among the free-State men at Lawrence. His entrance into the place at once attracted the attention of the people towards him. He brought a wagon load of cavalry sabres, and was accompanied by twelve men, seven of whom were his own sons. He first exhibited his qualities at the time the free-State and proslavery parties, under the lead of Governor Robinson on one side, and Gov. Shannon on the other, met to make a treaty of peace .-After Gov. Robinson had stated to the people who were gathered around the hotel the terms of the peace. Brown took the stand, uninvited and opposed the terms of the treaty. He was in favor of ignoring all treaties, and such leading men as Robinson, Lane, and Lowry, and proceeding at once against the borderruffian invaders, drive them from the soil, or hang them if taken. General Lowry, who was chairman of the Committee of Safety, and also commander of the free-State troops, ordered Brown under arrest. The latter made no physical resistance, but it was soon discovered that he was altogether too combustible a person to retain as a prisoner, and a compromise was made with him by the free-State men, and he was released. He was informed by the leaders of that party that his remarks were intended to undo what they

marks, to compromise the people of Law-rence until he had known them longer and knew them better. One of his sons, who was elected to the Legislature in February, 1856, was seized and taken from Ossawattomie to Lecompton in chains, a distance of thirty miles. His feet and hands were chained together with a large heavy chain, the size of that used upon ox teams. He was compelled to walk the whole distance beneath a burning sun. The irons wore the flesh from his ankles; he was attacked with the brain fever, was neglected, and died in two or three days. He was the companion of Governor Robinson, Jenkins, (since shot by Lane,) and some eight or ten others. Another son of Captain Brown was shot at Ossawattomie by a marauding party from Missouri. After the death of his first son, occasioned by the tortures and fatigue of his forced march, Brown swore vengeance upon the pro-slavery party, and it was frequently observed by the more prudent of the free-State men that he was evidently insane on the subject. He was always considered by them a dangerous man, was never taken into their councils, and never consulted by

were trying to accomplish by means of the

treaty; that he was a stranger in Lawrence

and Kansas, and ought not, by his rash re-

movements. The destruction of the free-State Hotel and presses in Lawrence, in May, 1856, incited him anew to action, and organized a small company, composed chiefly of men who had been robbed, or whose relatives had been murdered by the pro-slavery party, and at the head of this band, armed with Sharp's der. rifles, bowie knives, and Colt's revolvers, he scoured Southern Kansas, and the name of 'Old Brown' became a terror to all who op- prisoners if they had none. posed his will in that region. While he was thus marauding, five pro-slavery men were taken from their cabins at Pottawattomie creek, in the night-time, and shot dead. The pro-slavery party charged this deed upon old Brown, while the free-State party asserted that they could prove him in Lawrence, forty miles distant, when it happened, and that have a fair trial, and under no circumstances the horrid deed was perpetrated by the Bud-

them with reference either to their policy or

victims were free-State men. The news of this massacre reached West-Kansas Commission sent out by the United and I am utterly unable to attend in any States of Representatives arrived at that way to my own defence. My memory don't induced almost as much by the appearance of the Commission as by the news of the massacre. The "ruffians" swore vengeance lowed us, that I would urge in our favor, mission, declaring that their blood should of a trial to execution, you might spare your-

went into the Territory about twilight one evening, and was surprised at sunrise the next morning by "Old Brown," who was in command of nine men, armed as stated above .-Pate sent a flag of truce to Brown, who advanced some rods in front of his company, and ordered the flag-bearer to remain with Pate to come himself. Pate obeyed, when Brown ordered him to lay down his arms .-Pate refused to give the order to his men, when Brown, drawing a revolver, informed onel would also agree to protect the settlers respondent of the St. Louis Republican, who ing party. Captain Brown was not much heard from again until the notorious Captain | it is of the prisoners' desire, I will see that Hamilton made his incursions into Southern | full justice is done them. Kansas from Missouri in 1858, when he Montgomery, drove Hamilton and his companions back to Missouri, and marching his men into that State, took possession of one of the villages, shot one or two men, and Faulkner declined. liberated several slaves. This course of Brown was repudiated by Governor Robinson and the leaders of the Free-State party, in and out of Kansas, which caused Brown to publish a letter explaning his position, in which he assumed the entire responsibility of his acts, and relieved the Free-State men from distinction made by the writer.

Captain Brown was a very strong believer in the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church. He was fanatical on the subject of anti-slavery, and seemed to have the idea that he was specially deputed by the Almighty to liberate slaves and kill slave-holders. It was always conceded to him that he was a conscientious man, very modest in his demeanor, apparently inoffensive until the subject of slavery was introduced, when he would exhibit matters subsided in Kansas, Brown intimahe contemplated organizing an insurrection see. they refused him means with which to go on, trouble and expense can be saved.

and discouraged his proposed undertaking .-He spent a large portion of the last summer in visiting different Northern cities, and was tendered sums of money, with the understanding that he wished to secure a little farm upon which to settle in his old age. It is supposed that he employed the moneythus obtained to hire the farm near Harper's Ferry, which he used as a rendezvous for the insurrectionists, and near which he so recently paid the last debt of nature.

Harper's Ferry Trouble.

Trial of the Insurrectionists.

FIRST DAY CHARLESTOWN, Va., Oct. 25.—The preliminary examination of the prisoners captured at Harper's Furry, commenced this morning, before the Magistrate's Court. The following Magistrates occupied the Bench: Col. Davenport, Presiding Justice assisted by Dr. Alexander, John G. Lock, John F. Smith, Thomas H. Willis, George W. Eichelberger, Charles H. Lewis and Moses W. Burr.

At half-past ten o'clock, the Sheriff was directed to bring in the prisoners, who were conducted from the jail under a guard of eighty armed men. A guard was also stationed around the Court House, and bayonets are bristling on all sides.

Charles B. Harding, Esq., Attorney for the county, is assisted by Andrew Hunter, Esq., counsel for the Commonwealth.

The prisoners were brought in-General Brown and Edwin Coppee being menacled together. Brown seemed weak and haggard. with his eyes swollen from the effects of the wounds on his head. Coppee is uninjured. Stevens less injured than Brown, but looked haggard and depressed. There are a number of wounds on the heads of both. John Coppee is a light mulatto, about 25 years of age, and Green, who is about 30 years of age, is a dark negro.

Sheriff Campbell read the commitment of the prisoners, charged with treason and mur-

Mr. Harding, the State Attorney, asked The Court inquired if the prisoners had counsel, when Brown addressed the Court, as

"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 whatever will I be able to attend to a trial. ford's Geogia Ruffians, supposing that the 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 port, Missouri, the place of rendevous of the to advise with any one. I know nothing border ruffians," the same evening that the about the feelings of my fellow prisoners, place. The excitement was intense, and was serve me. My health is insufficient, alupon the members and officers of the Com- but if we are to be forced, with the mere form

Commission, and others, it was believed that | would drive you to practice. I ask to be ex- | his designs; that his object was not to make the Commission would have been attacked.— cused from the mockery of a trial. I do not know what the design of this examination is. war against the people, and they would not know what the design of this examination is. Pate organized a band of men in the streets | I do not know what is to be the benefit of it of Westport, Mo., with the avowed purpose to the Commonwealth! I have now little to of entering the Territory and capturing "Old ask other than that I be not foolishly insul-Brown." He raised about thirty men, and ted, as the cowardly and barbarous insult those who fall into their power."

The Court assigned Charles J. Faulkner and Lawson Botts as counsel for the prisoners. Mr. Faulkner, after consulting the prisoners, said-"I was about to remark to the Court that, although I feel at any time willing to discharge any duty which the Court him, and sent one of his own men to inform can legally, by authority of the law, devolve upon me. I am not, in the first place, aware of any authority which the Court has, sitting as an examining Court, to assign counsel for the defence. Besides, it is manifest from the him that he must give the order, or be shot remarks just made by one of the prisoners, down on the spot. Pate immediately surrentate the defence. Desides, it is manifest from the remarks just made by one of the prisoners, that he regards the appearance of counsel that he regards the appearance of counsel dered up himself and men, and they were under such circumstances, not as a bona fide marched into a ravine near by, and kept un-til liberated and sent back to Missouri, by circumstances, I do not feel disposed to as-Col. Sumner, a few days subsequently, who sume the responsibility of that position. I also ordered "Old Brown" to disband and go have other reasons for declining the position, home. The latter agreed to do so, if the Colconnected with my having been at the place connected with my having been at the place of action, and hearing all the admissions of in that region of the Territory. This was the prisoners, which render it improper and the celebrated "Battle of Black-Jack Point," inexpedient for me to act as their counsel. inexpedient for me to act as their counsel. made famous by the "H. C. P." Kansas cor- If the Court had authority to order it peremptorily, I should acquiesce and obey that any such power vested in this Court, and as men.

Mr. Botts said he did not feel it his duty raised another company, and with Captain to decline the appointment of the Court. He was prepared to do his best to defend the prisoners, and hoped that the Court would assign him some experienced assistant, if Mr.

Mr. Harding then addressed Brown, and asked him if he was willing to accept Messrs. Faulkner and Botts as counsel.

Brown replied—I wish to say that I have sent for counsel. I did apply through the advice of some persons to some persons whose names I do not now recollect, to act as counany share therein. This letter was called the sel for me, and I have sent for other counsel "Two Parallels," on account of the peculiar who have had no possible opportunity to see trial, but if I am to have nothing but the mockery of a trial, as I said before, I do not care anything about counsel. It is unnecessary to trouble any gentlemen with that duty.

Mr. Harding—You are to have a fair trial.

Mr. Botts was one of them, who declined acting as counsel, but I am not positive about it. I cannot remember whether he was the one, because I have heard so many names : I a feeling of indignation unparalleled. After am a stranger here; I do not know the disposition or character of the gentlemen named. ted to some of his anti-slavery friends that I have applied for counsel of my own and he contemplated organizing an insurrection doubtless could have them, if I am not, as I amongst the slaves in Kentucky and Tennes- said before, to be hurried to execution before This fact becoming known to some of they can reach here. But if that is the disthe leading anti-slavery men of the country, position that is to be made of me, all this

Mr. Harding-The question is, do you desire the aid of Messrs. Faulkner and Botts as your counsel. Please to answer yes or no. Brown-I cannot regard this as an examination under any circumstances. I would prefer that they should exercise their own pleasure. I feel as if it was a matter of very little account to me. If they had designed to assist me as counsel I should have wanted

an opportunity to consult them at my leisure. Mr. Harding-Stevens, are you willing that these gentlemen should act as your coun-

Stevens-I am willing that that gentleman shall, (pointing to Mr. Botts.) Mr. Harding-Do you object to Mr. Faulkner?

Stevens-No, I am willing to take both. Mr. Harding then addressed each of the other prisoners separately, and each stated their willingness to be defended by the counsel named.

The Court issued a peremptory order that the press should not publish the detailed testimony, as it would render the getting of a jury before the Circuit Court impossible.

Lewis Washington, the first witness, stated that about one o'clock on Sunday night, he was asleep and awoke by a noise, and heard his named called. He went down and was surrounded by six men. Stevens appeared to be in command; Cook, Coppee and the two man whom he afterwards recognized as Kagie. Col. Washington then proceeded to detail all the particulars of his being taken as a prisoner with his negroes to the armory, and the subsequent events up to the attack by the marines and their delivery.

A. M. Kitzmiller gave the particulars of his being taken prisoner and locked up, and that subsequently he had several interviews with Brown, who always treated them with a great deal of respect and courtesy. He endeavored to ascertain from Brown what object they had in view, and he repeatedly told him in reply that his only object was to free the slaves, and that he was willing to fight the pro-slavery men to accomplish that object. On one occasion during the attack, the witness said to Brown this is getting to be hot work, and if you will allow me to interfere, I can possibly accommodate matters. He went out with Stevens with a flag of truce on Monday afternoon. He requested Stevens to remain whilst he went forward, when Stevens was fired on and fell. He could only recognize Brown and Stevens, though he counted twenty-two men early in the morning armed with Sharp's rifles. When Stevens was lying wounded, he remarked to me. I have been cruelly deceived, to which I replied that I wished I had remained at home. Col. Washington being recalled, said that in the conversation with Gov. Wise, Brown was told that he need not answer any ques-

tions unless he chose, to which Brown replied that he had nothing to conceal and had no favors to ask; that he had arms enough for 2,000 men, and could get enough for 5,000 if wanted. Armistead Ball testified to the particulars

recompense for the slaughter at Pottawattomic creek, and but for the intercession of I do not ask a trial—no insult, nothing but

Brown, who stated that he had come for no
of warming himself. She knows him well,
and is a relative of his wife. Mr. Oliver, the pro-slavery member of the that which conscience gives or cowerdico child's play, and was prepared to carry out and is a relative of his wife.

ject was to place United States arms in the hands of the black men, and proposed to free all the slaves in the vicinity. Brown repeatedly said that his whole object was to release the slaves. I asked him if some plan could not be arranged for the liberation of myself and others. He said we could only be released by furnishing able-bodied slaves in place of each. He recognised Green and Brown: Captain Brown told the prisoners, when the charge of the marines was about being made, that though he did not intend to injure them himself, they should equally occupy the post of danger with himself: that if they were not dear enough to their fellowcitizens to accept the terms he had proposed to secure their safety, they must be the worst of barbarians. Coppee, on the other hand, told himself and friends to get behind the engines, that he did not wish to see them injured. One of the insurgents (Becham) said "they have dropped him." Did not see Captain Brown fire once from the engine house; does not think he fired once. Green fired several times. The prisoners never were unreasonably exposed.

John Alstadt, one of the slave owners who was brought into the armory with his slaves, detailed the particulars of battering was the heroic commander of the surrender- authority. But I am not aware that there is down his doors, and his seizure by six armed

[At this point Stevens appeared to be fainting, and a mattrass was procured for him on which he laid during the balance of the examination.

The witness resumed—Thinks Brown fired several times; knows that he saw him with his gun levelled; saw all the prisoners except the yellow man, Copeland.

Alexander Kelly detailed the particulars of the collision with the insurgents, and the exchanging of several shots, but could not identify any of the prisoners.

Wm. Johnston testified to the arrest of Copeland, the yellow man, who was attempting to escape across the river. He was armed with a speer and rifle in the middle of the Shenandoah river; he said that he had me. I wish for counsel if I am to have a fair been placed in charge of Hall's Rifle factory by Captain Brown.

Andrew Kennedy testified that he was at the jail when Copeland was brought in, and he questioned him. He said that he came from the Western Reserve of Ohio, and that Brown-There were certain men, I think Brown came there in August and employed him at \$20 per month.

Mr. Faulkner objected to this testimony as implicating the white prisoners. The presiding Judge said that his testimony could only be received as implicating Cope-

Mr. Kennedy, resumed-Copeland said, our object was to release the slaves of this country; that he knew of nineteen in the party, but there were several others he did now. Joseph A. Brua was one of the prisoners in the engine house, and was permitted to go out several times with a flag of truce. During the firing, Coppee fired twice, and on the second fire Brown remarked, "that man is down." Witness then asked permission to go out, and found that Beckham had just been shot, and has no doubt that Coppee shot him.

Mr. Alstadt, recalled-Thinks that Captain Brown shot the marine who was killed; saw

The preliminary examination being concluded, the Court remanded the prisoners for trial before the Circuit Court.

CHARLESTOWN, Oct. 25.—The examination to-day is merely to see whether the charges are of sufficient importance to go before the Grand Jury. To-morrow the Jury will report a bill of indictment and the case will be immediately called up for trial. There is an evident intention to hurry the trial through and execute the prisoners as soon as possible, for fear of attempts being made to rescue them. In case of servile insurrection, thirty days is not required between the conviction and execution as in other capital convic-

tions. The reason given for hurrying the trial is that the people of the whole country are kept in a state of excitement, and a large armed force is required to prevent attempts at rescue. It is presumed that the prisoners will demand separate trials. After conviction, negro prisoners were along and another white but a few days will be given them before their execution. It is thought that all but Brown will make a full confession.

The prisoners, as brought into Court, present a pitiable sight; Brown and Stevens being unable to stand without assistance .-Brown has three sword stabs in his body and one sabre cut over the head. Stevens has three balls in his head, and had two in his breast and one in his arm. He was also cut on the forehead with a rifle bullet, which glanced off, leaving a bad wound. The trial will go on to-morrow.

CHARLESTOWN, Oct. 25, P. M .- The Circuit Court of Jefferson county, Judge Richard Parker on the Bench, assembled at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Grand Jury was called. The Magistrate's Court reported the result of the examination in the case of Captain Brown and other prisoners. The Grand Jury then retired and the wit-

nosses for the State were examined before them. At five o'clock the Grand Jury returned into Court and stated that they had not finished the examination of the witnesses, and were discharged until ten o'clock to-morrow

morning. It is rumored that Brown is desirous of making a full statement of his motives and intentions through the press, but the Court had refused all further access to him by the Reporter, fearing that he may put forth something calculated to influence the public mind

and to have a bad effect on the slaves. The mother of Cook's wife was in the court house throughout the examination .-The general belief is that Cook is still in the mountains near the Ferry. On Sunday night, of his arrest by the insurgents, and said that a woman who keeps the canal lock, says that he had an interview, after his arrest, with he came to her house and asked the privilege

Coppee says that he had a brother in the party, and that Brown had three sons: also. that there were two others, named Taylor and Hazlett; so that, including Cook, five have escaped, twelve were killed, and five captured, making in all twenty-two.

The trial will commence to-morrow morning beyond a doubt, though much difficulty

is anticipated in obtaining a jury. Captain Brown's object in refusing counsel is, that if he has counsel, he will not be allowed to speak himself, and Southern counself will not be willing to express his views.

American Vegetarian Society. From the Frankford Herald.]

The Tenth Annual meeting of the American Vegetarian Society was held in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, September

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President-Dr. William Metcalfe, of Phila. Vice Presidents-Dr. John Grimes. Boonton, N. J.; Dr. R. D. Muzzey, Boston, Mass.; Dr. R. T. Trall, New York, N. Y.; Dr. Isaac Jennings, Oberlin, Ohio; Seth Hunt, Northampton, Mass.; J. Simpson Africa, Huntingdon, Pa.; O. S. Posten, Esq., Harrodsburg, Ky.; H. S. Clubb, Grand Haven, Michigan; L. S. Hough, A. M., Lambertville, N. J.

Treasurer—Edmund Brooks, Philadelphia. Secretary—Wm. Taylor, Kensington, Pa. A number of letters from absent members vere read, several addresses delivered. and the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"The members of the American Vegetarian Society assembled in this, the Tenth Annual Meeting, hereby declare their unwavering conviction of the truth of those laws which have heretofore been announced by authority of this body, as descriptive of the proper food of man;—namely that the Vegetarian diet is naturally adopted to secure health and longevity to the body, to the promotion of pure and elevating morality, and to the cultivation of the religious faculties of man. In proof of these positions we present the following facts:-

1st. Comparative Anatomy unequivocally demonstrates that man is not constituted either as an Omniverous or Carniverous being—but in the language of Prof. Owen "The close resemblance between the quadrumanous and human dentition, shows that man was from the beginning adapted to eat the fruit of the trees of the garden.

2d. The constant violation of physical laws in the indulgence of flesh food, weakens and blunts the intellect and finer feelings of the human mind, and the animal passions gain the mastery over reason and conscience.— Hence huge systems of wrong, like slavery, war and licentiousness, with all the popular and legal frauds-grow and flourish with the fleshly indulgences of mankind.

3d. Our vegetarian experience sustains all our anticipations in relation to abstinence from the flesh of animals as food, and the substitution of pure, nourishing and healthful fruits, grains and vegetables; and our dictary views have been confirmed and strengthened as best calculated to secure the requirements of our nature.

4th. Practical Christianity teaches that our bodies are temples of the spirit, and that it is necessary to keep the body in subjectionthat we are not our own, but belong to God
—and that it is good neither to eat flesh nor drink wine. It was also further Resolved, That whilst lamenting the loss

of our venerable President, Dr. Wm. A. Alcott, we nevertheless "mourn not as those without hope." We are assured that his great labors in the cause of vegetarianism will be a guide and a help for future students and teachers in countless numbers-and that he has entered into the blessings of a well spent life, in the mansions of heavenly peace. Resolved That we have strong testimony of the benefits resulting from a vegetarian diet, from the fact that Dr. Alcott, when in his 28th year was given up by his physicians as an incurable case of consumption-not

possible to live even a moderate length of time; yet by adopting the vegetarian mode of life, he thereby lengthened out the period of his existence to double the average age of .

Power of Kindness.

A young school teacher had one large boy, Joe Stanton, who was ringleader in all mischief. The first day he managed to make the school a scene of roguery and confusion. The poor teacher went home with a heavy heart. The next day she thought if she buld gain the confidence of this boy, and have him on her side, she should have little trouble with her school. As it closed in the afternoon, she spoke kindly to him, and asked his help in closing the school room-door. He readily complied. As she turned homeward, Joe followed. At length she inquired:-"Have you any sister, Joseph?"

The right cord was touched.

"I had one sister," he said, "little Mary, but she died;" and thus encouraged by the ready sympathy of the listener, he went on to tell that Mary was his only sister, and that he used to take care of her, and carry her out of doors, and draw her in the wagon he had made for her, and that she loved him "more than any one else did," and always used to run to the door to meet him when he came home. "But she is dead, now," he added, "and I have not anybody that takes care of me. She had a fever, and she did not know me when I spoke to her, and in just a week she died. Her grave is right over here," he continued, "and perhaps you would like to see it some time."

The teacher willingly went with him, asking still further about little Mary, as they passed along, till at length as they approached the grave and sat down upon a stone near it, poor Joe could no longer wipe away the tears as he had done, when, one by one, they trickled down, for the fountains within were broken up. He covered his face with his

hands and wept aloud. "She's dead, he exclaimed again, "and nobody cares for me now."

"I will care for you, Joseph," said the kind teacher, as she laid her hands upon his now uncovered head; and she spoke to him of Heaven, and the happy meeting of those whom death has severed, and of One who cares for us more than all earthly friends. and who will help us if we wish to do right.

Then as he grew calm, and they had risen to go, she told him of all her own sorrowof the father whom she had lost-of her loneliness-of her wish to be useful while she supported herself by teaching-of how hard. the Westbrook school seemed to her, and how she meant to do the best she could for him. and for all her scholars.

"I'll help you, Miss Mason," responded Joe. "I'll help you all I can," and then the old mischievous twinkling coming again, he added, "I guess the rest of the boys won't trouble you much. They'll do pretty much as I want 'em to."

Joe was subdued and won by the power of kindness. And hard, indeed, must be the heart that kindness cannot win.