JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor . CARLISLE, PA., NOV. 3, 1859.

ANOTHER FIRE .- On Saturday last about 4 o'clock, a dense smoke was seen to issue from the large frame building in Dickinson alley, and building saved from total destruction, but it was so much injured as to render it useless. Tools to a considerable amount were destroyed, together with a number of new farming implements, belonging to ANDREW J. KUTZ. The fire, it is believed, originated from sparks from a wood stove, during the absence of the work-

CORN HUSKING .- Our farmers are busy husking their corn, of which a majority of them have good crops, notwithstanding the frost last spring. Fat pork ought to be plenty and cheap

Sour KRAUT .- Now is the time to make this large, and the supply exceeding the demand, families can supply themselves with "Sour Kraut" at moderate prices.

cheerfully do so, in the hope that some, at least, of our readers might be gratified thereby. We know, however, that it is one of the early es tablished fasts of the primitive Christians, observed in commemoration of the date of marfor his Master's sake suffered death in the flesh, but in what century we are now unable to state. It was long kept with great veneration as one sively to that occasion.

THE SUPPOSED INSURGENT IN OUR JAIL.-The man under arrest, and confined in our priper's Ferry insurrection, was brought before rant from the Governor of Pennsylvania, upon a requisition of the Governor of Virginia. for the delivery of a fugitive from justice, named Alfred Hazlett. There was no positive evidence to identify the prisoner as the person named in the requisition, but it was proved that the pistols in his possession when arrested were of the same manufacture as those used by the insurgents, and that his dress and appearance person who had seen Hazlett at Harper's Ferry.

The Judge appointed a further hearing of the case for the Saturday following, and issued sub pcenas for the attendance of witnesses from Virginia and elsewhere. The prisoner was then re manded to the custody of the Sherift

Saturday, Oct. 29 .- The prisoner was again brought before Judge Graham. Messrs. Miller, Sharp, and Shearer appeared for the prisoner, and claimed his discharge on the ground that his name was not Albert Hazlett, but was Wm. Harrison. Several witnesses, resident at Harme God! believing that to be right, I am with per's Ferry, were examined, and testified posi- them." tively that the prisoner at the bar was one of the persons who invaded Harper's Ferry; that they recognized him. One of the witnesses, Mr. South.' Copeland, said that he had seen the flash of his rifle when in the act of shooting at a citizen .-No one of the witnesses knew the name of the man, nor did they ever see him before they saw him in the street of Harper's Ferry.

F. Watts, Esq., counsel for the State of Virginia, took the ground that if a crime had been committed, of which there was clear proof, and that the prisoner was a particeps criminis, the judge, as a committing magistrate under the constitution of the State, should take care that he would not escape punishment. That he was a particeps criminis was clearly proven by three witnesses, that he was pursued, and when taken, he was armed-with weapons identical with those found in the hands of the invaders. The counsel therefore asked his honor to recommit the prisoner to await the requisition of the Governor of Virginla, by the name which he had assumed/

The court took this ground, and said "we are clearly of the opinion that the requisition presented to us is legally and formally right: but there is no evidence that we have any man in our custody named Albert Hazlett, whom we isfied a monstrous crime has been committed That prisoner was there and participated in it, is clearly testified to by three witnesses, and we will therefore recommit him to await the requisition of the Governor of Virginia." The prisoner, Harrison, alias Hazlett, was again remanded to prison, to await another requisition from the Governor of Virginia.

POTATO ROT .-- We hear of serious damage to the potato crop from rot, in various places in this and the adjoining counties. The yield, however, is a very large one, and the quality market, from apprehension of further loss, and prices are very moderate.

WILD DUCKS .- Wild ducks in unusual num bers, have recently made their appearance in the waters of the Susquehanna; and sportsmen are having a good time of it in shooting them.

CAPT. COOK, the Harper's Ferry insurrectionist, was arrested on the 25th ult., at Mont Alto, Franklin county, fourteen miles from Chambersburg. He was well armed, and Governor Wise, by officers from Virginia, accompanied by the parties that arrested him. Three Sharpe's rifles and a small lot of ammunition were found in the woods near Chambersone of the rifles has C. P. Tidd's name on one mounting. The others are both marked C. B. They were no doubt placed under the bushes by the men left by Cook on the mountain. The country and the mountain. The support of the mountain of the country and the fruits following the buds and nothing has been seen of the men.

ACQUITTAL OF WALKER FILIBUSTERS.—The following on the canvass: Walker filibusters, lately tried at New Orleans, have all been acquitted.

TENDEBLY SENSITIVE.

The Black Republicans of this State pretend o repudiate the doings of the insurgents at Harper's Ferry, and would make the people believe that Brown is a deranged man, and that the Republican party should not be held responsible for his acts! How like our opponents! No wonder they are so tenderly sensitive just now! A party that changes its name every which had been occupied by Mr. JOHN NATOHER | year, and professes one thing to-day and another as a carpenter shop; and, notwithstanding the to-morrow, are too cowardly to stand up and early arrival of our firemen upon the ground, sustain manfully those who have the nerve to the building was soon enveloped in flames. It put into practice the principles they (the leadwas immediately drenched with water, and the ers) advocate. Brown was not afraid to carry out the doctrines preached by Republican orators and editors, and it was posillanimous in them not to fly to his standard when he struck the first blow at Harper's Ferry. Had he succeeded in his designs-had he cut the throat of every slaveholder in Virginia, and freed every slave—would the Republicans dared to have condemned him? No, indeed! It is only because old Brown and his deluded followers failed in their undertaking that the Republicans

now speak of him as a "crazy man." Brown and those who acted with him are to be pitied-pitied because they were the dupes of an unprincipled and treacherous party-a party that preaches up sedition and treason, but has not the courage to sustain those who put their delectable food, and cabbage is in great de- preaching into practice. We say it boldly that mand. Large quantities are daily disposed of the Republicans, as a party, are responsible for by our farmers and hucksters. The crop being the murders and treason at Harper's Ferry; and, say what they please, they cannot shirk the responsibility of those horrid transactions. This surely the logical sequence of the teachings and Hollow Eve. - Monday evening last was Rol- inflamatory bitterness of anti-Slavery agitators, low Eve, or Holloween. With the history of as were the riots and church-burnings in Philathe origin of this day we are not sufficiently ta- | delphia, in 1844, the immediate and inevitable miliar to enable us to repeat it here, or we would result of the flerce and sanguinary harangues made against Catholics and foreigners by Lewis C. Levin, Charles Navlor and Peter Sken

Smith, anterior to that memorable event. As long as denunciations of our Southern bretheren, and anathemas of the "slave power" tyrdom of Wolfgang, a Christian preacher, who | were restricted to a few crazy fanatics like Wm Lloyd Garrison, Charles Burleigh, Henry C. Wright, Lucretia Mott and Abbey Kelley, who professed to put down the "peculiar institution" of the fasts of the church, and is still regarded by moral sussion, the agitation was comparawith much interest on account of the singular tively harmless, and a fit subject for laughter ceremonies which custom has assigned exclu- and ridicule; but when it assumed a thorough political character, and dangerous and ambitious men made it their Shibboleth in partizan contests, and advertised their claims to fill the highplaces of the nation by a direct war upon the son, on suspicion of being concerned in the Har- rights of sovereign States, the question assumed a different and more formidable phase, well Judge Graham, on a writ of habeas corpus on calculated to make conservative and Unionthe 26th ult. Judge Watts presented a war- loving men pause and tremble for the consequences. When loyal and intrepid men in the North, who were disposed to stand by the rights outbreak, and read the law of treason, which of the South, and to secure to the people of that section all their constitutional guarantees. were arraigned as "doe faces," and stricken down by an abolitionized and demoralized public sentiment, and when the President of the United States, true to his oath of office, was derided and spit upon and calumniated for endeavoring to execute the laws without prejudice corresponded with the description given by a to any part of the confederacy,-it was easy to see where it would all end.

Below, we subjoin a few of the sayings of the distinguished lights of the many-hued Republican Party, omitting those of the crazy men and yumen who are ranked as distinctive Abolition ists-the Garrisons, the Douglasses, and the Abbey Kelleys. Read the record:

Gen. James Watson Webb-a Republican leader, said, in the Philadelphia Convention: "If we (meaning the Abolitionists) fail there. (at the ballot box) what then? We will drive

Horace Greeley, a Repu "I have no doubt but the free and slave they had conversed with him there, and that states ought to be separated. The office they had conversed with him there, and that

Josiah Quincy-Republican, of Boston : "The obligation incumbent on the free States to deliver up fugitive slaves is that burden, and it must be obliterated from the Constitution a

every hazard." Mr. Banks, present Republican Governor of

Massachusetts: "I am not one of those men who cry for the perpetuation of the Union, though I am willing, in a certain state of circumstances, to let it slide."

Mr. Burlingame-A Republican Congress "When we shall have elected a President, as we will, who will not be the President of a par- Ohio, was also qualified as counsel for the pris ly, nor of a section, but the Tribune of a peole, and after we have exterminated a few more serable doughfaces from the North, then, i

he Slave Senate will not give way, we will grind t between the upper and nether millstones o our power.' Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois-a leading Reablican of the West:

"I believe this government cannot endure permanently half-slave and half free. I do not thing or the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that the course of ultimate extinction, or can deliver on this requisition; but we are sat- its advocates will push forward till it shall be come alike lawful in all the States-old as well as new. North as well as South."

Senator Wilson, Republican, of Massachu-

" Let us remember that more than three million of bondmen, groaning under nameless woes, demand that we shall cease to reprove each other, and that we labor for their deliverance. "I tell you here to-night, that the agitation of this question of human slavery will continue while the foot of a slave presses the soil of the

American republic.
"We shall change the Supreme Court of the United States, and place men in that Court who believe with its pure and immaculate Chief Justice, John Jay, that our prayers will be implous excellent. Large quantities are coming into to Heaven, while we sustain and support human

Benjamin F. Wade, U.S. Senator from Ohio, Republican leader:

"There is really no union now between th North and the South, and he believed that no two nations upon the earth entertained feelings these two nations of the Republic. The only salvation of the Union, therefore, was to be found in divesting it entirely of all taint of Sla-

Senator Sumner, November, 1855:

" Not that I love the Union less, but freedom nore, do I now, in pleading this great cause, made a desperate resistence. He was taken to insist that freedom, at all hazards, shall be pre-Virginia, on the 27th, on the requisition of served. God forbid that for the sake of the Union. John P. Hale, a Delegate to the Republican

Convention, June 17th, 1856: spirit of unanimity with which it had done its up the several charges of the indictment, and "Congratulated the Convention upon the burg, by some boys who were hunting rabbits. work. I believe this is not so much a Conven-One of the rifles has C. P. Tidd's name on the tion to change the administration of the Govern-

Washington pistol has not been recovered, and autumn to see the fruits following the buds and

"If I am elected Governor of Ohio-and I expect to be-I will not let any slaves be re- against the prisoner, Mr. Griswold argued that spectively 600, 400 and 300;

furned to Kentucky or any other slave State; Brown could not be guilty of treason, as he

I will employ the bayonet—so help me God!" Henry Ward Beecher, in a lecture on the subject of disunion, delivered in New York, January 16th, 1855, said :

"Two great powers that will not live togeth r, are in our midst, and tugging at each others broats. They will search each other out hough you separate them a hundred times; and if by an insane blindness you shall contrive to put off the issue, and send this unsettled dispute down to your children, it will go down gatherne and strength at every step, to waste and desolute their heritage. Let it be settled now. Clear the place. Bring in the champions. Let them put their lances in rest for the charge. Sound the trumpet, and God save the right l'

meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Sociey, New York, May 18th, 1857:

more wrong for George the Third to put chains

on George Washington, than it was for George

Washington to put chains on the limbs of his slaves. Where Slavery and Freedom are put in the one nation there must be a fight—there must be an explosion, just as if fire and powder were brough together. There never was an hour when this asphemous and infamous government should dashed to pieces for ever."

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 Wednesdeplorable outbreak and treason was just as day, and the trial of Brown was confuenced on the Court, by Mr. Botts, one of the prisoner's excitement prevailed in the court-room. Brown This Brown corroborated in part, but desired rebel, and for murder in the first degree. 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 coun sel for the prisoner argued strongly for delay, but the Court, deeming the causes insufficient, refused to grant it. The indictment, containing the three counts-insurrection, treason and nurder-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 The Shooting of Mr. McPhail--- His Condition 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 de-

> The Brown Trial—Arrival of Cook—Excitement—Implication of Fred. Douglas, &c. CHARLESTOWN, VA., Oct. 28.

brought here at one o'clock this the coward, as he promised to be there in person. There is great rejoicing here at the arrest of Cook. Geo. II. Hoyt Esq., of Boston, arrived here this morning, to act as counsel for day.

Brown. He is quite a young man.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.—The Court met at 11 o'clock. Brown was led over from the jail walking very feebly, and laid down on the cot. Senator Mason entered the Court with lr. Hoyt, Senator Mason remarked that the testimony

given by Col. Washington and Conductor was very correct. The Jury was then called, and Mr. Botts anounced the arrival of Mr. Hoyt, who had come

to assist the counsel for Brown. CHARLESTOWN, Oct. 29. Court met at ten o'clock this morning. The indge announced that he had received a note from the 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 Chillon, of Washington city, appear ed as additional counsel for the prisoners, and was qualified. Henry Griswold of Cleveland,

Mr. Chilton made an explanatory statement He was unexpectedly called upon yesterday to aid in this defence. He came with the expectation of merely assisting the gentlemen wh ere conducting the defence, but upon reach ing here, he found that they had withdrawn from the case. He then determined to do his best, not feeling at liberty to refuse. Under the circumstances, however, it would be imposexpect the house to fall, but I do expect it will become all one to be divided. It will become all one set having had time to read the indicate the full duty of countries. sel, not having had time to read the indictment or examine the evidence already given. He made no motion, but he would advise a delay of a tew hours, in order that himself and his brother counsel could make some preparation.

The Court decided that the trial must go on: no more delay could be granted.

The trial then proceeded. Mr. Hoyt, for the risoner, objected to receiving as evidence the etter of Gerrett Smith, heretofore published also the autobiography of Brown, written by himself. Both were withdrawn. Several witnesses were then examined by Mr. Hoyt, and cross questioned by the prisoner while lying on his bed, wrapped up in a blanket. The testi-

treatment of his prisoners: At 1 o'clock a recess was taken for dinner.

AFTERNOON BESSION. Several witnesses for the prisoner were examprisoners with humanity, and frequently ex-pressed his regret that bloodshed should have cen caused by him in self defence. The defence closed their testimony about

to the jury without argument.

Capt. Brown insisted that his counsel should

argue the case.

After the opening speech, for the State, the court adjourned till Monday morning, when the counsel for the prisoner will proceed:

CHARLESTON, VA., Oct. 31: The Court met at nine o'clock this morning. The prisoner was brought in, and the trial proceeded without delay. Brown looks better than herotofore, and his health is evidently improving. He laid on the bed as usual. The Court e and its approaches were densely crowded Mr" Griswold opened for the defence, taking replying to the points made in the opening argument of the prosecution. He alluded to the peculiar circumstances surrounding the present case, and hoped the jury would give it calm and dispassionate attention dispassionate attention, divesting, as far as possible, their minds from all prejudice, and dis-Dennison, Governor elect of Ohio, said the cording to those laws, and the evidence given

in the case.

and if I cannot prevent it in any other way; as was not a citizen of this Commonwealth, and commander in chief of the military of the State, none but a citizen of the Commonwealth could commit treason. Never having sworn allegi-ance to Virginia, he could not be a rebel against ing war against the State, but the evidence given did not support the charge. There was a great difference between levying war and resisting authority by men who are congregated to-

gether to perpetrate crime, and have their rules

and regulations. When they are assailed they

defend their lives to the utmost, sacrificing their

own and intending to sacrifice the lives of others; but that is resisting, not levying war.
He would not shrink from the admission, and Sound the trumpet, and God save the right!"

Rev. Andrew F. Ross, of New Hampshire, at Menting of the American Action of the Company of th to punishment to the extent of those laws. In carrying out that purpose he temporarily took on of the arsenal at Harper's Ferry. Mr. G. entered upon an elaborate defence, the report of which came too late for insertion. . It would not have been no

CONVICTION OF BROWN! Guilty of Treason, Conspiracy and Murder.

CHARLESTOWN, Oct. 31. The court met at 9 o'clock this morning. be made, and now the hour was to be prayed for when that disgrace to humanity should be dashed to pieces for ever."

The risoner was brought in and the trial proceeded without delay. Brown looks better than heretofore, and his health is evidently improving. He laid on the bad-as usual. After a lengthy argument by the attorneys for the defence, which was replied to by Mr. Hunter, for the State, the Judge charged the Jury, and submitted the case to their judgment.

THE VERDICE. - Guilty of "Treason, Conspiracy, and Murder." A recess for half an hour was taken, when Thursday of last week. A letter was read to the jury came in with their verdict. Intense sat up in his bed while the verdict was rendercounsel, containing a statement to the effect ed. The jury find him guilty of treason, advitinatinsanity is hereditary in Brown's family. and there was no demonstration of any kind.

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 prought in, the ceremony of passing between a file of armed men being dispensed with.

Coppee sat between his counsel, Griswold

and Hoyt. He seemed calm and composed. The Confession of Copeland.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 31, 1859. Copeland's confession to the U.S. Marshal ohnson, of Ohio, is published this morning.— Copeland says he was furnished with money to The latter denies any previous knowledge of the affair. C. H. Lanstraw, colored, is also implicated.

--- Political Excitement.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31. Acting Mayor McPhail, who was shot vesterday afternoon at the police telegraph office, by W. C. Hanna, reporter of the Sun, is very seriously injured. It is feared his femoral artor Harcourt h some words. The former drew a pistol and Harcourt grasped it, and in he struggle it exploded, with the result as sta-

Mr. McPhail says that the pistol was in the morning. He says that if Brown had taken hands of Harcourt when the shot was fired. his advice in relation to mounting the men, a force of one thousand strong could not have ta- gether to choose a President, who will become thousand strong could not have ta-He says that Fred. Bouglas acted seeing Mayor during the indisposition of Mayor as he promised to be there in per-Swan. The Courcil meet this afternoon. Political excitement is waxing warm about the State election, which is to be held on Wednes-

> "In Memory of Washington."-Our citizens, when visiting the Post Office, should not neglect to drop their dimes and quarters into tions in aid of the completion of the Washington Monument.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, has issued a call for a meeting of the Com-December next, to designate the time for holding the next National Convention. The Cinas the place at which the next National Convention should be held, but it was left to the people. National Committee, consisting of one representative from each State, to fix the time. It

Republican district. The people it appears, are repudiating Wilmot, and his pernicious teachings. In 1856; Bradford county gave 4655 majority for Fremont over Bachanan; but in now is, who will be the man for the crijority on their State ticket, and Thomas Smead. one of their candidates for the Legislature, is only elected by 1103 over George Stevens, Dem. the belief that the time is not far distant when Bradford will again take her place in the column of staunch Democratic counties

THREE PERSONS KILLED IN A DUEL IN CU-BA, BY CNE MAN. - A major of the rural militia, sixty-five years old, near Havanna, Cuba, embodiment of the great characteristics of our recently fought a duel with swords, and killed his adversary, a young man. The second then ability and judgment necessary to make a usemony was mainly relative to Brown's kind took up the quarrel, and he too was killed by a ful and popular President. He is peculiarly the principal next stepped forward, and was also killed; lastly, a friend of all the others felt bound to avenge their deaths, but, upon receivined, all proving that Brown had treated his ing a rather severe wound, declared himself satisfied. The victorious duelist, in full uniform. went to Havanna and presented himself to the 4 Captain General, who, without depriving him The defence closed the case of his sword, pointed out a room for him to oc-

> MURDER OF AN AMERICAN CONSUL. - A letter dated New Orleans, Oct. 29, says-The private letters received by the Pieagune from Mexico confirm the cool blooded murder of Mr. Chase, the American Consul, by General Mar-

cupy, and placed a "guard of honor" at the

door. It is believed that he will be acquitted

quez: DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS AND FISHES .-As on land, in tropical temperature, the animal creation is much more numerous than in colder regions, so, too, as the naturalist proceeds from south to north in the European seas, he finds a vast diminution in the number of general and of all the prominent Democratic statesmen at species of marine animals. Thus the number of the North, Gen. Lane is the one for the occaregarding outside influences. Let the prisoner species of marine animals. Thus the number of the North, Gen. Lane is the one for the occabave and impartial trial under the laws of Virgeoies of fishes in the Mediterranean seas is sion. With him as our candidate in 1860, we ginia, and let him be acquitted or convicted ac- 444; in the British sea, 216; in the Scandina. can bid deflance to all and every opposition vian sea, 170; and the species of marine mollus-With regard to the charge of treason brought | ca in the same three marine provinces, are re-

NEXT PRESIDENT --- GEN. LANE.

In many sections of o r country the question of the next Presidency is being warmly discuss. of the next Presidency is being warmly discuss. When but Diowin Man he took H. Clay Pate and ardent spirits as a beverage, few can be blind ed. Gon. Joseph Lane, "the Marion of the mie, in Kansas; when he took H. Clay Pate and ardent spirits as a beverage, few can be blind the property when he took H. Clay Pate and ardent spirits as a beverage, few can be blind the property when he took H. Clay Pate and ardent spirits as a beverage, few can be blind the property when he took H. Clay Pate and ardent spirits as a beverage, few can be blind the property when he took H. Clay Pate and ardent spirits as a beverage, few can be blind the property when he took H. Clay Pate and ardent spirits as a beverage, few can be blind the property when he took H. Clay Pate and ardent spirits as a beverage, few can be blind the property when he took H. Clay Pate and ardent spirits as a beverage, few can be blind the property when he took H. Clay Pate and ardent spirits as a beverage, few can be blind the property when he took H. Clay Pate and ardent spirits as a beverage, few can be blind the property when he took H. Clay Pate and are property when he took H. Clay Pate and are property when he took H. Clay Pate and are property when he took H. Clay Pate and are property when he took H. Clay Pate and are property when he took H. Clay Pate and are property when he took H. Clay Pate and are property when he took H. Clay Pate and are property when he took H. Clay Pate and are property when he took H. Clay Pate and A. Cl ance to Virginia, he could not be a rebel sgainst ed. Gon. Joseph Lane, "the marion of the U.S. twenty-one of his party prisoners; when he to the fact that their labors have met with but her authority. He was also charged with levy- Mexican war," and at present one of the U.S. Senators from Oregon, appears to have a strong defeated the Missourians at Ossawattomie; when hold upon the affections of the people at large, he killed half a dezen men in a running fight and his claims and his fitness are strongly urged by near Lawrence; in short, while he was the leada great number of influential newspapers. Gen. or and successful operator of the free State LANE is still in the prime of life, and beyond forces in Kansas, his name was heralded through. question, should he be the nominee of the out the Black Republican prints as a great man Charleston Convention, will be elected by a ma- and a hero. There was then no human being jority equal to that received by Gen. PIERCE .- like Capt. John Brown, of Kansas. But now, the prisoner had openly admitted it, that these The following articles we clip from a couple of as the tide of fortune has turned, and Captain

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche. GEN. LANE. OF OREGON.

Our suggestion of Gen. JOSEPH LANE as the next Democratic candidate, for the Presidency, eems to have taken the country by storm. North, South, East and West, it is responded to in a degree of enthusiastic approbation that we have reverknown equalled. Scarcely 2 day asses that we do not receive some fresh evidence of the old hero's popularity; and not a nail comes that does not tell us of some new advocate for his selection to the Democratic lealership in 1860.

From the Democratic Mirror-Leesburg, Va. Gen. Joseph Lane.

We publish below from the Avalanche, Mem-phis, Tennessee, one of the ablest Democratic papers in the South, a strong editorial in advoacy of Gen. Joseph Lane, of Oregon, as the whose views we fully concur. General Lane is not only a most available candidate, but a sound and ably statesman, admirably quallified to discharge the responsible duties of President of he United States. With a clear head, a sound udgment, an honest heart, firm, fearless, and frank, true to his country, his principles, and his friends, he resembles in all his characteristics, that old hero and statesman, Andrew Jack son, more than any man living; raised from the Brown lay down quickly. He said nothing mass of the people, all his sympathies are with them, and theirs with him. Remarkable for his practicable common sense, no man understands iman nature better, or can more readily distern the character of man. A member of the Legislature of Indiana, for more than twent years, either in the House or in the Senate-Governor of the Territory of Oregen, or he representative in Congress, for the last ten years, he has acquired a large legislative and executive experience in public affairs. While Governor of Oregon, he displayed great energy and rare administrative ability, as the Legisla-ture of that Territory testified, in a series of complimentary resolutions, which were endorsed by a mass meeting of the people without distinction of party, when assembled to take leave of him, upon the eve of his departure for Washgo to Virginia by the two Messrs. Plumb, of Oberlin. Mrs. Sturdevant. of this city, knew Sound, conservative and national in his politics Oberlin. Mrs. Sturdwant, of this city, knew Sound, conservative and national in his politics, of the plans, and she supposed her husband did well acquainted with the public men of the day. if elected President of the United States, h would call around him a wise and able cabinet and give the country a most successful adminis-

Gen'l Lane's availability is beyond the question of a doubt. There are more traits in his character and incidents in his life to stir the popular heart, than in that of any other man. w prominent before the public. Modest and manners, he makes friends of all who form his acquaintance. The humane and generous qual ities of heart, with the gallantry and general tery is wounded. He is somewhat easier this ship he displayed in the Mexican war, made morning. He exhanorates Hanna from all direct blame. It appears that Hanna and operation of the Army, whose brave soldiers and officers, now scattered all over the Union, are eager to elevate him to the highest pinnach

In early life, Gen'l Lane was a flat boatman on the Mississippi River, and is known through all the States, which that noble river washes, by hardy sons of toil, who love him, as every one does, who knows him, and can appreciate n brave, warm hearted, and honest patriot. If he be the standard bearer of the Democracy in 1860, he, who never lost a battle or suffer-

but his whole country THE OCCASION AND THE MAN. - No one easting his eye over this wide spread Republic. at the present time, can fail to perceive that our eloved country is again in imminent peril.

There are strong and powerful elements at work which are portentious of evil to the safety of the country and perpetuity of the Union. The enmittee to be held in Washington, on the 7th of emies of the Republic are again attempting to December next to designate the time for hold uproot the pillars of a nation hallowed by the blood of our fathers, and endeared to us by the memory of the great and good men who framed cinnati Convention of 1856, selected Charleston it; and by the innumerable and inestimable blessings which it has conferred upon us as a Heretofore the Democratic party has een able to stay the hand of fanatacism, and to preserve the Republic. It is the only organizaon that has the power and the will to do jusis believed that a day in the early part of May tice to all sections. But our Northern allies will be named. degrees, until we have but a few left to defend BRADFORD COUNTY .- We are glad to observe our constitutional rights. One thing is very that a wholesome reaction is taking place in the dissolution of the National Democracy in 1860. political sentiment of this once strong Black unless the party presents a candidate for the residency competent in himself to re-unite all factions and fragments of the party. did this good service in 1844. Mr. Pierce did | the same thing in 1852, and the great inquiry 1859 the Opposition can muster only 2104 ma. 1860? Who will be the man to lead our forces to a glorious victory? Who has the talents, the experience, the popular traits, and, above all, the courage and popularity to lead the hosts of Democracy to triumph? Thename that springs This is truly an encouraging sign, and leads to spontaneously to the lips of every true Demo crat. unbiassed by cliques and factions, is that of GENERAL JOSEPH LANE, of Oregon.— Look at his history from the time of his first ppearance, an unfriended stranger in a then far Western land, and point to one act in his career of which his party and his country may not be proud. Gen. Joseph Lane is to day the people—energy, enterprise and perseverance.— He possesses the iron will of Jackson and the thrust of the major's sword; a cousin of the type and representative of the Great West. whose aims should be considered by the Convention. In reference to the past political record of Gen. Lane, it appears without stain or marked by a single act that would not meet with the approbation and cordial and hearty endorsement of the Democracy in every section of the Union

He is distrustful to no portion of his party, but popular with all. He can be endorsed and sustained at the South, while his record will not offend the North because he is a National Democrat, who loves the Constitution more than sec tions. The nomination of Gen. Lane would

create an enthusiasm among the masses in all sections of the country. Indiana, Illinois and many of the Western States would vote for him a blaze of excitement. He is popular with the true and tried Democracy every where throughout the Union and around his name the Democratic legions would stand a wall of adamant, and if elected—of which, if nominated, there is no earthly doubt-against his firm purpose the surges of Abolitionism would break on y to rebound with redoubled force upon them

Gen. Lane lies long been a favorite of ours for the Presidency, and, months ago, we took the ground that if the Charleston Convention went North for a candidate, he was the best and most available man that could be selected. Every day's observation has tended to strengthen us

stitution, the Union, and the South.

Black Bepublican Ingratitude.

An exchange paper truthfully remarks:-When old Brown killed five men at Pottawattoof temperance societies to prevent the use of former friends and admirers have deserted him as rats desert a sinking ship. They call him tons of the products of the vintage and the old, and foolhardy, and crazy, and mad. He is no longer a hero. Is not this base ingratitude 7

WHO WAS THE AGGRESSOR ?- Nearly all the Black Republican journals state that old Ossawattomic Brown was actuated in his movements in Kansas by the spirit of revenge, caused by the killing of one of his sons by the border ruffians. The Chicago Tribune, which is good authority, in a history which it gives of old commence in the section of Territory where Brown lived, and that the earlier skirmishes decacy of Gen. Joseph Lane, of Oregon, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency,—in military leaders. It was this prominence and tensive liquor dealers, sucd the defendant, who Wakerusa war" that brought down upon him the revenge of the border ruffians. They desothe onslaught killed one of his sons.

The State Election. The official vote of Pennsylvania at the late

lection shows the following result: AUDITOR GENERAL. Cochran, Opp.,

Richardson L. Wright, Dem., Cochran's majority, SURVEYOR GENERAL. William H. Keim, Opp., John Rowe, Dem.,

Keim's majority, The total vote of the State in '58 was Total vote in 1859,

The majority for John M. Read, (Repub.) for Judge of Supreme Court was 26,986 over Wm. A. Porter, (Dem). Cochran's majority over Wright for Auditor General is now 17,291. showing an Opposition loss of 9,576 in one

Considering the prostrating defeat of 1858 the difficulties in the way of Democratic suc cess at this time, and the general impression that we had no chance of carrying our State unpretending, cordial, social and frank in his points to certain victory at the next election, when the Democratic party will not be anothetic. indifferent, or divided upon minor issues. The fall of 1858 may be regarded as the period when the Democratic party of this State reached the deepest point of depression. Since that time a gradual reaction has taken place, the first truits of which are observable in the gain of nearly ten thousand votes this year. This reaction will go forward with accelerated rapidion the side of the Democratic party. Indeed, when the issue is once clearly made between Democracy and Black Republicanism, we have Democracy and Black Republicanism, we have added a defeat, will bear that standard, with all its glorious memories clustering around it, to a certain and brilliant victory.

If President of the United States, the history of his past life, will be a guarantee, that he will honestly, faithfully, and efficiently administer the Government. In the discharge of its rethe Government. In the discharge of its rethe Government. In the discharge of its rethe covernment. In the discharge of its rethe covernment is a thick will be overwhelmingly against Seward Republicanism, with its "ifferressible conflict." as licanism, with its "irrepressible conflict." as has just been practically illustrated in the Har-

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION. - For Governor. Latham (Regular Democrat.) has 61.455 votes: Currey (Anti Lecompton.) 31,302; Stanford (Rep.) 1039; giving Latham a majority of 20, 014 over the united vote of both his opponents. For Congress, Burch (Regular Dem.) has 58,457; and Scott (Regular Dem.) 57.107: while McKibben (Anti-Lecompton) has 43,480.

and Baker (Rep.) 41.458. On the question of a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State, 42,822 votes were yea, and 9,900 were nay; but the proposition is lost, because the statute required a majority it. of all the votes cast, and the total number was about 105,000.

A Trial of a Rifled Six-pounder, says the N. Y. Sun, was made on Monday of last week. at Flushing, L. I., before several military officers of the Mexican "Constitutional" Government. The firing was extraordinary, and rivals that of the most complex French and English pieces. The gun is a common bronze cannon. five feet long, weighing 589 pounds, and is rifled with eight grooves. The target, five by seven feet, moored at a mile distance, received six out of the eight shots after the gun was until 1863. brought to bear upon it, five of which were with in twenty inches of the bull's eye. This success is attributed to a new construction of projectile invented by the late Andrew Hotchkiss, of Connecticut, and said to have been recenty much improved: After the target practice, the muz- place at Dupont's mills, killing seven men. zle of the gun was elevated and shots thrown to distances variously estimated between three and four miles. The projectiles are oblong, weighing nine and three-quarter pounds each, and were fired on the long range with 14 ounces of Duponi's powder.

The Boston Evening Transcript says the trees from which they come, let them remain hat more than two thirds of the suicides in the and return to the roots the life they drew in cities of the United States, the past summer, part from thence. were occasioned by delirium tremens. A large proportion of these suicides have occurred mong the foreign population, according to the state that the yelllow fever had not abated. Transcript, and the names of Germans predom- The Dallas Herald publishes a rumor that Mainate. Topers-" read, mark, learn," and beware!

Two BRIGHT Spors !- There are two townships in York county which did nobly at the last election. Look at the returns: COCHRAN.

Another installment of \$10,000 has been

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paid to Mr. Washington, within a few days past, toward the purchase of Mount Vernon. Reports from Pike's Peak give encouraging accounts of the present yield of gold. At

which may be arrayed against us, and once and sixty-five fine, twelve inches long, five inmore drive back the waves of treason and fanatacism that are threatening to engulph the Conand is valued at \$41,219,04.

ance, which some attribute to bad whisky.

Adulturated Liquors

Notwithstanding the long continued efforts partial success. A very large quantity of liquor is still consumed, and much of what is sold as "liquor" is so villianous a compound of dangerous drugs that it exerts a terribe, and in many cases a futal influence upon the unfortunate beings who habitually drink it. While there is much diversity of opinion in regard to the propriety of preventing the sale of pure liquor, there can be no question of the terrible evils of the use of the spurious drugged imita. distillery. It must be confessed, however, that it is difficult, if not impossible, to prevent the sale of these poisonous fluids. There is a law existing in our Commonwealth prohibiting, under heavy penalties, the sale of poisoned or adulturated liquors, but it is rarely or ever enforced, and it is daily violated with impunity in every quarter of the State.

A case recently tried in the Court of Common P cas of Lancaster county, however, which we Brown, says that the Kansas troubles did not find reported in the Lancaster Express, indicates that a method of legal procedure exists, which, if generally resorted to, may do much veloped fighting qualities in Brown which gave to break up the whole system of manufacturing him immediate prominence among the free State drugged liquors. The plaintiffs, who were exthe notoriety which Brown acquired in the is a hotel keeper in Lancaster, for the recovery of a claim of forty six dollars, for a barrel of "o'd rye whiskey." The defence was, that lated his farm and broke up his family, and in the liquor did not correspond with the sample by which it was sold, and in fact that it contained corrosive or poisonous substances. The latter point appears to have been established by chemical tests, to which the liquor was subjected in the presence of the court and jury, by the counsel for the defendant, George W. McElroy, 164,544 Esq. His speech on the occasion produced a powerful impression upon the jury. After alluding at leng h to the manner in which drug. ged liquors were manufactured, and drawing terrible picture of the victims of mania a polu produced by it, he concluded his speech as fol-18.312 lows: 869,246

"Gentlemen of the Jury :- By your verdict this day you will decide an important matter. The country is now flooded with poisoned or 22.867adulturated liquors. They have found their way into every State, city, town, and ridge in the country. From every part of our far land the cry has gone forth that the scourge of intemperance is on the increase. Our priso statistics exhibit the melancholy truth that men, wi hour regard to their families or their former standing in society, are dragged within their walls under the maddening influence of these terrible agents. Our grave yards open their sodded bosoms to receive their annual tribute of the young, the old, and the middleticket, this result is quite encouraging. It aged who have been smitten by this blighling points to certain victory at the next election, curse. On every hand may be seen the rags of poverty, and at every corner may be heard the wails and whispers of despair. The steel of the assassin is swe'ling the long catalogue of murder, and in many a quiet home may heard and witnessed the ravings of the wretched victim, hopelessly and incurably insane, or mortally and fatally wounded unto death, by the use of these adulterated poisons. The sale has become universal. Regardless of the law, men, for filthy lucre, will engage in it. Your verdict to day will establish the fact, that ty, until the balance of the popular vote is again if they will, contrary to law, minufacture and sell them, they cannot compel others to purchase. It will also go far to expose the frauds. which they are practicing in the community. And while it may aid in lifting from society

not fit to be thrown to the dogs." The verdict of the jury was in favor of the defendant, allowing the plaintiff nothing for

FIREMEN'S PARADE. There was a grand Firemen's Parade at Harrisburg, on Tuesday. Several crack compatites from Philadelphia were in the procession.

BOGUS QUARTERS .- A large quantity of begus quarter dollars are in circulation among us. They are well made, and calculated to deceive

"STRIKE while the iron is hot" is an excellent motto; but a still more striking one for a man is this :- "Make the iron hot by striking

FATAL RAILBOAD ACCIDENT. - An Irishman named Miles, who has been employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Altoona, for a number of years, was run over and killed by the yard locomotive at that place, on Friday last.

WITHDRAWN .- We learn that Col. McClure has withdrawn his suit instituted against the publishers of the Valley Spirit, at Chambersburg. Sensible. B. Senator Broderick's term in the U.S.

Senate, would not have expired (had he lived)

Captain Cook was second in command of

the rioters at Harper's Ferry. ANOTHER EXPLOSION AT DUPONT'S POWDER

MILLS.-On Friday, Oct. 21, an explosion took THE USE OF LEAVES .- The falling leaves on the sidewalks and road sides should not be wasted, but transferred to the gardens for covering the strawberry beds, piled up for compost, or used for bedding for horses, cattle, or other animals. When they fall so as to enrich

Indian Battle.—New Orleans. Oct. 24, 1859.—Galveston advices of the 20th instijor Van Dorn had attacked the Indians on Concha river, and that in the fight he lost forty men, while one hundred of the Indians were

killed. The Lafayette Courier reports the death' of a boy named Willowbee, living near Linders, who was bitten by a ratilesnake on the foot on Friday afternoon. The symptoms at night were not thought unfavorable, but he was dead in his bed next morning. His body was spotted, as those usually are who die of rattlesnakes bites.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.—The Har-

Mountain City, a disease has made its appear. risburg Telegraph of Monday says: We learn that a small company of colored A bar of gold, in the possession of certain parties in New York, weighs about one hundred and sixty pounds is eight hundred. hundred and sixty pounds, is eight hundred party arrived here in the evening, remained a few hours, were supplied with provisions and money, and departed the same night. The ches wide, and three and a half inches thick, "undergound railroad" is doing a brisk business about this time.