

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., NOV. 24, 1869.

The absence of the editor, when we went to press, was a witness before the U. S. District Court, at Philadelphia, must serve as an apology for all defects, omissions and commissions in to-day's paper.

We have been requested to state that the Cumberland Valley Bank will be closed on Thanksgiving day.

RESIGNED.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Poor, on the 14th inst., Mr. Joseph Lohman, resigned his situation as Secretary, on account of ill health. The Directors at a special meeting on the 16th inst., appointed Mr. Henry Snyder, of North Middleton township, Stewart, to take effect on the 30th inst.

Col. GRACER, who was elected Director of the Poor, at the late election, was sworn in and took his seat as a Director at their last meeting. The Colonel will make a good officer.

ASSEMBLY OF CONGRESS.—The Thirty-sixth Congress will assemble at Washington one week from Monday next. A large number of members have arrived at the capital.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. Culp, an aged lady residing near Bucher's mill, in Silver Spring township, died very suddenly on Monday week last. She had repaired to the barn to perform some domestic duty, when she was soon afterwards found in a speechless and dying condition.—Her remains were interred in Cedar Hill Cemetery.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The plan for raising funds to complete the Washington Monument, which is through the agency of postmasters, seems likely to prove successful. Boxes have been placed in quite a number of post-offices, and already contributions amounting to over \$200 have been received. The letters enclosing the remittances, are kept in file among the records of the Monument Society, and it is intended, at stated intervals, to publish complete lists of the amounts received, and the places where they were contributed. The little box in our post office should be remembered by our citizens, and no matter how small the sum given by each person is in the aggregate it counts up considerably. Let there be a good report from this post office.

On Thursday last, says the Shippensburg News, a sad accident happened to John Speece. A little son of Mr. Samuel Speece of this place. He was amusing himself in company with a number of his companions, when a colored boy joined the party, and, we learn, used insulting language toward some of them, which gave rise to a scuffle. Stones were thrown freely, one of which struck the lad named, on the top of his head, and fractured the skull. The aid of Drs. Stewart and Howland being summoned, they found it necessary to trepan the skull in order to remove pieces of bone that compressed the brain. At last accounts the lad was doing well, and hopes were entertained of his ultimate recovery.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—The Democratic Governor and State officers are elected in Louisiana by 7,000 to 10,000 majority. Their majority in the State Senate will be eight, and in the House twenty-five, insuring the election of a United States Senator. It is supposed that Senator Sillwell will be re-elected.

HON. JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE.—The Hon. John C. Breckinridge, the distinguished Vice President at the head of its columns, recommending him for the Democratic nomination at Charleston. More journals in Pennsylvania have pronounced for Mr. Breckinridge than all other candidates together.

THE NEW CALIFORNIA SENATOR.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says: Private advices here confirm the statement that Mr. Hensley will be appointed Senator pro tem. from California. Present expectation is that Gen. Denver will be elected to fill the vacancy.

Hon. Fernando Wood, in his letter accepting the Mozart Hall nomination for the Mayoralty of New York, among other things, declares himself in favor of excluding bullies and rowdies from public employment, and of dealing summarily and severely with this class of outlaws whenever coming within the authority of the magistracy. These views commend themselves to the thoughtful consideration of all lovers of good government in our large cities, where such men have too long yielded an undue share of influence in the control of public affairs to the exclusion of respectable and orderly citizens.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, while making a speech recently before the Young Men's Republican Association of New York city, in the midst of an unfinished sentence was seized with an attack of vertigo, and fell back upon his seat unable to proceed. He was obliged upon the Democratic party the use of their power for the extension of slavery, at the moment his tongue was paralyzed.

HEALTH OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.—We are gratified to state that Judge Douglas, who for some time has been suffering from a severe attack of bilious fever, at his residence in Washington city, is now rapidly recovering. The labors of Senator Douglas have been of the most arduous kind—sufficiently so to impair his granitic constitution, and place his life in jeopardy. His recovery will, therefore, be hailed with joy by his numerous friends throughout the Union.

Hon. Joshua R. Giddings is one of the two members "at large" of the Republican State Central Committee of Ohio. It is important to state this, as since the attempted servile insurrection at Harper's Ferry, the Republicans have attempted to deny his connection with their party, just as they have attempted to repudiate Ossawatimie Brown.

From Rio Grande City, Texas, we have intelligence of the capture and burning of Brownville, and the massacre of a hundred Americans by Cortinas and his band. The news comes in the shape of a despatch from Gen. Twiggs to the War Department, but its correctness is doubted.

They have a man named Brown, from Bucks county, at the Pennsylvania University, who is five feet ten inches high, and weighs but seventy pounds. He is called a living skeleton. No wonder the poet wrote, "what shadows we are."

SHALL WE SUCCEED IN 1869?

When united, there is no such word as "fail" in the Democratic vocabulary. It is only when we have bickerings and misunderstandings in our own ranks, that our political opponents pick up courage, and make a desperate, and sometimes a successful fight. It is a scriptural truth that "a house divided against itself cannot stand." An army, to be successful, must be well organized, and agree to unite, as one man, in an effort to accomplish the object in view—the defeat of the enemy. If they fail to do this, and go into battle in a disorganized state, with jealousies and heart-burnings ranking in their own breasts, they will, nine times out of ten, fall an easy prey to an inferior, but better disciplined enemy. No body of men, no party, can hope to be successful, in the absence of union and harmony, and a firm and unyielding determination not to be conquered.

Such being the case, how important it is that our Democratic friends, in all sections of the country, should think of these things, and then act as becomes men and patriots. In less than one year from this time, we will be called upon to decide a most momentous question—a question of life or death to this, our glorious Union. The contest will be one of nationality against sectionalism and dissension. What Democrat, what patriot, can fold his arms in indifference, in a crisis like this? Let us all, fellow Democrats, consider well the consequences that will ensue, should we neglect or refuse to discharge our whole duty to our country. If, by a want of harmony in our ranks, we permit the Abolition "irrepressible conflict" party to succeed in 1869, and elect their candidate for President, and if a revolution be the consequence, we will be held as guilty, in the eyes of the world, as the sectionalists. We have the power to prevent this calamity befalling our country, and if we fail to use it, we are equally responsible for the consequences that will follow.

It is our duty, then, as Democrats, our duty as law-abiding men, who have the good of the people and the perpetuity of our Union at heart, to cast from us all party feeling, and at once determine upon effecting "A UNION OF THE DEMOCRACY FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION!" Let this be our motto—these our watch words—and our word for it, our triumph in 1869 will be great and glorious. But, we must unite, and organize, and FIGHT TOGETHER, if we desire to achieve a victory that will forever wipe out Black Republican sectionalism. We were not united before the late election in this State, and a defeat by 18,000 followed. This should admonish us to be more careful in future; it should teach us a lesson to be remembered.

It is time, therefore, that Democrats should think of these things—time that efforts were making to effect a complete organization of the party, so that we may enter upon the contest with bright prospects and with "victory" inscribed upon our banners. The man calling himself a Democrat, and who refuses to assist in this work of organization and good feeling, is nothing more or less than a disorganizer—a wolf in sheep's clothing, and utterly unworthy of confidence. We care not what he calls himself—whether an administration man or anti-administration man, Leconte or anti-Leconte man—if he persists in denouncing all those who cannot agree with him upon an isolated and unimportant question, he is doing more to effect the defeat of the Democratic party, than a score of open enemies could accomplish.

Most unfortunately for the Democratic party, we have these grumblers in nearly every county of the State. In Philadelphia they are as plenty as snaf-rides in April, and are much more annoying. Many of these city gentlemen consider themselves the Democratic party, and talk as flippantly about reading men out of the party, as if they had been commissioned to attend to this business. We would suggest to them, in all kindness, and in view of the result in the city on the 11th of October, that they had better get to work and read a few thousands into the party. This will be a better employment than reading out, and will be an evidence that they are Democrats, and not factionists. They have no right to malign any man whose name is likely to be before the Charleston Convention—no right to attempt to dictate to the Convention.

We are down upon all such doings, and respectfully protest, in the name of the democracy of the country, against arrogant dictation. Led by-gone-by-gones, and led every true Democrat earnestly to work, and, by his prudence, forbearance and zeal in behalf of the cause, assist to restore good feeling, union, harmony, and victory! It is time grumblers and mischief-makers were silenced. The nonnoice of the Charleston Convention can be, and will be, elected triumphantly, if Democrats are true to themselves, their principles, and the country. So mote it be!

We learn from the Norfolk, Va. Herald that the Grand Jury of that city, on Wednesday week, found a true bill of indictment against S. Daunenberg, a clothier of Norfolk. The first count charged him with having used the words: "John Brown was a good man, and was fighting in a good cause, and did nothing but what any man would do." and the second count charged that he had uttered the following expressions: "John Brown was fighting in a good cause, (meaning that he was fighting in the cause of the slave against the master,) and that owners have no right of property in their slaves and said that Brown did nothing but what any honest man would do." Daunenberg had left the city, having received intimation that he had gotten himself into trouble by his language.

Libel suits are about being tried in Greensburg, Westmoreland county, against the editors of the Pittsburg Dispatch and Pittsburg Post. The alleged offence is publishing the remarks of a counsel in Court in a case tried in Pittsburg against the plaintiffs in the present libel suits. The question involved is whether a report of a portion of the proceedings in a court of justice in a newspaper is libellous.

Late intelligence from Pike's Peak states that much excitement existed on account of the recent Indian outrages. The miners had organized a provisional government to continue until a Territorial government is established by Congress. A Mr. Stelle was elected Governor. Mining operations were active, and gold reported plenty.

They have some beautiful administrators of the law in Philadelphia. Not many months ago an Alderman was sent to jail for conspiring to rob a countryman of some \$2,000, and last week another one was placed under \$1,000 bonds to answer the charge of conspiring to extort money from tavern keepers for violating the Sunday law.

Ex-Governor Gilmer, of Georgia, died at Lexington, in that State, on Wednesday, the 18th inst.

Court Proceedings.

The following cases were disposed of last week in the Quarter Sessions: Commonwealth vs. Wm. Scouller and Geo. Hoop, Supervisors.—Neglect of duty. Not guilty, but pay the costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. Ezekiah Bell.—Larceny. Ignored.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. H. Hamilton.—Rape and Assault and Battery. Guilty as to the Assault and Battery, and not guilty as to the Rape.—This was an aggravated case. Defendant sent to the Penitentiary for the period of 18 months, solitary confinement at labor.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Miller.—Larceny. This prisoner was convicted of entering Mr. Jacob Zug's house and stealing \$90. Sentenced to the penitentiary for 2 years.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Spottswood.—Assault and Battery. Ignored, and the prosecutor, George L. Reighter, to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. John Dash.—Assault and Battery. Ignored, and Catharine Hoffman, prosecutor, to pay costs.

Commonwealth vs. Abraham Parker.—Larceny. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced to the County Jail for 3 months, pay a fine of 6 cents, and costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. John K. Lindsey.—Rape.—This prisoner was charged with the burning of the Stable at the Garrison. He was found not guilty and discharged.

Commonwealth vs. Geo. Zinn and Wm. M. Bidlo.—Libel. Ignored, and prosecutor, C. J. Gormon, pay costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. John Boney and Mrs. Boney, co-defs.—Surety of the peace. John was sent to jail 6 months, pay costs, &c. Mrs. Boney was discharged.

Commonwealth vs. Geo. E. Roughter.—Surety of the peace on oath of Barbara Gousse. On hearing the Court ordered Defendant to enter into recognizance in the sum of \$200 for 6 months to keep the peace, pay costs, &c.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Cottin.—Surety of the peace on oath of Alex. Smith. Defendant sent to jail for 5 days, pay costs, &c.

Commonwealth vs. James Noble.—Surety of the peace on oath of John Campbell. Sentenced to enter into recognizance to keep the peace, &c.

Commonwealth vs. Emanuel Myers, Snider Ruppel, Henry Keefeaver, and Valentine Gass.—Kidnaping. Messrs. Watts and Sharp for the Commonwealth, and Messrs. Hopburn, Miller, and Nuvaham, of Carlisle, and Messrs. Maryland, Eichelberger and Johnston, of Maryland, for the defence. This was certainly the most interesting case of the week and was ably managed by the counsel upon both sides.

On the part of the Commonwealth witnesses were called to show that the negroes, Butler, Emaline his wife, and Elizabeth his daughter, resided in Dickinson township, for upwards of ten or eleven months prior to the 10th of June last, when they were taken to Maryland; that on the day above mentioned, a two horse carriage with three or four men in it, came to Paperstown and put up at Ruppel's tavern, that towards dusk the carriage left and was seen on the Pine road leading to the where these negroes resided, and also in the immediate neighborhood, that in that carriage they carried the negroes to Maryland. It was shown by the defence and admitted by the Commonwealth, that the negroes were the slaves of Elizabeth Warfield up until her death in 1854, that her executor's agent, John E. Warfield settled the estate and took out an order from the Orphans' Court of Frederick county, Maryland, for the sale of these negroes to pay debts, also a power of Attorney to Myers from John E. Warfield to arrest these negroes and bring them back.

The Commonwealth offered the will of Elizabeth Warfield, manumitting Emaline and child Elizabeth; that for four years after they lived to themselves, and that no control was exercised over them by the executors of Elizabeth Warfield, that by her will there were a plenty of assets to pay all debts of her estate, and that this was only a ruse by John E. Warfield and Emanuel Myers to get the money they would bring. It was admitted that the man Butler was a slave, and no offence from taking him. No conviction was asked of Ruppel, Keefeaver and Gass. Verdict of guilty as to Myers, and not guilty as to the rest.

A BOY RESTORED TO DEATH.—A death of a most extraordinary character took place at Ottawa, Canada, on the 2d instant, the particulars of which are these: Some men were about to slaughter an ox, and had attached one end of a rope to the horns, and passed the other through the door into the slaughter house, and were driving the animal in. The boy, Simon O'Donnell, held a candlestick in one corner of the sled, to throw light on the proceedings.—When the beast was driven in, it appears that it made a sudden movement toward the corner where the boy was, and was instantly seized by the nose by one of the butcher's dogs, when it roared out loudly, and the boy dropped to the ground in an instant, perfectly dead. Fright was the cause of his death.

The Catholic States of Europe and their colonial dependencies are assessed to the amount of \$2,792,163 toward the support of the Papal Government. This is in addition to taxes levied on imports, wines, lands, &c., within the Papal States. The income derived from these sources, native and foreign, in 1868, amounted to \$5,848,678. The receipts in 1869 were \$12,624,737, which did not quite equal the expenditures. The Pope receives about \$600,000 out of which he has to provide for the maintenance of the Cardinals, the maintenance of the Swiss Guard, and pensions to persons employed in the churches, palaces, museums, and other institutions. He takes \$4000 for his personal expenses and sacerdotal retentions. The army costs about \$2,000,000, and consists of about 15,000 men.

The Chicago Times of the 17th instant, says: "The grain market was active and rather excited yesterday, but quite irregular, though prices are decidedly higher. Where the wheat was in convenient warehouses for loading, it commanded a cent or two higher prices than that in other places. The receipts of grain were only 60,000 bushels, of which only 20,000 bushels were wheat. The shipments of grain were 155,000 bushels, of which 112,000 bushels were wheat. The sales of wheat night were amounted to 40,000 bushels, at 90a92c. for no. 1 spring, and the same for no. 2 spring. Corn was also active and firm, with sales of 20,000 bushels, at 65c. for old; 44a46c. for new shelled; and 36a38c. for corn in the ear. Oats were active and advanced, with sales at 29a30c. in store, and 33c. in bags. Flour was dull and lower on the cheaper brands."

The Senate of Massachusetts, on Tuesday, had under discussion an amendment providing for the admission of indelbts to give evidence in courts of justice. The amendment was finally adopted by the casting vote of the President.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Constable and Tax Collector.

He Deserts his Family and Elopes with Another Man's Wife.

We have another "mysterious disappearance" to record. Some weeks ago a man named Adam Kemmer, Constable and Tax Collector of the borough of Millville, Cambria county, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared, taking with him about six hundred dollars of the public funds, and another man's wife! The facts of the affair we copy from the Cambria Tribune as follows:

On the 5th of October last Adam Kemmer, who held the office of Constable in the neighboring borough of Millville, left his home upon pretence of going to Blair county for the purpose of arranging a suit for whom he had been had a warrant. On the same day, the wife of George Beam, of Yoder township, left her home to visit her mother, as she said, at Freeport, Armstrong county. Several days elapsed without either of them returning or being heard from, and their respective friends, but nothing satisfactory was obtained. Sufficient, however, was ascertained to warrant the suspicion that the truant couple had gone off together. It was deemed that Kemmer had no such warrant in his hands as he had pretended to have, nor could he be traced in any direction. These and other circumstances equally unfavorable seemed to force upon the minds of the friends of the missing couple the notion of their having fled together, and the fact of her being anything of Mrs. Beam, the fact of her sudden and unexplained departure on the same day, and the further fact that the suspicions of an improper intimacy between the parties had for some time previously existed, seemed also to warrant the conclusion that they had fled together, and the failure to trace them, their pretended absence and the continued silence of both confirms that conclusion, and leaves no doubt of their guilt, and that they have deserted their respective families forever.

Not a line or a word has been received from either of them since their departure, nor has any trace or clue been discovered to their whereabouts. Kemmer left behind him a wife and three children, and his guilty companion left two children to the care of her deserted husband. It is thought they have gone to California.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Rio Pecos, New Mexico, under date of September 16, says: "I have been credibly informed the Navajos are again being and plundering our citizens, notwithstanding their late treaty with James Collins, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for this district, under the approval of Commandant Bonneville, of this military division of the United States Army. Within the past five days they made a raid upon the herders in the vicinity of Alreano, and killed two of their small return of human hair, apparently with the view of their obtaining their moved some sixty miles further down the Del Norte, and killed more Pastores, and drove off four thousand head of sheep. Two other bands of the same tribe have crossed to this side of the Del Norte, and are doubtless scamping and stealing with a perfect certainty that they will not be called to account. The Comanches are also some on the war trail; they, too, scalp and steal, and make treaties, solemnly stipulating not to do so, and again, but invariably forget their promises when temptation is in the way."

BROWN, WHEN IN KANSAS.—The Pittsburg Dispatch says that when Thomas Cunningham, Esq., of Beaver, Pa., went to Kansas, under an appointment as United States Judge, in passing through a settlement he met old Ossawatimie Brown, who had just arrived with half a dozen pro-slavery prisoners, captured while in arms to assault the free settlers. Among them were several slaves, who were discharged by Brown, (as Governor Wise promised to discharge George Smith,) with a lecture, as poor ignorant devils, who knew no better; then, turning to the Northern men with Southern principles, he remarked: "As for you fellows, who ought to know better, having been brought up in the free North, I must ask the Lord what I shall do with you!" Whereupon the stern old man commenced praying to the Almighty, asking his aid, that he might so dispose of these prisoners as to best promote the free-State cause, &c., in the midst of which Judge Cunningham, after vain attempts at restraining it, burst into a fit of laughter. In a moment Brown ceased praying, and turning his piercing eyes upon the offender, remarked: "And if you don't stop laughing, I shall dispose of you, sir, without asking the Lord anything about it!" It is necessary to say that the honorable court resumed its accustomed grave demeanor, and that the subsequent proceedings of John Brown's drum-head court-martial were marked with no levity so far as Judge Cunningham was concerned.

The Pittsburg people are carrying out their purpose of breaking up the practice of selling foreign goods by sample in the Pittsburg market. One person, agent of a New York house, has been fined in various cases, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,500. The act does not provide for an appeal, and therefore the agent will have to post up forthwith. This is putting it on the outsiders tolerably strong.

A LOCKY EDITOR.—Governor Paeker has taken compassion upon our editorial brother of the Pittsburg Ledger, Lewis H. Davis, Esq., (who has recently assumed the responsibilities of married life) and appointed him a Notary Public for the borough of Pottstown, Montgomery county. As they have a Bank there, it is likely that the office will be worth something—at all events, Davis can protest his own notes, and save that expense.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.—The full returns of the late election in New Jersey, give the following result for the State Legislature:

Table with 4 columns: Senate, House, Dem., Opp., Straight Am. Total

According to the Washington States the political complexion of the next House of Congress will stand thus:

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Saxe has been in Richmond, Virginia, reciting "Love." The papers compliment him highly, and state that at the close of the recitation he addressed a few remarks to the audience, introducing sentiments of patriotism and regard for the Union of the States, which touched a responsive chord among his hearers, and elicited loud applause.

From the Baltimore Star, Nov. 14th.

Sentence of the Harper's Ferry Insurgents.

When the convicts, Cook, Coppie, Copeland and Green, (the two latter colored) were brought on the 10th inst., to receive the sentence of Judge Parker, at the close of Jefferson County Circuit Court at Charleston, Va., they were asked if they had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon them. Cook and Coppie then proceeded to deliver short addresses, the former being somewhat vehement in his aggressive and collected style of delivery. It is stated that both protested their ignorance of the attack on Harper's Ferry until the Sabbath before the night of the attack, when they were called on to swear to obey the orders of their commander, Brown. The negroes declined saying anything.

SENTENCES OF THE PRISONERS.—Judge Parker then proceeded to deliver the sentence on the prisoners, which was received by them with great firmness. He said—Your trials, on which we have been so long employed, have at length ended, and all that remains to be done to complete these judicial proceedings is to pronounce and record the judgments which you must follow upon the crimes for which you have been tried, and of which you have been found guilty. These crimes have all grown out of a mad irrad into the State, made and sustained by the aid of a servile insurrection. In the conviction that he had left his home with an intention of returning; and the failure to do so, and the fact of her being anything of Mrs. Beam, the fact of her sudden and unexplained departure on the same day, and the further fact that the suspicions of an improper intimacy between the parties had for some time previously existed, seemed also to warrant the conclusion that they had fled together, and the failure to trace them, their pretended absence and the continued silence of both confirms that conclusion, and leaves no doubt of their guilt, and that they have deserted their respective families forever.

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The Alarm at Charlestown.

ANOTHER INCENDIARY FIRE.

THE EXPLODED ATTACK NOT MINE.

HARPER'S FERRY, Nov. 18.—The messenger sent to Charlestown, last night, was detained outside of this town over two hours, and a half, before the guard would permit his departure, and he was also detained till 4 o'clock, on his return.

A very large fire occurred during the night about a mile from Charlestown, and the miller in the mill was ordered out, expecting an attack, but none was made.

The particulars of the fire could not be ascertained by the messenger, but they will probably be ascertained on the arrival here of the train from Winchester.

RICHMOND, Nov. 18.—Six companies of military are under arms ready to start for Charlestown at a moment's warning. None have left yet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—A company comprising 67 infantry and riflemen left Alexandria for Charlestown, by the early train via the Key-Boat route.

DR. DUFFY'S COMPANY OF 60 men and four guns went by a separate train on the Manassas road via Strasburg. From thence they are to march 18 miles to Winchester.

HARPER'S FERRY, Nov. 18.—The excitement last night was caused by the burning of a wheat stack, about three miles from Charlestown.

The military and the whole populace were called to arms, and the militia were ordered to assemble, with the supposition that Col. Davis had some information of an approaching attack.

The panic among the people extended to the Colonel, and he was sent him to Harper's Ferry, with a despatch to the Governor, calling for two companies of cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Government to-day ordered 2000 pounds of powder, a large quantity of shot and shells, from the Washington Arsenal to Harper's Ferry.

This morning the fire was found to be the work of an incendiary, but no person could be found in the county on whom suspicion could be fastened.

There are now a thousand men under arms, and no enemy to be found to encounter.

The troops from Alexandria arrived at Charlestown, and the militia were ordered to assemble, with the supposition that Col. Davis had some information of an approaching attack.

The excitement in Virginia.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Nov. 19.—All is now quiet in this town, but the military forces are augmenting.

The barns, stack yards, and implements, amounting in value to several thousand dollars, belonging to Messrs. John Brown, George H. Tate, and Mr. Shirley, all of whom were jurors in the recent trial, have been burned.

Hon. Alexander Hunter professes to be convinced that an attempt will be made to rescue the prisoners, and a letter from Urbana, Ohio, addressed to Brown, written in cipher, (which has been deciphered,) tells him to keep in good spirits, that his friends are mustering, and will drop along one at a time.

Colonel Davis telegraphed for five hundred additional men.

RICHMOND, Nov. 19.—Troops mustered here will leave for Charlestown this morning, in consequence of the despatches received from Colonel Davis by Gov. Wise. Great excitement exists here.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—Rumors are in circulation that a body of armed men are crossing, or have crossed, the river from Ohio at or near Wheeling.

WHEELING, Va., Nov. 19.—No warlike horde of men have crossed the river here, nor are there any rumors of their crossing near this place.

THE VIRGINIANS STILL AT FEVER HEAT.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 19.—11 o'clock, P. M.—The 1st Regiment of Volunteers, 400 strong, left at 5 o'clock this evening for Charlestown. Gov. Wise is a passenger.

Orders have been sent to Washington for ammunition.

Governor Wise's despatches from Colonel Davis state that a body of armed men are approaching from Ohio by the way of Wheeling.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED INSURGENT AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Alexandria (Va.) Sentinel of this morning says a man was arrested in that city yesterday, having been recognized as one of Brown's men in the Harper's Ferry riot. He was committed to jail to await further identification.

NO CHANCE FOR JOHN BROWN'S WHITE FLAG REFUSED.

RICHMOND, Nov. 19.—The petition of John Brown for a writ of error to the Government, rendered by the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, was presented at the Supreme Court of Appeals yesterday. The court to-day awarded a writ of error, being of the opinion that the judgment of the Circuit Court is plainly right.

The execution will therefore take place, as appointed, on the 22d of December.

Judges Allen, Daniel, Moncure, Lee, and Robertson on the bench.

HARPER'S FERRY, Nov. 19.—Midnight.—Various rumors have been afloat to-day as to the approach of armed men from Ohio, in the direction of Wheeling. The respectable source from which the report originated has created some excitement about Charlestown, but none here. Our people are very quiet, not expecting any attempt at rescue, nor do they fear any, however formidable, because they are prepared for any emergency. The numerous fires about Charlestown have induced the citizens to entertain some annoyance. They are more easily excited, but no one at all is afraid of the result, even if the attempt should be made. Colonel Davis has made the most ample provision for any emergency, and those who may make a call. More troops are being detailed to the Governor, but this may be as much to protect the prisoners from the excited populace as to meet any attempt at rescue.