ting Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas .-They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rate

A KIND WISH!

We are really sorry for our generally amiable friend and neighbor, the editor of the Lancaster Union. He seems to have entirely lost his temper, in his futile efforts to shake off the load fastened upon the Republican party by the Abolition insurrection at Harper's Ferry. But, unfortunately for his peace of mind-and we would not for the world do any thing to disturb it -the more he struggles to get free, the closer the "old man of the mountain" sticks to him and his party, and the weaker and more puerile he becomes in the herculean attempt which he has undertaken. He is, evidently, becoming somewhat conscience-stricken at his own folly, and is now attempting to soothe his troubled and irate feelings by publishing the Abolition sermon of the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, delivered on the same evening and from the same pulpit occupied by WENDELL PHILLIPS in his doublydistilled treasonable harangue, an extract from which we gave in our last issue. We sincerely hope that BEECHER's sermon will do him some good, especially as he endorses all the heresies of that politico-negro sympathizing, clerical mountebank, and particularly as PHILLIPS and BEECHER are indissolubly connected (par nobils fratrum!) in their wicked crusade against the people and institutions of the South. If it has the desired effect upon our as to permit his temper to get the better of his judgment, and call ugly names and use ugly language toward us for merely teiling the

REPUDIATING THE LEADERS!

Our amiable friend of the Lancaster Union attempts a faint denial of the fact that James Watson Webb, Horace Greeley, Josiah Quincy, Governor Banks, Mr. Burlingame, Abraham Lincoln, Senator Wilson, Senator Wade, Senator Sumner, Senator Hale, Governor Dennison, of Ohio, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Andrew F. Foss, Senator Seward, and Joshua R. Giddings are Republican leaders-the very head and front of the Black party! They were all considered in that light by our neigh bor in 1856 and even down to the Harper's Ferry emeute, and we think it very unkind in him now to turn the "cold shoulder" upon those gentlemen. Why, if he goes on in this nation. An surprised if he denies that he is a Black Republican himself! There is no telling what queer notions may enter his cranium.

TRIAL OF COOK-SENTENCE, &c.

The trial of Cantain Cook, one of the Harper's Ferry conspirators, took place at Charlestown, Va., last week. Governor Willard. of Indiana, his brother in law, was present dur ing the trial, The prisoner was firm and dignified in manner. He plead guilty on all the counts of the indictment except treason, and the demurrer to that count was over ruled by the Court. His confession, written by himself, was read in open Court. In it he implicates Dr. Howe of Biston, and Fred Douglass. The public feeling is represented as being strong against him. He is regarded as having been a spy for the insurrectionists. The Jury have found him guilty of murder next Sunday. and insurrection, and the Court, on Thursday, passed sentence of death on Cook, Green, supposed that Governor Wise will respite Brown until that day, when they all will be executed at the same time. Stevens, the other prisoner, has been handed over to the Marshal for trial in the United States District

ELECTION NEWS.

New Jersey .- The returns indicate the election of the Abolition candidate for Governor, by about 1600 majority over Wright democrat.. The Senate will be democratic .-The House doubtful. Latest news, says both branches democratic.

New York.-The returns are not complete and it will be difficult to tell the true result, as to the influence of parties. In the city the democrats carried by from 13,000 to 19, 000 majority. It is generally conceded that the Abolitionists have carried the State ticket, by the aid of the Americans, and the 1100 free pegro votes under Fred Douglass. The Abolitionists claim the election, but by greatly reduced majorities.

The returns from Kansas and Wisconsin are very incomplete and unsatisfactory. It is anticipated that the Abolitionists have carried the delegate to Congress in Kansas, but by a much smaller vote than was polled for the Constitution.

Wisconsin will probably retain her Abolition majority in the Legislature. Massachusetts of course has gone for the

Abolitionists. McClelland, democrat, is elected to Congres

in the place of Hon. T. L. Harris, deceased, in Illinois.

MARYLAND .- The official returns show Democratic majority in Maryland, outside of Baltimore, of 2,286. Last year it was 1,180. The Democrats have carried both branches of

the Legislature for the first time in the history of Maryland. Their majority on joint ballot will be 20, insuring the election of a Democratic U. S. Senator. Mr. Pearce's term expires. In the Senate the Democrats will have Democrats will have 46; the Americans 28. Last year there were 30 Democrats and 40 Americans in the House; and 7 Democrats and 15 Americans in the Senate.

The Democrats have just a constitutional majority in the Senate, as it requires 12 votes to pass a bill. It is hoped they will do something to put an end to the outrages which are annually perpetrated upon innocent citizens at the elections in Baltimore.

The Congressional delegation will stand as it did before.

Congress will meet in two weeks from next Monday. As neither party has a clear majority in the House considerable delay will probably occur in the organization. The balance of power is in the hands of the socalled Anti-Lecompton Democrats and Southern "Americans." If either unites with the Republicans, they can elect the Speaker, &c., but if both take an independent position, they can defeat a strict partizan organization. It is possible that a proposal will be carried to organize by a plurality vote, as was done in 1855. The coming session will doubtless be one of considerable interest and excitement.

The Territory of Nebraska is Democratic all over. The delegate to Congress is a Democrat, and two thirds of the Legislature belong to the same party.

The official returns for Governor of Ohio give Dennison (Rep.) 13,236 majority.

HOW THE ABOLITIONISTS TALK. The New York papers of Oct. 24th contain the Reverend Tighland Garnet the following

remarks on the late insurrection: "It was the duty of every man who lo 'the cause,' to say in regard to this subject, that this movement was right; and any man who could not boldly say so, had much better say nothing at all. Their only regret should be that the movement had failed. * * * * There is not power enough in the State of New York to arrest Gerrit Smith. The whole West would rise, and the government knows

The Rev. Geo. F. Noyes, on the same evening, made use of the following:

I do not believe it is meant that the pulnit should be silent on the only subject tha agitating this Republic; and if the pulpit would only take a proper stand on this great what benefit and reformation could be done! We must make this question not only a political issue, but a part of our

Joshua R. Giddings recently delivered a lecture to a large audience, in Philadelphia.
[We copy from a city daily:]—"On appearing
on the stand he was received with loud applause. After alluding to the late trouble, he sketched the condition of slavery in various States of this Union. He maintained that every State has the power of establishing liberty within its borders, independent of the General Government, and that the Federal Government has no business to defend slave States from violence arising out of slavery .-The Union between the States does not imply that all the States should defend slavery. hazard nothing in saying that the people of the free States do not wish to uphold slavery, although they feel that each State should have her constitutional rights.

This is not the time to speak of Brown or his companions. Those who know him speak of him more highly than I could; most of his companions-those who are most fortunateare dead. I must speak for the future. Like the gallant American naval heroes who sailed into the harbor of Tripoli in a fire ship to burn the vessels of our country's enemies, they have fallen, but their countrymen honor neighbor, then we shall have a well grounded their memory. [Applause.] The speaker hope that he will not be so naughty in future referred here to the ground taken by John Quincy Adams in Congress on the slavery question, to the actions of Miner of Pennsyl vania, and to his own opinions in Congress which secured his expulsion from his seat in the House. He also referred to the Mexican war, and said that those who fell there were murdered to secure the extension of slavery. This, he said, our free State people do no like any more than they like to support the

He also referred with bitterness to the operations of the fugitive slave law, among the mountains of his native Somerset, in this State, and in Ohio; in the latter State one murderer who shot a fugitive yet remains unhung. [Laughter and applause.] He spoke of the case of the Oberlin Rescuers, and said that the Western Reserve stand boldly up against the fugitive slave law, and despise the coward who, knowing his rights, dure not maintain them. The attempts of the Executive to force slavery on Kansas made John Brown what he was; he was persecuted and his sons slain, and in his desperation he has struck the blow that has thrilled the "irrepressible conflict" way for a short time longer, we will not be arisen, [applause,] and he that does not look it in the face, does not do his duty. Now, as to Brown, I presume he has told the truth when he says he only went to Virginia to free the slaves. In doing this he has only agreed with nine-tenths of the people of the free States. I know he has never come up to my opinions on this point, and my notions said to be too strong for a Philadelphia [Laughter.] I have said and believe that it is morally wrong for a man to remain in slavery, if he can get free. But I shall not express these sent

in Philadelphia. [Long-continued laughter

For years I have given fugitives money and

arms, and taught them their use. I am op-posed to taking life, except in defence of life or liberty. Sor too, think the people of Northern Ohio. I have been requested to tell what I know of Brown. I am of opinion Coppee and Copeland, all of whom are to be lecture, [applause.] In talking to Brown I executed on the 16th of December. It is spoke against slavery, but I did not utter as supposed that Governor Wise will respite radical opinions as I do generally in public. Brown did not speak of Virginia, to me, or of arms, or of his associates. Nor do I think one but his associates knew of his Virginia movements. And no one who knows my circumstances will think I ever gave \$300 to Brown. [Laughter.] I gave three dollars, once, to relieve the personal distress of Brown's son—not three hundred; but little lid I believe this three dollars was to frighten Virginia, and strike terror to the heart of Federal Government. [Great Laughter.] When I read of Brown's living at Harper's Ferry, and making his attack there, I astounded. But I will say, that if Gerrit Smith, or any one else, gave money to free slaves without blood shedding, they certainly offended against no law of Ohio. Lovers of

liberty know their rights and cannot be But I recall the attention to the causes of the emeute at Harper's Ferry. It was caused by a series of unconstitutional outrages, by the National and State Governments. Our statesmen have cringed to the South, and have stained the soil of the free States with the blood of freemen. There is no mistaking the feeling of our people. Let timid people keep quiet. If the causes of such troubles ue, the dangers will also continue. Let our Territory be consecrated to freedom if

peace is to continue.

Mr. Gidding, closed by quoting John Quincy Adam's "Let it come, (i. e. the fight between freedom and slavery)—in peace or in

blood, I say let it come!" We respectfully refer the above ex. tracts to our neighbor of the Lancaster Union and trust that their perusal will have a good effect in quieting his somewhat perturbed spirit at the present time.

PHILADELPHIA DELÉGATES. The Democrats of Philadelphia held their election for Delegates to the next State Convention, on Tuesday last. More than ordinainterest was taken in the contest, and the contestants were arrayed for and against the National Administration, The friends of the how ridiculous it is for the two-penny whis-Administration triumphed, electing all their tles of black republicanism to declare that Delegates but three-and the seats of two of their party is in no manner responsible for these it is said will be contested on the actions thus admitted to be "the conse-12; the Americans 10. In the House the ground of fraudulent voting. The Ledger gives the following list of the Delegates

Senatorial Delegates. 1st District. Richard Vaux, Anti-Adminis tration—seat contested by Gen. Riley.

2d District. James McLaughlin, Admin'n.

3d "John K. Chadwick." Thos. J. Roberts,

Representative Districts. 1st District. Charles M. Leisenring, Admin-Thomas Daley, 3dWm. V. McGrath. Anti-Administration--seat contested by James McFillian, Adm. 4th District. John Cassin, Administration

Samual J. Randall, Ed. McGovern, A. B. Walters Lafayette Baker, John Apple, C. Johnson, Michael Magee, John Fullerton, John Ward George W. Baker. John K. Gamble, Anti-Admin Robert Allen, Admin.

Isaac Leech, Hundred Thousand Bushels of Grain Destroyed

BUFFALO, Nov. 8.—The Grain Elevator, in this city, of the New York Central Railroad. was totally destroyed by fire at 11 o'clock It contained over 200 000 bushels last night. grain, all of which was destroyed. The uses on the building and machinery is about 50.000. which is uninsured. The loss on \$50,000, which is the grain is over \$200,000, but is fully insured. The extensive freight depot of the Company, adjoining, was but slightly damaged. The origin of the fire is unknown.

DID THEY KNOW IT

Letters of Col. Forbes, the military tacticis reports of two Abolition sermons delivered in of the "free State men" in Kansas, found in that city on Sunday night. We quote from Brown's carpet bag, show that the Harper's Ferry plan of Brown was concected before May, 1858, and was known to leading Abolitionists and Republicans. A copy of a letter written by Forbes, to Dr. Howe, of Boston dated May 6, 1858, and which mentions

Brown's plans, has the following statement "On Saturday (1st May) I had an interview with Senator Wm. H. Seward, of New York, having been introduced to him through a letter from a leading abolitionist, Dr. Bailey of the Era. I went fully into the whole mat ter, in all its bearings. He expressed regret that he had been told, and said that he, in his position, ought not to have been informed of

the circumstances.' This was a few months before the

pressible conflict" was proclaimed. The N. Y. Times (late Rep.) in speaking

of these matters says: -These revelations of Col. Forbes will in rease the anxiety and indignation of both the country. They prove that there are Abolitionists among us fully capable of organizing a military crusade, and of stir ring up a servile insurrection in the Southern -though they do not give us any very alarming notion of the numbers or the re of these men. Brown and Forbes 8901LOS the one a fanatic and the other an Englishman were the only two men of any militar experience whom they could enlist, and their military chest seems to have been insufficient to keep them both in the service. But they show-what is more important-that som among our eminent public men have felt constrained by their party relations to palter with virtual treason and to wink at ins me sedition They failed to expose and denounce these plot. when brought to their knowledge, lest such ex posure should cost them votes. The calculation will prove to have been erroneous. The conser vative spirit of the people will punish their default much more severely than the plotters of sedition could have punished their open hos The virtue of patriotism has not yet tility. succumbed to the violence of fanaticism; public men will never find it safe to wink at schemes which menace the peace of the country and the integrity of the Union.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA. The steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on the 5th inst., with \$1,500,000 in gold. Lieutenant General Scott arrived at San Francisco on the 16th of October, and received a most enthusiastic reception from the military, officials, and citizens of the place. The General spent the day in receiving his friends, and left in the evening for Puget's Sound, in the steamer Northener.

Official returns of the wheat crop from fourteen counties in California show the product to be three and a half millions of bushels. against one and three-quarter millions from the same last year. This immense increase is supposed to be general, which will render it necessary to export half the wheat product to New York or Australia. Over eightv thousand bushels have already been shipped

LATE FROM EUROPE. The City of Baltimore arrived at New York on Thursday. Her news has been mostly anticipated, but having touched at Cork, she brings a few additional items telegraphed from Liverpool, to the 28th ult., among them confirmation of the loss of the Royal Charter, from Australia, and 470 lives. Affairs in Naples were very unsettled, and an appeal to arms was expected. The death of Count would strike down a slave eatcher at my own | Colloredo is announced. In the late gale numerous wrecks occurred on the English coast, but none of them were known to be American. The tone of the French journals is becoming daily more violent towards Engplot had been discovered in Tuscany. In

land. A Red Republican and Mazzinian Spain, the troops to march against Morocco that he came to Jefferson, where I reside, on have received their orders. The Emperor of Saturday, and spoke in our church on the the French will assist Spain in her operations. next Sunday. He spoke of his Kansas troubles, and also of his doings in Missouri. I believe nearly every Democrat and every ommissioners at Pe Hoang.

they conceal themselves among the steep rocks which jut out into the sea, with the view of surprising merchant vessels on their passage through the Straits; and if pursued, they take refuge in the neighboring mountains, where it is difficult to follow them. Of late they have made inroads into the small tract of territory attached to the fortress of Ceuta. which belongs to the Spaniards, and it is to

revenge or punish these inroads that the present expedition is undertaken. A CANDID Admission .- Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, in his speech delivered in Syracuse on the 28th ult., said, "The Har per's Ferry outbreak was the consequence of the teachings of Republicanism." Just what we have been asserting ever since the affair

took place.-N. Y. Herald. And just what every intelligent man knows to be the case, and what every candid man must admit. And such being the case and such the admission of such high authority,

quence" of its teachings! CLOSE VOTING .- At the late election in Maryland there were several remarkable cases of close voting. In Calvert county there is a tie for commissioners, and in Dorchester a tie for sheriff. In the latter county the Democrats lose a delegate by 6 votes, and in Somerset the American candidate is elected sheriff by a majority of 2. Purnell's majority in Dorchester is 1, in Cecil 2, and Caroline 4 votes. In Carroll county, Webster, American, is elected State's attorney by 4 votes, and in several other cases there are similar results showing, as politicians are continually exclaiming, the importance of "one vote."

GERRITT SMITH.

The telegraph, on Thursday last, announced that Gerritt Smith had been sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Utica, having become serious ly deranged since the failure of Brown, at the

Ferry. The telegraph of Friday says, that no one is allowed to see him, but that it is understood that in his ravings he refers to the Harper's Ferry matter, and supposes himself under arrest.

It is not true as reported in some of the papers, that Governor Wise has made a requisition on Governor Morgan, of New York, for Gerritt Smith.

A COSTLY AFFAIR .- Before the close of the present year, the Grand Trunk Railway will be completed to Detroit, Mich., a distance of 862 miles in a direct line, with branches in addition, making 1,099 miles of complete railway, including the Victoria Bridge, cost ing upwards of \$60,000,0001

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN UNDER THE ACT OF 1848-AN IMPORTANT DECISION.-The case of Andrew Bear's Administrator rs. Elizabeth Bear, his widow, of tried in the Common Pleas Court before his Honor, Judge Long. The position taken by the defendant, that no re contract between husband and wife, says the Express, was

covery could be had because the action was founded on ustained by Judge Long, and affirmed by the Supreme Court; and as the case settles the question, that, under the act of 1848, such contracts cannot be enforced, and full discusses the object of the act, we deem it proper to furnish the public, who cannot have access to the Law Library learn. The points established are-

1. The act does not enable a married woman to contri with her husband, for the repayment of money advanced by him for the improvement of her separate estate erty against the husband and his creditors, not to enabl

her to enter into contracts with respect to it, as though she was a feme sole. 3. The provise that nothing therein contained "shall b nstrued to protect the property of such married woman from the liability for debts contracted by herself," applies debts contracted by her before marriage-from lia r which the husband is thereby exempted.

The facts of the case were briefly these William L. Bear, Administrator of Andrew Bear, dec' brought suit against Elizabeth Bear, his widow, to recove he sum of \$1307.50, advanced by the deceased in his life time, for the improvement of his wife's separate estate— the defendant, at the time of her marriage with deceased near Lemon. After her marriage, the defendant entered into a contract with John Ditlow for the erection of two houses on these premises, for the sum of \$1850, to be paid in instalments, as the work progressed. In the course of the negotiations, Mrs. Bear informed Ditlow that she had not money enough to pay for building the houses, but expected Mr. Bear would assist her, and, as the rents of her vanced. In pursuance of this contract, Mr. Ditlow built the houses, and when he called upon the defendant for payment, as the instalments become due, was by he referred to her husband, who paid from time to time variou own name. Andrew Bear dying intestate that same year. possessed of no real estate, these receipts were found amon his personal property, and his Administrator brought sui o recover the moneys thus paid for the use of defendant The case was argued by B. F. Baer and Thos. E. Frank

defendant, and the opinion of the Court above was deli ered by Justice Strong, as follows: This is an action brought by the administrator of a deased husband against his wife, to recover money paid ceased husband against his wife, to recover money pail, laid out, and expended by him, for her use, in the improvement of her real estate, and, as it is alleged, at her request It is, of course, founded upon an implied promise of the wife to the hurband, and it assumes that a husband and wife may contract with each other, that she is legally bound by her promise to pay him for .money advanced for her use, and that compliance with such a promise may be enforced by suit against her at law. The case is certainly novel, and, if it can be sustained, must work an entire change in the marriage relation, if indeed that relatior can be said longer to exist.

lin, Esqs., for plaintiff, and A. Herr Smith, Esq., for

an be said longer to exist.

It is not asserted that, at common law, any such actic can be maintained. The doctrine of the common law wa can be maintained. The doctrine of the common law was that the husband and wife are one person, the twain have become one flesh. From this it followed, that no contract could be made directly between them; that the wife was "sub potestate viri." and incapable of bargaining with them It would be out of place here to spend time in showing how exactly this doctrine accords with Divine revelation; how ds to the protection of the wife, and to the promotion at unity of interests, of plans, and of sympathies in are indispensable to domestic harmony, and to the

of that unity of interests, or passes, and to the which are indispensable to domestic harmony, and to the happiness of families.

But it is strenuously urged that the Act of April 11th, 1848, has made a radical change in this doctrine, and has discolved this intimate union between the hustand and wife. It is said they are no longer one: that, so far as her property is converued, they are as strangers to each other, and that the wife may contract with strangers, and even with her husband; may see and be sued, precisely as if she were a feme side. Such is not, however, our understanding of the Act of 1848, and such is not the construction which we have heretofore repeatedly given to it. she were a feme sole. Such is not, however, our understanding of the Act of 1548, and such is not the construction which we have heretofore repeatedly given to it. We shall be slow to believe that the legislature intended such a revolution in this the most important demestic relation; that they designed to expose the wife's property to the hazards which must be inseparable from a power in her to contract independent of her husband; much lass that their purpose was to destroy the relation of confidence between them, which previously existed, and place them in the position of buyer and seller, promisers and promisee, between whom there is held to be no confidential relation.—The Act of 1848 undoubtedly made a change in the common law, but not such a change as is contended. All agree that its general intent was to prevent a wife's property from being swept away by a husband's creditors. It was designed as a remedial act. As the law was before its passage, the husband, by the marriage, became the absolute owner of the wife's choses in possession, as well as those which she had, at the time of marriage, as those which she subsequently acquired. He succeeded to her dominion over her choses in action, and, by reducing them into possession, the base canne entitled to the use and enjoyment of her real estate, owning its rents, issues, and profits. The necessary consequence of this was, that all the property which she brought to her husband, except a remainder in her real estate after his death, was liable to be seized and soid at the suit of his creditors.— Except a remainder in her real estate after his death, was liable to be seized and sold at the suit of his creditors.— Instances had occurred in which a wife who has brought property to her husband, had seen it allswept away, and her-self left to destitution through the improvidence, misfor-tune, or even vice of her husband. It had perhaps goo to pay debts which he had contracted before the marriage. Such cases appealed strongly to the sympathies of the legislature, and were doubtiess the moving cause of the enactment of April 11th, 1818. Here was the mischief to be remedied, and the statute is the remedy provided. The whole legislative numbers is fulfilled, if the statute receive whole legislative purpose is fulfilled, if the statute is such construction as to remedy that mischief. We sat liberty, even if we had the disposition to go bey-spirit of the enactment. All statutes changing the spirit of the enterment. An statutes changing in mon law are not to be extended by construction, slight analysis of the enactment will suffice to she the legislature has done no more than remove this It deciares that every species of property belonging

September. The Treaty had been ratified by Commissioners at Pe Hoang.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The immediate object of the Spanish expedition against Morocco is said to be the province of the Riff, a mountainous district including that part of the coast immediately adjacent to the Straits of Gibralter. Like most of the other mountainous districts of Morocco, the Riff is inhabited by a wild race who profess a certain allegiance to the Schriff of Morocco, the Riff is inhabited by a wild race who profess a certain allegiance to the Schriff of the prophet, but who pay him in his character as a descendant of the prophet, but who pay him in his character as a temporal ruler but a very limited obedience. It is not surprising therefore, that he has declined to become responsible for the good behavior of these people, but has left the Spanish Government to right its own wrongs. The inhabitants of the Riff still carry on upon a small scale that system of mountain robbery for which the whole north African coast was formerly so infamous. In boats of rude construction, they conceal themselves among the steep rocks.

It is a radical stute he supposed that the at intended to remove the wisher from the whole north African coast was formerly so infamous. In boats of rude construction, they conceal themselves among the steep rocks.

against trand, cunning, or imprudence; and her limibility to harg sin with her husband, protects her against coercion on his part, as well as the seductions of overweening confidence in him.

It is a radical mistake to suppose that the act intended to convert the wife into a from sole, so far as relates to her property. That is impossible while she is to continue to discharge the duti s of a wife. Nor does the act express any such purpose. Those who think differently, gather their impressions from the provision that the property which shall accrue to any married woman during overture, whether by will, descent, deed of conveyance, or otherwise, shall be owned, used, and enjoyd by such married woman as her own separate property. It is confidently asked, how can she own, use, and enjoy her property, if she cannot bind herself by her contracts? From what has been said, however, it is apparent that the ownership, use, and enjoyment spoken of, is such as to protect the property from her husband's creditors. The legislature has not said, she shall own it as a feme sole, or use it as a fome sole; but "us her own sparate property." She is to own, use, and enjoy it as a married woman, as if the property had been settled to her sole and separate use during her coverture. This is all. This is precisely what the act declares. Now, certainly it will not be said, that prior to the Act of 1×1s, a married woman having properly settled to her separate use, was a fine sole in regard to it: that she might enter into contracts respecting it with strangers, or with her husband, which should be obligatory upon her, and which would enable them to levy upon and sell her separate property. Certainly it was not rhe law, that such a wife could sue her husband, or be sued by him. This enaturent then placed every married woman in the sume position; gave her the rights which foms coccet, owing separate property. Certainly it was not rhe law, that such a wife could sue her husband, or be sued by him. This enaturent then placed every married w

Sole, that she was to use and enjoy it.

That a new power to contract d-bits, with the privilege of being sued, was not conferred by this statute, appears also from several other of its provisions. The property cannot be sild, conveyed, mertgaged, transferred, or it any manner encumiered by her hesband, without her written consent first had and obtained, and duly acknowledged before a judge. If she could contract with her husband respecting the property, why was it necessary to provide a mode by which she could enter into a particular engagement, with him, by which she could constitute him her agent? If the act made her a from sole, this was quite superfluous. So, too, the power conferred expressly upon her to dispose of her property by will, by implication, uegatives her possession of the full powers of a frome sole. It is suggested, that the second provise of the sixth section indicates an intention in the legislature to authorize her to contract debts, and to bind herself by executory contracts. That provise declares that no hing in the act shall be construed to protect the property of such married woman from liability for debts contracted by hersolf. But it has repeatedly been decided, that this refers to debts contracted by her before marriage, from liability for which the husband was exempted by the provise immediately preceding: Glyde r. Keister, S. Casey S5.

We athere, therefore, to the construction which has heretified been given to what is usually esiled the Married Woman's Act. It is not an enabling, but a restraining statuta. It does not make the wife a few soles reparad her property. It does not onfor upon her power to bind herself, by confract engagements with her husband, and if does not authorize suits between the husband and wife. The legislation since the Act of April 11th, 1838, shows that contracts and suits at law between husband and wife are unauthorized. It was thought necessary by the Act of 15th April, 1850, authorizes her to maintain actions for her separate earnings or property, prov

april, 1500, authorizes her to maintain actions for per ser-arate earnings or property, providing that if her husban-be the defendant, the action shall be in the name of a nex friend. Both these acts look to a disability in the wife t contract and sue. But no act has ever authorized a sui-by any husband, or his personal representatives, agains the wife, upon any contract which she can make with him during coverture.

during coverture.

This case abundantly vindicates the construction which we have given to the Act of 1848. We hold, that that act we have given to the Act of 1848. We hold, that that act protected the wife's property against her husband's creditors, by protecting it against him. What would the protection be worth, if it made her a feme sole—authorized her to enter into contracts with him, and to assume pecuniary obligations to him? How long would her properly remain secure to her? Such parties caunot deal on equal terms. A wife is even more defenceless than is a ward in dealing with his guardian. Full Houses .- The Peak Family and Swiss

and Saturday evenings last, to overflowing houses. also gave an afternoon entertainment on Saturday to a crowded house of children. TOOTHACHE.-This disease can be cured by Dr. Keyser's Toothache Remedy, prepared by him in Pitts burgh. Pa., which is put up in bottles and sold at 25 cent each. It is an excellent medicine, when diluted, for spongy and tender gums, and is worth ten times its price to all

CHANCES IN RAILPOAD TIME -A NEW Time able went into operation on the Pennsylvania Rallroad The Passenger Trains depart from this city

LEAVE EASTWARD Through Express LEAVE WESTWARD.

nal preparations are being made for the opening of this Exhibition next week. Workmen are now busily engaged enough to kill him, but yet weak enough to Hall, preparatory to the reception of articles at the close of taken it. The physician left St. Petersburg this week. Nothing has been, or will be, left undone to on the which has ever been held in this State. At any rate, it which made him safe at all points. On the will be no fault of the officers and managers it it is not .-They have each and all done their utmost to make this the poison, after which he sent for the Grand Exhibition worthy of the fair fame of our city and of the seen appointed General Receiver and Ticket Agent.

PRESENTATION.—On Friday evening last an order so positive that, as a son and a subject nteresting ceremony took place at the Fencibles' Armory, he could not disobey his father and his Fulton Hall. It was the presentation of a splendid Silver Cornet Horn to Capt. Grouge Ellinger, the accomplished cader of the Fencilles' Band, by a few of his personal riends and admirers. The presentation speech was made by Col. O. J. DICKEY, and the gift was appropriately reived, on behalf of Capt. E., by Lieut. EMLEN FRANKLIN The Band then treated those present to some of their hoicest music, and at the conclusion, at the invitation of Capt. E., marched to Col. DUCHMAN'S Restaurant, No. 62 North Queen street, where they were liberally entertained The Cornet is of German Silver, (E flat.) handsomely ornamented, and made to the order of the committee by Mr. Isaac Fiske, of Worcester, Mass., who is considered the best musical instrument maker in the United States. The following inscription is neatly engraved on the Cornet :-Presented to Capt. George Ellinger, leader of the Fencil·les Band, by a few of his friends. Lancaster, Nov. 11, 1859

RELIGIOUS .- Rev. Dr. Hodgson, P. E., will breach in the Duke Street M. E. Church, on Sunday more

officiate at a series of meetings to be held in the sam church this week. Rev. Mr. Bisnor is well known and highly respected here—he having been Pastor of the Duke Street Church some five or six years since. He always lisplayed much eloquence, zeal and energy in his calling, and is one of the most fluished pulpit orators in the State. Rev. Mr. HARBACGH has been re-instated as Pastor of the 1st German Reformed Church of this city-the action of the Consistory in removing him not being approved by the

FORMAL OPENING OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT MILLERSVILLE .- The formal opening of the State Normal School at Millersville will take place on Thursday and Friday, the 1st and 2nd of December. In accordance with the requirements of the act of the Legislature creat ing Normal School Districts, the Governor, in conjunction with the State Superintendent of Common Schools, has appointed a committee to visit the School on that occasion, to make the necessary examination, and report the result, when the institution will be formally opened as a State dent, Mr. Hickok, Ex-Governor Pollock, Col. A. G. Curtin Hon. Wm. M. Hiester, Secretary of the Commonwealth, H L. Dieffenbach, Esq., Deputy Secretary, and the three County Superintendents of this Normal School District and A. R. Blair, of York.

TRIAL OF Speed .- A grand trial of speed for a premium of \$300 will take place on the grounds of the Lancaster County Agricultural Society on Thursday of this week. The contending horses will be Dr. Bowman's celebrated Pacing Mare and Hemphill's Chester County On Friday, a premium of \$100 will be given to the best

Trotting Horse, provided two or more horses contend fo per's Ferry affair, Mr. Seward seems to occu On Saturday, a premium of \$25 will be given to the best

county at least three months before contending for the

place; open to all mules in the County or State TURNPIKE ELECTIONS .- On Monday, 7th

inst., elections were held at Cooper's Hotel, West King street, for officers of several Turnpike Companies. We have heard of the following: LANCASTER AND EPHRATA TERNPIRE -- President-Hen

Managers—Thomas E. Franklin, John Hess. r, Benjamin L. Landis, John K. Reed; Treasurer-Henry Shreiner.

Congst-ga and Manor Turnpike.-President-Gen. Bar
trom A Shaeffer: Managers-Wyatt W. Miller, Abrahar tram A. Shaeffer; Managers—Wratt W. Miller, Abraham Peters, Christian B. Herr, Jacob R. Sheuk, Andrew G. Bowers; Treasurer—Geo. F. Breueman.
WILLOW STREET TURNIER.—President—John Mccartney; Managers—Audrew Mehaffer, Christian Hess, Daniel Herr, (Pequea), Christian Hess, Daniel Herr, Frederick Cooper.

Big Space 1987.

Frederick Cooper. Big Spring and Beaver Valley Tuenpire.—President-

COLUMBIA AFFAIRS .- We glean the

g "items" from Saturday's Spy: ing "items" from Saturday's spy:

Busclark.—On Thursday morning between 1 and 2 o'clock, the house of Mr. Thomas Eves, corner of Front and Perry streats, in this borough, was entered by breaking open a back window. Two pairs of trowsers and a new hat were stolen. The clothing was in a chest which was broken open with the sil of a "latchet. The rogue left behind him a pair of overhaus, which Mr. Eves will thankfully return to the owner if he will call again. The same morning a coat of one of the workmen at the Gas Works was "lifted," probably by the same party who relieved Mr. Eves.

Works was "lifted," probably by the same party who relieved Mr. Eves.

RESUNATION.—We regret to learn that the Rev. J. II. Menges, pastor of the Lutheran Church of this place, has tendered his resignation, to take place on the 1st of January next. In Mr. Menges' resignation not only his congegation but the citizens generally will sustain a sorious loss. As a minister of the gespel Mr. M. has greatly one-deared hinself to these over whom he had pastoral charge, and carned the respect and best wishes of our artire community. As a goad citizen he ranked second to

improvement and well being of our town. We do not know that the resignation of his pastorate will be followed by his removal from our town, but presume such will be the case; if soo, Mr. Menges will leave Celumbia to the regret of a large portion of its citizens, and carrying with him their warmest love and estoem.

ANOTHER GENNIST ACTIDENT—On Wednesday last, an accident happened to J. G. L. Brown, Esq., a former editor of this paper, now of Philadelphia, which, fortunately without serious result hardy see-got having a fatal termination. Mr. Brown was gunning with Dr. H. John of this place, and Dr. L. S. Filbert of Philadelphia, and was near Mr. Hoffman's house, on the upper end of tirenwalt's Island in the Susquebanna, some four or five miles above Bainbridge. His companions had started in a skiff for the Lancaster County shore, leaving Mr. Brown standing on a rock at the river's edge. His gun slipped from his hand and the hanner being down the jar on the rack exploded the cap. The load entered the under part of his thigh, tearing the skin and cellular tissues for some distance upward, and latried tisself in the muscle. The two physicians turned to his assistance and after being relieved of their apprehensions of a fatal rout describe the wannel of their apprehensions of a fatal rout described in the most of their apprehensions of a fatal rout of their entered the wannel of their apprehensions of a fatal rout of their entered and and the surphensions of a fatal rout of their entered the wannel of their apprehensions of a fatal rout of their entered and and the surphensions of a fatal rout of their entered the wannel.

earing the skin and cellular tissues for some distance pyward, and burled itself in the nuscle. The two shysicians turned to his assistance and after being relieved of their apprehensions of a fatal result dressed the wound, pyrracting the wadding and shot. The nurt is an uncom-ortable one, but not at all dangerous. Mr. Brewn was got shoard the Harrisburg Accommoda-ion train, and accompanied by Dr. Pilbert, went to Phila-leiphis the same evening. We are gratified to learn from Dr. John that no danger whatever is to be apprehended from Mr. Brown's wound, and probably but temporary unfaring and inconvenience.

from Mr. Brown's would and process; our suffering and inconvenience.

We do not wish to paint a moral at Mr. B's expense, bu cannot refrain from admenishing gunners to carry their anot refrain from admonishing gunners to carry ces at half cock. Nine-tenths of the gunning accorded in the papers are the result of carrying expone with the hammers down on the caps. With ammer at half cock the explosion of a gun must roduced by so extra-crimary a combination of circu-ances as to render it a miracle rather than an accide whereas with the hammer down the miracul in the piece being carried with safety at all. A Good Certificate.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 13th, 1858. Dr. Keyser:—Although not an advocate of Patent Me DR. KEYSER:—Although not an advocate of Patent Medicines, in general, it alords me picasure indescribable to recommend your Pactural Syrup. As a medicine it is well worthy the attention of any person who may in any manuribe affected with coids, cough and hoarseness of any kind; and for its peculiar qualifications for removing all that disagreeable sensation attending a severe cold.

I have been more or less, in my life afflicted with the severest of colds and hoarseness. At times my throat would become so closed as to prevent my speaking above a whisper, and by taking a few doses of the above Syrup it would relieve me entirely.

per and of teach acceptance relieve me entirely. In recommending this medicine, I must unbesitatingly say, that it is the best remedy I ever found, purporting to care the above, nor should any family be without this remedy for diseases so prevalent.

Yours, most respectfully,

Cashier Citizens' Deposit Bank.

Sold here by C. A. Heinitsh and all Droggists.

THE EDITOR'S BOOK TABLE. nmber of this unrivalled periodical has made its appear ce, handsomely and appropriately embellished, and with

 The Drowned Mariner.
 A Few Notes on Music. 6. Seven Years in ye Western Land.
7. Fall—Poetry.
8. The Troop of Death.
9. Lord Clyde and HelenyDee—Poetry.
9. The First Blood of the Revolution.
9. Reminiscences of the Grand Armee.
1. The Cipsies.
1. Circulation of the Company of the Cipsies.
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the subj ined table of contents:

The Gipsies. Circulation of the Blood. The Wildthorne Manuscr net to a New-Born Child

10. Morember.
20. King Arthur.
21. Proving of Current Theories in Science.
22. Editorial Department.
23. Fall Fashions—With Plate.
24. Prospectus of Great Republic for 1860.
25. Life Potrati of Polly Gray—Poem. Published by OAKSMITH & Co., New York An Official Census taken in China

ice during the present century, at an interval of forty years, gives the following results: The first taken in 1812, by order of the Emperor Kia King, gave the number of nhabitants at 360,279,597; and the second in 1852, under the reign and by order of the Bell Ringers gave two Concerts, at Fulton Hall, on Friday present Emperor Hien Foung, 536,090,300. If these accounts be correct, and there is nothing to lead to the supposition that they are not, the Chinese population has in forty years increased 176,629,703.

The weather is very wintry in Eng land, and there was considerable frost and snow at last dates. who need it. Sold here by C. A. Heinitsh and all Druggists

THE DEATH OF THE CZAR .- Alexander Dumas publishes the following singular state ment concerning the death of the Czar

Nicholas · After the disastrous news from the Crimes of Russian defeats, the Czar resolved to die Should be retrace his footsteps and abandor his policy he would have to give the lie to a reign of thirty years. Should be persist in carrying on the war be would ruin Russia.— But what he could not ask for without loss of honor, viz., peace, his successor might. He. therefore, by pressing solicitation, obtained sisted for two months, a dose of poison strong allow him to live a few hours after having

17th of February, having obtained from the Emperor a declaration in writing morning of the 18th the Emperor swallowed Duke Alexander, (now Emperor,) and told him all. The latter would have cried out for help, but the Emperor prevented him by an

Then the Emperor explained to him in detail the motives which induced him to take A gentleman, named Joseph Kline, residing at Freeport, this heroic step. The young Prince, broken like, died last week from the bite of a cat. He was bitten hearted, the tears streaming from his eyes, is utterance choked by sobs, listened to the dreadful narrative on his knees, and clasped his hands exclaiming, "my father! my father attempting to stop it. But the instant the young Prince was out of the room his filial and he summoned the whole of the royal family and also three physicians. arrived too late. The Emperor, after a not very violent agony, expired at twenty minutes past twelve, at noon, on the 18th of February, 1855. At the same instant Russia changed not only her master but her policy.

ANTICIPATED SLAVE INSURRECTION IN HAR RIS COUNTY, Ky.-Public Meeting.- Cynthiana, Ky., Nov. 2, 1859.-Yesterday a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of this place and vicinity was held at the Court House, to take into consideration the subject matter of the anonymous letter forewarning a servile insurrection of theslaves in this and several of the surrounding coun Stringent resolutions were adopted, and a thorough police organization was effected for town and country, so that the

slightest demonstration on the part of the onspirators will be the signal for a concentration of the forces of the whites for battle. Old Harrison's "soul's in arms, and eager for the fray." As an evidence of that fact, there is not to be had, or was not yesterday. a single pistol in any of the stores for sale A fresh supply was ordered, and is expected to arrive to day. The excitement has reached the country,

and the greatest consternation and alarm is | tion is yearly finding its way in the surrounding country manifested by some. In fact there are ten thousand exaggerated stories flying from ongue to tongue, to increase the already overheated imagination. If anything further should turn up of interest, as regards this affair, I will advise you .- Louisville Courier. | we look for a stiff emigration in that direction in the MR. SEWARD'S SECRET .- The Boston Cour-

ier lets it out in this fashion: "Of all the out

side persons implicated more or less in the Har-

y the most awkward and unenviable position.

When he made his Rochester speech a year ago, the leading idea of it was so apparently preposterous that many judicious persons thought him insane, just as they have thought of 'Old Brown.' He declared that there existed what he called an irrepressible c nflict' between the North and the Souththat the difference could neither be adjusted nor alleviated, except by making mogeneous in their domestic institutionsthat either New York and Beston must become slave markets, or slavery must be driven altogether out of the country. He led us to the inference, therefore, that as of which strate regularly licensed; twenty five gambling neither of these events was likely to happen by peaceful means, why, consequences would the city, follow such as were indicated in his speech. We nev Mr. Seward left out of consideration the not diemas, one of the Saints of Mormondom, delivered unreasonable probability that all these difficremently to his disciples at Sait Lake City, that they had a unreasonable probability that all these difficulties would be composed by time and pa-tience, without fighting about them at all except the contest of the polls. This speech, we say, seemed one impossible to be made by a sane man, and people were left to form conjectures about it as best they might. Now, however, comes the letter of Forbes to Dr. Howe, by which it appears that the plan f Brown was developed to Mr. Seward early in the preceding Spring. If this be trueand there seems no reason to doubt it-it affords a complete key to the Rochester speech. If Mr. Seward was thus informed of a plan, more or less mature, of the kind which came

anticipated by him, and in some particulars recommended by him at Rochester. Brown's Plans Known in Kansas a Long TIME.—The Lawrence (Kansas) Herald of Freedom, says the whole plan of organization. mode of operation, &c., of Brown, has been known in Kansas for a long time. We are known in Kansas for a long time. told, says the Herald of Freedom, by parties who were in the secret, that the plan of Brown & Co. was to strike such a bold and vigorous blow as to intimidate the entire population of Virginia and the South, who are known to be exceedingly timorous over their slave population. With his few immediate supporters he was to take possession of the Armory, while others, with teams, were the mountains. In those fastnesses he was to erect his independent standard, around the most immord and wretched condition. the negroes were to assemble. A secret organization, permeating all sections of the North, with powerful backing in Kansas, was to furnish recruits. Their sympathizers the movements of these men, and but a short ime before the breaking out of the difficulty at Harper's Ferry, some of them were trying to hire money in Lawrence, with which to pay their expenses to the scene of contempla-

of its ramifications among certain classes in

the free States-though it spems almost in-

credible that he could have, believed in its

success-yet it does afford the explanation,

and the only rational one, of his extraordina

ry speculations, and of the violent measures

THE BEEF MARKET .- In Chicago the bee packers have already killed upward of 25,000 head of cattle, with about half the season to It is expected that before the operate in yet. close from 35,000 to 40,000 head will be packed. During the past week several pork packers have commenced. Already there is eapacity in Chicago to pack from 5,000 to 7,-

daily. for \$2,948,917. Keokuk county stands at caused by the burning of his house.

Mr. Adams, one of the Georgia interes has just for \$120,893.

A MURDERER CONVICTED.-The trial of Patrick Lafferty, at West Chester, Pa., for the murder of John Reed, which occupied the Court for several days, was concluded at 7 o'clock on Monday evening of last week, the ury finding a verdict of murder in the second degree against the prisoner. The homicide courred on the 19th of July last, near Chat ham, a small village in the western part of Chester county. The victim was an estimable citizen, of some sixty years of age, who was attacked by Lafferty in consequence of a polite refusal to get up into a wagon and ride. Lafferty is an Irishman by birth, about 24 years of age, had been drinking, and perpe rated the murder by stabbing the victim with a knife while attempting to escape. One of he stabs entered the heart, while six others were found upon the body of the deceased.

HAZARDOUS EXPEDITION .- At a late sitting of the Belgian Academy of Science, a letter from M. Telesphore Lois, dated from Quito, in which he says: "The Brazillian and Governments have promised Peruvian large premium to whoever shall descend the River of the Amazons, from its source to its mouth. I have collected 6I men. resolute and well armed; we have 1500 leagues of river to descend, an immense country to cross and 100 barbarous nations to visit. that the good fortune which has hitherto attended my other expeditions will not fail measures that my manuscripts and my collections shall be transmitted to the Acade my.'

In Oswega county, N. Y., the farmers have sold at least fifty thousand barrels of apples within two months, at prices ranging from \$1,25 to \$2 per barrel.

ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE. ndian Summer—Markets, de—Local Affairs—Death from the Bite of a Cut—The City of Memphis—The Wyandotte Constitution—Duelling in Illinois—Sir Grantley Berkley— The Western Prairies—Prairies on Fire—A Printing Office in Heaven (*)—Fire in our City—Bay Crushed & Death—Publical, do—The Harper's Ferry Trubles— "Old Brown" and Old "Sorry to hear it," do., do.

ST. LOUIS NOV 7, 1859. We have been enjoying delightful Indian Summe eather since the date of our last. We have had very little, if any, rain for the past fortnight, and we are almosufficated with dust. The rivers are about stationary, and freights are scarce, whilst receipts of produce at this port continue meagre. Sales on 'Change Saturday we quote a follows: Hemp from \$100 to \$160; Lead, no change in THE FULTON INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.—The from his physician, who had previously re-price; Flour from \$4.30 to \$6; Wheat at 85 to \$1.12; Corn 52 to 60c.; Oats 42 to 45c.; Buckwheat at 70c, per bushel Barley 60c.; Mess Pork \$14.50; Whisky 25c.; Potatoes 50 to 65c.; Green Apples from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per bbl.; Peaches \$2.40 to \$2.65 per bushel; Hay 75c; Hides 13c.; The health of our city is good. Locally, we have very little of interest to report. J. W. Thornton, the murderer of Mr. Joseph Charless, will be executed on Friday next,

unless the Governor intercedes in his behalf. Our city is still overrun with thickes, and every one or more houses are entered and robbed, and we have not yet heard of a case where the "Vigilant Police" have made an arrest. The management of our city govern ment is a reproach and a disgrace, and we cannot conceive how our citizens can put up with it—they are certainly a patient community, and the disgrace, we opine, would no be telerated in any other place

A gentleman, named Joseph Kline, residing at Freeport, in the fluger, and in four days died in the most intens agony.

The city of Membhis, Tenn., is what might be called a growing and flourishing place. Within the last year t The Emperor would not allow him to quit his have been built there fifteen houses, costing upwards of side until he had obtained from him a solemn \$3,000,000. The city is about two miles long and one mile promise to let death take its course without | wide. The value of real estate in the city limits is \$18, 000,000. In 1811 the population of Memphis was 53; in 1825, 308; in 1832, 906; in 1835, 1,239; in 1840, 1,700; in ove triumphed over his fidelity to his word, 1046, 3,500; in 1850, 6,427; in 1854, 10,687; in 1859, 25,000

> declaring the Wyandotte Constitution adopted by 4,891 majority. We should also like to hear of such a majority on the 2nd of December, for Sam Medary for Governor. From all that we can learn of the history of our sister upon her soil, and the way it became a dead letter in that spen her salt, and the way it became a dean letter in that State, is thus briefly fold:
>
> In the year 1 20, Alphonso Stewart and Wan, Bennett fought with rifles in St. Clair county, and Stewart fell mortally wounded on the first five. Bennett made his essists into Arkansas, where he remained two years. His

escape into Arkans is, where he remained two years. His wheresticatts was discovered, he was arrested, brought back, indicted, treat, converted of murder, and excepted back. Bord was be sieged days and weeks by the barbarian disciples of the cede, chamoring for the wretch's pardon. But he chosed the door against petition and entresty, and Wu. Is-mustt daugled at a rope's end in the presence of some thosands of spectators, who took in a great moral lesson. This was the first and last duel ever fought on the soil of Illineis, and it dectually crushed out all respect for the biredy code in that State. Sir Grantley Berkley, the English sportsman, who has

been on a hunting expedition on the Western prairies, and who has just returned, well pleased with his sport delivered a becture before the Literary Institute, at St. Joseph. Mo., one evening last week. He was listened to with marked attention, and gave general satisfaction. There are now seven first-class hotels in the town of St Joseph, in this State, capable of a commedating, at one time, 2000 guests. There are now over four hundred mon employed on the various railroads centering there, and . Joseph, at no very distant day will be a Western city of considerable note and importance. An immonse emigra next Spring a heavy emigration is anticipated. Nebraska, also, is daily becoming more populated, and the cheap rich and tertile lands of that Territory present a line field for enterprising farmers and industrious mechanics, and

Spring. The wild, but rich and feetile, lands of the new

they will be yielding an abundance of the necessary cereals

of life. The West will ere long present a golden harvest

T eritories of the West will not be many years, before

five years we predict that the Great West, will produc other sufficient to hel the entire country. The profines alone the rivers in Nebraska, were on fire a short time ago. The filmes, extending as far as the eve could reach, presented a magnificent spectacle, and the smoke was so thick, so it is said, on the river that boats could searcely make their way. These prairie fires will , son he unknown-after the hardy farmers once turn up the soil and now their seed. These fires are the result of the wild grass and weeds being allowed to grow over the them prairies, and which lo m up from three to eight feet, affording a fine shelter for deer and other game, and hunters barn if the grass for the purpose of running out the

houses are in one little circuit of the business portion of

We never knew, until we read the sermon of Elder Mid printing office, editors and reporters, in Heaven. He concludes his sermon thus :

crunes in sermon trus:

Othey eat and drink and sleep in Hoaven. Earth is suphstically a miniature of Heaven. I believe they have a printing ellic in Heaven, and electric telegraphs, and short hard reporters. Why not? Are they not greater than we are on earth? I believe there is a channel of account of the control of th communication extending f on my mouth to the home of the ancels, and probably an angel at the telegraph office in Heaven is now writing for the news from hore, and as soon as he goes it he will take it right to the hands of the printers, and then boys or men will jump on horses and ride scennel, giving the inhabitants of Heaven the latest news concerning the kingdom of God on earth. There are more than two reporters here, more than brother Long and brother Wart! I believe there is a reporter here from Heaven to ind out who is speaking, what he is opeaking about, and everything else of interest. He sends the them, as fast as he gets them, right up to Heaven, and there they are printed."

Editurs and reporters in Heaven, is a good joke! but the to issue at Harper's Ferry, and then learned

Editors and reporters in Heaven, is a good joke! but the Saint makes no mention of correspondents, so we suppose our task will be ended after we reach the Kingdom of Brotherly Love! How delightful!

On Thursday night last, a fire broke out in a row of frame buildings on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in this city, occupied principally by Irish, where dancing and debauchery was the order of the night, and has been for years a nuisance to the neighbors, and a disgrace to the city. Our city fathers have been time and again reprimanded for not abating the nuisance, but they would not act in the matter, as we suppose to be the reason that and they did not wish to drive them out. The nuisance had become intolerable from the fact that it was in the immediate heart of the city, and on Thursday night last the entire row was swept away by a couffigration, and perhaps through the agency of an incendiary. Whilst we pity the unfortunate suffering poor—whose character was good-and there were a number residing in the row —we are gratified that our city has been rid of the miserable hovels and rookeries that have stood for years a monument of disgrace. Property is said to have risen in value in that vicinity at least 25 per cent, since the confla to carry the arms and military supplies to gration! There could not have been much less than one hundred families occupying the buildings, and living in

Wo are sorry, however, to add, that one life was lost engines, in rounding a corner, come near capsizing-the was to furnish recruits. Their sympathizers smoke stack falling over, and crushed to death a little son and co-operators in Kansas were posted in all of Mr. S. S. Brainard, a lad between twelve and thirteen years of age. He died almost instantly. The mangled the sight. The scene was heart-rending, and none but those whose hearts have been lacerated can imagine the feelings of the parents. They have the sympathius of every heart, and we hope, above all in this trying hour, can overrule this event for their good. Young Brainard was nearly thirteen years of age, bright, active and amiable in his disposition. His loss will be deeply felt

among his companions. Mr. John H. Bowman, twenty-one years of age, from Brownsville, Pa., was found dead in his bed on We Incoday last. A post-mortem examination revealed the cause of

thoumatism. On the night of the 25th uit., Mr Michael Smizer, resid-Lawa sold last year 141,152 head of cattle, ing in Lawis county, in this State, was burned to death-

at Leavenworth, from Pike's Peak, with fifty pounds of gold obtained during the part Summer.

Ex-Governor J. C. Jones, of Tennessee, was buried with great ceremony at Memphis, A military procession, together with the Fire Department, the Odd Fellows, the Mayor

and Aldermen, and the body servant of the deceased fol lowed the remains to the grave.

We learn from the Atchison Champion that Col. Edge, of Doniphan county, had just hervested a field of rye which yielded 20 bushels to the acre; and which was the third crop gathered from a single sowing. The two crops previously harvested averaged 25 and 26 husbels to the acro. Can any other State in the Union even equal this

productiveness. cate. The official vote of Mississippi has just been returned and exhibits the following result:

Democratic vote..... ...25,052 Democratic majority The Democratic majority in Georgia is nearly 20,000, and the Democrats have sixty-six majority in the State Senate

and seventy four in the House—with a joint bailot of one hundred and forty. In that State a U. States Senator is to be elected in place of Mr. Iverson. A meeting of our State central committee is called for the 12th day of Docember at Jefferson city, for the purpose of selecting a day for the meeting of the next State Convention. A Governor is to be elected next August, and

"Old Brown," or Ossawatomie Brown, " was a soldier in the war of 1812, and fought at the battle of Plattshurch." "Old Brown" was also the commander-in chief, of the servile war of 1659, and fought at the Black Republican battle of Harper's Forry. Whilst a soldier he did well, but when he undertook to revolutionize the country, at the me on this occasion. If I die, I have taken head of a band of desperadoes and paid hirlings, he made

we will fire the first gun into the ranks of Abolitionism in

most miserable failure. The Harper's Ferry excitement is beginning to cool down. and the conviction of the traitors seems to be almost universally approved. The centence of John Brown is just and merited, and his and his comrades execution will be the means of breaking up the banditti, who some day contemplated attacking the slaveholding States; for have before said, they are all miserable cowards who have had a hand either directly or indirectly in the arming and