

"La, mother!" exclaimed Augusta, who considered herself a much more finished article, in every respect, than Miss Hobbs, in spite of that young lady's superior advantages; but at there was something in the proposal which sounded grand, she made no serious opposition to it.

Mary silently congratulated herself that she was too old to be finished; and then for the first time it struck her that her improved circumstances might have some effect upon her own prospects. It was a very pleasant idea; and she began to indulge little dreams on her own account of all that money might do. It need only be said that she kept them carefully to herself, or that they would scarcely have harmonized with Mrs. Simpson's.

Sam was sent to school, and Mr. Simpson, after one or two further interviews with the Messrs. Grindles, went down, by advice of those gentlemen, and in company with the junior of the firm, to Boston End; not, of course, as yet to take possession, but from a very natural wish to re-acquaint himself with the old place, and to inform the old servants, who had been left in charge of his cousin's death, and his succession. Mr. John Simpson had inherited the estate at his uncle's death, about five years back, while he himself was engaged in his duties abroad, and it had been a matter of surprise that he had not at once returned to take possession. But old associations are strong; and he found Eastern habits had become agreeable to him. His agents duly remitted his rents. He was enabled, with the income of his consularship, to live almost regally, and in a position of some little importance, where he was, and perhaps felt rather shy of returning an illiterate man, with foreign tastes and ideas, to risk a supercilious welcome from the Surrey squires. So he put off his coming home from year to year, until his friends made up their minds he would never come at all; and then the ship that was to have brought him, brought instead, the news of his death. The house had never been disturbed since the uncle's death; his old domestics were still in possession, and were never interfered with, except by an occasional visit for a day or two from the Messrs. Grindles, who managed the estate. Whether Mr. John or Mr. Joseph Simpson arrived at last to take possession, made therefore as little difference to any party, except themselves, as could possibly be conceived.

(CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT)

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

Captain John Brown emigrated to Kansas from Central New York in the fall of 1855, and settled in the township of Ossawatimie. He was accompanied by seven sons, the youngest being old enough to earn his livelihood. The birthplace of Brown is not positively known to the writer, but report has it that he was born in Kentucky. Of medium height, slim, muscular, and possessing a strong constitution, blue eyes, sharp features, and long gray hair, wearing a full beard.

In December, 1855, during the "Shannon war," Brown first made his appearance among the free State men at Lawrence. His entrance into the place at once attracted the attention of the people towards him. He brought a wagon load of cavalry sabres, and was accompanied by twelve men, seven of whom were his own sons. He first exhibited his qualities at the time the free-State and pro-slavery parties under the lead of Governor Robinson on one side, and Gov. Shannon on the other, met to make a treaty of peace. After Gov. Robinson had stated to the people who were gathered around the hotel the terms of the peace, Brown took the stand, uninvited, and opposed the terms of the treaty. He was in favor of ignoring all treaties, and such leading men as Robinson, Lane, and Lowry, and proceeding at once against the border-ruffian invaders, drive them from the soil, or hang them if taken. General Lowry, who was chairman of the Committee of Safety and also commander of the free State troops, ordered Brown under arrest. The latter made no physical resistance, but it was soon discovered that he was altogether too combustible a person to retain as a prisoner, and a compromise was made with him by the free-State men and he was released. He was informed by the leaders of that party that they were trying to accomplish by means of the treaty; that he was a stranger in Lawrence and Kansas, and ought not, by his remarks to compromise the people of Lawrence until he had known them longer and knew them better.

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

The destruction of the free State Hotel and presses at Lawrence, in May, 1856, incited him anew to action, and he organized a small company, composed chiefly of men who had been robbed, or whose relatives had been murdered by the pro-slavery party, and at the head of this band, armed with Sharps' rifles, bowie knives, and Colt's revolvers, he scoured Southern Kansas, and the name of "Old Brown" became a terror to all who opposed his will in that region. While he was thus marauding, five pro-slavery men were taken from their cabins at Pottawatomie creek, in the night-time, and shot dead. The pro-slavery party charged this deed upon old Brown, while the free State party asserted that they could prove him in Lawrence, forty miles distant, when it happened, and that the horrid deed was perpetrated by "Buford's Georgia Ruffians," supposing that the victims were free State men.

The news of this massacre reached Westport, Missouri, the place of rendezvous of the "border ruffians," the same evening that the Kansas Commission sent out by the United States House of Representatives arrived at that place. The excitement was intense, and was induced almost as much by the appearance

of the Commission as by the news of the massacre. The "ruffians" swore vengeance upon the members and officers of the Commission declaring that their blood should recompense for the slaughter at Pottawatomie creek, and but for the intervention of Mr. Oliver, the pro-slavery member of the Commission, and others it was believed that the Commission would have been attacked. It was at this time that the notorious H. Clay Pate organized a band of men in the streets of Westport, Mo., with the avowed purpose of entering the Territory and capturing "Old Brown." He raised about thirty men, and went into the Territory about twilight one evening, and was surprised at sunrise the next morning by "Old Brown," who was in command of nine men, armed as stated above. Pate sent a flag of truce to Brown, who advanced some rods in front of his company, and ordered the flag-bearer to remain with him, and sent one of his own men to inform Pate to come himself. Pate obeyed, when Brown ordered him to lay down his arms. Pate refused to give the order to his men, when Brown, drawing a revolver, informed him that he must give the order, or be shot on the spot. Pate immediately surrendered up himself and men, and they were disarmed and marched into a ravine near by, and kept until liberated and sent back to Missouri, by Colonel Sumner a few days subsequently, who also ordered "Old Brown" to disband and go home. The latter agreed to do so, if the Colonel would also agree to protect the settlers in that region of the Territory. This was the celebrated "Battle of Black-Jack Point," made famous by the "H. C. P." Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, who was the heroic commander of the surrendering party. Captain Brown was not much heard from again until the notorious Captain Hamilton made his incursions into Southern Kansas from Missouri in 1858, when he raised another company, and with Captain Montgomery, drove Hamilton and his companions back to Missouri, and marching his men into that State, took possession of one of the villages, shot one or two men, and liberated several slaves. The course of Brown was repudiated by Governor Robinson, and the leaders of the free-State party, in and out of Kansas, which caused Brown to publish a letter explaining his position, in which he assumed the entire responsibility of his acts, and relieved the free-State men from any share therein. This letter was called the "Two Parallels," on account of the peculiar distinction made by the writer.

Captain Brown was a very strong believer in the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church. He was fanatical on the subject of anti-slavery, and seemed to have the idea that he was especially deputized by the Almighty to liberate slaves and kill slaveholders. It was always conceded to him that he was a conscientious man, very modest in his demeanor, apparently inoffensive until the subject of slavery was introduced, when he would exhibit a feeling of indignation unparalleled. After matters subsided in Kansas Brown intimated to some of his anti-slavery friends that he contemplated organizing an insurrection amongst the slaves in Kentucky and Tennessee. This fact becoming known to some of the leading anti-slavery men of the country, they refused him means with which to go, and discouraged his proposed undertaking. He spent a portion of the last summer in visiting different Northern cities, and was tendered sums of money, with the understanding that he wished to secure a little farm upon which to settle in his old age. It is supposed that he employed the money thus obtained to hire the farm near Harper's Ferry, which he used as a rendezvous for the insurrectionists.

When Frank Blair was stamping Minnesota, at the close of one of his meetings, the following scene took place: A gentleman in the audience rose and said that it "had been charged by the Hunker press that Frank Blair himself held slaves," and if he would not consider it an impertinence, the audience would like to be enlightened. Mr. Blair replied that he was embarrassed to find that the democracy would not permit him to "form and regulate his own domestic institutions in his own way, subject to the constitution of the United States." [Laughter.] But while it was painful to him to be called out upon matters so entirely personal to himself there was nothing in that record which he wished to conceal. [Cheers.] He said he inherited slaves from a kind and merciful father, that he had purchased slaves himself, but only to prevent the separation of families, and ultimately to free them. [Great applause.] That he had emancipated more slaves than he now owned. [Cheers.] and that he now only owned such as he was forbidden to emancipate by the laws of Missouri, they being either too old or too young to take care of themselves. [Here the audience gave three hearty cheers.] He said that for four long years he had fought the slave power upon its own ground, carrying his life upon his sleeve for any ruffian to pick off; that all his powers were consecrated to the emancipation of his native South from the chains of degradation that bore her down, and that he expected to live to see Missouri free soil, the peaceful and prosperous abode of free men.

J. R. Giddings publishes a card defining himself from Brown's insinuation, implied by his refusal to answer questions in conversation with Senator Mason and others, as to whether he had been consulted about the Virginia expedition. He pronounces this attempt to assail him as dishonorable, and denies having been consulted.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED INSURGENT.—A man who gave his name as WILLIAM HARRISON, was arrested on Carlisle, Saturday, Oct. 22, on a charge of being implicated in the recent disturbance at Harper's Ferry. He was first supposed to be Capt. Cook, as he answered to the description given of the man seen at Chambersburg, Thursday, talking with Mrs. Cook. When arrested he made a violent resistance, but was overpowered. Three revolvers and two bowie knives were found on him. He was partially examined Saturday, and was then re-committed for a further hearing on Monday, when he will probably be brought before the Court on a *habeas corpus* to determine whether he shall be discharged or retained in custody.

William Nevins, aged eighteen years, son of Thomas Nevins of Geneva, met with a horrible death at Pine Valley, Chennung Co., on the 27th inst. He had, unknown to his parents, started on a trip via canal to Corning. When the boat had entered a lock at Pine Valley, Nevins undertook to leap ashore, but jumping short fell between the boat and the wall of the lock. The boat swaying against the wall at the moment, the poor lad was instantly crushed to death. His mangled body was extricated and sent home by steamboat.

The Elmira Daily Press of the 13th says:—Yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, when the New York Express was about thirty miles from Dunkirk, an accident occurred, by which the locomotive, tender and baggage car were all thrown off the track. The engineer and fireman were severely scalded, we learn, but no other persons were injured on the train. The locomotive and tender were badly wrecked. The passenger cars remained upon the track and were uninjured. The train was detained by the accident about three hours.

Seven lives were lost on Friday by the explosion of the Dupont Powder Mills, at Wilmington, Delaware. While the workmen were engaged in loading a wagon with powder dust, the press-room, near which they were at work, blew up. The glazing mill, and two rolling mills followed in immediate succession. Two of those killed were thrown into the Brandywine, and one into a tree close by. Nothing could be found of the other four.

## Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.  
TOWANDA:  
Thursday Morning, October 27, 1859.

TERMS.—One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance. Four weeks previous to the expiration of a subscription, notice will be given by a printed wrapper, and if not received, the paper will in all cases be stopped.  
Circulation.—The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the following extremely low rates:  
5 copies for.....\$5 00 15 copies for.....\$12 00  
10 copies for.....\$8 00 20 copies for.....\$15 00

Advertisements.—For a square of ten lines or less, One Dollar for three or less insertions, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.  
Job Work.—Executed with accuracy and despatch, and at reasonable prices.—With every facility for doing Books, Blankets, Hand-bills, Ball-tickets, &c.

### THE HARPER'S FERRY PLOT.

The insurrection at Harper's Ferry, of which an account may be found in another column, proves to be the mad scheme of a crazy man—JOHN BROWN, of Kansas notoriety. This man, frenzied by wrongs heaped upon him by the Border Ruffians, seems to have formed the impracticable and fool-hardy plan of carrying the "war into Africa," and in return for the injuries inflicted by the slave-holders in Kansas, raising up the standard of revolt in Virginia, trusting that the slave population would flock to his support. In this silly plot, he was woefully mistaken, either from the want of disposition in the colored population, or for want of understanding. They failed to co-operate, and Brown, with his gang of desperadoes, were quickly quelled by the strong arm of military power.

For this foolish and wicked scheme of a crazy and impracticable man, a portion of the press is trying to make the Republican party responsible. The same unscrupulous partisans who so pertinaciously insist that the Republican party, is an organization of "Abolitionists," is attempting to cast the odium of this exploded plot upon the party of Freedom. With sensible men such a course will not be effectual, but there is a class of conservatives, who tremble in their shoes, at the earnest discussion of any question, who may be frightened by their natural timidity into believing that Slavery should have full sway, with entire liberty to consummate all her schemes of aggrandizement.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, at Quebec, brings trans-Atlantic advices to Oct. 12. Among other interesting news thus received, we learn that the Zurich Conference had not resulted in that immediate treaty of peace which previous indications had led us to expect. Serious misunderstandings had arisen between the Envoys. That of Austria was understood to have made demands which were wholly inadmissible. At Paris the rumor ran that the French Emperor was disgusted with the tergiversation of the Court of Vienna, and was once more inclined to straiten his alliance with England. In regard to the Italian question, the only fact of importance was embraced in a speech delivered by NAPOLEON III, in response to an address from the citizens of Bordeaux. The Emperor pronounced decidedly in favor of a continuance of temporal authority in the hands of the Pope; while he deplored the course events were likely to take upon the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. The significance of his remarks was not to be misapprehended. He pointed clearly to the conclusion, that, if temporal authority remained to the Holy See, it must remain through its hold upon the affections and respect of its temporal subjects, and no longer through the armed intervention of a foreign Power.

The Chinese question continued to occupy public attention in England. It was stated and currently believed that serious discussions had occurred in the Cabinet in regard to it. The *Great Eastern* had completed her trial trip from Portland to Holyhead. Leaving on the 8th instant, the trip had occupied her until the 10th, through 48 hours; the maximum of speed being a trifle less than 17 miles an hour; the average about 15 miles. The vessel yielded in some degree to the effects of a heavy sea, and a serious ground-swell, but to no material extent in comparison with smaller craft exposed to the same influences. The result was regarded as satisfactory. It was stated, however, that under the directions of the Board of Trade, the great ship would have to visit Southampton, in order to have her boilers thoroughly overhauled. Doubts were cast upon her departure from England this Winter.

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### News from all Nations.

The Harpers have refused Horace Greeley an opportunity to reply in their magazine to Douglas's article on popular sovereignty published therein.

According to an official return of the Austrian Government just published, the total loss of the army in Italy, in killed, wounded and prisoners, was 1461 officers and 40,500 men.

The Directors of the Erie Railroad have elected Samuel Marsh, President, and Daniel Drew, Vice-President of the Company. John Arnot of Elmira has been re-elected a Director.

Flora Temple has just beaten herself, by trotting one mile—and that the third one, in 2:21 1/2. This is the fastest time on record.

The "Elmira Pet" the Queen of the Turf at Elmira, made at the Lycoming County Fair, four miles in 11 minutes and 25 seconds.

Thursday, November 24th, is the day of thanksgiving designated in the States of Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, and New York.

A clergyman in Erie County, Pa., recently married a young man who was under age, of which fact the minister was ignorant. Afterwards the father of the young man compelled his Reverence to pay \$35, on pain of prosecution.

The Senate of Massachusetts have adopted the resolution granting permission for the erection of a statue of Horace Mann in the State House grounds.

Lady Franklin has spent all her fortune in Alibi researches. She is in the South of France, in ill health.

The Albany *Argus* believes in total depravity. It says, "The young men are naturally depraved."

The Leavenworth *Herald* tells us of six passengers arriving by the express, bringing with them \$40,000 in dust from Pike's Peak. Gold hunters are making from \$30 to \$42 dollars per week.

It is feared the Mexican guerrillas intend to burn the town of Brownsville. Their object in invading Texas is plunder. There are no military stations kept along the route of their march, and there will be no security to life or property, if they are opposed by the few remaining in the vicinity of their depredations.

The Rev. Samuel Willard D. D. the blind preacher, died at Deerfield, Mass., on the 8th inst., aged 83 years. He had been blind for 40 years.

Kossuth regrets the Villafranca arrangement. In a letter to the London *Times* he states his belief that a short delay would have secured the freedom of Hungary.

From a spicy letter, written to the New York *Times* by Mr. Bartlett, (Ovidio's father-in-law,) we learn that Mr. B. was the first editor in San Francisco.

A man named Vaughn murdered another last week in Pulaski, Ill., was taken to jail by the authorities, and taken out by the people and hung.

The triennial parade of the New York Fire Department on Monday, was a splendid affair, and the turn out, notwithstanding the threatening weather, the largest ever witnessed before of a similar kind. The procession embraced 107 companies, including a few from other places, and 57 bands of music.

The *Atlantic Monthly* has passed into the hands of Ticknor & Fields.

The London *Times*, of the 14th, says, "forty total wrecks have been posted during the last week on the books at Lloyd's."

The eminent non-conformist preacher, J. Angell James, died at Birmingham on the 1st.

The Queen of England has received a petition, signed by 460 clergymen of the Established Church, praying for permission to revise the Liturgy.

On Oct. that Thomas Francis Meagher has accepted the post of agent, from the hands of President Mora, who has sent him to Costa Rica.

One day last week Mr. William W. Noble of Elmira, called at the Brainerd House at that place, and procured a glass of brandy, which he drank and then took a seat upon a settle near by. He was taken almost immediately with a fit, and expired in a few minutes in much agony. Some affections of asthma and consumption had left him long since a ghastly wreck, and to this is assigned the cause of his sudden death.

The New York Observer says: "Terry the murderer of Broderick, is the man whose anti-Sunday law decision was hailed with so much satisfaction a few years ago by the enemies of the Sabbath."

Elmira was visited by a fire one night last week, which broke out in the grocery store of B. Baker, and communicated to a small building adjoining, quickly destroying them both.

The Elmira Press learns that Dana Fox, Jr., son of Rev. Dana Fox of Elmira, was murdered a few days since in Kansas, while alone in his own house.

Mexico is still distracted with internal troubles. Murder is rampant. A conspiracy against the Miramon government has been discovered. The Liberals seem to have every opportunity to possess themselves of the City of Mexico, but they are divided among themselves and appear to have no definite object in view.

The steamer *Atlantic* left New York Thursday, for Oregon, with a reinforcement for General Harney.

At Nicolaeff, on the Amoor River, the Russian Government has erected a foundry and machine shop. The works, which cost over \$300,000, are from Philadelphia, and all the principal positions in the works are filled by a party of Americans. A small steamer has been launched at Nicolaeff, by a party of Americans, who have the sole privilege of navigating the river.

The British Minister at Washington expects important documents from his Government by the next steamer. Immediately upon receipt thereof an express will be despatched to Oregon and California. Gen. Scott it said has left for San Juan.

The yellow fever is increasing at Galveston and Houston.

Fears are entertained that the Indians have been doing mischief between Santa Fe and Independence, as the mail due at the latter point had not arrived on the 20th.

The Western Tract Association met at Chicago on Thursday. A resolution empowering a committee to procure and distribute anti-slavery tracts, was adopted—but as an introduction to this, the preceding resolution reads somewhat after this fashion: "In view of the lamentable affair at Harper's Ferry, be it resolved that this Convention desire the abolition of Slavery by peaceful means only."

At Leavenworth, K. T., on the 20th, property to the amount of \$120,000 was destroyed by fire. Loss partially covered with insurance.

The cotton crop of Alabama and Tennessee is said to be in fine condition. A much greater amount of land is under cultivation this year than last, and the crop will be a large one. The rice yield is enormous. One planter on the Savannah exports 10,000 bushels from \$300 acres—55 bushels to the acre.

Thirty-four years ago an indicted murderer escaped from the Cumberland Md. jail. Thinking the memory of his crime effaced, he visited the town week before last, was recognized, arrested and committed to jail.

No less than one hundred different patents for crinoline and steel hoops have been registered since this fashion came into favor, in France alone.

Table Rock, once so conspicuous at Niagara Falls, has quite disappeared, and the face of Goat Island has also much retreated.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SHIPMENTS of Coal by the Barclay Rail Road and Coal Company:—  
Previous Shipments.....24,454 tons.  
For week ending October 22.....1,210 "  
Amount for the season.....25,664 tons.

Mr. GOODRICH.—Dear Sir: The accompanying resolutions were adopted at the Teachers' Institute held at Burlington, but, through an oversight, were not handed to the Secretary in time to be inserted with the proceedings as published in last week's Reporter. Will you please publish and oblige. Yours Respectfully  
GEO. P. CASH, Chairman Committee.

Towanda, October 24, 1859.  
Resolved, That whatever fears we may have entertained concerning the want of the interest in Teachers' Institutes, they have been entirely dispelled by the able manner in which the present one has been conducted by our able Superintendent, and the renewed and ever increasing interest taken in its sessions by the Teachers.

Resolved, That, where Teachers will devote more attention to the subject of Reading.

Resolved, That our thanks are due, and therefore are hereby tendered to those who have instructed us by their Essays or Declarations, and to Messrs. PRINCE and DEAN, for their able and appropriate lectures.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the Trustees of this church for the use of their house; to Miss MARY WILLIAMS, for the use of her Melodeon; to the choir for cheering us with their sweet music; and to the citizens of Burlington for their kindness to us during our stay among them.

Resolved, That we present our thanks to the officers of the Institute for the faithful manner in which they have discharged their duties.

THE Pennsylvania School Journal for October has been received and is a creditable number. Every school teacher in the county—every school director and every friend of education—ought to take it. Address T. H. BURNHAM, Lancaster Pa. \$1 a year in advance.

GODLEY'S LADY'S BOOK for November has already been received, and is a most capital number, with three fine steel engravings, a cloak fashion plate, and 34 pages of embellishments. The reading matter is also of a superior kind, and altogether, this number has not been surpassed by any preceding one, which is the highest praise we can bestow upon it.

THANKSGIVING.—GOV. PACKER has not forgotten that about these days "people are looking to know the precise day upon which their Thanksgiving dinner shall be eaten. The following proclamation is reasonable and is above all things patriotic."

A PROCLAMATION.—*Edw. C. Packard*—The blessings vouchsafed by a kind Providence through the past year, of our grateful remembrance, and again, call for a sacrifice of thanksgiving and praise. Under the protection of government that secures to all equal rights, we have pursued, unmolested, the various avocations of life with more than usual prosperity. The earth under the labors of the husbandman, has yielded her increase, and our farms and store houses are crowded with the fruits of the harvest. We have not only been preserved from the ravages of the pestilence, but the past has been a year distinguished for health in our large cities and throughout all our rural districts. Our country has been preserved in peace. Our homes have been the scenes of tranquility, and domestic happiness. Our various schools and seminaries of learning are diffusing throughout our community a higher intelligence, and in parting to our young noble aspirants, the instructions of our duty, by the cultivation of the mind, and under its pure and genial influence the spirit of unity and love, the earnest of yet better days, is becoming developed. To Obedience, THE GREAT AND THE GOOD, we are indebted for all, and to him let praise be rendered.

With these sentiments, and with accordance with the known wishes of many of my fellow citizens, I WILLIAM F. PACKER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby appoint Thursday, the Twenty-fourth day of November next, as a day of General Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God, and I recommend all our people to lay aside, on that day, their customary worldly business—assemble in their respective places of worship, and unite in praising God, for his excellent goodness and loving kindness towards us, by seeking his gracious forgiveness, and the continuance of his good gifts.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-fourth.

By the Governor, WM. F. PACKER.  
WM. H. HARRIS, Secretary Commonwealth.

A new church at Liberty Corners, will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on Wednesday next, November 2d. The ceremonies will commence at 10 A. M.

GREAT FIRE at BATTL—Between two and three o'clock Saturday morning, a fire broke out in the "Crooks House," Bath, Steuben County. The Hotel was entirely consumed, together with the Court House adjoining. Beckman's saw and blind factory was damaged two or three hundred dollars.

The loss on the Crooks House was about \$10,000; insured for \$5,000. There is an insurance of \$5,000 on the Court House. Two men were injured by falling from a building. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

BENEDICT has replenished his stock of *Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.*, with a large stock bought in New York, at the lowest cash prices; to the style and price of which he invites public attention.

### The Harper's Ferry Plot.

Telegraphic dispatches were received at New York on Monday the 17th inst. announcing that an insurrection had broken out at Harper's Ferry, among the slaves—that aided by "the Abolitionists," they had taken possession of the United States Army, cut the telegraph wires, and stopped the trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Express trains coming east were fired into, and two hands killed—one of them a negro. Exaggerated reports were soon in circulation representing the plans of insurrection to be widely spread, and the slaves were extensively in motion through the neighboring parts of Virginia and Maryland. The number of the insurgents was vaguely stated at from 200 to 700 blacks and whites, led by a man named Anderson. Troops were immediately directed from Washington, Baltimore and Monroe to the scene of action. The rioters, after committing numerous assaults and depredations, barricaded themselves in the engine house, within the Armory enclosure.

DEMAND FOR SURRENDER.—ATTACK AND CAPTURE.—Shortly after seven o'clock, Lieut. J. E. B. Stuart, of the First Cavalry, who was acting as aid for Col. Lee, advanced to parley with the besieged, Samuel Strider, Esq., an old and respectable citizen, bearing a flag of truce.—They were received at the door by Capt. Cook. Lieut. Stuart demanded an unconditional surrender, only promising them protection from immediate violence and trial by law. Captain Brown refused all terms, but those previously demanded, which were, substantially, that they should be permitted to march out with their men and arms taking their prisoners with them that they should proceed unpursued to the second toll-gate, when they would free their prisoners. The soldiers would then be permitted to pursue them, and they would fight if they could not escape.

Of course this was refused, and Lieutenant Stuart pressed upon Brown his desperate position, and urged a surrender. The expostulation, though beyond ear-shot, was evidently very earnest, and the coolness of the Lieutenant, and the courage of his aged flag-bearer, won warm praise.

At this moment the interest of the scene was most intense. The volunteers were arranged all around the building, cutting off escape in every direction. The marines, divided in two

squads, were ready for a dash at the door. Finally Lieutenant Stuart, having exhausted all argument with the determined Captain Brown walked slowly from the door. Immediately the signal for attack was given, and the marines, headed by Colonel Harris and Lieutenant Green, advanced in two lines on each side of the door. Two powerful fellows, sprung between the lines, and with heavy sledge hammers, attempted to batter down the doors. The doors swung and swayed, but appeared to be secured with a rope, the spring of which deadened the effect of the blow.

Failing thus to obtain a breach, the marines were ordered to fall back, and twenty of them then took hold of a ladder, some forty feet long and advancing at a run, brought it with tremendous effect against the door. At the second blow, one fell falling inwards in slanting position, the marines immediately advanced to the breach; Major Russell and Lieut. Green leading. A marine in the front fell and the firing from the interior was rapid and sharp. They fired with deliberate aim, and for a moment, the resistance was serious and desperate enough to excite the spectators to something like a pitch of phrensy. The next moment the marines poured in, the firing ceased and the work was done, whilst cheers rang from every side, the general feeling being that the marines had done their part admirably.

When the insurgents were brought out, some dead and others wounded, they were greeted with execrations, and only the precautions that had been taken saved them from immediate execution. The crowd, nearly every man of which carried a gun, swayed with tumultuous excitement, and cries of "shoot them!" "shoot them!" rang from every side.

The appearance of the liberated prisoners, all of whom through the steadiness of the marines escaped injury, changed the current of feeling, and prolonged cheers took the place of howls and execrations.

In the assault, Private Ruffert, of the marines, received a ball in the stomach, and was believed to be fatally wounded. Another received a slight flesh wound.

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.—The lawn in front of the engine house, after the assault, presented a dreadful sight. Lying on it were two bodies of men, killed the previous day, and found inside of the house, and three wounded men are just at the last gasp of life, and the two others groaning in agony. One of the dead was Brown's son Othway; the wounded man, his son Watson, whilst the father himself lay upon the grass a gory spectacle, his face and hair dotted with blood, and a severe bayonet wound in his side.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 19.—The prisoners have been committed to Charleston jail to await the action of the grand jury, when they will be indicted and tried in a few days.

The arrangement about the jurisdiction has been settled in this way: The local authorities are to try the prisoners for murder, and in the meantime the United States authorities will proceed on the charge of treason. Governor Wise said to Mr. Ould, the United States District Attorney, that he had no objection to the General Government proceeding against the prisoners, that is, what will be left of them by the time the Virginia authorities have done with them.

Brown is better to day and has made a fuller statement of his operations. He says that he rented the farm from Dr. Kennedy six months since, and the rent is paid on it next March. He never had over twenty-two men at the farm at any one time that belonged to the organization, but that he had good reason to expect reinforcements from Maryland, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, and the Canadas. He had provided arms sufficient for fifteen hundred men, including two hundred revolvers, two hundred Sharps' rifles, and a thousand spears, all of which were left at the farm.

He also had an abundance of powder and fixed ammunition. All the arms were from time to time brought from Connecticut and other eastern points to Chambersburg, Pa., and were directed to J. Smith & Sons, Kennedy Farm, his assumed name. They were packed in double boxes so as to deceive the parties who handled them on their way to the farm. He says that he made one mistake in either not detaining the train on Sunday night or else permitting it to go on unmolested.

This mistake he seemed to infer exposed his doings too soon, and prevented his reinforcements coming.

The names of all his party at the Ferry, on Sunday night, except three white men, whom he admits that he sent away on an errand, are as follows, with their proper titles under the Provisional Government:

Gen. John Brown, commander-in-chief—wounded, but will recover.  
Capt. Oliver Brown—dead.  
Capt. Watson Brown—dead.  
Capt. John Kagi, of Ohio, raised in Virginia—dead.

Capt. Aaron C. Stevens, of Connecticut—wounded badly; has three balls in his body, and cannot possibly recover.  
Lieut. Edward Coppee, of Iowa—unhurt.  
Lieut. Albert Hazlett, of Pennsylvania—dead.

Lieut. Jeremiah Anderson, of Indiana—dead.  
Lieut. W. Leman, of Maine—dead.  
Capt. John E. Cook, of Connecticut—escaped.

Privates, Steward Taylor, of Canada—dead; Charles P. Todd, of Maine—dead; William Thompson, of New York—dead; D. Thompson, of New York—dead.

The above, with the three whites previously sent off, make in all seventeen whites.

Negroes