THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

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A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

MONTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA.

Thursday, Nov. 17, 1859.

Money Wanted.

We again urge upon *all* who are indebted to us for subscription, advertising, or job printing, the necessity of making immediate payment, without further notice. We have a large amount, in small accounts, due us, and we need it to carry on our business. We want to use large sums of money during court, (next week) and our delinquent patrons *must* pay up. Those who cannot call in person can send by a friend, or remit by mail. Come, friends, pay up—*every one* indebted, whether the amount be large or small.

☞ Such of our subscribers as expect us to take WOOD of them will please bring it now; or we will take cash to buy it with if preferred.

☞ Subscriptions will be received at this office for the Genesee Farmer, at 37½ cents a year. Those who order it before December 1st, will receive the November and December numbers for this year, and the twelve numbers for next year. Send in your orders at once, with the change.

☞ A correspondent of the Tribune writes to that sheet that there are no idiots or lunatics in Morris, Tioga county; giving as a reason that the people are all Republicans, and take 143 copies of the Tribune. But the truth is that nine-tenths of the voters voted the Democratic ticket, at the late election, and only three Tribunes are taken in the town. What reliable correspondents the Tribune has!

Gerrit Smith a Republican.

Since it has become known that Gerrit Smith was involved in the Harper's Ferry scheme, some newspapers have stated that he was a "Republican." The New York Tribune in order to clear the skirts of its party of such a disgrace, denies it; alleging as a reason that he probably he did not vote for Fremont, in 1856. But unluckily for the veracity of the Tribune, as well as for the honor of its party, the Express hunts up the Tribune Almanac for 1857, wherein he is classed as a "Republican" Member of Congress! As this was the year after the Fremont defeat, the present denial of the Tribune is entitled to no credit. The Tribune Almanac is good authority, among its followers; they believe it next (and some in preference) to the Bible; and if it says Smith is a "Republican" is it not so, Messrs. Republicans?

Gerrit Smith Crazy.

Gerrit Smith is crazy. He was taken to the lunatic asylum at Utica last week, where he is now confined. He raves constantly about Harper's Ferry, and imagines that he has been arrested for his complicity in that affair; and no doubt expects soon to be tried, convicted, and hung, in company with hundreds of his fellow-conspirators, as a just punishment for the wicked slaughtering of so many innocent victims to satiate the bloodthirsty designs of the anti-slavery fanatics. Poor Gerrit! He falls a victim to his own wickedness. How many more of the gang will get crazy and save the hangman's fee? But it is a pity that the intellect of Smith should be thus destroyed. Had it been properly directed it might have done the world much good, instead of being prostituted to a fatal extremity, at the shrine of niggerism.

No requisition had been issued for his arrest. He had contemplated flight to escape punishment for the Harper's Ferry plot, but his reason has saved his legs some trouble.

Old Brown's Politics.

Old Brown has generally been called a Republican, but the Opposition press,—the New York Tribune and the Montrose Republican among them—deny it, calling him an abolitionist.

We don't deny that he is an abolitionist, but when it is denied that he is a Republican, the veracity of the Tribune, is, even by itself, called in question. On the 13th of Oct, 1858, the Tribune held this language as to the unfortunate old man whom his party now politically repudiates:

"Old John Brown of Ossawottamie and nine-tenths of his co-defenders of freedom in Kansas were and are *Republicans*, and migrated thither under the impulse of *Republican* ideas and convictions. But for the *Republicans* and the sentiments which called that party into being, there would have been no (or at least not enough) strong arms and brave spirits in Kansas to save her from Border Ruffians and slaveholding dominion in 1857-'58.

There is the whole truth. Why is it that the Tribune is *now* so eager to repudiate those whom it then so warmly approved?

An old man, kind at heart, industrious, peaceful, went forth, with a large family of children, to seek a new home in Kansas.

The above is from one of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Sunday stump speeches in the pulpit.

He speaks of John Brown the murderer, and alleges that he went to Kansas with his family for peaceful purposes—to settle. This is entirely an error. Brown went to Kansas to fight; and while there, his tracks were marked with blood. He committed murder in Kansas before himself or any of his family had been harmed in the least. These facts are fully authenticated. Brown admits that he went there to fight and not to settle.

Why, then, should Beecher defile the pulpit, desecrate the Sabbath, and utterly disregard the truth by giving vent to such statements. If he must preach politics on Sunday, let him do it, but when he attemps to deify a murderer by drawing conclusions based upon what is not true, he should not do it under the cloak of gospel preaching. He "cannot serve two masters."

☞ Mathew Smith, of Brooklyn, had his throat cut through the fleshy part, by being thrown from a wagon one day last week. Although the injury is a terrible one, both in its nature and extent, it is not fatal—no large blood vessel having been severed.

☞ A Binghamton darkey broke open O. M. Crane's grocery one night last week and stole about $5 in change from the drawer, and some rings, tobacco, segars, etc. He is now in jail, awaiting trial.

☞ "Utopia" was the subject of the second lecture of the course, delivered on Tuesday eve, by Rev. T. K. Beecher. It was well attended; and was highly interesting, pleasing, and instructive. The audience could not fail to be pleased, unless, indeed, there were some (which we doubt), who did not comprehend it.

☞ The culprits at Harper's Ferry have been disposed of at present, thus: Brown is to be hung on the 2d, and Cook, Green, Coppee and Copeland, on the 16th of December. Stevens has been handed over to the U. S. authorities for trial. The court has adjourned for the term. Cook has made a written confession, which is not published; but he implicates Douglass, Dr. Howe of Boston, and others. It is thought that he has not made a full confession. Hazlett, the last one caught, has not been indicted, as the grand jury were discharged prior to his capture.

☞ We invite the reader's attention to the articles, in this week's issue, copied from the Kansas Herald of Freedom, a Republican Free State paper. These articles require no comment.

☞ We have received the third volume of Peterson's cheap weekly issue of "Dickens' Works for the Million," which contains the continuation of the Pickwick Papers. These volumes are furnished at 25 cents each, or the complete set, 28 volumes in all, for $5. Any of our readers who wish to possess a complete set of these works, can remit $5 per mail, to T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, who will send the 28 volumes, complete, free of postage, on receipt of that sum.

☞ We have just received from the publishers, Messrs. O. H. Bailey & Co., of 543 Broadway, New York, a pair of very large, full length steel engravings of Washington and Everett. The engravings are all the publishers claim for them, *really beautiful works of art*, that will adorn any parlor. No American home should be without a good portrait of Washington.

Mr. Everett, from his position, fame, and worth, as well as from his efforts in behalf of Mount Vernon, which have already contributed over $70,000 to the fund, is well worthy of being associated with the memory of Washington. The likenesses are excellent and spirited, and both engravings are offered to be sent to subscribers post-paid, and any three dollar magazine a year for $4.00. Or one engraving and a magazine a year for $3.00. See advertisement.

☞ Peterson's Magazine for December is a splendid number. It has a circulation of nearly 100,000, and will be greatly improved in 1860. It will contain about 1000 pages of double column reading matter; 14 steel plates; 12 colored steel fashion plates; 12 colored patterns in Berlin work, embroidery, or crotchet; and 800 wood engravings—*proportionately more than any other periodical gives.* Its stories and novelets are by the best writers. Its fashions are always the latest and prettiest. Its price is $2 a year. To clubs it is cheaper still, viz: three copies for $5, or eight for $10. To every person getting up a club, the publisher will send two splendid engravings of Niagara, of a size for framing. Address, Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Specimens sent gratis.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY.—The November number of this sterling Magazine is on our table. As usual it is filled with such a variety of reading matter as cannot fail to please the most fastidious mind. As an inducement to subscribers they offer in their prospectus for 1860, to give, in connection with the magazine, a choice of two fine engravings, for four dollars. The engraving, alone, is worth the price of subscription. OAKSHIR & Co., publishers, No. 112 & 114 William street, New York.

THE GENESEE FARMER.—The publisher of this excellent agricultural journal offers to make a present of the remaining numbers of this year (November and December) to all who send in their subscriptions for the next year previous to December. Our readers cannot do better than to avail themselves of this offer. The *Farmer* is one of the best and cheapest agricultural and horticultural journals published. It contains thirty-two royal octavo pages, is well illustrated, and filled with valuable information. Price only fifty cents a year. Subscribe now, and thus get the remaining numbers of this year for nothing. Address

JOSEPH HARRIS, Rochester, N. Y.

Those who wish to secure this valuable journal at the lowest club rates (37½ cents per year) without the trouble of making up a club, can do so by sending their orders to us.

"VATICAN."—Many who see this word may not understand its import. It is a pile of buildings covering a space of 1,200 feet in length and 1,000 in breadth on one of the seven hills of Rome. The site was once the garden of the barbarous Nero. Early in the Sixth Century the Bishop of Rome erected there a humble dwelling. This has been added to by one Pope after another, until it is now one of the most spacious and magnificent palaces, stocked with paintings, statues, books and antiquities of the rarest kind.

DR. CHEEVER BEGGING FOR MONEY IN ENGLAND TO SUPPORT HIS CHURCH.—A Miss Johnson is now in England seeking pecuniary aid for the support of Dr. Cheever's Church in New York; and he has written a letter to Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, in which he states that, unless he receives contributions of money, his church will be broken up, so unpopular are his discourses on the slavery question. Most of the men of means have left his Society, and no new friends come to his support.

☞ That portion of the Republican State ticket in New York supported by the Americans is elected by 25,000; while that portion opposed by them is elected, if at all, by a few hundreds.

☞ Olden, Union opposition candidate for Gov. of New Jersey, is elected by 1500 majority. Both branches of the Assembly are Democratic.

McClelland, Democrat, is elected to Congress in place of Hon. T. L. Harris, deceased, in Illinois.

The Bloody League.

From the Lawrence (Kansas) Herald of Freedom of Oct. 29th.

More than once during the summer of 1857 we asserted that the reason the "Do Nothings" as we called them, were opposed to engaging in the Territorial elections of that year, and competing with the pro slavery party for the offices of the government was found in the fact that they wished to prolong our Kansas difficulties—to keep the territory in a perfect ferment; that their design was revolution, anything that looked like a peaceful solution of our troubles had been and would be violently opposed by them. We stated that those who had led off in the do nothing policy had no material interest in Kansas in common with the settlers—that they were "birds of passage," come here like buzzards to feed upon dead carcasses, and as soon as the period should come when there was nothing left for them to feast upon they would leave the Territory. We charged them with subsisting almost wholly on funds sent here from the charitable in the East to supply the wants of the destitute and suffering. These men had charge, generally, of the avenues to public opinion. They were the correspondents of Eastern newspapers and of journals at home. The country was continually flooded with their falsehoods, and efforts were constantly made to convey the idea that those who were in favor of settling our troubles quietly, and without a resort to bloodshed, were cowards, or "had sold out to the pro-slavery party." And who were these men in the Territory at that time? We remember meeting a delegation of them at Centropolis in August of that year. There were Walden and Thatcher, Ralph and John E. Cook, Holmes and Kagi, we believe; and Phillips and Redpath, Hinton and Conway.

The Lecompton constutition itself was next made the pretext for bringing on war. Whoever is able to call up the incidents of 22d and 23d of December Convention, held in Lawrence, will be able to comprehend that to which we allude. "Brown's Cellar Kitchen Convention," as Thatcher and his associates branded the affair, foiled them in their plans; but then came on the difficulties at Fort Scott, inaugurated by the leaders in all these revolutionary movements, and backed up by Jim Lane, Old John Brown, Redpath, Phillips, and all that class of persons. *Then was organized the secret, oath bound league, the object of which was to murder, in cold blood, every officer elected under the Lecompton constitution, be he a free State man or otherwise. The password to the secret organization was "Lane." The whole plan of assassination, relays of horses for the executioners, &c., are in the possession of good men in Lawrence, and have been for a long period.* But there was a peaceful adjustment of all these matters, because Congress did not give legal sanction to the Lecompton swindle.

Old John Brown, with his minions, who opened the bloody issue in Kansas by murdering the five heads of families on Pottawattomie Creek at midnight, on the 25th of May, 1856, appeared and took charge of the marauding forces. They attempted to make the whole population of Missouri responsible for the horrid murder near Chatteau's Trading Post. Brown was in constant intercourse with men in the East, who declared on the stump, and in all their published correspondence, that their "only hope abolishing slavery in the United States lay through revolution;" and from them he received funds from time to time in the prosecution of his war schemes. When Montgomery discovered Brown & Co.'s plan of revolution, to his credit be it said, he protested, and in consequence of their quarrel, probably, more than anything else, the latter made a brilliant *coup d'etat* into Missouri, killed Crew, took his slaves and made a forced march to Canada, receiving any amount of "aid and comfort" from his cohorts on the route. * * * * * * * The next point of attack was Virginia. Eli Thayer of Massachusetts had projected a peaceful demonstration to the people of that State of the advantages of educated free labor, and had located a colony there, which was a successful operation, and was winning golden opinions by its quiet, orderly action. But Old Brown and his sympathizers, who only saw "through revolution the end of American slavery," marched into that State, hired a farm in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, and there projected their iniquitous work—the exciting of a servile insurrection. But Brown did not go alone. John E. Cook, who figured so conspicuously with the do nothings in Kansas was with him, and was his "right bower." Kagi was his "left," whilst Coppee, Hazlett, Anderson and Evans of Jayhawking notoriety, were prominent actors. Whether Redpath was there we are not advised; but their sympathizers and co operators in Kansas were posted in all the movements of these men, and *but a short time before the breaking out of the difficulties at Harper's Ferry, some of them were trying to hire money in Lawrence with which to pay their expenses to the scene of contemplated strife*, no doubt designing to raise the means to refund the borrowed money from the sale of "watches, jewelry and plate" which the constitution of the organization provided should be used to defray the expenses of the war. *The whole plan of organization, mode of operation, &c., it seems has been known in Kansas for a long time.* We are told by parties in the secret, that the plan of Old 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 to carry the arms and military supplies to the mountains. In these fastnesses he was to erect his independent standard, around which the negroes were to assemble. A secret organization, permeating all sections of the North, with powerful backing in Kansas, was to furnish recruits. Thus strengthened they would be able to bid defiance to State and Federal authority, and though a seven years' war should follow, or though it should be protracted through half a century, they would keep alive their movements, acting mostly upon the defensive at first, till the negroes of the Canadas and the South could give them sufficient strength to justify aggressive movements. We do not wish to implicate innocent persons, and we believe, yes, we know we do not do it, if the statements of others can be relied upon, when we say that Gerrit Smith, of New York, a man of noble impulses, and generous to a fault, was a tool of these designing men, and too cheerfully entered into their plans, and furnished them material aid. While we love him for his philanthrophy, his devotion to Kansas in the darkest hour of her history, and for his heavy contributions in aid of the right and oppressed, we cannot sympathize with his hostility to the Federal government, and his readiness to engage in an attempt to overthrow it. The movement at Harper's Ferry may appear to be an insignificant affair, and interested parties will endeavor to make it appear such. Since its failure every one will deny being cognizant of it, and "Old Brown, the monomaniac," will be held responsible for it all; but as we said last week, "there was method in his madness," and that eye of his, sparkling with fire, spoke secrets to the initiated that the world knew not of.

As frequently stated, the whole programme was developed to us while a prisoner charged with high treason, in the summer of 1856, with the exception that the field of operations as then contemplated has been removed from Missouri to Virginia. When we first learned of it we resolved to resist the conspiracy, cost what it would, and we have done so whenever we saw evidences of its movements, though it has assumed Protean forms.

We have facts and figures in our possession whenever they shall be called for.

NEWS ITEMS.

Under the laws of Virginia, the Governor cannot pardon a person convicted of treason to the Commonwealth, except with the consent of the General Assembly, declared by joint resolution.

The Republicans scold terribly at the least intimation that they sympathise with Old Brown, and yet we scarcely pick up a Republican newspaper without meeting with expressions calculated to convey the impression that he is a martyr in a just cause, and those who tried and convicted him are bloodthirsty persecutors.

"Kagi," one of the villans in the Harper's Ferry insurrection, and a follower of John Brown, was a Kansas correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune.

The day before the Baltimore election the following advertisement appeared in the papers of that city: "AWAKE TIGERS!—Awake and face your enemy. Attention, Tigers!—Meet at the regular place of meeting at midnight. Business of importance demands your presence. Every Tiger is expected to be at his post. By order of the Big Tiger." The Tigers are a political club of Know-Nothings.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says that it is known there that the Republican members of Congress from Pennsylvania will not enter into any arrangement with the Anti-Lecompton Democrats for the election of Mr. Forney to any office in the House of Representatives. This determination is said to have been made under the advice of Senator Cameron.

THE Rev. Mr. Higginson, at Worcester Mass., a few nights since in an address on the late affair at Harper's Ferry, boldly expressed his sympathy with the movement, and regretted that it was not successful; and asserted that "nine out of ten of the Republicans of Worcester" thought as he did.

Prof. JAS. W. LUSK, the most popular and successful teacher of Spencerian Penmanship in the Union, is connected with the Iron City Commercial College of Pittsburgh, Pa.—Pittsburgh Post.

That Wm. H. Seward, the great Republican leader, was implicated, by a guilty knowledge at least, in the late deplorable occurrences at Harper's Ferry, has been too clearly demonstated to admit of a reasonable doubt. To this fact the Boston Courier ascribes his infamous and treasonable Rochester manifesto.

THOMAS JEFFERSON once said that "the old Federalists would, at some future day, attempt to get into power by stealing the name of Republican." The fulfillment of the prophesy has been reserved for our day and generation. Is it not?

SENATOR Wilson, (Republican,) of Massachusetts, in his speech at Syracuse on the 28th ult., said—"The Harper's Ferry outbreak was the consequence of the teachings of Republicanism." A candid admission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12th.—A man, calling himself McDonald, was arrested here, last night, on Seventh street, by officer Allen, to whom he made such admissions as lead to the belief that he was one of Brown's party, and had escaped from the Armory at Harper's Ferry. He was disguised, assuming the appearance of an old man. He said he was originally from Boston. His breast and chest were well peppered with wounds. Governor Wise being telegraphed, returned an answer instructing the officers to send to Harper's Ferry for persons to identify the prisoner, and to inform the President.

WISCONSIN.—The Milwaukee News says the majority in the State for either Hobart or Randall [for Governor] will not be over 1000 votes.

In Springfield, Mass., John Brown had one vote for Governor, and Lydia Maria Child one for Lieutenant-Governor.

MARYLAND ELECTION.—The returns of the Maryland election show that the Democrats will have 13 in the Senate and the Americans 9. The House of Delegates will have 44 Democrats and the Americans 30. Last year the House was composed of 30 Democrats and 44 Americans.

Judge Kemp who was elected Judge of the Orphans Court under the mob rule in Baltimore, refuses to accept the office, unless fairly and honestly elected by a fair exercise of the elective franchise. He is right.

FRED. DOUGLAS has written a letter to the Rochester Democrat, from Canada West. He intimates that he knows more about the Harper's Ferry plot than he chooses to tell at present; and says that he left Rochester for the purpose of avoiding the U. S. officers, who, he is informed, made a protracted visit to that place for the sole purpose of having an interview with him. He winds up by saying that he intends to make a tour to England.

The Abolitionists of this section boast largely that Gov. Wise *dare not* hang John Brown and his confederates.—West Chester, Pa., Jeffersonian.

OSSAWATTOMIE BROWN, AND THE BLACK REPUBLICAN LEADERS.—The Cleveland National Democrat says: "This man Brown—better known as Ossawattomie Brown—was in this city last spring, the pet of the Republican leaders. He lectured here, and in his lecture and in conversation bragged of his exploits in murdering pro-slavery men, and stealing negroes, horses, &c., from Missouri. He was enroute from Missouri and Kansas, the scenes of his violent and miscreant life, with a band of fugitive negroes that he had passed into Canada. Lecturing in different parts of Ohio, particularly in the Reserve counties, he was the petted of the Republican leaders of the Giddings stamp, who furnished him with money to carry on his operations. It was here that he concocted his last great scheme of villany, to drench Maryland and Virginia in the blood of the whites, and to excite among the enslaved population the worst feelings of their nature, and to incite them to apply the torch to the dwellings and the knife to the throats of their masters."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—These potent remedies constitute a *materia medica*, in themselves, for there is no internal or external disorder controllable by medicine, for which the one or the other of them is not a positive remedy. Eruptions, tumors, scrofula, scurvy, cancer, mercurial diseases, asthma, rheumatism, sore throat, gout, dropsical swellings, etc., subside and disappear under the action of the Ointment, and in cases of dyspepsia, dysentery, sick headache, diarrhea, liver complaint, piles, costiveness, debility, and other complaints originating in the internal organs, the Pills produce the most astonishing results.

Brown's Mission to Kansas.

From the Lawrence (Kansas) Herald of Freedom, Nov. 5.

While we presume it is not the intention of the Republican press to defend old John Brown, or vindicate his conduct at Harper's Ferry, yet we regret to know that they have done so in the past in regard to crimes infinitely more damnable than the Harper's Ferry tragedy, and now they have the wickedness to say that "his mission to Kansas was a peaceful one," and that "it was the violence committed upon his family and home which made him the demon he is."

In our article of last week we stated that old Brown came to Kansas late in the summer or in the fall of 1855; that he came armed, and in a peculiar manner; that those arms were furnished him in the State of New York; and that their supply was made the condition of his coming here; that he showed a bloodthirstiness peculiarly his own during the Wakarusa war, in December of that year; and that nowhere in his whole Kansas history do we find a particle of evidence that he desired to cultivate the principles of peace.

It is urged that he came here a peace man. Do peace men emigrate to a country, carrying with them only broadswords, navy revolvers, bayonets, muskets, pikes, &c.? Do peace men call from their dwellings at midnight their fellow citizens, and cut them to pieces with broadswords?

OLD BROWN NOT OSSAWATOMIE BROWN.

The cognomen of "Ossawatomie" has very generally been applied to old John Brown, though incorrectly; Brown was never a resident of Ossawatomie, but resided some eight miles above that place, on Pottawatomie creek. The title, originally, was applied to O. C. Brown, Esq., a resident of Ossawatomie, and one of the projectors of that settlement, and proprietor of the town site. Presses and politicians are continually confounding these names.—Lawrence Herald of Freedom, Nov. 5.

How They Take It.

Says the New Haven Register: "The sympathy of the Black Republicans with old Brown and his traitorous gang, is being more and more plainly indicated every day. Now that his trial is over, and he lies under sentence of death for his crimes, the Black Republican journals, one by one, stealthily begin to poke their noses from the hiding places where they at first took refuge from the gathering storm of popular indignation, and venture upon such comments as clearly show their complicity with the murderous affair at Harper's Ferry, and their deep regret at its failure. We say this, meaning just what we say, and with deep mortification, that journals can be found so lost to every prompting of patriotism, or even ordinary morality, as to utter such atrocious sentiments as we find in the Norwich Bulletin. We give them to our readers as a sample of Black Republicanism. "On the 2d day of December, John Brown dies a martyr, not to the cause of emancipation, but to the cause of truth and justice— * * * —to the cause of fair dealing and honest justice—the cause which true men love, and which at the last will conquer. We accept the issue, and welcome the "irrepressable conflict" which every day brings nearer."

THREATENING LETTERS TO GOVERNOR WISE.—The Governor of Virginia, whose energetic, patriotic and prudent conduct in regard to the Harper's Ferry outrage commands universal approval, is in daily receipt of a large number of letters from Abolitionists in various States, threatening his life, threatening an attempt to rescue Old Brown, and threatening the renewal of like attempts to those of Brown if Gov. Wise does not pardon the miscreant. These letters speak of the increasing number of the Abolitionists, of their ability to perform what they threaten, and of the "*murderous eye*," to use the language of one of them, with which they watch the progress of Brown's trial. They wind up generally with holding out to the Governor great popularity at the North if he will deal leniently with the criminals. From all quarters in the Northern and Western States these letters come, written in every variety of style and penmanship; but all breathing threats of rescue or of vengence, in case Brown and his followers are executed.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS ON OLD BROWN.—The New York Observer, organ of the Old School Presbyterians, takes strong ground against pardoning old Brown. Assuming that he was guilty of murder and insurrection, it argues as follows: "Punishment in the government of God and man does not spring from a spirit of revenge. It is the fruit of love. Love demands that one who has made war upon society shall die. Philanthrophy, the love of man, the love of the human race, the love of the greatest number, requires that murderers shall be punished, as God, who is love, ordained. * * * And we tremble less in the view of Browns mad freak, than we do in face of the fact that there is abroad in the land a sentiment that would shield him and others from the just consequences of their crimes. When those men embarked in this war upon the State; when they prepared guns for the white men and a thousand spears for the blacks to be used in barbarous slaughter; when they imbued their hands in blood by taking the first victim, (an honest colored man who made no resistance, but was only seeking to escape from their hands,) and murdered him in cold blood; when they refused to lay down their arms after being overpowed, and continued their murderous work, they then threw away all claim to compassion and put themselves on the hazard of the revolution they had begun. If others can find any cause for pardoning such crimes we cannot."

The Great Eastern a Bad Job.

The Great Eastern is flummuxed! Its trial trip was "only a partial success." We all know what that means. She rolls like a porpoise, or a log canoe, the decks leak, the iron plates don't fit, the decorations crumble and disappear, and—the worst remains behind—she can only go a little more than half the speed that was expected of her! The very best that can be got out of her under the most favorable circumstances of wind, water and coal, is 13 miles an hour. So say some knowing engineers who were on board and who wished and hoped the most favorable result. There is no disguising it. The great hull is worth all it would bring for old iron. After beming and hawing, and humbugging the public for weeks, the directors come out and adjourn its departure *sine die*—which means it is a sign she'll die before she ever makes a successful commercial voyage.

John Brown, Jr., who has for four years been counted by the Tribune and the rest of the Black Republican press as one of the victims of the Kansas war, and whose death has recently been given as one of the causes which made old John Brown stir up the insurrection at Harper's Ferry, is alive and engaged in farming at Ashtabula county, Ohio. This is in keeping with the whole programme of the Republicans in regard to the Kansas affairs. The war was brought on and kept up by paid agents of the Republican party for political effect. Facts are constantly coming to light which places this theory of the matter beyond a doubt.

Strong Kansas Testimony Against Old Brown.

An Abolitionist paper shows him up as a cold-blooded Assassin.

[From the Lawrence (Kansas) Herald of Freedom, Oct. 29.]

The first thing the people of Kansas heard of Old John Brown was in the summer of 1855. A meeting of ultra abolitionists was held at Cazenovia, N. Y., if we recollect rightly. While in session Brown, who is a native of Essex county, N. Y., appeared in that convention, and made a very fiery speech, during which he said he had four sons in Kansas, and he had three others who were desirous of going there, to aid in fighting the battles of freedom. He could not consent to go unless he could go armed, and he would like to arm all his sons, but was not able to do so. Funds were contributed on the spot, principally by Gerrit Smith.

The four sons had located on Pottawatamie creek, in Lykins county; and in the fall of 1855 were joined by the father and other brothers. When the Wakarusa war was pending the old man and four sons arrived in Lawrence; the balance he reported sick. As they drove up in front of the Free State Hotel, they were all standing in a small lumber wagon. To each of their persons was strapped a short heavy broadsword. Each was supplied with a goodly number of firearms and navy revolvers, and poles were standing endwise around the wagon box with fixed bayonets pointing upwards. They looked really formidable, and were received with great *eclat*. A small military company was organized at once, and the command was given to Old Brown. From that moment he commenced fomenting difficulties in camp, disregarding the commands of superior officers and trying to induce the men to go down to Franklin and make an attack upon the pro slavery forces encamped there. The Committee of Public Safety were called upon several times to head off his wild adventure, as the people of Lawrence had planted themselves on the law, claiming that they had not been guilty of its infraction, and that no armed body of men should enter the town for any purpose whatever, and that they would not go out of town to attack any such body. Peace was established and old Brown retired in disgust.

When the news of the threatened siege of Lawrence reached John Brown, Jr., who was a member of the Topeka Legislature, he organized a company of about sixty men and marched towards Lawrence. Arriving at Palmyra, he learned of the sacking of the town and the position of the people.—He reconnoitered for a time in the vicinity, but finally marched back to Ossawatomie. The night before reaching that place, when only a few miles away, they camped for the night. Old John Brown, who, we believe was with the party, singled out, with himself, seven men. These he marched to a point eight miles above the mouth of Pottawatomie creek, and called from their beds at their several residences, at the hour of midnight on the 25th of May, 1856, Allen Wilkinson, William Sherman, William P. Doyle, William Doyle and Drury Doyle. All were found the next morning by the roadside or in the highway, some with a gash in their heads and sides and their throats cut; others with their skulls split open in two places, with holes in their breasts and hands cut off; and others had holes through their breasts, with their fingers cut off. *No man in Kansas has pretended to deny that old John Brown led that murderous foray, which massacred those men. Up to that period not a hair of old John Brown's head, or that of any of his sons, had been injured by the pro slavery party.*

It was not until the 30th of August, three months after the Potawatomie massacre, that the attack was made on Ossawatomie by the pro slavery forces, and Frederick Brown, a son of Old John, was killed.

The truth of history requires this statement. If Brown was a monomaniac, it dates back anterior to his first visit to Kansas.

Loss of the Royal Charter.

The following is taken from the Liverpool Daily Post of the 27th of October: "The public will learn this morning with overwhelming grief that the splendid vessel, the Royal Charter, was totally lost yesterday in Moelfa Red Bay, near Bangor. The melancholy intelligence, which reached us late last night, was brief, but we fear it is only too true. Of upwards of four hundred persons, who were on board only ten are said to have been saved. There is some hope, however, that this is an exaggeration, but under any circumstances, the loss of life, it is to be feared, has been immense. The Royal Charter had about half a million of gold on board. When the disaster took place it is not known, for the telegraph had ceased to work, and so destructive had been the storm along the coast yesterday, that the Chester and Birkenhead Railway had been destroyed in two places. At Penmanawe, twenty of the dead had been washed ashore. The bay in which the catastrophe occurred, is two or three miles to the westward of Puffin Island, in Anglesea, and six or seven miles to the northwest of Beaumaris. It has a shallow, sandy beach for several miles, with promontories at each end of the bay. The country around is wild, and few houses were about.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—While the Cabinet was in session yesterday, the President received a despatch showing the pressing necessity for military assistance at Brownsville, Texas. The Secretary of War, within half an hour thereafter, issued instructions to Captain Ricketts, commanding the Artillery Company at Baton Rouge, to place his men in readiness for a march, and at the same time the Quartermaster at New Orleans was telegraphed to make arrangements for transporting the troops to Point Isabel, to which place they are now probably on their way.

J. B. Thomas, the special delegate from Brownsville, had an interview with the Secretary of War to-day, and fully explained to him the alarming condition of the Rio Grande.

THURSDAY, Nov. 24th, is Thanksgiving day in seventeen States besides Pennsylvania.

Trial List, November Term.

FIRST WEEK.—Bertholf vs Hamilton, Gardner vs Post *et al*, Whipple vs Scott, Wilber vs Scott.

SECOND WEEK.—Burritt vs Kirk, Garnishee, Burritt vs Kirk, Garnishee, Drinker vs Latham, DuBois vs Criesell, Blake vs Salsin, Wilson vs Orum, Squires vs Scott, Campbell vs Babson, Randall vs Roberts, Titus vs Titus, Hunter vs Wright *et al*, Heustock vs Cockayne, Banker vs Jackman, Slocum vs Williams, Drinker vs Payne, Potter vs Perrine, Smith vs McKeeby, Spackman vs Cornwall, Hancock vs Maynard, Howey vs Graham, Lillie vs Lillie, Meeker *et al* vs Mesick, Riley vs Woodruff, Meeker vs Brackney, Post vs Keeler, Post vs Keeler, Thomas vs Taylor, Tewksbury vs Smith *et al*, Cornwall vs Trumbull, Barnes vs Eaton, Chubbuck vs Young, Wagner *et al* vs Wayman, Thomas *et al* vs Crosier Estate, Tyler vs Kerr, Rose vs Howard, Steenback vs Denny, Tucker vs Searle, Smith vs Ward, Skinner vs Taylor, Williams vs Lyons.

(Subpoenas returnable on Friday of 1st week.)

Jurors for November Term.

Court commences on the third Monday (21st day) of November, and continues two weeks.

GRAND JURORS.—Auburn—J. S. Carter, Jno. Place.

Apolacon—Richard Clifford, Wm. Graves.
Bridgewater—D. D. Hinds.
Brooklyn—H. A. Kent, Anson Tiffany.
Dundaff—Enoch Chambers.
Franklin—Josiah Baker.
Forest Lake—F. H. Southwell.
Gt. Bend—Nelson Baker, Isaac Hamlin, Jr.
Gibson—Stephen A. Barnes.
Harmony—Joel Chase, Moses Clark.
Harford—Tyler Carpenter, George Peck.
Herrick—G. W. P. Larkins.
Jackson—Alva Bryant, Seymour Griffis.
Lenox—W. R. Gorman.
Rush—H. H. Gray.
Springville Joseph A. Lyman, Ezra Strickland.

TRAVERSE JURORS.—Auburn—James Bunnell, 2d, John Riley, Joseph D. Lonebury,† John Tewksbury,† John W. Smith,† Simon Chuk.†
Apolacon—Harry Steenburgh.†
Ararat—W. K. Tyler, James Bushnell,† G. O. Baldwin.†
Brooklyn—O. G. Hempstead, James Sterling, E. A. Weston.†
Bridgewater—T. F. Kellogg, G. P. Wells.
Clifford—Wm. Meredith,† C. D. Wilson,† Ellery Burns,† Alfred Merriman.†
Choconut—John Hudson, Mathew Stanley, Thomas H. Donnelly.†
Dimock—James A. Bunnell,† D. F. Stevens.†
Dundaff—W. H. Slocum.
Franklin—Frederick Lines, George W. Park.
Forest Lake—L. M. Turrell,† Julius Gordon.†
Gibson—James Chandler, H. W. Stearns, John Bennett, 2d.†
Great Bend—Cyrus Decker, Nathan Lenheim,† Wm. Smith.†
Herrick—C. H. Ellis, Mortimer Williams.
Harford—H. M. Jones, Joab Tyler, C. C. Edwards,† Wm. C. Tiffany.†
Jessup—Henry Bertholf, Daniel Hoff, Newton Lane, Coridan Caswell.†
Jackson—Eli Barnes, Oliver Clinton, Thos. Tingley.†
Lathrop—Sidney Osborne.†
Liberty—Richard Bailey, Garry Law, D. D. Stanford,† Calvin Markham.†
Lenox—Wm. D. Miller,† Alson Tiffany.†
Middletown—Elmer Brister, Thos. Jones, James Sanderson, S. H. Spafford.†
Montrose—William Shipman, O. M. Crane.†
New Milford—Charles W. Lamb.
Silver Lake—John Craik, Horace Decker, Robert Gaige, Z. B. Sutton.
Susq'a Depot—Samuel F. Smith, Sidney Dimon,† Royal Tyler,† H. A. Tingley.†
Springville—W. B. Handrick,† Jonas Phillips.†

Those marked with a dagger (†) 2d week.

The Sacramento Standard states that Gov. Weller has decided to appoint a Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Broderick.

A Card.—Dr. THAYER of the Binghamton Water-Cure, will be at Susquehanna Depot (Nichol's Hotel) on the 6th of each month during the Spring and Summer for consultation. Invalids will find it to their advantage to give him a call. Patients received at all times at his establishment in Binghamton, N. Y., where every comfort and convenience may be found for the successful treatment of INVALIDS. [tf.

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