The Press.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1859.

FIRST PAGE.—Frederick Schiller's Centenary; To Texas and Back—No. 9; Personal and Political; John Brown in Jail. FOURTH PAGE.—The Randall Steamer; Agricultural; Marine Intelligence, &c.

The News.

All the returns of the recent elections received up to the time we went to press will be found in our telegraphic column. In Massachusetts, Gov. Banks has been re-elected, and the Republican ticket has received about the same majority it obtained last year. In New York city, the Democratic State ticket has received a very large majority, but the result in the State is not yet known. The returns from Wisconsin indicate the triumph of the Republicans in that State. In Louisiana, an anti-Slidell Democrat and an American have been elected to Congress by large majorities in two of the districts; the others are not yet heard from. The returns from New Jersey are very meagre.

Copeland, one of Brown's associates, has been found guilty of murder and conspiracy, but not guilty of treason, because he is a colored man, and, therefore, not a citizen. The trial of Cook was commenced yesterday, at Charlestown. His confession was read in court. Stephens, at the suggestion of Gov. Wise, has been handed over to the Federal authorities for trial.

A seaman, named George Ritter, a native of Easton, in this State, was killed on board the United States steam frigate Brooklyn, at New York, the night before last. The coroner was engaged, yesterday, in an examination of the case.

At the recent session of the Court of Chester county, in charging the grand jury, Judge Haines remarked: "That the criminal calendar handed to us this morning by the keeper of the prison discloses a list of high offenders, rarely, if ever, shown to a criminal court of this county. Indeed, we doubt whether the history of the criminal records of the court can expose a list of such high crimes as are here exhibited. We have two cases of murder, two of arson, eight for larceny, one for forgery, and one for seduction, besides a large number of lesser offenders."

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* says there is *not a syllable of truth* in the statement that our relations with England are critical, or seriously embarrassed: Lord John Russell's despatch, deprecating Harney's act, and resecting a British claim to San Juan, was written in his usual dogmatical style, which Sidney Smith so graphically described. Secretary Case's reply is temperate, but *decided*, arguing the whole question of title to the island, and affirming the report of our Commissioner Campbell, in emphatic terms. The document covers one hundred and twenty-five pages of Department paper; and it was fully approved in the Cabinet. The idea of Mr. Dallas closing his legation is simply ridiculous. If, at any time, our relations should assume a threatening aspect, which they do not now, there are abundant influences ready on both sides to prevent any interruption. The message will splurge somewhat on this subject.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 7th instant has the following remarks in regard to the pardon of John Brown, and future legal proceedings in his behalf:

"Shall John Brown be pardoned? The law of Virginia, chap. 17, section 18, provides—

"The Governor shall not grant a pardon in any case before conviction, nor to any person convicted of treason against the Commonwealth, except with the consent of the General Assembly, declared by joint resolution. Neither shall he grant a reprieve to any person convicted of treason, for a longer period than until the end of the session of the General Assembly during which it may be granted, or than until the end of the succeeding session, when it is granted during the recess.

"Here, then, is an end to all pardon by the Executive. He has not the power to pardon John Brown, convicted of treason, now.

"He has not the power to REPRIEVE longer than the end of the approaching session.

"If John Brown is SANE he ought not to be pardoned—if insane, he ought not to be hanged.

"The Virginia Code, chapter 208, sections 16, 17, and 18, sets forth the law as follows:

"16. No person shall, while he is insane, be tried for a criminal offence.

"17. If a Superior Court, to which an Examining Court remands a person for trial, see reasonable ground to doubt his sanity at the time at which, but for such doubt, he would be tried, it shall suspend the trial until the jury inquire into the fact as to such sanity. Such jury shall be empanelled at its bar. If the jury find the accused to be sane at the time of their verdict, they shall make no other inquiry, and the trial in chief shall proceed.

"If they find that he is insane, they shall inquire whether or no he was so at the time of the alleged offence. If they find that he was so at that time, the court may dismiss the prosecution, and either discharge him, or, to prevent his doing mischief, remand him to jail, and order him to be removed thence to one of the lunatic asylums of the State. If they find that he was not so at that time, the court shall commit him to jail, or order him to be confined in one of said asylums, until he is so restored that he can be put upon his trial.

"18. If, after conviction, and before sentence of any person, the court see reasonable ground to doubt his sanity, it may empanel a jury to inquire into the fact of his sanity, and sentence him, or commit him to jail, or to a lunatic asylum, according as the jury may find him to be insane or sane.

"Thus, by the laws of Virginia, an insane man cannot be tried; the plea of insanity arrests the trial for guilt, and the jury must first ascertain the fact of sanity. Should the insanity not be discovered until after conviction, and before sentence, the 18th section provides the relief. But should sentence have been passed, relief may still be had, by a postponement of the execution by the Executive until the question of sanity is definitely ascertained.

"If John Brown, in the opinion of any persons, be not sane, we hope they will not fail to institute proceedings for the trial of the fact of sanity. If those persons who now profess to believe him insane are sincere, they will not fail to institute the necessary proceedings. *All hopes of Executive clemency should be abandoned*, for, as we have shown, the Executive, if he had the disposition, *has not the power*."

The jeopardy to the English "maritime supremacy" involved in the war of Spain against Morocco, consists in the danger that the latter Power may conquer Tangiers, and the African shore of the Straits of Gibraltar.

The London *Herald* of the 24th of October remarks:

"Growing commerce prevents isolation, and a gun fired in the Straits of Gibraltar would reverberate to the most distant seas. We have no desire to write a word that could be construed into a threat, but the Spanish minister must remember that if they commence an attack against our interests by seizing and occupying Tangiers, Mogadore, or any other portion of Morocco, *we can at once strike a deadly blow at Cuba*. It is with more pain that we even allude to such possibilities or contingencies, but we hesitate not to proclaim in unmistakable terms that England *will hold her own against any Power or any combination of Powers that may threaten her maritime supremacy*."

At the Wentworth, Canada, assizes last week, the jury awarded to the family of the late Hew Mr. Fawcett, who was killed by the railway accident, at Flamboro, last spring, $5,000 damages. On the same day the jury, in the case of Cook, seriously injured by the same accident, awarded him $5,000 damages, and a like amount to the family of Mr. McAleece, who was killed.

Since the revelations of the Massachusetts Liquor Agency, brandy and water is called, in the barrooms, "extended brandy." We believe the official term for watering or adulterating the State's liquor was "extending" it.

Late English papers announce that the death of the eldest born has been the cause of a reconciliation between the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. *Norton, whose misunderstandings are, unfortunately*, no private matter.

The Hartford *Times* says:

"One of the 1,200 pikes found at Harper's Ferry was presented by Governor Wise to a gentleman of this State, who brought it on here and left it at our office. *It is number 729*. The blade is a kind of bowie knife sharpened at both sides, attached to a stout socket, which is set upon a pole five and a half feet long. The blade is ten inches in length from the point to the guard, and two inches in width at the widest part. It is two-edged and pointed, so as to be used for thrusting and also cutting, the edges being sharp.

"This knife, fixed firmly upon a pole and rivetted on, has a murderous look. It was a contrivance adapted to the use of the slaves, who do not understand how to manage rifles. The instigators of the plot, who calculated that from three hundred to five hundred slaves would rush to their aid, every night at Harper's Ferry, had made a very careful estimate as to the most formidable weapon that could be placed in the hands of the slaves, whom they would have no time to drill in the use of firearms."

"John Brown himself came to Connecticut, and made a contract with a Mr. Blair, of Collinsville, for the manufacture of these blades, the contract also including the poles. Mr. Blair employed a workman at Unionville to make them. Brown was here last June, or about that time, and bargained for the completion of the lot—a part of them having been previously made. It was agreed that the pikes should be attached to the poles, and made complete in every respect, boxed, and sent off. Subsequently Brown ordered, by letter, that they should be directed to J. Smith & Sons, Chambersburg, Pa., and, in August last, they were so packed, directed, and sent. One of these mounted knives was defective at the socket, and was neither numbered nor sent away. A friend procured it for us, a few days since, from the shop in Unionville."

The Hon. J. B. Guthrie, of Kentucky, arrived in town last evening. He is at the Merchants' Hotel.

The following letter from Mr. Cumberland, the agent of the Great Eastern Company in Portland, Maine, confirms the news already received announcing the determination of the directors to postpone the sailing of the Great Eastern:

GREAT SHIP COMPANY,
Portland, Nov. 5, 1859.

"To his Honor the Mayor of Portland—Sir: I hasten to inform you that I have received a communication from the secretary of the company in London, stating that the Great Eastern will not proceed to America for the present."

The directors have been influenced in arriving at this conclusion by the fact that the unfortunate accident which occurred between the Thames and Portland has delayed the departure of the ship until the American season has been lost. It has, moreover, been thought advisable to complete the necessary alterations in her interior fittings, instead of entering it until after the return from America, as previously contemplated. I have the honour to be, Your most obedient servant,

JOHN CUMBERLAND.

The Washington *Star*, of last evening, says that the health of Mrs. Douglas is improving.

The Delegate Elections.

OUTRAGEOUS FRAUDS AND VIOLENCE BY THE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE-HOLDERS.

We predicted yesterday that the Administration office-holders would use every means, fair or foul, to carry the Convention to-day, and we learn from respectable witnesses of the scenes that there never has been witnessed anything like this for attempts, by fraud and force, to break down the popular majority against them.

In the First Senatorial district the whole of the delegates met and regularly elected RICHARD VAUX, Esq., the delegate to Harrisburg by seven majority—which was afterwards made unanimous. An hour or more afterwards some few of the delegates are said to have met and elected Gen. RILEY. This is fraud No. 1.

In the Second Senatorial district the Convention elected, by *one* majority, Mr. McLAUGHLIN—*three* of the delegates elected against the Administration office-holders, and for Mr. BRENNER, voting for Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Mr. McLAUGHLIN, until within a *few days*, has been openly and violently opposed to Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration. Fraud No. 2.

In the First Legislative district, a majority of the regularly-elected delegates were against the Administration office-holders. No contest was hinted at until some time in the night, or *the morning, when the office-holders got up* papers contesting all the seats, and thus yesterday no nomination was made. Fraud No. 3.

In the Second district, the Convention, we hear, is still in session, eight votes for Mr. LAUGHLIN, seven for Dr. KAMERLY, both anti-Administration, and seven for Mr. DOLL, Administration.

In the Third district, W. V. McGRATH was elected, by a full Convention, by two to one. It is understood that some five or six of the delegates met afterwards, in some place, and elected another person. Fraud No. 4.

In the Fifth district, on the evening of the election a gang of Schuylkill Rangers, headed by the notorious BILL KEATING, assaulted and drove the voters from the polls of the eighth precinct of the Seventh ward, and yesterday burst into the Convention, seized the papers, and attempted to bully and dictate to it what it should do. So ashamed were their own friends of their violence, that they begged of them to desist and go away, which they refused. The Convention were thus compelled to adjourn until three o'clock; and when they met in the afternoon, Mr. RUGGLES, Chief of Police, with his force, was present, who intimidated the outlaws and kept them off, when the Convention elected JAMES F. JOHNSON. During these proceedings the Administration minority, under orders of ROBERT TYLER, withdrew, and it is said elected some other person. Fraud No. 5.

In the Seventh district, the Convention met and organized, and elected Mr. LAWRENCE. During the proceedings the Administration delegates, being in a minority, withdrew, and it is said elected some other person. Fraud No. 6.

In the Eleventh district, Mr. MAGEE was elected by *one* majority—*one* of the anti-Administration delegates voting for him. Fraud No. 7.

We have no particular account of the doings in the other districts.

The regularly-elected delegates will stand probably: Anti-Administration—First Senatorial—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 13th, 15th, 16th Legislative districts—Ten. Administration—2d, 8d, and 4th Senatorial, and 6th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, and 17th Legislative districts—Ten. Claimed on both sides, 9th Legislative district—One.

☞ We yesterday announced that the masses of the Democracy had defeated the office-holders at the primary elections—and so they had; but to-day it appears that the office-holders have secured one-half of the delegates to the State Convention, and are, in consequence, in great glee. Some twenty-five hundred men, great and small, holding place under the Administration, were thrown into the different precincts of the respective wards in the great city of Philadelphia on Monday evening, and, with the aid of large sums of money, contrived to secure one-half of the delegates, and to prepare to contest the seats of some of the fairly-elected delegates. Hundreds of Democrats who tried to vote at the primary elections were rejected. Thousands did not vote at all. Delegates to the district conventions were either openly purchased, or secretly controlled, and the creatures of the office-holders will again deliberately misrepresent the people. So we go! Having taken no part in this farce, though anxious to assist those who labored to give expression to the popular will in favor of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, or any other good Democrat representing the old-fashioned principles of the party, we are not surprised at the result. What has happened here will no doubt happen at Harrisburg when the State Convention meets, and at Charleston, when the National Convention shall assemble, unless there is a violent and immediate revolution of the masses, such as so great an outrage deserves and demands.

Bribery at Elections.

Commissions, appointed by the British Government, on the solicitation of the Parliament, have been occupied in investigating into the dreadful system of the grossest bribery and corruption, proven to have been in operation in the city of Gloucester and the borough of Wakefield, at the last general election. So *prevalent has the contagion* been that the person convicted of this crime at Wakefield, and turned out of Parliament for the crime, was Mr. LEATHAM, brother-in-law to Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, the great Parliamentary Reformer.

The legal expenses of a borough election may be two or three thousand dollars to each candidate. At Wakefield and Gloucester each man expended from twenty to forty thousand dollars. He paid over the money to his agents, did not particularly inquire what they did with it, and did not know (of course!) that nine-tenths of it went to buy the votes of the "free and independent electors." It is declared, in England, that this system must be put down. It can be done very easily. Make bribery a felony, punishable as forgery is, and convict and transport half a dozen "honorable" corruptionists, and the system will speedily die out.

We must not chuckle at the thought that there is no bribery and corruption *here*. What, as at present regulated, are the Custom House and the Mint but great bribery establishments, where the *bonus* of office or of jobs is given to those who vote in a particular way, and fork out a required sum of money when the hat goes round to pay expenses? What, at the last election, for example, in which Col. FLORENCE was returned, was the Navy Yard—except a manufactory of votes in favor of that gallant and good-natured gentleman?

Schiller's Centenary.

The centennial of SCHILLER'S birth-day will be celebrated to-morrow in this city. No doubt it will be an event to see and to remember. The honors paid to Genius are not *limited* to the country of the renowned, for Genius belongs to the whole world. The fitting close of the SCHILLER jubilee here will be at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening, when music, oratory, and poetry will unite in paying homage to the great lyric poet of Germany.

It will be perceived, by reference to the law intelligence column, that in the India-rubber cases which have recently been on trial at Chicago, the title of Horace H. Day was affirmed. The object of the suit was to enjoin some twenty vendors, &c., of fabrics combining vulcanized gum. It will be remembered that his Honor Judge Giles, presiding over the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Maryland, rendered a very able and elaborate opinion fully sustaining Mr. Day's title, and the court at Chicago, acting in accordance with that opinion, have also affirmed his title.

☞ The advertisement of Mr. McElroy, in another part of this morning's paper, will, no doubt, arrest the attention of all concerned, and prompt to an early compliance with its requirements. We are *assured* that much labor and very great care have been expended on the work thus far, and that Mr. McElroy is determined to make "The Philadelphia City Directory for 1860" a reliable book of reference, and worthy of the confidence and patronage of the public.

☞ We invite the attention of purchasers to the sale, this morning, by B. Scott, Jr., Auctioneer, 431 Chestnut street, consisting in part of rich needlework collars and sets, dimity bands, lace veils, French flowers, ostrich feathers, bonnet ribbons, bonnets, jewelry, &c. Also, at commencement of sale, a lot of fine old liquors.

SKETCH OF REV. THOMAS H. STOCKTON, D. D.—No. 3 of our forthcoming gallery of Pulpit Portraits will appear to-morrow. The subject of it will be Rev. Dr. Stockton, of this city.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, November, 8 1859.

This is about the time that political star-gazers begin to make their calculations, and to anticipate the events of the future. We are on the eve of another Presidential contest, which promises to be a most interesting and animated one. The last election in the State of Maryland indicates, clearly, that it will hereafter be a Democratic State. This, with the pretty-well-settled Democratic politics of Delaware since the death of Hon. John M. Clayton, will probably consolidate the South (unless, indeed, Mr. Slidell *should lose* Louisiana) upon a conservative nomination at Charleston. Should New York and new Jersey decide to-day in favor of the Republicans, but two free States can probably be estimated as Democratic next year, unless upon a substantive Douglas platform. These are Oregon and California. With Kansas, which will of course be admitted at the present session of Congress, if the South does not desire to relcindle the fires of 1856, there will be nineteen free States voting at the next election, and fifteen Southern States. Should the election go to the House, the vote of fifteen of the former would be thrown for an ultra Republican, and if Kansas should be admitted, and elect a Republican member of Congress, sixteen would be recorded on the same side. Oregon, California, and Illinois would probably, in that event, be found on the Democratic side, unless the contest for member of Congress from Oregon should be decided in favor of the Republicans by the new House of Representatives, which is likely. Of the fifteen Southern States, Maryland will be found tied. The Americans have Tennessee, while North Carolina and Kentucky are equally divided between that party and the Democrats. But should the election be decided at the polls, the chances are that the South will be pretty well united against the North. It will be remembered that Tennessee, North Carolina, and Kentucky gave large Democratic majorities at the last August elections, notwithstanding the Americans carried the majority of Congressmen in the first, and divided, equally, the delegation in the latter. The Northern Opposition must, therefore, plant itself upon the Republican platform. The nomination of an Opposition candidate for President from the South, like John Bell, of Tennessee, or Edward Bates, of Missouri, or John M. Botts, of Virginia, *would not carry, either of those States* for the Opposition, and might lose them many votes in the North and West, while the gift of the Vice Presidency to the South would do no more than a nominal quantity of an express declaration satisfactory to the South in the national platform of the Opposition party.

These complications are being carefully weighed by political astrologists. It will be found that Mr. Seward, although greatly damaged by the excitement growing out of the Harper's Ferry experiment, will retain great power in the nominating Convention—power enough, certainly, to insist upon a thorough Republican platform, which will be equivalent to a thorough Republican nomination. Either himself or some man standing upon such a platform, will doubtless be chosen. The question of protection seems to be pretty steadily ignored by the Opposition, save in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The only issue which consolidates the Northern Opposition, and upon which the leaders of that party subsist, is the slavery issue; and those who come from the Northwest and New England and New York know that their constituents may be laid down, especially in view of the unpromising prospect to their organization in the slave States. The American organization *per se* is not near so strong to-day as it was in 1856. Then it made nominations of its own, held large demonstrations, and carried the State of Maryland; and yet it was overridden by the Republican sentiment, which, upon a purely geographical platform and almost an unknown candidate for President, was only prevented from success by the triumph of the Democrats in four of the free States—Pennsylvania, California, Illinois, and New Jersey.

But if this retrospect teaches a certain lesson to the Republicans, it also presents some grave admonitions to the Democrats. Who shall be the Democratic candidate with any chance of success at the polls next year? This is the great question. Who is strong enough to win at the Democratic candidate? I think I have shown that there is no hope for such a candidate in the House. The only safety is to go to the people in all our majesty and in all our strength. The Administration party, unquestionably points to Gen. Joe. Lane, formerly of Indiana, and now of Oregon, as their candidate, should they fail to put Mr. Buchanan forward for another heat. He is a brave soldier, and a man of considerable natural intellect, but he has been, probably, more extreme in his hostility to Judge Douglas, and in his championship of Lecompton, the English swindle, and the proscriptions by which these inventions have been sustained, than almost any other Northern politician. Now, if Gen. Lane were to carry the whole Southern electoral vote—which is one hundred and twenty, adding California, four, and Oregon, three, (and I do not think, upon his platform, he could carry more, as against a candidate uniting the Opposition Northern vote)—he would lack twenty-seven votes of a majority of the colleges.

I forbear discussing the list of Southern candidates for the Charleston nomination—because, in the present and growing state of public opinion, nearly the same reasoning that applies to Gen. Lane (with, of course, some modification in favor of so distinguished a *statesman as John C. Breckinridge*, of Kentucky,) must apply to any candidate from that quarter. Where does this state of facts lead us? Unquestionably to Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. He is, in my opinion, the only hope of the Democratic party next year, unless, peradventure, the general Opposition should explode in some grand crash, hardly probable, in view of the persistent efforts of the Administration, that seems to be inspired by the extraordinary purpose of contributing quite as much aid and comfort to the Opposition, by its assaults upon the leading men of the Democratic party, as will suffice to compensate for all the divisions that may take place [illegible] in the Opposition ranks. Douglas would carry Illinois, [illegible] certainly Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, and, I believe, Pennsylvania. [illegible]

The next question is, Will the South agree to Douglas? They are now busily engaged in discussing their probable action, and the foregoing facts will, no doubt, make their due impression. What has Douglas's offence been? He fought the Administration upon Lecompton; in which, whatever may be said to the contrary, the South had no particular interest, and on the subsequent issue growing out of the rights of the people in the Territories, stands precisely where the Southern people themselves stood, until Mr. Buchanan attempted to seduce them by his fatal interpretation of that doctrine. He has been their steady supporter for twenty years, and has really done more for them than any other man now living. Will you take him, *gentlemen of the South?*

OCCASIONAL.

Contemporary Portraits.

Without any exception, the most remarkable gallery of portraits engraved upon steel, is that now in course of publication, with the *Illustrated News of the World*, each with a sufficient and instructive biography. This pictorial journal was commenced nearly two years ago, without any preliminary sounding of trumpets. The London Joint Stock Publishing Company undertook to issue it, and, though ninety numbers have already appeared, not one indifferent wood engraving has been put into them. Besides, there has been issued with each number, as a supplement, an engraving on steel of some eminent person and memoir.

Messrs. Henry A. Brown & Co., 14 Hanover street, Boston, are the principal American agents for this publication. Already have these portraits been collected into handsome folio volumes, bound in cloth and gold, with gilt edges. Two such volumes have been thus published *separately in London* and a third series will soon appear. Each volume contains forty portraits and biographies, and is supplied by Messrs. H. A. Brown & Co. for five dollars and a half each, or, with the weekly numbers of the *Illustrated News of the World*, (forty with each volume,) for only seven dollars and a half. There are fourteen to sixteen first-class wood-engravings in each number.

Most of our readers may recollect the time, not very remote, when for an authentic, well-engraved *portrait of any eminent living person*, as much as is here charged for forty would not be considered dear. The *London Athenæum*, of September 17th, (a critic hard to be pleased,) says of this Drawing-Room Gallery of contemporary portraits, "How these pictures—for *they are real works of Art*, as well as faithful presentations of the personages chosen for illustration—can be produced for the very small sum of money charged for them, in the first instance, is one of the marvels of trade enterprise in our day. A more useful book for the library—*half—a more attractive book for the drawing-*room table, has not come out this season. Thenew volume contains portraits representative of all classes—royal persons, preachers, writers, painters, singers, dancers,—the Prince of Wales, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Macaulay, W. P. Frith, Madame Novello,—of every class eminent in its kind. It is a sort of Men of the Time superbly illuminated."

We take the first volume. It contains portraits of *royal personages*: Prince Albert, the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, and the Duke of Cambridge; Lords Palmerston, John Russell, Panmure, and Stanley; Mr. Dallas, American minister; Lords Chelmsford and Campbell; with Sir Fitzroy Kelly, J. A. Roebuck, and other publicists; Lord Clyde, and several other military men; the Due de Malakoff; the Bishop of Oxford, and several clergymen; Professor Faraday, Dr. Livingstone, Charles Dickens, Albert Smith, Charles Kean, Madame Alboni, Madile Piccolomini; Amy Sedgwick, the actress; Arabella Goddard, the pianist; and half a score of other celebrities. Art, science, and law; the church and the senate, the philanthropist and the soldier, royalty and the drama, are all represented here, and so well represented that you might have each print separately framed, and give it a place upon your parlor or library wall. The general accuracy of the memoirs we can attest. They contain fewer errors than any ever hitherto published, within a compass which enforces condensation.

The terms of subscription, as advertised by Messrs. Brown & Co., of Boston, will be found upon our third page.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

TRIAL OF THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURGENTS.

Copeland found Guilty of Conspiracy and Murder, but not of Treason.

TRIAL OF COOK COMMENCED.

HIS CONFESSION READ IN OPEN COURT.

Northern Abolitionists to be Brought Before the Federal Court.

Stephens Transferred to the Federal Authorities.

CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 8.—The excitement in regard to the trial of the Harper's Ferry conspirators still continues, and fair progress is being made by the court in the disposal of the cases.

The case of the free-negro Copeland was brought to a close on Saturday afternoon, the jury finding a verdict of not guilty of treason, as charged in the first count of the indictment, (he not being recognised as a citizen,) and guilty of conspiracy with the slaves to rebel, and of murder, as charged in the second and third counts. The case was ably argued by Andrew Hunter, Esq., on behalf of the State. The prisoner was defended by George Lennott, Esq., of Boston, who labored with much zeal for his client.

A bill of exceptions, and a motion for the arrest of judgment, were entered by the prisoner's counsel, which will be disposed of to-morrow morning

THE CASE OF CAPT. COOK.

The court assembled at 10 o'clock on Monday, and was called to order by Judge Parker. The grand jury was sworn, and immediately proceeded to their room to consider the case of Capt. Cook. A number of witnesses were summoned, and the jury was absent for about two hours. On the reassembling of the court, Mr. Harding, the Prosecuting Attorney, stated, that as a number of the witnesses in the case of Cook, who would not be in the Stephens case, were present, he would, if agreeable to the counsel on the other side, move to take up the case of Cook first.

Thomas C. Green, Esq., one of the counsel for Cook, said that as the counsel had not yet had time to read the indictment, and had not yet decided what plea to enter to the charge, he was unable to proceed in the case, and would prefer that the Commonwealth would proceed with the case of Stephens, which would allow them time to prepare for the case of Cook.

THE CASE OF STEPHENS CALLED UP.

D. Stephens was accordingly brought into court, and placed on a mattress. He is looking pale and haggard, the abstinence from food, and the large quantity of an opiate taken by him, having had a decided effect on him. He bears up under his *wounds with much fortitude*, and is seldom heard to murmur.

His counsel, Mr. Lennott, who had endeavored to have his trial moved to an adjoining county, but was refused, appeared, and the empanelling of a jury was proceeded with.

THE TRIAL OF STEPHENS—HE ADVISES THAT STEPHENS BE HANDED OVER TO THE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES—ATTEMPT TO BRING PROMINENT ABOLITIONISTS BEFORE THE FEDERAL BAR.

After a considerable number of jurymen had been obtained, Mr. Hunter arose, and stated that he had just received a despatch which would probably interfere with further proceedings in the empanelling of a jury. He then read the following telegraphic despatch from Gov. Wise:

"RICHMOND, Nov. 7.

"To ANDREW G. HUNTER:

"DEAR SIR: I think you had better try Cook, and hand Stephens over to the Federal authorities.

"Respectfully, H. A. WISE."

Mr. Hunter stated that he had been in correspondence for several days with Governor Wise, and had in his possession a number of facts important to the development of this case, which may be unknown to the public, and would, for the present, remain so. He had, since his last letter to the Governor, come into the possession of other facts which pointed to Stephens as the most available party to be handed over to the Federal authority, as, he felt assured, enough would be ascertained to result in bringing before the Federal bar a number of the prominent Abolition fanatics of the North.

Mr. Harding objected to the proceedings, and insisted that the case should be proceeded with. He was not in league with Governor Wise or anybody else. He was not fed by any one, and would not be paid as a compensation for his arduous labors in the case, the small pittance allowed by the Circuit Court.

Mr. Lennott remarked that he had not consulted with his client, and as the jury had already been chosen, he would not consent that the State should hand over to the Government the prisoner, for what purpose was known to Gov. Wise, and had been foreshadowed by the remarks of Mr. Hunter. If time had been allowed, the trouble and the empanelling of the jury would have been dispensed with.

Mr. Hunter then remarked that he would then proceed immediately with the jury in the case of Stephens and hand over the prisoner Hazlett, who has not yet been indicted, to the Federal court. It was material whether Stephens would prefer a trial or not.

Mr. Lennott then asked a delay of a moment, for a consultation with Stephens. After which he announced that the prisoner accepted the offer of the State to hand him over to the Federal authority, and would therefore prefer to be remanded to jail.

Mr. Harding desired the clerk to enter his earnest protest against the whole proceedings. He considered the whole proceedings wrong, and wished it so shown on the docket.

Judge Parker to the clerk—"Do no such thing I wish no such protest entered on the docket of this court."

The prisoner was then handed over to United States Marshal Martin, and lodged in jail, where he will remain until the term of the Federal Court at Staunton, which will not meet for some time.

THE TRIAL OF COOK.

The jury was accordingly discharged, and a large number of the free-holders of the county were summoned to appear to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, when the case of Cook will be taken up. It will excite a large degree of interest.

Cook will be defended by J. E. McDonald, Esq., Attorney General Pugh, and Mr. Voorhees, District Attorney of Indiana, and Messrs. Lawson Botts and Thos. C. Green, of our own bar.

The prosecution will be conducted by Andrew G. Hunter, Esq.

The prisoner seems to be in fine spirits, and is not without hope of a verdict in his favor.

Governor Willard, and a Mr. Crawley, his brother-in-law, will be present during the entire trial.

CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 8.—The trial of Cook was commenced this morning, the opening speech being made by Mr. Harding.

Cook's confession of his participation in the affair was read in open court, by *Andrew Hunter, Esq.*

A jury has been empanelled, and the case proceeded with.

[No further particulars of the proceedings have been received.]

John Brown's Counsel.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—George H. Hoyt, who acted as counsel for Old John Brown, at Charlestown, [illegible] Virginia to-morrow, to assist his client in the disposal of his personal property. He proposes to remain at Charlestown until after Brown's execution. Mr. Hoyt's first visit was in the capacity of a messenger, to obtain the services of Montgomery Blair, Esq., to whom he carried letters of recommendation. Mr. Blair was unable to assume the duties of counsel for Brown, but was instrumental in securing the services of Mr. Chilton, who subsequently visited the place. It was not until after Mr. Hoyt had ascertained that the services of Mr. Blair could not be obtained that he resolved to act as assistant counsel for Brown

Another Harper's Ferry Insurgent Arrested at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 8.—W. R. Palmer, alleged to have acted with the Harper's Ferry insurgents, was arrested here to-day, on a requisition from Governor Wise.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—*As the chief, if not the* only, difficulty in the way of the consummation of the pending treaty between the United States and Mexico is in relation to the proposed transit routes, information was yesterday received by both Governments a basis of compromise, viz: whichever Government may have forces nearest any scene of obstruction or disturbance shall promptly interfere for the purpose of removing it, with the privilege of entering the territory of its neighbor; and both, in a case of emergency, shall act unitedly. The assistance recently afforded by the Mexican troops from Matamoros to the people of Brownsville is cited as an example.

Such a proposition, however, to be incorporated in the treaty, must come from the Liberal Government. This, it is understood, is favorably regarded by our own.

There is no doubt that both the Governments of Great Britain and the United States are decidedly earnest in the presentation of their respective positions or convictions of right in relation to the San Juan question, but not more so than they were in the Oregon controversy; but the latest foreign official advices do not justify any apprehension of serious difficulties between the two countries.

Captain Paine, of the navy, is here, dangerously ill.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—The last advices from Matamoros stated that a conducta of three millions in specie was expected there from the interior of Mexico.

The felons recently released from the prison at Victoria were expected to join the force of Cortinas near Brownsville.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—A company of one hundred men are being raised to go to the assistance of Brownsville, on the steamer Arizona.

Departure of the Brooklyn.

HOMICIDE ON BOARD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The United States steam frigate Brooklyn, under orders for Vera Cruz, sailed from the quarantine this morning. She was detained there in consequence of a homicide having been committed on board last night. A seaman, named George Ritter, who had been confined for disorderly conduct, was beaten so badly as to cause his death. The ship's corporal has been arrested *on suspicion of being the guilty party*. Ritter belonged to Easton, Pa.

Fire at Atlanta, Ga.

PO WDER EXPLOSION—LOSS OF LIFE.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 8.—Last night the store of *J. A. Gibson, commission merchant*, was destroyed by fire. Four or five kegs of powder exploded, blowing up the entire front of the building, and killing Mr. Levin S. Blake, and wounding several others severely.

Destructive Fire at Buffalo.

LOSS $250,000.

BUFFALO, Nov. 7.—The grain elevator of the New York Central Railroad Company was burnt this morning, and upward of 200,000 bushels of grain destroyed. The loss amounted to a quarter of a million, and is fully insured.

Election at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The election held in this county to-day passed off quietly. The vote polled does not exceed one-half of that polled at the last municipal election. The city gives a Republican majority of 615 votes.

Markets by Telegraph.

TOLEDO, Nov. 8.—Flour sells at $5.25. Wheat $1.09 @1.20. Receipts, 6,000 bbls Flour and 34,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Nov. 8.—Flour steady, and unchanged. Wheat steady. Receipts, 4,000 bbls Flour, 5,000 bus Wheat. Shipments, 6,000 bbls Flour, 20,000 bus Wheat

The Elections Yesterday.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The following returns of the city wards have been received:

Third ward.—Sandford E. Church (Dem.), also on the Utica ticket, has 134 majority for Comptroller. David R. Floyd Jones (Dem. Utica ticket), for Secretary of State, has 100 majority.

Ninth ward.—Robert Denniston (Republican), *for Comptroller, has 541 majority*. D. R. F. Jones (Dem.), for Secretary of State, has 740 majority.

Fifteenth ward.—Denniston (Repub.) 359 majority. Jones (Dem.), for Secretary of State, 143 majority.

One hundred and sixty one towns give Banks (Rep.), for Governor, 24,333; Butler (Dem), 13,873; Briggs (Straight-out Whig), 6,000.

In nineteen of the city wards Jones, (Dem.,) for Secretary of State, has 17,000 majority.

In sixteen wards Church, (Dem.,) for Comptroller, has 10,000 majority.

In the Sixth Senatorial district, Benj. F. Manierre, (Repub.,) is probably elected.

From the interior, scattering returns from twenty-two towns give Leavenworth, (Repub.,) Secretary of State, 518 majority; and Denniston, (Repub.,) for Comptroller, 2,112 majority.

Brooklyn has gone Democratic by a large majority for the State ticket.

ULSTER COUNTY.

The Republican gain is 300 votes.

BROOME COUNTY.

The Republicans have about 900 majority.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Syracuse gives 600 Republican majority. The county gives over 2,000 Republican majority.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

Returns from Alleghany county indicate a heavy Republican majority.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Five towns give 600 majority for the Republican ticket.

MONROE COUNTY.

The estimated vote gives 2,400 majority to the Republican ticket.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Nine towns give nearly 2,000 Republican majority.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Adams gives 275 Republican majority.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

The estimated majority is 2,000 for the Republican ticket.

King's county gives an average Democratic majority of 3,000.

NIAGARA COUNTY.—Lockport gives 200 to 300 Republican majority.

NEW JERSEY.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

CAMDEN, Nov. 8.—Centre township returns the following vote for Governor:

Wright (Dem.)	69
Olden (Opp.)	66

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

	Wright (Dem.)	Olden (Opp.)
Westhampton township	—	35 maj.
Northampton township	—	220 maj.
Springfield township	20 *maj.*	—
Willingborough township	—	32 maj.
Beverly township	—	10 maj.

NEWARK, Nov. 8.—The Sixth ward of Newark gives Wright (Dem.) 400 majority.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Freehold township gives Wright (Dem.) 81 majority.

Manalapkin gives Holden (Opp.) 81 majority.

Atlantic township gives Wright (Dem.) 130 majority.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Perth Amboy gives Olden (Opp.) 2 majority.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Bordentown gives Wright (Dem.) 215 majority.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Monroe gives Olden (Opp.) 60 majority.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

Lambertville gives Wright (Dem.) 95 majority.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

CAMDEN, Nov. 8.—In the Second Legislative district, Starr (Opp.) is elected to the Assembly by 17 majority. Olden's majority in the same district is 8 votes.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

In the third legislative district, Brener (Opp.) has about 75 majority.

The vote for Governor is very close.

MERCER COUNTY.

TRENTON, Nov. 8.—Olden (Opp.) has a majority of 600 votes.

Cook, (Opp.,) for Senate, is elected by 200 maj. Croxer and Applegate, (Dem.,) and Abbott, (