THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR.

FROM THE PEOPLE. Letter from Kansas.

The Vote on the Constitution-Negroes leaving Missouri-Arrival and Reception of Governor Medary-"Old John Brown"-Great Fire in Leavenworth-Republican State Nominations -Kickapoo Indians, &c., &c.

ATCHISON, KANSES, Oct. 22, 1859. EDITOR OF THE AGITATOR: As soon as anything worth noting turns up in the renowned "Bleeding Kansas" which will be of any in-terest to the numerous readers of the Agilator, I take it for granted that you will not be displeased to hear from me, which causes me so soon to write you. We have now incomplete returns from nearly every county in Kansas, which go far to show that the new Free-State Constitution is being warmly received by the enlightened people of this Territory. In spite of the efforts of the Pro-Slavery Democracy, Kansas will become a Free State, and that at no distant day.

Our neighboring State of Missouri will soon follow and rank with the first States in the the subject whether she would be a Free or Slave State, a majority would be in favor of abolishing that human curse. Not many years will elapse before the question will be decided by a direct vote of the people, and they all know it. Every steamboat, and almost every train of cars that now goes to St. Louis carries large cargoes of negroes on their way to the South. The last few days I have noticed sev eral handbills sticking up on the corners of streets in this city, which read about as follows: "Runaway Negroes," "\$1,000 Reward," &c. Col. Abell has recently removed his 'nine niggers to Weston, Mo., where he will shortly remore himself in consequence of the adoption of "that abolition instrument," the Wyandott Constitution.

Gov. Medary arrived here this morning by Boat from St. Joseph, on his way to Lecompton, and has spent a day in our city, where he was warmly received by our citizens. The Atchison Brass Band gave him a serenade at the Massasoit House this evening, where several hundred persons had congregated, when he came out and made an elegant and brilliant speech of an hour's length, alluding to the past history and disturbed condition of the Territory, the beautiful and boundless prairies, the salubrious climate, excellent soil, and the great extent of territory that lies between the Missouri river and the Rocky Mountains. In all of his travels he had never seen so beautiful a country as Kansas, and he intended to settle down and spend the remainder of his life among us. Occupying the position that Kansas does, he said, she is destined to be one of the first States in the Union, and as soon as the all-absorbing question is settled, emigration will pour in here by the hundreds and thousands, railroads will be built from town to town and village to village, and not many years wil clapse before we can breakfast in Kansas and take tea in the orange country. After paying a tribute to our young and beautiful city, the rapid strides she was making, and the many natural advantages she possesses over most all other Kansas towns, he retired, amid tremendous shouts and cheers from the vast assemblage. At the conclusion of his speech the Band played him a couple of tunes and then marched off on "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle."

News has reached Kansas that "old John Brown," who has figured pretty conspicuously in the affairs and troubles of Kansas, has been getting into pretty close quarters at Harper's Ferry. Although his act is a bold one, yet it is denounced by nearly every Republican in this Territory. No one can believe but that the old chap was insane, for it is perfectly absurd to think that any man in his right mind would undertake such a foolish move. Many believe that the dispatch is a hoax. Leavenworth City was visited by a destruct

ive fire on Thursday morning last, and the entire heart of the city is now in ruins. Property to the amount of \$120,000 was destroyed.

THE AGITATOR HUGH YOUNG, Editor & Proprietor. WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, Nov., 10, '59.

Trial and Sentence of Brown. For the past two weeks the daily newspapers have been filled with the court proceedings in the case of "Old Brown" and the other unfortunate men who rushed with him into the jaws of death in the late invasion of the State of Virginia. We propose in this article to give a synopsis of the leading facts in the trial, as want of space debars us from publishing the proceedings entire.

On the 25th of October the preliminary exmination commenced at Charlestown, the seat of justice of Jefferson county, Va. Eight magistrates were on the bench, and by their direction the Sheriff brought the prisoners into Court under a guard of eighty armed men-five times I nion. If the question was taken to-day on the number of Brown's invading force-who were placed as a guard around the court house in order to prevent his escape should he suc. ceed in breaking the iron manacles which bound him to Coppie, the other prisoner. Brown seemed weak and haggard, with his eyes swelled from the effects of the wounds on his head. Sheriff Campbell read the commitment of the

prisoners. Mr. Harding, State's Attorney, asked that Court might assign counsel for prisoners, if they had none. The Court inquired if the prisoners had counsel, when Brown addressed the Court as follows :

Virginians! I did not ask for any quarter at the time I was taken. If did not ask to have decide. He proceeded to argue the motion that my life spared. The Governor of the State of Virginia tendered me his assurance that I should have a fair trial, and under no circumstances whatever will I be able to attend to a trial. If you seek my blood you can have it at any moment without the mockery of a trial. I have had no counsel. I have not been able to advise with one. I know nothing about the feelings of my fellow prisoners and I am utterly unable to attend in any way to my own defence.

My memory don't serve me. My health is insufficient, although improving. There are mitigating circumstances, if a fair trial is to be allowed us, that I would urge in our favor ; but if we are to be forced with a mere form of a cluded in separate counts, still less can an oftrial, to execution, you may spare yourselves that trouble. I am ready for my fate. I do not ask a trial. I beg for no mockery of a trial, no insult, nothing but that which conscience gives or cowardice would drive you to practice. I ask not to be excused from the mockery of

trial. I do not know what the design of this examination is; I do not know what is to be the benefit of it to the Commonwealth; I have now little to ask, other than that I be not foolishly insulted, as cowardly barbarians insult those who fall into their power.

At the conclusion of this speech the Court assigned Messrs. Faulkner and Botts as counsel for the prisoner, the former of whom declined, and the latter accepted the position. Mr. Botts was assisted by Mr. Green his partner.

On the 26 of October examinations of witness s for the prosecution commenced. During the Monday. day Brown stated that he had full confidence in the goodness of God; that he was confident that He would rescue him from the perils that ably and at some length. They were followed then surrounded him; that he had before had rifles pointed at him, knives at his throat, and brought in a verdict of "Guilly of treason, adhis life in as great peril as it then was but that vising and conspiring with slaves to rebel and Gon had always been at his side; and that as for murder in the first degree." he knew IIE was with him he feared nothing. On the 27th Brown was so unwell as to make it necessary for him to lie down in a bed which was brought into Court for that purpose. Mr. Botts read to the Court a dispatch received from All responsible parties in Offic, saying that five of both on account of errors in the indictment

concluded in the afternoon.

Mr. Chilton, for the prisoner, rose and submitted a motion that the prosecution in this case he compelled to elect one of the counts in the indictment and abandon the others. The indictment consists of four counts and is en- have interfered as I have done, as I have always dorsed thus: an indictment for treason, advising and conspiring with slaves and others to rebel, and for murder. The charge of murder is laid in two of the counts, the third and fourth. The charge of treason is in the first, and the second charge alleges a charge different from that which is endorsed on the back of the indictment, and which is upon record. The second count is under the following statute: "If a free person advise or conspire with a slave to rebel or make an insurrection, he shall be punished with death, whether such a rebellion or insurrection be successful or not." But the second count in the indictment is that these parties who are charged by the indictment conspired together, and, with other persons, to induce certain slaves, the property of Alstadt and to do so, but always discouraged any idea of Washington to make rehellion and insurrec- that kind. Let me say also in regard to the Washington, to make rebellion and insurrection.

There is a broad distinction between advising and conspiring with slaves to rebel and adysing and conspiring with others to induce slaves to rebel. Whet. or he was to avail himself of this irregularity by instructions from the court to the jury to disregard this second count entirely, or whether it would be proper to wait until the conclusion of the trial, and then move an arrest of judgment, he left to his Honor to the prosecution be compelled to elect one count and abandon another, quoting Archibald's Criminal pleading in support of his view. He

further alluded to the hardships which rest upon the prisoner to meet various and direct charges in the same trial. From the authority he read it would be seen that in case of treason different descriptions of

treason could not be united in the same indictment. High treason could not be associated with other treason. If an inferior grade of an offence of the same character could not be infence of a different character. Treason in this country is high treason; treason against the State of Virginia is treason against her sovereignty. We have no other description of treason, because treason can only be committed against sovereignty, whether that of the United States or of a sovereign State.

He was replied to by Messre Harding and Hunter. The Court decided that the trial must go on. The jury had been charged and sworn to try the prisoner on the indictment as drawn. After the trial the counsel might move for an

arrest of jndgement. After considerable discussion by counsel Mr-Harding proceeded to address the jury for the prosecution, after which Court adjourned until

On Monday the trial was resumed. Mr. Griswold and Chilton both addressed the jury by Mr. Hunter for the prosecution. The Jury

Brown sat up in his bed while the verdict was read, after which he lay down quietly, saying nothing and making no demonstration of nd kind.

Mr. Chilton moved an arrest of judgement of Major's & Russell's outfitting houses were consumed, as also were many of the finest busi-insanity; that this mental disease was herediinsanity; that this mental disease was hereditrry in the family, and that these facts could be | not appearing on the record of the Grand Jury. proved by witnesses who would attend the trial The verdict was not on each count separately, if necessary. On reading the dispatch to Brown but a general verdict on the whole indictment he affirmed the truth of the statement but re- The prisoner has also been found guilty of two fused to take any advantage of this plea, as he counts for murder of the same person. It was manifest he could not be guilty of both. By agreement the argument of these points was postponed." Brown was then remanded to jail; and the trial of Coppie commenced.

instion of witnesses was then resumed, and | teaches me that 'all things whatsoever I would that men should do to me, I should do even so to them.' It teaches me further, to 'remember them that are in bonds as bound with them.' I endeavored to act up to that instruction. I say I am yet too young to understand that God is any respecter of persons. I believe that to freely admitted I have done, in behalf of His despised poor, was no wrong but right. Now, if it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood further with the blood of my children, and with the blood of millions in this slave country whose rights are disre-garded by wicked, crucl and unjust enactments, admit, so let it be done. Let me say one word further. I feel entirely satisfied with the treatment I have received on my trial. Considering the circumstances it has been more generous than I expected, but I feel no consciousness of guilt. I have stated from the first what was my intention and what was not. I never had any design against the life of any person, nor any disposition to commit treason, or excite the slaves to rebel or make any general insurrection. I never encouraged any man statements made by some of those connected

with me. I hear it has been stated by some of them, that I have induced them to join me, but the contrary is true. I do not say this to injure them, but as regretting their weakness .-Not one joined me but of his own accord and the greater part at their own expense. A num-ber of them I never saw and never had a word of conversation with, till the day they came to me; and that was for the purpose I have stated. Now I have done."

While Brown was speaking, perfect quiet prevailed. When he had finished,

The Court proceeded to pronounce the sentence. After a few preliminary remarks, in which he said no reasonable doubt could exist as to the prisoner's guilt, he sentenced him to be huny in public on Friday, the 2d of December. -We have thus confined the limits of this long article to a plain statement of the leading facts of the trial. We shall have something to say in a future article, of the pro-slavery idea

of Justice as set forth in the indecent haste exhibited in this case.

Grow in Buffalo.

We are unable to announce this week the result of the election held in the State of New York last Tuesday. In all quarters of the State the canvas was going on warmly on both sides, and we shall be much disappointed if the Republicans do not roll up an old fashioned majority on the side of Freedom. The Fifth Ayenue Committee of Democratic aristocrats have issued a manifesto which out Herods Tammany in misrepresentation and palpable falsehood. The late registry of votes in New York city shows a plurality of eighteen thousand more than was ever yet polled in that city at any election, leaving a wide margin for fraud and hallot-stuffing. To balance this tremendous vote the Republicans in the central and Western portions of the State have been exceedingly active in arousing the voters to their duties and in getting out the vote. Some of the best political speakers of both parties in the nation have been at work for the past two weeks in all parts of the State. The Buffalo Express gives an account of a meeting held in that city on Wednesday evening, Nov. 2d, which in enthusiasm was equalled only by the contest of 1856. The great speech of the evening was delivered by Hon. G. A. Grow in Kremlin Hall to an audience of thousands; while thousands of people could not get into the Hall. Two separate meetings were formed on the street and addressed by able speakers on the great questions of the day. We give below the closing paragraph of the article in the *Express*, reviewing Mr. Grow's in the bounds of Tioga County are hereby ordered to de-liver a complete return of all delinquents and delin-vertified and sworn to to the above named Court Mar-tial at least six days before the convening of said Court. I. M. GEROULDS, Beig Clon 2d Brig 13th Div. Pa. M. of people could not get into the Hall. Two

FOOD FOR THE NATION .- The Buffalo Express says: "The quantity of wheat, alone, which came into our city during the thirty-one days of October, amounts to the enormous sum of 4,967,625 bushels. This surpasses by very much any of our former receipts within the same period; and of course no other part of the world can boast of anything to compare with such a deposit of the cereal at a single port in a single month. The total receipts constitute an average of 105,450 bushels per day for thirty consecutive days.'

A man in New York recently bought a clock at auction for fifty cents. About a week ago he sold the clock to another man, who after taking it home, discovered that a looking-glass in the back of the clock was broken. He took out the glass to have it replaced by a new one, when he discovered notes of the Bank of England to the amount of ten thousand dollars. It is reported that the heirs of the estate to which the clock belonged are going to commence suit for the recovery of the money.

A few weeks since the good people of a quiet rural village near Carlise, Penn., were much astonished one Sunday morning by the appearance at church, in a solid, orderly phalanx, of Dan Rice's entire Show Company, who happen-ed to be stopping there over the Sabbath.

Judge Terry has been placed under \$10,000 bonds to appear for trial on the charge of killing Senator Broderick.

MARRIED In Middlebury, Nov. 5tb, by G. D. Keeney Esq., Mr. JABEN BRYANT and Miss JANE E. COLE, both of Tioga. On Monday, Nov. 7th, in Charleston, Pa., by N. A. Elliott Esg., Mr. LEONARD GILLETT and Miss SARAH DURYEA. In Wellsboro, on the Sth inst., by Rev. A. A. Mar-ple, Mr. STEPHEN ENGLISH. of Waterville, Ly-coming Co., Pa., to Miss SARAH E. STOWELL, of Delmar

DIED In Knoxville. Oct. 30th, Mr. JONATHAN MAT-TESON in the 80th year of his age.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY having been grant-ed to the undersigned on the last will and testa-ment of Jonathan Matteson, late of Knoxville Boro, dec'd, all persons indebted to estate of said decedent, are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present thom to JEFFERSON MATTESON. Nov. 10, 1859, 6t[±] Eccentor.

FURS: FURS: FURS:

FURS.—The subscriber has just received a large assortment of Furs for ladies wear, consisting of FITCH CAPES & VICTORINES, FRENCH SABLE CAPES & VICTORINES, RIVER MINK CAPES & MUFFS, ROCK MARTIN CAPES & VICTORINES.

These comprise a small quantity of the assortment. They have been bought at low prices and will be sold at extremely low prices for cash, at the New Hat Store in Cornidg, N. Y. S. P. QUICK.

DENTISTRY. FRANK MCGEORGE, Permanently located in Concert Hall,

Permanently located in Concert Hall, CORNING, N. Y. WARIOUS Styles of Dental work. The continuous gum or Porcelain, the most natural', beautiful, and superior to any other system. Also a new style very beautiful and cheap, just introduced. Particular attention is requested to the artificial Bone for filling teeth, it being the color and nearly as hard as the teeth and in many cases superior to any metallic substance. Also, by a new process of electro-metalurgy, those having silver plates can have them heavily plated with gold on very reasonable terms. No cheap humbugs gold on very reasonable terms. No cheap humbugs introduced. Ilis system of practice is the result of the experience of the best members of the profession. Corning, Nov. 10, 1859.

Brigade Orders,

Office of Brigadier Gen., Covington. Nov. 7, '59. I HEREBY appoint and constitute Major Jerome B. Niles, of Middlebury, a Bat-tallion Court Martial for the trial of all offences, delinquents and delinquences within the bounds of the First Battalion 2d Brigado 13th Div. of Pa. Militia, and have fixed upon Friday the 2d day of De-cember next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., as the time, and the house of II. H. Potter in Middlebury as the place for compensation of soil Court

I BL N L W YORK TRIBUK. The TRIBUNE-now more than eighten yen eight or constant purchasers, diffused through every when the other of the or constant purchasers, diffused through every what it has been—the earnest champion of Lieo, and Territory of our Union—will continue to urge the emancipate to our other the base of the what it has been—the earnest champion of Lieo, all growth in Virtae, Industry, Knowledge, and Argority. It will continue to urge the emancipate to our other the Black laborer from chatteliam and the policy. It there are a the entropy of the state the analysis exercise denying to Toil any adequate and morally central entropy. Intemperance, Ignorance, and that deel entropy the Black Markets which paralyzes exercise word. Believing that the chief eril of our time the policy of winning hither from Europe the Lad tends to degrade Manual Labor or deprave and the policy of winning hither from Europe the Lad as well, for whose products our country is norm ingrecklessly into debt, while our laborer manifertation of the every other manifestation of that evil spin: the seeks through the spoliation of that evil spin: the seeks through the spoliation of that evil spin: the seeks through the spoliation of that evil spin: the seeks through the spoliation of that evil spin: the seeks through the spoliation of a Railread the set and undertained the distributer and the spoliation of that evil spin: the set and the out spin: the set and the spoliation of the even spin the set and the spoliation of the even spin the set and the spoliation of the even spin the set and the spoliation of the even spin the set and the spon and the spon and the set and the spon and the spon and the set and the policy of the manifestation of that even spin the set and the spin the set and the spon and the spon and the spin the set and the spin the set and the spon and the spin the set and THE TRIBUNE-now more than eighteen years and having over Two Hundred Thousand subscr

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNG

impartial Philanthropy and the inalienable Rest.

Having made arrangements for fuller and mer graphic reports of the doings of Congress, and star ever else transpiring at the Federal Metropolis in seem worthy of public regard, and having estered both our Foreign and Domestic Correspondence in strengthened our Editorial staff, we heliere Im strengthened our Editorial staff, we heliere in Trinx've may safely challenge a comparison with an Trinx've mether as an exponent of principles or atta-liable mirron of the passing world. We purpose to be surpassed nor anticipated in the collectran presentation of intelligence, though we eschevian reputation for enterprise which is acquired by inde-messengers and clerks in public offices to contra-the premature publication of treaties or other find documents. We prize accuracy of statement quite a highly as promptinde, but endeavor not to amite the latter while securing the former. E-sent ally fur Thenuves will be what it has been, while we shall con-stantly study to improve its every feature, and "make each day a critic on the latt." The general reduct the Press and the Public has affirmed the specied our past labors, and those of the future shall becaus the ress and the radiu has animol he necesi-our past labors, and those of the future shall be an acterized by equal carnestness and assoluty. We a those who believe the general influence of our journ to be salutary to aid us in extending that indust through an increase of our subscriptions.

The New-York Daily Tribune

The New-York Daily Tribane is printed on a large imperial sheet, and publish every morning and evening (Sundays excepted. It contains Editorials on the topics of the times, unday-ing a large corps of the best newspaper writers dib day; Domestic and Foreign Correspondence: Pa-ceedings of Congress; Reports of Lectures; Giy News; Cattle, Horse, and Produce Markets: Rever of Books; Literary Intelligence: Papers on Metha-ics and the Arts, &c., &c. We strive to make IBE TRIBUNE a newspupier to meet the wants of thept-lic.—its Telegraphic news alone costing over Slixes per annum. per annum.

TERMS:

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is mailed to subscriber. per annum, in advance ; \$3 for six months.

The New-York Semi-Weekly Tribune is published every Trespar and FRIDAY, and c tains all the Editorials of the Daily, with the (st Horse, and General Markets, reliably reported appressly for THE TRIBUNE: Foreign and Incent Correspondence; and during the sessions of Correl it contains a summary of Congressional doixs with the more important speeches. We shall as heather, make THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE a heather with the second market the second se as well as a political newspaper, and we are determine that it shall remain in the front rank of family pay that it shall remain in the front rank of family part TERMS: One Copy, one year, S1 Fire Copye, one stat. 217 Two Copies, on year, S1 Ten - to one of the 2 Ten Copies, or over, to address of each substitute \$2 20 each. Any person sending us a club of twenty of otte, will be entitled to an extra copy. For a club of £35 we will send the Daily Tribune one year. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is sent to Car-gramen at \$2 per annum. gymen at \$2 per annum.

ness houses in the city. It will be a long time before it is rebuilt, for the place is being abandoned. I understand from reliable authority, that there are over three hundred vacant dwellings in that place, a fact which does not speak very encouragingly for it.

The State Convention assembled at Topeka on the 12th inst., and nominated Judge M. F. Conway for Congress, Charles Robinson for Governor, and Dr. J. P. Root for Lieut. Governor. About 1,000 Republicans attended, and the meeting passed off harmoniously. The candidates are all tried and true men, and highly qualified to fill the important posts to which they have been nominated.

The Kickapoo Indians have just received their annuity from W. P. Rodger, their Agent, and this place is now swarmed with "big Injins," "little Injins," squaws and papooses .--The "old folks" still appear in Indian costume, but "Young America" is adopting the manners and customs of the Whites. Their pockets are lined with gold and silver, and our merchants are relieving them of their loose change pretty fast. There is one good trait among the Kickapoos-they are seldom found under the influence of liquor-a fact highly creditable to Mr. Rodger, the Agent. The old ones retain their Indian color, but the rising generation is bleaching very fast. "Alas, for the poor Indian !"

The Democratic State Convention meets at Lawrence next Tuesday, the 25th, but it is impossible to tell what kind of a ticket they will hatch out. F. A. R.

For the Agitator. The Tioga Co. Teachers Institute will meet at Wellsboro, on Tuesday, Nov. 15th, at 10 o'-V. A. Elliott, Pres't., and R. C. clock, a. m. Bailey Sec'y.

Every previous meeting of the Institute has been successful. The prospects have never been better than for this one. We are almost sure of having a useful and good time. Those teachers who are well qualified for their business, will, without doubt, be present as heretofore; they need no urging. But those who are poorly qualified, and know little of their duties, and most need the advantages of the Institute, are most likely to stay away.

If it would avail anything I would try to say something to stimulate such to a different course of action. But there is no use; very few of them will ever see this article, or this paper .--They do not "take the papers."

The only way to reach such, is for those teachers who understand the needs of their profession, to volunteer their services as a soliciting committee, Teachers, will you do it ?---Will you attend to it that no one stays at home in your township for want of a personal and urgent invitation, N. L. REYNOLDS,

believed himself to be sane. He desired to meet his fate as a man and not as a presumed maniac.

On the 28th of October, a young man named Hoyt from Boston arrived at Charlestown as counsel for Brown. He took the necessary oath of admission to the bar of Virginia, and asked for time to examine the indictment, the Virginia Code and the testimony already taken. This was denied. The testimony for the prosecution closed that afternoon, and does not differ from the reports already published. Ten witnesses for the prosecution were examined and the evidence for the defence immediately followed. The object of this was to prove that Brown did not design the taking of life or any other act of cruelty except in self-defence. Two or three witnesses were examined and others did not answer to their names, the subpoena not having been served. Mr. Brown rose from his bed and addressed the Court stating that although Gov. Wise had promised him a fair trial, it was after all nothing but a mockery. He stated that his money (\$260) had been taken from him and that he had therefore no means to employ any one to do errands for him or to hunt up testimony; that the officers had refused to do their duty in serving the writs for

his witnesses : that he had no confidence in the counsel assigned to him by the Court, and that he wanted a postponement of the Court for a refused. Messrs. Botts and Green, the Virginia | tion. counsel withdrew from the case.

On the 29th of October, a short time was given for new counsel for the prisoner who had just arrived, to consult-to wit: Saml. Chilton, Esq., of Washington, and Henry Griswold of Cleaveland, Ohio.

Mr. Chilton made an address to the Court explanatory of his position. He was there at the earnest solicitation of his friends, and being there, he desired to do his duty as counsel for the prisoner, but this he could not do without right. Every man in this Court would have at least several hours for examining the case, the law, indictment, etc. He therefore asked for a delay of a few hours. But the Court re- a book kissed here which I suppose to be the lating for the territories. Douglas is no match

On the 2d of November Brown was brought nto Court to receive his sentence.

The Court gave its decision on the motion to arrest judgment, overruling the objections made. On the objection that treason cannot be committed against a State, except by a citizen, t ruled that wherever allegiance was due, treason may be committed. Most of the States have passed laws against treason. The objections as to the form of the verdict rendered, were also regarded as insufficient.

The Court then asked Brown whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced. when

Brown stood up, and in a clear and distinct voice said :

"I have, may it please the Court, a few words to sav.

"In the first place, I deny, everything but what I have all along admitted-the design on my part to free the slaves. I intended certainly to have made a clean thing of that matter, as I did last winter, when I went into Missouri and there took the slaves without the snapping of a gun on either side, moved them through the ked as by a devastating storm. Trees were country, and finally left them in Canada. I designed to have done the same thing again, on a larger scale, That was all I intended. I never did intend to commit murder or treason, few hours to give him time to get his witnesses. or to destroy property, or to excite or incite the Mr. Hoyt also spoke asking for time which was slaves to rebellion, and to make an insurrec-

"I have another objection, and that is, it is unjust that I should suffer such a penalty. Had I interfered in the manner which I admit has been fairly proven (for I admire the truthfulness and candor of the greater portion of the witnesses who have testified in this case,) had I so interfered in behalf of the rich, the powerful, the intelligent, the so-called great, or in behalf of their friends, either father, mother, brother, sister, wife or children, or any of that class, and suffered and sacrificed what I have in this interference, it would have been all deemed it an act worthy of reward rather than punishment. This Court acknowledges, as I suppose, the validity of the law of God. I see | ing the early action of our government in legis-Co. Sup't. [fused this. The trial must go on. The exam- Bible, or at least the New Testament. That for Greeley in a contest of this kind.

"The speech of Mr. Grow was a lengthy one. but held the interest of the audience so entirely to the close, that he was loudly urged to proceed when he spoke of concluding. It was one of the most eloquent, stirring and convincing speeches that has ever been delivered before the Electors of Buffalo, and made a deep and lasting impression upon the minds of all who listened to it. He was applauded from beginning to end, and took his seat amid the most deafening demonstrations of the satisfaction and pleasure his address had given."

On Thursday Mr. Grow spoke at Addison on Friday at Binghamton, and on Saturday at Ithica. We see by the Susquehanna Republican that he is to speak to his fellow citizens at Montrose, on the 21st inst.

A COLD WINTER PREDICTED .--- About ten days ago a tremendous drove of gray squirrels, numbering hundreds of thousands, suddenly made their appearance on the trees and waters like a pall. Thousands of them were after-wards found dead in the river and on the ground. They crossed the Mississippi at that point, and worked their way down the river, until on Wednesday they reached Cape Girar deau, crossing the river at that point in count-less myriads. The citizens turned out en masse, and killed them by hundreds. Every tree and bush in that vicinity swarmed with them until night, when they all disappeared, and have not been heard of since. Their route was margirdled, and fields destroyed. Old French settlers predict a very severe winter, as it was no-ticed in 1834 and '52, that immense droves of squirrels suddenly made their appearance followed by intensely severe weather .- St. Louis Express.

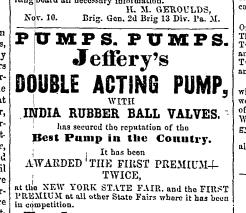
Nov. 10. Brig. Gen. 2d Brig 13th Div. Pa. M.

Brigade Order.

Higade Order. Office of Brig. Gen., Covington Nov. 7, 1859. THE Brigade Inspector and Field Officers of the H 2d Brigade 18th Division Pa. Militia, are here-by notified to meet as a Board of Anditors at the house of H. H. Potter in Middlebury, on Friday, the 18th inst., at l o'clock p. m., to audit the acets of the National Artillery, Washington Cavalry, and Chatham Infantry Companies. Also-At the house of Joel Woodruff in Liberty, on Friday. Nov. 25th. inst., at l o'clock p. m., to audit

Friday, Nov. 25th, inst, at 1 o'clock p. m. to audit the acets of the Liberty Patriots, National Artillery,

the acets of the Liberty Patriots. National Artillery, and the Liberty Cavalry Companies. Also—At the house of John Irvin in Union, on Sat-urday Nov. 26th inst., at 1 p. m., to audit the acets. of the Union Rangers. The commandants and first Sergeants of the above named companies are notified to be present at the above-named time and place prepared to give the and-iting board all necessary information. H. M. GEROULDS.



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The New-York Weekly Tribune. a large eighth-page paper for the country, is pulked every Saturday, and contains Editerials on the impe-tant topics of the times, the news of the week, intr-esting correspondence from all parts of the world, the New-York Cattle, Horse, and Produce Market, intr-esting and reliable Political. Mechanical and Agrine-tural articles, &c. &c. Wo shall, during this year, as hitherto, constantly labor to improve the quality of the instructure enter tainment afforded by THE WEEKLY TRIETYE which, we intend, shall continue to be the best Family Weekly Nowspaper published in the World. We con-sider the Cattle Market Reports alone richly work be cattle raisors a year's subscription price. TERMS:

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WANTED. and 50,000 Mink, Martin, Fox, Reccool and Skunk Skins, for which the bigher New York market prices will be paid in cash at the Hat Store in Corning opposite the Dicking Hene. Nov. 10, 1809. S. P. Witch.

Clearfield County, the home of "Beef Bigler," constitutes a part of districts which send a Republican Senator and two Republican mem bers to the Legislature, this year! The people who made him all he is politically, only to be betrayed, have repudiated him and the party of which he is a member. The result must cause him to feel a little "weak in the knees." Alas! poor Bigler!

Mr. Greeley reviews Senator Douglas's patent magazine article on popular sovereignty, in a late number of the Tribune, and convicts the honorable Senator of a gross perversion of history in relation to his representations respect-