

PENNSYLVANIA, &c. [L. S.] In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, WILLIAM F. PACKER, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The blessings vouchsafed by a kind Providence through the past year, demand our grateful recognition, and again call for the sacrifice of thanksgiving and praise. Under the protection of a government that ensures to all equal rights, we have pursued, unobscured, the various avocations of life, with more than usual prosperity. The earth, under the labors of the husbandman, has yielded her increase, and our barns and storehouses are crowded with the fruits of the harvest. We have not only preserved from the ravages of the pestilence, but the past has been distinguished for health and vigor in our large cities and throughout all our rural districts. Our country has been preserved in peace. Our homes have been the scenes of tranquillity, and blessings innumerable have clustered around our domestic hearths. Our various Schools and Seminaries of learning are diffusing throughout our community a higher intelligence and impulse, but our youth nobly aspirants. The institutions of our holy religion are well sustained; and under their pure and genial influence, the spirit of unity and love, the earnest of yet better days, is most happily developed. TO GOD THE GREAT AND THE GOOD, we are indebted for all, and to Him let praise be rendered. With these sentiments, and in accordance with the known usage of our forefathers, I, WILLIAM F. PACKER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby appoint THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, as a day of general thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, and recommend to all our people to lay aside, on that day, their customary worldly business, and unite in praising God for His excellent greatness and loving kindness toward us;—blessing His gracious forgiveness; and the continuance of His goodness. Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this fourteenth day of October, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-nine, and of the Commonwealth the Eighty-fourth. WM. F. PACKER, Governor.

By the Governor, Wm. M. HARRIS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

TRIAL OF "OLD" BROWN.

We have given up a large portion of our paper to the trial of Brown, at Charlestown, Va., for treason and murder. The event in itself, was so unexpected, so singular in its character, and so fatal in results, that the public mind seems eager to catch every fact in connection with it, and therefore we have spread before our readers as large a portion of it as our space will allow. It will be seen that Brown has been convicted on each count in the indictment, and will, no doubt, have to pay the penalty.

Arrest of Capt. Cook.

Capt. Cook—the second-in-command at Harper's Ferry, was arrested on the 24th by two men named Logan and Fitzhugh, near Mont Alto, Franklin County. He printed commission, filled up and signed by Brown, and marked No. 4, was found on his person; and also a memorandum, written on parchment, of the pistol presented to Gen. Washington by Lafayette, and bequeathed to Lewis Washington. He came out of the mountain into the settlement to obtain provisions, and was much fagged down almost starved. He was brought to Chambersburg, and committed to prison. He acknowledged having three others with him on the mountain, one of whom was seen and conveyed with, having a blue blanket over his shoulders, and carrying a farmer's rifle and a double-barreled gun. The other, he said, belonged to his partner, who had gone for provisions. He has been taken to Charlestown, Va. under a strong guard. He says that if Brown had taken his advice in relation to mounting the men, a force one thousand strong could not have taken them. He says that Fred. Douglass acted the coward, as he promised to be there in person. A. P. Willard, Governor of Indiana, and brother-in-law of Capt. Cook, accompanied by J. B. McDonald, Attorney General of Indiana, and D. W. Vorhees, and M. M. Randolph, have arrived at Charlestown and had an interview with Cook.

THE CONSPIRACY.—Many of the Southern people seem to think that Brown's foray on Harper's Ferry, was the result of an extensive conspiracy at the North. The idea intended to be conveyed by the alarmists, is that these "aiders and abettors" are white men; and a list of names is given, that were found among Brown's papers. In this list, two names occur of persons to "call on" from Carlisle, viz: Isaac J. White (Whitson?) and Wm. Burgess. Both of these men are colored, one of them being a barber, and the other a local preacher. If the list was followed up, it would, doubtless, be seen, that Brown's "sympathizers" generally, are to be found among the colored population, from whom little fear is to be apprehended, and that few white men North, have had anything to do with his object.

GERRIT SMITH.

The democratic papers assert, that Gerrit Smith, who is to some extent implicated with John Brown, the leader of the Harper's Ferry Insurrection, is a "Republican ex-member of Congress." The democrats well know, if they had the honesty to acknowledge it, that Gerrit Smith never was a Republican; but he was elected to Congress as an independent candidate. When the Kansas-Nebraska bill was being pressed through Congress, he refused to cooperate with the Republican members of the House, in delaying its passage. He advocated the acquisition of Cuba, and refused to vote for Col. Fremont. This Mr. Smith's political record, in which it will be hard, even for a democratic editor, to find evidence of Republicanism.

"Two BROTHERS!"—The Loco-foco editors, in the midst of their misery, are taking comfort at the result of the recent election in Codorus and Manheim townships, York county—townships which cast nearly their entire vote for the Loco-foco State Ticket. In the fullness of their joy, they vauntingly term those benighted districts "two bright spots." Any one who has ever visited the townships of Codorus and Manheim can easily tell what kind of "bright spots" they are. The people are shrouded in worse than Egyptian darkness. Ignorance the most profound, and an opposition the most lamentable prevail there, and the services of the school master are badly needed. So far behind the age are Codorus and Manheim, that we verily believe a large proportion of their people have not yet heard of the death of General Jackson!

The Harper's Ferry Trouble.

TRIAL OF THE INSURRECTIONISTS.

The explanation of John Brown, Aaron C. Stevens, and Edwin Coppie, white men, and Shields Green and John Copeland, colored, commenced October 25, at Charlestown, the county seat of Jefferson county, Virginia, about 8 miles from Harper's Ferry. The charge against them set up, is felonious conspiracy to make an abolition insurrection and open war against the Commonwealth of Virginia, for making open war, for murdering citizens, and for inciting slaves to revolt, and to make insurrection. The practice in that State differs from the practice elsewhere in that, in advance of a final trial before a court and jury, there is a preliminary trial and examination before a Court of Justice, where the accused may examine witnesses and go fully into his defence.

We give the details of the trial, as fully as our space will allow. The preliminary examination was before the Magistrate's Court, composed of Judges Green and Gwynne, assisted by Dr. Alexander, J. G. Cook, John F. Smith, Thomas H. Willis, George W. Dibelberger, Chas. H. Lewis, and Moses W. Burr.

At about 10 o'clock, the Sheriff was directed to bring in the prisoners, who were conducted from the jail under a guard of 80 armed men. A guard was also stationed around the Court House, and bayonets are bristling on all sides.

Charles B. Harding, Esq., Attorney for the county, is assisted by Andrew Hunter, Esq., counsel for the Commonwealth. The prisoners were brought into General Brown and Edwin Coppie being manacled together. Brown seemed weak and listless, with his eyes swollen from the effects of the wounds on his head. Coppie is uninjured. Stevens is less injured than Brown, but looks haggard and depressed. There are a number of colored men on the bench of both John Copeland and John Brown, about 25 years of age, and Green, who is about 30 years of age, is a dark negro.

Sheriff Campbell read the commitment of the prisoners, charged with treason and murder. Mr. Harding, the States Attorney, asked that the Court might assign counsel for the prisoners. If they might have counsel, when Brown addressed the Court as follows: "Virginians! I did not ask for any quarter at the time I was taken. I did not ask to have 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 any 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 health is so weak, that I am unable to defend myself, 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 the mere mockery of a trial, to stand up before 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 denies you no practice. I ask to be excused from the mockery of a 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 not foolishly insulted, as the cowardly and base insult those who fall into their power. The Court assigned Charles J. Faulkner and Lawrence Botts as counsel for the prisoners.

Mr. Harding then addressed Brown, and asked him if he was willing to accept Messrs. Faulkner and Botts as counsel. Brown replied: "I wish to say that I have sent for counsel. I did apply through the aid of some friends here to some persons whose names I do not now recollect, to act as counsel for me, and I have sent for other counsel, who have had no possible opportunity to see me. I wish for counsel, if I am to go to a trial, but, if I am to have nothing but the mockery of a trial, as I said before, I do not care anything about counsel. It is unnecessary to trouble any gentleman with this duty.

Mr. Harding:—You are to have a fair trial. Brown:—There were certain men, I think Mr. Botts was one of them, who declined acting as counsel, but I am not positive about it. I cannot remember whether he was one, because I have heard so many names; I am a stranger here; I do not know the position or character of the gentlemen named; I have applied for counsel of my own, and doubtless could have them, if I am not, as I said before, to be hurried to execution before they can see me. But if there is the disposition that is to be made of me, all this trouble and expense can be saved.

Mr. Harding:—The question is, do you desire the aid of Messrs. Faulkner and Botts as counsel? Please to answer yes or no. Brown:—I cannot regard this as an examination under any circumstances. I would prefer that they should exercise their own pleasure. I feel as if it was a matter of very little to me, if they had designed to assist me as counsel, I should have wanted an opportunity to consult them at my leisure.

Mr. Harding:—Stevens, are you willing that these gentlemen should act as your counsel? Stevens:—I am willing that that gentleman shall point (pointing to Mr. Botts). Mr. Harding:—Do you object to Mr. Faulkner? Stevens:—No, I am willing to take both.

Mr. Harding then addressed each of the other prisoners separately, and each stated his willingness to be defended by the counsel named. The Court issued a peremptory order that all those should not publish the detailed testimony, as it would render the getting of a jury before the Circuit Court impossible. Lewis Washington, the first witness, stated that about 1 o'clock on Sunday night he was called and awake by a noise, and heard his name called. He went down and was surrounded by six men. Stevens appeared to be in command; Cook, Coppie and the two negro prisoners were along, and another man whose name he afterwards recognized as Daniel Col. Washington then proceeded to detain all the participants of his being taken as a prisoner with his negroes to the army, and the subsequent events up to the attack by the marines, and their delivery.

A. M. Kitzmiller gave the particulars of his being taken prisoner and locked up, and that subsequently he had several interviews with Brown, who always treated him with a great deal of respect and courtesy. He endeavored to ascertain from Brown what object he had in view, and he repeatedly told him in reply that his only object was to free the slaves, and that he was willing to fight the pro-slavery men to accomplish that object. Armistead Hall testified to the particulars of his arrest by the insurgents, and said that he had an interview, after his arrest, with Brown, who stated that he had come for no other object than to free the slaves; that his object was not to make war against the people, and that he would not be injured if they remained quiet. His object was to place United States arms in the hands of the black men, and proposed to free all the slaves in the vicinity.

John Alstead, one of the slave owners who was brought into the army with his slaves, detailed the particulars of battering down his doors, and his escape by armed negroes. Several other witnesses were examined, some of whom identified the prisoners, and testified as to their firing, as well as the declarations of the prisoners, in regard to their object.

The preliminary examination being concluded, the Court remanded the prisoners for trial before the Circuit Court. The prisoners were brought into Court, presented a pitiable sight. Brown and Stevens were dressed in shabby, worn-out clothes. Brown had three scars in his body,

and one scar cut over the head. Stevens has three balls in his head, and had two in his breast and one in his arm. He was also cut on the forehead with a rifle bullet, which placed off, leaving a bad wound. The result of the examination was then reported to the Circuit Court, and the case given to the Grand Jury.

It is rumored that Brown is desirous of making a full statement of his motives and intentions through the press, but the Court has refused all further access to him by the reporters, fearing that he may put forth something calculated to influence the public mind, and to have a bad effect on the slaves. A Coptic priest had been brought to the party, and that Brown had three sons also, that were two others, named Taylor and Hazlett; so that, including Cook, five have escaped, twelve were killed, and five captured, making in all twenty-two.

"A-Fnoon on the 26th, the Grand Jury reported a true bill against the prisoners—Charles B. Harding, Esq., assisted by Andrew Hunter, Esq., represents the Commonwealth; Esquire Charles J. Faulkner, Botts, Esq., appeared as counsel for the prisoners. A true bill was found against each prisoner was read. They contain three counts. First, conspiring with negroes to produce an insurrection or treason against the Commonwealth, and third, for murder.

The prisoners were brought into Court accompanied by a body of armed men. They passed through the street and entered the Court House without the slightest demonstration on the part of the people. Brown looked better, his eye being not so much swollen. Stevens had to be supported, and reclined on a mattress on the floor of the Court room, evidently unable to sit. He has the appearance almost of a dying man, breathing with difficulty, and panting for breath.

Before reading the arraignment, Mr. Hunter called the attention of the Court to the necessity of having a jury of twelve for the prisoners, Mr. Faulkner, appointed by the Circuit Court, considering his duty as having ended, had left here. The prisoners had, therefore, no other counsel in Court than Mr. Botts. He said, so far as he was able to assign them other counsel, it might be proper to do so, now.

The Court stated that it would assign them any members of the bar they might select. He then asked if they desired any counsel for the prisoner named him, and he desired to have Mr. Botts to assist him. If the Court would accede to that arrangement, it would be very agreeable to him personally. The Court requested Mr. Green to act as counsel for the prisoners, and he consented to do so.

Brown then arose and said: I do not intend to detain the Court, but briefly wish to say, as I have been promised a fair trial, that I am unable to defend myself. I am unable to attend to a trial, owing to the state of my health. I have a severe injury in my head, or rather in one kidney, which enables me very much; but I am unable to defend myself, and I think I may get a delay of my trial, and I merely ask this, that, as the saying is, the devil may have his dues, so no more. The indictment was then read, to which the prisoners replied "not guilty." The State elected John Brown as the jury.

Mr. Botts:—I am instructed to say by Brown that he is mentally and physically unable to proceed with his trial at this time. He has also heard to day that counsel of his own choice will be sent to him, and he is content to prefer. He asks only for a delay of two or three days. It seems to me that a reasonable request, and I hope the Court will grant it. The application for delay was resisted by the Court, and the jury was sworn, and danger of rescue, and the necessity of allaying the excitement in the public mind. The Court finally refused to postpone the trial, and the whole afternoon was occupied in obtaining a jury. Brown occupied a cot on which he reclined, and he was attended by his friends.

The jury were then called and sworn. The Court excluded those who were present at Harper's Ferry, and also those who had formed or expressed an opinion that would render them incompetent to serve as jurors. Out of these the counsel for the prisoner struck off eight, and then twelve were selected by ballot from the remaining sixteen.

Oct. 27. Brown was brought into Court, looking something better. Messrs. Harding and Hunter represent the Commonwealth, and Messrs. Botts and Green the prisoner. Mr. Botts read the following dispatch, received this morning: ARKON, O., Oct. 26, 1859.

To E. V. Faulkner and Layson Botts, Charlestown, Va.—John Brown, leader of the insurrection at Harper's Ferry, and several of his family, have resided in this county for many years. His mother's sister died with him, and a daughter of that family has been two years in the lunatic asylum. A son and daughter of his mother's brother have also been confined in the same asylum, and another son of that brother is now insane and under close restraint. These facts can be conclusively proven by witnesses residing here, who will doubtless attend the trial, if desired. Signed, J. H. Lewis.

The telegraph office at the Court office, Wm. C. Allen, advised the above dispatch, that A. H. Lewis is a resident of that place, and his statements are entitled to implicit credit. Mr. Botts said, that on receiving the above dispatch, he went to the jail with Mr. Green, Mr. Green, and read it to Brown, and he was desirous by the latter to say, that in his father's family there has never been any insanity at all. On his mother's side there have been some instances of insanity, but he said that he was not a descendant of that family. Brown also desired his counsel that he does not put in any plea of insanity, and if he has ever been in any insane, he is totally unconscious of it. Yet he adds that those who are insane, generally suppose that they have more reason and acuteness than those around them. For himself, he declines to put in that plea, and seeks no immunity of that kind.

After argument on both sides, the Court refused to postpone the trial, and the District Attorney opened the case to the jury. He was followed by Messrs. Green and Botts for the prisoner, and Mr. Hunter for the Commonwealth. The Court proceeded to examine the witnesses for the prosecution. Dr. Starr testified:—On Sunday night I heard a shot fired at the Ferry, also heard a man shout toward the army; a tall man came from the army gate; two men from the cars halted, "there he goes now!" the man stopped and raised his rifle, and saying he had "found holes," fired upon them; they followed him to the army gate, and exchanged shots with him. The witness afterwards found the black man, Heywood, dying in the railroad office; the latter said he was commanded to stop by the men in the bridge, and on refusing, he was severely wounded, and saw several men patrolling during the night and go into the bridge; did not know what to make of it, and went to inquire of the army watchman what it meant; met a man who he knew, and he said he had been asked him where the watchman was; said he was not there; but that there was "a few of us here" afterwards, toward morning, saw a wagon pass with three armed men following. Then went to Mr. Kitzmiller, and told them that an armed body of men had possession of the army, and not to go near it; he also gave information to other persons employed in the army; he saw also, three of them at Hall's office, did not see more than thirty; recognized them as peculiar to the way they rode to Charlestown; they gave the alarm and ask for assistance; returned about 11 o'clock, and assisted in hearing cases and giving orders, and were to the best place of attack; did not recognize Brown there at all. Conductor Phelps testified as to the escape of his train by armed men on the bridge, and the shooting of the colored man Heywood.

At three o'clock in the morning, he was told that he could pass on with his train, but declined to do so until daylight, as he feared the safety of his passengers. Phelps then went to the bridge. Afterward a black boy brought a note to Clerk of Water house, ordering breakfast for forty-seven men; I determined to go out and ascertain what it meant; I went to the bridge, and asked what they meant; he replied, we do not want to injure you or detain your train; you could have gone at 8 o'clock; all we want is to pass the bridge. I then asked the boy to take the train could now start, and went to the guard at the gate, who said—there is Capt. Smith, he can tell you what you want to know; I walked to the engine house, and saw the guard called to Capt. Smith that some one wanted to see him. The prisoner at the bar came out, and I asked him if he was captain of these men; he replied that he was; I asked him, if I could cross the bridge, and he replied, I could not; "No!" I then asked him what he meant by stopping my train; he replied, we are the conductor of this train; I told him I was the conductor of the bridge, and he said, "I told him that after being stopped by armed men on the bridge I would not pass with my train. He said, we are very sorry, but it was not his intention that any blood should be spilt; it was bad management on the part of the men, who now recognize me as Coppie. He also said, he was very sorry, but it was not his intention that any blood should be spilt; it was bad management on the part of the men, who now recognize me as Coppie. He also said, he was very sorry, but it was not his intention that any blood should be spilt; it was bad management on the part of the men, who now recognize me as Coppie.

Mr. Chilton, on behalf of himself and Mr. Griswold, asked the Court for a few hours delay, to enable them more fully to prepare a defence for the prisoner. The Court decided that the trial must go on. Several witnesses were examined for the defence, to show that Brown had endeavored to screen the citizens who were held as prisoners from danger. Among the witnesses was Captain Sims, of Frederick, who had marched a company to the Ferry. On the conclusion of his testimony, Captain Sims desired to state that he had returned here on the contrary he would be the first to bring him to punishment. But he regarded Capt. Brown as a brave man, and being informed that he wanted him here as a witness, and had returned with pleasure. As a Southern man, he came here to state the facts about the case, so that Northern men would have no opportunity of saying that they were masters of the situation, and the witnesses in behalf of one whose principles they abhorred.

The testimony for the defence was closed. Mr. Harding then opened for the prosecution, and the Court adjourned until Monday morning. CHARLESTOWN, Oct. 30.—At four o'clock this evening the United Guards, of Frederick, under command of Capt. Sims, marched here from Harper's Ferry, and requested to see the prisoners. They were admitted by authority of Judge Parker, going in by squads. They first visited that cell which had returned here in the custody of the prisoner to testify in the case, and then proceeded to the cells of the prisoners. They were admitted by authority of Judge Parker, going in by squads. They first visited that cell which had returned here in the custody of the prisoner to testify in the case, and then proceeded to the cells of the prisoners.

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Town and County Matters.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Thermometer, Rain, Remarks. Tuesday, 60 00; Wednesday, 38 00; Thursday, 35 00; Friday, 37 00; Saturday, 41 00; Sunday, 42 00; Monday, 41 00; Weekly Mean, 39 00.

THE HARPER'S FERRY FUGITIVE.

The man arrested here as a fugitive from Harper's Ferry, had a hearing before Judge Graham, on Wednesday afternoon last, on a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Watts presented a warrant from the Governor of Pennsylvania, issued upon the requisition of the Governor of Virginia, for the delivery of a fugitive named Albert Hazlett, but there was no positive evidence of the identity of the prisoner as the person named.

It was proved that the pistol in his possession were of the same manufacture as those used by the insurgents, and his dress and description corresponded with the description given by the person who had seen Hazlett at Harper's Ferry.

As there were no witnesses who could identify the prisoner, he was remanded to the custody of the Sheriff, until Saturday afternoon, so as to afford time to procure witnesses from Harper's Ferry.

Saturday, Oct. 29. The prisoner was brought up for a second hearing. Messrs. Miller, Sharp and Shearer appeared for the prisoner, and claimed his discharge on the ground that his name was not Albert Hazlett, but William Harrison.

Several witnesses, resident at Harper's Ferry, were examined and testified positively that the prisoner at the bar was one of the persons who invaded Harper's Ferry; and that they conversed with him there, and that they recognized him now.

Among the witnesses examined from Harper's Ferry, were Mr. Copeland and Mr. Collins, and, although both of these gentlemen swore to the identity of the prisoner at the bar, they had failed to recognize him previously when visiting the jail for that purpose.

Mr. Copeland testified that he had seen the prisoner at Harper's Ferry, with blanket and rifle, and on one occasion during the day, he had seen the flash from his rifle, but from his position, could not see whether he aimed at any one, or not, but thought he did, as a man was shot in the street, about that time.

Mr. Collins testified that he and Mr. Grimes, a neighbor, conversed with this man in the street, and examined his rifle to see how it was loaded, and was under the impression at the time that he was a member of a volunteer company, on their way to the Winchester fair, until two others came up singly armed and marched Grimes, a Mr. Danberg and himself, to the army, as prisoners.

F. Watts, Esq., appeared as counsel for the State of Virginia, and took the ground that if a crime had been committed, of which there was clear proof, and the prisoner was a participant, the Judge, as a committing magistrate under the Constitution of the State, should take care that he did not escape punishment. That he was a participant, was clearly shown by three witnesses. It had also been shown that he was pursued, and when taken was armed with weapons identical with those found in the hands of the invaders.

Messrs. Sharp, Shearer and Miller, for the prisoner, contended that the proof of identity was not sufficient to warrant the Judge in delivering the prisoner up to the custody of the authorities of Virginia. That the requisition claimed a man named Albert Hazlett, and no evidence had been shown to prove that this was Albert Hazlett, and therefore asked the Judge to discharge the prisoner, or at least commit him on his own warrant, to the custody of the Sheriff, until full proof of his identity could be obtained.

Judge Graham said: "We are clearly of the opinion that the requisition presented to us is legally and factually right; but there is no evidence that we have any man in our custody named Albert Hazlett, whom we can deliver on the requisition. But a great wrong has been committed, and sufficient evidence has been shown, to give strong ground of suspicion that the prisoner at the bar participated in it."

The prisoner was therefore committed for a re-hearing, by his honor, with notice that the case could not be heard until after the November term.

FIRE.—On Saturday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in the frame building, in the rear of the Union Engine House, occupied as a machine shop, by A. J. Kutz. The firemen were soon on the ground, and succeeded in saving the building, although owing to the light material of which it was composed, it is very much damaged. Mr. Kutz had clover-hulls, stook and tools, to the amount of about thirteen hundred dollars, which was all destroyed, but is partly covered by insurance. Mr. John Natcher, who occupied the upper story as a carpenter shop, suffered a small loss, but the most valuable part of his tools were saved.

It is not known how the fire originated. Mr. Kutz was not at work in the afternoon, and when he left the shop about 3 o'clock, there was very little, if any fire in the stove. At the time the fire broke out there was no one at work in the building. Two things were fully demonstrated by this fire: the advantages of efficient fire companies, and a plentiful supply of water. Twenty years ago, that shop would have burned down, from inability to manage the fire, and perhaps taken thousands of dollars worth of property along with it.

Being probably to some misjudgment, a sort of "fire fight" occurred, just after the fire, in which one or two were slightly injured, but it was soon quelled.

A GOOD CHANGE FOR A BUSINESS MAN.

Many—some call the attention of our readers to the advertisement for the sale of a five-year lease of a good stand, with a business well established. A partner will be taken by the advertiser, if preferable.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A little boy named Hays, was killed at the Poor House, on Saturday, by falling under the wheels of a wagon. His remains were brought to town, and buried on Monday.

Resolution of Thanks.

At a special meeting of the Good Will Hose Co., held at their Hall, on Saturday Oct. 29th, the following preamble and resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted.

Resolved: That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to the members of the Union Fire Co. for their gentlemanly treatment of us on this and former occasions; and we hope that though between our companies there should always be a friendly rivalry, nothing shall ever be allowed to disturb the Union and Good Will existing between them.

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the Union Fire Co., and also to the papers of our town for publication.

W. D. HALBERT, } Com. J. M. MYERS, } Wm. SIMON HARTY, }

LIS OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT NOVEMBER TERM, 1859. IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

As there were no witnesses who could identify the prisoner, he was remanded to the custody of the Sheriff, until Saturday afternoon, so as to afford time to procure witnesses from Harper's Ferry.

Saturday, Oct. 29. The prisoner was brought up for a second hearing. Messrs. Miller, Sharp and Shearer appeared for the prisoner, and claimed his discharge on the ground that his name was not Albert Hazlett, but William Harrison.

Several witnesses, resident at Harper's Ferry, were examined and testified positively that the prisoner at the bar was one of the persons who invaded Harper's Ferry; and that they conversed with him there, and that they recognized him now.

Among the witnesses examined from Harper's Ferry, were Mr. Copeland and Mr. Collins, and, although both of these gentlemen swore to the identity of the prisoner at the bar, they had failed to recognize him previously when visiting the jail for that purpose.

Mr. Copeland testified that he had seen the prisoner at Harper's Ferry, with blanket and rifle, and on one occasion during the day, he had seen the flash from his rifle, but from his position, could not see whether he aimed at any one, or not, but thought he did, as a man was shot in the street, about that time.

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