BROWN'S SPEECH ON RECEIVING HIS SENTENCE.

On the doomed man being brought in the court house on Wednesday the Clerk, after a short delay, asked him if he had anything to say why the sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him. He stood up, and said:

"I have, may it please the Court, a few words to say. In the first place I deny everything but what I have all along admitted, of a design on my part to free slaves. I intended certainly to have made a clear thing of that matter, as I did last winter when I went into Missouri and there took slaves without the snapping of a gun on either side. Moved them through the country and finally left them in Canada.

"I designed to have done the same thing on a larger scale. That was all I intended. I never did intend murder, or treason, or the destruction of property, or to incite slaves to rebellion, or to make insurrection.

"I have another objection, and that is, it is urged that I should suffer such a penalty. Had I interfered in the manner which I admit, and which I admit had been proved (for I admire the truthfulness and candor of the greater portion of the witnesses who testified in this case)—had I so interfered in behalf of the rich and powerful—the intelligent—the so called great, or in behalf of any of their friends, either father or mother, brother or sister, wife or children, or any of that class, and suffered [illegible] fully made the court would have deemed it an act worthy of reward rather than punishment.

"This court acknowledged, too, as I suppose, the validity of the law of God. I see a book kissed here which I suppose to be the Bible, or at least the New Testament. That teaches me that all things "whatsoever I would 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 these instructions. I say I am yet too young to understand that God is any respecter of persons. I believe that to have interfered as 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 the millions in this country, whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel, and unjust enactments, I submit. So let it be done!

"Let me say one word further, I feel sincerely satisfied with the treatment I have received on my trial. Considering all 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 intentions, 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 to do so, but always discouraged any idea of that kind. Let me say also, in regard to the statements made by some of those concerned with me. I fear that 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. There is not one of them but has joined me of his own expense. A number of them I never saw and never had a word of conversation with till the day they came to me, and that was 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 sentence.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

After the usual preliminary remarks, in which the judge said that no reasonable doubt could exist as to the prisoner's guilt, the Court sentenced him "to be hung in public on Friday, the 2d day of December."

Brown received the sentence with composure, and the only demonstration was of a clapping of hands by a man in the crowd, who is not a resident of Jefferson county. This indecorum was promptly suppressed, and much regret was expressed by citizens at its occurrence.

GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES.—At the taking of the first census under the Federal Constitution, in 1790, the population of the United States amounted to 3,929,827. At intervals of ten years the census has been taken regularly, and the result at each period is as follows:

Census of 1790,	3,929,827
Do. 1800,	5,305,925
Do. 1810,	7,239,814
Do. 1820,	9,638,131
Do. 1830,	12,866,020
Do. 1840,	17,069,453
Do. 1850,	23,191,876

The census will again be taken in 1860, and will show a population within the limits of the United States of more than 32,000,000.—*Balt. Whig.*

A CUBAN PLANTER MURDERED BY HIS CHINESE APPRENTICES.—Accounts from Havana state that on the 9th inst., twenty-one Asiatics, "free colonists," ran away from a plantation called La Marcelita, near Matanzas. They were apprehended and taken back the same day, and on the succeeding one they murdered the owner of the estate, Don Augustin Valera, with their spades and other agricultural instruments. John Chinaman will cause serious trouble some of these days in Island.

The editor of the Warrenton (Va.) Flag has in his possession a plain gold ring one hundred and thirty eight years old! It has engraved on it, in old style, these words: "J. W., orbit March ye 7th, 1721." It was ploughed up by one of the servants on a plantation, in the county of King George. The ring is of pure gold, and is supposed by some to have been the property of the father of Gen. Washington, as the initials, we believe, are the same. The owner has been offered and refused the sum of two hundred dollars for it.

AN IMPORTANT PRINCIPLE.—The discovery that plaster of paris was a non conductor of heat was made by a man who, while making plaster images, frequently washed his hands in a tin pan, the bottom of which soon became overheated. Soon after, when it was put on the fire to heat water, it was found that the water could not be heated. This was put to a practical use in the making of iron safes, the chambers of which are filled with plaster, which, in case of fire, prevents the contents from being burnt.

North Carolina Telbig.

NORTH CAROLINA.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, November 15, 1859.

E. R. R. Wakefield, Esq., of Lenoir, has consented to act, and is our authorized agent. He will receive orders for the Weekly Whig at cash terms, and receipt for the same. Any persons subscribing who pay to him within three months will receive the Whig for two dollars.

Superior Court.

The Superior Court for this County was in session last week, His Honor, Judge Heath, presiding. The case of J. N. Floyd came up. He has been tried at the Spring Term, found guilty of the murder of a free negro in Gaston County, and was sentenced to be hung. From this sentence he appealed to the Supreme Court, which reversed the decision of the [illegible] on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence produced to convict him of murder. While with the prisoner, he confessed to a conviction of manslaughter, and was sentenced on Thursday morning.

The Court continued in session until Saturday afternoon when it adjourned.

A. C. Williamson, Esq., was appointed Clerk and Master in Equity by Judge Heath, in the place of Dr. D. R. Dunlap, resigned.

Trip to Lenoir—again.

Having some business westward we left home on the 2th instant, on the Northern train. We arrived in Salisbury in good time, and after waiting about half an hour, we took the train on the Western Extension for the river, to which point that road is completed. We then took the stage for Newton, and arrived about 1 o'clock.

We had an opportunity of noticing the bridge over the Catawba river. It is built after the plan of the bridge over the Catawba river on the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road. It is not quite completed being retarded by the reception of timber but the trains will be over to the Catawba county side on the 7th, and the cars were expected to cross the next day, but when we returned on Thursday, we saw that the rails had not been secured. We suppose they have passed over by this time.

At Newton we expected to be able to hire a private conveyance to Lenoir, but home it seemed out of the question, the only person who did accommodate in that way, had some arrangements to make for home away the next morning; and from a little circumstance that happened to us at Lenoir, we do not believe the citizens are very accommodating. We happened to fall in company with a citizen of that place, who said he intended leaving for home about 12 o'clock. We asked him if he would not wait until 4, as we had some business to attend to which we could not settle until about that time, and we would go with him, as we were anxious to get that far towards home.

He replied that he would just as soon travel light, but he would let us know.

The next time we saw him he was driving rather rapidly through Lenoir for home, without letting us know a word of his intention. We set him down at once as an unaccommodating man. If he was afraid of not being paid he should have waited the price and then if we did not give it to him, he would have had some excuse for acting as he did.

We have heard of one horse towns, but Newton comes nearer to filling our idea of such a place than any we have ever been in; and although it will have the benefit of a branch of the Western Extension railroad running to it, in our opinion it will never improve it.

We were told by the greatest engineer that the Railroad company had offered to buy the place and make it the depot town. If we are not mistaken the citizens will have cause to regret not selling, for we have no doubt that persons will commence building at the junction, and then good bye Newton.

Not obtaining a private conveyance, we went to the stage to Hale's store, hoping to meet with better luck; but we met with another disappointment, as Mr. Hale had gone to Lenoir in the morning. After going half a mile further in the stage we concluded to walk to a house about half a mile off, where we obtained the services of a man to come as the way, and while going along we fortunately came to a house where the owner had a horse and buggy, and we hired him to take us to a friend's, about six miles off, where we remained all night. Next morning he took us to Lenoir in very good time.

The Superior and Probate Courts were in session. Judge Bailey rides this circuit. On Wednesday a scrambling case was taken up, which attracted a good deal of attention. We heard some of the evidence, and from what we heard of the other parts of it, the conduct of this company was so improper, that we would not be surprised if Judge Bailey should send all of them to jail. This habitual of scrambling is becoming a nuisance, and a step should be put to it by the law. We heard of no other important suit while we were in the village.

We remained in Lenoir until Wednesday afternoon, when we left for home and traveled about 12 miles in a private conveyance. On Thursday morning we resumed our journey homeward, our friend J. H. Abernathy taking us towards Newton, but meeting the Stage we did not reach that place, but went on to the river.

The Catawba river, at this point is a fine looking stream, but is too shallow for any practical purpose, at least, so far it has not been turned to any.

After taking the stage we reached Salisbury in time to take the mail train going South, but having some business in the village we waited for the express train.

We state here for the information of travellers that the train on the Western Extension connects with the mail on the N. C. Rail Road going North. So that persons leaving Charlotte in the morning can reach Morganton that night.

Mrs. Child and Gov. Wise.

A correspondence has lately taken place between Mrs. L. Maria Child, of Wayland, Mass. and Gov. Wise, in which the latter requests permission to come on to Charlestown and wait on Capt. John Brown, "to draw his wounds and speak soothingly to him." She evinces herself a sympathizer, yet she regrets the step taken by the old veteran, in the raid at Brown. Gov. Wise, in a very appropriate letter gives her permission, as her object was the offices of humanity. She sends a letter also for Capt. Brown, which Gov. Wise says he will send to the Commonwealth's Attorney to ask permission of the Court to hand it to the prisoner, as he is in the hands of the Judiciary and not the Executive.

Trial of the Traitors.

The trials of Coppie, Green, a negro, and Copeland were concluded on the 8th, and were found guilty of murder and inciting slaves to insurrection, and sentenced to be hung on the 16th of December.

On the 7th Stevens, one of the prisoners, was brought into Court and before a jury was empanelled, the case was brought to a close by a dispatch from Gov. Wise, received by Mr. Hunter, suggesting that Stevens be handed over to the United States authorities for trial. After reading the dispatch, Mr. Hunter informed the Court that he had in his possession a large number of important letters and documents implicating in the treasonable designs of the prisoners a large number of prominent citizens of the Northern and Western States, which would be made public on the trial of Stevens before the United States Court.—The prisoner gladly accepted the proposition, and was remanded to prison.

The Grand Jury having found a true bill against Capt. Cook on the 7th instant, on the 8th he was brought out for trial. After a jury was empanelled, Mr. Hunter read in open Court a full confession, written by Cook himself giving the details of the conspiracy. We have not seen his confession, but will publish it when we get it if not too long.

Since the above was written, we learn that Cook has been found guilty of murder and of inciting slaves to insurrection, and sentenced to be hung on the 16th of December next. It is supposed that Brown will be respited to that time.

Another Anonymous Letter.

The Kanawha Valley Star states that the following letter was taken out of the Post Office at that place, by the Clerk of the Court. It was addressed to the "Clerk of the Court, Charlestown, Kanawha, Co., Va.," and was evidently intended for the "Clerk of the Court at Charlestown Jefferson Co., Va." It was postmarked "New York city, Oct. 23d, 1859." It was sent to Gov. Wise. Here it is:

CLERK OF THE COURT,
Charlestown, Va.

Sir:—You had better caution your authorities to be careful about what you (no) with Osawatomie Brown; so sure as you hurt one hair of his head, mark my word—the following day, you will see every city, town and village, south of Mason and Dixon's line in flames! We are determined to put down slavery at all odds. Forcibly if it must, peaceably if it can. Believe me when I tell you the end is not yet—by a long odds. All of us at the North sympathize with the martyrs of Harper's Ferry.

Gov. Wise has received other letters besides this of intimidation. We hope he will pay no attention to their threats, but let the law take its course; and if any of the abolitionists desire to liberate Brown and his accomplices, let them come on and they will be met—force with force. We regret such a state of affairs in our country, but we hope the execution of these individuals will have the effect to purge the country of that troublesome social nuisance who are always stirring up strife between the North and the South. They should be exercised for the country's good.

Brown's Fate Sealed.

It is stated that Orlando Wood, of New York, wrote to Gov. Wise to know if Brown would be executed. The Governor informed him that it was as certain as the coming of the 2nd of December. But even if Governor Wise had any disposition to pardon him, the laws of the State forbid his liberation, as traitors against the State are to be punished with death. But some of the Northern men seem to have more impudence than sense. Suppose a party of Kansas robbers, or some other marauders in Kansas, come South to incite the slaves to rise and murder us and, into the bargain, make the attempt, he is caught, tried and condemned and some of the Northern people think he ought to be liberated. In our opinion, if any man ever deserved death it is this man. A species of property is guaranteed to us by the Constitution of our country, and furthermore, because he and a number of fanatics believe it is wrong, they must come upon us and attempt to murder us at night. Let him and his accomplices be made examples of, and it will perhaps open the eyes of the abolitionists of the North, and they will learn a lesson that will be of service in all time to come. They have no sympathy for us and why should we have any sympathy for them.

$10,000 offered for Giddings.

The following advertisement appeared in the Richmond Wing:

"$10,000 REWARD.—Joshua R. Giddings having openly declared himself a Traitor in a lecture at Philadelphia, on the 26th of October, and there being no process, strange to say, by which he can be brought to justice, I propose to be one of one hundred to raise $10,000 for his safe delivery in Richmond, or $5,000 for the production of his head. I do not regard this proposition, extraordinary as it may at first seem, either unjust or unmerciful. The law of God and the Constitution of his country both condemn him to death.

"For satisfactory reasons I will hold my name from the public, but it is in the hands of the Editor of the Richmond Wing. There will be no difficulty, I am sure, in raising the $10,000 upon a reasonable prospect of getting the said Giddings to this city.

"RICHMOND, Nov. 1, 1859."

If this does not make Giddings run away or get crazy we do not know what will. Ten thousand dollars is enough to attempt the captivity of any person. So the old abolitionist had better look out.

Fred Douglas.

This yellow scamp has left the United States and gone to Canada to stand an interview with the United States officers, which he says visited Rochester to see him. He denies ever having met Capt. Cook, or that he has promised any man living or dead, to be at Harper's Ferry. He intimates that he knows more about the matter than he is disposed to tell at present; he winds up by saying that he intends to visit England.

Boots.

We thank our friend E. McClelland for two fine Boots. We did not measure them because they fell so far behind one owned by our friend Maj. R. B. Bogle, of Lenoir, which measured 22 inches in circumference and weighed 10 lbs.

We learn that the Commissioners appointed to investigate the affairs of the Atlantic Road, held a meeting in this City on the 26th of last month, and organized by appointing Rufus Barringer, Esq., Chairman, and Col. Pearsall, of Duplin, as Secretary.

The Commissioners adjourned to meet in Newton on Wednesday the 7th of December next, when and where they will proceed to the discharge of their duties.—*Statesville.*

NOT COMING.—The "Great Eastern" is not coming to America this year; that is settled. It will be a disappointment to the people of Portland, who for months and months past have been making preparation on the most extensive scale, public and private, to welcome her. But it can't be helped. The sudden change of determination on the part of the Directors will probably give rise to a suspicion that all is not right with the vessel herself,—though of that there does not seem to be, as yet, any evidence.

RAILROAD MEETING.

HOPEWELL, Nov. 5, 1859.

A meeting was held at Hopewell Temperance Hall, on November 5th, with regard to the building of a Railroad from Charlotte to Statesville, a part of the Road known under the Charter and name of the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Rail Road.

On motion of Mr J. R. Alexander, Mr. John R. Davidson was called to the Chair, and Dr. Brevard Alexander and Drury Lacy, Jr., were requested to act as Secretaries. On motion of Gen. Young, Mr. Brown was called upon to impart his views concerning the uses, advantages, &c., of building said Road.

Mr. Brown being called upon, addressed the meeting for some time, in a very happy effort.

Mr. R. I. McDowell, being repeatedly called upon, arose and made some practical and pertinent remarks.

Gen. Jno. A. Young was then called for, and in his usual happy manner entertained the meeting upon the practicability of building and absolute necessity for the road.

On motion, the Subscription Books were brought forward and opened for present subscription.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Charlotte papers and others friendly to the enterprise, be requested to publish the proceedings.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

DR. B. ALEXANDER, } *Secrs.* — MADISON *Ch'n.*
DRURY LACY, JR.

RAILROAD MEETING.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 8, 1859.

At a meeting of the Citizens of Mecklenburg County held this day at the Court House, on motion of Wm Johnson, Esq., Dr. L. G. Jones was called to the Chair, and H. L. Alexander, requested to act as Secretary.

The meeting being organized the Chairman stated the objects of the meeting, whereupon,

Reports, from different sections of the County as regards the subscriptions to the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad, were called for.

Mr. Monteith from Hopewell, reported that $4500,00 had been subscribed at that point.

At Davidson College, Wm. Johnson, Esq., reported that $11,000,00 had been subscribed, and at Mount Mourne $12,000,00 had been subscribed.

E. B. Drake, Esq., Editor of the *Iredell Express*, then entertained the meeting with appropriate and highly interesting remarks in favor of the enterprise advocating its immediate commencement, and stated that $34,000,00 had been subscribed at Statesville, which he had no doubt would be increased, as soon as the action of the citizens of Charlotte was known, to at least $30,000,00.

T. H. Brem, Esq., of Charlotte, reported that the corporation of the city of Charlotte had been authorized by the vote of tax payers to subscribe $60,000; and that the private subscriptions would reach $30,000 or more.

Rufus Barringer, Esq., being called for addressed the meeting on the important subject that claimed its attention and urged energetic co operation in favor of the Road.

Messrs Wm. R. Myers, Wm. Johnston and Samuel Berryhill, also addressed the meeting in favor of the enterprise.

On motion of Wm. Johnston, Esq., the following Resolution was unanimously adopted

Resolved That a general meeting of the Stockholders and Commissioners of the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Rail Road, be called in Charlotte on Friday the 18th of Nov for the purpose of determining upon the future action of the Company.

On motion of Gen. J. A Young, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of four be appointed to negotiate for an Engineer to survey the Route for the construction of the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad, and that he be instructed to prosecute the work with diligence.

The Chair then named the following gentlemen as constituting the Committee under the above Resolution, viz:—Messrs. Gen. J. A. Young, Wm. F. Phifer, Wm. Johnston and Wm. R. Myers.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

L. G. JONES, *Chairman.*
H. L. ALEXANDER, *Sec'y.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1859.

IMPORTANT POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Postmaster General has concluded an arrangement with the Canadian Post Office Department, by which the mails are to be transported for the sea postage weekly between Detroit and Liverpool, via Portland in winter, and the river St. Lawrence in summer. The service is to commence by the of trip the first steamer outward from Portland on the 20th inst.

It is intended to have the mails, or such as may be thereby despatched, for and from the Western, Northwestern, and probably some of the Southwestern States, sent in closed bags, between Chicago and Detroit on the one side, and Liverpool and London on the other, and for this purpose the British Post Office Department has been requested to constitute Chicago and Detroit exchange offices for the United States and British mails. On the side of the British, Cork may be also constituted an exchange office. By the schedule the time between Portland and Chicago is to be forty eight hours, and when the service commences there will be an unbroken line of railroad the whole way. This will be a very direct line between the Far West and Europe.

MONTREAL, Nov. 7.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.—FOUR HUNDRED LIVES SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.—The Liverpool Daily Post, of the 27th October, publishes intelligence received at a late hour the previous night, that the splendid vessel "Royal Charter," had been totally lost in Moelfa Bad Bay, near Bangor. Upwards of four hundred persons were on board, and only ten are said to have been saved. She had a half million in gold on board.

When the disaster took place is unknown. The telegraph had ceased to work, and a destructive gale prevailed along the coast. The same paper expresses the hope that the loss of life had been exaggerated.

COOK ON DOUGLAS.—The Richmond police officers who conveyed the insurgent Cook to prison at Charlestown, have returned to Richmond. The *Examiner* says:

Cook made a clean breast of it to the officers. He narrated the principal incidents of his life, and all his doings in Kansas. He said he was more deceived by *Fred Douglas* than by any other man, for he (Douglas) had assured him that he knew the sentiments of the slaves of the South, and that he would be at Harper's Ferry with men and money. Cook also said that Brown had assured him that Gerrit Smith would be there too with aid, and that he himself expected a company from Gettysburg and one from Chambersburg. Cook was quite indignant at being arrested by a nephew of Gerrit Smith.

W. H. SEWARD.

Since the days of Aaron Burr, there is no public man whose political fortunes have had such a sudden and damaging hoist as those of Wm. H. Seward.—The explosion at Harper's Ferry has blown sky high the plot and machinations of a long, corrupt and crafty life. Beginning his career with a crusade against Masonry, he has ridden in turn every popular hobby that could be forced into his service, each of which has helped him on towards the cherished goal, until he mounted the vicious nag of anti slavery, which, at the very moment he expected it to land him at the height of his ambition, has thrown him where "the hand of resurrection can never reach him." What characteristic prudence, he found it convenient to visit Europe whilst Brown was applying the match to the powder magazine; but, instead of being greeted with the glorious tidings of complete success, he will shortly be informed that "the engineer has been hoisted with his own petard." He will learn that, while Brown was taking Harper's Ferry, Col. Forbes has captured Wm. H. Seward, and extinguished the last chance of his ever touching the Presidency of the United States.

The New York *Tribune* and the New York *Evening Post* make a desperate effort to break the fall of their idolized Lucifer. But it is amusing, funny and unsuccessful effort—more absurd and nauseous than the attempt of Old Brown to capture the South and make himself President. The papers have the audacity to declare that Forbes does not assert that he communicated Brown's plans to Seward, but that he only communicated his quarrels with the abolitionists and the distresses of his family. Forbes, however, himself, tells a very different story. The letter of Forbes written to Howe, May 6, 1858 says he had an interview with Senator Seward, and expressly asserts: "*I went fully into the whole matter, in all its bearings. He expressed regrets that he had been told, and said that he, in his position, ought not to have been informed of the circumstances.*" The "whole matter" had been set forth at large in the previous correspondence between Forbes and Howe, which has also been published, and which was nothing more nor less than the various plans of exciting insurrection in the Southern States. He adds, that he left Mr Seward with the conviction that he would see the business "put through, both as regards my children's situation, *as well as the cotton speculations of the humanitarians.*"—If the subject referred to Forbes' family troubles alone, why should Seward have expressed the opinion that, "*in his position*, he ought not to have been informed of the circumstances," and what did he mean by putting straight "*the cotton speculations of the humanitarians.*"

The attempts of the *Tribune* and *Post*, therefore, to exculpate Seward from complicity with this enormous crime, are futile and weak to the last degree. He may himself deny the charge, as Giddings has done, but no one would believe either of them on oath. They belong to a school which openly preaches that murder and robbery are justifiable in the cause of abolition, and why not lying? Old Brown, rascal as he is, has more conscience than Giddings, for when questioned concerning Giddings' knowledge of his plans, he declined to answer. Would he have declined to answer, if his reply could have exculpated his abolition friend? No one on earth can doubt that both Seward and Giddings know all about this horrible plot long ago, though no one expects them to confess it.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

GERRIT SMITH.

The New York Herald recently sent a reporter to visit the residence of Gerrit Smith. His arrival there created some alarm, as the wife and daughter of the abolitionist tho't he was an officer with a requisition. Upon entering into conversation with Smith, the reporter introduced the subject of Harper's Ferry. The reporter gives the following account of the dialogue:

"I can't speak about it at all," replied Mr. S, "I am going to be indicted. If any man in the Union is taken, it will be me. It would not be proper to say a word about it. I ought not to say one word. I am advised not to approach the subject at all. I am going to be indicted, eh; indicted! Y a must not talk to me about it."

I dropped the subject as a matter of course. It is evident that the family of Mr. Smith are much alarmed and in a constant state of agitation; for when I approached the house, a stranger to them, an apprehension a dread painful to see was evident in the anxious countenances of his wife and daughter, who were on the piazza at the moment of my call.

I subsequently conversed with a near relative and close adviser of Mr. Smith, and expressed to him a desire to obtain some statement that, while doing injury to none, might, on the other hand, remove erroneous impressions and lay facts before the public.

"Sir, he said, "Mr. Smith does desire to make such a statement himself, and can scarcely be restrained from doing so. But if he should, he would do it in his own manner, and strike the thing square in the face; let who might be injured. He is, however, strongly advised not to do so in the present position of affairs, and has agreed to abide by the judgment of his counsel. When he does tell the story, it will be found that many now only partially suspected are more implicated than he himself is. But at present he will say no word to any person."

I made some inquiries about Capt. Brown, and found that he was here last spring for several weeks, a guest of Gerrit Smith's house, and that while here a number of the most prominent leading republicans visited him, and were for days in consultation with him.

WHY ARE THEY NOT ARRESTED?—The Washington Constitution, the official paper, states that proofs are in existence "irresistible in the mind of every man who has the capacity to appreciate or the honesty to admit truth, which convict Senator Seward, Mr. Giddings, Mr. Smith, and numbers of other chiefs of the Black Republican Party, as accessories or accomplices in the crimes of treason and insurrection."

Such proofs as these would doubtless satisfy a jury. Why then are not the persons named arrested for the crimes with which they are thus openly charged by the Administration? It is a gross outrage to make such charges as these if untrue and only gotten up to affect elections. Equally an outrage is it, if the charges are made in good faith and truly, to permit the parties to remain at large and prepare for other like crimes.—*Phil. Ledger.*

GOVERNMENT EXTRAVAGANCE.

The Parkersburg Gazette has an article on Democratic profligacy that presents facts which, if known to the people, could hardly fail to produce a change in the government. The figures quoted by the Gazette show that while the cost of administering federal affairs in 1820, was $24,139,90, in 1857, it had increased to $65,032,550. Among the items of expenditures the civil list ran up from $2,233,789 in 1840 to $7,611,547 in 1857—the miscellaneous expenditures (jobs and contracts) from $2,500,000 to $19,000,000—military service from $7,000,000 to $49,000,000 in 1857, and to $26,000,000 in 1858, and the naval expenditures from $6,000,000 to over $12,000,000.

In 1840 the pay for the employees of both Houses of Congress amounted to $42,592, and in 1857 for substantially the same number, it amounted to $156,000. The incidental and contingent expenses of the Senate rose from $100,000 to $237,000—the incidental expenses of the House from $240,000 to $1,210,000. The expenses of the President and the different departments have risen from $850,581 to $1,927,673.—The appropriations for the President in 1840, including salary, improvements of the ground, &c., were $29,165. For 1859 they amount to $55,200, viz: salary $25,000, and $31,200 for house, garden, grounds, &c. The entire expenses of the printing for the twenty-sixth Congress was $190,864, or $95,432 per session. For the thirty-third Congress they amount to $3,025,827, or $1,512,913 per annum, being more than ten thousand to each member of Congress.

Now it will be recollected that in 1840, the period we have selected in contrasting the expenses of the Government with the extravagance of the present Democratic Administration, the people rose in the majesty of their strength and hurled the corrupt and prodigal Van Buren dynasty from power. It was swept from existence by an indignant and outraged people. But what should the people think when they see that a Democratic Administration of the present day has raised the expenses of the Government from *some twenty four millions of dollars* in 1840 to *one hundred millions of dollars* per annum. If they were constrained to hurl the Van Buren dynasty from power for spending twenty-four millions a year, what else should they, or what else can they do in 1860 with the Democratic powers, spending ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS per annum, but banish them from the places of honor and trust they have so much abused.

After the hasting the people gave them in 1840 they promised to do better. They promised if the people would trust them once more, oh! how economical and saving they would be. See how they have done it. When they get in again twenty-four millions is'nt a drop in the bucket for them—they scorn such petty thieving as the Van Buren Administration was punished for. Not less than *one hundred millions* per annum will satisfy them now. They are going to make hay while the sun shines. They think they had as well be hung for stealing a big pile as a little one, and they know very well that an indignant people intend making them swing in 1860 for the pilfering and plundering of the public treasury they have been carrying on for the past eight years.

Democracy was rampant in 1852 in decrying the extravagance of Mr Fillmore's Administration for spending $46,000,000 a year, when it had the experience of a costly war of an extravagant Democratic Administration to pay off, which Democracy had entailed upon it. But now since the Democratic party have gotten hold of Uncle Sam's purse strings, they think nothing of running up the bid to $100,000,000 per annum. At the same rate of increase in the Government expenses, how long would it take the Democracy to bankrupt the Treasury? They are never satisfied with the amount the bill has footed the previous year. They run up the figures fifteen or twenty millions more each succeeding year. The longer the people trust them with the control of the public money the bigger they make their steelings and the bolder they get at the grab game.

They are not even satisfied with spending all the public money that comes into the Treasury from the sales of the public lands, revenue duties, &c., but they must run the Government in debt for forty or fifty millions of dollars a year, over and above its income. One deficiency bill after another, first of ten millions then of twenty millions, and so on, must be passed by a Democratic Congress to supply their prodigality. The creating of a public debt equal to that of the British Government would not satisfy the money cravings of Democratic officials, and we should have nothing else to expect from a continuance of Democratic rule but an enormous public debt from which the country, like the British Government, never could be extricated. It will take a grand revolution like that of 1840 to save the Republic. The occasion demands it, and the people have willed that it shall take place in 1860.—*Richmond Whig.*

IMPROVEMENT OF TIME.—The celebrated Earl of Chatham performed an amount of business, every minute, which filled common improvers of time with utter astonishment. He knew not merely the great outlines of public business, the policy and intrigues of foreign courts, but his eye was on every part of the British dominions; and scarcely a man could move without his knowledge of the man and his object. A friend one day called on him when Premier of England, and found him down on his hands and knees playing marbles with his little boy, and complaining bitterly that the rogue would not play fair; gayly adding, "that he must have been corrupted by the example of the French!" The friend wished to mention a suspicious looking stranger, who for some time had taken up lodgings in London.—Was he a spy, or merely a private gentleman? Pitt went to his drawer, and took out some scores of small portraits, and holding up one which he had selected, asked, "Is that the man?" "Yes, the very person." "O, I have had my eye upon him from the time he stepped on shore." All this was accomplished by a rigid observance of time; never suffering a moment to pass without pressing it into service.

A NICE PLACE.—A writer in a Northern paper, giving an account of his travels in Texas, says of a town called Brenham:

"Brenham I only saw at night. It can boast of the meanest hotel in Texas. After looking at a so called supper I was shown to a room containing three beds, the floor sanded, located over a hog pen. I took the outside of the bed, another traveller having occupied the inside, with boots on depositing a goodly quantity of sand, lifted from the floor, doubtless. On closing the window to keep out the cold wind, I found it had no glass in it."

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

Perpetual Motion.

About six years ago, we published the first description of a machine invented by Mr James G Hendrickson, Freehold, New Jersey, "to go of itself." A model, which Mr. Hendrickson had made after patient whittling for forty years, was brought into our office, and we found that it would go without any impulse from without, and would not stop unless it was blocked. The power was self contained and self-adjusted, and gave a sufficient force to carry ordinary clock-work without any winding up or replenishing. In short, we saw no reason why it would not go until it was worn out. Our announcement of the fact brought out a great deal of ridicule; the incredulous pointed at all of the projects to obtain a perpetual motive power which had failed in the past, and predicted the same disgrace for the new invention. Many scientific gentlemen visited it, and although they could not dispute the fact that it was "going," they nearly all attributed the movement to some hidden spring, or ingenious trickery. The inventor—as an old man, who had spent his whole life in pursuit of the object he had now obtained. He had become so much accustomed to ridicule, that he was very patient under it, and the only reply he made to the cavaliers who pronounced the thing impossible, was—"*but it does go!*" The notice which we printed attracted the attention of the curious, and for the first time in his history, the inventor found a profit in his handiwork. He was invited to be present at various fairs and exhibitions of new inventions, and wherever he went, his machine formed one of the chief attractions. Science, however, turned up its nose at him, and determined to put him down.—The professors were all against him, and as they had pronounced the whole thing a humbug, they were determined to prove the truth of their assertion. Accordingly, Mr. Hendrickson was seized at Keyport, New Jersey for practicing "jugglery," under the "Act for suppressing vice and immorality." At the trial, several builders, millwrights, engineers and philosophers, were called, who testified positively that no such motive power as that alleged, could drive the machine, and that there must be some concealed spring within the wooden cylinder. There was no help for it; and the imposture must be exploded. An axe was brought, and the cylinder splintered into fragments. Alas! for the philosophers, there was no concealed spring, and the machine *had gone of itself!* But alas! also, for poor Hendrickson, the machine would go no more. With trembling hands he again resumed his spectacles and jack knife. His model once more completed, he had a new machine constructed of brass, hollow throughout, so that the eye could examine all its parts. This was brought to our office nearly two years ago, when we noticed it once more, and gave to our readers some of the facts we have now recalled. The inventor was trying to secure a patent for this discovery, but the work went on slowly. The Patent Office required a working model to test the principle, and one was sent up to Washington. The moment the blocks were taken out, the wheels started off "like a thing of life," and during two months that the model remained in the Patent Office, it never stopped to breathe. The inventor had perfected two new machines, and made a very comfortable livelihood exhibiting them, promoting his efforts meanwhile to secure his patent, intending to apply the power to clock work, for which it is peculiarly well adapted. Age crept upon him, however, before this point was reached; the highest art could not make his heart throbbings perpetual; and last Saturday afternoon breathed his last, in the old homestead at Freehold. He had been so much persecuted by the incredulous, that he had provided a secret place beneath the floor of his shop where his last two machines were deposited. It was in the form of a vault, covered by a trap-door which was locked, and the door so replaced as to avoid suspicion. After his last illness commenced, he made known this secret to his family, who examined the spot carefully, and found the contents exactly as described. The night after his death, the shop was broken into, the floor taken up, the trap door pried off, and both models stolen. It is probable that the family in their visits had not taken the same precaution as the inventor, and some prying eyes had discovered the secret. Fortunately the drawings are preserved, and there is a little machine, one of the earliest made, now running in Brooklyn, where it has kept its ceaseless ticking for nearly six years. Mr. Hendrickson leaves a family of four sons and four daughters, all of them, we believe, given to invention. Had he died ten years ago, how explicitly would it have been said that his life has been wasted in "the hopeless effort to obtain perpetual motion."

HOW DUELLING WAS STOPPED IN ILLINOIS.—In moral sing upon duelling, the Chicago Press and Tribune informs us how the law became a dead letter in Illinois, by reviving the history of the first and only duel ever fought in that State. In the year 1820, Alphonso Stewart and William Bennett fought with rifles in St. Clair county, and Stewart fell mortally wounded on the first fire—Bennett made his escape into Arkansas, where he remained two years. He whose absence was discovered, he was arrested, brought back, indicted, tried, convicted of murder, and executed. Governor Reed was besieged days and weeks by the kindred and disciples of the exile, clamoring for the wretch's pardon. But he closed his door against petition and entreaty, and William Bennett dangled at a rope's end, in the presence of some thousands of spectators, who took in a great moral lesson. This was the first and last duel ever fought on the soil of Illinois, and it effectually crushed out all respect for the bloody code in that State.

STEVENS, THE COMPANION OF BROWN.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Norwich, Ct., says:

"Allen Evens is the alias of Stevens, whose real name is Aaron Dwight Stevens. His father is a very worthy citizen of this place, a communicant and chorister in one of our churches. The deepest sympathy is felt for him by the whole community in his crushing affliction. He passed through New York this morning, on his way to visit his son, hoping to see him alive, and impart to him the counsels of a Christian father. The son, who is now 27 years of age, has been from home for the last nine years, and his parents have known little of his whereabouts. From his childhood he has been impatient of restraint, and the source of not a little anxiety to his family. He has an elder brother in one of our Western States, a younger brother in Ohio, and a step mother and sister of sixteen, at home, to mourn for him."