devotion to his friends, and the generous open dealing toward his opponents, won respect of every class in the community; and the fact was clearly manifested by the universal impress of sorrow which rested upon the city yesterday.

THE DEAD SENATOR LYING IN STATE.

On Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the lower part of the Union Hotel was thrown open to the public, and all day the multitude thronged in to see the body of Senator Broderick, as it lay in state. The corpse was placed in a metalic coffin, in the inner apartment, the approach to which was hung with American flags. The outside of the Union was draped with the habilaments of woe, and every face wore that unmistakable expression which denotes that some public calamity has fallen up on the community. The coffin was so placed that the moving throng could file past and around it, and out through another door.—The hands of living friends had wrought wreaths and boquets of flowers, with which the coffin was loaded—and so numerous at last did these become, that no room being found for them, they were placed on the floor about the bier. The corpse was dressed in a suit of black, with collar and neckcloth, the hands lying along the sides, crossed upon the body. The face was somewhat shrunken, probably from the intense pain which the sufferer had undergone during the previous three days. It wore, however, the same expression as in life, and the Senator might almost have been supposed to be in a deep sleep, so calm and natural was the appearance of the face. All day long the crowd pressed in—men, women and children—slowly they passed round, lingering at the coffin, and gazing with faces full of grief and reverence upon the last spectacle.

THE FUNERAL ORATION.

Col. Baker pronounced an oration over the body of Broderick. In the course of it he said:

"It was his boast, and amid the general license of a new country, it was a proud one, that his most scrutinizing enemy could fix no single act of immorality upon him. Temperate, decorous, self-restrained, he had passed through all the excitements of California unstained. No man could charge him with broken faith or violated trust. Of habits simple and inexpensive, he had no lust of gain. He over-reached no man's weakness in a bargain, and withheld no man his just dues.—Never in the history of the State has there been a citizen who has borne public relations more stainless in all respects than he.

* * He was a public man, and his memory demands a public judgment. What was his public crime? The answer is in his own words: "THEY HAVE KILLED ME BECAUSE I WAS OPPOSED TO THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY AND A CORRUPT ADMINISTRATION." Fellow-citizens, they are remarkable words, uttered at a very remarkable moment; they involve the history of his Senatorial career, and of its sad and bloody termination.

* * * * Who can defy the blandishments of power, the insolence of office, the corruptions of administrations?—What hopes are buried with him in the grave!

"Ah! whom that gallant spirit shall resume,
Leap from Eurotas' bank, and call us from the tomb!"

But the last word must be spoken, and the imperious mandate of Death must be fulfilled. Thus, O brave heart! we bear thee to thy rest. Thus, surrounded by tens of thousands, we leave thee to the equal grave. As in life, no other voice among us so rung its trumpet blast upon the ear of freemen, so in death its echoes will reverberate amid our mountains and valleys, until truth and valor cease to appeal to the human heart.

His love of truth—too warm, too strong,
For Hope or Fear to chain or chill;
His hate of tyranny and wrong,
Burn in the breasts he kindled, still.

Good friend! true hero! hail and farewell!

The Return of the Lost Child.

For nearly two weeks the whole city has been keenly alive to the fact that Oscar, a child of Capt. McNelly's of the Prop. T. M. Bradbury, living at No 435 St. Clair street, has been missing. Search has been made for it in every probable and improbable place, and handbills and advertisements circulated thro' the country have extended the knowledge far and wide. The child's parents were, as would be expected, nearly distracted with the terrible suspense, and many a father's and mother's heart has dropped a tear of sympathy for the afflicted household, as they have told to their own children at home, the story of the disappearance. But now that sorrow has been turned to joy, and the tears which fall are those of thankful exultation, instead of despairing suspense, for *the child is found*—having been discovered in the following manner:

On Monday last J. M. Kimball, an engineer on the C. C. & C. road, saw at Cresline a woman with a child in her arms. On the next morning he saw the woman and child again, ten miles south of Crestline. He reported these facts at the Police Office on Tuesday evening. It was thought the child must be Oscar, and officer John Odell was dispatched down the road yesterday morning. He heard of a woman and child at various points. He found she had stopped the night before with a German family at Gallion. He pursued his mission in a hand car and on foot making careful inquiries at every village and of every person he met. He at length found the woman two miles this side of Delaware. She was walking on the track, carrying in her arms, a child which proved to be Oscar. The little fellows legs were terribly scratched and there were stripes on its back where the brute had whipped it. He was thinly clad and had evidently suffered much from cold. She at first denied stealing the child, but finally said she had taken it under the impression that it was her own. She had had an illegitimate child about two years before, she said, which had been stolen, and she had thought this was it. This is her explanation. Of course it is absurd.

Odell telegraphed to Marshal Craw that they would bring the woman and child in the 9:45 train yesterday morning. As the time drew near for the train to arrive a vast multitude of earnest, excited men, women and children gathered at the depot to catch a sight at the child, and to witness its restoration to its parents arms. Capt. McNelly, with Marshal Craw, had jumped upon the train at the foot of Superior street, and the father had seen that the boy found was indeed his lost child. As the train entered the depot, the happy father brought the child out, when he was greeted with long, loud, enthusiastic cheers that told in fitting tones of the interest felt in the matter. Men cheered, and women cried for joy. Hats were thrown up, and handkerchiefs were waved in triumph, and the whole scene was one of the wildest excitement. In the midst of it, Capt. McNelly took his child to a carriage and drove rapidly home to gladden the heart of the waiting wife and mother.

Meantime the officers were endeavoring to quietly remove the woman to a carriage to take her to jail. The crowd seeing her, rushed towards her with deep and meaning cries 'to lynch her.' It was with the utmost difficulty that the indignation of the citizens could be restrained from seizing her and tearing her to pieces, and she will probably never again have so narrow an escape from a violent death. She was lodged in the county jail to await trial, but we understand that such is the nature of the case that no law will reach her at all commensurate with her crime. The law to punish kidnapping applies only when the person stolen is taken out of the State, and she can only be tried for the larceny of the child's clothes. Surely this ought not so to be.

The woman's name is Mary Jane Harrison; her parents and brothers and sisters reside on the West Side. She is known in the city as a shameless prostitute, but for what earthly reason she should steal this child, it is difficult to tell. She tells several different stories in regard to her motive.

To the officers she claimed that the child was hers, and that her husband's name was Harris; that he had left her to go to Pike's Peak, and that she was going to Cincinnati in search of him. She afterwards said it was an illegitimate child, born in Cincinnati, Oct. 10th, 1858. After getting into the carriage that took her to jail, she said that she took the child because she thought it was hers; that she had not seen it for over a year, and would not be satisfied that it was not her child until she saw Mrs. McNelly.

For two days after she stole the child she stopped at a shanty on the West-Side, tenanted by Mrs. Kelly. She has ill-used the child since she has had it, marks of beating being visible on its person.—*Cleveland Leader, Oct. 21.*

DEMOCRAT.

RAVENNA, OHIO.

Wednesday Morning.....October 26, 1859.

BY L. W. HALL & SON.

LYMAN W. HALL..... HALSEY R. W. HALL.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

THIS PAPER, having the LARGEST CIRCULATION of any Paper published in the County of Portage, renders it a most advantageous and desirable medium for Advertising. Business Men will take notice.

War at Harper's Ferry

The newspapers for some days past, have been filled with accounts of an "insurrection" at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and John Brown, late of Summit County, and more recently of Kansas notoriety, seems to have been at the head of the fracas, whatever it was.

For a long time John Brown has not been believed by many immdiately acquainted with him, to be thoroughly sane on matters pertaining to Slavery; his troubles in Kansas, the murder of his son by the Border Ruffians, the destruction of his property, and his own personal hardships and exposures, it is believed have unsettled his mind; at least, have served to render him monomonical insmuch that he has considered himself the Heaven—designated agent for the liberation of the Southern slaves, and the overthrow of American Slavery.—Possessed of this idea, and burning and thirsting for revenge on slave holders generally, he set himself apart to this single purpose, and by night and by day pursued it with unswerving energy. It must be confessed there was "method in his madness," but how any sane man could conceive such a plan, and how any sane men could connect themselves with it, is past our comprehension.

The reports of the fracas are doubtless greatly exagerated. Brown's force, it seems, consisted of seventeen white men and five negroes, and with this *formable army*, a Provisional Government for the United States was to be established, the slaves liberated, and our present Government revolutionized.—What short of insanity could have conceived such an idea?

But the anic struck into all slavedom, by this insignificant handful of insurgents, is noticeable feature. A requisition was made upon the Governor of Virginia, and the President of the United States, for troops, and those officials bestirred themselves with alacrity, and a thousand well equipped, well armed troops were thrown in hot haste into the village of Harper's Ferry to put down Ossawotamie Brown, sixteen white men, and five negroes!

In the city of Washington, the community was in a panic of ecstatic terror; the Mayor called out the City Invincibles, and with them remained on duty all night, and patroles sentinels traversed every part of the city—the fear being that the terrible John Brown and his "army" would burst into Washington and like the British in the war of 1812, driv the "Government" into the Potomac, or some where else. "There is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous," and if the Mayor of Washington had taken his stand by the side of the President, in the Portico of the White house, and sung the famous nursery rhyme—

"Old John Brown had a little Indian,"

the farce would have been complete.

The whole panic shows the conscious guilt of slaveholders and slaveholding communities. They know they are criminals before God—they know the vengeance of the oppressed would be but a just retribution, and they live by day and by night in feverish fear—and there is not a slaveholding plantation in all the South that has not felt a thrill of horror at this Harper's Ferry affair, and a painful feeling of insecurity, at this moment pervades the entire South.

How unnatural is all this slaveholding business—what antagonisms between the oppressor and the oppressed it begets—how insecure is domestic life, for the fury of insurrection may at any moment produce scenes too horrible to contemplate. And yet as men sow, they shall reap, and the ripe fruit of this slaveholding system of abominations, will yet be plucked, in murders, in ravishment, in burnings and in devastations. This Harper's Ferry affair, is but the precursor of things to come. The vengeance of the Almighty will not sleep forever—and woe, woe, bitter woe is recorded against the crime of human oppression.—Would that men might be wise in time, and by doing right, and showing mercy, escape the wrath to come.

Out of all the exaggerations of the affair, we compile as intelligible an account of the foray as we can:—

On Sunday night, the 16th inst., Capt. Brown and his men took possession of the United States Army, at Harper's Ferry.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18—3 o'clock A. M.—The town of Harper's Ferry, has been taken possession of by companies from Charlestown and Shepardstown Va., and Frederick, Md.—The rioters are entrenched in the armory and hold Mr. Washington and Mr. Lanenfield as prisoners. The insurrectionists are commanded by Capt. Brown, of Kansas notoriety; they numbered originally 17 white men and 5 negroes, several of whom were shot. Two men of the Martinsburg company were shot dead whilst charging on the armory.

A portion of the Insurgents have left here under the command of a leader named Cook, who, with a large party of slaves, is supposed to be moving toward Pennsylvania.

Allen Evans, one of the insurgents, is lying in a dying condition here, having been shot through the breast. He is from Connecticut, but has been in Kansas. He says the whole scheme was got up by Brown, who represented that the negroes would rise by thousands, and Maryland and Virginia would be made free States.

Col. Shriver of Frederick, has just had an interview with Brown in the armory. He asked to be allowed to march out with his men, and averred his intention of defending himself to the last. His men are very strongly posted in the engine house, and cannon can not be used against them, for fear of injuring the prisoners they still hold. Same sixteen persons are known to have been killed.—Fountain Beckman, a Railroad agent was shot dead from the armory. Three rioters are lying dead under the bridge, having been shot by the Shepardstown troops in their charge on the bridge. Capt. Cook is second in command of the insurgents. He is said to be posted in a school house, four miles distant, with a large body of runaway slaves.

The armory was taken possession of about 9 o'clock on Sunday night. So quietly was it done that the citizens knew nothing of it until the train was stopped. Col. Lee, who has arrived here, thinks there are abundant troops on hand to capture the rioters, and seems perfectly certain that the original party consisted of not more than twenty white men and five free negroes.

Capt. Brown had been about here and rented a farm four miles off, which was the rendezvous of the rioters. Capt. Cook has also lived about here, and for a long time taught a school. All the other white men are unknown. They are supposed, however, to be men who have been connected with Brown in Kansas.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 18—8 o'clock.—The armory has just been stormed and taken after a determined resistance. Col. Shutt aproached with a flag of truce and demanded a surrender of the armory. After expostulating some time, the rioters refused. The marines then advanced and made a charge, endeavoring to break open the door with sledge hammers, but it resisted all their efforts. A large ladder was then used as a battering ram, and the door gave way.

The rioters fired briskly and shot three of the marines, who exchanged shots through the partly broken door. The marines then forced their way through the break, and in a few minutes the resistance was at an end. The rioters were brought out and admidst the most intense excitement, many of the armed militia present trying to get an opportunity to shoot them. Capt. Brown and his son were both shot, the latter is dead and the former is dying. He talks freely, and says that he is the Ossawattomie Brown whose feats in Kansas had such wide notice. He says his whole object was to free the slaves, and justified his actions. He says that he had possession of the town, and could have murdered all the people, and had been murdered in return. J. G. Anderson was also shot down in the assault; he was from Connecticut. The dead body of a man shot yesterday was found within the armory. Brown declares that there were none engaged in the plot but those who accompanied him. The prisoners are detained within the armory enclosure.

HARPER'S FERRY, Noon.—Soon after storming the armory, four dead bodies of the insurgents who were shot yesterday were found within the enclosure. Capt. Brown and his son are dangerously wounded. Only two of the insurrectionists are unwounded, viz:—Edwin Coppich, (white,) from Iowa, and Shields Green, (colored,) also from Iowa. The party originally consisted of twenty-two persons, of whom fifteen are killed, two mortally wounded, two unhurt, and three escaped with the slaves on Monday morning, soon after the assault on the armory. Some firing took place from the hills on the Maryland shore supposed to be a parting salute from Capt. Cook, who left on Monday morning. The fire was returned with a general volley, but both parties were too distant to do any damage. A company of volunteers have gone in pursuit of the fugitives. There are probably a thousand armed men now congregated here. Reinforcements have been pouring in all night from all quarters of the surrounding country.

The white insurgent wounded and captured died in a few moments in the arms of our informant. He was shot through the breast, arm and stomach. He declared there were only nineteen whites engaged in the insurrection.

For an hour a running and random firing was kept up by the troops against the rioters. Several were shot down, while many managed to limp away wounded. During the firing the women and children ran shrieking in every direction, but when they learned that the soldiers were their protectors, they took good courage and did service in the way of preparing refreshments and attending to the wounded. Our informant who was on the hill when the firing was going on, says all the terrible scenes of a battle passed in reality before his eyes. Soldiers could be seen pursuing singly and in couples, and the crack of the musket and rifle was generally followed by one or more of the insurgents biting the dust.

The dead lay in the streets where they fell—the wounded were cared for. Capt. Brown's wounds consist of a sword cut in the forehead and a bayonet wound in the kidneys. Another of the rioters killed was named Stewart Taylor. J. C. Anderson, a ring leader, who stopped conductor Phipps yesterday, was killed during the first attack by the Virginians. Anderson was a fine looking man with a flowing white beard. Some of the Maryland volunteers are in pursuit of Capt. Cook's party. A body of forty mounted men left this afternoon for Harper's Ferry to pursue the rioters. It is reported that many of them have escaped and are secreted in the mountains. A negro named Green, who was conspicuous in the fugitive slave riot at Harrisburg some years ago, was among the insurgents.

A short time after Capt. Brown was brought in he revived and talked earnestly to those about him, defending his course, and avowing that he had done only what was right. He replied to the questions put to him substantially as follows:—Are you Capt. Brown of Kansas? I am sometimes called so. Are you Ossawattomie Brown? I tried to do my duty there. What was your present object? To free the slaves from bondage. Were any other persons but those with you now connected with the movement? No. Did you expect aid from the North? No There was no one connected with the movement but those who came with me. Did you expect to kill people in order to carry your point? I did not wish to do so, but you forced us to do it.

Various questions of this kind were put to Capt. Brown, which he answered clearly and freely, and seemed anxious to vindicate himself. He urged that he had the town at his mercy—that he could have burnt and murdered the inhabitants, but did not. He had treated the prisoners with courtesy, and complained that he was hunted down like a beast. He spoke of the killing of his son, which he alleged was done while bearing a flag of truce, and seemed anxious for the safety of his wounded son. His conversation bore the impress of a conviction that whatever he has done to free the slaves was right, and that in the warfare in which he was engaged, he was entitled to be treated with all respect as a prisoner of war. He seemed convinced that he was badly treated, and had a right to complain, although he thought he was a dying man. On examination, his wounds have proved to be not necessarily fatal. He expressed a strong desire to live and be tried by his country. In his pockets were nearly $300 in gold, and several important papers found in his possession, were taken in charge by Col Lee, and on behalf of the government.

He says that he made a mistake in either not detaining the train on Sunday night, or else permitting it to go on unmolested. This mistake he seems to infer exposed his doings too soon, and prevented his reinforcements from coming. The names of all of his party at the Ferry on Sunday night, except three white men whom he admits he sent away on an errand, are as follows, with their proper titles, under the provisional government:—

Gen. Jno. Brown, Commander-in-Chief, wounded but will recover; Capt Oliver Brown dead; Capt. Watson Brown, dead; Capt. Jno. Kagi, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, dead; Capt. Aaron C. Stephens of Connecticut, wounded badly, he has three balls in his body, and can not possibly recover; Lieut. Edwin Coppic of Iowa, unhurt; Lieut. Albert Hazlett of Pennsylvania, dead; Lieut. Jeremiah Anderson, of Indiana, dead; Lieut. William Leman of Maine dead; Capt. John E. Cook of Connecticut, escaped. Privates—Stewart Taylor of Canada, dead; Charles P. Tidd of Maine, dead; Wm. Thompson of New York, dead; Dolpe Thompson of New York, dead. The above, with three whites previously sent off, made in all 17 whites. Negroes—D. Newly of Ohio, raised in Virginia, dead; Emperor, of New York, raised in South Carolina, not wounded, a prisoner; the latter was elected a member of Congress of the Provincial Government some time since; Lewis Leary of Ohio, raised in Virginia, not wounded, a prisoner at Charleston.

General Brown has nine wounds, but none fatal.

A bushel of letters was discovered from all parts of the country; one from Gerrit Smith, who informed Brown of money being deposited in a Bank in New York to the credit of J. Smith and Sons, and appears to be one of many informing him from time to time, as money was raised.

Reprehensible Indifference.

The Ashtabula *Sentinel* gives the following election returns at the late State election, from Denmark Township, in that County, as follows:

Republican	29	Democrat	13
Stay at Home Republicans			47
" " " Democrats			5
Republican maj. of Stay at Homes			42

Such Republicans are too indifferent and selfish to be patriotic. They are not worth 'counting in' in a census.

Iowa Election.

The whole Republican State ticket is elected by about 3,000 majority. The Republicans have 16 on joint ballot in the Legislature.

Dying Words of Senator Broderick.

Murder, cool, deliberate and premeditated, accomplished the death of David C. Broderick. Terry is as much a murderer as Cain, or any one else who ever imbued his hands in human blood. And there were accessories before the fact, men in high position.

The dyimg Senator himself, felt that he was the victim of a murderous conspiracy and onslaught, because he had been true to his own convictions of duty and of right, and with his expiring breath exclaimed:

'THEY HAVE KILLED ME BECAUSE I WAS OPPOSED TO THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY AND A CORRUPT ADMINISTRATION.'

These dying words are fit to be engraven on his monument. They are his best epitaph.

Senator Broderick declared positively to his friends before he took the field, that he would not take the life of Terry—that he would shoot below his hips. This relieves him of any murderous intent upon taking the field—the unhappy man yielded to the stern demand of a vitiated public sentiment, and took the risk of 'the field of honor,' to appease that demand.

Greeting to Ohio.

The recent contest in Ohio has been watched with unprecedented interest by the Republicans of other States, and the news of our brilliant victory is received with great rejoicing and enthusiasm. The following from the New York Tribune of Thursday morning, pays a just compliment to Mr. Dennison, our gallant standard bearer, in the contest just closed. And the handsome reference to Gov. Chase undoubtedly reflects truly the feeling of a great majority of the Republicans of Ohio, not only in regard to the United States Senatorship, but to a still higher office, which his eminent ability and executive wisdom would adorn, as they have adorned the gubernatorial office of this State. The *Tribune* says:

Ohio has again proclaimed her devotion to the principle of the immortal Ordinance which consecrated her soil to free labor. The contest has been animated; the rival candidates for Governor—both able and personally worthy men—have addressed assembled thousands from the same stump; Mr. Douglas has spread his 'Popular Sovereignty' in several of the chief cities and fraternized fully with the Lecomptonites in their efforts to re-elect Pugh; but all to no purpose. William Dennison, jr., of Columbus, a full, and thorough going champion of Republicanism, is chosen Governor, with the entire State ticket, and the new Legislature is Republican in both branches, as the last (chosen in '57) was Democratic. Mr. Pugh retires from the U. S. Senate in March, 1861, and it is generally supposed that Salmon P. Chase will succeed him. (Gov. Chase gave way to Pugh four years ago) Harrison G. Blake, (Republican) is chosen to Congress from the 14th (Wayne) District, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Cyrus Spinack. Politically no change—The Republican majorities reported standing State ticket, 15,000; Senate 9; House 12 to 16.

Mr. Chase has held the post of Governor through two terms of two years each having been first chosen in 1855 and re elected in 1857. The people of Ohio were never served more ably, wisely and uprightly. We rejoice in the faith that his services are not to be lost to the country, and wish that men of similar character and caliber could oftener be chosen to stations of like eminence and responsibility.

Members of the Board of Equalization.

For Member of the Board of Equalization for this Senatorial District the vote is as follows:

	Hoy.	Weston.
Portage County	2641	2014
Summit County	2558	1720
	5199	3734
	3734	
Maj. for Hoy	1454	

Senator Garfield's Majority.

The vote in the Senatorial District composed of the Counties of Portage and Summit, is as follows:

	Garfield.	Udell.
Portage	2588	2047
Summit	2578	1699
	5176	3746
	3746	
Garfield's maj.	1430	

Nebraska Republican.

Daily, Republican, is elected Delegate to Congress over Eastbrook, Democrat, by a majority of 48 votes.

Gov. Chase has appointed William Y. Gholson, of Cincinnati, Supreme Judge to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Swan, and in so doing has simply acted in accordance with the verdict of the people, who have given Judge Gholson some fifteen thousand majority.

Eccentric and Flatfooted.

Many of our readers will remember JOHN C. WOLCOTT, who taught our Village School in Ravenna some fourteen or fifteen years since. He was formerly a student at Williams College, a thorough scholar and a successful teacher. He now resides in his native town, Cheshire, Massachusetts. He studied law with that eminent jurist, Judge Bishop, of Lenox, Massachusetts, and during the last dozen years has gained no inconsiderable prominence at the Berkshire Bar. He has represented his native town in the Massachusetts Legislature, in which body he was a man of mark. He is a genius, and has much of the amusing eccentricity, that often accompanies genius.

He was an original Democrat, but in 1848 took the Free Soil slide, and voted for Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams for President and Vice President—since which, in the various changes, decay and new combination of parties, we fear he has lapsed from the platform of 1848. Be this as it may, we are watching his course with no little interest, always hoping that his talents may be consecrated to the cause of freedom, the true genius of our Government and Republican institutions.

All this by way of preface to the introduction of two or three brief extracts from an article which Mr. Wolcott has recently put forth, announcing himself as a candidate for the Legislature.

The announcement is so original, unique, eccentric and funny, that we are anxious to have our reader share with us in the amusement which it affords. Hence the following extracts from the Hoosac Weekly [North Adams, MASS.,] News.

To the Electors of Adams, Florida, Clarksburg, Cheshire and Savoy.

GENTLEMEN:—Being again inclined to enter the public service, I respectfully request you to deposite your votes for me, as one of the Representatives for this District, at the approaching annual Election. I am compelled to make this direct application, for the very good reason, that I can find no time to devote to any circuitous method of approach, and for the further reason that I hold no very distinctive position among any of the political parties. I have devoted some observation to the various changes, turnings, fluctuations, and vacillations of public opinion and public men, chiefly for the purpose of ascertaining in what manner I can adjust my political attitude, position, and posturing, to meet the gales of popular sentiment, and balance myself as evenly as possible on both sides of the fence at the same time. I regard mankind with very much the same opinion expressed by Juvenal, when he says:

'*Inter se convenit ursis.*'

There is harmon among bears,
or as Dr. Johnson more elegantly amplifies the thought,

'Beasts of each kind, their follows spare,
Bear, lives in amity, with bear.'

* * * *

[A compliment, doubtless, well deserved by 'bears,' but which cannot, with the same propriety be bestowed upon Anglo-Saxon civilization.—ENS DEM.]

Finally; after having carefully examined the opinions of Judge Douglas, I arrived at the conclusion that his views are almost entirely erroneous, and that any attempt to carry them out in practice would lead to inevitable conflict with the laws of Congress. I think the Democratic theory and practice will govern this country, very much however, upon the same principle that the devil will always hold something of supremacy on earth, while mankind are what they are. There are many Know Nothings in existence, natural members of that order of mankind who hardly need to join The Republicans are trying to keep our slavery from the territories.

* * * * * *

I am in favor of a license system for sale of spiritious liquors I am in favor of making some change in reference to the administration of justice in this County, by changing the County seat. I am in favor of a large reduction of government expenses. I am in favor of say thing and every thing, and every body. Lastly, I am greatly in favor of going to Boston once more as aforesaid. Respectfully,

JOHN C. WOLCOTT.

If 'the electors of Adams, Florida, Clarksburg, Cheshire and Savoy,' do not favorably respond to this nomination, it will be because they do not fully agree with Mr. Wolcott's peculiar political views, and are also, unable, to duly appreciate 'the excentricities of genius.'

It needs (aside from politics) some such man as John C. Wolcott in the Legislature to wake up the sleepy old Bay State.

The Plain Dealer on Buchanan.

EDS. OF DEMOCRAT: The following extract we copy from the Cleveland Plain Dealer, dated Oct 12, which, if not asking too much, we should be pleased to have inserted in your paper in connection with the result of the present election, for future reference.

'The Pennsylvania election is the only one where a test of Mr. Buchanan's popularity can be had. The candidates there are Buchanan men, pure and unmixed, and were nominated regularly. They have a right to claim the fealty of the Democratic organization, and will have it. Mr. Douglas himself in his Pittsburgh speech concedes its regularity, and called on the party to rally and sustain it. This is Mr. Buchanan's own State, into which he has thrown *more patronage in two years than has been given to the North-West since we had a government.* He carried the State when he was elected by a majority of 82 808. The 11th of October must show the result of State pride, patronage and popularity combined, and we, in advance, concede to him all the glory of the endorsement which on that day he shall receive. Exclusively to him will we yield the laurels without envy or detraction.'

Should any Buchanan Democrat happen to read the above, in connection with the sweeping majority now registered against them, in Pennsylvania, they will see with what indignation the people have stamped infamy upon those who have rode into power by means of fraud and corruption, and when in power, have betrayed the confidence, and sacrificed the best interests of the people. W. H. B.

Dupont's Powder Mills on the Brandywine, blew up on the 21st inst., killing seven men.

Mrs. Senator Douglas is very dangerously ill at Washington.

The State Election.

The regular telegraphic dispatches from Columbus, which we presume are reliable, and name up from the aggregate of information received at the central point state that the Hon. William Dennison, Jr., is elected Governor by a majority of over fifteen thousand.—There is no reason to suppose that any one of the ticket of which Mr. Dennison is the head, is far behind him. The Legislature seems to be heavily Republican. Its complexion did not, it is pleasant to know, depend upon Hamilton county. If the charges made by the Democratic press wherever they presumed Gov. Chase to be unpopular, that he is the Republican candidate for Senator, be true, it must be confessed that there does not seem to be any possibility of preventing his election as the successor in the Senate of the Hon. Geo. E. Pugh. Those disposed to mourn over such an event are at liberty to proceed We do not doubt that the Republican sentiment of the State is overwhelmingly for Gov. Chase as Senator, and that the Legislature, upon meeting, will make haste to give that sentiment due expression. The Democracy for a time yesterday consoled themselves by holding forth that there would be a few Opposition Legislators returned favorable to Corwin, who would hold the balance of power on the Senatorial question, and they pleased themselves by the reflection that, as a minority had once elected Mr. Chase Senator, so a minority might defeat him. But if the Republican strength is so great, or nearly so great, in both Houses as is represented, there is no room to doubt the power of the friends of Mr. Chase to return him to the Senate. The Republicans appear to have carried nearly all the Legislative districts in the State described in our tables as 'doubtful.' This being the case, it is proper for the Democracy to make the most of their victory in Hamilton county, for it is all they have.—*Cincinnati Commercial, Oct 13.*

Revival at Alliance.

The M. E. Congregation at this place have been holding a protracted meeting for two or three weeks past. Quite an awakening is manifested, and some twenty-five or thirty have united with the Church. A number have been converted, and every night finds more forward, seeking an interest in the Savior. Revs. Campbell and Kending are officiating.—*Alliance Times, Oct. 20.*

Baird & Wait vs Thomas Coonan and als. SHERIFF SALE.—By virtue of an order of sale to me directed and delivered from the Court of Common Pleas of Portage County and State of Ohio, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, in front of the Court House in Ravenna, on Saturday, the fifth day of November, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, the following described property, to wit: One span of bay mares, one 5 and one 8 or 9 years old, one chestnut colored yearling colt, one dun colored 3 year old cow, one red cow 8 years old, five two year old heifers, one red and white colored two year old bull, 8 calves one year old, 1 one horse wagon, one buggy, and one two horse wagon and harness.

Taken on an order of sale as the property of Thomas Coonan and als., at the suit of Baird & Wait. Terms—Cash on day of sale.

THOMAS R. WILLIAMS, Sheriff.
By S. MILLER, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ravenna, }
(Oct. 24, a. d 1859. } oct26-2w
P. B. Conant, Atty.

French & Keith and als. vs. Orison Cathan. SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a Special Order of Sale to me directed from the Court of Common Pleas of Portage County, I shall expose to sale at Public Auction, commencing on Wednesday, November 2, at Hiram Rapids, in the Township of Hiram in said County, the stock of goods lately attached as the property of Orison Cathan, at the suit of French & Keith and als, consisting of a general assortment of Dry Goods, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Yankee Notions, and a general assortment of Goods usually kept in a country store. Terms Cash.

THOMAS R. WILLIAMS, Sheriff.
By A. M. HACKER, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ravenna, }
October 22, 1859 } oct26-2w

MONEY FOUND.—On Saturday last a sum of Money was found on the side walk in this village. The owner can have the same by identifying the money and paying for this advertisement.
Oct 21, 1859. oct26-2w

JUST RECEIVED, another invoice of

NEW BOOKS,

AMONG THEM,

IDYLS OF THE KING, Tennyson's famous new Poem ..... 75 cts
THE TEACHER'S INDICATOR and Parents' Manuel $1 25
MODERN ATHEISM, under its forms of Pantheism, Materialism, Secularism, Development, and Natural Laws, By James Buchanan, D. D. LL. D. Divinity Professor in "The New College," Edinburgh 1 00
HIN S TO HORSE-KEEPERS, By Henry William Herbert—(a new supply) 1 25
MINISTRY OF LIFE—By Marie Louisa Charlesworth author of "Ministering Children," &c 90c
THE ART OF EXTEMPORE SPEAKING, Hints for the Pulpit, the Senate and the Bar—By M. Bouhain, Vicar General and Professor at the Sorbonne, etc., With additions by a member of the New York Bar 1 00
LIVE AND WORKS OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, By Epper Sargent 1 25
THE ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, By Francis Wayland, D. D. 1 25
THE TENT AND THE HAREM: Notes of an Oriental Trip—By Caroline Paine 1 00
THE PLURALITY OF WORLDS, with an Introduction by Edward Hitchcock, D. D. President of Amherst College 1 00

Call for the above, and other valuable works at the
RAVENNA BOOK STORE.
Sept. 28, 1859.

MRS. MERRITT

HAS NOW A FULL STOCK OF MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, To which she wishes to call attention. Work done in the latest style and best manner. ☞ The Boudoir Sewing Machine is on exhibition at her store.
☞ Butter and Dried Fruit taken for work.
Ravenna, Oct. 17th, 1859. oct19-4w

Jewelry Store!!

VAUTROT & BROTHER
Importers of Watches,
Have just received a large and extensive stock of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

of the latest and most fashionable style Silver and Plated Wares, and all articles usually found in a well-regulated Jewelry Store. We as we receive our goods direct from the manufacturers in Europe, we are enabled to sell them at rates that defy competition. We have on hand a large assortment of the celebrated Perlaceple Scotch Pebble Glasses. ☞ Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for goods. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted. ALL GOODS WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.
aug31 VAUTROT & BRO., Collins' Block.

THE OCTOBER MAGAZINES for sale at the RAVENNA BOOK STORE.

NOTICE.

YOU can find a choice lot of STOVES at the

STOVE STORE

In Franklin.
Franklin Mills, October 1, 1859. J. BETHEL Jr.

Wheat! Wheat!

IN large or small quantities will be sold for the balance of the season at COST, to be ground at the regular rates for the toll, giving the benefit of the toll for feed. Ravenna Summit Mill.
Oct. 3, 1859.—6w J. WHITTLESEY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Michael Maloney, late of Atwater, Portage County, Ohio, deceased. FRIEND WHITTLESEY.
Atwater, October 17, 1859. oct14-3w

Streator, Daily & Co's Adver'ts.

SEPTEMBER, 1859.

NEW GOODS

FOR

Fall & Winter Trade

AT THE

SHALERSVILLE CHEAP STORE.

WE ARE OPENING OUR FALL and WINTER STOCK, embracing a full assortment of all the

Various Styles of Goods

Wanted by the community in this section of country, and to which we invite your

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Before making your

FALL PURCHASES.

The following is a memorandum of some of the articles to which we call your attention:

Ladies' Dress Goods

Of every description, consisting of

MERINOS,

PLAIN AND FIGURED;

WOOL DELAINES,

Plain and Figured; and

DeLaines

Of every style;

CASHMERES AND COBERGS

All colors;

PLAID GOODS,

Of every grade.

BLACK and FANCY DRESS SILKS,

CHENILLE SCARFS,

SHAWLS

of every variety.

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,

OVERCOATING. PLAIN & PRINTED SATINETS. FARMERS' Cassimeres, Jeans. Flannels Woolen Plaids. Printed and White Cotton Flannels Wool Comforts Wool Wrappers and Drawers.

Silk Velvet Vestings,

Gloves and Hosiery. Yankee Notions.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Well made and Cheap.

SOLE LEATHER,

BOOTS & SHOES.

GROCERIES,

Paints, Oils, Carpeting, Wall and Window Paper, Hats and Caps, &c., &c.

And a thousand articles which cannot be enumerated here we keep constantly on hand. All of which will be sold *CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP. Please Call.*
STREATOR, DAILY & CO.
Shalersville, Sept. 19, '59.

BUTTER AND MOST KINDS OF PRODUCE wanted, for which we will pay the highest market price.
STREATOR, DAILY & CO.
Shalersville, Sept. 19, 1859.

Nursery.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we are prepared to fill all orders for Fruit and Ornamental TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, FLOWERS, GREEN-HOUSE and BEDDING-OUT PLANTS, Which we have commenced the cultivation of, both at Cleve. and on our farm at Rootstown.

Particular attention given to mapping out and ornamenting Fair Grounds, Parks, Cemeteries, Lawns, Avenues, Public Grounds, &c. &c.
R. H. CLARK & SON.
Rootstown, Oct. 1st, 1859. oct12-3w

AMERICAN HAIR TONIC. The Cheapest in the World!! PUT UP IN LARGE BOTTLES. ONLY 25 Cents. Sold in Ravenna by H. L. Day, C. Hatch and C. E. Swift. Sold in Franklin Mills by J. W. CONE. Dec. 8, 1859.

EXTRACTS, FLORIMEL and HAVELOCK—New Perfumes, just rec'd at
Oct. '59. SWIFT'S.

PINE APPLE, ALMOND and VANILLA EXTRACTS, for sale at SWIFT'S.

TRY A CAKE OF ALMOND SOAP, at SWIFT'S.

FINE EXTRACT JOCKEY CLUB, For sale by the ounce, at SWIFT'S.

FRANGIPANI.—A fresh supply of this popular Perfume, at SWIFT'S.

BUY your Perfumery and Flavoring Extracts of CHARLES E. SWIFT.
Oct., 1859.

Frost, Frost! Wheat, Wheat.

ALL persons who have lost their Wheat by Frost, can purchase Wheat in large or small quantities, at Nelson Grist Mill, at COST PRICES, to be ground at the lawful