DEMOCRAT.

RAVENNA, OHIO.

Wednesday Morning.....November 23, 1859.

BY L. W. HALL & SON.

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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.

Hon. Edward Bates of Missouri, bids for the Presidency.

Just now a political sensation article from the St. Louis *Evening News*, of Nov. 8th, is going the rounds. It is an authorized statement of the views and opinions of Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, on the subject of Slavery. While many of the views advanced are gratifying, as coming from a citizen of a Slave State, and while they are in advance of the views of most prominent Southern statesmen, yet, as a whole, the exposition of views is vastly below the Republican creed, and the cherished and inbred sentiments of the vast majority of the Republicans.

We feel more regret than surprise to see a certain class of Republican journals, with unreserved approbation, publishing these views, and commending their author, as worthy to be the authorized exponent of Republican principles, and the honored standard bearer of the party. In short, this class accept the bid of Mr. Bates for the Presidency, and *close the books!*

It is not our purpose now to discuss, in lengthened detail, the exposition of Mr. Bates—it is not necessary, but we will not refrain from glancing briefly at a few prominent particulars.

This authoritative statement says: 'Mr. Bates is, (not *was*) '18 *a Henry Clay Whig!*'

When an unrepentant, uncircumcised 'Clay Whig,' who has made no progress as the world has advanced, and adopted no new political views, since the days of the great statesman, who was confessedly, on the subject of Slavery, groping in thick darkness, when such a man, 'a Clay Whig,' we repeat, becomes the Presidential standard bearer of the Republican party, that party, in regard to its present distinctive position, will have ceased to exist, and a cross between Clay Whiggery and modern Republicanism, will have produced a hybrid monster, unworthy of the regard or confidence of sincere, conscientious Anti Slavery Republicans—a class too numerous and too important to be wholly ignored and disregarded by the 'managers,' who are essaying to get up a Slave State candidate.

Again, Mr. Bates recognizes, as legitimate, the holding of property in man, and claims that slave property should be on an equality with other property—but that as a species of *property*, he graciously adds, it should have no superior rights accorded to it!

He says 'the entire Democratic party of the Free States are as decidedly opposed, as even the Republican party, to the extension of Slavery over territory free.' This will be news to most men, 'irrespective of party,' in the Free States.

Mr. Bates, also, says, 'The question of Slavery extension is no longer before the people. It is discussed now only as an abstraction.' This is disingenuous. The whole sim and scope of the Slave power is for Slavery extension, over New Mexico and other free territory, to say nothing of their cherished purpose of Cuban acquisition.

Mr. Bates bids strongly for Southern favor, thus: 'He just as *firmly adheres to the right of property in Slaves* in all the States where Slavery exists, and will go just as far to protect the rights of States in that species of property, as long as those States choose to keep it, *as any man living.*' A pretty ardent and unlimited devotion to 'the sum of all villainies,' for an 'inalienable rights' man!

He says, 'if President, he would execute the Fugitive Slave Law, if the army and navy of the Government were equal to the task.'

Again—'*if the Fugitive Slave Law should be repealed*, OR SHOULD BE FOUND INADEQUATE TO THE SERVICE OF RETURNING ABSCONDING SLAVES TO THEIR MASTERS, Mr. Bates would *urgently* recommend to Congress to pass SOME LAW THAT WOULD MORE CERTAINLY AND MORE ACCEPTABLY carry out the Constitutional guarantees of the rights of Southern Slaveholders.'

Again—Mr. Bates holds to the opinion that 'the entire function of the Federal Government in regard to Slavery, should be to *protect it (Slavery) where it is.*'

Republicans have been wont to regard Slavery as the creature of State, municipal law, and to hold that the Federal Government should be separated from the support of the Institution—but Slaveholders and their abettors, claim all the functions of the National Government, for the protection of Slavery—and this seems to be the idea of Mr. Bates.

The effort of a few plotting Northern Republicans to bring forward, as a Presidential candidate, a man like Mr. Bates, so far below the freedom, anti slavery line of the Republican platform, if successful, will lead to results more disastrous and fatal than those of 1856.

Then, a few plotters, at 'Silver Springs,' Maryland, were successful in bringing forward, in the flash phrase of that day, 'The Path finder of the Rocky Mountains,' and never was a poor party so utterly and hopelessly thrown upon the defensive, and kept upon the keen jump of explanation, as was the Republican party, in sustaining and supporting, and protecting its *antecedentless candidate*, and the almost exhaustless ingenuity of the New York *Tribune*, finally culminated in presenting to an admiring world the sublime and thrilling spectacle of 'two Fremonts!'

Let the insane idea of going to a Slave State for a candidate, for the purpose of conciliating the Slavery influence, be at once and forever abandoned. We would by no means positively exclude Southern men, but the time has not yet come for looking in that direction for a Presidential candidate. Let the madness of party 'managers,' exhibited in their purpose to pass by a Chase, a Seward, a Hale, a Wade and men of that stamp, be at once and emphatically checked.

To neglect true and tried Statesmen such as we have named, for a mere 'expediency candidate, will be, and ought to be fatal to success. Right, is the highest expediency, now and always.

The callow essay of Mr. Bates serves only to expose the nakedness and the poverty of his freedom creed. Away with experimental candidates.

Let us have a representative man, this time—a man with marked, unmistakable antecedents—a man whose life, whose history, whose recorded acts and principles, are themselves a platform, known and read of all men.

Of Mr. Bates we would not speak unkindly, but he is manifestly, not the man for the hour.

We warn, as far as we may, from our humble stand point, the schemers who just now appear so hugely delighted with the very deficient avowals of Mr. Bates, that in bringing him forward, to conciliate any non progressive faction, they expose themselves to great hazards—they will render non efficient, or entirely drive off another element, a thousand fold more important, and absolutely indispensable to success.

The men who will not support such tried, capable and reliable statesmen as Chase, Seward, and men like them, we had well nigh said are not worth conciliating, they certainly are not worth the lowering of our standard for their accommodation. At the best, such men are unreliable, and will be more likely than not to fail us in the juncture of utmost need. To plan with main reference to such, is downright imbecility.

Let us abide, not only by our principles, but by the long known and well known, and tried men of our principles, else, should we by paltering expedients, even attain to success, we should reach but a barren victory.

U. S. Senator.

The unanimity and cordiality with which the Republican papers of Ohio advocate the election of Gov. Chase to the U S. Senate is highly gratifying, and with equal unanimity, they advocate the election at an early day in the session.

But the Ohio *Statesman*, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and other papers of the Sham Democracy, advocate a postponement of the election till 1861, in the hope that by intrigue, stratagem or fraud, the present choice of the people may be defeated.

The Dayton *Journal*, a Republican paper of the conservative stamp, and the especial organ of Mr. Corwin, also, in common with the Democratic papers, advocates delay, and postponement, opposes the election of Gov. Chase, and advocates that of Thomas Corwin.

The emphasis and the unanimity with which the Republican papers all over the State dissent from the postponement views of the Dayton *Journal*, gives hopeful promise of a sincere purpose to do the best thing in the best way, at the best time, and to give the favorite of the people of Ohio, Salmon P. Chase, precedence over all others, for a seat in the Senate. In Illinois, when the Democracy had the power, says the Ohio State *Journal*, 'during the very first hours of the legislative session, they re-elected Stephen A. Douglas to the Senate. Let Ohio retort with equal promptness and spirit, by returning Salmon P. Chase to that body without a moment's unnecessary delay. We concur with the Journal, that to 'delay an election would in a great measure destroy the moral effect of our victory. It would exhibit an indecision and apparent want of unanimity that would give courage to our enemies, who one year ago set us an example of promptitude in Illinois that is worthy of imitation by the Republicans of Ohio.'

THE WAY OF DOUGHFACES.

Daniel W. Voorhees, of Terre Haut, was taken by Gov. Willard, of Indiana, to Harper's Ferry, to defend his (Willard's) brother-in law, John E. Cook. His (Voorhees) address to the Jury is published in the Washington *Constitution*, and other Democratic papers, with lusty laudations of its eloquence and its sentiments.

The speech was bepraised with such magniloquent vehemence, that we had the curiosity to read it—and what do we find? Why, simply, a coarse, inflamatory, partisan stump speech, aimed with furious emphasis against the best and purest men of the North. This petty, malignant County Court Lawyer showed himself incapable of rising to the dignity of even a moderately decent, forensic effort, and sought to save the neck of his client by low appeals to the political prejudices, and sectional animosities of the Jury.

In his harrangue, (for it deserves no higher appellation,) he singled out by name, Beecher, Parker, Seward, Giddings, Sumner, Hale and a host of lesser lights, and declared that they were "guilty, as charged in the indictment, on all the counts, to a deeper and far more fearful extent than John E. Cook!"

It is such Northern, doughfaced vermin as this Voorhees, who are the real traitors, who malign their own fellow-citizens of the free States, deceive and inflame the South, and exert a direct influence to destroy the Government and the Union, and to whelm the country in anarchy and bloodshed. Men may console themselves as they may—the wind is being sowed—the whirlwind will be reaped.

A Slanderer.

The Kansas Herald of Freedom, published at Lawrence, and edited by G. W. Brown, is claimed by the Democratic papers, as a Republican paper, and its slanders on Capt. John Brown, are eagerly copied.

The Herald of Freedom is not, and never was a Republican paper. The paper is bitterly opposed to the Free State men, and Free State cause in Kansas. After begging and getting funds of Free State men to start his paper, the base G. W. Brown, betrayed them who had befriended him—and turned traitor to their cause. It is, therefore, as much the proper work of the Herald of Freedom, to rail at John Brown, as it is that of Democratic papers—and the statements of the one are entitled to as much respect as those of the other, and no more.

So far from being a Republican paper, the Herald of Freedom is friendly to Buchanan, and in return for the betrayal of the Free State cause, receives the patronage of the National Government, in public printing, &c.—And yet, this paper, by Democratic journals, is styled a Republican paper, and its slanders upon John Brown, republished as from a Republican source. Is this honest and just?

A YOUNG LADY ATTEMPTS TO SHOOT HER SLANDERER.—In Cleveland, Miss Sarah Hubbard, an orphan girl, who has worked in the office of the Plain Dealer, as a compositor, attempted to shoot Richard Moore, also a printer in the same office, being driven to desperation by basely slanderous reports circulated against her by said Moore.

Meeting him near the City Hotel, she demanded of him, that he take back his accusations. Not doing this, she fired at him, but missed him—the bullet passed within a few inches of his head. He then seized and wrenched the pistol from her. Again, in the evening, she fired at him, as he entered the hall of his boarding house, on Champlain street, but missed him—and he again seized her pistol.

Her character is pure and stainless, while Moore is said to be a worthless fellow.

He has published a card in the Plain Dealer in which he denies having slandered her, and says that her character is above reproach.

He caused her to be arrested, but will not appear against her, and here it is said, the matter will drop.

The United States Senatorship.

The Dayton *Journal*, a Republican paper the advocate of Mr. Corwin, is arguing in favor of a postponement of the election of the U. S. Senator. This question of postponement is advocated by the opponents of Gov. Chase, and so far as we know, finds no favor or sympaty, with a single exception from any Republican journal on the Western Reserve, and from only two or three, so far as we are informed, in the State. The unanimity with which Gov. Chase has been designated for the Senatorship, is gratifying and highly complimentary to that deserving statesman, and it is to be hoped and expected, that the Republicans in the Ohio Legislature will at an early day in the session, promptly and faithfully carry out the will of the people by electing Gov. Chase to the U S. Senate.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, in commenting upon the proposition of the Dayton *Journal* says:

The fact most prominent in it is that the policy of opponents of Chase will be to delay an election—to defer it to an extra or adjourned session. Those gentlemen seem to forget that we are constitutionally liable to only one session of the Legislature for every two years, and that next winter will be the regular time for electing Senator Pugh's successor. They know very well that the Republican sentiment throughout the State is overwhelmingly for Chase, and their notion of procrastination is the insidequate invention of weak brethren, who have a faint hearted disposition to linger and shiver on the banks of the political Rubicons, and Jordans, and are never in their element save when bezalmed in a fog. The Legislature now chosen will have an U. S. Senator to elect, and, in our judgment, the sooner after organization they do it the better for the business of the State. It would be poorly worth while to have the Senatorial question impending, and embarrassing legislation thro' the winter; and the slight interest which is appealing for time in which to negotiate, and take the chances of the turning up of events, should be put out of its misery with such speed as would seem most charitable. While the returns from the State were coming in, the Democracy, when compelled to surrender all hopes of re electing Pugh, or supplying his place with another Democrat, rested their hopes upon a balance of power in the Legislature held by the Corwin conservatives, and the election of Judge Swan by an union between that balance of power and the Democracy. But this hope speedily passed away as the Republican strength in the Legislature appeared; and now the only thing suggested to interfere with the election of Chase, is that a faction may be raised in the Republican ranks and made strong enough in body and mind to unite with the Democracy and postpone the Senatorial election. The ingredients in this enterprise are not, however, sufficiently potent to be generally interesting.

* * * * *

The State *Journal* in commenting upon the unmanly course of the Dayton *Journal* says:

We believe that the Legislature truly represents the preference of a vast majority of the Republicans of Ohio in this matter, and that there can be no serious doubt as to what their preference is. They have expressed it in various ways, as plainly as they could have done by a direct vote. The canvass just closed rung incessantly with the reiterated charge from every Democratic speaker and press, that the election of a republican legislature secured the return of Gov. Chase to the Senate. Mr. Pugh made the issue as broad as his feeble powers could make it; and his friends insisted upon it with fanatic vehemence. Meanwhile the Republicans of Ohio wiped out the democratic majority in the legislature which would have retained Mr Pugh in the Senate, and it only remains for the Republican majority in that body to complete the work, so well begun by the people, by sending Gov. Chase back to that seat in the national councils, which a temporary Democratic supremacy compelled him to yield to an unworthy successor. We have no desire to disparage the merits of other aspirants for this honorable position.

* * * * *

Republicanism has no truer representatives in the West, or in the Union, than Gov. Chase. He has given strength to the party, as one of its most prominent leaders. Sound policy dictates his continuance in active service.—We cannot afford, in the close contest, we are waging with an unscrupulous enemy to dismiss so able a general from the field. At a time, especially, when the enemies of Republicanism are desperately working for its overthrow, by assailing the personal and political character of its leaders with every conceivable invention of malignity and detraction, the party owes it to itself, no less than to its prominent representatives, who are thus assailed, to hurl back these foul aspersions. In no way can they do this more effectually than by testifying anew their confidence in the pure and able statesman whom they have so long recognized as the peculiar champion and exponent of Republican principles in Ohio.

* * * * *

To delay an election would in a great measure destroy the moral effect of our victory. It would exhibit an indecision and apparent want of unanimity that would give courage to our enemies, who one year ago set us an example of promptitude in Illinois that is worthy of imitation by the Republicans of Ohio. During the very first hours of the legislative session, they re elected Stephen A. Douglas to the Senate. Let Ohio retort with equal promptness and spirit, by returning Salmon P. Chase to that body without a moment's delay.

Brown's Property.

Mr. Sennott, who has been formally entrusted with Brown's interests, intends to look up all of his property that can be collected together for the benefit of his family. Of the Sharpe's rifles twenty only are certain to be recovered, the rest having been carried off by various persons. These twenty are in the possession of a jailor, who is anxious to have their value made good to Brown. The tents, axes, pikes, and so forth, will probably be sold as soon as possible. *I am sorry to say that Mr. Brown's little property was seriously diminished by Mr. Griswold, the lawyer from Ohio, who received two hundred and fifty dollars from his client for defending him.* Under the circumstances, it would be pleasanter to know that Mr Griswold had looked to other sources for his reward.—*N. Y. Tribune Cor.*

We should be sorry to think this assertion against Mr. Griswold correct. Perhaps the Cleveland papers can refute it.—*Ohio State Journal.*

It is correct. Mr. Griswold, in a communication published in the Cleveland *Leader*, acknowledges and justifies the taking of $250 from John Brown. We have heard of men who have not conscience enough to deter them from doing a mean act, and yet have sensibility enough to be ashamed of it.

Many, like the *Journal*, would be surprised at this transaction, but those who know Mr. Griswold best, will be least surprised.

The only thing that surprised us, was, that any man in Cleveland, desirous to benefit John Brown, should have consented to Mr. G.'s going to Virginia.

In one respect, Mr. G. was admirably adapted to the mission, and that was this: Capt. Brown requested that they would not send "an ultra Abolitionist." He did, however, want a man of fair capacity and ability. But John Brown is generous. He had $250 in gold on his person when taken prisoner. It would have done something towards the education of his three daughters, the youngest of whom is five, the oldest sixteen years of age.

But that amount took a different direction. John Brown had $250 less, Hiram Griswold had $250 more, when he left Charlestown.—Perhaps Mr. G. will feel able to buy a *dollar Photograph* of "Old John Brown," to aid in raising a fund for the destitute family of the martyr, whose last days are filled, not with solicitude for himself, but with deep anxiety for the loved ones whom he leaves destitute to the charities of the world.

Panic in the South.

Virginia is full of *scare!* The Mayors of cities and villages are issuing proclamations warning strangers to depart. Northern peddlers and other "suspected" persons are being arrested. United States and State troops are being brought into active service, patrols pace their stated rounds by night and day—Col Washington, the nearest living relative of "the Father of his Country," and other *brave* Virginians are afraid to sleep at home nights, and burrow in some unknown dormitory, and universal, distrust, panic and alarm prevail.—Such is slavery and some of its fruits.

Mr. Hoyt and Mr Sennott, two of Brown's counsel from Boston, and Mr. Jewett, Frank Leslie's artist, were formally warned to leave Charlestown, as their lives were in peril.—Hoyt and Jewett left, Sennott refused to go till he had finished his business. How soon we shall have to record the lynching of this unaccommodating Yankee, we cannot tell.

To present a view of the present delightful and peaceful condition of slaveholding society, we give the following dispatches:

Rumors of Attempts to Rescue Brown—Virginians Scared.

RICHMOND, Nov. 17.

Reports have been received here to-day from Charlestown, stating that an attempted rescue of Brown was expected and created great excitement. The military are under arms, and ready to march at a moment's warning.

A dispatch was received this evening from Col. Davis, at Charlestown, to Gov. Wise, requesting him to send immediately two companies of cavalry, and stating that five barns and out-houses had been fired to-day. It was supposed to have been done by sympathizers of Brown.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Nov. 17.

Great excitement exists in this city in consequence of a rumor which is in circulation that the rescue of Brown has been, or is about to be attempted. Volunteers are assembling at the armories.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.

A rumor was circulated here to-day that Brown's rescue was attempted, but it fell still born.

The Richmond *Dispatch* states that Edward Moffit, who was arrested at Lynchburgh, as a suspected participant in Brown's foray, has been released for want of evidence.

The identifying parties have proceeded to Wytheville for the purpose of examining an other suspected fugitive.

Several suspected persons, mostly northern pedlers, have recently been arrested at Culpepper Court House, and it appears to be the intention of the authorities to arrest all who cannot give a good account of themselves.

Harper's Ferry Excitement.

HARPER'S FERRY, Nov. 17.

A messenger has been sent to Charlestown to obtaining reliable information regarding events there, but he has not yet returned.

Great excitement exists here, and armed guards are patrolling the streets and roads.—It is rumored that 250 men armed with rifles are encamped near Perrysville, a town near Charlestown meditating the rescue of Brown The report is too improbable for any confidence to be placed in it.

HARPER'S FERRY, Nov. 18—2 A. M.

The Messenger dispatched to Charlestown, has not yet returned. He left at ten o'clock and was to have been back in two hours and a half. It is probable that he has been detained by the Guards.

LATER.

The Messenger sent to Charlestown last night was detained outside of the town over two hours and a half before the guard would permit his entrance, and he was also detained till four o'clock on his return.

A very large fire occurred during the night about four miles from Charlestown, and the military were ordered out, expecting an attack, but none was made.

The particulars of the fire could not be ascertained by the messengers, but they will probably be ascertained on the arrival of the train from Winchester.

Troops for Harper's Ferry.

RICHMOND, Va. Nov. 18.

Six companies of infantry were under arms ready to start for Charlestown on a moment's warning. None have left yet.

Troops for Charlestown.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

A company comprising 87 infantry and Riflemen, left Alexandria for Charlestown by the early train via the Relay house. Capt. Duffy's Co. of 50 men and 4 guns went by a special train on the Manapos road via Strausberg, from thence they are to march eighteen miles to Winchester.

Mexican News.

The news from Mexico is important. The Liberal expedition against Tehuacan &c., proved a disastrous failure. Gen. Marquez had pronounced for Santa Anna. He seized a conducta containing $2,800,000 in specie—He appropriated $600,000 to himself, and detained the rest at Guanaquata. The British and French Ministers protested against his proceedings.

Old Brown and Nat. Turner, the Colored Men's Heroes.

The Anglo African newspaper, the organ of the colored people of the North, says:

'John Brown is one of the age, and the man of the American continent. He is far in advance of thus much of the country in which he has lived, and being full of well spent years, and of brighter hopes to day than ever, of the ultimate success of the great work of the liberation of the bondman—the highest aim of his life—he is now ready, if need be, to be offered up.

'Whoever will read the examination of Brown, can be but struck by his wonderful superiority over each and all of his captors, not excepting Governor Wise himself; and none more than the Governor has been made sensible of this fact. His (Brown's) large humanity in sparing the life of those whom it was in his power to take, and necessary to the prosecution of his plans; yea, even necessary to save his own life, was one of many great proofs of this kind. His determination to implicate no others, even to save himself, is another proof of the moral grandeur of the man.'

The same paper also announces that 'the eloquent Rev. J. Stella Martin,' whom we suppose to be a colored fugitive, will discourse next Wednesday, in Shiloh Church, on Nathaniel Turner, the slave leader of the famous Virginia insurrection of 1830, in which he paid the penalty of his life. Nat. Turner, as well as John Brown, is the negro hero, and if the lecturer will only stick to his subject, giving facts about the man instead of mere eulogy, his discourse will be a success.—*N. Y. Post, 28th ult.*

Railroad Accident.

A terrible accident occurred on the Indiana Central Railroad, last Friday, near Cambridge City. It appears that a rail on the track running over a bridge had been taken up for repairs, and before it could be replaced a train of eighteen cars filled with hogs, came along at high speed. The engine and thirteen cars plunged through the bridge into the river. The conductor, brakeman, and a drover were killed, and several firemen were injured. The cars were literally smashed to atoms.

A fire broke out in the flouring mill of Geo. Broomhall, at Mohawk, Herkimer County, on the 18th inst., destroying property to the value of $50 000. No insurance.

A dispatch has been received in Washington from General Twiggs, to the effect that Brownsville, Texas, has been laid in Ashes by Cortinas, and 100 of the inhabitants massacred. The statement is discredited at Washington.

It is stated that Gerrit Smith has endeavored to commit suicide, by cutting his throat with a razor, since his confinement in the Asylum at Utica.

Allen A Hall, editor of The *Nashville News*, on the 18th inst. killed G. G. Poindexter, editor of *The Union and American*, in a street affray, growing out of an editorial quarrel.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The Insanity of Gerrit Smith.

With those who have known Gerrit Smith longest and most intimately, his present melancholy condition is more a matter of regret than of surprise. His mind has hovered upon the borders of insanity for more than a quarter of a century. His physical health was destroyed many years ago by his peculiar habits and views in regard to temperance and diet.

Gerrit Smith was by nature munificently endowed. We knew him first in 1814, then wooing and winning Wealthy Backus, his first wife, and neither before or since have we seen a nobler specimen of manhood. To high intellectual gifts he added a form and face of surpassing beauty,

"Whose red and white,
Nature's own sweet cunning hand laid on."

Then ardent, generous, and as ever impulsive, he lived for several years in the quiet enjoyment of refined social and domestic happiness. Though early bereaved of an accomplished wife, he was subsequently restored to all the endearments of home by a marriage with a daughter of the late Col. Fitzhugh, an equally estimable lady.

Some thirty years ago, then a young man of great promise, buoyant in spirits, and look king at the bright side of all the scenery of life, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the State Senate. This disappointment disturbed the heretofore "even tenor of his way," and tinged the future of his whole life He became, as he believed, a philanthropist, but it was the philanthropy less of charity than of force. From an ardent Colizationist he became an ultra Abolitionist; and his persuasive zeal for Temperance, changed to coercive measures in favor of Prohibition. Of his ample fortune, he dispensed, in aid of Abolitionism and Temperance, with more liberality than wisdom. Both his perverted talents and his misapplied money injured the objects he sought to promote.

Mr Smith has lived for nearly thirty years in a state of political hallucination. The delusion culminated last year, when, greatly excitted, he devoted his time and money to a canvass which he believed would result in his election as Governor, while every other person in the State *knew* that he was wanting his strength and his means. That disappointment left him too well prepared, in body and mind, for the shock which has overthrown his too long unbalanced intellect.

The Harper's Ferry insurrection was an attempt to carry the teachings of prominent Abolitionists into practical effect. It was foreshadowed in a letter from Mr. Smith to the "Ferry Rescuers." That he ever really intended slaves should rise, rob and murder, we do not believe; but in speeches and letters he indulged in language which bears no other construction. Unfortunately, "Ossawatomie Brown," driven to madness by slavery oppression and outrage, was too ready to carry into practice the principles which others were only reckless enough to teach.

In the meantime, with knowledge of the noble and generous nature of Gerrit Smith, we cannot but deplore the dispensation which deprives him of reason. His giant mind, ever too active, wildly possessed by ONE IDEA, has finally, by various "declensions" fallen

"Into the madness wherein now he raves.
* * * * * * *
O, what a noble mind is here o'erthrown!
The courtier's, soldier's, scholar's eye, tongue sword;
The expectancy and cone of the fair State,
The glass of fashion and the mold of form,
The observed of all observers; quite, quite down."

Gerrit Smith and his Hallucinations.

UTICA, Nov. 11, 1859.

The Hon. Gerrit Smith, ex-member of Congress has been confined in the Lunatic Asylum here since Monday last. His mind is considerably disordered, but his condition is not so hopelessly bad as has been represented, and his physicians hope that the regimen and care of which he is subject, and the absence of excitement, will effect a radical cure.

It was only by stratagem that his friends succeeded in getting him here. He has been ever since the arrest of Brown and his Harper's Ferry followers, haunted with the idea that he was culpably responsible for all the lives that have been and will be sacrificed; and so much have this reflection and the fear of being called on to answer at the bar of justice, preyed upon him, that his mind, never exempt from a tendency to be unhinged, gave way, and reason deserted her throne.

For some days before the absolute necessity of restrictive measures became apparent to his friends and relatives, he manifested a most nervous anxiety to anticipate the requisition which he expected would be made upon him, and to proceed to Virginia and surrender himself into the hands of the authorities. When it was resolved to place him under restraint this anxiety of his was taken advantage of. His friends pretended to chime in with his notion, and when he set out for Utica, he was under the impression that he was on his way to Richmond or Charlestown.

I am assured that, though he sympathized with and sustained John Brown in Kansas, he is in no way implicated in the recent movement of that now distinguished individual.—His position as inmate of the asylum here is therefore, solely attributable to that peculiar sensitiveness of mind he is known to have possessed, and which has given way, startled from its seat by the shock consequent on the sad events which have followed the mad course of this same Brown.

That Gerrit Smith's case is one of decided lunacy is certain. Still, his friends consider it far from hopeless.

Last Words of Broderick.

Doct. Rowell, the surgeon who attended upon Senator Broderick after he received the fatal ball from the murderer Terry, says, in a letter, as follows:

"I will say, in answer to your request, that the late Hon. D. C. Broderick, on the day of the duel, after he was wounded, and before reaction had taken place, when I was standing over him, as one of his medical advisers, trying to calm him, and telling him not to exert himself too much in talking, he holding one of my hands in both of his, did use the following language, and did address the same to me, viz:

'*I am killed—I am murdered—because I was opposed to the extension of slavery and a corrupt Administration.*'"

Joshua R. Giddings, in going through Syracuse on Saturday, was astonished to find the depot crammed with people anxious to testify their respect and affection for him. The interval between the arrival and departure of the trains was but four minutes. As Mr. Giddings stepped on the platform to pass from one train to another, in company with Henry B. Stanton, who announced him to the people, three hearty cheers burst forth from the crowd. Among his humorous remarks Mr. Giddings said the gentlemen down South who were in need of heads, or brains, and who advertised for him, could have his head when he got through with it, if they would hand over the $5,000 reward to the executors of his will

New-York Election Result.

The Tribune of Nov. 18th says:

In almost every county, the official canvass increases the relative vote of those Democratic candidates on the State ticket who received the votes of the Brooks Americans, rendering the election of Messrs. Jones and Richmond certain, that of Mr. Skinner probable, and that of Mr. Elderkin not unlikely. The two former have at least a thousand majority over their Republican opponents; the two latter are elected or defeated by two or three hundred votes. On the other hand, those Republicans whom the Americans supported are chosen by majorities of twenty five to thirty thousand. The vote of the several parties at this election will compare with that cast by them respectively last year nearly as follows:

1858.		1859.	
Republican,	250,000	Republican,	250,000
Democratic,	231 000	Democratic	230 000
American,	61,000	American,	21,000

As our figures now stand, Forrest (Republican Prison Inspector) beats Elderkin (Democratic and American) about 150 votes, while Jones is elected by 1,200, Richmond by 2,000 and Skinner by 500. We presume, however, that Elderkin is chosen also.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, in his lecture at the Tremont Temple, Boston, on Tuesday evening apostrophized John Brown as "The Saint, whose fate yet hangs in suspence, but whose martrydom, if it shall be perfected, will make the gallows as glorious as the cross.

Aid for Brown's Family.

Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, of New York, in proposing a plan for the relief of John Brown's family, says:

"I have a photograph of the old man, presented to me by his own hands, an admirable likeness. Let all who sympathize in the purpose send each a dollar, and I will forward for each such sum, an exact copy of the original, and with it, if possible John Brown's autograph. The proceeds from ten thousand such copies will produce a fund of eight thousand dollars for the benefit of the helpless and afflicted one, whom the Kansas hero so touchingly commends to our sympathies and care.

The N. Y. Tribune of Nov. 16th, says:

We are overwhelmed with letters urging that a fund should be made up for the bereaved, destitute families of John Brown and his sons, and asking us to receive contributions in their behalf. Whatever has been or may be sent us for this purpose shall be handed over to Mrs. Brown; but we prefer that contributions should take some other channel. The proposition of Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt seems to me by far the most fit and feasible of any that has yet been suggested. Each dollar sent to Mr. Hyatt will secure a photographic (not engraved) likeness of John Brown to the giver, and a surplus over the bare cost of photographing of 75 or 80 cents for his afflicted family. We believe there are ten thousand persons who will gladly obtain a good likeness of Old John at this rate, which would give his family, including the widows and children of his sons, some $7 500 to 8,000. Mr. Hyatt's integrity and devotion to Freedom and humanity are widely known, and every dollar sent to him will be sure to reach its proper destination.

The John Brown Fund.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

SIR:—*Thirty-five dollars* have been sent in to-day on the first short notice that a practical way was opened to relieve John Brown's family. This hearty and instantaneous response satisfies me that there will be no difficulty in disposing of 10,000 copies of the old man's photographs the moment the news spread through the country.

A correspondent asks the following questions:

First: "Mr. Hyatt, how can you get so many autographs? Is old John Brown busy writing them now?"

Second: "How soon will you commence delivering the pictures, and will they all be actual photographs or engravings?"

Third: "How will you deliver the pictures?"

I reply: The autographs will be photographic copies of the old man's signature, taken at the same time with the likeness. The pictures will be ready to commence delivery on the first of December. City subscribers will receive theirs at *The Tribune* office—They will all be *photographs* and not engravings. Subscribers through the country will receive by mail, unless otherwise ordered—The pictures will be delivered on the principle of "first come first served;" the earliest orders will be first filled. THADDEUS HYATT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1859.

Mr. Bates and the Republican.

The Republican of yesterday distinctly states that Mr. Bates did not authorize the statement of his political opinions as published in the Evening News, and that Mr. Bates does not hold the sentiments therein contained.

The Republican has not been admitted to any political association with Mr. Bates for the past two or three years. He broke ground with that paper on the Kansas question, and has been opposed to it ever since. Therefore it knows nothing at all of his political opinions, and is not qualified, in any sense, to speak of them. The News has, indeed, said that the statement was not authorized, but that it was based upon Mr. Bates' public record and his private conversations.

As far as we are concerned in this matter, *we state by authority and as an absolute fact, that Mr. Bates does endorse every word and sentiment contained in that statement.*—*Missouri Democrat, 17th*

What became of their Bodies?

What became of the bodies of the two Browns and the other insurgents killed at Harper's Ferry? No one has ever recorded the fact of their burial, and no one knows that burial was ever given them. Decency—if it has not departed from the Old Dominion—demands an answer to our question.

It is said that a surgeon in a town not far distant from Harper's Ferry had the body of one of the Browns and dissected it.

Jason Brown, of Summit county, son of Capt. Brown, has written a letter to Gov. Wise, asking—in case his father shall be executed—that the body shall be sent to Ohio for burial, or be delivered to the friends.—*Cleveland Herald.*

The North Star Safe.

The California steamship, *North Star*, for whose safety so much apprehension has been felt, is safe, as will be seen by the following dispatch:

NEW-YORK, November 21.—The steam ship North Star, from Aspinwall, arrived at this port to day, on her outward passage.—She was on the reef at French Keys for six days, and in order to relieve her, upwards of 400 tons of coal were thrown overboard. All her passengers were landed before she got off.

The Asylum Physician, at Utica, gives the family of Gerrit Smith gratifying encouragement, of his entire restoration to mental and physical health.

INSURANCE.

FOR reliable and available Insurance, apply to the Agent of the following Companies.—They all stand No. 1 at the top of the list.

HOME, of New-York

CAPITAL,.....$1,457,863,71
Liabilities,.....20,560,26

Nett.....$1,437,263,45

HARTFORD COMPANYS.

Phenix Capital, $500,000.

City Capital, $308,000.

North American Capital, $359,728.

The above Companys are safely and cautiously managed. Their policies are good for all they call for, and available.

If Insurance is wanted that can be relied on as sure, call on the Agent of above Companys, over H. L. Day's Store, No. 2 Phenix Rock, Ravenna, and make yourself safe from any loss from fire, either in Goods or Buildings.

GEO. LATIMER, Ag't.

November 23. 1859.—6m

SALE OF CARRIAGES, CONSISTING OF Stanhopes, Buggys, Wagons, Sleighs, Wheelbarrows, &c

All that are not sold previous to the 11th of November at 11 o'clock, will then be offered at Public Auction. The work warranted to be of best material and good finish.

Please give us a call and a bid, if you want a vehicle that will do good service, and any orders for new work, in future, will be strictly attended to, by J. PETERSON.

Ravenna, Oct. 30, 1859. nov2-2w

The above sale is adjourned to SATURDAY the 26th of November, inst. to take place at the Shop of the undersigned, on Meridian Street, in rear of the Bank.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

J. PETERSON.

Ravenna, Nov. 16, 1859.—2w

NOVEMBER APPOINTMENTS, 1859

E. H. SANDS, M.D.

URIPATHIC

Physician and Surgeon,

Graduate in 1843 of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the City of New-York, and fifteen years experience in the treatment of Acute and Chronic diseases—ten years in the City of New York—two years experience in that immense hospital for the treatment of diseases of every grade and character, the

City Hospital of New-York.

About 2,000 cases of Medical and Surgical Diseases annually under the treatment of the Physicians and Surgeons of this Institution.

DR. SANDS was a pupil of the late Dr. Swett, Professor of Diseases of the Lungs to the City Hospital, and to the University of the City of New York; also, student and assistant Surgeon under those great and successful Surgeons, John Watson and A. W. Stevens, of the City Hospital of New-York.

Dr. Sands by their symptoms, and an examination of the case, (a vial of urine) detects with certainty, the nature of the disease, without the patient applying in person, if at any time inconvenient.

Persons desiring a CORRECT knowledge of the diseases with which they are afflicted, may rely with implicit confidence upon having imparted to them, a true statement of their condition.

BOTANIC REMEDIES. No Calomel or other deleterious drugs are used.

NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION.

During every month in the year, Dr. Sands may be consulted at the following places. Visits will be made regularly for a term of years:

CLEVELAND.....American House.....Nov. 9th
GARRETTSVILLE.....Principal Hotel..... " 8th
CANTON.....Franklin House..... " 22d
ALLIANCE.....Nixon House..... " 23d
RAVENNA.....Prentiss House..... " 24th
WARREN.....Gaskill House..... " 25th

All Chronic or long standing diseases of the Brain Lungs, Stomach Bowels, Blood, Skin, Syphilitic and Scrofulous diseases, Surgical cases, and Diseases of Females, are successfully treated; even when given up by the most skillful physicians.

Richmond, Ashtabula Co. Ohio. Dr. Sands.—I feel grateful to you for the benefits received at your hands, as an instrument from God. I have been afflicted for twenty years with sick headache, Weak Back, and a constant pressure on the rectum like a weight, which caused a great deal of pain, weakness and languor. I have taken only two of your prescriptions I consider myself well, which I never expected in this life,—but all the thanks be ascribed to you for health. May God bless your basket and store, and have success with your