Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

THE DAILY DISPATCH is served to subscribers at SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carrier weekly. Price for mailing, $4 a year, or $2.50 for six months, in advance.

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THE WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every Friday, and mailed to subscribers at $1 per annum.

DAILY DISPATCH.

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Richmond Dispatch.

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Hartshorne's Cure-All.

IT CURES ALL PAIN.

This valuable preparation is used internally and externally. It cures

TOOTHACHE, HEADACHE,
SPRAINS and BRUISES, CHILBLAINS,
CHOLERA MORBUS, EARACHE,
RHEUMATISM, SCALDS and BURNS,
NEURALGIA, CHOLERA,
PAIN IN THE LIMBS, PAIN IN THE SIDES,
PAIN in the STOMACH, PAIN in the BREAST,
SORE THROAT, FROSTED FEET,
PAIN IN THE BACK, PAIN in the BOWELS.

Being a fine TONIC, it is very beneficial for a weak stomach or bowels.

In bottles of 12, 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all Druggists in Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, and throughout the State. je 14—12m

A Word to the Wise is Sufficient.—Eminent physicians now using T. R. BASS' COUGH SYRUP, for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, &c., in their practice, can testify that it is the best in use; and if you are suffering, do as others are doing, give it a trial, and continue its use if it benefits you, as much is accomplished every way by perseverance. His other remedies are equally valuable, as the Pain Extractor, Compound Aperient and Liver Pills, Eye Water, the Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Bloody Flux Remedies, Toothache Tincture, cure for neuralgia, and others, can be had, by wholesale and retail, of

T. R. BASS, Proprietor,
Clay street, west side, between 1st and 2d.,
Richmond, Virginia.

Also, APPERSON & DUPUY, Druggists, No. 201, Broad street. oc 26—1m

Goods for Servants' Clothing.—

PERKINS & CO.,
No. 141 Eagle Square,

Now offer a superior stock of FULL CLOTHS, SATINETS, TWEEDS, KERSEYS, LINSEYS, SHIRTINGS and FLANNELS, of the best makes. ALSO,

2000 Negro BLANKETS, white and colored, at low prices for cash.

Planters and others are invited to give us a call. oc25—tf&3t

Book-Keeper and Accountant.—JOHN WILLIAMS offers his services to keep sets of Books regularly and neatly, and to examine, write up, settle and adjust accounts. He has had a long experience in Book-keeping, and has testimonials from men of the first standing in Richmond.

Application may be made to JOHN L. WILLIAMS, at the office of Messrs. JOHN A. LANCASTER & SON. oc 18—2m

Light! Light!! Light!!!—Buy the best—Genuine CANNEL COAL OIL, manufactured from Virginia Cannel Coal. A beautiful clear article, warranted to burn well, not to smell or give an unpleasant order. This oil is free from any adulteration, will not explode, and is the most economical oil in use. Sold by

FISHER & WINSTON,
Druggists, Wholesale Agents.
oc 12—1m

To Tobacco Manufacturers.—We have made arrangements with Messrs. Musser & Coleman to make and sell their PATENT TOBACCO PRESSES, with movable REFAINING PRESS, and are now prepared to make them at a short notice. We call the attention of all manufacturers of tobacco to them. We claim for these machines—

1st. Labor saving.
2d. The work is done better.
3d. The small space they occupy.
4th. The immense saving of money in the outlay for machinery.

A mill of tobacco is set by one of these machines in from three to five minutes, and rolled off in the barrel to a side track, and allowed to stand as long as the manager wishes. If enough of the retainers are procured, the tobacco can stand for hours in the mills.

We refer to Messrs. Palmer & Allison, A. Dill, L. Lottier, J. B. Courtney & Co., Turner & Yarbrough.

ETTENGER & EDMOND,
Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Engines and Saw Mills, Cary st., Richmond. oc 13—1m*

Fire and Life.—We desire to call the attention of the public to one great and important truth, viz:—that

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE

can be effected to any amount and on the most reasonable terms at the

INSURANCE AGENCY OFFICE,
120 Main street,

a few doors above the new Custom House. Please observe that we represent

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital $10,000,000!

With over $800,000 invested in the United States, and an annual revenue of

$2,250,000!

We are prepared to take large risks on the MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

In addition to the ordinary mode of Insurance, this Company issues

PERMANENT POLICIES,

On payment of ten annual premiums, property is thenceforth permanently insured.

By this plan a saving of nearly FORTY PER CT. is effected (the sum thus saved will, in fifteen years amount to the whole of the deposits!) the risk and inconvenience of renewals are avoided.—The policy can be cancelled at any time by the holder, the premium being returned, less five per cent.

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

With a capital of over $1,600,000, is on the

MUTUAL PRINCIPLE,

and offers as great inducements to persons desirous of effecting insurance on their lives as any other Company. We respectfully solicit a call.

WORTHAM & WYATT, Agents,
190 Main street.

Medical Examiners—Ro. T. COLEMAN, M. D., Jas. H. CONWAY, M. D. oc3—tf

Why Will ye Suffer?—"The eye hath not seen, the ear hath not heard of" a better or more popular tonic than is known as BAKER'S PREMIUM BITTERS. Many are the sufferers from Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Heartburn and Nervous Headache. To such we advise the use of these BITTERS.

Numerous are the recommendatory certificates to Mr. BAKER, highly complimentary of the virtues of his celebrated medicine.

The price at which these BITTERS is sold, puts it in the power of all classes to reap the benefits of their virtues.

Cases of Dyspepsia of twenty years' standing have been cured by the use of them in a few weeks. Don't fail to try them.

They can be had of all the prominent Druggists in the city of Richmond and elsewhere in Virginia.

During the summer that has just passed away, thousands of sufferers from dysentery and diarrhœa have been relieved by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, a medicine which is evidently destined to maintain a permanent place in the public estimation. Bilious diarrhœa is one of those diseases which baffles the skill of the physician. The medicine they administer to act upon the bowels never seems to reach the source of the evil. The difficulty is to get a remedy that will reach all the digestive organs, and give them simultaneously a tone and vigor, to rid themselves of this disease. This problem is solved by the BITTERS, which never fails to conquer the most stubborn cases. It is only fair to say that, during the season just closed, this medicine has achieved more cures than any other medicine offered to the public, and during the fall, which that terrible scourge, the fever and ague, is so prevalent, the BITTERS will gain fresh fame.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. oc3—1m

The Great Virginia Remedy, and no HUMBUG.—PETERS' INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR GONORRHŒA, AND ALL SECRET DISEASES.—This great American remedy, containing no Mercurial or Balsamic properties, excels everything heretofore offered the public, in its curative, restorative, and renovating powers; and the medical world are astonished when told that the above remedy will cure the above diseases, and confounded when they have the clear demonstrations of the facts. But the proprietor, who has known of the remedy for twenty-odd years, has known of a case of twenty years standing to be restored to perfect health, and all other cases of shorter duration to be restored, without a single exception, and therefore challenges any case of Gonorrhœa which the remedy will not cure, provided the directions are carried out with prudence on the part of the patient; and any one purchasing half a dozen bottles, and using accordingly, in his or her case he guarantees a perfect cure; and in case of failure will furnish additional medicine, free of charge, to complete the cure, through his agents; and a cure will be effected without inconvenience to the patient. Sold by

APPERSON & DUPUY, Druggists,
Agents for the city of Richmond,
au 3—6m* No. 201, Broad street.

Kidney and Bladder Complaints.—The newest and most important discovery for Kidney, Bladder Complaints, Urinary Obstructions, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sexual Weaknesses, Physical Prostration and Debility of either sex, is HARTSHORNE'S BUCHU COMPOUND.

Persons who have been unable to walk, have soon been relieved by this powerful COMPOUND. It is prepared by a Chemist, and is pronounced by medical men and those who have used it, to be the best BUCHU COMPOUND in the world. Large bottles $1; small bottles 50 cents. A fresh supply just received by FISHER & WINSTON, Druggists,
je 14—12m Main street, Richmond.

Great Bargains—

FOR CASH, AT
PERKINS & CO.'S,
No. 141, EAGLE SQUARE.

4-4 Brown SHIRTING, Heavy, at 6d.
4-4 Bleached " " at 6d.
Super. " " " at 10 cents
The best 4-4 " " " ever sold here, at 12½ cts.
100 p'ces Fast Col'd PRINTS, at 6¼ cents
Best English and American PRINTS, at 11 cents
50 p'ces VALENTIAS and DELAINES, at 12½ cts.
Rich Paris DELAINES, at 62½ cts., worth 87½ cts.
DRESS SILKS, very cheap
25 Very Rich SILK ROBES, at $35, worth $45
KID GLOVES, as good as Alexander's, at 75 cts.
Best 10-4 Bleached SHEETINGS, at 28 cts.

PERKINS & CO.,
se 19—tf No. 141 Eagle Square.

Mrs. J. A. Williams, M. D., offers her services to those of her own sex, and to children, who may need medical advice or attendance.

Especial attention given to the management of female diseases, and displacements.

Those wishing an interview, at their residence, can address Post-Office, Box 847.

RESIDENCE on Clay, between 4th and 5th streets, Richmond, Va. oc 4—1m*

Steam Engine for sale.—A two-and-a-half horse STEAM ENGINE, in complete order, having been used only three weeks. It will be sold at a bargain. Apply at this office. oc 4—tf

Every Lover of Good Bread, should try SEMPLE'S INFALLIBLE BAKING POWDER—price 20 cents. For sale everywhere.

Cox's Sparkling Gelatine, for sale by JNO. W. GARLICK,
oc 27—tf Apothecary and Druggist.

Richmond Dispatch.

MONDAY MORNING.....OCT. 31, 1859

TRIAL OF JOHN BROWN.

Brown Repudiates his Counsel--Arrival of New Counsel--More Letters, &c.

The proceedings of Friday in the trial of Brown have reached us, and we give them as follows:

Captain Cook was brought here at 1 o'clock this morning from Pennsylvania. He says that if Brown had taken his advice in relation to the affair one thousand men couldn't have taken them. There is great rejoicing here at his arrest.

Cook also says that Fred. Douglass acted the coward, having promised to be there in person.

George H. Hoyt, of Boston, arrived here this morning as counsel for Captain Brown. He is quite a youth in appearance.

The Court met at 11 o'clock, when Brown was led over from the jail walking, but very feeble. He laid down on the cot, as on yesterday.

Senator Mason entered the court with Mr. Hoyt, of Boston, counsel for Brown.

Before the trial commenced Brown remarked that the testimony of Mr. Washington and Conductor Phelps yesterday was strictly truthful.

The jury was called and answered.

Mr. Botts announced the arrival of Mr. Hoyt, who had come here to assist as counsel for the prisoner. At present, however, he did not feel disposed to take part in the case; whenever he should feel disposed he would do so.

Mr. Hunter suggested that he had better be qualified as a member of the bar on the production of proof from Boston.

Mr. Hoyt stated, that not expecting the question to arise as to his being a member of the Boston bar, he had not brought his credentials of admission.

The Court said that strict legal proof of the fact was not required. Any citizen's evidence would answer.

Mr. Green said that his partner had received letters from fellow students of Mr. Hoyt's, alluding to him as a member of the bar.

Mr. Hoyt then took the customary oath, and the testimony was resumed.

CORRESPONDENCE PRODUCED.

Mr. Hunter laid before the jury the printed constitution and ordinances of the provisional government, reading the two first clauses of the preamble, and the seventh, forty-fifth and forty-eighth articles, and briefly summoning up other portions of the constitution.

Sheriff Campbell sworn.—Knows the handwriting of the prisoner; has copied a letter for him.

Capt. Brown said he would identify himself any of his hand-writing, and 'save all that trouble; he was ready to face the music.

Mr. Hunter said he would prefer proving them by Mr. Campbell.

Capt. Brown—Either way; as you please.

A large bundle of letters was produced, each being identified by Mr. Campbell, and handed to Brown, who at the first glance replied to each, in a loud voice, "Yes, that is mine."—These papers and letters were about fifty in number.

On receiving a list of the members of convention, Mr. Hunter read it. It was headed, William Charles Morris, president of the convention, and H. Kagi, secretary of the convention. On handing the list to Brown, he exclaimed, with a groan, "That's my signature."

In reference to another paper he said, "I have nothing to say about that." He next read a letter from J. R. Giddings, acknowledging the receipt of a letter from Brown, and stating that he would be pleased to see him at his house during the summer. Mr. Hunter then read the letter from Gerrit Smith about "Kansas work," as already published; it is dated June, 1859, and endorsed on the back in Brown's writing.

Mr. Botts here insisted on the right of examining the letters before their being read.

John Allstadt sworn.—On Monday morning, about three o'clock, was aroused from sleep; asked who was at the door, and the reply was, "Get up, quick, or we will burn you!" asked what they intended to do—they said, "free the country of slavery;" told me they were going to take me to Harper's Ferry; I dressed myself, and when I got to the door they had all my blacks, seven in number; we were all put into a wagon; negroes were then armed with pikes; we went to the armory yard, where I was put in charge of one of Brown's party; afterwards we were ordered into the watchhouse; I saw Col. Washington there.

Brown came and spoke to us about our getting two negroes to take our place, and then he would release us; nothing further was said about that; Brown's rifle was cocked all the time; the negroes were placed in the watchhouse with spears in their hands, but the slaves showed no disposition to use them; witness was afterwards transferred to the engine-house; several negroes were there; saw "Phil" making port holes, by Brown's order; the other negroes were doing nothing, and had dropped their spears; some of them were asleep nearly all the time; [laughter,] when the marines made the assault, Brown's party took a position behind the engines, and aimed at the door; Brown was in front, squatting; he fired at the marines, and my opinion is that he killed that marine.

By Mr. Green.—Did not see any others shoot; cannot state certainly by what shot the marine was killed. He might have been killed by shots fired before the door was broken open; was much confused and excited at the time; heard regrets expressed at Beckham's being killed.

Alexander Kelly sworn.—Witness described the manner of Thomas Burley's being killed on Monday. Brown's party fired at witness and witness returned the fire; Mr. Burley was with witness, and was armed with a gun; saw him soon after he was shot; he lived about two hours; the shot came from the direction of Shenandoah street. This witness was not cross-examined.

After the examination of three other witnesses, the prosecution rested the case.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

The defence called Jos. A. Brua, who testified that he was one of the prisoners in the engine house with Col. Washington and others; Brown remarked that the prisoners should share their danger; they were allowed to shelter themselves as they could. Mr. Cross went out with a flag of truce; another went out in the same manner and came back wounded; Stevens and Kittzmiller went out and Stevens was shot; after that it commenced raining very hard; supposed Stevens was dead; he lay near the corner of the depot; heard him groaning and saw Stevens moving; witness was allowed to go and assist Stevens into the hotel; he returned, according to his pledge, to the engine house; was sent several times by Brown to request the citizens not to shoot, as the lives of the prisoners were being endangered; negotiations were going on between Brown and the prisoners before the general firing commenced; Brown proposed that he should retain possession of what he held, including the armory and the negroes; Colonel Washington and all seemed to acquiesce in this arrangement; Mr. Cross was sent out to confer with Mr. Beckham and others on the subject; a guard went with him, who were fired on; after that Stevens wanted to shoot, but Kittzmiller appealed to him, and they went out together to stop the firing; when they did not return, Brown seemed to show temper, and there was a change in his arrangements; after that Brown said he had it in his power to destroy that place in half an hour, but he would not do it unless resisted; thinks a shot from the water tank struck Coppe; he then returned fire, and some one said, "that man's down;" the special object of witness going out was to stop the firing from the tank, which was annoying those in the guard-house.

A. M. Kittzmiller sworn—Made repeated endeavors to communicate the state of affairs to Brown; he said his object there was to free the slaves from bondage, and if necessary to fight pro-slavery men for that purpose; I was first surprised, then indignant, and finally disgusted with Brown; he said to me, there is a company of riflemen on the bridge, get them to go in company with Stevens; I told them I was sorry they did not leave their guns; Stevens remarked "that would not do;" I had no flag of truce, and did not consider myself bearer of a flag of truce; I descried the rifle company on the bridge; saw they were our own men and waved my handkerchief, and told Stevens and the other man to remain; I soon heard firing very close; Stevens fired in reply to a shot which struck him from a house on the side of the Winchester Railroad; Stevens fell and the other man returned; think it was Brown's son; Stevens was shot before he fired back; Thompson, one of Brown's men, was taken prisoner and was shot on the bridge.

Brown here cried out—"Describe the circumstances connected with the death of Thompson."

Witness—I was not there; did not see it; the last I saw of Thompson he was a prisoner with the Ferry people on the bridge; Moore, Burkhard, and Anderson, and twenty or thirty others were there; Mr. Beckham was killed at or about the time Thompson was taken; did not return to the engine house; the object of witness was to prevent unnecessary shedding of blood; went out at request of Brown to use his influence for that purpose.

James Beller sworn—Was at the Galt House with Chambers on Monday morning; Chambers fired and I saw a man lying on the ground whom he shot; did not know the man; suppose it was Stevens; did not see any one with him when shot; Stevens was shot before Captain Botts' company reached the Galt House.

Mr. Green here stated to the Court that he desired to bring out testimony relating to the shooting of Thompson, one of the insurgents, on the bridge, but the State objected to it unless Brown had a knowledge of that shooting.

Mr. Hunter said that a vast deal of testimony about Brown's forbearance and not shooting citizens had been adduced, but it had no more to do with this case than the dead languages. If he understood the affair, it was to show that one of those men who had been taken prisoner, named Thompson, was dispatched after Beckham's death, under circumstances perhaps which he himself should not at all approve. He did not know how that might be, but he did desire to avoid any investigation that might be used for effect; not that it was so designed by the respectable counsel employed in the case, but he thought he understood the object of the prisoner in getting at it for only out-door effect and influence. He therefore said if defence could show that this prisoner was aware of these circumstances, and the manner in which that party was killed, and still exerted his forbearance, he would not object; but unless knowledge of it could be brought home to the prisoner, and its influences on his after conduct shown, he could not see its relevance.

Mr. Botts thought that they had already proved that for hours after the killing of Thompson communications were held between the parties.

The Court thought those facts part of the *res gestæ*, and admissable as evidence.

Witness continued—I am called after Mr. Beckham, who was my grand uncle; when he was shot I was much exasperated, and started with Mr. Chambers to the room where the prisoner Thompson was confined, with the purpose of shooting him; we found several persons in the room, and had levelled our guns at him, when Mr. Foulk's sister threw herself before him, and begged us to leave him to the laws; we then caught hold of him, and dragged him out by the throat; he cried out "though you take my life, thousands and millions will rise up to avenge me and carry out my purpose of giving liberty to the slaves;" we carried him to the bridge, and two of us levelled our guns, and at this moment of wild exasperation, and before he fell, a dozen more balls were buried in him; we then threw his body off of the tressel work of the bridge, and returned to bring out Stephens, intending to serve him in the same way. We found him suffering from wounds, and probably dying, and concluded to spare him, and to start after others and shoot all we could find; I had just seen my loved uncle, the best friend I ever had, shot down by these villainous abolitionists, and felt justified in shooting any that I could find; I felt it my duty to do so, and have no regrets.

Wm. Williams, watchman on the bridge, was sworn, and stated the particulars of his arrest and detention in the Armory watch house; Brown told the prisoners to hide themselves or they would be shot by the persons outside; he said he would not hurt any of them; Brown told Mr. Grist to go home and tell the people if they did not cease firing he would burn the town, but that if they did not molest him he would not molest them; heard two shots on the bridge about the time the express train arrived; did not see Heywood shot.

Captain Brown to witness—State what was said by myself in regard to his being shot.

Witness—I think you said that if he had taken care of himself he would not have suffered.

Reasin Cross sworn—I prepared the proposition that Brown should retain possession of the Armory, that he should release us, and that the firing should stop.

Capt. Brown—Were those written propositions drawn up while you were a prisoner?

Cross—Yes; there was another paper prepared by Kittzmiller and some others; I went out to stop the firing; a man went with me; they took him prisoner and tied him; this was Thompson, who was afterwards taken out and shot; Brown's treatment of me was kind and respectful; heard him talk roughly to those who were going into where the blacks were confined.

Several witnesses for the prisoner were here called, and did not answer. It was stated that the subpœnas had not been returned.

BROWN REPUDIATES HIS COUNSEL.

Brown here arose from his mattress, evidently excited. Starting upon his feet, he addressed the Court as follows:

May it please the Court. I discover that, notwithstanding all the promises that I have received of a fair trial, nothing like a fair trial is to be given me, as it would seem. I gave the names of these witnesses as soon as I could get them of the persons I wished to have called as witnesses, and I always gave it they should be subpœnaed. I wrote a memorandum to that effect, saying where those parties were, but it appears that they have not been summoned, so far as I can learn. And now I ask, if I am to have anything at all deserving the name of the shadow of a fair trial, that this proceeding be deferred until to-morrow morning, for I have no counsel, as I have before stated, in whom I feel that I can rely; but I am in hopes that counsel may arrive who will attend to seeing that I get the witnesses who are necessary for my defence. I am unable myself to attend to it. I have given all attention I possibly could to it, but I am unable to see or know about them, and can't even find out their names, and I have nobody to do any errand for me, for my money was taken from me when I was sacked and stabbed, and I have now not a dime. I had two hundred and fifty or sixty dollars, in gold and silver, taken from my pockets, and now I have no possible means of getting anybody to go any errands for me, and I have not been done for, nor have all the witnesses been summoned. They are not within reach, and are not here. I ask at least until to-morrow to have something done, if anything is designed to be done. If not, I am ready for anything that may turn up.

Brown then laid down again, drew his blanket over him and closed his eyes, and appeared to sink in a tranquil slumber.

Mr. Hoyt, of Boston, who had been sitting quietly all day at the side of Mr. Botts, now arose, amid great sensation, and addressed the Court as follows:

"May it please the Court, I would add my voice to the appeal of Capt. Brown, although I have had no consultation with him, that a further hearing of the case be postponed until to-morrow. He said he would state the reason for this request. He was informed and had reason to believe that Judge Tilden, of Ohio, was on the way to Charlestown, and would undoubtedly arrive at Harper's Ferry to-night at 7 o'clock. He had taken measures to secure that gentleman's arrival at this place to-night if he reached the Ferry. For himself, he had come from Boston, traveling night and day, to volunteer his services in the defence of Capt. Brown, but he cannot take the responsibility of undertaking his defence as now situated. Gentlemen may think he defended Capt. Brown because I sat and saw Stevens moving; witness was allowed to go and assist Stevens into the hotel; he returned, according to his pledge, to the engine house; was sent several times by Brown to request the citizens not to shoot, as the lives of the prisoners were being endangered; negotiations were going on between Brown and the prisoners before the general firing commenced; Brown proposed that he should retain possession of what he held, including the armory and the negroes; Colonel Washington and all seemed to acquiesce in this arrangement; Mr. Cross was sent out to confer with Mr. Beckham and others on the subject; a guard went with him, who were fired on; after that Stevens wanted to shoot, but Kittzmiller appealed to him, and they went out together to stop the firing; when they did not return, Brown seemed to show temper, and there was a change in his arrangements; after that Brown said he had it in his power to destroy that place in half an hour, but he would not do it unless resisted; thinks a shot from the water tank struck Coppe; he then returned fire, and some one said, "that man's down;" the special object of witness going out was to stop the firing from the tank, which was annoying those in the guard-house.

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justice to the Commonwealth, which has some rights as well as the prisoner, that information be given to the Court showing that the additional testimony wanted is relavant to the issue. The simple statement of counsel I do not think would be sufficient.

Mr. Green arose to state that Mr. Botts and himself would both now withdraw from the case, and could no longer act in behalf of the prisoner, he having got up now and declared here that he has no confidence in the counsel who have been assigned him. Feeling conscious that I have done my whole duty so far as I have been able, after this statement of his I should feel myself an intruder upon this case were I to act for him from this time forward. I had no disposition to undertake the defence, but accepted the duty imposed on me, and I do not think, under these circumstances, when I feel compelled to withdraw from the case that the Court could insist that I should remain in such an unwelcome position.

Mr. Harding—We have been delayed from time to time by similar applications in the expectation of the arrival of counsel, until we now have reached a point of time when we are ready to submit the case to the jury upon the evidence and the law, when another application arises for a continuance. The very witness that they now consider material, Mr. Dangerfield, came here, summoned by ourselves, but deeming that we had testimony enough, we did not examine him.

The Court—The idea of waiting for counsel to study our code through could not be admitted. As to the other ground, I do not know whether the process has been executed or not, as no return has been made.

Mr. Botts—I have endeavored to do my duty in this matter, but I cannot see how, consistently with my own feelings, I can remain any longer in this case, when the accused, whom I have been laboring to defend, declares, in open Court, that he has no confidence in his counsel. I make this suggestion that I now retire from this case; and the more especially since there is now here a gentleman, from Boston, who proposes to volunteer his services for the prisoner. I suggest to the Court to allow him this night for preparation. My notes, my office, and my services shall be at his command. I will sit up with him all night to put him in possession of all the law and facts in relation to this case. I cannot do more; and, in the meantime, the Sheriff can be directed to have the other witnesses here to-morrow morning.

The Court would not compel the gentleman to remain on the case, and accordingly granted the request to postpone, and at six o'clock adjourned till to-morrow morning.

There is great excitement, and the town guard has been increased. The conduct of Brown is regarded as a trick to gain time.

LETTER FROM JOHN BROWN.

As everything now relative to that misguided, doomed man, has interest, we give a letter received by Judge Tilden. The body of the letter is in the handwriting of Sheriff Campbell, but it is signed by "Old Brown" himself:

CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson co., Oct. 22, '59.

To the Hon. Judge Tilden:

DEAR SIR—I am here a prisoner, with several sabre cuts on my head, and bayonet stabs in my body. My object in writing is to obtain able and faithful counsel for myself and fellow prisoners, five in all, as we have the faith of Virginia pledged, through her Governor, and numerous prominent citizens, to give us a fair trial. Without we can obtain such counsel from without the Slave States, neither the facts in our case can come before the world, nor can we have the benefit of such facts as might be considered mitigating in the view of others upon our trial. I have money on hand here to the amount of $25, and personal property sufficient to pay a most liberal fee to yourself, or any able man who will undertake our defence if I can be allowed the benefit of said property. Can you or some other good man come on immediately, for the sake of the young men prisoners at least. My wounds are doing well.

Do not send an Ultra Abolitionist.

Very respectfully yours,
JNO. BROWN.

P. S.—The trial is set for Wednesday next, the 26th inst.

MORE LETTERS.

The Washington Constitution publishes another batch of the insurgents' letters. They are addressed to old Brown under fictitious names. The three following are specimens:

[No. 19.]

NEW YORK STATE BANK,
Albany, Aug. 29, 1859.

SIRS: I have received with enclosure your favor of ——. I hand you herewith my draft on Mechanics' Bank, New York, for $100, in accordance with instructions from Hon. Gerrit Smith, Peterboro', New York.

Respectfully, yours,
J. H. VAN ANTWERP, Cashier.

[No. 14.]

CLEVELAND, Aug. 22, 1859.

MY DEAR J. HENRIE: I wrote you immediately on receipt of your last letter; then went up to Oberlin to see Leary; I saw Smith, Davis and Mitchell; they all promised, and that was all. Leary wants to provide for his family, Mitchell to lay his crop by, and all make such excuses until I am disgusted with myself and the whole *negro set*—GOD DAM EM!

If you was here your influence would do something, but the moment you are gone all my speaking don't amount to anything.—I will speak to Smith to-day. I know that Mitchell had not got the money, and I tried to sell my farm and everything else to raise money, but have not raised a cent yet.—Charlie Langston says: "it is too bad;" but what he will do, if anything, I don't know.—I wish you would write to him, for I believe he can do more good than I. Please write to him immediately, and I will give up this thing to him. I think, however, nothing will inspire their confidence unless you come. I will, however, do all I can.

Yours,
Charlie goes to see Leary to-day. J. D. H.
D.

SPRINGFIELD, August 30, 1859.

DEAR FRIEND: I enclose you a draft for $50 on New York, bought with money sent by Mrs. Russell. Dr. Howe has already sent you $50, and G. S., of P., writes me that he has sent, or will send, $100. The remainder will probably come more slowly, but I think it will come. I have sent your letter to G. S.

Please acknowledge the receipt of these sums.

Yours, ever, F.

Endorsed on back by Brown, "F. B. S. letter."

DEAR SIR: I wish you to give such explanations to our friends, as to our situation here, as, after advising with Owen, you will be enabled to do. We can, of course, do nothing to purpose till our freight is mostly received. You know also that it takes a great deal longer to start some folks than it does others. It will be distressing *in many ways* to have a lot of hands for many days out of employ. We must have time to get on our freight, and also to get on some who are at a distance, before calling on those who are ready and waiting. We *must* make up our lot of hands as near by *at one* and the *same* time as possible. *Do not* use much paper to put names of persons and places upon. Send back word about the price of board with you.

Respectfully, yours,
JOHN HENRIE, Esq. J. SMITH.

AN EXPLANATION FROM GREELEY.

Mr. Greeley has deemed it proper, in view of Forbes' expose, to publish "a card" denying all knowledge of the Harper's Ferry movement, but containing some "confessions."

Mr. Greely says that some time late in 1856, he was "apprised that he (Forbes) was going out to Kansas to help the Free-State men, then threatened with annihilation by border-ruffians of Missouri, backed by Federal functionaries and troops." He adds, "I gave him $20 as he was starting; others gave him larger sums; how much in all I do not know, but I think his total receipts from friends of Free Kansas on account of his resolve (to go and fight the Federal troops) cannot have fallen below $700."

FREE NEGROES ON RAILROADS.—One of the results of the Brown foray at the South may be observed in the increased restrictions upon free colored people. A bill has been introduced in the Tennessee Legislature to prevent free negroes traveling on the railroads in that State, which passed at the first reading. The bill provides that the President who shall permit a free negro to travel on any road within the jurisdiction of the State, under his supervision, shall pay a fine of $500; any conductor permitting a violation of the act shall pay a fine of $250; provided such free negro is not under the control and care of a free white citizen of Tennessee, who vouches for the character of said free negro in a penal bond of $1,000.

HOW THE SLAVES RECEIVED BROWN'S PROPOSITION.—A negro boy, belonging to Mr. Washington, who was taken by the insurgents at the time his master was, when he reached the Ferry was offered a pike, when one of the insurgents told him that he was free and should fight the whites. The boy replied, "I don't know anything about being free; I was free enough before you took me, and I'm not going to fight until I see Massa Lewis fighting, and then I fight for him." This boy was among the prisoners in the engine-house.

WOMAN SHOT.—A girl named Julia Nash was shot by John Lanehart, at Ballston Spa, on last Saturday. Lanehart was walking along behind the girl, carrying a gun, and she turned round and inquired of him what he was following her for. Without saying a word Lanehart raised his gun and fired at her, the charge taking effect in her shoulders and breast, wounding her in a shocking manner.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Reception of the Remains of Hon. John Y. Mason.—The steamship Yorktown, which arrived here about 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, brought the remains of the Hon. JOHN Y. MASON, late Minister of the United States to France. The flags of the shipping in port and on the public buildings in town, were hoisted at half-mast, in token of respect to the memory of the dead. A detachment of the Norfolk Independent Greys, under Capt. Groner, accompanied the remains from that city, and continued to act as guard-of-honor after the arrival of the steamer here. The Public Guard marched to the wharf at 8 o'clock, and the Norfolk military received an appropriate welcome from Capt. Dimmock. The coffin was soon afterwards taken from the box in which it was enclosed, disembarked and enveloped with the flag of the Union. The Governor and Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Mayor of the City, relatives of the deceased, and others, were in attendance. The remains were placed in a hearse and conveyed to the Capitol, escorted by the Public Guard and the Armory Band, the Norfolk Greys acting as pall bearers. The coffin was deposited in the Senate Chamber, and a wreath of *immortelles* placed upon it.

Gov. Wise briefly addressed those in attendance, as follows:

I take this opportunity to say, that on Sunday appropriate funeral ceremonies will take place over the remains of our beloved fellow-citizen. He was a most worthy son of the Old Dominion, who had filled many high posts in the State and Federal governments with great credit to himself and honor to those whom he represented. He left here in good health and buoyant spirits, and there is all that returns to us now. We meet him a corpse, and it is for us to pay to him the last sad rites of burial. I am sure there will be no affectation of grief, in a community where he was best known and most loved; for it was in private more than in public life that those excellent attributes of nature which God bestowed upon him were conspicuous. A warmer heart, or a more genial disposition were never possessed by man. I can truly say that I honored, trusted, loved him; and I know of none who did not. Here in the Capitol his mortal remains will lie, with the flag of the country over them, until they are taken hence to be placed in the bosom of the earth of his mother State.

Funeral Ceremonies.—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the military of Richmond assembled on Capitol Square, Col. August in command, and the line was formed in the following order: Public Guard, Capt. Dimmock; Grays, Lieut. Bossieux; Company F., Capt. Cary; L. I. Blues, Lieut. Mumford; Montgomery Guard, Capt. Moore; Virginia Rifles, Capt. Miller; Young Guard, Capt. Rady. An immense concourse of people had gathered together, both in the Square and in the street near St. Paul's Church. At 11 o'clock the coffin, containing the remains of Judge MASON, still enshrouded in the American flag, was removed from the Senate Chamber, conveyed through the eastern door of the Capitol and placed in the hearse.

Gov. Wise, Major Mayo, District Attorney Gregory, Marshal Wiley, Judge Meredith, Col. Munford, Judge Hallyburton, Col. Bigger, Wm. H. Macfarland, Esq., Col. T. H. Ellis, Dr. Peachy, and other well-known citizens, walked by the hearse, and acted as pall bearers. The detachment of the Norfolk Independent Greys came next, then the military of Richmond, marching in reversed order. The procession passed around the Washington Monument and through the Northern gates to Capitol street, thence to St. Paul's Church, the band playing a dirge and the bells tolling at intervals. The coffin was borne into the church and placed in front of the chancel, while the notes of the organ swelled in solemn requiem over the dead.

A vast congregation had assembled in the church, and the scene was remarkably impressive. All seemed to sympathize in the grief of those who wept over the loss of a beloved relative and an esteemed friend. After the morning prayers of the Episcopal Church, a touching discourse was delivered by the rector, Rev. Dr. Minnegerode, and appropriate music was sung by the choir.

The services having been concluded, the coffin was returned to the hearse, and the procession, which now included several carriages containing the family and other relations and personal friends of the deceased, moved to Hollywood Cemetery, where the burial rites were performed, and the remains of the distinguished man committed to the earth. The grave is in that portion of Hollywood overlooking the river, near the tomb of MONROE.

Destructive Fire.—The extensive planing establishment and carpenter shop of Messrs. John & Geo. Gibson, corner of 6th and Cary streets, were entirely destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. The fire was discovered shortly before one o'clock, and so rapid was its progress that by the time the firemen arrived, the entire building was in flames, and but little could be done except to protect the adjacent property from damage. There is no doubt that it was the work of an incendiary. It is conjectured that the building was set on fire in four places. The workmen left on Saturday night about 6 o'clock, and especial care was taken to have the lights and fires extinguished. The