

Giddings' Speech. Hon. Joshua R. Giddings recently delivered a lecture in Philadelphia on the Harper's Ferry tragedy, to an immense audience.

The Democratic papers are fairly shrieking with clamor at the complexity of Giddings in the insurrection. Of course they do not believe a word of it themselves, but hope to inflame the popular mind and operate upon the ignorant and prejudiced for political effect.

The entire ground upon which they formed their fanatic ranting, is a statement in a letter supposed to be written by Brown's son, in which this passage occurs: "Our old friend, J. R. G., took stock to the amount of \$3." On the strength of this, every Lecontean paper in the country, assuming that J. R. G. meant Mr. Giddings—which it probably did—boldly asserted that Giddings was in the secret of Brown's movements—was his intimate friend and adviser, and that Brown was simply his instrument; and that Chase, Seward, Hale and the leading Republicans of the United States were the real instigators of the movement.

The whole thing is set in its true light by Mr. Giddings, whose truthfulness even his bitterest enemies never questioned. While he is charged with holding ultra sentiments, he has never been suspected of hiding them. Indeed, the chief objection to him has been his perfect openness, and the entire recklessness of public opinion, in the expression of his sentiments.

No one who has the slightest acquaintance with Mr. Giddings will doubt for a moment the absolute truth of his statement. The Cincinnati "Gazette" well says that in his lecture is abundant food for serious reflection, not only to the people of the North, but of the South as well.

Mob in Newport, Ky. While a mob of twenty men in Virginia has thrown the whole country into a state of panic, a mob of hundreds of men in Newport, Ky., is scarcely noticed at all.—Why this difference?

There was a call for a Republican State Convention, soon to be held in Newport, headed by the true and chivalric Cassius M. Clay, and to be participated in by many of the best men of that State. There was a Republican paper published in that town, called the "Free South." And with Clay and his band of Republican fellow-citizens pouring in the truth upon the people of that State. Democracy became alarmed, and as no law was violated, the mob must be called into action.

The paper was published by Mr. Bailey, an old citizen, and four daughters, who did all the work. On Friday night, the 28th ult., a mob of about thirty men entered the office by force, and in the presence of Bailey and his daughters, seized the type and scattered them in the street, and after grossly insulting the females, and threatening their lives if the publication of the paper was not stopped, left the premises.

But chivalry could not stop at this.—They had, to be sure, destroyed the property of an old citizen upon which he and his family depended for support, but they knew that the type would be immediately replaced and the paper continued, and to prevent this a public meeting was called the next day at the court-house, and resolutions adopted, declaring that no such paper should be published in Kentucky. A motion was made and carried to remove the press, and whatever materials had been left by the mob the night before, to Cincinnati, by force. Between two and two hundred men and boys accordingly broke into Bailey's house, and threatening the lives of the family, seized the press and other fixtures, breaking them up and throwing them out of the windows, whence the press was carried and thrown into the river.

This act of ruffian brutality, which trampled upon the personal rights of Mr. Bailey as a citizen, outraged a delinquent family of females, destroyed personal property and struck down a free press, was perpetrated in open day light, by men calling themselves Democrats! And while every Democratic paper in Ohio is filled with frantic raving at the mad exploit of "Old Brown" and his twenty fanatic followers, no word of censure is bestowed upon the two hundred men, striking directly at the most sacred rights of free men.

Our readers all know that every Democratic stumper, from Judge Banney down to the lowest of his harragans, dares not

Republicans could not speak in the South. And they have given us a practical illustration of their doctrine. We have no sympathy with Brown and his raid upon Harper's Ferry, but will some one show wherein his act is worse than the mob at Newport? Yet in the one case the army and navy of the U. S., with the military forces of Virginia, and Maryland, and the District of Columbia are put into instant requisition. Those participating in the mob are mostly killed on the spot, and those not killed outright, are carried on couches, faint with mortal wounds, into what they call a court, and in indecent haste, tried and convicted of treason, and sentenced to be hung. While in the other, no arm is raised to stay the outrage, no rebuke, even, is administered to the outlaws, and the same Northern Democracy, that with hyena ferocity pursue the mob of twenty, fawns with spaniel servility to the mob of two hundred!

Well, perhaps such scenes will reinstate the Democratic party in the affections of the people, but we doubt it.

More Kidnapping. The Cincinnati papers have accounts of another atrocious case of kidnapping.—The whole facts show it to be one of the most infernal outrages ever committed.—One U. S. Commissioner and several Marshals, were accomplices in the villainy. There is some hope that they may be brought to justice. We have no room for a full report of the diabolical tragedy.—There seems to be a league of these piratical accordeurs extending all over the free States, and including many of the Deputy Marshals and slave catching Commissioners.

If the gang is not broken up soon no man in the community will be safe. It is true, the victims as yet have been colored men and women. But color makes no difference, as is well known, in the manumbers of the South.

Take a man or woman to the slave shambles, and what difference does it make to the auctioneer or the purchaser, whether they are black or bleached, or where they came from? The owners of the rice swamps and cotton fields want slaves—the kidnappers and man-thieves want money, and the traffickers in human flesh, get their commission, and the wants of all are supplied.

It is simply self-stultification to say there is no danger of your children being carried off. Are your children, any more sacred in the eyes of kidnappers than the children of any other person? Have they rights which these "pirates" will respect more than others? Not at all. Fear may restrain them for the present, and cause them to confine their operations to the colored race. But impunity will soon embolden them to the perpetration of any deed of villainy. And it is one of the righteous retributions of Providence, that no people can long be safe themselves who do not maintain the safety of the humblest person among them.

Maryland Election. We give in another place a telegraphic report of the scenes of riot and ruffianism in Baltimore, on the day of the election.—It is admitted on all hands, that for years past, the elections in Baltimore, Louisville, New Orleans, and other Southern cities, have been worse than farces. No one pretends that the rulers are elected by the people. The Bowie-knife, the revolver, the slung-shot and bludgeon, are the ballots that place their officers in power. The streets run red with blood, and prudent men are glad to save their lives by sacrificing their rights as citizens. The mob rules, law is set at defiance, and murderers and ballot-box stuffers place their accomplices in the seats of power. Of these things there is no doubt.

And over these disgraceful proceedings the Democratic press can belch out their hottest indignation, for in these instances it happens to be their party which feels the heel of lawless power upon its neck. We could sympathize with them in their seeming indignation, if we believed them honest in its expression. But no one can remember the murderous gangs of re-deckless ruffians, which that party hurled upon the honest settlers of Kansas, and the outrages there committed, without feeling that the whirlwind they are now reaping, is but the legitimate harvest of the wind they have sown.

But how long can the forms of an elective government be maintained, when elections are a mere mockery? Freedom of speech and the press having been effectually suppressed, by the united action of the Democratic and American parties, in the South, why should the pretense of the freedom of elections be maintained?—But force and murderous weapons control in all things else, and the elections will not long be an exception. The accepted doctrine of all parties there, or at least the two controlling parties, is, that "might makes right," and carrying it into practice, Democratic leaders are applauded for the attempted assassination of a Sumner, in the Senate Chamber, and the successful murder of a Broderick, in California; and why not the leaders of the Plug-Uglies and Rip-Raps receive the same honors for advancing the same principle in their own way? Is not this "popular sovereignty"? Are not these popular sovereigns "regulating their affairs in their own way"? And if that way doesn't happen to suit Democracy, they ought to remember that, having invented the sham, they are stopped from complaining if it is applied to themselves.

New York Election. The election in New York occurs to-day. If the Republicans are not badly defeated, the Democracy will have sold their reputation in this world and their souls in the next, without consideration.

The annals of the world exhibit no parallel to the audacity of the falsehoods with which that State has been inundated since the Harper's Ferry tragedy.

What is there called the "astorian press," at the head of which is the notorious New York "Herald," have exhausted the language in vituperation and abuse of the Republican party and men. No falsehood has been too audacious, no slander too rank, no forgery too gross to serve their desperate purposes, while money and men from other States have been poured in to aid the plotters.

It is the last hold of Democracy in the free States, and with the aid of the means referred to, they hope to influence the passions of those not well informed, to a momentary frenzy, that they may aid in the temporary defeat of the Republican party in that great State.

The evidence is conclusive, that in addition to the appliances referred to, they have determined to seize upon New York City, as the Plug-Uglies did in Baltimore, and, by violence and fraud, count out such a majority there as shall overbalance the rest of the State.

We acknowledge that, under the circumstances, we anticipate a defeat in New York, not by a fair vote of the people, but by a repetition of the scenes of Oxford and Kickapoo. We shall look with great interest to the returns, and if we shall succeed, it will be the highest indorsement of the intelligence and virtue of the masses of the people of that State, that could by any possibility be given. We will be able to give the result in our next.

The Filibusters. Last week we gave an account of the trial of two sets of filibusters. Brown, with some twenty followers, was taken in Virginia, in the act of attempting to liberate slaves. Most of them were killed and the rest were on trial. Walker and some hundreds of filibusters, with all the accoutrements of an army, were on an expedition to the State of Nicaragua with the avowed purpose of raising an insurrection, revolutionizing the State, killing the rulers, and establishing slavery therein. Both schemes were equally unlawful, if not diabolical in their wickedness. Walker and some of his crew had been captured, and were on trial as well as Brown.

We then predicted that both would have mock trials, and that Brown would be convicted and hurried to execution, while Walker's crew, would be released, and with the sympathy, and the plaudits of the party whose instrument he is, would be encouraged to renew his piratical expeditions.

All this has transpired. The same mails which bring the sentence of Brown, bring also the acquittal of Walker's men. There is no pretense, even in the Government organs, that the latter were not guilty, or that the proof was not conclusive. But that public sentiment in the South will not permit a conviction. THAT THE LAW CANNOT BE ENFORCED!

Well, no one expected it would be, but the contrast furnishes food for serious reflection. Several witnesses were then examined by Mr. Hoyt, and cross-questioned by the prisoner, while living on his bed, wrapped up in a blanket. The testimony was mainly relative to Brown's kind treatment of his prisoners.

At one o'clock a recess was taken for dinner. AFTERNOON SESSION. Several witnesses for the prisoner were examined, all proving that Brown had treated his prisoners with humanity, and frequently expressed his regret that bloodshed should have been caused by him in self-defense.

The defense closed their testimony about four o'clock, and the State desired to give the case to the jury without argument. Capt. Brown insisted that his counsel should argue the case.

After the opening speech for the State, the Court adjourned till Monday morning, when the counsel for the prisoner will proceed. CHARLESTOWN, October 31.—The arguments of the counsel in the case of John Brown being concluded, Mr. Chilton asked the Court to instruct the jury, that if they believe that the prisoner was not a citizen of Virginia, they cannot convict him on the count of treason.

The Court declined, saying the Constitution did not give rights and immunities alone, but also responsibilities. Mr. Chilton asked another instruction to the effect that the jury must be satisfied as to the place where the offense was committed, whether within the boundaries of Jefferson county, which the Court granted. A recess for half an hour was taken when the jury came in with their verdict.

An intense excitement prevailed in the courtroom. Brown sat up in his bed while the verdict was rendered. The jury found him guilty of treason, advising conspiracy with slaves and others to rebel, and of murder in the first degree. Brown lay down quietly, he said nothing, and there was no demonstration of any kind. Mr. Chilton moved an arrest of judgment, both on account of the errors in the indictment and errors in the verdict.

The objection in regard to the indictment has been already stated. The prisoner has been tried for an offense not appearing on the record of the grand jury. The verdict was not on each count separately, but a general verdict on the whole indictment. The prisoner has also been found guilty of both counts for murder of the same persons; it was manifest that he could not be guilty of both. By agreement, the points will be argued to-morrow morning.—Brown was remanded to jail.

Mr. Harding announced that he was ready to proceed with the trial of Coppée, was brought in; the ceremony of passing between a file of armed men having been dispensed with. Coppée took his seat between Griswold and Hoyt, who appeared as his counsel.

He seemed calm and composed. The remainder of the day was spent in endeavoring to obtain a jury. The panel was not complete, when, at five o'clock the Court adjourned. CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 1.—The Court met at 10 o'clock. Coppée was brought in.

after this statement, and should feel myself as intruder upon this case were I to set for him from this time forward, I had not the disposition to undertake the defense, but to accept the duty imposed upon 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.

The Court would not compel the gentleman to remain in the case, and accordingly granted their request. The proceedings at this point were postponed, and the Court adjourned at six o'clock.

Great excitement prevails in the town, and the guard has been increased, the conduct of Brown being regarded as a trick. CHARLESTOWN, Oct. 29.—The Court met at ten o'clock this morning. The Judge announced that he had received a note from the new counsel of the prisoner, requesting a delay of a few minutes, to enable him to have a brief interview with the prisoner. He would accordingly wait a short time.

Soon after Brown was brought in and took his usual recumbent position in bed. Samuel Chilton, of Washington City, appeared as additional counsel for the prisoner, and was qualified. Henry Griswold, of Cleveland, was also qualified as counsel for the prisoners.

Mr. Chilton made an explanatory statement. He was unexpectedly called upon, yesterday, to aid in the defense. He came with the expectation of merely assisting the gentlemen who were conducting the defense, but upon reaching here, he found they had withdrawn from the case. He then determined to do his best, not feeling at liberty to refuse under the circumstances. However, it would be impossible for him to discharge the full duty of counsel, not having had time to read the indictment or examine the evidence already given. He made no motion, but he would advise a delay of a few hours, in order that himself and his brother counsel could make some preparation.

The Court decided that the trial must go on. No more delays could be granted. The trial then proceeded. Mr. Hoyt, for the prisoner, objected to receiving as evidence the letter of Gerrit Smith, heretofore published, and the autobiography of Brown written by himself. Both were withdrawn.

Several witnesses were then examined by Mr. Hoyt, and cross-questioned by the prisoner, while living on his bed, wrapped up in a blanket. The testimony was mainly relative to Brown's kind treatment of his prisoners.

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It is sufficient to say that Virginia had passed a law, assuming that jurisdiction and defining what constitutes that crime. The Court reserved its decision. Brown was present during the argument. The jury was then sworn in Coppée's case. The testimony is the same as already published, but more brief. The examination was concluded at the adjournment of Court. Cook waives an examination before the Magistrate's Court. CHARLESTOWN, Va., Nov. 2.—Messrs. Russell and Lennox, attorneys from Boston, reached here to-day. Cook was brought before the Magistrate's Court, but waived an examination. He was committed for trial. Coppée's trial was resumed. No witnesses were called for the defense. Mr. Harding opened the argument for the Commonwealth, and Hoyt and Griswold followed for the defendant. Mr. Hunter closed for the prosecution. The speeches were of marked ability. Mr. Griswold asked for several instructions which were all granted by the Court. The jury then retired. Brown was then brought in to the Court House, which was immediately thronged.

BALTIMORE ELECTION. MURDER AND RUFFIANISM RAMPANT. The Blood-Tubs take a cessation of the Follies. THE REFORMERS ABANDON THE CONTEST. Several Men Killed and Wounded. Anticipated Attack on a Newspaper Office. The Rioters Armed with a Swivel. PROPOSED ENFORCEMENT OF MARTIAL LAW. A Candidate for Congress badly Beaten. GENERAL ANARCHY AND EXCESS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—The State election is now progressing. There is a great struggle in all the wards of the city, as far as heard from. The polls of the third ward are blocked by rowdies, and the police are doing nothing to hinder them. In the tenth ward the Reform Judge of election was intimidated, and compelled to leave his post. Hinsley was appointed by the acting Mayor and rejected by the council, but has been re-appointed.—The Reformers have been driven off. James Jeffers, a son of Madison Jeffers, was shot in the side and been over the head by the Reformers, whom he had maltreated.

In the tenth ward, Adam B. Kyle, Jr., merchant, doing business at No. 88 Hanover street, and a Reformer, has been shot in the temple, and is in a dying condition. His brother, George H. Kyle, who came to his rescue, was also shot, and is dangerously wounded. In the fourteenth ward a desperate struggle occurred. The Reformers were resisted with arms. Johnny White, alias James Johnson, a notorious rowdy, ran an awl into a Reformer, and was shot dead with a pistol ball.

Two other rowdies, named Harris and Dully, were shot in the legs. Henry Starr, a Reformer, was also shot in the arm and leg. Theodore Woodall was badly beaten by Dr. C. Richardson, a Reformer, was pursued by the Captain of the Thundershot Club with a drawn sword.—He took refuge in a store, and the rowdies pursuing, broke the windows. Richardson, however, managed to make his escape. Judge Giles, of the United States District Court, met Sheriff Cramer in the street, and told him, in decided terms, that he was to be held accountable for all the bloodshed to-day. He also told him, as a Judge and a lawyer, that he had the authority, and it was his duty to interfere.

In the 18th Ward the rowdies took possession of the polls, and gave the Reformers notice to quit. Felix McCulley was seriously beaten. In the 5th ward the Reformers were driven off at an early hour. The son of Hon. Josias Vasson was beaten while attempting to vote. Seven or eight were wounded, but no person was injured.

The 1st, 2d and 4th wards are also in possession of the rowdies, to the total exclusion of all who oppose them. In the 20th ward the rowdies are knocking down and maltreating whom they please. The police offer no protection to citizens. The rowdies have brought a swivel on the ground.

In the 12th and 15th wards, gangs of rowdies from Washington, fully armed, are aiding the Baltimore "Rowdies." The indications now are that the Reformers, as a general thing, have abandoned the contest, finding it impossible to vote with out risking their lives. In the 15th ward a boy has been mortally wounded by a shot in the breast.

There is much talk in the streets among the citizens, of the propriety of establishing a Vigilance Committee. BALTIMORE, 3 P. M.—Wm. F. Preston, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third District, is now lying at Barnum's Hotel, badly beaten about the head with a "bully." The outrage is said to have been committed in the Seventh Ward.

In the Eleventh Ward, which is the stronghold of the Reformers, Mr. George McGill, a prominent Reformer, made a speech and announced the withdrawal of Mr. Thomas, the candidate for Attorney General. The Reformers then all withdrew, finding it impossible to accomplish anything.

Mr. Adam B. Kyle, who received a pistol ball in his temple this morning, at the election polls in the Fifteenth Ward, was reported dead at two o'clock, but he was still alive an hour since, but his case was hopeless, as the ball is buried in his brain.

At 3 o'clock, Dr. Robinson, of the Reform Committee, visited the polls in the Eleventh Ward, and announced that the Reformers had been driven from every Ward except that of the Eighth, and he therefore counselled the Reformers to withdraw, to avoid further bloodshed.

Dr. Thomas, the Reform Judge, retired, and the contest was abandoned. Reformers throughout the city took the same course, leaving the polls in the hands of the dominant party.

Numerous reports are afloat with regard to minor outrages on the rights of citizens in the several Wards. In the Second ward, Charles Barkhard, a German, was shot in the hip. In the Fifth ward, a man whose name is unknown, was dreadfully beaten.

In relation to the assault upon Mr. Preston, the most reliable report is that it occurred at Govans town, in the Ninth district. One account says that the assailant was an Irishman, but it is difficult to arrive at the truth, with so many conflicting reports.

This evening the streets are nearly deserted, except by the boisterous party.—The stores were generally closed at dark. The proprietor of the Exchange, having been threatened with an assault upon his office, has made a demand on the city authorities for protection.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2—10 P. M.—The Americans are rejoicing over their victory in the city. The Reformers deny, however, that anything that can be called an election has taken place. It will be late before any returns of the vote can be obtained, as there were a large number of officers voted for and all on one ticket.—In the 17th Ward it is reported that the average vote for the American ticket is 860, and the average vote on the Reform ticket only 24.

Pomeroy, Tuesday, November 1, 1859. Flour, 85.00 \$ 50 lb. (brl.) Cheese, (dom.) 10c lb. Wheat, 25.00 \$ 50 lb. (brl.) Butter, 15.00 \$ 50 lb. (brl.) Potatoes, 4.00 \$ 50 lb. (brl.) Apples, 1.00 \$ 50 lb. (brl.) Sugar, 12.00 \$ 50 lb. (brl.) Coffee, 10.00 \$ 50 lb. (brl.) Rice, 8.00 \$ 50 lb. (brl.) Beans, 6.00 \$ 50 lb. (brl.) Corn, 4.00 \$ 50 lb. (brl.) Lard, 10.00 \$ 50 lb. (brl.) Tallow, 8.00 \$ 50 lb. (brl.) Soap, 6.00 \$ 50 lb. (brl.) Candles, (tallow) 12.00 \$ 50 lb. (brl.) Candles, (oil) 10.00 \$ 50 lb. (brl.) Fish, (cod) 5.00 \$ 50 lb. (brl.) Fish, (haddock) 4.00 \$ 50 lb. (brl.) Fish, (whitefish) 3.00 \$ 50 lb. (brl.) Sugar, (N. O.) 10.00 \$ 50 lb. (brl.) Sugar, (W. I.) 8.00 \$ 50 lb. (brl.) Coffee, 10.00 \$ 50 lb. (brl.) Rice, 8.00 \$ 50 lb. (brl.) Beans, 6.00 \$ 50 lb. (brl.) Corn, 4.00 \$ 50 lb. (brl.) Lard, 10.00 \$ 50 lb. (brl.) Tallow, 8.00 \$ 50 lb. (brl.) Soap, 6.00 \$ 50 lb. (brl.) Candles, (tallow) 12.00 \$ 50 lb. (brl.) Candles, (oil) 10.00 \$ 50 lb. (brl.) 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