

## TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The "Valley Spirit" will be published every Wednesday, and furnished to subscribers at the following rates: \$10 per annum, down which a reduction of 25 cents will be made; \$1 paid while the sum is due, \$2 will be paid quarterly.

All sums received and lying in this immediate vicinity or in the State, are expected to PAY IN ADVANCE.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

For the insertion of 100 words per quarter of the space for these insertions, or less, and 25 cents per quarter for advertising, & insertion. Business may be advertised by the Quarter of a Year, with the charge the following rates:

1 Square, 10 lines, 10 cents.  
2 squares, 20 lines, 20 cents.  
3 squares, 30 lines, 30 cents.  
4 squares, 40 lines, 40 cents.

Advertisers remitting two dollars will be charged reasonable rates for more than three months will be charged reasonable rates.

An additional charge is always made for extra display. Advertisements inserted before November and March, 1859, will be charged double the regular rate, and for other insertions, 10 per cent. Extra charges will be made for other than insertion. Commissions on sales of books or individual interests will be charged a rate per line.

## JOB PRINTING.

Connected with the establishment the proprietors have extensive departments of Job Printing. Material all of which is well prepared, and ready to receive the printer's touches, prepared to execute every description of Plate and Proof Printing with expedition and at the lowest prices.

EDWARD M. HENSHEL & CO.

## INSURRECTION AT HARPER'S FERRY.

"PENNSYLVANIA, Oct. 17.—An insurrection is reported to have taken place at Harper's Ferry. An armed band of Abolitionists have full possession of the United States Arsenal, at Harper's Ferry."

"The express train running East was fired into twice and one of the railroad hands, a negro, was killed while trying to get the train through the town."

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 18.—8 o'clock. A. M.—The conflict on the bridge was fought mainly by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad men, from Martinsburg, led by Captain Albert E. Evans Derry, a conductor of the Railroad Company, was killed, and conductors Bowman and Hollie were wounded.

No damage was done to the Railroad or bridge by the rioters.

8 o'clock, A. M.—Preparations are now making for the attack on the Armory. The soldiers are posted all around the grounds, and for the last hour everything has been quiet.

George Turner, a graduate of West Point, and one of the most distinguished citizens in this vicinity, was shot yesterday, while coming into town. He died during the night. He has a brother living in Baltimore, married into the Patterson family.

"The rioters are lying dead in the streets; there are also three in the river, and several are said to be lying within the Armory enclosure."

The following is the list of killed among the citizens and soldiers:—Fosters, Beckham; Haywood, a negro porter at the railroad station; Joe, Burney of Harper's Ferry, Evan Derry, a conductor of the Railroad Company, of Waterbury.

The rioters have just sent out a flag of truce, saying that if they are not protected by the soldiers here at present, they will hang all they capture.

## THE ARMORY STORMED.

HARPER'S FERRY, October 18.—8 o'clock.—The armory has just been stormed and taken, after a determined resistance.

Col. Shatt approached with a flag of truce and demanded the surrender of the armory—After expostulating for some time, the rioters refused.

The Marines then advanced and made a charge, endeavoring to break open the door with pike poles, and finally resisted all their effort.

A large bomb was then used as a battering ram, and the door was broken in, and shot rapidly and shot them of the Marines who had changed shots through the partly broken door. The Marines then forced their way through the break, and in a few minutes all resistance was at an end.

The rioters were brought out amidst the most intense excitement, many of the armed militia presenting to get an opportunity to shoot them.

Captain Brown and his son were both shot; the latter is dead and the former dying. He lies in the armory enclosure. He talks freely, and says that he is the old Ossawatomie Brown whose feats in Kansas have made wide notice. His big white object was to free the slaves and justify his actions, says that he had no objection to the town and could have murdered all the people.

J. G. Anderson was also shot down in the assault. He was from Connecticut. The dead body of a man shot yesterday was found within the armory.

Brown declared that there were more negroes in the plot but those who accompanied him.

The prisoners are retained within the armory enclosure.

VIOLATION OF THE INSURGENTS—TROOPS TO BE DISPATCHED IN PURSUIT.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 18.—None—Soon after storming the armory, four dead bodies of the insurgents that were shot yesterday were found within the enclosure. Captain Brown and his son are dangerously wounded.

Soon after the assault on the armory, some firing took place from the hills on the Maryland shore, supposed to be a "parting salute" from Cook and his party, who left on Monday morning. The fire was returned with a general volley, but both parties were too distant to do damage.

A company of volunteers were sent in pursuit of the fugitives.

There are probably a thousand armed men congregated here. Reinforcements have been pouring in all night, from all parts of the surrounding country.

Only a few of the insurgents are unaccounted for. Bill Edwards, Copping, who is from Iowa, and Shields Green, are lost to view.

The party originally consisted of twenty-two persons, of whom fifteen are killed, two mortally wounded, two absent, and three escaped with the slaves on Monday morning.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGAGEMENT BY AN EYE WITNESS.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—An eye witness who has returned from Harper's Ferry, describes the scene thus to New York:

The first attack was made by a detachment of the Chesapeake Guards, who crossed the Potomac River above Harper's Ferry, and reached the building, where the insurgents were posted, by the canal on the Maryland side. Instant firing occurred, and the rebels were driven from the bridge. One man was killed here and another prostrated. This latter was not hit, but escaped. He was partially hit, but not again, and, after a short delay, drew his pistol, took up a stone, and, with it, struck the rebels, who had been retreating across the bridge. All were brought by Captains Thompson and Williams, who had been with him. The rebels were scattered, and nearly all had been with him.

The first active movement in the insurrection was made about half past ten o'clock on Sunday night. William Williams, the watchman on the Harper's Ferry bridge whilst walking across the bridge, saw a negro who was walking across the river, and after a brief residence in Kansas, where it is supposed he became acquainted with Brown, returned to the Ferry and married with her. He was regarded as a man of some intelligence, known to be anti-slavery, but not so violent in the expression of his opinions as to excite any suspicion. These two men, with Brown's two sons, were the only white men connected with the insurrection that had been seen previously about the Ferry. All were brought by Brown from a distance, and nearly all had been with him in Kansas.

The first active movement in the insurrection was made about half past ten o'clock on Sunday night. William Williams, the watchman on the Harper's Ferry bridge whilst walking across the bridge, saw a negro who was walking across the river, and after a brief residence in Kansas, where it is supposed he became acquainted with Brown, returned to the Ferry and married with her. He was regarded as a man of some intelligence, known to be anti-slavery, but not so violent in the expression of his opinions as to excite any suspicion. These two men, with Brown's two sons, were the only white men connected with the insurrection that had been seen previously about the Ferry. All were brought by Brown from a distance, and nearly all had been with him in Kansas.

The next appearance of the insurgents was at the house of Col. Lewis Washington, a large farmer and slave-owner, living about four miles from the Ferry. A party, headed by Cook, proceeded there, arrested Col. W. and his wife, and was their prisoner. They also seized all the negroes in the house, and took the horses, and a large wagon with two horses. When Col. W. and his wife were arrested, he immediately recognized them as friends, and had called upon his house, made some remarks, to whom he had addressed some valuable articles, and his wife, who had been a widow, having an audience, gave up his property. Col. W. was killed instantly, and Conductor George E. Richardson received a mortal wound, which he died during the day. Several others were wounded among them a son of Dr. Hammond, of Martinsburg.

A garrison was maintained the rest of the day, resulting in killing two insurgents.

Col. W. was the only man killed.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.

At night, Col. W. and his wife, and the men

were sent to the rebels.





# VALLEY SPIRIT—OCTOBER 26, '59.

**VALLEY SPIRIT.**  
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.  
Wednesday Morning, Oct. 26, 1859.  
**J. W. COOPER, Editor.**  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
**JEREMIAH S. BLACK,**  
of Pennsylvania.

## The Terry and Broderick Duel.

No duel which has occurred for years has more profoundly agitated the public mind, and we venture the assertion that public and private decency have never been so grossly outraged by the malignity of a party as on the occasion of this unfortunate affair. The English language has no terms strong enough fitly to characterize the course of the Republican press, both in California and in the Atlantic States, relative to this duel. It would be nothing almost beyond credibility, if we did not have the evidence before us, that any party could be so lost to common fairness, to honest dealing, to decency and to self-respect, as to attempt to make political capital out of the result of a purely personal difficulty which had terminated in this bad, in blood. They have had the audacity and the baseness to assert, without one atom of proof, that Mr. BRODERICK lost his life through a Democratic conspiracy. One press not ostensibly Republican, but acting with that party and actuated not only by political hostility to the Administration, but by private malignity to its Chief because of disappointed hopes, grossly shocked the moral sense of the public by saying in so decorous a phrase, that Mr. BUCHANAN was not morally guilty of BRODERICK's murder. This needs no comment. We shall make none. We leave the slander to his own conscience, scared though it be, and to the gnawing of the womb that dieth not.

Mr. BRODERICK's mode of death was but the legitimate termination of his life of violence; it was the logical sequence of his reckless conduct through a course of years. The brave has just closed over him and it is not becoming to speak of that conduct as it deserves. We do not propose to do so. But justice to Judge TERRY requires that the facts and circumstances which led to this melancholy encounter should be more fully known. We have gathered several particulars from the files of California newspapers which we have not seen noticed by the press on this side of the Continent.

The following taken from the San Joaquin Republican gives that portion of the speech of Judge TERRY in the Democratic Convention, which gave the first offence to Mr. BRODERICK:

"ed him. I paid and supported three newspapers to defend him during the Vigilance Committee days, and in all the grandeur I got from the d-d miserable wretch for the favors I have conferred on him. I have hitherto spoken of him as an honest man—as the only honest man on the bench of a miserable, corrupt Supreme Court—but now I find I was mistaken. I take it all back. He is just as bad as the others."

I then spoke as follows: "Mr. Broderick, who is it you speak of as a 'wretched'?"

He said: "Terry."

I said: "I will inform the Judge of the language you used concerning him."

He said: "Do so; I wish you to do so. I am remorseful for it."

I then said: "You would not dare to use this language to me."

He answered at this, and rebuked me—"would not dare to use this language to me."

I replied: "No, sir; you would not dare to do it, and you know you would not dare to do it, and you shall not use it to me concerning him. I shall hold you personally responsible for the language of insult and names you have used."

The correspondence and terms of the duel have been already published and speak for themselves. Certainly no fair man can say that they evince either either of bad taste or bad feeling on the part of Judge TERRY.

"We pass by as beneath notice the slander which was cast at a few days in San Francisco, that the meeting was unfairly conducted or that Judge TERRY possessed any advantage which were not due to superior courage and self-possession. This charge was abandoned almost as soon as made and for the good reason that it could not be sustained.

The following from the San Francisco Herald shows that the personal and political affiliations of Judge TERRY were not with the especial enemies of Mr. BRODERICK:

"It is well known that the difficulty between Mrs. Terry and Broderick was wholly disconnected with the events of the late canvass. Neither was identified in any single particular with the antagonists between Mrs. Terry and Gov. [sic] Mr. Terry has never been a friend of Mr. Gov. [sic] He has never had any ambition, personal or political, with that Senator, and furthermore we have his word to the effect that no friend of Mr. Gov. [sic] was in Mr. Terry's confidence in relation to his proposed correspondence with Mr. Broderick. So much for the charge of conspiracy. The whole accusation of unfairness in the fight has already been abundantly refuted."

We close these extracts with the paragraph found below, taken from the "San Francisco Cal." which puts to rest the accusation of unfairness on the ground of inequality of skill in the use of arms.

A Dead Shot.—It is generally understood that Judge Terry is a first rate shot; but it is doubtful whether he is as expert with the pistol as Senator Broderick. This gentleman, recently, in practice in a gallery, with two hand-shots at the word "dead," and plumped the mark every time. As he is also a man of former rank than his opponent, we may look this morning for unpleasant news from the field.

## The Harper's Ferry Rioters canonized.

There is a significance in these remarks from the Tribune:

"Never before was such an uproar raised by twenty men as by Old Brown and his confederates in this deplorable affair. There will be enough to keep execution on the memory of these traitors. We leave this work to the fit bands and tongues of those who regard the fundamental axioms of the Declaration of Independence as 'glibbering generalities.' Believing that the way to Universal Emancipation lies not through insurrection, civil war and bloodshed, but through peace, discussion, and the quiet diffusion of sentiments of humanity and justice, we deeply regret this outbreak; but, remembering that, if their fault was grievous, grievously have they answered it. We will not, by one reproachful word, disturb the bloody shrouds wherein (John Brown) and his compatriots are sleeping. They dared and died for what they felt to be the right, though in a manner which seems to us fatally wrong. Let their epitaphs remain unwritten until the not distant day when no slave shall clank his chains in the shades of Monticello, or by the graves of Mount Vernon."

Pathetic Tribune! How the very cokites of its heart seem stirred at the fate of those "miserable men!" What were those mistakes men but tools in the hands of superior workmen? Poverty will take care of their memories, regretful Tribune; they are already embossed in the hearts of those who seek an anti-slavery Bible and an anti-slavery God.

Considerate Tribune! How sorely has it ever refrained from exciting ignorance to deeds of violence, in order that its cherished plans might be consummated! How anxious, always, to preserve a spirit of harmony in trying times when the Union was agitated with fears of civil war! How uniformly anxious not to approve of bloodshed in the settlement of troubling questions! How fearful lest an allusion to *rifles* should surreptitiously creep into its peace-seeking columns!

Heart-broken Tribune! You shall write the epitaphs of the martyrs whose name of death was so fatally wrong. Who as well fitted for the task of decking the tomb as the rascals who rocked the cradle?—*Pathetic Tribune!*

The following is the result of the debate in the Senatorial and Representative Divisions:

FOR SENATOR	McClure,	Brough,
Franklin,	5721	5200
Palmer,	720	300
Adams,	2600	2641
	4976	5073

REPRESENTATIVE.	Douglas,	Kirby,
Franklin,	500	500
Palmer,	500	500
	500	500

## More about Popular Sovereignty.

A very funny pamphlet, entitled "The Reviewer Reviewed," is going through the press in this city, and is intended as an answer to the "Observations" upon Senator Douglas, heretofore published in the Constitution and other newspapers North and South. Most of our readers will recollect that for two or three weeks past the telegraphic despatches to New York and elsewhere have, every now and then, been announcing that Senator Douglas had a reply in preparation, or that an answer to the "Black pamphlet" would soon be made, ready under his supervision. Whether this be or not is the thing referred to, it is impossible for us to say. We have been favored with the first sixteen pages of it. It is to contain, we are told, about forty, and it is presumed that the portion we have seen is a tolerably fair specimen of the whole.

The writer refers to Judge Black's position that slaves are property, and as property they may be taken into a Territory and kept there until a local law shall be constitutionally established to divert the owner's right. He writes about it, and about it, and about it, and piles up quotations of various kinds in great heaps, and after all, does not tell us whether he regards the proposition as true or false—If he admits it to be true, what is he doing? If he denies it, then how is his patron, Judge Douglas, to look in the face of a speech which he made in the Senate on the 23d of February, 1850, from which we extract the following passage?

"Messrs, according to that decision, [the Dred Scott decision,] being property, stand on an equal footing with all other property. There is just as much obligation on the part of the territorial legislature to protect slaves and every other species of property, as there is to protect horses, cattle, dry goods, liquors, &c. If they have a right to discriminate as to the one, they have as to the other, and whether they have got the power of discrimination or not, for the court to decide, if any one disputes it."

"If there is no power of discrimination in other species of property, there is none as to slaves. If there is a power of discrimination as to other property—and I think there is—that it applies to slaves property. In other words, slaves property is on an equal footing with all other property."

We think it impossible that Judge Douglas could have had any hand in this new pamphlet. He has inconsistencies and contradictions enough to answer for without making more. The author is manifestly one of those impudent and super-serviceable friends who, with the best intentions, is doing his patron the greatest possible injury.

The balance of the sixteen pages contains some heavy reading on the question whether the common law extends to the Territories, and on the right of the territorial legislature to take away, directly or indirectly, a slave from his owner. Of course, we are not expected to understand so much learning as is here displayed. But as far as we can see into the mystery of it, the author seems to think that it would be a very commendable thing in the territorial legislature to acknowledge the right of the master over his slave as property, and then at the same time pass such laws as would take away all protection from him. In other words, he is in favor of such territorial law as will be unfriendly to the acknowledged right of property. We speak of his opinions only as they come to us through the noisy medium of his own verbiage. It may be that the conclusion of the pamphlet will clear off the fog which rests upon the beginning. If it does, we shall have something more to say; if not, we have probably said too much already.—*Constitution*.

Three days later from California.

St. Louis, October 18.—The overland California mail, from San Francisco, on the 26th ultimo, has arrived.

The Pacific Railroad Convention had adopted resolutions favoring a central route and appointed committees to mature plans to be recommended to the State Legislature and Congress. The Convention had adjourned to meet at Leavenworth in January.

Judge Terry had been placed under \$10,000 bonds.

The schooner Lewis Perry had arrived at San Francisco, from the Amoor river, with Russia-Asia news to the 12th of August.

A small steamer, capable of ascending the Amoor river 200 miles, had been launched at Nikolai, by a company of Americans, who have the privilege of navigating the river.

"The Russian officials show the greatest favor to American enterprises, and encourage the immigration of American mechanics."

The bark Millis was lost in the Amoor River on the 22d of June. The vessel and cargo were insured at Boston.

The Sacramento correspondent of the San Francisco Pioneer says a project is on foot among the Republicans to exclude Messrs. Scott and Burch, Congressmen elect, from the House of Representatives, on the ground that the California Legislature has refused to District the State, as required by Congress, or to comply with the Constitution, which provides that Representatives shall be elected every two years.

Nearly the whole town of Monte Christo was destroyed by fire on the 19th ult. The loss amounted to \$500,000.

Another large fire occurred at Diamond Springs, involving a loss of \$40,000.

Most of the Pio River Indians were killed by a party of citizens of Pio River Valley. They design to keep volunteers in the field until the Indians are exterminated.

Business at San Francisco continued dull, and the quotations were nominal.

A very sharp frost occurred at Toonie on Tuesday, ice was formed on the ponds.

More about Popular Sovereignty.

The Insurrection at Harper's Ferry.

The following is a portion of a detailed and circumstantial account of the late insurrection at Harper's Ferry, furnished by the special reporter of the Baltimore Examiner:

When the "marines brought out their prisoners an immense cry of 'hang them' filled the air, and young men with rifles jumped from the walls and the bridge into the armory yard, and were pointing to where they were, fully intent on killing them, but the marines were ordered to protect them, and drove back those who were eager for their blood. The bodies of the dead and dying were where brought out and laid on the grass, but it was impossible to keep the crowd back. Captain Brown told the crowd not to maltreat him, that he was dying, and that he would soon be beyond injury. Major Russell had him conveyed into a room of one of the departments, and kindly ordered all attention to be paid him. Brown looked up, and recognizing Major Russell, said, "You entered first. I could have killed you, but I spared you." In reply to which the Major bowed and said, "I thank you."

Major Russell kindly admitted me to the room where Brown was lying, and I held the following conversation with him I asked—

"What is your name—where were you born, and how old are you?"

"My name is John Brown. I am well known. I have been known as Old Brown of Kansas. I'm from Litchfield county, Connecticut, and have lived in diverse places. Two of my sons were killed here to-day, and I'm dying too. I came here to liberate slaves, and was to receive no reward. I have acted from a sense of duty, am content to await my fate, but I think the crowd have treated me badly. I'm an old man, and yesterday I could have killed whom I chose, but I had no desire to kill any person, and would not have killed a man had they not tried to kill me and my wife. I could have sacked and burned the town, but did not. I have treated the persons who I took as hostage kindly, and I appeal to them for the truth of what I say. I am sixty-three years old."

Reporter—"When did you first conceive this move?"

Brown—"While in Kansas. After my property was destroyed, one of my sons killed, and my happiness destroyed by the slave party of Kansas, I determined to be revenged. I also was moved in this matter by a hope to benefit the negroes."

Reporter—"Where did you get all your rifles and the pikes which are here?" Who furnished you with them?"

Brown—"My own money. I did not receive aid from any man. Cook is not a son of mine. If I had succeeded in running off slaves this time, I could have raised twenty times as many men as I have now, for a similar expedition. But I have failed. I did not intend to stay here so long, but they (the citizens) deceived me by proposing compromise which they had no intention of carrying out. I am not in any man's employ."

Brown complained that the crowd who were clamorous for his blood were treating him unkindly and unfairly, after the kindness and leniency he had shown the citizens and the town. He also said that he was fully convinced that he was dying in a righteous cause. It is not however, probable that he will die until he has been tried by a jury, as the only wound he sustained is a cut across the head with a sabre. The sum of four hundred and eighty dollars was found on his person, which was placed with the paymaster for safe keeping.

Ed. Copie states that he is from Iowa.

He made the acquaintance of Brown last winter in Iowa, where Brown told him of his scheme and asked him to join the expedition. Copie states as follows: "We were to be well paid for our time and trouble. We never made a direct bargain as to how much we were to receive. Old man Brown was not to pay us, but I don't know who was. The rifles were furnished by the Massachusetts Aid Society. They were first sent to Kansas and the excitement having died away, they were of no use, and Brown got the rifles for this expedition. They were sent from Kansas to Chambersburg, Franklin County; they were then hauled from there to Brown's house by a man who lives in Greenesville. I don't know who made the pikes or picks I have said all the prayers I have to say, and am ready to die."

The negro's name is Gaines. He says he lived in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and that Brown had induced him to come over to Maryland and work for him; that he did so and was induced to go into the insurrection.

Gaines is a bad fellow, and so treacherous in him. He told several palpable lies while telling his story.

The prisoners were in the hands of the marines. After they had taken them, the independent Guards, Capt. B. L. Simon, heard that Capt. Cook, with other sergeants, were over in Maryland. They proceeded to the spot designated, and found the arms and other articles which had been removed from the armory, together with the wagons and horses. They returned with them to the Ferry. A large number of persons are out on horseback, hunting for Cook and his companions.

The little prairie which Brown brought with him was found in the armory yard.

It contained pines, pitch, charcoal, kindling wood saturated with oil, and a number of vehicles of peculiar construction, which when scattered give forth a strange trailing noise.

Brown at San Francisco continued dull, and the quotations were nominal.

A Committee of vigilantes have commenced the demolition of the Dr. L. Court house, instead of White Mountain, N. H., as has heretofore appeared. It is 6000 feet high, while the latter is but 6000 feet.

## From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Gov. Wise, in his Richmond speech, says he has a batch of Capt. Brown's correspondence, but not all of it. A carpet bag full was taken to Baltimore, and improperly used. The letters in his possession proved that prominent men at the North were implicated in the affair. "Whether our sister States in the North will allow such men to remain among them unrebuked or unpunished remains to be seen. If any one should smuggle off Gerrit Smith home night, he would be liable to suit, as he had made up his mind fully, and after determining that the prisoners should be tried in Virginia, he would not have obeyed an order to the contrary from the President of the United States.

## Late and interesting from the Amoor River.

American Enterprises in Russia—Asia. By the arrival at this port of the steamer Lewis Perry, Capt. Turner, from Novokotik on the Amoor river, via Petropavlovsk, we have obtained interesting intelligence from Russia-Asia. The Lewis Perry left the Amoor river August 20th.

The Russian Government was preparing for the construction of a large fortification below the mouth of Novokotik, for which frequent supplies of ammunition and material of all kinds were arriving. A portion of the armament was to be thirty-six guns with which the Russian fleet escaped from Petropavlovsk during the Crimean war. The attention of the Government for the last year has been earnestly directed towards increasing the military and naval importance of this key to the eastern entrance to their Asiatic possessions, and also to encourage the commercial enterprises which have centered there.

Novokotik is situated on the northern bank of the Amoor, and contains some three thousand inhabitants, including soldiers, government officers, convicts and foreigners. At this town the government has erected a large machine shop and foundry, the works for which of every kind were made at Philadelphia, at a cost of over \$300,000; and there are now over five hundred tons of American machinery landed and under cover, awaiting the completion of the buildings on which great numbers of Russian laborers are employed. The greatest favor is shown to Americans, whose enterprises are encouraged, and who fill every position in the place requiring mechanical skill—such as machinists, engineers, &c.

Among the residents there, representing leading commercial houses in the United States, are Mr. F. A. Hall, Jr., of the well known house of Henry A. Poor & Co., in Boston; Mr. H. G. Chase, the agent of Mr. Boardman, of India, in Boston; Mr. Barling and others.

The entire Government works, engineering, construction of buildings, machinery, vessels, etc., etc., is under the supervision of Mr. John H. Barr, formerly an engineer in the employ of the P. M. S. S. Co. in this city.

A small, light draught steamer, named after the Governor, has recently been launched at Novokotik, by a company of American adventurers, who have secured the privilege of navigating the Amoor river.

From Colgate's Magazine, etc.

## The Funeral of Mr. Mason.

The funeral obsequies of the Hon. J. Y. Mason, American Minister at Paris, were celebrated yesterday in the American chapel of the Rue de Berry. The body of deceased had been removed to the chapel early in the morning, and the ceremony took place without any pomp. The diplomatic body now in Paris, the Consul of the foreign Powers, and a number of functionaries had arrived at the chapel, which could scarcely hold all the persons present. Among those who attended was Baron de Lajon, Master of the Ceremonies and Intendant of Ambassadors at the Tuilleries, who came in full uniform in one of the Corps carriages, to represent the Emperor; Count de Sartiges, French Minister at Washington; M. de Billig, Chef du Cabinet of the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Col. Claremont, military attache at the English Embassy, and other persons of distinction.

Immediately, Gregory Barret, another officer of the penitentiary, fired two shots at the prisoner, inflicting a fatal wound, and he died almost immediately.

Baltimore, Oct. 22.—Evening.—The convict shot at the penitentiary is not dead, as at first reported, and the wardens' injuries are not considered fatal.

## Destructive Fire at Lemisville.

Loss \$100,000.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 23.—A fire occurred last night on Main street, destroying the stock of Messrs. Wilson & Starbird, druggists, to the amount of \$70,000. Messrs. G. Watson & Co., saddlers, also lost \$15,000, and the agricultural store of Messrs. Peter & Buchan was damaged to \$10,000, and the dry goods store of J. Crabb & Co. to \$10,000. Several other stores were damaged to smaller amounts. The losses are mostly insured, partly in Eastern offices.

## A Colored Military Company.

Dishonored

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—E. C. Wilson, Adjutant General of the State of Pennsylvania, has taken forty recruits which were in possession of the colored military company that paraded in this city a few months since.

This is but a faithful translation into plain language of Mr. Seward's "irreducible cause" doctrine, upon which the Republicans of New York are required to stand.

Considerable excitement was manifested in Graysville, in this country, on Monday night last, by the act of a man named Nathan, who shot a Mr. DeHaven in the thigh—the ball penetrated to the bone, and lodged there. Nathan was brought to this city on Tuesday, and placed in confinement. Upon several occasions he has exhibited symptoms of insanity, but for some time past has appeared sane and harmless. He lived upon the farm of Mr. DeHaven, and was engaged in mining coal. It was with difficulty he was taken.

A RUSSIAN BEAUTY.—The wife of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, at present visiting Constantinople, has created a sensation. She speaks English and French fluently, and her manners correspond with her character. She has fine hair, straight eyebrows, pale skin, and green eyes, smiling when she speaks, with a gentle smile, and a sweet expression. Her teeth are white and straight, and her complexion is clear and healthy. Her eyes are large and expressive, and her smile is sweet and winsome.

Mr. Le Monnier's billiard, the Athenee, which was demolished by him in the Champs Elysees, has been repaired and restored to its former condition. It is 6000 feet high, while the latter is but 6000 feet.

—*French Republics*, *London*, Oct. 22.—The St. Louis Republicans reports that Major Floyd is making fair progress in removing the obstructions of the Des Moines rapid, in the Mississippi river, near Keokuk. He has nearly removed the rocks known as the "Omega Patch," and has opened a channel through the patch above, two hundred feet wide, and six feet deep at the present low stage of water. The Major believes that, with half a million of dollars, he can, in three seasons more, render the navigation of those rapids perfectly free from hazard.

—*Russian Beauty*.—The wife of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, at present visiting Constantinople, has created a sensation. She speaks English and French fluently, and her manners correspond with her character. She has fine hair, straight eyebrows, pale skin, and green eyes, smiling when she speaks, with a gentle smile, and a sweet expression. Her teeth are white and straight, and her complexion is clear and healthy. Her eyes are large and expressive, and her smile is sweet and winsome.

—*French Republics*, *London*, Oct. 22.—The Athenee, which was demolished by him in the Champs Elysees, has been repaired and restored to its former condition. It is 6000 feet high, while the latter is but 6000 feet.

—*French Republics*, *London*, Oct. 22.—The Athenee, which was demolished by him in the Champs Elysees, has been repaired and restored to its former condition. It is 6000 feet high, while the latter is but 6000 feet.



PAGE SIX  
Mr. John Franklin's Expedition.  
Matters of the Lost Voyagers.

From the London Times Sept. 3.

The Fox screw discovery vessel (Capt. McLean) which was sent to the Arctic regions at the expense of Lady Franklin, has arrived at the port of Wighton Wednesday the 13th. The last ship, which had been engaged in the search for the lost Franklin, left the port of Wighton, having with him two cases containing relics of the long missing expedition of Mr. John Franklin. We have received the following from the Admiralty:

Sept. 22—10:30 A. M.

The Secretary of the Admiralty presents his compliments to the editor of the *Times*, and incloses the accompanying letter for insertion:

Yours Fox, B. S. Y.

Sir, I beg you will inform the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty of the safe return to this country of Lady Franklin's Final Searching Expedition, which I have had the honor to conduct.

Their lordships will rejoice to hear that our efforts to ascertain the fate of the Franklin Expedition were with complete success.

Point Victory, upon the Northwest coast of King William's Island, a record has been established the 25th of April, 1848, and signed by Capt. Crozier and Fitzjames. By it we are informed that her majesty's ships Erebus and Terror were abandoned on the 22d of April, 1848, in the ice, the survivors—in all amounting to 105 men, under the command of Captain Crozier were proceeding to the Great Fish river. Sir John Franklin had died on the 11th of June, 1847.

Many interesting relics of our lost countrymen have been picked up upon the Western Shores of King William's Island, and others obtained from the Remains, by whom we were informed that subsequent to their abandonment one ship was crushed and sunk by the ice, and the other forced ashore, where she has ever since stood, exposing them an almost inexhaustible fund.

Being unable to penetrate beyond Baffin Strait, the Fox wintered in Baffin Bay, and the search—including the survey of the Great Fish river and the discovery of 800 miles of coast line, by which we have added the explorations of the former searching expeditions to the North and West of our position with those of St. James Ross, Dundas, Simpson and Rae to the South—has been performed by Lieutenant Hobson, R. N., Captain Allen Young and myself.

As a somewhat detailed report of our proceedings, will, doubtless, be interesting to their lordships, it is herewith enclosed, together with a chart of our discoveries and explorations, and at the earliest opportunity I will present myself at the Admiralty to afford further information and lay before their lordships the record found at Point Victory.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. G. McCLINTOCK, Captain R. N.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

The officers of the Fox give an interesting narrative of their explorations, and furnish partial lists of the many relics of the lost expedition found in various localities, and many of which they brought away. We make a few extracts:

On the 6th of May, Lieut. Hobson pitched his tent beside a large arctic upon Point Victory. Lying among some loose stones which had fallen from the top of this eminence was found a small oil case containing a record, the substance of which is briefly as follows:

"This camp was built by the Franklin expedition, upon the assumed site of Sir James Ross' pillar, which had not been found. The Erebus and Terror took their first winter at Beech Island, after having ascended Wellington Channel to 70° 56' N. and 101° 22' W. Sir J. Franklin and his party left the latter on the 22d of April, 1848, and reached Point Victory on the 22d of June, 1848. They had done 800 miles of coast line, and the survivors, 105 men, landed here under the command of Captain Crozier. This paper was dated April 22, 1848, and upon the following day they intended to start for the Great Fish river. The total loss by death in the expedition up to this date, was 8 officers and fifteen men."

Enclosed are copies of original papers found by Captain McClintock on the Prince of Wales Island:

—of May, 1847.

Her Majesty's ships Erebus and Terror wintered in the ice at 70° 56' N. 101° 22' W., long 98 deg 58 min. W.

Having wintered in 1846-7 at Beechy Island, in lat. 74° 48' N. long. 91° 30' W., after ascending Wellington Channel to 77° 77' and returning by the Westside of Cornwallis Island.

Sir John Franklin,

Commanding the Expedition.

All well.

Whoever finds this paper is requested to forward it to the Secretary of the Admiralty, London, with a note of the time and place at which it was found; or, if more convenient, to deliver it for that purpose to the British Consul at the nearest port.

The name is French.

The name is Spanish.

The name is Dutch.

The name is Danish.

The name is German.

Left the ship Monday, the 24th of May, 1847, the party consisting of two officers and six men.

G. M. GOSS, Lieutenant.

C. H. D. FOX, Vice-Mayor.

The word "wintered" in 1846-7 as in 1846-7 they were lost in the ice, and the ship abandoned in April 1848. The same mistake occurs in both papers.

Admiralty, Sept. 22.

Berry Case.—Some time ago we reported a case in the Circuit Court of Monongahela County, Virginia, under the title of Pease vs. Bassel, of interest to graziers and to dealers in beef cattle. The essential facts were these: Bassel sold to Pease a lot of cattle, and Pease paid down part of the purchase money, and left the remainer and the balance on a future specified day. Pease, however, failed to come forward at the time agreed. Meantime a drought had set in, and grass had failed to meet a degree that it could not be procured for a reasonable price, and Pease resided in a distant county, and cattle were falling in value. The day after the time appointed for payment, Bassel, without giving notice to Pease of any purpose to do so, sold the cattle for what was then their full value. Cattle had, however, so much depreciated that this was not as much as the part of the original price that remained unpaid. Pease sued Bassel for the amount paid by him. The Circuit Court gave judgment for the defendant, (Bassel), and the case was taken to the Court of Appeals. It had there been held, and again in Bassel's favor. The court held that, though generally when the sale of the property resided in the person and the buyer had to pay the sum, the law protects action of his purpose to pay, yet that, however, this might be, if Bassel had done a wrong and Pease had sustained damages by it, he should not be at fault for the money paid, but the damage for the actual injury sustained—Afterwards Section.

**CARTERS**—A large department of carriage and wagons, and all kinds of carriages.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## MECHANICAL.

### NATIONAL WORKS SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION.

#### THE GREAT BOOK OF OUR REPUBLIC.

In response to the President, Senators, Representatives, State Governors, Legislators, and all officers of the Government, the National Work, a subscription book, containing a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States, was recently published.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.

#### THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Containing the Annals and State of the Presidents of the United States, Imaginary Annals, and Appendix, the National Work, Legal Papers, and all official documents, and the Constitution of the United States, together with a complete history of the formation and organization of the United States.



