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holders, or any other persons, who have  
an instrument to sell, bring it to us, and we  
will pay you the best price, if you have  
not sold it before, or if you have not  
been paid for it.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A GOOD BEWING  
MACHINE?

1. It should be well made, simple in its construc-

tion, and easily kept in order.

2. It should be strong, and durable, and last a  
long time.

3. It should show few, and all materials that can  
be used.

4. It should be able to make the tension greater or  
less, and to regulate the upper threads, and with  
moderation.

5. It should have a straight needle, curved ones  
are bad.

6. The machine should be perfectly balanced.

7. It should be absolutely necessary for heavy work,  
and not capable of taking in the largest

parts of the material.

8. It should be able to bind with a binder, hem  
with a miter, baste, chain-stitch, etc., and gather.

9. It should be capable of working fine sateen, and  
from that, too, with facility, and without changing  
the tension.

10. It should be able to make the tension greater or  
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23. All of these advantages are possessed in our  
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# VIRGINIA FREE PRESS AND FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

## TRIAL OF THE HARPER'S-FERRY INSURGENTS.

While the trial of Brown was progressing on Friday and after all the testimony on the part of the prosecution had been completed seemed necessary, and after one or two witnesses had been examined for the defense, (some others not appearing) —

Brown here arose from his mattress, availed himself of the opportunity to speak to the court, and 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, there is a fair trial to be given, as, as would seem. I give the names of those witnesses as soon as I could get them of the persons I wished to have called as witnesses, and was assured they should be subpoenaed. I wrote down a memorandum to that effect saying where these 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 of the shade, or of a fair trial, that this proceeding be deferred until to-morrow morning, for I have no counsel, and I have before stated, in whose 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 defense. I am unable myself to attend to it. I have given all attention possible 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 stabled, and I have now not a dime. I had two hundred and fifty or sixty dollars, and I have taken from my pocket, and now I have no possible means of getting anything to go to him for, and I have not been done for, nor have I any witness been summoned. They are not within reach, and are not at home. I sit at least until to-morrow to have something done, if any thing 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 all day at the side of Mr. H. H. Bots, new arrival, 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 communication with him, that a further hearing of the cause be postponed until to-morrow morning. He said he would state his reason for this request. He was informed, and he reason to believe that John Tidwell, Esq., 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 travelling night and day, to volunteer his services in the defense of Capt. Brown, but he cannot take the responsibility of undertaking his defense as now situated. The gentlemen who have defended Capt. Brown have acted in a honorable and dignified manner in all respects so far as I know. But I cannot assume the responsibility of defending him myself for many reasons. First, it would be ridiculous for me to do it.

I have not read the indictment through; have not, except so far as I have listened to this case and heard the counsel this morning, got any idea of the line of defense proposed.

I have no knowledge of the criminal code of Virginia and have no time to read it. I have no time to examine the questions arising in this defense, some of which are of considerable importance, especially relating to the jurisdiction of the Armory grounds. For all these reasons I set a continuance of the case till morning.

Mr. Bots. — In justice to myself, I must state that on being first assigned as counsel for Capt. Brown, I conferred with him and as his instance took down a list of the witnesses he desired subpoenaed. In his behalf, though late at night, I called upon the Sheriff and informed him that I wished subpoenas issued early in the morning. This was done, and there are here; Messrs. Phelps, Williams, and Grist, who have been examined.

Sheriff Campbell stated that the subpoenas were placed in the hands of the officers with the request to serve them at once, and they must have served them, as some of the witnesses are here. The processes not returned may have been sent by private hands and failed to arrive.

Mr. Bots thought they had shown, and was confident he spoke the public sentiment of the whole community, when he said they wished, Capt. Brown to have a fair trial.

Mr. Hunter — I do not rise for the purpose of protecting the argument or interrupting with the slightest impediment, in any way, the giving of a fair trial. A fair trial, whether it was promised to Captain Brown, or not, is guaranteed to every prisoner, and so far as I am concerned I have studiously avoided suggesting anything to the Court that would be the slightest degree interfere with it. I beg leave to say, in reference to this application, that I suppose the Court, even under these circumstances, will have to be satisfied in some way through the counsel or otherwise, that this testimony is material testimony.

So far as any of the witnesses have been examined, the evidence relates to the conduct of Brown in treating his prisoners with leniency, respect, and courtesy, and this additional matter, that his flag of truce — if you choose to regard them so — were not respected by the citizens, but some of his men were shot whilst bearing them. If the defense take this course, we are perfectly willing to admit these facts in any form they may desire. Unless the Court shall be satisfied with this testimony — every particle of which I have no doubt, is here that could be got — is material to the defense, I submit that the application for delay on that score ought not to be granted. Some of these witnesses have been here, and might have been asked to remain.

A host of witnesses on our side have been here, and gone away, without being called on to testify. I may suggest that it is due, to justice in the Commonwealth, which sometime ago, called all the prisoners to the bar, to give the Court a statement that the additional testimony would be of great value to the issue. The simple statement of which I do not think would be sufficient.

Mr. Green arose to state that Mr. Bots 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 had 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 set for him from this time forward. I had no disposition to undertake the defense, 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 unenviable position.

Mr. Harding — We have been delayed from time to time by similar applications in the

speculation 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 other application arises for a continuance. — The very witness that they now consider material, Mr. Dangerfield, came here subpoenaed 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 to me.

Mr. T. Moore — I have examined to do my duty in this matter, but I, at present, am not in a fit condition to give it, as would seem. I give the names of those witnesses as soon as I could get them of the persons I wished to have called as witnesses, and was assured they should be subpoenaed. I wrote down a memorandum to that effect saying where these 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 of the shade, or of a fair trial, that this proceeding be deferred until to-morrow morning, for I have no counsel, and I have before stated, in whose 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 defense. I am unable myself to attend to it. I have given all attention possible 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 stabled, and I have now not a dime. I had two hundred and fifty dollars, and I have taken from my pocket, and now I have no possible means of getting anything to go to him for, and I have not been done for, nor have I any witness been summoned. They are not within reach, and are not at home. I sit at least until to-morrow to have something done, if any thing 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.

I make this suggestion that I now relate from this case, and the more especially since there is now here a gentleman, from Boston who has come to volunteer his services for the prisoner. I suggest to the Court to allow him this night for preparation. My office, and my services shall be at his command, I will sit up with him all night and 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 in the case, and accordingly granted the request to postpone, and at six o'clock adjourned till the next morning.

At 11 o'clock the priorie was brought into court.

Mr. Chilton thought it due to himself to make an explanatory statement before the trial should proceed. He was yesterday very unexpectedly called upon to come here and take part in defense of the prisoner at the bar. I took some time to consider the proposition, and finally agreed to come in under the expectation of finding Messrs. Botts and Green still in the case. On arriving here, however, I learned for the first time the cause had taken last evening. These circumstances, however, would render it impossible for me to discharge the full duty of counsel, notwithstanding the fact that he had been retained to read the indictment or examination of the witness. He had made no motion for delay — this was a matter entirely within the discretion of the court, and if the judge thought proper to refuse to grant any postponement, he knew it would be forced to have his case submitted without argument. In a trial for life and death we should not be precipitate.

The court here consulted with the jurors, who express themselves very anxious to get home. His honor said that he was disposed to read this case precisely as he would try any other, without any reference at all to outside feeling.

Mr. Hoyt remarked that he was physically incapable of speaking to-night, even if fully prepared. He worked very hard last night to get the law points until he fell unconscious from his chair from exhaustion and fatigue. For the last five days and nights he had only slept ten hours, and it seemed to him that justice to the prisoner demanded the allowance of a little time in a case so extraordinary in all its aspects as this.

The court suggested that we might have the opening argument for the prosecution to night at any rate.

Mr. Harding would not like to open the argument now unless the case was to be tried to-night. He was willing, however, to submit the case to the jury without a single word, believing that if he did not do this the prosecution had been lost, not only on the threshold, but throughout every step, with obstructions to the progress of the case. If the case was not to be closed to-night he would like to ask the same indulgence given to the other side, that he might collect the notes of evidence he had taken.

The court inquired what length of time defense would require for argument on Monday morning. He could then decide whether to grant the request or not.

After consultation Mr. Chilton stated,

there would be only two speeches by himself and Mr. Griswold, not occupying more than two and a half hours in all.

Mr. Hunter again entered an earnest protest against delay.

The court replied, then you can go on yourselves.

Mr. Harding then commenced the opening argument for the Commonwealth, and spoke only for about forty minutes. He reviewed the testimony as elicited during the examination, and dwelt for sometime on the absurdity of the claim or expectation of the prisoner that he should have been treated according to the rules of honorable warfare. He seemed to have lost sight of the fact that he was in command of a band of murderers and thieves, and had forfeited all title to protection of any kind.

The court adjourned at 5 o'clock, to meet again at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, when Mr. Chilton will deliver the opening speech for the prisoner.

Capt. J. C. Brown, Esq., of Boston, and Capt. W. M. Moore, Esq., of New Haven, Conn., were present.

Mr. Chilton followed on the same side.

He replied to the argument of Mr. Chilton, saying that the discretion of the court in compelling the prosecution to elect one or the other in the indictment was only exercised where the prisoner is guilty, and that the same was not the case.

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# VIRGINIA FREE PRESS AND FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

GOVERNOR WILLARD.

Governor Willard, of Indiana, is now on a visit to our town. He is accompanied by Joseph E. McDonald, Attorney General, and D. W. Vorhees, District Attorney, both of the same State. From the representation of friends we take pleasure to bear testimony to the position of these gentlemen upon the now all-engrossing subject of slavery. In proof contradictory to the rumors afloat in reference to the Governor we publish a letter from him denying the statements made by the New Albany Tribune, charging him with enterprising and publicly avowing the most rabid abolition sentiments. The letter of Dr. Hamill sustains the denial of the Governor, and we have also heard that our townsmen, Thos. Rutherford Esq., endores him as thoroughly sound on the question.

Mr. Attorney General McDonald, our friends inform us, needs no endorsement from any one—his vote, while a member of the House of Representatives, for the fugitive slave law, is an all sufficient exposition of his sentiments.

Mr. Vorhees, is a gentleman of whom all who know him speak in the highest terms; and the letter of our friend Clarke, following, of this county, which we acknowledge, commends him to the most favorable notice of our whole people.

To the Editor of the Free Press:

CHARLESTOWN,  
November 1, 1859.

Dear Sir:—  
I enclose an extract from the New Albany Tribune, purporting to give a summary respecting an allusion made by the Rev. Mr. T. H. Willard, in his sermon of October 1, 1859. I can make no better answer to the statement than to say that it is false from beginning to end. I did come to Virginia to vindicate my position, and to expose the Southern Slaveholders as the subjects of slavery are not now under review. I do not think that anything I could say at this time would be of any avail.

I am, yours truly,

ABRAHAM P. WILLARD.

Texas Haven, Indiana.  
October 27, 1859.

Dear George:—

I am exceedingly sorry that the man, Capt. Cook, prove to be the brother of our Governor, (Willard). Mrs. Willard is one of the most excellent of her sex, and is indeed a credit to the State of Indiana. While the services to me as an abolitionist, commences for Cook, yet on account of his most extremer, and he's only, I fear, sorry. Gov. Willard, in a short time, will be compelled to leave us. We must go to Charlestown. The Governor is an exceedingly courteous and ornate gentleman. Vorhees is the warm personal friend of Gov. Willard, and a representative from the President—a man of resource and ability, and is one of the most congenial, stately and pleasant gentlemen that has ever been our acquaintance. I will be back to day and will send him a letter of introduction to John Gibson. I hope the citizens of your town will be pleased with our arrival, as we have not been received. They are as sound on the question of slavery as any man in the county of Jefferson, and only under the peculiar circumstances would we have been compelled to leave. Mr. Vorhees is here in the mean time, but was in Vincennes at the time Gov. Willard sent for him to go on and defend Cook.

I ask for him and the Governor, the kindness and courtesy of the citizens of Charlestown. Mr. Vorhees is over a man and a gentleman.

Very truly,

B. P. CLARKE.

To George W. Sandler.  
Charlestown, November 1, 1859.

Mr. Editor:—  
I regret that an effort is being made to impress upon the mind of this community, that Gov. Willard, now in our midst, is an abolitionist. I beg you to let me consider this report from my own personal knowledge.

I passed through the State of Indiana in 1856 and enjoyed the pleasure of having him from the stump. His denunciation of the abolition movement is the most unmeasured terms. No man could have given a more stern rebuke of the institutions of our country, or his, and was destined thenceforth to be the blackest pro-slavery man.

G. A. HAMILL.

W. M. J. BYTHAUGH.

The young man Wm. J. Stough, who, after running the gauntlet of suspicion at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, and being threatened with a ride on a rail at Shepherdstown, has been arrested at St. John's Run, Morgan River, and is now in Charlestown, can be seen in the piazza about the middle of July last, and remained about two or three months in the capacity of a bar-keeper. He is a simple-minded person, and all who knew him here are quite satisfied that he has had no complicity whatever in the Harper's Ferry outrage. He was merely seeking aid from place to place until he could get employment, although it may be that, in the flurry of an arrest, he has made someious remarks.—*Winchester Rep.*

VILLAINOUS ATTEMPT TO THROW A TRAIN OVER.—One of the most shameful attempts to smash a passenger train was made on the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, between Wednesday night and Thursday morning. The track was obstructed in three different places a short distance from the city. The obstacles were encountered in quick succession, and nothing but the most chance in one instance and the greatest prudence of the engineer in the other case, prevented the total demolition of the train.

FREEMASONS IN OHIO.—The Grand Lodge of Free Masons of the State of Ohio assembled in Columbus on Tuesday last. The attendance was remarkably full, over five hundred delegates from the different Lodges of the State being present. The session will continue during the week. It is stated that the Order is increasing rapidly, so that the Masons of the State as an organization will soon take the front rank in the country.

THE Hon. Alex. R. Boteler will accept our first acknowledgement of indebtedness for the parent office agricultural report for 1858.

THE People of Virginia, says one of the papers, will be sorry to hear of Judge Mason's death. Certain candidates for the French mission, will not join in this mourning.

REMOVAL.

MRS. MARIA EVANS  
ESPECIALLY APPEALS to her numerous friends in Jefferson and Berkeley counties that she has removed to the town of Lombard, between Barboursville and Littleton, W. Va., where she will be pleased to receive a call from them.

A few days ago, Mrs. George Bloddy, a widow, residing in the stock of Goods, engaged in the manufacture of hats, &c., at Ardmore, will attend to the collection of the debts due to her, and expects an early payment of the sum due.

RIDDLE & ADRIINGER.

James N. Riddle will attend to the collection of the debts due to him, and expects an early payment of the sum due.

PURE BRANDY.

For Medical Purposes.

A few days ago, Mrs. George Bloddy, a widow, residing in the stock of Goods, engaged in the manufacture of hats, &c., at Ardmore, will attend to the collection of the debts due to her, and expects an early payment of the sum due.

Branding.

A. P. LEACH, Jr., Blackberry, Raspberry, and Cherry Brandy, G. W. CHAMBERS.

SWINTON BITTERS.

In bottles, or by the gallon, for sale by G. W. CHAMBERS.

Skirts and Hoops.

TEEL Spring Skirts and Skirt supporters, for sale by J. L. HOOPP.

September 22.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, by Rev. J. D. Proctor, G. W. HAWKIN to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Margaret Cuthwaite, Esq., all of Berkeley county.

On the 25th ult., by Rev. S. McMullen, Mr. JACOB R. OLADDEN to Miss MARY E. daughter of Mr. John Ramsburg, all of Berkeley county.

On the 26th ult., Rev. Mr. Taly, Mr. THOMAS PRYOR to Miss ALICE C. LOUGHREAN, all of Martinsburg.

On the 27th ult., Mr. JOHN W. KENDRICKS to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. Philip Keene, all of Berkeley county.

On the 28th ult., Rev. Mr. Matthew, Mr. T. LEMEN, of Jefferson, to Miss SUSAN M. daughter of Mr. John Blumier, of Berkeley county.

At Beverly, Jefferson County, on the 28th ult., by Rev. Charles Amherst ROGER R. SMITH, of Berryville, and Miss BETTIE R. COLE, of Ronceverte.

On the 29th ult., Mr. JOHN W. KENDRICKS to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. Philip Keene, all of Berkeley county.

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On the 29th ult., Rev. Dr. HAMIL, of Martinsburg, to Miss ANNA C. JONES, daughter of Mr. B. H. and K. B. Jones.

On Thursday morning, the 25th ult., near Berryville, by Rev. Dr. M. Dugay, Dr. C. M. SHIREY to Miss ANNA C. JONES, daughter of Mr. B. H. and K. B. Jones.

On Friday evening, October 25th, at the residence of Wm. Martin, Esq., near Martinsburg, on Thursday morning, the 25th ult., by the Rev. J. P. Eichhorn, Mr. A. O. HIBBARD, J. WIGHTMAN, to Miss SUSAN BONNEY, both of London.

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