NORTH CAROLINIAN.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
SATURDAY, October 29, 1859.

CASH SYSTEM.—*From and after the 12th day of August none other than cash subscriptions will be received for the Daily or Weekly North Carolinian, and the names of all persons who have not paid their arrearages will be stricken from our mail books on the first day of January next. We are compelled to this course in consequence of the large amount of money which is now due this establishment. All monies mailed to us will be at our risk.*

FOR SALE.

A No. 4 Washington Printing Press with one of Hoe's patent inking machines attached. The press is in excellent order and will be sold low for cash.

ALSO

A No. 3 Hoe's hand Press in excellent condition.—Terms as above. Apply at Carolinian Office.

Unholy Union.

What a pity it is that the Harper's Ferry riot occurred at this propicious moment. Just at the time when Old Greely and John Minor Botts were preparing a "grand rally" of all the opposing forces of disappointed office seekers to marshal them and the sable crowd of northern free negroes, against the National Democratic party. We must acknowledge that we feel a sympathy for our Opposition friends, for the occurrence has evidently caused their hallowed dreams of various and sundry official appointments—and extensive "virgin dips" into the U. S. Treasury, to vanish as the morning dew.

This affair has put a wonderful veto upon the mouthings of the advocates of the "united Opposition" and it is not likely they will again propose a Union until the excitement has blown over.

"Their hopes have departed for ever; Their visions of union are o'er," consequently the Raleigh *Register* can not now think that the prospects of the Opposition party, in the next Presidential campaign, are brighter then they have been for twenty years past. The Richmond *Whig* has also kind of fuzzled upon the Organization of the next house, of course the reason is, that the Black Republicans have shown their true colors, and all the ingenuity of their Southern breathern can not lead the public mind astray. Of this holy republican party, so fit to unite with the Southern Opposition, Horace Greely speaks in the following terms:

"The Republican party has one distinct, unmistakable object—To prevent the the Extension of Slavery's dominion and power in our Republic. Of course, there are Republicans who regard Slavery as a giant evil and wrong anywhere—we trust most of them do so, and that their number increases. We are of those who believe that Slavery must die out if restricted within its present legal boundaries—that is one of our reasons for upholding such restriction.

Trouble Ahead.

As it is not to be doubted, but that Garrett Smith will be demanded by either, the United States, or the Virginia Government, for being accessory before the fact in this Harper's Ferry Conspiracy, there is likely to be some dispute about the jurisdiction of either Government, Smith being a citizen of New York.

Greely in his Tribune of the 25th inst. argues the question as follows:

It does not appear to us that there is the slightest difficulty in the case, or any occasion for these elaborate speculations. Even if, instead of the merest surmises, based, in the case of one individual, upon his having asked Brown to dine with him, there were the fullest and clearest evidence that parties in this State had been privy to Brown's seizure of the arsenal, and had encouraged him in it to the extent of providing him with the pecuniary means, we do not see how they could be demanded for trial in Virginia. The Constitution provides that "any person "charged in any State with treason, felony, or other "crime, who *shall flee from justice*, and be found in "another State, shall, on demand of the executive "authority of the State from *which he fled*, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime." This evidently contemplates that the party charged must have fled out of the State making the demand. In case, therefore, of indictments being found in Virginia against any residents of New-York as accessories before the fact, it does not appear that Gov. Wise would have any warrant to demand them, or Gov. Morgan any authority to surrender them.

Suppose the demand shall be made, and Gov. Morgan refse to surrender him, it will certainly cause the question to assume more importance than has yet been imagined. It is clear that if Smith cannot be tried in Virginia he will go "Scott free" and may immediately inaugarate a new scheme for the butchery of our citizens.

If Greely's doctrine be *law*, then a citizen of Pennsylvania may take his rifle and stand one hundred yards from the Virginia line, upon the soil of Pennsylvania, and shoot Virginians down as they pass by. Of course, Virginia in the event of such conduct is powerless, according to the Tribune We have no idea that Smith will be delivered up peacefully, and if not, he should be taken by *force*. If New York refuse it, let her be coerced into a recognition of the rights of the South, and it will teach the North what kind of metle they may expect over the line.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—In pursuance of a recommendation of the State Executive committee which convened in Raleigh on Friday last, a meeting of the Democracy of New Hanover county, will be held in the town of Wilmington on Tuesday evening December 13th, 1859, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a convention to be held in Raleigh on the 18th March, 1859, and also to elect delegates to a District convention to be held at such time and place as may hereafter be fixed upon to select delegates to represent this district in the next National Democratic convention; also to appoint a Democratic Executive committee for New Hanover county. We are pleased to see our Democratic brethren of New Hanover moving in this matter.

We would suggest that a meeting of the Democratic party of Cumberland be held in Fayetteville on Tuesday or Wednesday of December court to transact similar business, and would be pleased to learn whether our suggestion meets the approbation of our Democratic brethren at town and country.

THE TARBORO' MERCURY.—We learn from the last issue that Mr. Abner S. Williams has retired, from the tripod and sold his interest in the above establishment to Mr. Wm. B. Smith, by whom it will hereafter be conducted. The retiring as well as the incoming editor has our best wishes for future success.

THE FAIR—We publish by request of the Secretary the following Programme for the Sixth Annual Exibition of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society to be held in this place on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 2nd, 3d, and 4th. of November.

Tuesday, Nov. 1. Stock and articles for exhibition will be received and arranged upon the Fair Ground.

Wednesday, Nov. 2. The arrangements for the exhibition will be completed, and the Grounds open to the public at 9 o'clock A. M.

Thursday, Nov. 3. The Judges or Committees for awarding Premiums will meet at the Office on the Fair Ground at 9½ o'clock A. M., receive their Books of entries and commence their examinations. Vacancies will then be filled by the Executive Committee. These Committees are requested to be prompt in their attendance at the appointed time.

At 12 o'clock M., the Address will be delivered by W. W. Holden, Esq., of Raleigh.

At the same time the Volunteer Military Companies of Cumberland County, are invited to be present.

At 2 o'clock P. M., Trotting and Pacing Horses will be tried upon the Track.

At 3 o'clock, Double and Single Harness Horses will be tried.

At 4 o'clock, the Prize Animals will be paraded upon the Track.

At 4½ o'clock, the Mule race will come off, after which the Committees are requested to hand in their reports to the Secretary at his Office.

Friday, Nov. 4, At 12 o'clock M., R. McDaniel Esq., will read the List of Premiums.

At 4 o'clock the Fair will close and exhibiters are requested to see that their Articles and Stock are removed from the Fair Ground.

Premiums will be paid, when called for, by the Treasurer of the Society.

Deep River.

On enquiry, we find that the Cape Fear and Deep River works are progressing favorably under Mr. Morris's direction, quite as well as could be expected.

By the way, we have read and heard complaints against Mr. Morris, founded upon the charge that he refused to comply with the terms upon which he advertised for hands, to wit;—a dollar a day and board. The facts as explained to us are these:

The hands referred to, and out of whose case the complaint has arisen, selected their own places to board in the country around. When the first month was out and they came to be settled with, it was found that the cost wa greater than that for which the Commission boarded the balance of the hands. The terms of the agreement not having been very precise, the different board bills were paid together with the dollar a day stipulated for, but it was stated then distinctly, that the Commissioner undertook to board the hands and pay them a dollar a day, and do so, but if the hands chose to board themselves at a higher rate than it cost the Commission, that was their own look-out, and they themselves must pay the difference. This is about the substance of the thing, and we cannot see wherein Mr. Morris is to blame."

We published sometime since two articles concerning the reduction of wages at Jones' Lock, and if we understand it correctly the Journal speaks of us when it says it 'read complaints against Mr Morris." We do not allude to this for the purpose of being at all meddlesome in the matter, but solely to substantiate our former position. The whole difficulty is just this: Mr Morris advertised in the Wilmington papers for laborers to work on the Cape Fear and Deep River work, for which labor the Commission was to pay one dollar per day and board. The advertisement did not specify the kind of laborers those interested desired to employ, neither did it designate the precise locality at which the work was to be done. A number of white men went to work at Jones' Lock with the expectation of getting the price which the Engineer advertised to pay for their labor. He did pay them for their labor at the rates specified for a very short time but refused to do so longer. The understanding *outside of the common sense reading of the advertisement* is, that at Jones' Lock they will get one dollar and twenty-five cents per day and pay their own board, and at some other point on the river they will get one dollar and board, provided the white laborers eat and sleep with the negroes. The rates paid and the rates advertised to be paid are quite different. We attach blame to no one but only reiterate that there should be a uniformity in the wages paid. Mr Morris, in the advertisement which appeared in the Journal did not say that in order to get a dollar per day and board for their labor, white men should *eat* and *sleep* with negroes, neither did he say anything about paying so much wages per day, then deducting forty cents for board.

Editorial Convention!

We clip the following from our sprightly cotemporary the *Tarboro' Mercury*, and commend it to the consideration of our brethren of the corps editorial. The amount of good which would enure from the holding annually or semi-annually of a convention of editors cannot, we think, be too highly estimated. Very frequently a man's writing is not a true index to his character; Editors form no exception to this rule, and we know from experience that nothing is more important to the profession than a personal acquaintance with each other. We are acquainted personally with one third of the editors of North Carolina papers, and we must acknowledge that we understand the articles from their pen and know what construction to place upon them much better than the writing of those of our brethren whom we have never seen. We do hope the organization of an editorial convention will be effected. The exigencies of the time seem to demand it:

"At one time there was considerable being said by the different papers in our State, in regard to holding an editorial convention; but now we believe the subject has been dropped, for we hear not a word said concerning it. We can not for the life of us see why the agitation of the propriety of holding a thing that would be productive of such beneficial results as an editorial convention should all of a sudden be ceased. That it would be productive of good cannot be for a moment be denied, as we are certain by the members of the different presses in the State being brought together and made personally acquainted a greater degree of good feeling would be engendered, than exists where they are known to each other only by reputation. We believe that it should be held, and we hope that some of our exchanges will move in the matter."

RAIL ROAD MEETING.—At a Meeting of the citizens of Buncombe held at Asheville on the 13th inst. the following resolution was adopted:

That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to appoint five Delegates to attend the ensuing Legislature of South Carolina, with the view to confer with that body upon the propriety of rendering State aid for the purpose of extending the Union and Spartanburg Railroad from Spartanburg Court House by way of the Valley of the French Broad to the Tennessee line; and also to visit the cities of Charleston and Columbia to solicit aid from the Corporations of said cities for the construction of said Road, and such private aid as can be obtained for the completion of said work.

The Chinese navy consists of two vessels amounting in all ten guns. Hip! Hip!! Hurrah!!!

The Prince and Princess Metternich have arrived in Paris.

MOORE COUNTY.

We have just returned from Moore Court, where we have been for a few days.

Moore is a great State—and the people a goodly set. It being our first visit we were comparatively a stranger on going there, but we are sure we left well acquainted with many noble fellows.

Carthage—the county town is a beautiful little village situated upon a high hill, in one of the most healthy locations in the State, with a little enterprise and goaheadativeness, it might be made an important place. They have an excellent market, and first rate living at the Hotels kept by our friends Messrs. McLane & Barrett.

We took a stroll around the village in company with that sterling democrat, Col. John Morrison. We visited the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. The first of these is a very fine wooden building—and an honor to the place. The other two are neat, comfortable edifices, but some older than the former. They have also a fine flourishing male Academy in town.

We were much pleased with our visit amongst the Carthagenians—they are an intelligent hospitable and obliging people, who we trust, may have abundant success in all their untertakings.

On Tuesday morning there was a sale of two negroes, Mary Ann, an aged slave sold at $125, and another girl 13 years old brought $1100. Mr. Barrett purchaser.

We must not forget to return our thanks for the large list of new subscribers which we received, and also to Mr. L. B. Curie, for his kindness, and he interest he manifested in our cause.

The European Correspondent of the New York Daily News writing from Milan, speaks as follows concerning his visit to Napoleon's grave:

The tomb of Napoleon, long in construction and now nearly finished, attracts immense crowds. It is only open to the public twice a week, and the rush at the time of our visit was tremendous. I had stood by the side of Wellington's sarcophagus only a few days before, and then all was quiet, only two or three visitors being present. But where Wellington gained one battle Napoleon gained a dozen, and the grave of this conqueror of nations and monarch of monarchs will have a charm for the million when generals merely will be forgotten. But if I were surprised at the crowd and the excitement, I was not less so at the gravity and splendor of this imperial mausoleum. It is under the dome of the Hotel des Invalides, and the entire space has been fitted up as a permanent resting place for France's isolized hero. The first object attracting the attention on entering is the altar. In all my rambles thus far I have seen nothing of the kind so grandly magnificent. The columns are of black marole, polished to the brilliancy of a mirror; above is a gorgeous, gilded canopy and glory, and as the rays of the sun, softened by the sanded window through which they came, fell upon it, there spread around a halo of golden light that seemed almost to be invested with the presence of Divinity.

The tomb is a few feet from the steps of the altar, circular in shape, and sunk to a depth of eight or ten feet below the level of the floor, from which it is viewed, and directly under the dome. It is built of the purest white marble with the massive sarcophagus in the center, white around, forming part of the columns that support the floor, are sculptured figures, life size, of History, War, Fame, &c. War holds the sword, but with the point downward; History is recording the hero's deeds, and Fame grasps the scroll which is to send his name down through all the ages of time. The floor represents a compass with a circle round the sarcophagus, in which are inscribed the names of Napoleon's principal victories. But the sarcophagus was open and empty, the remains as yet being deposited in a side room, and can only be viewed through a grated door. On the coffin lay the Emperor's cap, sword and military cloak. The approaches to the door were guarded by policemen, and each visitor, after a brief glance, was hurried away to make room for another of the throng. The pressure was intense, ladies shrieked occasionally, and men pushed and crowded as if they were afraid the dead chieftain would rise and leave the place before they could look upon his coffin. The ceiling of the dome is finely painted, and whether viewed in parts or as a whole, this Imperial Tomb must take first rank for beauty, chasteness and magnificence among the sepulchers of Europe. Its cost must have been immense. The altar alone—as stated to me by an Englishman—cost 4,500,000 francs, about $900,000. France paid for this, but France is not alone in her worship of heroes.

The scarred veterans who followed Napoleon thro' his wars—such as still survive—are most of them gathered into this "Hotel des Invalides." The storms which shook the first empire are all over now, and the work is done. Life's evening is passing calmly and peacefully, and another Napoleon sits upon the throne of the first whose pleasure it is to magnify their services, and bestow upon them every needed comfort. And yet I could not look upon these old men without pity. Educated in the camp, and graduating from the battle field, their associations and their thoughts all relate to war and strife. Without cultivation, with no taste for the delights of peace, with no chance for love to thrive in their stony hearts, they yet adore Napoleon, and for him and his crown periled their all. They can fight no longer, and they tread tremulously along the borders of the Dark Valley of the Shadow of Death. Their idol was taken from them; but returned in death, it is their highest pleasure now to guard his tomb, and to tell how, under the guidance of his genius, and the shadow of his eagles, they conquered the enemies, and extended the power of France Poor old man! Weak, scarred, lame, blind, they bask in the sunshine, wearing the uniform of the Empire, and seem to think *that* and their scars are the noblest of life's laurels!

MILITARY COMPANIES.—Our invaluable cotemporary, the Washington (N. C.) Dispatch, remarking upon the necessity of a more perfect military organization, speaks of the Fayetteville companies as follows:

"To the honor of Fayetteville we will state, there is more of the true genuine military spirit, than in the entire State besides. The noble old Independent Light Infantry Company in that town, is now, we think, the oldest Volunteer Company in the United States. They have also another noble corps, the Lafayette Light Infantry, several years old."

And yet we are sorry to say, that our young men do not take a sufficient pride in turning out when there is a call. Although we may be far before any other town in the State, we are still deficient.

PRESENTATION.—The conductors of the passenger train on the Wilmington and weldon Railroad, presented on Saturday last, an elegant walking cane to Mr Stephen D. Wallace, assistant Secretary and ticket agent, "as a token of their regard for him as an officer and a man, and of their just appreciation of his uniform kindness, urbanity and official courtesy towards them, as well as the great interest he has always manifested in ther welfare and advancement."

Mr Wallace is one of the best and most affable gentlemen with whom we have ever met, and we are gratified to see that his services are soappreciated by his fellow townsmen.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CAMPAIGN.—The *Asheville News* in speaking of the next Gubernatorial Campaign says:

So far as the western counties have spoken, they have endorsed most heartily the Administration of our present able and worthy Governor, and recommend his renomination. This is as it should be. We imagine there will be very little opposition to Gov. Ellis in this end of the State. He has ably, faithfully and impartially administered the affairs of the State, and enjoys the unbounded confidence and respect of men of all parties.

THE CROTON.—One of the mains bursted on Thursday night last, in consequence of which a suspension of business in some of the Manufacturing establishments in New York was inevitable.

Hon. Romulus M. Saunders.

For the benefit of our readers, especially those who would seek to defame his character, we republish the following biographical sketch of Judge Saunders from Wheeler's History of North Carolina. If after reading it the public determine that he is *no favorite* of theirs we will be content to let the work of slander pursue its own malicious course:

"Judge Saunders was born in Caswell county, in March, 1791; son of William Saunders, an officer of the Revolution. He was educated at Hyco and Caswell Academy, and was two years at the University. Studied law with Hon Hugh Lawson White, of Tennessee, and was licensed to practice in that State in 1812. He returned to North Carolina, and was elected to the House of Commons in 1815, to 1820, and was Speaker of the House in 1819 and 1820.

In 1821, he was elected member of Congress, and served until 1827.

The demands of a young and rising family requiring his attention to his profession, he was not a candidate for re-election, but turned his whole time and attention to his profession.

In 1828, he was elected Attorney General of the State.

In 1833, he was appointed by the President one of the Board of Commissioners to decide and allot the amounts due citizens of the United States for injuries by France, as settled by treaty of 4th of July, 1831.

Here it was the fortune of the author of these sketches to be associated with General Saunders on this commission, and it cannot be improper to record the facts of the manner in which these important duties were discharged.

This was a most important commission. The amount to be distributed, as secured by treaty, was twenty-five millions of francs; it was to be distributed amoung thousands of claimants. Hon. Geo. W. Campbell, of Tennessee, late member of Congress, Miniater Plenopotentiary to Russia, and Secretary of Treasury, and Hon. John K. Kane, now U. S. Judge of Pennsylvania, were his colleagues.

The first legal talents of the nation appeared before this Board as advocates; among them were Daniel Webster, Chancellor Kent, Francis Key, and David B. Ogden. Such were the patient and laborious habits of General Saunders, the acumen of his intellect and the clearness of his decisions, that he won for himself the respect and esteem of all in this arduous duty.

In 1835, he was elected by the Legislature Judge of the Superior Courts, which he resigned in 1840, on being nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor. The heat and ardor of this political campaign will be long remembered. Judge Saunders shared the fortunes and fate of his party, and was defeated by John M. Morehead, Esq.

In 1841, he was again elected to Congress, and he served until 1845.

In 1846, he was appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Spain, where he remained until 1850, when he was recalled at his own request. He was the second person in North Carolina (General William R. Davie being the first) who ever received such a distinguished mark of high honor at the hands of the Federal Government.

He returned home in October, 1849. As an evidence of the confidence of his country while abroad, and the respect of the President, he was intrusted with a special commission to negotiate on the subject of Cuba, now the object of much interest to the country.

In 1850, he was elected a member of the House of Commons from Wake, in which capacity he served last session.

He has taken a decided and active part in the Railroad Improvements of the State, and by his ardor and ability contributed much to their success.

To another age and at another day these data may afford material to the historian and biographer. No effort is made to extract from the various speeches of Judge Saunders, or allude to various questions of public policy or principles that he had advocated or opposed. But justice and truth, when divested of all bias or prejudice must say, that his character is worthy of the State, and his services have contributed to her elevation and honor."

The following has been handed to us for publication. We must confess we had not observed the deception which is being practiced as closely as our correspondent has done:

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CAROLINIAN: Your comments upon the wages *promised* to men on the C. F. & D. R. navigation works, and what they get, is worthy of being noticed. Yet you yourselves fail to put the matter in its proper light, for when it is rightly understood, the public cannot fail to see that the workmen suffer more than many are aware.

The Notice promised twenty six dollars per month and board. That is very different from one dollar and twenty-five cents per day, and forty cents for board, as any one who can calculate will readily see. If a man should be so lucky as to work twenty-six days in a month, he then would make thirty-two dollars and fifty cents; take his board bill out for thirty days—twelve dollars—and he will have twenty dollars and fifty cents, instead of twenty-six dollars if he had worked by the month as advertised. The man who works by the month looses no time for stormy days. He that works by the day is entitled only to the time he works.

The complaint of some of the men is, they have been deceived; and some not being acquainted with figures thought that one dollar and a quarter per day and pay forty cents for board, was better wages that twenty-six dollars per month.

Let justice be done the

LABORING MAN.

A correspondent of the Petersburg *Express* gives the following account of cotton picking in old Edgecombe, which was performed on the farm of Henry Mordecai, Esq., on the 19th instant:

Alex. Brasswell, 13 years old, picked	778	lbs
Negro boy, James, 10 years old	761	"
John, owned by Hall	1090	"
Toney, owned by W. S. Battle	1048	"
Rand, aged 14 years	775	"
Ellen, 15 years old	718	"
Harriet, 12 years old	739	"
Nathan, 10 years	612	"
Henry, 10 years	493	"
Total	7,014	

Alex. Braswell is a white boy, and son of Mr. W. H. Braswell. The cotton was picked and weighed in the presence of several of the neighbors.

☞ In New York on the 25th inst, we notice sales of 8000 North Carolina 6's at 97½, and Virginia at 94¾.

☞ A correspondent of the *Constitutionist* suggests the name of Hon. Joseph E. Brown, the present Governor of Georgia, as the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

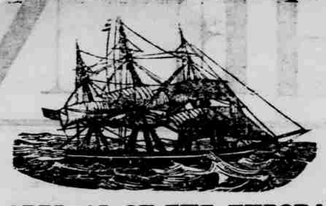
SUPERIOR COURT.—This morning the Superior Court of law for this county commenced its sessions at the Court House. The only important business this forenoon was Judge Caldwell's lucid charge to the Grand Jury. The matter of most public interest is the case of certain negro sailors for abducting, or attempting to abduct, a boy belonging to Rev. M. Robbins. It is quite probable that this case may be removed on affidavit.—*Wil. Journal 24th inst.*

The success of the Black Republicans in Iowa is not yet placed beyond doubt. Sixty counties gave Dodge (Dem.) for Governor 147 majority, being a Democratic gain of 1294. In the remaining forty counties Dodge has to gain only 857 votes to ensure his election.

The Rev. Dr. Forbes, who seceded from the Episcopal Church some ten years ago and embraced the Romish faith, has notified Archbishop Hughes of another change in his withdrawal from Catholicism. Dr. Forbes has had charge of St. Ann's (Catholic) Church for several years.

There is the prospect of a duel in Prince Georges, Maryland. Col. George W. Hughes, the Democratic candidate for Congress, and A. B. Hagner, Know-Nothing candidate for the same place, got into an altercation on Saturday, when Hagner struck Hughes Hostile notes have passed between the parties.

Later from Europe.



ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE STILL IN PROGRESS.—ITALIAN AFFAIRS UNCHANGED.

Halifax, Oct. 19.—The steamer "Europa," arrived here this afternoon from Liverpool with dates to the 8th instant.

The steamer "Kangaroo" arrived at Queenstown on the 6th. The steamer Ocean Queen, arrived out on the 7th and the Persia on the 8th.

The Zurich conference was still in progress.

It was reported that the steamer Great Eastern was expected to leave Portland for Holyhead on the day the Europa sailed.

Italian affairs are unchanged There was great agitation at Naples and numerous arrests had been made.

Later advices from India had been received—The discharged European troops had consented to go to China.

The ship American Congress, was ashore in the English channel. It was expected she would be saved.

The U. S. frigate Constellation, and steamer Sumpter, were at St Vincent's, Sept. 23d.

The ship American Congress, got aground near Cowes light, but got off and was towed to Spithead.

The ship Cano, from New York for Rotterdam, was ashore at South Pampus on the 4th—No particulars.

The ship Lancaster, from San Francisco for Australia foundered off Malaki, July 10th.

There was nothing further known as to the proceedings of the Zurich Conference beyond the general assertion that some progress continued to be made towards the signing of a treaty of peace. It is said the treaty will be complicated, and will leave Austria with the door open to quarrel with Piedmont.

Arrival of the Steamer Jason.

Liverpool, Oct. 17.

Cotton sales for two days 16,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull Consols 96 a 96¼.

The American Minister had been courteously received at Pekin, and it was expected that he would send home the treaty by the next mail.

It was believed that the "Great Eastern" would sail on the 24th inst., which may be relied upon as being quiet a certain thing, perhaps.

Negotations are still pending at Zurich.

Seven ships of the English Channel fleet were under orders to sail immediately.—Their destination was supposed to be Vancouvers' Island.

The Paris correspondent of the Times corroborates the statement that France demands from Piedmont indemnity for the expenses of the late war; also, payment of arrears for pensione due the French empire.

A dispatch explanatory of the dismissal of the American Consul at Leghorn has been sent to President Buchanan by the government of Tuscany.

The Russian embassadors at London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna had been summoned to meet the Emperor at Warsaw on the 15th inst.

Notwithstanding the capture of Schamyl the Circassians are far from being subdued. *Invalide Russe* says that the Mountaineers have another equal to Schmyl, who may be able to resist for one or two winters.

The Russian army in the Caucasus is 60,000 strong.

20,000 French troops have assembled for operations against Morocco.

Bordeaux has been selected as the site of a new port. It is capable of anconing 30 ships of the line 100 corvettes.

Arrival of the Persia!

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

COTTON ADVANCED—BREADSTUFFS DECLINED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The Cunard steamship *Persia*, Capt. Judkins, arrived here early this morning, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, Oct. 15th.

The *Borussia* arrived out on the 13th.

The *Persia's* general news contains no feature of striking importance.

Rumors of the proceedings at Zurich are very contradictory. One report reiterates that the treaty will soon be signed, and then the European Congress will assemble.

The exequatur of the American Consul at Leghorn has been withdrawn.

News from Europe.

There is later news from Europe. It savors of disturbance afoot and ahead. France is at full speed with her war preparations. The French Bishops talk openly of a contemplated invasion of Ireland. John Mitchel is close to the elbow of the very Gen. MacMahon, who is designated as the leader in the contemted invasion. Napoleon by a *private* treaty with Austria and Sardinia has obtained the partial control of the Mediterranean. It was for that he fought at Solferino. *He* has won it. Italy may now shriek. England may now look wary and wrathful. Napoleon will soon be master of the whole position, and he and Austria will finish the secret designs they have evidently set heir hearts on. As more good than harm can come of it; we may be in a humor, by and by, to bid them God speed. Italy is still throbbing with her recent woes and olden miseries. The Central Italians have suffered from fresh conspiracies. The Pope, who will not yield a particle of his temporal power, has sent Sardinia's ambassador home without an Apostolical benediction for his regal master. The condition of India is still momentous; but, as, thanks to the presence of Black Republicanism, we have a share of the horror ourselves, and we must not make much out of that fact. For the rest, Europe is in no better condition, rather worse than when we last enumerated her afflictions.—*New York Daily News.*

MANUFACTURE OF WINE.—We publish, in another column, a very interesting article on this subject.—It will be seen that Western North Carolina is spoken of as highly favorable to the cultivation of the vine. This portion of North Carolina has been recently surveyed by Prof. Christie, of Cincinnati, and so favorable was his report upon its adaptation to the vine, that a company from that city, as we some time since stated, invested largely in lands for that purpose. The opponents of the Blue Ridge Railroad are in the habit of representing this section of country as utterly worthless. The truth is, it possesses both agricultural and mineral importance to a high degree.—*Daily S. Carolinian.*

HORRIBLE SUICIDE.—On Saturday, the 22d inst., (says the Goldsboro' *Tribune*) a man was discovered standing on the track of the N. C. Rail Road, about ten miles from this place, near Boon Hill. The Engineer gave all the warning in his power and expected the man to step off; but he retained his position, spreading himself across the track, and was instantly killed; all efforts to stop the train, in this crisis, being, of course, unavailing. A Coroner's inquest has acquitted the Engineer of all blame. The stranger was at Boon Hill the day before, but refused to give his name.—He is supposed Io be a stone cutter from Raleigh.

The St. Paul *Times* says the crops of every sort in Minnesota this year are extraordinary in quantity and soundness quality. It says there will be a surplus of over a million bushels of potatoes, and of all crops much more than will be consumed at home.

BLACK OR BROWN.—The Hartford Times suggests that as the Republicans do not relish the prefix "Black," they may with propriety change their party name to *Brown Republicans*, in consequence of the recent exploits of the 'Ossawatomie champion,'

Telegraphic.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25.—The steamship *Arizona* has arrived from Brazos, with dates from Brownsville to the 20th.

The Mexican troops had returned to Matamoras.

Lieut. Langdon, of the 1st Artillery, had arrived with a detachment of troops.

Three of the guns of Cortinas were still in the neighborhood.

The citizens of Brownsville had captured an outlaw leader, and sentenced him to be hung. Cortinas threatens that if the sentence is executed he will burn the town.

There was great alarm, and the citizens were fleeing from their residences. It was thought that the whole town would be abandoned, unless assistance soon rrived. Three hundred men were expected from San Antonio.

The Indians were committing depredations all along the Rio Grande from Eagle Pass.

Vidaurri, who recently deserted the Liberal cause, and joined the Church party, and was subsequently abandoned by his troops, had not fled into Texas, as was previously announced. At the latest accounts he was engaged in raising troops to operate against the liberals. It was reported that he had met with success at some points.

EXAMINATION OF THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURGENTS.

CHARLESTON, VA., Oct. 25.—The preliminary examination of the prisoners took place to day. A number of witnesses were examined. They proved substantially the facts already known, but nothing new.

Brown (Ossawatamie) said he was indifferent whether he had counsel or not.

It is reported that the Circuit Court of Jefferson county will immediately give the case to the Grand Jury. The indictments are already prepared, and will probably be presented to the Court Wednesday, when the trial will commence.

FROM CARLISLE.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 25.—Nothing done in the insurgent case to-day. The *heabeas corpus* has been postponed until to-morrow.

THE FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25.—The fire last night consumed 70 houses, mostly on Magarzini st. The loss is not accurately ascertained.

TRIAL OF THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURGENTS!—BROWN ASKS FOR DELAY IN CONSEQUENCE OF DEBILITY, ETC,

Charleston, Oct. 26.—The Grand Jury for the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, Judge Richard Parker presiding, came into court to-day, and reported true bills against the Harper's Ferry Insurrectionists.

Charles B. Handley and Andrew Hunter, Esqrs., appeared for the State, and Charles James Faulkner and Lawson Botts, Esqrs., for the prisoners.

The indictments were read. They charge—First. Conspiring with negroes to create an insurrection. Second. Treason against the Commonwealth of Virginia. Third. Murder.

Before reading the indictments, Mr Hunter called the attention of the Court to the necessity of appointing additional counsel for the prisoners. He stated that Mr Faulkner considered his duty in that capacity as ended, and had left. The prisoners therefore, had no other counsel than Mr Botts.

After consulting with John Brown, Mr Botts stated that the prisoner retained him, and desired to have Mr Green to assist. The Court requested Mr Green to act as counsel, and Mr Green consented.

Capt Brown made a speech, and asked for a delay of a few days. He said he should then be better able to attend the trial.

The indictment was read to the prisoners, and they plead "not guilty."

The Prosecuting Attorney elected to try Brown first on the part of the State.

Brown plead for delay. He said that he had counsel now on the way from the North.

The Court said that the condition of the prisoner required that some regard be paid to his request for delay.

The physician of the jail and the jailor were summoned to testify. The physician gave it as his opinion that the prisoner was physically able to proceed with the trial. The Court then adjourned until to-morrow.

Arrest of Cook, the Insurgent!

HIS IDENTITY ESTABLISHED BEYOND QUESTION!

Somebody Good for the $1000 Reward!

CHAMBERSBURG, PENN., Oct. 26.—John E. Cook, the confederate of Old "Ossawatamie" Brown in the Harper's Ferry Insurrection, was arrested last evening about eight miles from this place.

It is said there can be no mistake as to his identity. He had on his person a Captain's Commission, with Old Brown's signature attached to it, and in his own name.

Cook came down from the Mountains to get provisions. He looked very haggard and care-worn. He said that there were three others in the Mountains, and parties have now gone out in search of them.

Cook had in his pocket a parchment memorandum, formely attached to a pistol of George Washington's and which was stolen from Col. Lewis Washington, residing near Harper's Ferry, at the time of the outbreak. He says the pistol is in a valise in the mountains.

Cook was heavily armed and attempted resistance, but being half famished and much exhausted, he was easily captured.

NORTH CAROLINA GOODS.—The cheapest gentlemen's wear, in our market, is of North Carolina manufacture. We refer to the Salem and Rock Island Jeans. Having business in Salem last week, we paid a visit to the large Woolen Factory belonging to F. Fries, Esq., and we cheerfully bear testimony to the beauty and durability of the cloth manufactured in our State to supply our wants, and our people would foster their own interest by purchasing domestic goods, what large sums of money would be retained in our State, which now go North! Mr. Fries manufactures the various grades of cloth, from coarse, heavy negroe's wear, to the finest and nices qualities.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

GENERAL CONVENTION.—The General convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which convened in Richmond on Wednesday, the 5th of the present month, will adjourn *sine die* to-day. The convention has transacted a large amount of very important business intimately connected with the welfare of the large and influential denomination of Christians which it represents. The results of some of the measures enacted by this body, are yet far in the future, but they will ultimately show themselves with effect, and greatly redound to the good of the church.—*Petersburg Express, 22d inst.*

A RARE CASE.—A person who was recently allowed a pension on account of a disability incurred in the naval service, and supposed to be of a permanent character, has informed the Pension Office that he is happily restored to health, and therefore relinquishes his claim to the beneficence of the Government. A similar instance has not occurred for many years, and it is as honorable to the gallant marine as it is novel.—*Wash. Constitution.*

ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER.—When Old Brown, the leader of the insurrection at Harper's Ferry, was wounded and supposed to be dying, Major Russell, of the marines kindly ordered him to be conveyed to a room in one of the departments, and all attention paid to 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."

AN IMPUDENT HORSE THIEF.—Thomas A Reese of Rutheford county, stole a mule from a man by the name of Allen and made his escape into Tennesee but was followed, brought back and placed in the jail at Rutherfordton, and wrote on the wall the following: "One day after date, I promise to break this jail, and steal Allen's other mule," and the qseuel shows he did.