



# NORTH CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.  
SATURDAY, December 3rd, 1859.

CASH SYSTEM.—From and after the 12th day of August no other than cash subscriptions will be received for the Daily Weekly North Carolinian, and the names of all persons who have not paid their arrears will be stricken from our mail books on the first day of January next. We are compelled to take this course in consequence of the large amount of money which is now due this establishment. All monies wanted to us will be at our risk.

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

We are requested to announce, that in pursuance of the recommendation of the Democratic State Executive Committee, a convention of the Democracy of Cumberland will be held in the town of Fayetteville, the 5th of December, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a Democratic State Convention to be held in Raleigh on Thursday, March 8th, 1860; and also for the appointment of Delegates to a District Convention, to be held at this time and place as may hereafter be designated, to select Delegates to represent this District in the next National Democratic Convention. Also to appoint a Democratic Executive Committee for the county of Cumberland.

We are requested to state that there will be a meeting of the Democracy of Harnett county, at the Court House in Toomer, on Tuesday of December Court, at 2 o'clock.

## ATTENTION.

Democrats will remember that on next Tuesday the County Convention is to assemble at the Town Hall, when we trust there will be a proper representation from the county and full attendance from Town. We would not let this opportunity pass without inviting all who are opposed to northern aggression and fanaticism to be present with us, although they have not heretofore identified themselves with our party, nevertheless we trust they may not put off the day longer. Their duty is plain—and the attempt of journals and leaders on the other side to lead them on as a seceding party, while the battle is in its highest with the contending forces of the North and South, we trust will prove of no avail.

## Suspension of Trade.

We publish to-day, in another column, an editorial from the Charlotte Bulletin, which is well worthy the consideration of our merchants. We need not say that the views of the Bulletin meet with our entire approval.

The duty of our merchants is unmistakable; the plea that New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, are cheaper markets will not do. Our merchants have made them what they are—the quantity of trade always governs the price. This being the case, our duty to build up a market in our own midst is imperative. We can boast of harbors equal if not superior to the North. We have Charleston, Norfolk, and New Orleans, where any ship may gain an entry, and all that is required to make these cities cheap markets, is, let us patronize them—let us keep our money in the South and the South will keep us. We have been feeding Northern abolitionists for years; they have grown fat upon our means, and they have begun to think that we are dependent upon them for our merchandize.

There is not the slightest doubt, but a course like that advocated by the Bulletin, would have a won derful effect upon the North; at all events, it is worth a trial.

## NON-INTERCOURSE WITH THE NORTH.—The Richmond Whig cordially approves a suggestion for the formation of voluntary associations throughout Virginia and the South, bound together by a common pledge among themselves, neither to war, wear buy or use any article whatsoever manufactured at, or imported from the North.

## Supreme Court Judge.

We notice that the Northern Progress, recommends the appointment of Judge Masley, to the vacant seat on the supreme bench. The Judge is a very fine gentleman, and would do very well, being a thorough lawyer. But we do think that Journals ought not to take up the question. It is better that the Governor and his Council be altogether relieved of outside sentiments. For our part, we are willing to leave the matter to their judgement, having entire confidence in their wisdom.

OUR NOT TO HAVE ONE?—It is a remarkable fact that we have not a law in this State making a crime as that committed by John Brown, treason. Indeed, we have no such State offence as treason known in our code. This matter should be looked to the next legislature. A State is a sovereignty, and should have a statute punishing any person who would conspire or attempt to overthrow its government. We make this timely suggestion and trust it may be acted upon.

GOVE AGAIN.—We learn that the Lock and Dam at Red Rock, on the Cape Fear River, which was abandoned, has taken a short voyage to the Atlantic ocean via Wilmington.

In all honesty, if this work can be made to stand put it forward; but if it is to continue its sudden voyages, as it has heretofore, it ought to be put a stop to. The people have paid enough money into the sinking fund, and they can bear very little more.

The Maine Senate contains one Democratic Senator, and a local paper recommends,—for getting that Black Republicanism is a destitute of magnanimity as principle—that it would be magnanimous in the Opposition to make him President of the body. Considering that five just men could have saved Sodom and Gomorrah, the suggestion is undoubtedly a good one. "A little salt savoreth a heap."

PERSONAL.—At a recent meeting of the Trustees of Davidson College held in Charlotte, Alexander McIver, Esq., of Carthage, Moore county, was unanimously elected Professor of Mathematics in the room of Major D. H. Hill.

"IS HE A REPUBLICAN?"—So late as a year ago, on the 12th of October, 1858, the New York Tribune said: "Old John Brown, of Ossawatimic, and nineteen tenths of his co-defenders of freedom in Kansas, were and are Republicans, and migrated there under the impulse of Republican ideas and convictions."

To day Old John Brown will pay the penalty of his infamous course, upon the scaffold, of course any attempt by the abolitionist to rescue him will be as vain and futile as the deed committed by Brown proved itself.—Daily Carolinian, 21 inst.

Let us Unite. We have said it, and we propose to show that it is indispensable for the people of the South, without distinction of party to unite in opposition to Northern fanaticism.

There can be no doubt but at this time many Northern men believe that the South is divided within herself to such an extent, that any thing proposed or advocated by them, to one of the parties, would be eagerly accepted. From this they take encouragement, and continue not only to make war upon us and our dearest rights, but they absolutely gain converts to their doctrine in the North, through a false and foolish impression that the South will bear all, and suffer all.

The outrageous sentiment uttered by Northern journals, in reference to Brown and his "heroic" deeds, can surely not pass unnoticed by us. We have our families and our fire-sides to protect, and certainly, our individual and social rights transcend all party feeling and outside considerations.

The Northern people who imagine that the opposition party of the South will unite with them or have any feeling in common with them, will learn that at least, upon our individual rights, we are one and united.

For our own part, although we have opposed and denounced the opposition, in unmeasured terms, we can but express our knowledge of their nationality and their steadfast adherence to southern and northern rights. And if at any time they may be led into the support and countenance of men who are not essentially sound, we feel confident that it is merely through the excitement of party feeling, and not because of any error in their minds upon the all-absorbing question, which at present engrosses the serious and prayerful attention of all good men in our country.

Now, upon one thing we stand equal, viz: upon the fearless and impartial construction of the Constitution, and the security of our lives and property, to the extent guaranteed by that instrument.

Where then, in national affairs, is there a necessity for a division? Can we of the South afford to divide our strength, when such a division must unquestionably result in the triumph of that sectional party, whose history began in iniquity, and whose end must be attained at the cost of our blood.

Is the old question—that lackeyed question of "distribution" or specific duties, or interference by Congress in the affairs of a Territory, or the one hundred little minor questions which have been mooted from time to time, by ambitious politicians for the purpose of capital. Are these things to prevent a union of all the South when her highest and most sacred rights are violated? For the sake of the South, may, for the sake of peace, humanity, and the perpetuity of the Union, we trust not. No one can be so blind as not to see the issue which must and will be placed before the country in the next campaign. The question is a clear one, and we shall all be compelled to take sides, either by action or non-action, for those who are not with the South in that campaign will be compelled, from the force of circumstances, to be against her.

In that terrible conflict, no neutral force can possibly be recognized, but the steel of every free man from Maine to Texas, must be found battling either for or against the union of the States.

We can not for one moment believe that the south will submit to the election of a Black Republican as President. We know that there are a few men, with whose weakness we sympathize, and to whose opinion we can but pay due regard, that think it would be time for the South to secede, upon the commission of some overt act by the Republicans, by which our rights should be infringed.

The folly of this must be seen at a glance, for were we to sanction the inauguration of a Black Republican, our hands in the event of any such act would be completely secured. The army and Navy would be transferred from the hands of a friend to that of an enemy. Their emissaries would be found all through the south, and we can now form no idea of the power they would wield.

We can pride in the just reputation which North Carolina has of being a conservative State, but we can also pride in the noble, free and independent spirit of her sons, and we are confident should a Black Republican be elected as President, she would take immediate steps to secure her rights, or abandon the Union.

There is no room in Charlotte for "two women to take hold of one man."

A Census was taken on last week, to ascertain the number of marriageable people in the City, and the result shows the marriageable condition of sixty young ladies, and oh, horrors! SIXTY FIVE young men; consequently, five young men will have to take hold of one woman, thus reversing the order of things.

The Editors of the Bulletin, (both unmarried men,) notwithstanding the bad plight into which they are placed by a revelation of this unfortunate state of affairs, give vent to their feelings, by proposing a compromise in the difficulty into which the five odd fellows are placed.

"Young ladies encourage these unfortunate fellows, and let them understand that you are kindly disposed, and are only waiting to be asked."

By the way, we would like to know from those who took the census whether they include in the count Widows and Widowers. As the count now stands five men will be compelled to look abroad or grieve to death for the want of the mate.

We move that the five who shall be ruled out settle the affair by drawing straws. Call a convention gentlemen and let the ladies know your determination, and who have been ruled out.

## NORTHERNERS AT CABIN POINT VA.

We learn from the correspondence of the Petersburg Express, that some forty northerners have some there for the purpose of cutting wood, their object is such as to create suspicion that they are Brown sympathizers, and are there for no good.

## TRUMP OF CONSERVATISM.

We notice a paragraph going the rounds amongst our Opposition exchanges, under the above caption, where the result of the State election of New York is styled a conservative triumph. Conservative forsooth, there are but three conservative men elected in that State, and they were elected by the Democrats, and if the American vote contributed to the election of these men, it unquestionably assisted in the election of those who are the bitterest fanatics in the North.

Do our Opposition friends consider the result of the election a conservative triumph? Then the election of Seward as Senator is a triumph—for if they have done anything they have secured Seward's reelection. This is what we should call conservatism with a vengeance.

The most important election to conservative men was the Legislature, for that election was to decide the return of the blackest villain that has ever breathed, to a seat too sacred and honorable for his ever being returned. Yet he is returned, and it is claimed that the Americans hold the balance of power in New York—if that be so, they are responsible.

Justice Daniel, of the United States Supreme Court, is seriously ill in Washington.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.—This new work devoted to the advancement of our party and government, has made its first appearance upon our table. When its prospectus was issued we took occasion to remark that its editor, Hon. T. B. Ware, of Pa., was well able to make it a standard work, and we are happy to say that this number has met—nay, even surpassed our expectations. On the first page is a perfect steel engraving of our worthy Chief Magistrate, JAS. BUCHANAN.

Its contents treat upon the following subjects: 1. Salubrity; 2. The relation of the Democratic Party to the Government of the United States; 3. History of the "Two Years' Amendment" to the Constitution of Massachusetts, &c.; 4. The Outbreak at Harper's Ferry; 5. The San Juan Question; 6. James Buchanan; 7. The Appalachian Group of Indian Tribes a political element; 8. The United States Coast Survey; 9. The production of cotton and its influence on Modern civilization; 10. Invocation; 11. City of Washington; 12. Quarterly Synopsis of our Foreign Commercial Relations; 13. Alfred Tennyson; 14. Riles; 15. British Novelists; 16. Death of Governor Hamilton; 17. Standish; 18. On the Probable fall of the value of Gold, &c.

Was ever a queen so favored of all the earth as "little Vic"? A Cashmere shawl tent and solid gold bedstead, presents her Majesty from the Maharajah of Cashmere, have been brought to Wind, sor Castle. These magnificent gifts, valued at \$150,000, will be inspected by the public in the guard chamber of the Castle, after their formal presentation to the Queen by Col. Willoughby, of the East India House.

THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.—This very able periodical is upon our table, containing some highly interesting and instructive matter. We have had but a moment to glance over its pages, and consequently can form but an imperfect notion of its real merits, but taking that for granted that it is as good as usual, we must state that we think it an honor to the University, and the young gentlemen who conduct its columns.

THE COURSE OF THE SOUTHERN OPPOSITION.—There is not a particle of truth in the statements fabricated here, and circulated elsewhere, that the Southern Opposition propose seceding with the Democracy on organizing the House. Letters from GILMER, VANCE, Etheridge, Harris, Davis, and others, explicitly deny any such purpose. If the Pennsylvania delegation meditate, as proposed, and invite a free conference of all the elements opposed to the Administration, for the purpose of organization only, it is probable that Southern men will unite without hesitation. Several have expressed their readiness to do so.

The above is a special despatch to the New York Tribune, and we confess that it does surprise us not a little.

That JOHN A. GILMER and VANCE of NORTH CAROLINA should be found in such a plan is enough.—We do trust that these men may see the wickedness and treason of such conduct, and change their minds. Their friends in the south ought to caution them against such an unwarrantable and unreasonable course. We did think Gilmer had enough, but had no idea that he would pursue such a line of conduct as that alleged in the above paragraph. As for Davis he is nothing more or less than a Black Republican.

All Mad.—They seem to be very anxious to prove 11 J. H. Brown a lunatic. Hoyte, who was one of his own club, has gone all the way to Ohio, and has found that old Brown's great-grandfather and his aunt, also John's come out two or three children were lunatics, and that it is a peculiar trait in their character to get crazed.

The object of Hoyte is to gain Brown a reprieve through this plea. The New York Tribune believes firmly in his insanity, and religiously does not believe that even this fact will effect anything in his favor. We think as the Tribune does—that it will be of little avail.

Why was it, however, that Greely gave money to an insane man for his "Kansas work"? and if the Tribune is earnest in the plea of insanity why do we find the following eulogy to Brown in the same number of that paper:

"Among the many articles in connection with the great event of the day that so interests and absorbs the minds of all who love Freedom, 'The Harper's Ferry Insurrection,' I have valued looked for a suggestion of a practical plan as a fitting testimonial to the hero that so nobly fought and died for the cause of oppressed humanity."

Washington, and at other places, have called meetings publicly to express their sympathies, and provide means in aid of the wife and family of the heroic victim of Slavery, and its inseparable corruption. But how comes it that no public effort has been made for the same good purpose? Is our city incapable of appreciating Freedom's cause, and sympathizing with its martyrs? Had John Brown been successful in his sublime effort to free Virginia from the grasp of all who love Freedom, 'The Harper's Ferry Insurrection,' I have no doubt that it would have been among the first, if not the first, to celebrate the great event, and make the welkin ring with outbursts of joy and exultation over Freedom's victory, and shouts of glory, and songs of praise in honor to the conquering hero."

If John Brown is insane, the Tribune is worse than insane. If there is any insanity, it is found in the latter.

## NON-INTERCOURSE—SUSPENSION OF TRADE.

We observe that several of our Southern exchanges are discussing the propriety, Editorially and through contributions from their Correspondents, of carrying out a non-intercourse policy between the Merchants of the South and Importers and Jobbers at the North, suspending entirely the trade that has been carried on between the Commercial and Mercantile communities of the two sections.

We believe that there is wisdom in this line of policy, and that if the proposition is sustained and strict non-intercourse observed, it will be productive of incalculable good to the South.

On Wednesday last one of the most prominent business men of Charlotte, who had been called on by an Agent of a New York House, remarked that, it was his impression he had made out his last bill for Goods in the New York market—that it was very probable he would hereafter make his purchases in Baltimore or further South.

In reply to the above expression of an opinion, the Agent remarked that he had discovered that many Merchants throughout the South had come to a similar determination, and that if that line of policy should be adopted generally throughout the Southern and Western States, it would produce a great change in the conduct and sentiment of the people of the North—that it would undoubtedly bring about a reaction, and cause a more hearty sentiment than could be effected by any other line of policy.

We hesitate not to express our opinion that it is, under existing circumstances, absolutely right and indispensably necessary that every community throughout the South should promptly elect these Northern Drummers who are flooding the South, unless they are well known and touched for by some one or more of our leading Merchants or gentlemen of character and position. The people of Mecklenburg—Charlotte, especially—ought to be vigilant and act with calmness but determination.

St. Louis, Mo., Monday, Nov. 28, 1859.

The Utah mail of the 2d inst., brings accounts of the execution of Thomas R. Ferguson for the murder of Alexander Carpenter. This is the first judicial execution which has ever taken place in the Territory.

STRANGERS FROM THE NORTH.—If strangers from the North, visiting the South, find themselves the objects of suspicion and an unfriendly reception, they must put it down to the account of the depraved state of public opinion in the quarter whence they come. If the people of the South have come to look upon every stranger coming from the North, as prima facie an incendiary and an enemy, upon whom the burden must be thrown of proving the contrary character, it is because the behavior of Northern people have forced upon the South such a conclusion and such a wary course. Doubtless in some cases, innocent men will be the subject of this suspicion and surveillance, and will find their time in the South anything but pleasant. But they must reflect that we cannot do away with a general rule because it works hard in a few exceptional cases, and if, when they return to their homes, they will set to work and remove the cause of their annoying treatment in the South, they will find on their next visit to it, that they will be treated as "the fellow citizens" of the people of the South, and not as their watched and suspected enemies.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—This tribunal, says the Raleigh Register, is in session here this week. His Honor Judge Biggs presiding. Judge Wayne and Mr. District Attorney Hicks are expected, but had not arrived on Monday evening. Mr. Marshal Jones is in attendance.

We learn that the case of Wilkinson, charged with robbing the mail, will probably be tried; and that Williams, formerly Postmaster at Elizabeth City, who made his escape at the last term of the Court, is supposed to be in town, and will receive his sentence.

NOTICE TO LEAVE.—Last week, says the Standard, a man was here from New York, of the name of Samuel, who appeared to be that of selling Godefrid Engines. He had a large quantity of the same, and was not what it should have been; whereupon our Mayor had a talk with him, and advised him to leave. He did so on the next morning's train.

SLAVERY.—Notice was given in the Mississippi Legislature, the 16th inst. by Mr. Grady, of the future introduction of a bill to abolish existing laws against the introduction of slaves from abroad into the State; and to legalize the holding of blacks in bondage introduced from foreign countries.

THE ICE SPECULATION.—The St. Anthony (Minnesota) Express says that a firm in Minneapolis is engaged in building eight large ice boats, which they intend to load with ice at the foot of Lake Pepin during the winter, and run in the spring to Memphis, Tenn., and other southern markets. The boats will be each 125 feet long, 22 feet wide, and 4 feet deep; they will hold, in the aggregate, about 2,800 tons.

THE BALDWIN ACCESSION INDEMNITY POSTPONED.—Prof. Lowe has concluded not to go to Europe this winter. The "more convenient season" or which he was waiting, is yet far in the dim distance. The Baldwin case has been postponed, and the case has been played out, a very good speculation has been made out of it, and the Prof., and those who are "up to snuff" in everything, are having a good laugh at the legibility of the public. The balloon, or what remains of it, is said to be near the Gas Company's works, but one might almost as well try to find a needle in a hay stack as to discover its precise locality.

SALE OF PROPERTY.—The sale of the property of Dr. John S. Porter, died in this county, took place last Friday. A friend who was present informs us that Cattle brought from \$15 to \$20 per head, Mules \$12 to \$20, a Mare used by the deceased in his coach, \$275. Corn 71 to 84 cents per bushel. The land (trailer inferior quality) sold at from \$1 to \$8 per acre. The sale was on a credit of 12 months, with interest.

The negroes, 25 in all, ranging in age from 6 months to 55 years, were valued by persons appointed for that purpose at \$29,275. The value of the negro man in the lot. The Will of the deceased provides that the negroes shall have 3 months to choose masters at the prices at which they were valued.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.—The Board of Trustees of Wake Forest College, have passed a resolution, admitting all young men of the good name of the State with any of the evangelical denominations, to the advantages of the college, free of tuition. Such liberality, we think, must commend itself to the public.

Certainly it is very liberal in the Trustees and creditable to the Institution. "Wake Forest" is under the care and direction of the Baptist Church of this State. The Faculty is an able and competent one.—Charlotte Democrat.

CATCHING WILKINS.—In 1854, the whole number of vessels engaged in the business, was about 700, of which 400 or four-fifths, were American, and 300, or three-fifths, were foreign. So that twenty-five years ago, Yankee enterprise was ahead of the rest of the world as 4 to 3. In 1859, the whole number is estimated at 100, of which 61 are American, and 39 foreign; showing a marked enterprise all over, weighing out 4 to 1; for we have added 261 ships to our fleet, a gain of 65 per cent, while our foreign competitors have fallen off 61 ships—a loss of 61 per cent.

In the value of the catch, the increase is still greater, being about \$12,300,000 in '59, against \$29,000,000 in '54, or about 427 per cent. This increase, is in a great measure owing to the increased value of oil and bone, which has increased much of late years.—Savannah Artesian.

A COOPER BALLOON TO CARRY TEN THOUSAND PASSENGERS.—Prof. John Wise, of Loudspire, develops the following:—A cubic foot of atmosphere weighs 13 ounces, and if displaced by hydrogen, it will support a force and lifting power of 157 tons. Now, to make a balloon of that size would be no difficult task, or even of 400 feet in diameter, which would have a lifting and carrying power of 1,250 tons. A balloon of such dimensions would have a surface of 502,656 square feet, and if inflated with hydrogen, weighing one pound per square foot, would have a lifting and carrying power of over two millions of pounds, capable of transporting, at a mile per minute speed, ten thousand human passengers.

SENATOR FROM TEXAS.—We are pleased to learn by a despatch to the Charleston Mercury, that Louis T. Wigfall, of Texas, has been nominated by the Democratic caucus as their candidate for the United States Senate. Gov. Houston, it is thought, will be the opposition candidate. The despatch to the Mercury states that Col. Wigfall is a Whig Democrat, but opposed to re-opening the slave trade. We hope his election may soon be announced.—S. Carolina.

CONVERSIONS.—A letter published in the Paper d'Orient, announces the conversion to Roman Catholicism of an entire district in Bulgaria, which numbers not less than thirty thousand souls, who hitherto belonged to the Greek Church. They have addressed a letter and petition to the French Consul, who promised the new converts the protection of France, in case they should be molested in the exercise of their new faith. It is said that other districts of Bulgaria are endeavoring to see the issue of this religious movement before following the example.

ARKANSAS.—The Fort Smith Times, of the 29th ult., speaks as follows of the progress of improvement in Arkansas:—

It is a fact, remarked by every one acquainted with this Western country, that there never has been a time in the history of this country when her prospects were so flattering. We believe we can say with safety that there has been at least one hundred freight wagons loaded in this city this week for the Indian country and adjoining countries.

ANOTHER TICKET.—A Mississippi letter nominates the following as a "Compromise" ticket:—For President, Hon. John H. Savage, of Tennessee; for Vice-President, Hon. A. B. Meek, of Alabama.—Columbia Guardian.

For the North Carolinian. GRAY'S CREWIK, Dec. 1, 1859. P. J. SINGULAR, Esq.—Sir: At a meeting held at this place according to request, the following persons were appointed delegates to the Convention to be held in Fayetteville on the 6th inst.: Dr. J. H. Williamson, T. W. Devane, S. F. Byrnes, A. Marsh, J. T. Tolar, W. Butler, Col. Wm. Alderman, J. M. Foy, B. Sims, Isaac Williamson, and A. A. McKaskill.

Salisbury, Nov. 27th, 1859. Mr. Editor:—You left too soon to see the fun. On Saturday morning there was a man by the name of Tate, who came out, and expressed himself an abolitionist; and said he hoped to live to see the day that every slave owner should have his head cut off by them. In about ten minutes I saw him with a coat of iron feathers on him, and he on a rail going to the creek, where he was taken and ducked several times, and then let loose; then the town authorities had him taken up and put in jail, where he remains, awaiting his trial.

P. S. Oscar the slave was convicted, and will be sentenced next week.

Our Pittsburg (Pa.) Correspondence.—The Refuge again—Interview with Rutherford in prison—His demeanor, &c.—Parliament in Pittsburg—The Sunday carriage case—Dispute between two Honorables—The Sunday Passenger Cars.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, Nov. 26, 1859. DEAR CAROLINIANS:—Rutherford is still in prison. I had an interview with him in his cell on Friday last. He bears his confinement with much philosophy, and carries his soul with the flattering notion that out of this sore trial good to him will eventually come. He is confined with an eight by ten cell. I found him engaged in reading the Book of Common Prayer. As you possibly may be aware, he is by profession an Episcopalian, although by no means as stringently as some in that denomination, recognizing in the universal Church of Christ a powerful engine for the improvement of the world, and error and vice. Our conversation turned naturally on his late trial; about which he talked with becoming calmness and resignation. He found fault, however, with the partiality of the Court, in ruling out testimony of the utmost importance to him, and which, if it had been admitted, would have gone towards explaining away those suspicious circumstances that undoubtedly weighed so heavily upon the jury. I learned many things in this interview which I should like to tell you, but regret that at present this would be out of the public and injury of Mr. Rutherford's cause. Let it suffice, that they were extraordinary, and if confirmed by affidavits should insure a new trial, in case one is applied for.

Mr. Rutherford is comparatively very comfortably provided for in jail. His cell is one of the cleanest and best fitted up; it is carpeted, and has a nice carpet on the floor, a strong, clean bed, as well as a little table. Writing materials and books are in abundance, and his friends supply him with the current news. Nourishing food is likewise a luxury which he enjoys over his fellow prisoners. But what are the comforts and even luxuries of life to a man who is confined within a cell by ten feet, and especially to one who has been accustomed to activity and perfect freedom? He does not say much, but it requires no superhuman perception to detect the physical and mental distress which he suffers, concealed as he may with a veil of philosophy. His wife, although most estimable, is as devoted as a woman could be. Her health is slightly improved, and she frequently visits the prison.

The Sunday carriage case, about the result of which so much interest is felt in this community, was argued before the Supreme Court sitting in Pittsburg, on Friday, the 23rd inst. The plaintiff in error, who is the owner of all work employed by John L. Logan, Esq., was fined twenty-five dollars by Mayor Weaver, under the Acts of Assembly of 1844 and 1850, for following his "worldly employment" by driving his masters' family to church on Sunday, Oct. 24. Mr. Logan, not refusing the decision of his Honor, applied the case to the Supreme Court. Arguments were made by Messrs R. B. Campbell and R. M. Knight for the plaintiff in error, and by Messrs T. M. Howard and H. W. Williams for the defendant. The resolution of the Court, which appeared in the paper without any previous announcement, stating that he was there on behalf of a "number of his fellow citizens." He made a good argument, the drift of which was contained in a passage from Coleridge: "I would not have Pittsburg say, but I would like to know on what principle a man should be confined to a cell, and allowed to run, and public coaches be compelled to stand still, on that day."

Mr. R. M. Knight followed Mr. Williams. His rose in a passion, and his words were consequently dignified and his ideas plain. His speech, as reported in the paper, was certainly a better good one than the good-natured utterance of Mr. Logan. The following, taken from some of our Homeopaths, at a late Boston celebration, does only impartial justice: "The reporters—they report everything and improve everything they do catch. This is a very good rule to follow. The Knights case, yet I cannot help complaining that the report was unfair and untrue. How ungenerous to the reporter. The fact of the matter is, that Mr. McKnight is no match in debate for Mr. Williams—he cannot come with him either in mind or language—and he felt mortified at the poor figure which he made. He was, however, a very good man, and two gentlemen were rival candidates for Congress from this district last fall and that Mr. McKnight was elected—the prime cause being the Anti-Railroad Law sentiments of Mr. W. This county not being ready to repudiate her just debts.

The Court has not yet delivered its decision in the case. I will venture to predict, however, that Mayor Weaver's liberal and strained construction of the law will not be sustained—that the right of a man, to have his servant to drive him and his family to church on the Sabbath day, or anywhere else, will remain intact. Further than this, I believe that the city fathers will not, on Sunday, force their laws, despite the endeavors of the few Puritanical enthusiasts and purblind politicians to prohibit it. If the Supreme Court decides the carriage case as I have predicted, the passenger cars cannot be stopped for anything short of a breach of the peace, that is, a sufficient noise to hinder or disturb the public way, or to lead the public to believe that an equal, impartial administration of the law. The consequence of this would be that the Sunday act would be wiped from the statute book—a result which every good Christian and citizen would deplore.

IMPULSE.—ANOTHER HERO FOR OLD IRELAND.—According to the News from Home, an Irish paper published in Philadelphia, there has long been a tradition existing in Ireland, that the green spot would some day be delivered from England's brutal tyranny, by a man named O'Donnell, a poor, but brave, and true Irishman. The prophecy had it that O'Donnell was, "a red haired man of small stature, with a natural sign on his arm. He will start from Spain, and vanquish the English in a terrible battle South of Ireland." The above likeness is said to correspond with that of Marshal O'Donnell, the famous man in Spain, the present day hero of the Irish, and the Irish sailors, on board of the British flag at Gibraltar, believe that the Marshal is making his vast warlike preparation more with a view to Ireland than Morocco. We thought all the time that Marshal McMahon was to be the liberator of his ancestors' Country. He must not let the Spanish Irishman get ahead of him.

CHIEF AMONG FUGITIVE NEGROES.—Canada, that portion deserted by the population of runaway negroes is beginning to feel the legitimate effects of the servile fugitive emigration—0719 persons convicted at the Kent County assizes, recently held at Chatham, 7 were negroes. Levi Harris, negro, was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years for harboring with an attempt to commit a rape; Henry Woodward, negro, was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years for manslaughter, and two of his sons, parties to the crime, were sentenced to jail for four months each; Wm. Chapman was sentenced to be hung on the 10th of December for rape. A sad commentary upon the efforts of the managers of the underground railroad.

LOCAL NEWS. J. C. Coplin vs. Chas. Casady. Action for assault and battery. John Coplin sworn, Myself and Casady, came home to our boarding house as usual, and talked together, and he rather "intruded" that I had not so much right in the house as he. We called each other liars, when he picked up a chair and struck me.

Mrs. Brown testified. Said she would not swear to a lie, never seen the blood struck, don't know anything about it. After the examination of this witness, his Honor heard them upon another case. State vs. Chas. Casady, a surety of the peace. Coplin testified, that he was in bodily fear, and tremble of Casady. Slept out all last night, because of fear. No bill against Casady, Casady was bound over to the sum of fifty dollars, to appear at Court to answer to both charges.

State vs James Marshall, on information of Martin Butler. The complaint charge that James Marshall had discharged a pistol in his face, whilst standing near to him, but fortunately the cap only took effect. This occurred at Campbellton on Monday night, where they had been enjoying themselves, Marshall was bound over to answer the charge at court.

STATE VS. JOSEPH MESSLEWHITE, [white man] on information of Mary, his wife. Indictment, surety of the peace. Joseph whipped his wife, was put in prison, and at his hearing yesterday before the Special Justice, had a long talk with Mary, and promised not to beat her again; whereupon, Mary quashed the proceedings. Joseph seems to have a good, quiet wife and if he whips her again he ought to suffer severely.

Charlotte Lane, E. N., vs. John Leman, E. N.—Complaint charges that John had shot an Ox, the property of said Charlotte, and threatened to shoot her. When the case came to be tried, Charlotte could not bring her courage up to the sticking point, to present her dear John. John agreed to pay cost, and Charlotte said she reckoned she would let him slide his time, if he'd be a good boy.

GAS AND ITS EFFECTS.—Our town was lighted up with gas last night. Gas is a great institution and has a wonderful effect upon both darkness and darkness. The former has left us for a season; the latter were out on a home last evening. The houses and stores of our citizens were beautifully illuminated, presenting a very cheering appearance more like life and animating than we have ever seen old Fayetteville.

Messrs Waterhouse & B. was deserving great credit for their despatch in this work. They began with little encouragement—could hardly get any stock taken—now, it is earnestly sought for.

OUR PAPER.—Hereafter we will issue our paper at a regular hour in the morning, as we have entered into new arrangements for that purpose. We will be able this winter to give accurate accounts of the proceedings at Washington, having made a partial agreement to have a daily letter from there. This is about the best time to subscribe for our daily paper, that you may be posted upon the springs and all things in the metropolis.

PAUSE.—During our trip west, we had the pleasure of forming the acquaintances of our able and distinguished Senator, Hon. T. L. Clingan, Mr. C. was on his way to visit his mother before leaving for his seat in the Senate.