THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

TERMS, $2 00 PER ANNUM, "THE NOBLST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD." PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

VOLUME XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1859. NO. 1073.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single copy, in advance, per annum $2,00
" " at the end of the year 3,00
Single copies, five cents.

No subscription will be received for less than six months.

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Sixty cents per square of 16 lines, or less, for the first, and 30 cents for each subsequent insertion, for any period under three months.

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☞ JOB WORK of all kinds executed neatly and promptly.

P. J. SINCLAIR, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fayetteville, N. C.

WILL practice in the counties of Bladen, Sampson and Cumberland. Prompt attention given to all business committed to his charge.
April 2, 1858. tf

W. S. NORMENT.
ATTORNEY AND COUSNELOR AT LAW
LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL ATTEND the County and Superior Courts, of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care, will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.
July 1, 1859. 1-y-w

A. M. Campbell,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
East Side of Gillespie Street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Nov. 13, 1858

H. GRAHAM,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all Consignments of Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, Turpentine, and all country produce for sale.
☞ OFFICE up stairs over the Store of Mr Vonglahn and joining Lutterloh's wharf. North Water Street.
June 18, 1859. tf

A CARD.

Geo. W. Sperling,
HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE, Cotton, Flour, Bacon, Country Liquor, Dried Fruit, Flaxseed, Beeswax, Tallow, Tobacco, &c., &c., purchased at the highest market prices.
☞ Consignments solicited. ☜
GEO. W. SPERLING.
Dec 15, 1859. wtf

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,
WM. HILL, PROPRIETOR.

THIS, the most commodious Hotel in North Carolina, fronting 300 feet on Hay and Donaldson streets, is located in the centre of the business portion of the town, and surrounded by all the banking houses, wholesale merchants and principal produce dealers.
☞ Business men will find the Hotel a convenient and comfortable house.
All the Stages arrive and depart from this Hotel.
Fayetteville, April 2, 1859. 1y'r

Stoves, Sheet-Iron
TIN-WARE, &c.

ON hand, a large assortment of Box and cooking Stoves; Tin-ware; Sheet-Iron; Lead Pipe. Also the "**Old Dominion Coffee Pot.**" For sale by
Nov. 27. tf JAMES MARTINE.

NOTICE.

HAVING RECENTLY PURCHASED THE **Entire Stock Of GOODS,** of Council & McKethan, I am now carrying on the mercantile business at Council's Bluff
R. H. LYON.
Aug 19, 1859. w-tf

Marble Factory,

BY GEO. LAUDER,
Two Doors above C. T. Haigh & Son's Store,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 1, 1858.—ly.

Paints, Oils, &c.

SPERM, Refined, Lard, Linseed and Tanner's OIL; WHITE LEAD; Burning Fluid; Putty; Window Glass and Sash of all sizes.
—ALSO—
A fresh supply of Pond's Pain Destroyer.
For sale by JAS. MARTINE.
Nov. 27. tf

A CARD.

A Word To My Old Friends.

THOSE persons for whom I have been attending to Banking businness for years:—I am still willing to serve you with the same promptness that I have always done; and to others that may want discounts, Pension business, &c., &c. I offer my services, with a promise of strict attention JAS. G. COOK.
June 27, 1559. tf

CROCKERY,
China, Glass-Ware
AND LOOKING-GLASSES.

W. N. TILLINGHAST,

IS now receiving his FALL STOCK, which includes entire assortments of new styles of White Granite and Blue Printed Ware, Plain and Gailt China Tea Sets; a good assortment of
Common Wares,
and a stock of Glass-Ware twice as large as usual The Earthen-Ware having been imported to order, and the Glass bought at auction, at less than manufacturer's prices, he is sure that he can furnish Country Merchants with goods quite as cheaply as they can supply themselves from the North.
Sept. 17, 1859. d 1t-w-tf

White Lead,

WHITE ZINC; Linseed Oil; Lard Oil; Whale Oil; TANNERS' OIL Sperm Oil; Neatsfoot Oil; Kerosene Oil;
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1859.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

We would refer our readers to a communication of "Southern Rights" in this morning's paper. It treats upon a subject of great importance to us all, especially our mercantile community.

We have too long made ourselves dependent upon the north, we have looked to them for our iron, cotton cloth, groceries, hardware and all such material, as we have for a long time allowed them to think and write for us while we have had, within ourselves, all the elements, equal if not superior to them, to make the south as prominent in all respects as their most favored localities.

We hope to see the day when not a dollar's worth of goods will find their way from the northern markets to our city; we go further—we see that a Boston firm advertise "cotton material the production of *free labor only* sold with us" we would advocate with every slaveholder to purchase of the merchant who imported his foreign goods, direct from Europe, and who has less of northern production in his establishment.

The almighty dollar is that which governs the North—touch their dollars and you touch their prinples.

A course adopted like that advocated by our correspondent—who by the way is one of our most influential merchants—would do more to change the sentiments of the Northern people than all the political parties under christendom.

We trust that two years may not elapse until all our merchants will import directly from Europe their foreign goods, either to the port of Charleston or Wilmington. The thing can be done—it only wants an effort and it will be accomplished.

ABOLITION OF GRAND JURIES.

We see that the State of Michigan has abolished grand juries and substituted in its stead indictments upon information. The State of Vermont has also introduced a bill of the same nature, which will doubtless pass. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Louisiana have taken partial steps to abolish the grand jury system, and we really believe it would be of vast benefit to the several States to do away with it entirely. It would certainly reduce the taxes of the counties vastly, and we can not see where the necessity exists for their continuance. We think it ought to be left optional to proceed in criminal prosecutions by indictment or information.

It is said that the Democratic party North is loosing ground. This is not supported by facts. The Democratic gain in Massachusetts of this year over last was 7,100; New Jersey, 10,600; Wisconsin, 3,000; Iowa, 1,000; Pennsylvania, 8,000; Ohio, 7,100; California, 10,000.

Minnesota and Vermont stand the same as last year on the popular vote. New York elects a half of the State Democratic ticket, whereas the Republicans last year elected their entire ticket by full twenty thousand majority.

In no State, save Minnesota and Vermont, has the Republican party maintained its ground. The Democracy have gained largely in nearly every State, and but for divisions with in their own ranks would have achieved complete victories in most of the above named States. With the unity and harmony which is fast pervading their councils, a glorious triuph must be awaiting them in the grand contest of a year hence.

GOLD MINES IN MISSOURI.—The Evening Bulletin announces, on the authority of the editor of The Arcada Prospect, the organ of Missouri mining interests, intelligence of the discovery in South-East Missouri of a vein of hornblende rock, which it is believed will yield $10,000 worth of gold to the ton. Assays are now being made, and the next issue of The Arcada Prospect will contain full particulars.

Mrs. Morrisey has recently blessed John, her pugilistic lord, with a diminutive prize-fighter.

ANOTHER STATUE OF HENRY CLAY.—A colossal statue of Henry Clay, for the citizens of New Orleans has been recently cast in bronze at the Royal Bronze foundry in Munich, under the direction of Mueller, a German artist of considerable reputation. The statue is the work of an American artist, Joel T. Hart, who modeled it at Florence.

That is just what we wished to hear, and is no more than should be expected from New York. The Day Book says:

"We understand that several of our prominent citizens have in contemplation the calling of a meeting, to express their sympathy with the South in the present crisis, and their entire disapproval of the course of certain presses and clergymen in this city. As soon as the Abolitionists get done howling, which will not be long, the true, constitution-loving citizens of New York propose to have a word to say."

BOOK NOTICES.—We have on our table L. Scott & Co.'s re-publications of the Westminster and Edinburgh Reviews for October, and Blackwood's Monthly Magazine for November, 1859. The contents of these valuable British periodicals, are as usual, remarkably interesting; comprehending a vast amount of the best selected subjects. Many of them bear upon the present unsettled state of Europe. We would recommend the perusal of these No.'s to all who desire to obtain a more perfect knowledge of the threatening aspect of the political atmosphere of European affairs.

THE BANNER TO STAND OR DIE BY.

Under this head, the infamous book of HELPER, endorsed by the Governor of New York, sixty-eight members of Congress, Northern merchants, manufacturers, &c., has this among its recommendations:

"*No patronage to pro-slavery merchants; no guestship in slave-waiting hotels; no fees to pro-slavery lawyers; no employment af pro-slavery phys cians; no audience to pro-slavery parsons.*"

What do the people of the South say to that? Have we lost all pride, all self-respect to listen to the above without taking some action, and placing ourselves beyond the reach of these black mouthed northern fanatics? Let us of the south, in view of their wonton and determined attempt to destroy us, our credit, and property, turn upon them—make war upon them by a total withdrawal of patronage from them. As between north and south let it be like the Jews and Samaratans—NO DEALINGS! NO INTERCOURSE! NO PATRONAGE! NO ASSOCIATION!

THE OPPOSITION.

"Every day and hour, the contest between the Democracy and Black Republicans is becoming more and more sectional, and Democracy is the loser"

The above strange development is made by our sprightly exchange, the Washington, N. C. *Dispatch* (said to be neutral)—and we are at a loss to find out where it has found this intelligence. The Democracy getting sectional? Wonders then have not ceased, and we are just entering upon a new era in politics. For our part we can not understand when, where, or how, the Democracy have become "sectional" and not anly "sectional," but "*more* sectional." Neither have we been able to learn that the Democracy have lost so much. It is true that Pennsylvania, and Indiana have gone this time for the Republican party, but any unprejudiced man, who is acquainted with the politics of these States knows that it was not because they have abandoned democratic policy or doctrine. The whole secret was "Lecompton and anti-Lecompton." We will pledge our reputation for veracity upon the result is sixty in the State of Pennsylvania, and that is the triumph of the Democratic ticket over all and every competitor.

The Dispatch argues that because of this loss on the part of the Democrats the Opposition party which it has pronounced in its columns as a conservative party north, should be encouraged, that they may divide the northern vote, and thus secure a democratic triumph.

Strange sort of logic that. We deny first that the Opposition as a *party* is conservative, nor can it be shown where they exist, except in New York and New Jersey and Maryland. Unless our friend calls the Black Republican party a portion of the Opposition.

In Pennsylvania, they always vote with the Blacks. In Ohio it is the same, so also in Mass', Connecticut and all the New England States.

We cannot see where the Opposition did any thing in '56 to defeat the Black Republican party, except to throw away the vote of Maryland, which is now good for a Democratic President in '60.

They did not secure a single electoral vote to the democracy in '56 and how can they in '60.

The fact is, the triumph of Black Republicanism in any shape or form is contributed to, by the Opposition in the South, unwillingly it may be, but it is nevertheless so.

When the North sees the South divided they are encouraged, and continue in their now, fanatical course.

But our cotemporary has a great liking to the Opposition. It pronounces them conservative. Well, for our part we have never seen their platform, except one plank, and that was opposition to Democracy, a sort of indefinite conservatism it must be.—But, we have forgotten, it is conservative, because, in Missouri it advocates the abolition of slavery, and in Georgia, it advocates a Congressional slave code and the re-opening of the African slave trade. Ah! friend *Dispatch*, straws show which way the wind blows!

THE PERMANENCY OF THE UNION.

A friend has asked of us the question, "How long do you think, under the present state of things, is it possible for the Union to last?"

To answer that question, we woulnd simply say that it will last only so long as the South will bear with indignities, which have been her portion since 1816 until now, and which at last have become to be looked upon as our *right* to receive. We are sorry to say it, but despite our love for the Union, its institutions, its constitution and the memories which cluster around the once happy family of sovereign and independent States—we are compelled to believe that two years will not have elapsed before a voluntary secession will be made by the South and in that event, should the North attempt to use force, a civil war, which has not found a parallel in any country, will ensue.

We are not of those who in sentiment would put off the evil day, when practically it is even at our doors. So violent is the feeling now in the North that officers in high standing in their respective States spend their means and money for the circulation of documents which advocate the forcible and complete extermination of slavery, at all hazards.

How long this state of things will last we can answer only by referring our readers to the excited tone of the Northern and Southern press, which is a sure index of the disturbed feeling of both sections. In the state of feeling at present existing there is an enmity and bitterness which can only be allayed by the election in 1860 of a second ANDREW JACKSON, who can say to the troubled waves of political animosity—"peace, be still."

Where to look for such a one, we confess we are at a loss to know, certain it is he is not at the North, and it seems we are not permitted to have one from the South,—Could we choose however from our own midst, we would raise the Standard for HENRY A. WISE Virginia's noblest son, with him as our standard bearer we could rest in peace, confident that in his election would be panacea for all the presen troubles which seem to force themselves upon our fair republic, threatening its overthrow and final disolution.

The prayer of every patriot should be that God in mercy would send some true and faithful man to raise the standard of the Union, the Constitution and the sovereignty of the States.

☞ We would refer our readers to the patriotic and able letter taken from the Wil. *Herald*. The sentiments are eminently worthy of a perusal. We think we might trace the correspondence to our friend Mr Frensley. What say you, friend F?

SNUFF DIPPING.—No better warning can be given those who indulge in that vile, filthy practice of snuff-dipping, than to publish the following:

"Miss Tennessee Gibson died recently near Stranger's Home, Lawrence County, Ark. She was passionately addicted to snuff-dipping, so much so that she retired with her poison in her mouth, and in the morning was found a corpse, with the snuff adhering to her lips."

We never believed that a lady would dip snuff—at all events it is not lady-like, and we would recommend to them the formation of an anti-snuff-dipping club.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The Massachusetts Legislature (both houses) to-day voted down resolutions to adjourn in consequence of Brown's execution.

☞ We have the following news from Washington, by private advices to Dec. 3rd.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS TO-NIGHT.—It is thought the Republicans will fall short by about five votes in the organization of the House. Leaving out the anti-Lecomptonites the democratic party numbers some ninety-three members. Sherman of Ohio has undoubtedly the wide track now among the Republicans. Galusha Grow's chances grow small by degrees and beautifully less.

Mr BOCOCK, of Va., will doubtless be the candidate of the Democrats.

Telegraphic dispatches from this city are little to be relied upon. They are generally sensation articles. Yesterday, for example, the Herald waxed eloquent upon a telegraphic report of a meeting of Southern members in regard to the means and time of seceding from the Union. There is not a word of truth in it. There has been no meeting of southern men for any purpose. Equally fabulous is the account of a supposed democratic caucus.

Brown's execution was received here without any sensation, at least not more than the execution of any other felon would have produced.

For the North Carolinian.

OUR PITTSBURG (PA.) CORRESPONDENCE.

Sunday Carriages triumphant—Passenger Cars Running on Sunday—an important Libel case to the Press—a fair report of Court proceedings no Libel-

PITTSBURG, Nov. 29th, 1859.

DEAR CAROLINIAN:—As I ventured to foretell you, in my last, the Supreme Court on Friday delivered an opinion on the case of James Nesbit, fined twenty-five dollars for driving his employers family to church on Sunday, adverse to the decision of the Mayor. Chief Justice Lourie reduced Nesbits offense to this: Driving a carriage on Sunday with persons in it who were not travelers. He then remarked:

"It will be seen at once that if the defendant had been driving his own family to church on the Lord's day, he would have been doing the very act that is here charged. If then, this conviction stands affirmed by us, it will be equivalent to a decision by this court that a man cannot drive his family to church on the Lord's day without transgessing the law; because he will be driving on Sunday a carriage with persons in it, who are not travelers. For anything appearing on this record, the defendant has done no other or worse act than this, for no sensible man supposes that the law forbids such an act."

The most rediculous portion of major Weaver's decision was that the owner of a carriage could drive his own family to church on Sunday, but not have his hired servant perform the same duty for him! Now, if his Honor's mind had only been broad enough to allow him to have gone further, and to have decided that the running of all private carriages for church purposes on Sunday, by whosoever driven, was prohibited by the act of 1794, he would now receive the sympathy of all radical men. As the matter stands, the Mayor is not the baffled exponent of "the rights of the poor against the rich" (which he unquestionably wished to be understood,) but the defeated cats-paw of the directors of the Passenger Railway Companies—for it was undoubtedly they who urged him to construe the law so illiberally, foolishly and unequally. They reasoned in this way: if we cannot use our passenger railways on Sunday, and by an ingenious construction of the law can succeed in prohibiting the running of private carriages, their money will be found coming for the repeal of the Sunday act, for capitalists will suffer no curtailment of their privileges. Possibly they had forgotten there was such a body as the Supreme Court; or, more likely, they were acting on the false hypothesis that this Court has decided the running of the passenger cars unlawful. Now such is not the case, the question has yet to come before the bench in a proper form for decision—and the sooner the better, till then let us rest in peace.

In consequence of the reversal of the Mayor's judgment, the streets of the city were yesterday alive with the usual equipages, and feeble men and women, lone widows and young children, who had not been to divine service since the memorable descent on the carriages, were again permitted to hear the consolations of the preached word.

The Laurenceville Passenger Railway is now in full operation on Sunday, but this is in spite of the municipal authority. They have been appointed to carry the U. S. mail to the borough, and any obstruction offered by a magistrate on any day, would be visited by the National authorities with the severest penalty. Had it not been for the existence of the act of Congress protecting U. S. officers in the performance of their duty from the operation of any local laws, it is whispered about that Major Weaver would have arrested the Post office clerks, and prevented the delivery of the mails on Sunday? (I tell you this as a secret.) What a blessing the national ægis was in this instance!

Thomas G. Rutherford was brought into Court on Saturday morning for sentence. His counsel withdrew the motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial, and Judge McClure then remarked to Rutherford that he had been convicted, and sentenced him to pay £50, old Pennsylvania currency—($133,) the cost of prosecution, and to undergo an imprissonment of twelve months in the county jail. It is understood that the defendant's friends will soon make application for Executive interference. I heard Rutherford say that "he abhorred the idea of a pardon." He is not idle in his confinement, but writes a good deal on various subjects, geology, astronomy, theology, &c.

A libel case, of much inportance to the Press generally, was tried last week at Greensburg, Westmoreland county. The *Dispatch* of this city published a report of some proceedings had in the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, reflecting discreditably on James M Carpenter, a lawyer of Westmoreland. Mr. C. preferred a suit for libel. The great question to be decided by the issue was: Is a fair report of judicial proceedings in a Court of Justice a libel? The defence did not attempt to prove the truth of the article, but only that it was a fair report of what transpired. Judge McClure testified that the article was a subdued and softened report of what actually took place. The couns l for the plaintiff admitted that by the State Constitution the Courts were open to the people, but contended that the end of publishing was attained by the people who attended their sittings. The counsel for the defendents denied this, and argued with great force that in such a case the Courts might as well be closed to the people; that it was necessary, both for the information and protection of citizens that the press should publish faithful reports of all matters of interest transpiring in them. The Court did not altogether subscribe to this view in its charge; but the jury, who are "judges both of the law and the facts" in cases of libel, rendered a verdict of NOT GUILTY. Any other verdict would have delt a serious blow at the liberty of the Press, and placed in the hands of wicked, tyranical Judges a shure shield against the speedy punishment of their crimes.—Therefore, in common with all other publishers of newspapers, "rejoice and be glad."

IMPULSE.

At the recent State Fair at Atlanta, Ga., there was on exhibition a printing press invented by Mr Reynolds of Augusta, which is described as "equal if not superior to Hoe's best." The writer adds that it is the first printing press ever invented or built in the South.

One S. F. Walton, residing in Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, left his wife a few years since and came to California. Not hearing from him for two years, the wife married another man who soon died. Lately the husband returned, courted his former wife three days and was again married to her.

For the North Carolinian.

Mr. EDITOR: The suggestion in your paper a few days since in regard to direct importation by the South, is and will continue to be the subject of interest for every southern merchant and slaveholder. The withdrawal of patronage from the north seems to be the great desideratum of our people. It is certainly the only effectual and sure plan of bringing northern fanatacism to a proper sense of our rights, and of their dependence on us for their past and present prosperity and affluance. The southern Atlantic States are well adapted by geographical position and natural advantages to the establishment of an importation trade, amply sufficient for all our wants, and our facilities for manufacturing most of the articles brought from the north are getting better and more apparent every day, then why not benefit our own citizens by encouraging and patronizing home manufacturers of all kinds; in so doing, in a few years we may be entirely independent of the "wooden nut meg' establishments of Connecticut and Massachusetts. We shall never become a great commercial people until we learn to rely on our own resources, for we possess all the material, and sufficient capital if properly applied to render us entirely independent of any other country or State in the world. All that seems to be necessary is enterprize and perseverance, and if the merchants of Wilmington, Charleston, and other seaports will unite, it can be easily accomplished. I see Richmond has called a meeting for the same purpose, and no doubt the Old Dominion will adopt some plan to free herself from all dependence whatever on their aggressive foes. Let other States follow the example and trade at home or not at all, they will certainly save money by the operation, in the items of interest, exchange, insurance, and traveling expenses to and from the northern cities.

We have made the Cities of the North, let us pul them down by discontinuing our patronage, and our visits amongst them. If the movement which will no doubt be very general in the South, is consummated, we may expect to see our own Seaports, built up and flourish into large and commercial Cities in a few years.

Concert of action and a determination to trade no longer with men who have no respect for law, or the Constitution of the country, and who are so foolish and short sighted as to work in direct opposition to their own interest, is the only thing that seems to be necessary. Let all who have an interest in the matter give aid and encouragement, to those who take the first step, and by and by, it will gain a strength and power too formidable for any opposition that can be brought against it. More anon.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS.

THE EXECUTION OF OLD JOHN BROWN!

PROCESSION FROM THE PRISON TO THE GALLOWS!—STRICT MILITARY PREPARATION!—SCENE AT THE GALLAWS!!—NO RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.—DEATH OF THE FELON.

CHARLETOWN, Dec. 2.—The military assembled at 9 o'clock this morning and were posted on the field leading to the place of execution, also at various points, as laid down in the general orders. Everything was conducted under the strictest military discipline, as if the town was in a state of siege.

Mounted scouts were stationed in the woods to the left of the scaffold, and picked guards towards the Shenandoah mountains, in the rear.

The military on the field were formed into two hollow squares. Within the inner one was the scaffold, and between the outer and inner lines the citizens were admitted, no one being allowed a position outside the lines except the mounted guards.

At 11 o'clock Brown was brought out of the jail, accompanied by Sheriff Campbell, his assistants, and Capt. Avis, the jailor. A small wagon, containing a wite pine coffin, was driven up, upon which he took his seat.

Six companies of infantry and riflemen, a company of cavalry, the General and his staff numbering 25 officers, headed the procession and moved towards the place of execution. No minister of the Gospel attended Brown, he desired no religious ceremonies either in jail or on the scaffold.

He looked calmly around on the people, fully possessed. He mounted the scaffold with a firm step. His arms were then pinioned by the Sheriff. He bid "farewell" to Captain Avis and Sheriff Campbell.

At half past eleven the trap on the scaffold was pulled away, and with a few slight struggles, Brown yielded up his spirit.

His body was placed in the coffin, and was subsequently carried to Harper's Ferry, under a strong military escort, to be delivered to his wife.

☞ The Legislature of Georgia, has postponed the election of a United States Senator, until the next session, and a bill has been introduced providing that hereafter the election shall take place at the session of the Legislature immediately, preceeding the time appointed for the new Senator to take his seat.

ARRIVAL OF Mrs. JNO. BROWN AT CHARLESTOWN—INTERVIEW WITH HER HUSBAND—&C.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Dec. 1.—8.45 P. M.

By permission of the State authorities, the wife of John Brown arrived here this afternoon in a carriage from Harper's Ferry escorted by mounted troops. Every attention was accorded her consistent with the respect of Virginians for the character of woman, however unfortunate. The troops formed in a hollow square in front of the jail when she alighted. The interview of the husband and wife took place in the presence of the sheriff. An embrace, a kiss but no tear was shed. She returned under escort to Harper's Ferry this evening, at 8 o'clock, where she will await the reception of the body of her husband to-morrow.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.—Wm. Walters, a dwarf, well known about Bristol, has been convicted at Blountsville, Tenn. of murder in the first degree. Walters shot a man named Cross for making improper overtures to Mrs. Walters, who is said to be a woman of unusual personal attractions.

Kansas has become a formidable rival to Illinois—a "land of refuge" to the unhappy mated. The divorce law is a wide open gate to single blessedness, and one judge has recently granted 25 petitions at one sitting. It requires only twenty days' residence. A gentleman living in Indiana was recently astonished to learn that his wife while visiting a friend in Kansas had obtained a devorce and was passing herself off as a blooming "Miss" of sweet sixteen. Cold feet are sufficient ground for a divorce.

It is reported that the failure of Mr John A Washington will not militate against his giving the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association a clear title to Mount Vernon. The purchase money is nearly all made up and a fund is being raised for the repair of the property.

The Democrats in Congress, it has been discovered, will lose one vote toward the organization of the House, in the inteligibility of the Hon. John T. Brown, the new member from the Fifth District of Kentucky. Mr B is under 25 years of age, and is therefore shut out by the second section of article first of the Constitution, which declares that "No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of 25 years." Mr Brown lacks a few months of the required age.

EXCITEMENT IN MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 2.—There was a brief excitement here this afternoon, caused by an attempt to toll the obsequies of "Old Brown" from the City Hall bell. It had struck four or five times, when Mayor Harrington appeared among the sympathizers in the belfry and ordered them to desist. One of them refused, when the Mayor dropped him through the scuttle by the most convenient mode, and the bell didn't toll any more.

CLEVELAND, December, 2.

BROWN SYMPATHIZERS AT CLEVELAND, OHIO.—A meeting was held here to-night in commemoration of the execution of John Brown. Over 1,500 persons were present.—Addresses were made by Messrs D R Tilden, R P Spaulding, C H Dingston, A G Riddle, and Rev J C White, W H Brewster, Crooks, and J H W Toohey.

Resolutions were adopted in accordance with teh views of the meeting. The hall was dressed in mourning.

BALTIMORE, December, 3.

BROWN'S BODY.—The body of John Brown, who was yesterday executed at Charlestown, was brought to this city this morning, and carried in the early train for Philadelphia.

Providence, R. I., Friday, Dec. 2.

DEMONSTRATION IN RHODE ISLAND.—The sympathizers with John Brown, held a large meeting here to-day. Ex-Mayor Barstow presided and made a lengthy speech. Speeches were also made by Hon. Thomas Davis, Mr Woodbury, a Unitarian clergyman, and Rev. Mr Day, a Free-Will Baptist.

The feeling of the larger part of the community was strongly against the meeting. All the prominent men engaged in it are among those entertaining extreme views upon the Slavery question.

Syracuse, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 2.

SYMPATHY MEETING AT SYRACUSE.—The City Hall was densely packed with citizens this evening, who listened for over three hours to stirring and eloquent speeches, expressing sympathy for John Brown and his family.

The City Hall bell was tolled sixty-three times, the strokes corresponding with Brown's age.

JOHN BROWN PRAYER MEETING AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Dec. 2.—John Brown prayer meetings were held here yesterday, and were largely attended. Dr. Howe of Boston, was present.

BELLS TOLLED AT CONCORD.

BOSTON, Dec .2.—At Concord, N. H., the bells were tolled for Brown.

MEETING IN TREMONT TEMPLE

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 2.—Tremont Temple was crowded this evening, to commemorate the death of John Brown.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS—Hon. T. S. BOCOCK NOMINATED FOR SPEAKER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

The Democratic caucus of Members of Congress, held last night, enthusiastically nominated the Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, of Virginia, as their candidate for Speaker. The meeting was altogether harmonious.

The Republican caucus made no nomination, but resolved that every member would vote his choice in the House. Some of the most radical expressed a willingness to vote for John W. Forney, Esq., for Clerk, or an American, if a Republican Speaker could thus be secured.

There was a conference of the Southern Opposition members held, but no conclusions arrived at.

[*From the Goldsboro' Independent, Extra*]

RAPE AND MURDER.

A most horrible case of rape and murder was perpetrated on Tuckahoe, about 19 miles from this place, on Monday morning last. Nancy Stroud, about 14 years of age, who lived with her grandfather, Isaac Stroud, was the unfortunate victim of the hellish passion of some fiend, yet unknown, only so far as suspicion implicates.—She had been sent to feed hogs about a quarter of a mile from the house, early on Monday morning. Her sister had been sent to another pen, and a negro boy about 16 years old, to another, the former near a quarter of a mile, and the latter about two hundred yards from the place of the murder. The sister heard Nancy exclaim to some one, "Go off and let me alone; I don't like you, nor never did." As she did not come to the house immediately, some of the family went to look for her, and found her dead.—From the marks of violence upon her person it was evident she had been forced, and choked to death. The negro boy is in jail, and some white men are also suspiciened. The affair will, doubtless, be throughly investigated, and the guilty parties ferreted out.

Nancy and her sister were orphan girls whom their grandfather had taken to raise.—*Kinston Advocate.*

ASSASSIN NEWSPAPER.—That scurrilous sheet, the New York *Tribune*, is now collecting, of its silly dupes throughout the North, a fund for Old Brown's family by selling his likeness. All who want the portrait of a cold-blooded assassin and a midnight murderer, can get it for $1. A Thaddens Hyatt of this city, (the Lord have mercy on us for being compelled to live on the same island with such a wretch,) and the same fellow, according to Cooke's confession, who was the agent and confidental adviser of Old Brown in his murders at Harper's Ferry, is the person who has taken charge of this matter. He has published his correspondence in the *Tribune*, of which the following is a sample:—

"DAVENPORT, IOWA, Nov, 22,

"Dear Sir—Send me the old hero's likeness. May God bless his family, and raise up more like him, "D. P. McK."

DOVER, NEW JERSEY, Nov. 24, 1859.

"Dear Sir,—I inclose $5 for the relief of Old John Brown's family, and am sorry not to have sen sooner. Let me have two photographs. I am glad you are treasurer in so good a cause. But, oh! how glad I should be if we could only rescue good Old Brown and comrades from that infernal slave power. "A. G. P. L."

Nov. 22, 1859.

"Dear Sir,—Although but ten years old, I feel like aiding in your noble enterprise. I shall anxiously await the arrival of a photograph of the old hero, whom I have learned to love with my whole heart, from hearing the accounts of his trials and sufferings, as published in the N. Y. Daily *Tribune*.

"Yours, with respect,

"DWIGHT R. ATKINSON, Honesdale, Penn."

"WEST TROY, N. Y, Nov. 20.

"Dear Sir,—Send me three photographs of the greatest hero of the age. Two of them I shall give away; the other I shall hang up for the contemplation of my children, that from it they may learn heroism, self-sacrifice, purity, and simplicity of heart. Although an anti-war man myself, I shall always honor the great hearted John Brown.

"D. H."

New York Day Book.

HON. DUNCAN K. MCRAE.—This gentleman will not be able to lecture before the Library Association in this city until the 22d inst. The death of a relative is the cause of the postponement.—*Pos. Ex.*