The Press.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1859.

FORNEY'S CALIFORNIA PRESS

Will be ready TO-DAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

This paper is published expressly for

CALIFORNIA CIRCULATION,

And contains a complete summary of what has transpired in our City, State, and the Atlantic States, since the departure of the last steamer for California.

Price SIX CENTS per copy, in strong wrappers, and stamped, ready for mailing.

FIRST PAGE.—Notices of New Books; Letter from Oregon; From New Hampshire; Personal and Political. FOURTH PAGE.—The Pulpit—Duty to God and the State; Marine Intelligence.

The Fate of John Brown.

We should not be doing justice to history if, as a candid journalist, we did not make some allusion to this event. That a profound sentiment has grown out of the execution of JOHN BROWN is indisputable. The keenest sympathy is felt and expressed on the one side, and an exactly adverse feeling on the other. The man himself, indomitable, peculiar, and strong in his own convictions; the cause in which he risked and lost his life; the tragedy contemplated by himself and his followers; the public indignation of the people of Virginia—have, all combined, revived many of the worst aspects of the slavery agitation. Yesterday, when BROWN was executed, sympathetic meetings were held all over the North, amid scenes of uncontrollable excitement and characteristic conflict. Nor will this condition of things terminate with the sad sequel of Friday, the second of December. Millions will rush to read the details of the execution, and the curiosity always felt after such an event will be intensified by this. BROWN's deportment on the gallows and his last words, his parting interviews with his wife and friends, will be used to apotheosise his memory, and the feeling which he died to gratify among the Southern people will be responded to by the bitterest denunciation in the non-slaveholding portion of our country.

Without stopping to inquire into the guilt of JOHN BROWN, and without criticising the somewhat theatrical preparations for his doom, we must not shut our eyes to the fact that it will require the loftiest statesmanship, and the most courageous patriotism, to allay the stormy and bitter antagonism which has, unquestionably, grown out of this event between the two great sections of our happy country.

The Congress of the nation will meet on Monday next. The Representatives will undoubtedly carry with them into this Congress many of the feelings of their constituents. More than one of the Southern States of this Union are coolly contemplating the contingency of secession, in the mad hope that such a remedy would be a relief from peril; while the extreme opposite sentiment, in other quarters, grapples with and ridicules such an alternative. May we not hope that in such an emergency more than one American will be found in the halls of Congress to arrest this wild spirit of crimination and alienation? That citizen who can rise above the prejudices and passions of his own region, and address himself to the reason of the country, will be entitled to the thanks of all his race. Many of our most experienced men augur gloomily from the present indications of things at the Federal capital, and even those who have reposed the utmost confidence in the power and perpetuity of the Union indulge in dismal apprehensions. At such a time, when the heart of the nation beats heavily, and when men look into each other's faces doubtful how long they will be permitted to enjoy the blessings of a common country, and a common constitution, a grand opportunity is presented for an exhibition of a self-sacrifice on the part of those who, to avert an impending evil, are brave and bold enough to set their faces, and to raise their voices and their hands against the infuriated resentments by which they are immediately surrounded.

The Rate of Taxation for 1860.

By a typographical error in the report of the proceedings of Common Council on Thursday, published in our paper yesterday, Mr. HACKER was represented as submitting an ordinance fixing the rate of taxation for 1860 at $1.60. The rate really proposed by Mr. H. was $1.80. This proposition was amended by reducing it to $1.75; and in that shape the ordinance passed Common Council by a vote of yeas 54, nays 11. The Select Council has not yet acted on the subject, but will probably concur in the action of the Common Council. The assessed valuation of property upon which the above rate of tax will be applied is $155,000,000, and the amount of revenue it is capable of producing is $2,712,500.

The Foreign News.

The last foreign news, which is important, may be stated in a few sentences.

England, terribly alarmed at the presumed hostility of NAPOLEON, which, we believe, does not exist, is preparing for the worst, and taking measures for increasing her military and naval means, defensive and offensive.

The King of Sardinia seems to have tricked NAPOLEON. The Constituent Assemblies of Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and Romagna elected the Prince de CARIGNAN Regent of Central Italy. VICTOR EMMANUEL did not allow the Prince, his relative, to accept this responsible dignity. The Prince then named the Chevalier BUONCOMPAGNI as Regent, and Mr. Good-Company has actually started to assume the reins. VICTOR EMMANUEL's excuse to NAPOLEON will be that of two evils one must choose the least, and that if the Chevalier with the social patronymic had not been made Regent, Count CAVOUR or General GARIBALDI would have been the man, and more difficult to manage. The Congress on Italian affairs, to assemble at Paris, will include the Five Great Powers (France, England, Prussia, Russia, and Austria,) and also Sardinia, Naples, Rome, Sweden, Portugal, and Spain. China is said to have virtually repudiated her newly ratified Treaty with this country, by refusing to open the ports of Suantopl and Taiwan, as thereby stipulated. We believe, however, that, by the Treaty itself, the Chinese might thus refuse, while the dispute with France and England was still pending.

The Theatres.

"Fast Men of the Olden Time" will be played, for the last time, at Arch-street Theatre, this evening. It has been wonderfully successful, and playing it must have been a sort of coining of money by Wheatley & Clarke. "Dot," which was even more successful, will also be played to-night. On Monday evening Mrs. John Wood makes her appearance in this theatre, and it is her first appearance in this city, we believe. The play, which is musical and dramatic, is entitled "A Daughter's Vow: or, Love's Disguises," and has been a long time in preparation. Mrs. John is one of the neatest, most delightful, cleverest, and most agreeable, of all *petite* actresses, and has won popularity from Canada to California.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams, at Walnut-street Theatre, draw such houses that, fifteen minutes after the doors are opened, even every standing place is occupied. *See what it is to have the public favor!* The Williamses are fortunate in having secured it, and it yields them a golden harvest.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The sale of tickets for the opening night of the new opera season will begin this morning. The opera on Monday evening, "Il Poliuto," is said to be the greatest work of Donizetti, and no doubt an immense audience will greet its representation. Gazzaniga is inconparable in her part, whilst our old favorites, Brignoli and Amodio, will, of course, do their best to continue and confirm the good opinion entertained of them.

RECHIVER'S SALE.—LARGE STOCK OF FINE PIANOS.—Thomas & Sons sell this morning thirteen superior and elegant pianos, made by Messrs. Wilhelm & Schuler, for retail sales, and warranted. The whole will positively be sold without reserve or limitation, by order of receiver. See catalogue and advertisements.

SALE IN GIRARD STREET.—SUPERIOR FURNITURE PAINTINGS, &c.—The furniture to be sold on Tuesday next, at 1124 Girard street, will be open for examination on Monday, with catalogues.

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, PEW, &c.—On Tuesday next, at 12 noon. See advertisements under auction head. Pamphlet catalogues issued to-day.

Thomas & Sons sell real estate regularly every week.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—The elegant Raven, Bacon, & Co., Nunns & Clark, Hallet, Davis, & Co., and other pianos; also, melodeons. Prices and terms most favorable. J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestnut streets.

☞ In another column will be found the advertisement of R. A. Duke, dentist. This gentleman commends himself to public patronage by his careful skill and attentive courtesy.

Outrage in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 2.—Mr. Fish, a stove-dealer, and resident of the State for several years, though born in Massachusetts, has been tarred and feathered for expressing Abolition sentiments.

The Moral of Amusements.

The tendency, on the part of some persons, to censure public amusements, is as absurd as it is erroneous and conscientious. That people, after the hard occupation of the hours of daily business, should relax the bow by going to the theatre, to a concert, to a lecture, or the opera, is considered, by some, as extremely improper, and also a waste of time and money. It was not meant by the Omniscient that such relaxation should be avoided. Even in a physical point of view, the total cessation from all labor upon one day out of seven is a great blessing to mankind. It was meant that the Sabbath should be a day of rest, though not of amusement; but occasional participation in innocent entertainments in public, admission to which is comparatively a mere trifle, certainly is not prohibited by any higher law within our knowledge.

The number of persons to whom public amusements give subsistence, directly and indirectly, is very great. At Arch-street Theatre, for example, salaries or wages are regularly paid to over one hundred persons every week, and we believe that the *employées* of Walnut-street are equally numerous. On the average, three other persons are supported by these two hundred at the two theatres. A great deal of money is spent on behalf of the *support of these 800 people. As a general rule*, by the way, theatrical people are better paid than almost any other class. We do not allude to such salaries as $100 a night, lately received by Agnes Robertson in New York, but to parsons of less pretensions. Persons of ordinary ability, who would be worth from seven to ten dollars a week, for ten hours' work a day in any ordinary business, receive salaries, as theatrical people, more than double this amount, with very little to do. Oddly enough, an actress of ability and standing usually is worse paid than a male performer of the same grade, though the expenses of a good theatrical wardrobe for a lady are greater than for a male performer. The old substitutes of cotton velvet and cheap sarsenets are out of date. The dresses of a respectable actress at a good theatre demand real velvet and actual *moire antiques* and other best materials. The money received at our two leading theatres, during the present popularity of the drama—by Mr. Wheatley's excellent company at the Arch, and Mrs. Garretson's fortunate hit with Barney Williams and his wife at the Walnut—probably may average $500 a night at each house, or $6,000 per week at the two. All of this money is distributed, in salaries, wages, and other expend itures, *within the city*. It really is an expenditure which, but for the theatres, would not be made at all. Concert-givers from other places, and Italian opera-singers and ballet-dancers, are paid considerably more, in proportion, than resident theatrical people, and the misfortune is that they do *not* spend their receipts in this city. They disburse little more than the amount of their hotel-bills, and take the balance away with them, never to see the city, to be finally spent in Europe—which, in fact, is an abstraction of so much capital—first out of Philadelphia, and eventually out of the United States.

Considering the number of persons whom they employ, and the great amount of money which, through these *employées* of various grades, they put into active circulation, the respective and respectable managements of the Walnut-street and Arch-street Theatres have every right to be looked upon as public benefactors, and to be encouraged and supported as such. Close the two theatres, and the bread would be taken out of the mouths of about eight hundred persons.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1859.

As I predicted in one of my late letters, the execution of John Brown has been consummated, not only without the slightest attempt at a rescue, but in the midst of an exclusive Virginia population. Not a Northern reporter was permitted to obtain access to the prisoner, and a number were refused admission into the borders of the "Old Dominion." Governor Wise has accomplished nothing by his ostentatious preparations except to cover his State with ridicule. It is rumored that immediately after the organization of the House one of the Virginia delegation will give his place to introduce a bill making an appropriation to defray all the expenses incurred, as well in the suppression of the attack at Harper's Ferry as in the subsequent proceedings—the money, of course, to come out of the National Treasury. Whether Judge Black has suggested this movement, or whether it comes from the President, in his anxiety to address himself to the existing excitement in the South, in order to promote his nomination by the Charleston Convention, I am not able to say; but I have no doubt that some such proposition will be made and insisted upon.

Mr. John Young Brown, the Democratic member of Congress from the Elizabethtown (Ky.) district, arrived in town last evening, in company with Col. Stevenson, of the Maysville district, and, I understand, will not present himself, owing to the fact that he has not attained the constitutional age of twenty-five years. He will reach that age in June next, when he will qualify himself by taking the usual oath. During his canvass, he took occasion, wherever he addressed the people, to state that he would not be able to take his seat, if elected, until June, but they were *so much attached to him on* account of his extraordinary ability, and his irresistible oratory on the stump, that they elected him notwithstanding his protest. Those who know this young gentleman speak of him in the warmest terms. His oratorical powers are of the highest order, and from his settled character, and the ability with which he discusses political questions, great hopes are entertained of him.

The Administration will not be able to control the Democratic caucus in the House as readily as it expected to do a few weeks ago. Many of the Southern men now in Washington will resist in that caucus the nomination of any extreme man for Speaker, and the assertion of any offensive platform. We shall now see whether Mr. Buchanan is to be endorsed by the representatives of the Democratic sentiment of this country. That there are many of the Administration leaders ardent to obtain victims, and to be revenged upon the independent men who have opposed its treacheries, I have no doubt, but the power of the Federal dynasty, dying out as it is, will not be able, I predict, so to control the preliminary meeting of the Democratic members as to procure in that meeting a vindication of its policy.

Judge Douglas seems to be carrying Ohio with a rush, for delegates to the National Convention. The office-holders of Mr. Buchanan are crushed out in nearly every county. They are extinguished and trampled under foot in their precincts, wards, and townships. Even the strongest of them are not able to make a demonstration against the existing sentiment of the party in that State. Precisely the same feeling exists in Pennsylvania. Your masses are as decidedly opposed to this Administration and to its war upon the courageous men who have resisted it from the beginning, as the people of Ohio; but your next State Convention will be controlled, unless immediate preparations are made to prevent it, by the office-holders, who are determined to carry out the instructions of Mr. Buchanan, and to break down every man who does not sing hosannas to him. I understand that the list of delegates to the Charleston Convention from Pennsylvania is being made out by Mr. Buchanan himself. Every name is discussed in Cabinet councils, and nobody will be permitted to represent Pennsylvania in that body, unless he agrees to everything Mr. Buchanan desires. To this end every suspected delegate in the State Convention is to be excluded *from the primary organization* of that body, by the process of contesting his seat. It is stated here, that even Mr. Vaux, and Mr. Johnson, and others chosen from Philadelphia, are to be thrust out in this way. If such a thing were attempted in any other State, it would give rise to a violent revolution. Democrats would be present at the meeting of the Convention to protest—first, by words, and afterwards with blows, against this tyranny; but the President is so sure that he has captured the organisation in your State, that he will resort to the most high-handed measures on the occasion referred to.

A few of the leaders of the People's party in your State, in discussing the deliberations of the caucus held by their members of Congress elect, on Wednesday evening, at the St. Lawrence Hotel, in your city, refuse to admit the fact that the election of most of their Congressional delegation is due to the votes of anti-Lecompton Democrats. For the information of those who imagine that they head a party which is an organized and invincible unit, I proceed to show, by the actual vote polled in 1856 and 1858, that anti-Lecompton Democrats elected, not only *ten* of the *twenty* members elect of the People's party, but also elected the Hon. John M. Read to the Supreme Court, and Keim and Cochran to their offices:

In the Third district, in 1856, the vote was: Landy over Millward 1,180; in 1858, Verree, People's, over Landy 1,143.

In the Fourth district, in 1856, Phillips over Foust 2,719; in 1858, Millward over Phillips 3,298, with Broom, "Straight" American, polling 253 votes.

In the *Fifth* district in '55, Owen Jones had over Mulvany 1,713, in '58, Col. Wood (People's) over Jones 2,492.

The aggregate vote for the Democratic candidates in 1856 in these three districts was 26,886, and for the American candidates, was 21,274. Democratic majority 5,612. In 1858, the aggregate vote for the candidates of the People's party—Messrs. Verree, Millward, and Wood—was 26,627; and for the Administration candidates, 19,494; majority for the People's party, 7,133—a change in two years of 11,745 in these three districts, or, to express it more truly, over 5,000 anti-Lecompton Democrats rebuked the Administration for its despotic course by voting for and electing Messrs. Verree, Millward, and Wood.

In the Seventh district, in '58, Chapman, Democrat, had 10,321; Bradshaw, Opposition, 8,789; majority for Chapman, 1,532. In '58, the gallant Chapman, who had been as true as steel, declined to run again, and left the field open for Longnecker, People's candidate, who polled 8,324; Roberts, Administration Democrat, 5,078; majority for Longnecker, 249. Here the candidate of the People's party fell behind the vote of '58, 455 votes, but on the Administration candidate's vote fell short 2,215 of Chapman's vote. *That many anti-Lecompton Democrats refusing to vote for the Administration candidate*, Longnecker was elected. In the Eleventh district, Dewart, Democrat, beat Campbell in '56 by 2,541 majority; in '59 Campbell, People's, beat Dewart by 2,765 majority—showing a difference of 5,307; Cake, anti-Lecompton Democrat, ran in this district, and, by polling 3,614 votes, gave the election to Campbell.

In the Twelfth district, in '56, Montgomery, Democrat, had 10,442; Smith, Opposition, 7,657; majority for Montgomery 2,785. In '59 Scranton, People's candidate, had 10,023; McReynolds, *Administration Democrat*, 6,186; *majority for* Scranton 3,837—a difference in two years of 6,622 votes—showing 3,311 anti-Lecompton Democrats by voting for Scranton elected him "with a rush."

In the Fifteenth Allison White, Democrat, had in '56 9,980 votes; Irwin, Opposition, 9,450 votes; majority for White, 530; in '58 Hale, People's, had 9,238 votes, White 7,349; Hale's majority over White 1,889; a difference in two years of 2,419—*i. e.*, 1200 anti-Lecompton Democrats by voting for Hale elected him.

In the Sixteenth Ahl, in '56 polled 11,191 votes, Todd 9,670; majority for Ahl 1,521. In '58 Junkin, People's, polled 8,646; Fisher, Administration Democrat, 8,600; majority for Junkin 46, effected by about 750 anti-Lecompton Democrats.

In the Seventeenth district, Reilly, Democrat, had in 1856, 10,224 votes; Pomeroy, Opposition, 9,715; majority for Reilly, 509. In 1858, McPherson, People's, had 9,348 votes; Reilly, Lecompton Democrat, 9,081; majority for McPherson, 267—another signal proof of the power of the anti-Lecompton Democracy.

In the Twenty-fourth district, Gillis, Democrat, had in '56, had 9,785 votes; Myers, 9,114; majority for Gillis, 676. In 1858, Hall, People's, polled 8,905 votes; Gillis, Administration Democrat, 8,111; majority for Hall, 794—a difference of 1,465, effected by some 700 anti-Lecompton Democratic votes.

Thus a fair comparison of 1856 and '58 shows that ten of the members elect of the People's party, viz: Messrs. Verree, Millward, Wood, Longnecker, Campbell, Scranton, Hale, Junkin, McPherson, and Hall, owe their election to the support of anti-Lecompton Democrats.

Now, a brief reference to the First, Second, Sixth, and Eighth districts. In the First Florence polled in 1856, 9,495 votes; Knight. Opp., 7,275; total vote, 16,770; majority for Florence, 2,220. In 1859, Florence polled 6,823; Ryan, People's, 6,492; Nebinger, 2,442; total vote, 15,787; combined vote of People's and anti-Lecompton parties over the Administration candidate, 2,111. In the Second district, in 1858, Marshall, Democrat, polled 6,018; in 1858, Martin, Democrat, polled 4,030 votes; falling off Democratic vote, 1,988. In 1858, Morris, American, polled 6,411; in 1858, 6,653 votes; decrease, 758—Mor ris increasing his majority 1,230 over his majority in 1856.

In the Sixth, Hickman's vote in 1856 was 8,024; Bowen's, 7,851; majority for Hickman, 173. In 1858 Hickman polled 6,786; Broomall, American, 4,076; Manly, Administration Democrat, 5,185; Hickman over Manly, 1,601; Hickman and Broomall over the Administration, 6,277!

In the Eighth, Glancy Jones, in 1856, had 9,951; Yoder, 3,947; majority for Jones, 6,004. In 1858 Schwartz polled 7,321; the same Jones but 7,302; majority for Schwartz, 19—a difference of 6,025 votes. To whom belongs that thunder?

In 1856, the number of Opposition Congressmen elected was 10, Democratic 15. In 1858, the number of Administration candidates elected was but two!

The aggregate vote in the Twenty-five Congressional districts was, for People's and anti-Lecompton candidates.....219,010
For Administration Democrats.....146,038

Majority against the Administration..... 73,572

How much of this is due to anti-Lecompton Democracy?

Buchanan's majority *over all*, in Pennsylvania, was.....607

Judge Read's majority, in 1858, was.....20,987

Let us see from whence comes this majority. In Philadelphia, Buchanan had, over all, 6,145 majority; Reed, in 1858, over Porter, 6,528—a difference of *only* 12,673, made chiefly by some 6,000 anti-Lecompton Democrats. In glorious John Hickman's district, Buchanan was in a minority of 1,024 votes; Judge Read had a majority of 3,813—a difference of 4,867! In Berks, Buchanan had a majority of 6,649; Judge Read's minority was but 4,630. In districts like these referred to, anti-Lecompton Democrats, not satisfied with rebuking the recreant *Representatives* who voted for Lecompton, in order to more effectually signalize their determined opposition to despotism and its apologists, voted for Judge Read. More than 15,000 of them did, this, and elected that eminent jurist to the Supreme Bench.

The majority of 18,000 for Keim and Cochran the nominees of the People's party this year, is made up in the same way. What is true of Pennsylvania is also true of most of the other States North and Northwest.

It is rather vexatious to hear it said that "anti-Lecomptonism is played out"—"Don't mind that set, they don't count"—"We have got all we want out of them, let them slide"—"We must organize the House without them"—"The South Americans are the men we must court," &c., &c. Do those who talk this way not know that the anti-Lecompton Democrats hold the balance of power in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, and that without their aid the People's party would have been defeated in '58 and '59?

OCCASIONAL.

Hon. Horace Greeley at Concert Hall Last Evening.

The announcement that the distinguished editor of the *New York Tribune* would deliver a lecture at Concert Hall, last evening, before the Harrison Literary Institute, upon the subject of "California and the Mormons," attracted a highly respectable, though not overly large audience, at the appointed hour, which, by the way, we may state, was *seven and a half o'clock*, whereas the lecture was not commenced until nearly eight, when the lecturer appeared upon the platform, accompanied by a number of young gentlemen, members of the Institute. Mr. Greeley approached the front, in full Saxon face, looking the type of good nature and a clear conscience, and his usually neat personal appearance bearing slight marks of the ruggedness which, from observation, we find characteristic of those recently returned from a trip across the Plains.

In opening his lecture, he said that while it was true that he expected to speak of *California* and *Utah*, he expected to dwell more upon some of the by-ways of his recent journey to the Pacific.

The Mississippi was the king of rivers. The Amazon and the Laplatte might carry nearly as great a volume of water; the Danube and the Rhine might be more full of historic associations, yet the country through which it flowed—the geographical heart of North America—more than counterbalanced all these. Another century would witness this valley with a population of one hundred millions. The eastern boundaries of this great State were marked by the Ohio, and the region through which it flowed, being chiefly referred to in this connection.

The wide plains which slope regularly from the bluffs of the Missouri up to the Rocky Mountains were next alluded to with respect to their geological formation, which, as the terms employed admit of no condensation, we are obliged mainly to omit. Much of this part of the lecture was as philosophically *agricultural* as Mr. Hale's effort on the previous evening was *agrarian*. The effects of floods and prairies on the plains were weighed and disposed of, doubtless with a masterly hand, if not entirely intelligible to some of his auditors.

The impression made upon the mind in crossing the plains was one of *loneliness*; there was a scarcity of rivers, an absence of trees, and travelers were often compelled to make their way hurriedly from one river to the other to escape famishing. It would be rather Hibernian, he said, to say that in many places on the plains the only *signs of life were dead oxen*, and yet in many parts the decomposing carcasses of those animals were the only indications that life had ever been within reach.

The rapid extermination of the buffalo was adverted to, and regretted by the speaker, much of which was said to be caused by no higher motives than the mere appetite for carnage. Already this noble animal was compressed to one-tenth its former dimensions, and soon the race must become extinct.

The roads over the plains had two marked features—their parallel directions and absence of bounce along their line. There were no cross-roads. Every man that crossed the plains was supposed to carry a blanket for his bed, and bread, coffee, and pork for his meals.

If the traveller became wet through and chilled by the rain over night, it was all the easier for him to rise early in the morning.

For days the travel was westward, still westward, with nothing to break the monotony. The works of God were around, but the works of man, save the train beneath, were absent.

The prairie dog and hawk, and other indigenous animals, were also discussed in passing, showing that the lecturer was no less addicted to pressing his inquiry into the undiscovered of animated nature than into the geological bowels of the regions he had visited.

The weekly mail was one of the pleasant and somewhat redeeming features of the plains. But the mail was not the only apparition which greeted the traveller to remind him of civilization. The long trains of wagons which, at intervals, made their way slowly along to various destinations, were, to the traveller, objects of grateful interest.

Speaking of the Rocky Mountains, it was said their rocky *front* was, for the most part, thinly covered with yellow pines. They were also better watered than the plains. Considering their average length, breadth, and elevation, they were the least formidable of any considerable range of mountains on the earth.

Between the crests of the Rocky Mountains and those of the Sierra Nevada laid a plain of a thousand miles in width. He supposed that there was nowhere on earth so large a mountainous region that was so poorly wooded. Its soil was less deficient. The valley of the Colorado occupied considerable of the lecturer's attention. He thought that this valley afforded the finest opportunities for successful starvation of any other of the same extent in the world.

Geographical as well as political Utah was at length reached. The idea that the topography of this Territory was in the form of a bowl was not strictly true, although it was surrounded by mountains. The saline character of its waters was accounted for. In comparing Utah with Palestine, he said that he doubted if the former would ever produce the cereals which were cultivated in the latter.

Utah's devouring canker was her ulcer of polygamy. She was staking her reputation upon sensual indulgence. He did not wish to enveigh against their religion as such, nor the religion of any other people, as he did not believe that the *Almighty Father would frown upon even the mis*guided efforts of those who honestly strive to do his will. With regard to their religious character, they were unusually free from spiritual pride, or knavish, pharisaical pretensions. He had rarely found a religious community so much addicted to prayer in private, and so little inclined to making long prayers on the corners of the streets. He believed they were honest in their professions, no matter how much they may be deluded. He had been treated with great personal kindness by all the Mormons he met. Yet, had he been suspected of entertaining hostile intentions toward the prosperity of their church, he doubted not that a hundred men would have been ready at a moment's notice to put a bullet through his brain, and that if he had been suspected for anything of the kind his life could not have been insured by any company at *ninety per cent. premium!*

Their great sin of polygamy was, of course, not to be palliated, and it occasioned much discord among themselves. The case of one family was related, where a man had been the husband of two wives, one of whom was the daughter of the other. So far as his observation had gone, he believed that they lived with as much cordiality as such a three-cornered concern would admit. The picture of Mormon life was here humorously drawn, and created much laughter. Imagine, said the speaker, a family in which there are a dozen dirty children in a little hut, with no less than four mothers, all of whom were the wives of one husband, and of course each aspiring to the uppermost place in his estimation. This was described as a hell upon earth, and as calculated, if anything was, to make a man welcome *the sound of Gabriel's trumpet*.

All he believed that was needed to cure this great blot, in years to come, was free speech and an unfettered press, though he trusted that with the dark stain of polygamy some other shameless evils now in existence might also disappear. [Applause.]

Carson Valley was at length reached in this westward tour, and the speaker said that he meant, by means of the iron horse, to look once more upon the emerald glades of this valley before he died.

Coming to the Golden State, the speaker said that the safest fact that California, though but ten years old, produced enough from her soil to feed her six hundred thousand inhabitants, was sufficient in itself to prove her soil one of the most fertile in the world. It was a land sunny and lovely as Italy, and destined in the future to hold twenty or thirty millions of our race. Yes, California was by nature of rich and surpassing beauty, and in this was yet to be improved, and he hoped her moral and intellectual greatness would not prove to be less remarkable.

He could not loiter to notice the grand natural features of the country at that late hour; suffice it to say that west of the Rocky Mountains the stars and *stripes* wave over a country broader than that boasted by Charlemagne or Napoleon.

His conclusion was a glowing picture, full of hope and promise, of the future of our prospective Pacific States, all of which he hoped, for the honor of his race, would be preserved from the dark stain of human slavery.

The lecture occupied nearly an hour and a half in its delivery, and was frequently applauded by the audience.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE EXECUTION OF BROWN.

REPORTERS EXCLUDED BY GOV. WISE.

Reception of Mrs. Brown at Charlestown.

MILITARY DISPLAY.

Interview Between the Husband and Wife.

SCENES AT THE EXECUTION.

DISPOSAL OF THE BODY.

CHARLESTOWN, Dec. 2.—The reporter of the Associated Press telegraphed, yesterday, to Gov. Wise, for permission to attend the execution, to which reply was that the Governor declined to accede to the request. No facilities will be extended to reporters.

Yesterday was passed quietly, with the exception of a great military bustle on the reception of Mrs. Brown. Mrs. Brown was escorted over from Harper's Ferry at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the train which conveyed her was preceded by a military demonstration. She was received with full military honors, but her companions were not allowed to accompany her from Harper's Ferry.

Mrs. Brown remained four hours with her husband, Mrs. Brown was escorted back to Harper's Ferry at 9 o'clock last night, where she will await the reception of her husband's body.

No one will be allowed to be near enough to the place of execution to hear any remarks that may be made by Brown.

HARPER'S FERRY, Dec. 2.—John Brown was hung at quarter past eleven o'clock, this morning.

The military assembled at 9 o'clock, and were posted on the field leading to the place of execution, and 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 picket guards were stationed out towards the Shenandoah mountains, in the rear.

The military on the field formed two hollow squares. Within the inner one was the scaffold, and between the lines the spectators and witnesses admitted—no one being allowed outside of the lines except the mounted guards.

At eleven o'clock the prisoner was brought out of the jail, accompanied by Sheriff Campbell and assistants, and entered the hearse. A small wagon, containing a white-pine coffin, was driven up, on which they took a seat.

Six companies of infantry, a rifle company, a company of cavalry, and a battery of artillery (numbering twenty-five officers,) headed the procession, and marched towards the place of execution.

Brown was accompanied by no minister, and desired no religious ceremonies either in the jail or on the scaffold. He looked calmly around on the people, and was fully possessed during the trying occasion. He mounted the scaffold with a firm step. His arms were pinioned by the sheriff. Sheriff Forsward fell to Captain Avis and Sheriff Campbell. At a quarter past eleven o'clock the drop of the scaffold was pulled, and after a few slight struggles John Brown was launched into eternity.

The body was placed in a coffin, and is now on its way to Harper's Ferry, to be delivered to the wife, under a strong military escort.

THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN BROWN AND HIS WIFE.

CHARLESTOWN, Dec. 2.—The interview between Brown and his wife lasted from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until near 8 o'clock in the evening, when General Taliaferro informed them that the period allowed them had elapsed, and that Mrs. Brown must prepare for her departure to Harper's Ferry. The carriage was again brought to the door, the military took possession of the square, and, with an escort of twenty mounted men, the carriage moved off, Captain Moore, of the Montgomery Guards, accompanying her The interview was, I learn, not a very affecting one, being rather of a practical character, with regard to the future of herself and children, and the arrangement and settlement of business affairs. They seemed considerably affected when their first interview took place, but after the first moments quite overcome, but he was firm as a rock and she soon recovered her composure. There was an impression that the prisoner might possibly be furnished with a weapon or with strychnine by the wife, and before the interview Mrs. Brown was searched by the wife of the jailor and a strict watch kept over them during the time they were together.

At the time of the separation, they seemed to be fully self-possessed, and the parting, especially on his part, exhibited a composure, either feigned or real, that was truly surprising. Mrs. Brown, I learn rather repelled all sentiment, on his part, to express sympathy with her under her afflictions. She objected the idea that Capt. Brown had done anything to deserve death, or to attaint his name with dishonor by the ignominious punishment that was about to be inflicted upon him, but that he died a martyr in a righteous cause, and was proud to be the wife of such a man; that the gallows had no terrors to her or to him She stated that she had not been blind to the last James, about six months past, and that they had been separated, except for a few days, for nearly two years. They had, however, corresponded, and she always felt a deep interest in the cause in which he was engaged.

The character of the interview between them may be judged to some extent from this conversation with Captain Moore previous to the interview. I learn from Captain Avis, the jailor, that the interview between the prisoner and his wife was characteristic of the man, and the directions given for the management and distribution of property occupied all the minor details of a last will and testament. General Taliaferro was also present, and Captain Brown urged that his wife be allowed to remain with him all night. To this the General refused assent, only allowing them four hours.

On first meeting, they kissed and affectionately embraced each other; and Mrs. Brown shed a few tears, but immediately checked her feelings. They stood embraced, the wife sobbing, and the husband apparently unable to speak, for nearly five minutes. The prisoner only gave way for a moment, and was soon calm and collected, and remained firm throughout the remainder of the interview. At the close they shook hands, but did not embrace; and, as they parted, he said, "(God bless you and the children." Mrs Brown replied, "God have mercy on you," and continued calm until she was about leaving the room, when she remained in tears for a few moments, and then prepared to depart.

The interview took place in the parlor of Captain Avis, and the prisoner was free from manacles of any kind. They sat side by side on the sofa, and after discussing family matters, proceeded to business. He stated that he desired his property to pass entirely into her possession, and appeared to place full confidence in her ability to manage it properly for the benefit of his younger children.

He requested her to remain at North Elba, in New York, on a farm where she now resides, which belongs to her. He was desirous that his younger children should be educated; and if she could not obtain facilities for education at home, to have them sent to a boarding-school. He then gave directions, and dictated to Sheriff Campbell his will, which directed that all his property should go to his wife, with the exception of a few presents and bequests which he made. To one of his sons he gave a double spy-glass; to another one a watch; to another he gave directions that he should take a tomb or monument that marks the grave of his father, at North Elba, and have engraved on it his name, age, and the manner of his death, together with the cause for which he had suffered death, which he directs shall remain at North Elba *as long as his family* resides there. To each of his children he bequeathed the sum of fifty dollars, and to each of his daughters a Bible, to cost five dollars each, to be purchased out of money coming to him from his father's estate. Also a Bible, to cost three dollars, to be presented to each of his grandchildren, and that fifty dollars each be paid to three individuals whom he named, if they can be found, if not, to their legal representatives.

During the course of the conversation, Mrs. Brown asked him if he had heard that *Gerrit* Smith had become insane, and had been sent to the asylum, at Utica. He replied that he had read of it in the papers, and was sorry to hear it, but immediately changed the subject.

The death of his two sons was spoken of, and Mrs. Brown remarked that she had made some effort, whilst at Harper's Ferry, for the recovery of their remains, to which object, she said, Col. Barbour had kindly consented to give his assistance. Capt. Brown remarked that he would also like the remains of the two Thompsons removed, if they could be found, but suggested that it would be best to take his body, with the bodies of his four sons, and get a pile of pine logs and burn them all together; that it would be much better, and less expensive to them, and that the ashes mingle together and take them to their final resting-place

Sheriff Campbell told him that this would not be permitted within the State, and Mrs Brown objected to the proposition altogether. The prisoner said that he contemplated his death with composure and calmness. It would undoubtedly be pleasant to live longer, but as it was the will of God he should close his career he was content. It was doubtless best that he should be thus legally murdered for the good of the cause, and he was prepared to submit to his will without a murmur.

Mrs. Brown becoming depressed at these remarks, he bade her cheer up and told her his body would soon be with her, and that they would be united again in heaven.

With regard to his execution, he said he desired no religious ceremonies either in the jail or on the scaffold, from ministers who consent or approve of the enslavement of their fellow-creatures; that he would prefer to be accompanied on the scaffold by a dozen slave children and a dozen old slave mothers, with their blessings in his soul, than all the eloquence of the whole clergy of the Commonwealth combined.

During the past week several letters containing checks and drafts had been forwarded to him by his friends in different sections of the country. All of these he endorsed and ordered payable to his wife, Mary A. Brown—(one of them was for $100, and another for $50)—and then handed them to her.

THE EXECUTION.

The prisoner was brought out of jail at 11 o'clock. Before leaving, he bade adieu to all his fellow-prisoners and was very affectionate to all, except Cook. He charged Cook with having deceived and misled him in relation to the support he was to receive from the slaves. He was led to believe that they were ripe for insurrection, and had found that his representations were false. Cook denied the charge, and made but little reply.

The prisoner then told the sheriff that he was ready. His arms were then pinioned, and with a black slouch hat and black clothes he wore during the trial, proceeded to the door, apparently calm and cheerful. As he came outside the prison, he saw for the first time the *Almighty Father would frown upon even the mis*guided efforts of those who honestly strive to do his will. With regard to their religious character, they were unusually free from spiritual pride, or knavish, pharisaical pretensions. He had rarely found a religious community so much addicted to prayer in private, and so little inclined to making long prayers on the corners of the streets. He believed they were honest in their professions, no matter how much they may be deluded. He had been treated with great personal kindness by all the Mormons he met. Yet, had he been suspected of entertaining hostile intentions toward the prosperity of their church, he doubted not that a hundred men would have been ready at a moment's notice to put a bullet through his brain, and that if he had been suspected for anything of the kind his life could not have been insured by any company at *ninety per cent. premium!*

Their great sin of polygamy was, of course, not to be palliated, and it occasioned much discord among themselves. The case of one family was related, where a man had been the husband of two wives, one of whom was the daughter of the other. So far as his observation had gone, he believed that they lived with as much cordiality as such a three-cornered concern would admit. The picture of Mormon life was here humorously drawn, and created much laughter. Imagine, said the speaker, a family in which there are a dozen dirty children in a little hut, with no less than four mothers, all of whom were the wives of one husband, and of course each aspiring to the uppermost place in his estimation. This was described as a hell upon earth, and as calculated, if anything was, to make a man welcome *the sound of Gabriel's trumpet*.

All he believed that was needed to cure this great blot, in years to come, was free speech and an unfettered press, though he trusted that with the dark stain of polygamy some other shameless evils now in existence might also disappear. [Applause.]

Carson Valley was at length reached in this westward tour, and the speaker said that he meant, by means of the iron horse, to look once more upon the emerald glades of this valley before he died.

Coming to the Golden State, the speaker said that the safest fact that California, though but ten years old, produced enough from her soil to feed her six hundred thousand inhabitants, was sufficient in itself to prove her soil one of the most fertile in the world. It was a land sunny and lovely as Italy, and destined in the future to hold twenty or thirty millions