THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 8516. MORNING EDITION—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.

405 Broadway, up stairs.

FINE LONDON WATCHES for sale AT RETAIL, AT IMPORTER'S PRICES, 25 PER CENT BELOW THE PRICES CHARGED BY THE RETAIL STORES.

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GOLD WATCHES GOLD WATCHES FOR GENTLEMEN, FOR GENTLEMEN, manufactured by E. L. BRAINERD, London. Guaranteed genuine, for sale AT RETAIL BY D. C PEACOCK, LONDON, REPRESENTED BY DAVID RAIT, 405 BROADWAY, SECOND FLOOR, Between WALKER AND LISPENARD STREETS.

GOLD WATCHES FOR GENTLEMEN, manufactured by CHARLES TAYLOR & SON, London. FOR SALE AT RETAIL.

GOLD WATCHES FOR GENTLEMEN, manufactured by GEORGE CARLEY & CO., London. FOR SALE AT RETAIL.

GOLD WATCHES FOR GENTLEMEN, Manufactured by H. M. J. LEVITT, London. FOR SALE AT RETAIL.

GOLD WATCHES FOR GENTLEMEN, Manufactured by DAVID COOPER, London. FOR SALE AT RETAIL.

GOLD WATCHES FOR GENTLEMEN, Manufactured by J. & J. HARGREAVES, Liverpool.

GOLD WATCHES, Manufactured by MORRIS TOBIAS, London.

GOLD WATCHES, Manufactured by J. B. LOSADA, London.

GOLD WATCHES, Manufactured by FREDERICK MARSHALL, London.

GOLD WATCHES, Manufactured by ARNOLD BROTHERS, London.

GOLD WATCHES, Manufactured by STODDART, London.

GOLD WATCHES, Manufactured by HENRY HURLEY, Liverpool.

GOLD WATCHES, Manufactured by JOSEPH FRENCH, Liverpool.

GOLD WATCHES, Manufactured by JOSEPH JOHNSON, Liverpool.

DIAMOND JEWELRY MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

DIAMOND CLUSTER RINGS AT THE MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. 25 PER CENT BELOW RETAIL STORE PRICES.

DIAMOND EARRINGS At the MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. 25 PER CENT LOWER THAN THE RETAIL STORES.

DIAMOND BREASTPINS At the MANUFACTURERS, PRICES.

DIAMOND STUDS At the MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

DIAMOND BRACELETS At the MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

CHAIN BRACELETS At the MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

BAND BRACELETS At the MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, of new styles WARRANTED ACCURATE, With all the modern IMPROVEMENT OF ESCAPEMENTS, Adjusted and compensated CHRONOMETER BALANCES, RUBY PALLETS, MAINTAINING POWER, &c., &c., For sale at RETAIL, at the IMPORTER'S PRICES, 25 PER CENT BELOW THE USUAL PRICES Charged IN RETAIL STORES. D. C. PEACOCK, London. Represented in New York by DAVID RAIT, 405 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, WARRANTED ACCURATE TIMEKEEPERS, Manufactured by PAUL BANDI, Geneva, For sale at retail by D. C. PEACOCK, LONDON, Represented by DAVID RAIT, 405 BROADWAY, SECOND FLOOR, NEAR WALKER STREET.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, Manufactured by VACHERON & CONSTANTINE, in Geneva. FOR SALE AT RETAIL, AT IMPORTER'S PRICES, D. C. PEACOCK, LONDON, Represented by DAVID RAIT, 405 BROADWAY, SECOND FLOOR, Between Walker and Lispenard streets.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, Manufactured by R. GOLAY, Geneva, FOR SALE AT RETAIL.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, Manufactured by A. HOURIET, Geneva. FOR SALE AT RETAIL.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, Manufactured by BAUTTE, Geneva, For sale at retail

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, Manufactured by MONTANDON, Geneva. For sale at retail.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, Manufactured by COURVOISIER, Geneva For sa e at retail.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, Manufactured by RESSINES, Geneva. FOR SALE AT RETAIL.

GOLD WATCHES, Manufactured by THE MOST CELEBRATED CHRONOMETER MAKERS OF LONDON, LIVERPOOL, AND GENEVA, FOR SALE AT RETAIL.

LADIES' CHATELAINES, OF NEW STYLES AT THE MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

LADIES' SETS IN ETRUSCAN, MOSAIC, LAVA, CORAL, CAMEO, LOCKETS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, STUDS, CARD CASES, BROOCH PINS, THIMBLE THIMBLES. 405 BROADWAY, SECOND FLOOR, Between Walker and Lispenard streets.

FIRES IN NEW YORK.

Extensive Conflagration in Beekman and Ann Streets—Total Destruction of Ten Buildings and Contents—Loss Estimated at Half a Million of Dollars,

&c., &c., &c.

Between four and five o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered on the second floor of the building No. 83 Ann street, extending through to Beekman street, and occupied by Black, Gramm & Co., manufacturers of gilt mouldings and looking glasses. The fire originated in the rear of this building, known as No. 83 Ann street.

The loss on the stock and tools will amount to about $45,000; insured for $31,000 in the following insurance companies, viz:—

American	$3,000
Brooklyn	3,000
Commercial	2,000
Hamilton	3,000
Long Island	2,000
Manhattan	2,000
New York Fire and Marine	3,000
North American	2,000
North River	2,000
Pacific	2,000
Rutgers	2,000
St. Nicholas	2,000
A Philadelphia company	3,000
Total	$31,000

There were about 200 men employed in the factory. They have each lost tools valued at from $20 to $40 a set, and in the aggregate worth about $6,000.

Mr. Gramm came near losing his life by the falling of a wall, as he was trying to open the iron safe containing his books and valuable papers. He was rescued from the debris by the firemen and bystanders.

No. 55, occupied by Bulkley & Co., dealers in paper stock and rags; loss estimated at about $80,000; insured for $75,000 in city companies. The policies are in the iron safe in the ruins, consequently the names of the companies could not be obtained.

No. 57, occupied by Cyrus W. Field, as a paper warehouse. Loss said to be about $160,000; insured for $80,000 in the following insurance companies:—

Manhattan	$5,000
Howard	5,000
Equitable	5,000
National	5,000
Continental	5,000
Beekman	5,000
Peter Cooper	5,000
Hartford, Conn	5,000
Phenix, Conn	5,000
Connecticut, Conn	5,000
City of Hartford, Conn	5,000
Charter Oak, of Hartford, Conn	5,000
Merchants', Conn	5,000
City, New Haven, Conn	5,000
Western, of Pittsfield, Mass	5,000
Conway, of Mass	5,000
Total	$80,000

No. 59, occupied on the first floor by H. R. Haydock, druggist. Loss estimated at $20,000; said to be fully insured.

The second, third, fourth and fifth floors were occupied by Endicott, lithographer. Loss said to be between $20,000 and $30,000. There was a very valuable lot of stones on the premises; part of them belonged to the United States government.

The buildings of Nos. 53, 55 and 57 are valued at about $30,000 each. They were owned by Mr. Wendell, and the estates of Isabella Wyman and Endicott. They are insured for $45,000 in the—

Knickerbocker Insurance Company	$15,000
United States Insurance Company	15,000
Bowery Insurance Company	8,000
National Insurance Company	7,000
Total	$45,000

No. 61, on the corner of Gold street, is burnt on the roof and the stock is considerably damaged by water. It was occupied by Nason & Dodge, steam pipe and gas fitters, on the first and second floors.

Their damage by water will be about $10,000. Insured for $40,000, as follows:—

Commercial	$5,000
Merchants'	5,000
Lenox	5,000
Atlantic	5,500
Washington	5,000
Market	5,000
Columbia	5,000
Rutgers	5,000
Total	$40,000

The building is damaged about $1,000. Insured.

The building No. 59 is estimated as worth about $20,000. It is a total loss. Insurance not ascertained.

Horace S. Taylor occupied the upper part of No. 61 as a printing office. Loss and damage by water about $500.

No. 51, a three story building, occupied by Nicholas Dall on the first floor as a tailor's store; loss about $3,000; insured for $2,000 in the St. Nicholas and Hamilton Insurance Companies. The rear part of the first floor was occupied by Duncan, West & Co., locksmiths and machinists; loss about $1,000. The second and third floors were occupied by Edrehi & Co., perfumers; loss about $2,000. The building was valued at $6,000—total loss.

No. 49, occupied as the Second precinct station house; damaged about $500. The rear extension of No. 47 was crushed in by a falling wall; damage about $600.

ANN STREET.

No. 81, a four story brick building, also occupied by Black, Gramm & Co., destroyed; building valued at about $10,000.

No. 79, brick building, occupied by Wm. McAfee as a packing box manufactory. This building, instead of being burned, (as was stated,) was crushed by the falling walls, and a loss of about $10,000 sustained, insured for only $1,000 on the steam engine in the premises. The building is owned by the Wyndel estate; loss about $5,000.

No. 86 Ann street, occupied by George Nirens, policeman, as a dwelling; part of furniture saved; loss $500—no insurance. Also by Mr. Clare; loss about $600—no insurance.

J. J. Simons, manufacturing jeweller, occupied part of the building; loss $1,500; insured for $1,000 in the North River Insurance Company. The building is valued at $5,000—total loss.

No 88, occupied by several poor families. Their furniture is all destroyed—no insurance. Total loss about $6,000.

No. 90, occupied by Wm. J. Harrison as an ale house—"Harrison's Shades"—loss about $1,500; insured in the Citizen's Insurance Company. Part of the building was occupied as a billiard table manufactory; loss about $2,000, insured for $1,000 in the Artisans' Insurance Company. The building was owned by Mr. Cockeroft, loss about $6,000—insured.

No. 92, on the corner of Gold street, occupied in the basement by John Leary, dealer in paper stock; loss about $800—insured for $400 in Hamilton Insurance Company. The first floor is occupied as a liquor store; loss $200; and the upper part for various business purposes. Damage in the aggregate by water about $800. The building is damaged about $1,000.

The rear part of the building No. 83 Fulton street was crushed in by a falling wall. It is occupied by Isaac Ayres, manufacturer of scales; loss on stock about $400—insured for $2,000, in the North River Insurance Company. The building is damaged about $200—insured.

Building No. 87 Fulton street was on fire in the rear part several times, but its further spread was prevented by the firemen. Edward Baack occupied the first floor and basement as a depot of musical instruments. His stock was removed by the insurance patrol under Capt. Mackey. The damage will amount to about $2,000—insured for $23,500.

G. A. Prince occupied part of the second floor for the sale of improved melodeons; stock damaged about $100—insured. The rear part of the second floor is occupied by Kellogg & Co., printers; damage to stock about $200—insured. The upper part of the building is occupied by A. Weingartner, lithographer; loss about $500—no insurance. The building is damaged about $800, and is insured. The rear part of the building No. 85 was also damaged about $200—insured.

During the height of the fire the cold was very severe, the thermometer ranging about seven degrees above zero. The hydrants had to be thawed out before water could be obtained, and wherever it fell it immediately turned to ice. The firemen labored well, notwithstanding the cold, and are deserving of praise for their indefatigable exertions. The police rendered good service under the direction of Deputy Superintendent Carpenter. Members of the department were in attendance from ten different precincts.

A man named Wm. Barnet, a member of No. 21 Hose, was run over at the corner of Broadway and Murray street, and had both his legs broken. He was taken to the New York Hospital.

The following telegraphic despatches were received by Mayor Tiemann from Philadelphia:—

HON. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor of New York—I have just learned that a conflagration is now raging in your city. Can our Fire Department be of service? If so, telegraph immediately. ALEX HENRY, Mayor of Philadelphia.

MAYOR OF NEW YORK—The Hope Hose steam engine is at your service, and can be ready at a moment's notice, T. H. PETO.

HON. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of New York—The Philadelphia Hose and Steam Engine Company is ready, and will come at your word. S. TIERS MYERS.

Mayor Tiemann telegraphed to each of the above parties thanking them for their kind offer, and stating that the fire was nearly out.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK, Dec. 29, 1859.

This company sustained no loss by the fire of this morning, although so reported in the evening papers. RICHD. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD,

The Merchants' Insurance Company has not the $5,000 insurance on the Messrs. Bulkleys' store, represented in some of the papers. The loss of that company will probably not exceed $1,500.

Fire in West Twenty-sixth Street.

Shortly before ten o'clock on Wednesday night a fire broke out in the cottage building No. 61 West Twenty-sixth street, occupied by Mrs. Thomas. The flames were soon extinguished; damage to furniture about $50. The building is owned by Mr. Scott. It is damaged about $50. Origin of the fire unknown.

Fire in Third Avenue.

Shortly after five o'clock last night an alarm of fire originated at the boot and shoe store of Mr. Kohlman, No. 314 Third avenue. It originated from the gas meter, and was soon extinguished. Damage trifling.

Fire in Vesey Street.

About seven o'clock last night a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the building No. 44 Vesey street, occupied by Charles Davis, as a dwelling and hoop skirt manufactory. It originated from some light material igniting from the stove. The flames were soon extinguished by the firemen. Loss about $200—no insurance. The third floor is occupied by Kolb & Salmon, mantilla makers; damage about $100, by water—insured. Part of the third floor is also occupied by Ellerich & Bro., dealers in segars; damage by water about $50. The first and second floors and basement are occupied by Bassett & Owen, commission merchants and dealers in paper, twine and cordage. Their stock is damaged by water probably to the extent of $300; said to be insured in city companies for $18,000. The building is owned by Mr. Allison, it is damaged about $500, and is said to be insured.

As No. 6 engine was proceeding to the fire in Vesey street last night, she came into collision with a rail car in Chatham street, smashing in its side and breaking the leg of a man standing upon the platform. The name of the unfortunate man we were unable to learn. He was sent to his residence.

The Prize Ring.

LETTER FROM AARON JONES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I notice in the HERALD of this day an article on the prize ring in connection with the coming fight for the English championship between the Benicia Boy and Tom Sayers, to which is appended a letter from James Massey.

Loth as I am to intrude upon your valuable space, or enter into "a paper war" with anybody, as my name is freely used both in your article and the epistle of Mr. Massey, I must beg the favor of your affording me sufficient space to set myself right with both the English and American public.

Through your columns I openly challenged Tom Sayers to fight me, after his battle with Heenan, no matter whether he won or lost, and at any time or place he pleased, as long as he gave me sufficient time to cross the Atlantic, and a week or two's subsequent preparation. That match is, I presume, made by this time, as I forwarded the necessary instructions to my friends and backers in London to make it at once, and also the money to make the first deposit. So much for that.

With regard to the challenge of Tom Paddock, I have also accepted that, and on his own terms, namely: to fight him in the same ring and on the same day as the champion battle between Sayers and Heenan, and I have every confidence that, as you say, I shall be able "to retrieve my lost laurels."

With respect to the letter from the editor of *Bell's Life*, which you quote, concerning the time at which Heenan should fight Sayers, my opinion has been previously expressed in your journal. I have only to repeat that this match is not a continuation of mine with Sayers, but an entirely new one, and that according to the rules of the ring, Heenan is not compelled to fight Sayers prior to "within six months from the date of signing articles." If he chooses to fight sooner, that is his option.

I now come to the letter of Mr. Massey. On the first occasion when I met Sayers, it is true I was, as he says, in as fine condition as it was possible for a man to be, and the best proof of it is, that I fought on until dark, when the referee declared he could not see his watch, and the fight was postponed for a month, though I was ready to have gone on in the dark. On the occasion of the postponed battle, I repeat, I was "suffering from severe indisposition," produced, as I am still firmly convinced—as are many of my friends in England—by being drugged previously to the fight, but not as Mr. Massey would seem to imply, by the connivance of either of the seconds (Alec Keene and Jack Hicks), for two more honorable men do not exist in the English prize ring, and I never for a moment intended, directly or indirectly, to charge them with anything but what was true and straightforward. They did all for me that men could do; but there were others, less scrupulous, from whose machinations I suffered. It is not for me to speak of my abilities as a boxer—on which Mr. Massey casts a slur—I leave that to others, Mr. Sayers included, who will have the opportunity of testing them.

I never, to my recollection, spoke to Mr. Massey, from the 10th of May, 1852, until within a few weeks since in New York. He was Tom Sayers' second, and in the presence of a friend of mine, a Broadway tradesman, he freely averred that "he was the man who got me whipped—not Sayers—and that they had to send for him to second Sayers, and gave him fifty sovereigns for the job, and that it was through his being the second of Sayers that I was beaten." I can produce the gentleman who heard Mr. Massey make this statement, but at present I withhold his name, for obvious reasons.

Mr. Massey knows little or nothing of me, as I have always attended to my own business, and not allowed other people to interfere with it.

To put matters in a nutshell, I care not which I fight first—Sayers or Paddock. I am ready and willing to fight them both. If I fight the latter on the same day and in the same ring as Heenan and Sayers, I will meet Sayers whether he is winner or loser that day three months; and after that I am quite willing to accommodate any of my old opponents or any new ones who choose to come forward at intervals of three months.

I have been in the ring ever since I was fifteen, and was pitted against older and abler men, when I was comparatively an inexperienced boy; yet the records of the ring will show (and I say it without egotism) that few men have fought longer and stronger battles; nor is there a man living who can say through my whole career that I was ever guilty of a wrong act. However, as I have expressed my willingness to fight all my battles over again, the public, to whose judgment I appeal, will have the opportunity of judging whether I am a braggart or not.

Apologizing for this lengthened intrusion, I am, sir, yours respectfully, AARON JONES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1859.

Naval Intelligence.

A portion of the Marine Guard of the United States steamer Iroquois, lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, were yesterday transferred on shore, and a relieving guard of eight men sent from the Brooklyn Marine barracks to fill the vacancy. No definite orders have been received as yet regulating her day of sailing, but it is supposed that she will leave between this and Monday next.

The United States steamer Kearsarge left the dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, and the United States steamer Dubuque took her place. The Kearsarge report commencement, which will be completed in a few days. The officers not from Navy Department have not been relieved.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

Negro Insurrection in Bolivar, Missouri.

Arrest of an Incendiary in North Carolina.

The Contemplated Field of Old John Brown's Operations,

&c., &c., &c.

THE NEGRO INSURRECTION IN BOLIVAR.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29, 1859.

The Missouri *Democrat* has the following from the Warsaw Dispatch, August eleven o'clock on Monday night the citizens of Bolivar were aroused by shouting and throwing of stones on the public square. A large crowd soon congregated, and found that a gang of negroes had attacked a few white men. When a sufficient number of whites were collected they attacked the negroes, driving them into the wood. The negroes threatened to burn the town before morning. A vigilant watch was kept, and all attempts failed. One negro was dangerously wounded by a pistol shot.

Several were captured and confined in jail. The citizens held a meeting and appointed a Vigilance Committee, who were taking active measures to discover those engaged in the riot. A mountain company was ranging the woods in search of negroes. The owner of some rebellious slaves was badly wounded, and only saved himself by flight. Several blacks have been severely punished. The greatest excitement prevailed, and every man was armed and prepared for a more serious attack.

At the latest advices, however, the excitement had somewhat subsided.

ARREST OF A WESLEYAN PREACHER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

HIS ACTIVITY AS AN AGENT OF HELPER AND THE BLACK REPUBLICANS ESTABLISHED—HIS AUDACIOUS BEARING IN COURT—ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR CANONIZATION, ETC.

OUR GREENSBOROUGH CORRESPONDENCE.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., Dec. 26, 1859.

Great Excitement at Greensborough—Arrest of Rev. Daniel Worth for Preaching Abolitionism and Circulating Helper's "Impending Crisis"—His Examination in Court, &c., &c.

On Friday, the 23d inst., an individual of the name of Daniel Worth, a Wesleyan Methodist preacher, a native of this State, but who has been residing until within two years past in Indiana, where he was formerly a member of the Legislature of that State, was arrested by the Sheriff of this county on a charge of selling and circulating Helper's "Impending Crisis," and also of uttering language in the pulpit calculated to make slaves and free negroes dissatisfied with their condition, thereby offending against the laws of the State. He was brought before the magistrates of the town and a partial hearing had, when the case was adjourned until the following afternoon at one o'clock, for the purpose of procuring the attendance of witnesses for the prosecution. The prisoner was taken to jail, bail having been refused by the magistrates.

On Saturday, at the appointed hour, the Court met. The examination was held in the old Court House, which was crowded.

The prisoner had no counsel, but managed his own case. Messrs. Scott, Dick and McLean, of the Greensborough bar, were engaged in the prosecution.

Over a dozen witnesses were examined, and it was conclusively proved that Worth had on many and various occasions uttered such sentiments in the pulpit against slavery as the State of North Carolina declared to be unlawful to be uttered. It was also proved by a witness that he (the witness) had purchased from Worth a copy of "Helper's Impending Crisis."

Worth acknowledged the conversation in which he had been engaged in circulating Helper's book, and also a work on the "War in Kansas," but that he did not consider it any harm to circulate them; that at first he did not intend to admit having circulated the former, but that he wanted to make them, as a lawyer would, bring evidence to substantiate the charge.

During the examination various extracts were read from "Helper's Impending Crisis," some showing the *modus operandi* by which slavery was to be got rid of in the South, and others pretending to give facts, all of which were commented on by the various counsel for the State.

It was also proved that Worth had in the pulpit, on the Sabbath day, applied the most opprobrious epithets to the legislators of the State of North Carolina, saying that the laws ought not to be obeyed; that "they were made by a set of drunkards, gamblers and whoremongers."

The prosecution was opened by Wm. Scott, Esq., who in his remarks eloquently described the inhuman tendency of the doctrines inoculated and taught in this work of Helper's, which this traitor to the State of his birth had been engaged in circulating. He read many extracts from the book, and showed how grossly perverted were the facts pretended to be therein set forth—that they were base lies and calumnies on the South.

Robert P. Dick, Esq., made some highly effective and stirring remarks; he was glad that this case of Worth's had come up here in old Guilford county—a county that had the reputation of being an abolition county; that a warrant had already been issued from Raleigh for this Daniel Worth, but that this was the best place for him to be tried, that the result of this examination might now go forth as a vindication from the foul aspersion cast upon it. He spoke of Helper as a traitor to the State that had once claimed him as a North Carolinian, adding that this man who sought in his "Impending Crisis" to array the South against slavery, and bring about bloodshed and anarchy, and to desolate and lay waste the beautiful South, to dissolve the glorious Union, which had been given us by the wisdom of our forefathers, was obnoxious to the law under other criminal charges. He prayed and trusted that the Union would never be dissolved.

Robert McLean, Esq., took up the question at issue. The very doctrines that the prisoner had been disseminating in his remarks from the pulpit, and which were contained in "Helper's Impending Crisis," which book he had been proved to have circulated, were at utter variance with the laws of the State of North Carolina, and it was upon this charge that he was now undergoing his examination. He read several extracts from Helper's work, commenting on them in a clear, forcible and telling manner. His remarks on the ways and means of abolishing slavery, as set forth in the "Impending Crisis," were very sarcastically commented on, and were much applauded by the large audience present.

He read from the "Impending Crisis" the names of Cheever, Chapin and Bellows, of the clergy of the North, as being engaged in the advocacy of those principles which were to dismember this republic, and the name of the Rev. Daniel Worth as a Southern colaborer.

It was extremely difficult to restrain the applause during the delivery of the remarks of all the legal gentlemen who spoke—the court frequently interfering and insisting upon order being observed.

Previous to the remarks of Robert McLean, Esq., the prisoner delivered his defence. He attempted to argue the evil of slavery, and to try and convince the Court that he was right in preaching against it. He was twice requested by the Court to stick to the point at issue; that they were not here to listen to a discussion on slavery, but to hear what he had to say in reply to the charges brought against him of violating the laws of North Carolina.

The prosecution requested the Court to let him go on.

The prisoner then continued his remarks at considerable length on abolition, until the Court told him that it had listened long enough to that strain, and desired him to speak as to the charges brought against him. The prisoner then spoke as to his course having been consistent with his calling as a preacher and as a man; that when he heard there was a warrant out for his arrest, he had started for this place to surrender himself; that in his preaching and practice he had only been doing what others in the State had long ago been doing unmolested; that he was a peace man and a Union man; that he sought not to dissever the Union; that he didn't endorse all the sentiments contained in Helper's work; that he had formerly been a magistrate in this county; that he had been living in Indiana many years, and came back to North Carolina about two years since, to benefit the health of an invalid wife; that that wife had died and he had married again, and had been engaged in preaching in several counties since; he was not conscious of having violated the laws of the State, either in his calling as a preacher or as a circulator of "Helper's Impending Crisis."

The Court ordered him to find bail in $5,000 for his appearance at the next term of court, and the same amount to keep the peace until that time. Bail for the first was offered, but up to the present time of writing the other bail has not been obtained. It is said that should the prisoner be released on the above bail, he will be taken before his Honor Judge Dick, who will refuse to take bail for him.

At the close of the examination remarks were made by Ralph Gorrell, Esq., and Robert P. Dick, Esq., to the effect that the public mind was much excited by this examination, and that threats had been made as to a disposition of the prisoner; but that they would recommend the people to let the law take its course and not do anything to militate against its authority, now that the prisoner was in its hands.

The Rev. Daniel Worth is a large, portly man, with a fine head, an intellectual and expressive countenance, and a large, commanding eye. He looks enough like Burton, the comedian, to be his twin brother. I couldn't help thinking of the Rev. Amaziah Sleek as I looked at the Rev. Daniel Worth. He is fluent in speech, and the general style and manner of his speaking are calculated to win attention. He did not appear to be at all embarrassed or frightened at his position, but, on the contrary, expressed his ideas and opinions with boldness and fearlessness. He complained to the court of the coldness of the jail for a prisoner, it being extremely cold weather, and no fire in the building; he had neither overcoat nor blanket, and was fully competent to express an opinion on the subject.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., Dec. 26, 1859.

Arrest of an Abolitionist Preacher and Agent for Helper's Book—His Conduct Before the Court—Heavy Bonds Imposed on Him—Punishment for His Offence by the Laws of North Carolina—Caution to Abolitionist Emissaries, &c., &c.

Our quiet town has been in a state of excitement for several days past, owing to the arrest of one of the Southern preachers that Helper refers to in his infamous work called the "Impending Crisis"—a Mr. Daniel Worth, a man raised in this county, sixty-five years old, and who emigrated to Indiana and Ohio, and no doubt Kansas. He was in the Legislature of the first named State, acting as sub chairman in the Convention that nominated Fremont for President, and since his return here, about two years since, he has acted as a minister in the Wesleyan church, and has been circulating all sorts of abolition documents, and now particularly the work referred to (Helper's). When he could not sell them he was in the habit of giving them away, and this in the midst of a large slave population.

I was glad to see that mob law was not exercised on him; but there is no doubt that the punishment prescribed for this offence by the laws of North Carolina will be fully meted out to him, which he and all others deserve who engage in such hellish work. Nearly a whole day was taken up in his trial; he would not employ counsel, but acted as counsel for himself. He is very shrewd, with a large amount of impudence, and plenty of brass in his composition. He was found guilty of the charges brought against him, namely, that of circulating incendiary documents and using incendiary language in his sermons, and he was bound over by the Court in bonds of $5,000 for his appearance at the Superior Court in April next, and of $5,000 more to keep the peace and stop the course heretofore pursued by him.

This man has been an eyesore to this community for eighteen months. Nothing but good feelings for the respectable family who bear his name has prevented him from incurring the same fate months ago. A clean sweep may now be expected by all who advocate such vile doctrines as those disseminated. Any man who is found with a volume of the "Impending Crisis," or the sequel to it, will be held strictly accountable how he came by it. I am fully satisfied that if the course is persisted in which has been already attempted by our Northern abolitionists, the North will suffer much in her trade with the Southern States, to say nothing of the political consequences attending it. It is as well to state that the punishment for the first offence of this kind under the statute laws of North Carolina is thirty-nine lashes; for the second, it is death, as meted out to John Brown and his fellow associates at Harper's Ferry.

THE CONTEMPLATED FIELD OF JOHN BROWN'S OPERATIONS.

[From the Norfolk Southern Argus, Dec. 28.]

Among the papers of the late John Brown, found upon the Kennedy farm after his capture, were maps of eight of the United States, viz: of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee. These maps were such as are to be found in Morse's large bound atlas. They were entered according to act of Congress in the year 1842, by Sidney E. Morse and Samuel Breese, in the Clerk's Office of the Southern district of New York. Each of the maps had a table of the population of every county of the State, taken from the census of 1850, pasted on its side. Andrew Hunter, Esq., of Charlestown, Acting Attorney for the Commonwealth, kindly gave us permission to inspect these maps, and we examined them minutely. We give below the fruits of our examination. It would be well for our Southern exchanges to give circulation to this article, prepared with great care for the *Southern Argus*.

ALABAMA.

Localities in eleven counties in this State were marked.

RUSSELL COUNTY.—Marked in the centre, between Crocketsville, Uchee and Lexington. The locality watered by Big Uchee creek. Population—Whites, 8,405; free colored, 32; slaves, 11,111. Total, 19,548.

MACON COUNTY.—Marked in the eastern portion, between Society Hill, Fort Hull and Fort Bainbridge in Russell county. Population—Whites, 11,286; free colored, 16; slaves, 15,596. Total, 26,898.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—Marked locality between Mt. Meigs and Carter's Hill, about ten miles east of Montgomery, the capital of the State. The marked locality bounded on the South by Caloma creek. Population—Whites, 19,169; free colored, 115; slaves, 19,427. Total, 29,711.

AUTAUGA COUNTY.—Marked locality between Kingston, Little York, Coosada and Indian Spring, between Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers. Population—Whites, 6,274; free colored, 19; slaves, 8,730. Total, 15,023.

LOWNDES COUNTY.—Marked locality between Haynesville, Mt. William and Sandy Ridge in Lowndes, and Pintala and Hickory Grove in Montgomery county. Population—Whites, 7,258; free colored, 8; slaves, 14,649. Total, 21,915.

DALLAS COUNTY.—Marked locality on Alabama river and between Cahawba, Selma, Benton and Centreport. Population—Whites, 7,461; free colored, 8; slaves, 22,258. Total, 29,727.

WILCOX COUNTY.—Marked locality east of Barbousville and round about Allentown. Population—Whites, 5,517; slaves, 11,835. Total, 17,352.

MONROE COUNTY.—Marked locality in northern part of the county, between Bell's Landing and Turnbull. Locality watered by Flat creek. Population—Whites, 5,648; free colored, 40; slaves, 6,325. Total, 12,013.

MARENGO COUNTY.—Marked locality, south of Linden; in and around Laurel Hill and Beaver Creek Post office, near Antioch, Shiloh and Nanafalia, and on the Tombigby river. Population—Whites, 7,101; free colored, 37; slaves, 20,693. Total, 27,831.

SUMTER COUNTY.—Marked locality in the southern part of the county, between Gaston and Dunsboro. Locality watered by Kintabish and Tuckahunne creeks. Population—Whites, 7,369; free colored, 50; slaves, 14,831. Total, 22,250.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Marked locality on southern outskirt of Barryton, and between that place and Warrior Bridge Post Office. Population—Whites, 1,195; free colored, 22; slaves, 1,496. Total, 2,713.

The footprints of the abolition scoundrels can be traced from Columbus, Georgia, across Alabama to Quitman, Mississippi.

FLORIDA.

The population of this State, taken from the census of 1850, was pasted on the side of the map, but there was not the slightest trace of a mark upon it.

GEORGIA.

We found twenty-five counties in this State marked. The prosperity of the Empire State of the South doubtless excited the envy of these abolition miscreants, and they would have rejoiced to have seen the factories of Georgia, which are formidable rivals of those of New England, destroyed by a servile insurrection.

LINCOLN COUNTY.—Marked locality, northeast of Lincolnton, on the Savannah river, and south of Soap Creek. Population—Whites, 2,187; free colored, 31; slaves, 3,780. Total, 5,998.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.—Marked locality, but ween Rousseau White Oak, Wrightsboro and Stony Point. Population—, Whites, 3,617; free colored, 72; slaves, 8,272. Total, 11,961.

WARREN COUNTY.—Marked locality, between Warrenton, Mayfield, and the Shoals of Ogeechee. Population—Whites, 6,158; free colored, 159; slaves, 6,108. Total, 12,425.

HANCOCK COUNTY.—Marked locality, immediately east of Sparta. Population—Whites, 4,210; free colored, 62; slaves, 7,306. Total, 11,578.

TALIAFERRO COUNTY.—Marked locality, south of Crawfordsville. Population—Whites, 2,051; free colored, 51; slaves, 3,044. Total, 5,146.

GREENE COUNTY.—Marked locality, in the southern part of the county; south of Greensboro, and between Shoulder-bone and Parks Branch. Population—Whites, 4,744; free colored, 58; slaves, 8,266. Total, 13,068.

BALDWIN COUNTY.—Marked locality, between Milledgeville and Fairfield. Locality watered by Fagan's creek. Population—Whites, 3,519; free colored, 27; slaves, 4,602. Total, 8,148.

PUTNAM COUNTY.—Marked locality in northern part of the county between Eatonton, Kingston and Evansville, and east of Honeycutts and Indian creek. Population—Whites, 3,300; free colored, 26; slaves, 7,468. Total, 10,794.

JONES COUNTY.—Marked locality northwest of Clinton, and between Clinton, Hillsboro and Brownsville. Population—Whites, 3,805; free colored, 43; slaves, 6,279. Total, 10,224.

MONROE COUNTY.—Marked locality east of Forsyth and between Forsyth, Brownsville and Stallings. Population—Whites, 6,810; free colored, 5; slaves, 10,170. Total, 16,985.

MORGAN COUNTY.—Marked locality northwest of Madison, and between Madison and Fair Play. Population—Whites, 3,634; free colored, 16; slaves, 7,094. Total, 10,744.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.—Marked locality between Knoxville, Hootensville, Thomastown and Hammacks' Grove. Population—Whites, 4,342; free colored, 136; slaves, 4,629. Total, 8,894.

TALBOT COUNTY.—Marked locality between Talbotton, Centreville, Davidson, and the northern boundary of Marion county. Population—Whites, 7,793; free colored, 18; slaves, 8,723. Total, 16,534.

UPSON COUNTY.—Marked locality between Thomaston, Union Hill and Potatoe Creek. Population—Whites, 4,720; slaves, 4,704. Total, 9,424.

HARRIS COUNTY.—Marked locality between Hamilton, Ellerslie and Mulberry Grove. Population—Whites, 6,709; free col., 30; slaves, 7,932. Total, 14,721.

TROUP COUNTY.—Marked locality between La Grange, Shiloh, Corinth and Bradley. Population—Whites, 7,791; free col., 40; slaves, 9,048. Total, 16,879.

BURKE COUNTY.—Marked locality in southern part of the country. North of Bronsonville and between Beaverdam creek and Buckhead creek. Population—Whites, 5,118; free col., 150; slaves, 10,832. Total, 16,100.

SCRIVEN COUNTY.—Marked locality between Black creek P. O and Little Ogechee river. Population—Whites, 3,173; free col., 1; slaves, 3,673. Total, 6,847.

CHATHAM COUNTY.—Marked locality in the northwestern part, between Abercorn and Whitesville. (The city of Savannah is in this county.) Population—Whites, 9,152; free col., 731; slaves, 14,018. Total, 23,901.

BRYAN COUNTY.—Marked locality on Ogeechee river, between C. H and Hardwick. Population—Whites 1,104, free colored 15, slaves 2,216. Total 3,424.

LIBERTY COUNTY.—Marked locality north of Hinesville, between Taylor's creek and Little Canouchee river. Population—Whites 2,002, free colored 16, slaves 5,908. Total 7,926.

McINTOSH COUNTY.—Marked locality immediately east of Jones' creek. Population—Whites 1,328, free colored 72, slaves 4,626. Total 6,027.

GLYNN COUNTY.—Marked locality between Bethel and Frederick. Population—Whites 696, free colored 5, slaves 3,952. Total 4,653.

WAYNE COUNTY.—Marked locality southwest of Waynesville, and between Waynesville and Longshore. Population—Whites 1,088, free col