

A CURIOUS CASE OF MATRIMONY.

The Patterson Guardian, July 14th reports the following extraordinary story: Not long since we published a marriage in our columns which was the peculiar instance of the strange wedding we have until now been ignorant of.

North Carolina Ed. Big.



CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, July 28, 1857.

We are authorized to announce JENNINGS R. KERR, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election to the office of Superior Court Clerk, for Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August election.

We have had a delightful season for the last few days, and the prospect of there being a good corn crop is now very flattering.

North Carolina Rail Road. We had occasion to travel on this road a short distance the other day, and we find that the officers have adopted new regulations and rates.

LIABILITY OF SHIPOWNERS.—The Boston Courier, of the 24th inst., in its notice of the proceedings in the U. S. Circuit Court in that city, on the 29th inst., has the honored report of a trial of a case of some interest to shipowners and merchants.

GENERAL HONORABLE PRESCRIPTION. "BARK"—Among the guests at the St. Nicholas some time since, was General Sam Houston, of Texas.

We are authorized to announce W. K. REID, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election to the office of County Court Clerk, for Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August election.

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We had occasion to travel on this road a short distance the other day, and we find that the officers have adopted new regulations and rates. For instance, if a person is prevented from securing a ticket he is made to pay the price from the station he gets on to at the next station and ten cents extra.

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GENERAL HONORABLE PRESCRIPTION. "BARK"—Among the guests at the St. Nicholas some time since, was General Sam Houston, of Texas.

It is true that granting the right to a man to vote for Senator, who happens not to own 50 acres of land, does not subject the land to excessive taxation, yet should the free suffrage act become a part of the organic law...

The Knoxville Whig of the 18th instant, contains the correspondence which lately took place, between the Committee of Invitation to the American Mass Meeting held at Asheville in October, 1856, and T. A. R. Nelson, on the presentation to that gentleman of a Silver Cup, by the Americans of Bucombe, for the hearty gratification we all experienced during your visit among us last October, our sincere appreciation of your able and manifold services to our party and common country, and our grateful remembrance of your worth as a man.

The Editor thinks he "heard Mr. Gilmer say that if he could not get free suffrage by the Convention mode, he would favor it by legislative action. We think the Editor is greatly at fault. He was brooding so much over his dislike to the Know Nothings that he entirely misapprehended Mr. Gilmer.

The Fifth District. In this District, there has been three candidates in the field, two Whig and one American, the other Democratic. We are pleased to learn, notwithstanding every effort heretofore made to reconcile the difficulties existing between Messrs. Gilmer and Wadell...

A Bad Horrible Affair. We learn that the Mail Agent on the N. C. Rail Road informed one of our citizens that a horrible transaction took place at Goldsboro on the 24th instant. The circumstances of the case were as follows:—There are several Jewish peddlars in the place, one of them, a Doctor living in the village contracted an account, and when presented the Doctor declined paying for some article of clothing purchased by a negro as he had not ordered them to let the boy have it.

The President and Kansas. The Knoxville Whig says that Georgia, Virginia and Mississippi have no right to cut up any shivers now, as they knew old Buck was antislavery when they voted for him. And in proof that Walker is carrying out the behests of old Buck it gives the following extract from the President's instructions to Gov. Walker. Let Democrats read it:—

The Free Suffrage Bill. The last Democratic intimation that our opposition to the Free Suffrage Act is owing to its being a Democratic measure. This is not the case. Ever since the question has been started we have opposed it, at first upon the principle, that if the property qualification was broken down and all free men be allowed to vote for Senators, the agrarian principle would at sometime be started by some demagogue and as not be passed dividing the land, as was done in one of the ancient republics. And as human nature is the same, although our neighbor may consider this supposition fanciful, yet we find that what has been done once can be done again.

LIBEL SUIT—HEAVY DAMAGES AWARDED.—R. W. Rayne, Esq., a few days ago obtained a verdict in the Second District Court of New Orleans, for eleven thousand eight hundred and twenty five dollars against David Taylor, in a suit for libel. Plaintiff was the manager of the extensive shoe house of David Taylor & Co., and after the contest was reversed, defendant charged plaintiff with certain irregularities in the books of the establishment. Suit for damages was consequently brought against him, and after hearing the evidence and the coming up of counsel, the jury retired, and in a short time returned with the above verdict.

THE BURNING OF THE MONTREAL.—The "Courier de Canada," a Catholic paper, states that Rev. M. Baillargeon, Curé of St. Nicholas, before a single soul permitted, gave absolution to all the unfortunate passengers. He was in his own parish on the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence, observed the danger to which the lives of those on board were, and pronounced the absolution. This is decidedly rich, considering the passengers lost were all Scotch "heretics."

A Handsome Present.

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TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

The following preamble and resolutions, relative to the death of Professor Mitchell, were adopted by the Board of Trustees of Davidson College at their session on the 19th instant:—

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the great loss sustained by the State at large, by the Church of Christ, of which he was an active and useful member, and by the Institution of which he was a distinguished and prominent Professor.

Resolved, That it becomes us, as a body of christian men, to bow with reverence and humility to this dark, melancholy and inscrutable dispensation of Providence, thus impressively reminding us that "in the midst of life, we are in death."

Resolved, That we cordially extend to the family and relatives of the deceased our sincere condolences and heartfelt sympathies in this their sudden and afflictive bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, to the President of the Faculty at Chapel Hill, and to the Raleigh papers with the request that the same may be published.

E. N. HUTCHISON, Secy. Board Trustees of Davidson College.

WASHINGTON, July 16.

APPOINTMENTS.—The appointment of the Hon. Richard K. Meade, of Petersburg, Virginia, as Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil, in place of Wm. Trowbridge, Esq. removed, is confirmed. Benjamin F. Angel, of New York, as Minister to Sweden, in place of Francis Shroeder, recalled at his own request; Mirabeau B. Lamar, of Texas, as Minister of the Argentine Confederation, in place of James A. Peain, removed; Wyman B. Moore, of Maine, as Consul General of the British North American Provinces, in place of Israel D. Andrews, resigned; Wm. Prentiss, of Ohio, as Consul to Valparaiso; Henry Owen of California, as Consul to Tahiti, in place of Wm. H. Kelly, removed; John E. Porter, of South Carolina, as Consul to Oporto, in place of N. Pike removed; Charles Glantz, of Pennsylvania, as Consul to Stetten, in place of Frederick Schillard, removed; Samuel H. Fabens, Consul to Cayenne, and Francis W. Weeks, of Florida, as Consul to Santa Martha; James C. Dickinson, of Maryland, as Commercial Agent to Apia, Navigators Island; Moses Jesurun, of New York, as Consul to Caracas.

WHAT THE MORMONS HAVE DONE.—The fact that the Territory has been organized into 30,000 lots, by an estimated population of 100,000, is a fact of great importance, not an acre of land had that in that Territory, while in "rough" form, have been paid into the Treasury by the settlers for the lands which comprise their farms and homesteads, speaks volumes.—Civilization reigns in the one territory, and barbarism reigns in the other. While the people of Minnesota have entered their homestead on the public lands properly, the Mormons have ignored the United States survey, and bought and sold the soil, precisely as if they held the same by original right of proprietorship. Judge Douglas, in his speech upon the Mormons, at Springfield, Ill., states that nine-tenths of them are aliens, who have refused to be naturalized. With such a population, the result of events in such a colony is natural enough.

BUCHANAN AND WEBSTER.—The Boston Transcript relates the following good anecdote touching Webster and Buchanan:—Some after the Great Expounder had discharged one of his heavy guns in the United States Senate, a gentleman was exclaiming to Buchanan, "Yes," said the latter, "he is a great statesman, but no politician."—The same individual met Mr. Webster a few days subsequently, and improved the occasion to elicit his opinion of the philosopher of Wheatland; and singularly enough, he said to Buchanan, "He is a great politician, but no statesman."

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IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The last of the English squadron recently anchored in the waters of Vera Cruz, lately that port on the 11th inst. This circumstance, says the Progress, corroborates the statement made on the best authority, that the differences with the English Government have been definitely settled. There are but two vessels of war at Sanfelicito on the 17th, a Spanish and French brig.

The conductors, arrived at Vera Cruz, the 13th, from the city of Mexico, Puebla and Jalapa, had in charge 82,216,598 in specie. There was coined at the San Luis Potosi Mint, during the month of May, \$141,319. The Siglo records a decree issued from the Department of Justice, establishing a normal school for the education of teachers; and another from the Department of War, establishing nautical schools at Uruand Mozatlan, on the Pacific.

It is stated in the Eco that the chief of the band who attacked the escort having in charge the Santa Ana conspirators, was killed in the conflict.

The Estadarte seems to think that the so-called manifesto of Santa Ana was actually written in the city of Mexico, and that the old chieftain himself never saw it. Its allusions to very recent events, intelligence of which could not have reached Carthagena by the date of the document, have betrayed it.

The Trait d'Union, of the 13th, records the departure of M. Linantear, in company with M. Clitenden, his counsel, for California, he having given security for his appearance in the course of the present month.

The newspapers Clamor, Progreista and Pagina del Pueblo have been suspended by order of the Supreme Government. The Nacion has also ceased to exist.

Lieut. Col. Juanquin Posadas, who some time since resigned his commission in the army, has asked to return to the service in case of a war with Spain, at the head of a company of volunteers, organized in the State of Vera Cruz.

Recording the substance of the second letter from Gen. Alvarez to the President of the Republic, offering his services in his own and family's name, in case of a war with Spain, the Monitor says: "This noble example will be imitated by all the liberal party. The flag of the revolution at Ayala must ever remain united in defence of liberty, independence and the actual Administration."

The Siglo, commenting on the recent and sudden changes in the Ministry, says: "Now is the time to form a Progreista Cabinet.—In no other way can the existence of the Government be assured."

THE PECULIAR AFFECTION OF THE STAND-ARDE for our ultra-mountain population, which is so often exhibited in a peculiar manner for these people, recalls the only journal which these people could be built, reminds us of an occurrence at a Northern hotel not long since.

A Southern gentleman perceiving that the dining room servant, a negro, was bestowing his attentions elsewhere, to his own neglect, called up John and accented him in this wise:—

"John, I have servants, at home, and am waited on as a gentleman should be. I am neglected here, and am tired of it. Give you fair notice, that I will whip you like a dog, unless you behave better."

The consequence was that John became very attentive during the few days that the gentleman remained. On going away, John was called up and presented with a dollar or two, which he thus acknowledged:—

"Thank ee, massa. Southern gentlemen always so—lick us like blazes if we don't sit on 'em well, but when dey go, dey sit on 'em as a dollar or two.

Abolition gentlemen might hard to sit on 'em, 'specially waiting on, 's when dey go, 's they shud 'specially hard, look up to de wall an' say, 'God bless 'em, my unforgotten friend, an' elevate 'em in 'em scale up humanity, or something like that, 's de nigger gib as a dollar to elevate 'em asid."

"God bless the great West!" quoth the Standard, perforce its glorious mountains and builded hills all over their beautiful valleys. But heaven must bless its own favorite land at its own expense.

The Old North State has spent her money, and exhausted her credit, and the North-western States and Territories need all her lands in those regions to enrich themselves with, and to make them, and keep them, Democratic. Besides, it will never do to take the bread from the mouths of the needy foreigners who flock there and settle, to give it to our own children, who can take care of themselves.

Meritorious Distribution is unconstitutional, having been once advocated by the old White party, and been the favorite project of Henry Clay, their leader; and this party and their leader trampled on Constitutions just as though they were dirty dirt rags.—And, lastly, Distribution is a humiliating job.—Albany Register.

ANOTHER EXCITEMENT IN KANSAS.

The town of Doniphan, in Kansas, was thrown into a state of excitement on the 6th instant, in consequence of a fracas between Capt. John R. Boyd, formerly of South Carolina, and Capt. Mitchell, one of Gen. Lane's aids. The latter, it appears, took exception to a portion of an oration delivered on the 4th by the former, and sent him a challenge to fight a duel with muskets at forty paces.

The challenge was accepted, the parties met, and were about to fire, when the civil officers arrested them. A letter says:—

Whilst the attention of the proslavery party was directed to the affair between the belligerents, the freesoilers took thirty-seven of their muskets from a log house not far below the hotel, and carried them to a free-soil boarding house beyond Gen. Lane's mill. As soon as this fact became known, the proslavery party sent a committee to demand the restoration of the guns. The freesoilers refused to give them up. The proslavery party told them they would give them until two o'clock next day to return them, and if they were not then returned, they would come and take them.

Runners were then sent out to the country by both parties for reinforcements, and small squads came flocking in from all quarters, thoroughly prepared for battle. Night came on, squads still continuing to come in. The storm of war was lowering and portentous. Gen. Whitfield deemed it proper to send an express to Governor Walker, informing him of the condition of things, and to send the records of the land office to Fort Leavenworth for safe keeping.

Just at dark the free State party agreed to bring their muskets to Capt. Manning, and were soon stacking them in front of the hotel. The leaders of both parties then promised to observe the peace. It was half past nine o'clock when there was a general dispersion, and quiet was again restored.—The night before not a citizen of Doniphan had slept on a bed. Gen. Lane boasted, after the trouble was over, that on the hill above him he had counted of his forces 210 able bodied men at ten o'clock the night before, and that he could have 500 if necessary.

Gen. Ege, late of Maryland, took an active part in restoring peace. Capt. Mitchell is the same man that thus gagged was a prisoner at Leecompton. He is a carpenter by trade, and went to Kansas from Covington, Kentucky. The freesoilers, it appears, refused to join with the proslavery men of Doniphan in the celebration of the 4th.—Captain Boyd, in his oration, referred to this fact, and this is what offended Captain Mitchell.

GEN. JACKSON'S GOLD BOX.—The Special Committee who have the disposal of General Andrew Jackson's gold box under consideration, met Wednesday, Alderman Mangham in the chair. A letter was received from Gen. Scott, stating that he was unable to be present at the meeting. Several men who had been engaged in the Mexican war appeared before the Committee.

Capt. M. Fairchild said he had been engaged in all the battles of the Mexican war, and received no wounds. He does not claim to be the best because of any distinguished valor on his part, but maintains that he did his duty. His name was spoken of in the report to the Commander-in-Chief as having distinguished himself in four battles.

Capt. C. W. Innis had also been in all the battles. He claimed to have performed his duty, and obtained nothing more. After the battle of Chapultepec when the city was taken, Capt. Innis was the first to enter the city, and ordered the American flag to be suspended from one of the windows of the Castle, as he could not obtain access to the roof.

Capt. Fairchild said that Lieut. Pardevis placed the flag upon the spire of the Castle. He did not wish to detract from the merit of Capt. Innis.

Capt. Innis received a slight wound in this engagement. He was then promoted to a certainty. He was wounded in the battle of Churubusco, and also in that of the Bay of Mexico. He thought that Capt. Fairchild showed more valor than Capt. Bennett. Sergeant Matthews thought that Capt. Fairchild was the most distinguished man in his conduct at the battles of Chapultepec and Cerro Gordo.

The Committee adjourned to meet on Friday to hear other parties, when they will probably dispose of the matter.—N. York Daily News.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.—The New York Times says that Archbishop Hughes has fallen under the displeasure of the supreme authorities at Rome, and there is danger that he may be virtually suspended by the appointment of a coadjutor with the right of succession, or by the appointment of administrators of the diocese, under the pretence of relieving the Archbishop from the temporal cares that press upon him. The Times gives the following as the amount of the charge against the Archbishop:—

"In a city through which flows the milk of Catholism have existed, since he had charge of the Diocese of New York—in a city which numbers more professors of the faith than Home itself—his successors there is not a monument of Catholic power or influence, not an institution perfected and that he alone has seemed unworthy of the movement of that living host, whose presence and influence has invited the attention and alarmed the jealousy of the Protestant people of these States. Every where else they say the Church is an organization with a policy, with a great framework of institutions, to be filled up as time shall afford the means. Here, it is said by members of the Church, it is a chaos, without form and void. Not even an architectural structure worthy of a powerful and wealthy community—not a well organized church—not an institution of learning that commands respect, and that can point to the grace as its founder or sustainer. He, they say, has been the ambition and the politics of our Aldermen, and not the statesmanship of a prelate of the Church."

THE EDUCATION OF BOYS.—It is a questionable fact that boys under twenty constitute a majority of all ordinarily engaged in broils and riots. This results from the neglect and bad influence of careless and ignorant parents, and from the inefficient provision made for the care and education of "street children." One juvenile work-house or asylum is worth ten jails or State prisons, as "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." And one engine-house where boys are allowed to congregate is worth ten grog-shops.—Albany Journal.

Some graceless scamp says: "It is woman, and not her wrongs, that should be dressed." This fellow ought to suffer the torment of being inquired out to sea.

"Well, you see, Mr. Houston, you are such an eminent man, such a—" "Never mind that; what do you want to know?" "Excuse me, but a person of your abilities and distinction will be aware—" "I am somewhat in haste," interrupted the supposed senator—"pray come to the point at once."

"Well, then give me the secret of your success in life, how you rose to the position you have now?" "Oh! but that would benefit you, I can tell you how you can rise in the world, if you wish."

"That's just it," was the reply—"just what I was trying to get at."

"Well, sir, I'll tell you. Undertake to approach a man headed ball with a red spear on your neck. It guarantees your upward progress immediately on the completion of the experiment."

The button holder collapsed, showed his hat on his head and walked sorrowfully away while a cluster of gentlemen near by who had overheard the conversation, fairly renewed with laughter.

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