

# ASHEVILLE NEWS.

"The dangers of a concentration of all power in the General Government of a Confederacy so vast as ours, are too obvious to be disregarded."—Gen. Pierce's Inaugural.

VOL. 5—NO. 42.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1854.

WHOLE NO. 240.

THE  
**ASHEVILLE NEWS,**  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
**THOMAS W. ATKIN,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, in advance; One Dollar and fifty cents in six months; or Three Dollars at the end of the year.  
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per quart of twelve lines, for the first and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.  
Advertisements must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly. From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

**Marcus Erwin,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

**Robert M. Henry**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

**David Coleman,**  
Attorney at Law,  
BURNSVILLE, N. C.  
March 3, 1853.—if

**W. Lucius Tate,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
MORGANTON, N. C.  
May 5, 1853. if

**Z. B. Vance,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
ASHEVILLE, N. C.  
August 25, 1853. 211

**BAXTER & SILER,**  
Attorneys at Law.  
Will practice together in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson counties; and will punctually attend to any business committed to their care.  
JOHN BAXTER. LEON F. SILER.  
Hendersonville, N. C. Franklin, Macon co., N. C.  
September 22, 1853.

**G. W. WHITSON,**  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

**Dr. Hilliard**  
Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.  
Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. if

**Dr. Lester**  
HAS returned home and may hereafter be found at his Drug Store, ready to attend to all professional calls.  
Asheville, March 31.

**Samuel L. Love, M. D.,**  
A Graduate of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.  
OFFERS his Professional services to the citizens of Waynesville and the surrounding country.  
He may be found at the residence of his father one mile west of Waynesville, unless professionally absent.  
April 21, 1853. 1y

**Dr. M. L. Neilson**  
Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in his various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office on the public square, unless professionally engaged.  
Asheville, September 22, 1853

**SMITH & McDOWELL,**  
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.  
Asheville, N. C.

**WM. D. RANKIN & CO.**  
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.  
Asheville, N. C.

**SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,**  
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally.  
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

**J. W. PATTON,**  
Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings, Iron Nails, &c.  
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

**Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,**  
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Clothing,  
131 MEETING STREET,  
Charleston, S. C.  
WM. D. RANKIN, } P. M. CRAIGMILES,  
R. W. PULLIAM, } A. D. SMITH.  
Sept. 29, '53.

**Ramsay's Piano Store,**  
COLUMBIA, S. C.

**Music and Musical Instruments.**  
NUNNS & Co's Patent, Diagonal Grand Pianos; Hallet, Davis & Co's Patent Superb Bridge Pianos; Chickering, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.  
Columbia August 18, 1853—1y

**GOWER & SINGLETON,**  
Receiving, Forwarding & Commission  
MERCHANTS,  
GREENVILLE, S. C.  
February 2, 1854. 235-1y

**AUSTRALIA GOLD MINES!**  
**CHEAP GOODS.**

WE have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are now receiving our spring and summer stock of

**GOODS;**  
consisting of Ladies and gentlemen's Dress Goods of the latest styles; ready made clothing; Hats & Caps; Boots and Shoes; Hardware; Queensware; Bonnets, of the latest fashion; Books; and everything usually kept in a store in this section of the country.

We think it unnecessary to mention in detail the many articles we have and intend to keep on hand, and to make a great display in a newspaper advertisement but prefer showing the goods on our counter, and proving to those who choose to examine our goods, that we intend to sell cheap. We ask every person who visits our village to call and examine our stock before they purchase, and see if we don't compare in prices with both Jew and Gentile.

We have also on hand a large quantity of *Fools Cap, Let & Wrapping Paper* to sell at wholesale.  
We will take in exchange for goods: good jeans, linsey tow cloth, feathers, corn meal, wool, tallow, flax seed, and cast.  
PATTON & McKEE.  
Asheville, April 21, 1853. if

**Fall and Winter Goods.**  
**W. D. RANKIN & Co.**  
Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of **WINTER GOODS.**  
embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods.

—ALSO—  
Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visitors to give them a call. They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.  
October 27, 1853.

**Candies, assorted, at**  
**SMITH & McDOWELL'S.**  
April 7.

**Paints.**  
White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of  
**SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.**  
Nov. 24, '53.

**Dissolution.**  
The firm of **SMITH & McDOWELL** is this day dissolved by its own invitation. All persons indebted to the above firm will call on **W. W. McDowell**, who is authorized to make settlements.  
J. M. SMITH,  
W. W. McDowell.  
January 2, 1854.

**The Last Call.**  
All persons indebted to the late firm of **Smith & McDowell** are now for the last time called on to make settlements. We are compelled to make settlements, and it will be at your cost if you don't call very soon. Don't flatter yourself that this is intended for some other person.  
W. W. McDowell.  
January 5th, 1854.

**For the Ladies.**  
Now opened on for sale, a very desirable lot of **LADIES DRESS GOODS**, latest styles.—Also, **Wool Shawls**, of a superior quality.  
W. D. RANKIN & Co.  
Oct. 20.

**Furniture For Sale.**  
The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville a large quantity of well made and superior finished

**Furniture,**  
of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings*

of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms.  
J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

**Ladies Dress Goods.**  
We have some beautiful poplins; swiss muslin; plain, dotted and embroidered silk tissue; printed and embroidered muslins of all kinds. Remarkably cheap.  
—ALSO—  
Colored silks, organdies, tartan, berages, lawns, swiss and jaconet robes, a splendid article.—Ribbons, chemisettes, capes, cuffs, collars, laces, edgings, &c., at low prices.  
**SMITH & McDOWELL.**  
April 7.

**Boots and Shoes.**  
We have recently added to our already extensive stock, **770** pair boots and shoes, and feel confident in being able to meet the wants of our friends in that line; as we shall keep up our supply through the winter by orders, when it is necessary; and remember, we positively will sell as low as any body.  
**SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.**  
October 27.

**The ladies,** by calling on **Smith, Baird & Vance**, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered; mousses, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with.  
April 7.

**FALL AND WINTER GOODS.**

**James W. Patton,**  
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

**To the Ladies**  
He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpacas, French, Scotch and English gingham and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, heaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.

**To the Gentlemen**  
He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vest jacks, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps.

**BOOTS AND SHOES,** a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

**Of Crockery and Medicine**  
He has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

**Groceries**  
Always on hand, at lowest market prices, such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c. &c.

**Of Hardware**  
a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bits, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

**Saddles**  
And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.  
With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits, particularly for CASH. Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax, tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c. &c.  
Asheville, Oct. 13, 1853. if

**Ready Made Clothing.**  
Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing*. Call and see at  
**W. D. RANKIN & Co's.**  
Oct. 20.

**Small Pox.**  
DR. J. D. BOYD, of the Eagle Hotel, has just received fresh "vaccine matter," which he will insert upon application. Surely none will let the opportunity pass to use the only preventive against this "loathsome disease."  
Asheville, March 2.

**Wool Wanted.**  
We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.  
**W. D. RANKIN & CO.**  
May 26, '55.

**MARION HIGH SCHOOL.**  
The undersigned will commence his second session at Marion, February 27th, instant. The School is designed, and the Principal is determined it shall be one of high grade, embracing all the studies usually taught in our Colleges. The location is healthy—the village neat and attractive.

**Tuition per Session of 5 Months.**  
For Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic and Geography, \$ 5 00  
English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography (advanced) Natural Philosophy, 8 00  
Higher English Branches, 12 00  
Languages.  
Declaration and composition will receive due attention during the session. Elocution taught by lectures. Students charged from the beginning of the month in which they enter. No deduction for absence, unless during sickness. The morals of the pupils will be strictly guarded. A suitable Assistant will be procured. Boarding is very cheap. Come, you that come early.  
T. P. THOMAS, Principal.  
Marion, N. C., February 23, 1854.

**Look Here, Gentlemen.**  
WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlements. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.  
**SMITH & McDOWELL.**  
Asheville, Oct. 6, 1853.

**Wanted,**  
At this Office, a boy to learn the Printing business. Apply soon.

**GEN. SAMUEL DALE.**

HIS GREAT CANOE FIGHT.

In 1784, when Samuel Dale was yet a boy, his father moved from Virginia, and made a settlement near the site of the present town of Greensboro, Geo. But a few days had elapsed when the subject of our sketch—a youth of sixteen summers—found himself an orphan; and, in virtue of his seniority, guardian of seven brothers and sisters. Disposing of them in the best manner his limited resources would allow, he joined a company of volunteers, raised to repel the invasions of the Creeks; and here commenced that military career, which only closed when the difficulties of his country ceased. We do not propose to follow it up. Whoever is acquainted with the history of the Indian war—with the bloody battles of Burnt Corn and Holy Ground—the terrible massacre of Fort Mims—the hazardous expedition of Claiborne, and the Seminole campaigns of Jackson—knows enough to appreciate the iron nerve and daring intrepidity of Gen. Dale. We will only notice a few of those remarkable adventures with which his life is so replete.

His celebrated "Canoe Fight" in the Alabama river, in which he and two of his company brained, with clubbed rifles, nine Indian warriors, in fair and open combat, is a kind of household word with our old settlers. Every old crone on the river could relate to you the incidents of the bloody conflict; while her aged partner, whose head had whitened with the growing improvement of his State, would hobble down the bank, and point out the very spot in the bright waters where the two canoes met; and if, perchance, the reader has ever made a trip down the river, on that elegant boat which bears our hero's name, (Sam Dale,) he has doubtless had designated to him, by the courteous captain, the time-worn old beech which marks the spot, as well as the high projecting bank which had previously sheltered the name-sake of his boat from the fire of the Indians.

Soon after the bloody tragedy of Fort Mims, many of the whites, urged by their defenceless condition, and the increasing hostilities of the Indians took refuge in Fort Madison. As Gen. Claiborne was prevented from marching to their aid, by the hostile movements of the enemy about St. Stephen's, Capt. Dale and Col. Carson were left in command of the Fort. As soon as his wounds, received at Burnt Corn, were sufficiently healed, Dale determined to change his line of conduct from defensive to offensive. With seventy men, he proceeded northwardly to Buizer's landing on the Alabama. Here they found two canoes, belonging to a negro, named Caesar, who informed them that there were Indians above there, on each side of the river. He also determined the use of the canoes, and proffered to act as their pilot. Captain Dale immediately placed the canoes in charge of Jeremiah Austill and six men, who were ordered to keep them parallel with the party on land. Arriving at the mouth of Randon's Creek, the canoe discovered a boat, filled with Indians, who, however, immediately paddled to the shore and fled. The land party, finding it impossible to continue their route, on account of the thick cane and vines, were ordered to cross over, and proceed upon the other side. While they were effecting a passage, Dale and several of his men kindled a fire a short distance from the river, to prepare their day's meal. Thus engaged, they were fired upon by a party of Creeks from an "ambuscade." Retreating to the river, so as to gain the cover of the projecting bank, they discovered a large flat-bottomed canoe, containing eleven armed and painted warriors. The party behind them now retired, leaving Dale to choose his own course towards these in the boat. As both of his canoes were on the opposite side, Dale ordered the larger one to be manned. Two of the warriors now left their boat and swam for shore, but a ball from the unerring rifle of James Smith perforated the skull of one, who immediately sank; the other gained the shore and escaped. Eight men had, in the meantime, manned the larger canoe, and were approaching the Indian boat; but coming near enough to see the number of rifle-muzzles over the edge of the boat, they hastily paddled back to the shore.

Dale, exasperated by this "clear back out," as he termed it, of his men, shouted to them in a scornful tone, "to look and see three brave men—lo what eight cowards had shrunk from," and followed by Austill and Smith, sprang into the smaller canoe, which the faithful Caesar had just brought over. Paddling their canoe directly towards their enemies, they commenced the "Canoe Fight" proper—so celebrated in Alabama tradition.

When within twenty paces of the Indians our heroes arose in their canoe, to give them an opening broadside; but unfortunately, the priming of their guns was wet, and they failed to fire. Had not the same accident befallen the enemy, the result of the canoe fight might have been very different. Dale now ordered Caesar to bring his boat alongside the other, and hold them together. The warriors confident of their strength, and eager to grapple with three men, whose guns would not fire, allowed their boat to move leisurely along with the current. As the two neared each other, the chief arose, and with an ejaculation of defiance to "Big Sam," leveled his gun at Smith's breast; but before he could draw trigger, the latter directed a blow at him, which would have proved fatal, had it not been adroitly avoided. The canoes came together with a jar, which threw Austill slightly out of his balance, and ere he could regain it, a well directed blow from a war-club prostrated him across the boat. A half dozen powerful arms were raised to complete the work, when the heavy rifle of Dale came down upon the head of the Chief, with a force which sunk it deep in his skull. Smith had not been less active, and his trusty barrel had fallen with like effect upon the skull of another warrior, and the two now fell their death throes in the bottom of the canoe. Austill had in the meantime recovered, and added strength to the work of destruction. The bold Caesar held the boats together with an iron grasp, and with one foot in each, our heroes

fought. Two successive blows from Austill's rifle despatched two of the enemy, one of whom fell overboard. Thinking to make sure of his foe by a second stroke, Austill leaned forward to strike, when he was again prostrated by an Indian club. The exulting savage, never forgetful of a scalp, raised the war-club—seized his victim by the hair—the scalp-knife glittered in the air, when another timely blow from Dale's clubbed rifle divided his skull. Tradition says, that so great was the force of the blow, the skull was split from the crown to the vertebral column. In the meantime Smith, at the other end of the canoe, grappled with two lusty warriors. He was a powerful man; but the chances were against him. The iron clutches of one of his assailants are upon his throat—the tomahawk of the other above his head! He sees his danger with a desperate effort he gets both feet in one canoe, and draws one Indian after him, while the sudden movement separates the end of the boats and leaves the other behind, to meet the fate of those who had already come within the range of Dale's and Austill's rifles. Smith now had his enemy in his power, and soon despatched him. The conflict now became equal—three to three. The savages, reduced in number from nine to three, now fought with an energy of despair. Light and active, they avoided many of the blows of the whites; and dealt, in return, such well directed ones, that they were beginning to tell in their favor, when Dale, calling to Caesar to hold the boats firmly together, sprang upon one of the seats and dealt a blow which shivered a club which had been directed to meet it, and levelled another warrior. The remaining two were left to have destruction meted to them at the hands of the victorious Dale; who, while Smith and Austill leaped upon their bloody and brain-battered fellows, despatched them at two successive blows. During the whole of this sanguinary conflict, the heroes were encouraged by the continued cheers of the comrades, on either bank. Of the nine warriors, Smith killed two, Austill two, and Dale five. "Having laid them all low," says Mr. Pickett, "these undaunted Americans began to cast them into the bright waters of the Alabama—their native stream, now to be their grave. Every time a savage was raised up from the bottom of the canoe, and slung into the water, the Americans upon the banks set up shouts long and loud, as some slight revenge for the tragedy of Fort Mims. The Indian canoe presented a sight unusually revolting—several inches deep in savage blood—thickened with clods of brains and bunches of hair, &c."

A few years previous to the canoe fight, Gen. Dale was engaged in another hand-to-hand rencontre, hardly less exciting. There is so much of the spirit of wild adventure and romance connected with the incident, we are surprised that it has not, ere this, been made the basis of one of our thrilling border tales. When the Indian hostilities first began to assume a threatening attitude, in consequence of the Ga phinton treaty a white woman was seized by a party of Indians, and carried into captivity. All attempts towards recapturing her seemed fruitless; indeed, so many similar cases occurred, that they failed to excite that interest which we would naturally expect.—Dale, however, having gained some information as to her whereabouts, determined—and with him determination was but another word for accomplishment—to rescue her. Setting out alone, his experience in trailing soon brought him upon the heels of the savages. Finding himself near them, with his characteristic coolness he stopped at a spring to drink and refresh himself previous to beginning his work. While stopping to drink, two of the party, who were nearer than he thought, sprang upon him. Without attempting to rise, he drew his hunting knife, and with an under stroke, killed one of his assailants; then rising suddenly, he threw the other from him, and ere he could regain his feet despatched him. Thus much accomplished, he took the trail of others—followed them many miles—came upon them asleep—knifed three of them—cut the throats of the captive woman, and was about to commence his triumphant march homeward, when another warrior, whose position behind a log had screened him from view, sprang upon him. Weak from the loss of blood, and in the deadly grasp of the savage, Dale would now have fallen by the hands of a foe whom he had ever conquered, had not the liberated woman snatched up a tomahawk and split the Indian's skull. The mutual deliverers, having exchanged congratulations upon their fortunate escape, were soon in the midst of their rejoicing friends. General Dale, in after life, often said that he had given up all hope of life in this instance, and could hardly believe that the weak emaciated female, whose captive thong he had just cut, could be his deliverer.

The biographer of Gen. Dale, John F. H. Claiborne, of Mississippi, cites the above incident, and vouches for its truth. The tales of knight-errantry could hardly equal it in romance and wildness of adventure; and no Bois-de-Gilbert of the Middle Ages, in "panoply complete," could boast greater triumphs of his lance, than could Gen. Dale of his hunting knife!

\* Gen. Dale, on account of his great size and strength, was known to the Indians as "Big Sam."

"It is a terrible thought to remember that nothing can be forgotten. I have somewhere read, that not an oath is uttered that does not vibrate through all time, in the wide-spreading currents of sound—not a prayer listed, that its record is not also to be found stamped on the laws of nature by the indelible seal of the Almighty's will!"

There is no happiness for him who oppresses and persecutes; no, there can be no repose for him. For the sighs of the unfortunate cry for vengeance to Heaven.

An eminent physician has recently discovered the nightmare, in nine cases out of ten is produced from owing a bill to the newspaper man."

**General Pierce's Administration a Rod of Terror to Evil Doers.**

In our paper of yesterday we noticed, in this connection, the stupendous fraud upon the treasury which has so long engaged public attention, and at last been brought to so tragic an end. Numerous other cases have occurred in which the vigilance of the officers of the government has brought the guilty parties to condign punishment. They have so far escaped general notice, owing to the overshadowing influence on the public mind of the one above alluded to. One of these deserves special attention, because of the social and official position of its perpetrators. We allude to the case recently brought to light in the city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in which the facts are understood to be briefly these:

A trivial circumstance which occurred some months since induced a slight feeling of distrust as to the genuineness of a certain pension claim which had been admitted a number of years ago. The matter was quietly but thoroughly sifted, and it was discovered that it and some twelve or fourteen other similar claims had been established years since by perjury and forgery, and been regularly paid to the present time, and that between forty and fifty thousand dollars had thereby been abstracted from the public treasury. The proof against the persons suspected was deemed conclusive. The respectability of the parties induced strenuous efforts on the part of their friends to persuade the government to abandon the prosecution. Application for this purpose was first made to the Commissioner of Pensions, then to the Secretary of the Interior, and finally to the President of the United States without avail. The stern answer was, that the public weal demanded that the parties should be brought to justice, and that no considerations of sympathy merely would be allowed to impede the due execution of the law. The parties were accordingly arrested, but released by the State judge on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and admitted to bail in the sum of \$7,000 each. Finding the intercession of friends unavailing, two of the parties, Gen. Ford and Judge Vonder-smith, forfeited their recognizance and have fled the country. This fact as fully establishes the guilt of the parties as though a verdict had been found against them by the jury of their own selection; and we doubt not whether a better moral effect is not thereby produced; for, as it is, they will ever be remembered by the community in which they lived as objects of contempt and disgust, unmitigated by any oft-felt feeling of sympathy and commiseration which incarceration within the walls of a prison, however justly imposed, invariably begets in the human heart.

These frauds were ingeniously contrived and executed, but not less skillfully detected and exposed; and their results convey lessons which it were well the wrong doer should heed. They show, also, that under a virtuous and just administration, fraud, however artfully conceived and accomplished, will be ferreted out by efficient and vigilant officers, to be exposed and punished without respect to the rank, position, or respectability of the perpetrators.—*Washington Union.*

**AN UNHEALTHY PLACE.**—The temperance law of Massachusetts prohibits the sale of liquors except for medical and mechanical purposes. The Liquor agent of New Bedford has just published his quarterly report of the work done in his department for the three months ending on the 23d of January, from which it appears that 1,785 gallons of brandy, rum, gin, whiskey, and alcohol were sold during the three months for medical and mechanical purposes. Also 4,984 gallons of wine, ale, stout, porter, and beer, during the same period. As New Bedford carries on mechanism but limitedly, it must be an awful unhealthy place. The number of doses of liquor medicine swallowed during the last quarter exceeded 400,000, and that by a population of less than 15,000. As whale oil is the principal traffic of the place, perhaps the ale, whiskey, and wine is mixed with the spermaceti for the mechanical purposes of spiritual incubation.

**RUSSIAN WITH HORSE.**—In the steppes of Russia it is not rare to see a two year old colt rush singly to attack a band of four or five wolves, kill one or two of them, lame the rest and spread the word of his name throughout the country. The wild horse strikes with his fore feet like the stag, and not with his hind legs as is popularly believed. He draws himself up to his full height against his enemy, pounds him beneath his murderous pestles, then seizes him between the shoulders with his formidable incisors and tosses him to his mares to make sport for themselves and their offspring.—*Household Words.*

**APPREHENDED DIFFICULTY WITH PERU.**—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says that so far from the correspondence with the Peruvian Government having only continued down to last December, as by the documents sent in to-day would appear, it has gone on to the present time with increasing bitterness, till it has at length apparently reached a crisis. A Cabinet meeting was held upon the subject this week, the result of which has been the drawing up of a despatch by Mr. Marcy, directing Mr. Clay to inform the Government of Peru that unless full indemnity is given for past outrages the Pacific Squadron will immediately proceed to Peru and enforce satisfaction.

Dr. Kip, the newly made Bishop of California, had his combativeness greatly excited in crossing the Isthmus. He writes back to his Albany friend, it is said, that no man should venture that journey without a revolver.

**SETTLED.**—The difficulty between Hon. Jere. Clemens, and Hon. W. P. Harris, which it was thought would terminate in a duel, has been settled at the instance of mutual friends.