



# THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, June 10, 1858.

For Governor,  
**Hon. J. W. ELLIS,**  
OF ROWAN COUNTY.

For Congress,  
**W. W. AVERY, Esq.**  
OF BURKE COUNTY.

For State Senator,  
**Dr. JOHN YANCY,**  
OF MADISON.

For the House of Commons,  
**Dr. JAMES S. T. BAIRD.**

For Sheriff,  
**Col. GEO. W. HAMPTON.**

## The Congressional Caucuss.

The weather is warm, and the Congressional contest is waxing hot and furious. Messrs. Avery and Coleman are monopolizing public attention, leaving brother Jones pretty much in the back ground. This fight between gentlemen of the same faith, is delightfully refreshing to that valuable class of citizens who would rather walk a mile to see a man and his wife fight, than half the distance to hear St. Paul preach.

Messrs. Avery and Coleman have met at several points, and addressed the people. Mr. Avery, we learn, makes a plain, straight forward, straight out, able Democratic speech, just such as he has been making for the last twenty five years. Mr. Coleman, on the contrary, not satisfied to rest his claims on such grounds, makes a personal matter of it, assailing Mr. Avery and all his friends, and complaining bitterly that any Democrat should for a moment think of coming in competition with him!

At Columbus, last week, Mr. Coleman varied the exercises slightly, in order, we suppose, to gratify his new allies, a portion of the Know Nothing party, who have zealously enlisted in his cause. On that occasion he treated the people to a homily on the corruption and venality of the *Asheville News*! We trust the young gentleman will not think we are at all disgruntled at his performance. By no means, Mr. Coleman. The nature of man is now what it has always been. Ingratitude came into the world with the eating of the forbidden fruit, and will, most probably, remain until the heart of time shall throbb with its last pulsation. We have read of frozen vipers, when warmed into life, stinging the hand that saved them. We have also read (you will observe that we are a gentleman of very profound reading,) of a man who ascended to the top of a lofty eminence by means of a ladder, and when there, so elated was he at the feat, that he proudly spurned the means by which he had attained his position, and in an ecstasy of self gratulation kicked the ladder from its moorings, and with a crash it went to the ground. By and by a storm came up, and his position was anything but enviable. The ladder was gone, no help was in reach, and the poor fellow perished in his folly. You can make the application of the fable, Mr. Coleman. Do not, however, understand us as being apprehensive that you may damage the *News*. It heralded your political birth, trotted you out before the public, and has supported you in every canvass; and will, most probably, go on in its wonted course, unaffected by your abuse, and regardless of your malevolence.

We had heard for two weeks previous that "Mr. Coleman was going to skin the Editor of the *News*." Several members of the K. N. party had been telling it about the streets, and chucking at the thought that the job which some of them had undertaken and signally failed to perform, was actually to be "done up brown" by Mr. David Coleman. This was, be it remembered, before we had written anything in regard to our position in the contest. Now, Mr. Coleman having verified, as best he could, the prophecy of his Know Nothing forerunners, we desire a little information. We want to know whether Mr. Coleman communicated his barbarous intentions to the aforesaid gentlemen, or they suggested the idea to him? Don't all speak at once, but do tell, some body.

The reader will perhaps ask what offence the *News* has committed, that it has incurred the displeasure of the gentleman. It is a terrible offence, this of ours, and we beg the reader to prepare for a tremendous shock. We will premise by saying, we are a free man, of lawful age, and reasonably white. Now for it. The Editor of the *News* has the

unparalleled audacity—the atrocious impudence—the unspeakable and unwritable rascality, to prefer Mr. Avery to Mr. Coleman for Congress!!! True, as aforesaid, the rascally Editor is a white man, even a free man, but that is no palliation. Having blown Mr. Coleman's horn considerable, or more, does it not follow that he is bound to prefer him to every body else, for any office! "In course" it does—perhaps. We are somewhat in the fix the fellow was in who lost his sweetheart. Said he, "I flattered her until she became so proud that she wouldn't speak to me."

The *News* was a marvellously proper paper, and its Editor a powerful clever fellow, while it advocated Mr. Coleman's cause; but the moment it dared to express the opinion that there were others having stronger claims and greater strength, why that changes the matter entirely, and the *News* becomes corrupt, and its Editor a "bought up" son of perdition! Remarkable, truly.

But we had "no business to take sides."—We had not only the right to do so, but it was our bounden duty. We stand as a sentinel to warn the Democratic party of "approaching danger." A state of things was being created, and now exists, likely to work the defeat of the party in the approaching Congressional election. We scanned the whole field, gathered what information we could, and deliberately, and without personal bias (for we then esteemed both of the candidates as our personal friends) came to the conclusion that Mr. Avery was much the stronger man of the two, leaving the question of claims out of view. And, further still, we had a right to infer that Mr. Avery was the choice of the District, from the fact that some ten or twelve counties expressed a preference for him as the Democratic candidate for Governor, and we naturally enough supposed that if they desired him to carry their banner through the entire State, he would be their first choice for Congress. We knew, as every man must know on a moment's reflection, that there would not be time to hold a Convention, in a District nearly three hundred miles long.

We have acted in good faith, and did what we believed the interests and safety of the party in this District required. That we truly represent by our course the wishes of a large majority, we are thoroughly satisfied.

We sincerely regret that Mr. Coleman has thought proper to pursue the course he has taken. He has not consulted his own interest, nor regarded the advice of real friends.—Well tried friends, lightly sacrificed, are not easily won back. He is a free man, and must take his own course. Where he will "fetch up," he will learn full soon.

MADISON.—It will be seen by the announcement in another column, that Wm. Brown, Esq., is the Democratic candidate for the Commons in Madison county. Col. John A. Fagg is the K. N. candidate.

HAYWOOD.—Dr. Samuel L. Love is the Democratic candidate for the Commons in Haywood county. Dr. Love has served the people faithfully and efficiently in the Legislature, and will, we presume, have no opposition.

The Spectator having become a sort of supervisor general of the Democratic party, we hope it will let the public know at an early day whether Dr. Love's candidacy meets its approbation; and if not, what will be done about it.

THANKS.—We return thanks to our old and valued friend, Rev. P. W. Edwards, of Haywood, for a list of fifteen subscribers, as well as for the promise annexed, "more soon." He is a Democrat that believes in "works."

Wonderful.—The Spectator, in nosing round, has discovered that Dr. Yancy is a Tennessean by birth. Being dead set "agin all ferriners," of the course the Doctor stands no chance of an election, by the Spectator's favors. He will be elected, nevertheless.

JOE A. DICKSON, Esq., is the Democratic candidate in the senatorial district composed of Burke, Caldwell and McDowell. So far he has no opposition.

JOHN H. PEARSON, Esq., is the Democratic candidate for the Commons in Burke. He is opposed by Tod R. Caldwell, K. N.

ALBURN HIGGINS, Esq., Democrat, is a candidate for the Commons in McDowell.

MUNIFICENT BEQUEST.—Dr. Hayes, late of Philadelphia, has bequeathed \$50,000 for the foundation of an asylum for aged mechanics in Philadelphia.

HURRICANE.—A severe and destructive hurricane was experienced by the people of Gates county, N. C., a few days since. At Gatesville the Episcopal church was blown down, a number of the finest and most substantial houses unroofed, a number of carriages and buggies broken to pieces, trees torn up, and other damage done.

In the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Nashville, on the 18th ult., the Committee on Episcopacy reported adverse to the election of any bishops at that session, and the Conference adopted the report.

General J. Pinckney Henderson, U. States Senator from Texas, is very ill, and it is thought cannot recover.

## The Plot Thickens.

We wrote a short article last week, calling the attention of the Democratic party to the indications on the political horizon, and warning them against the desperate game which is being attempted to be played upon the people. Several prominent members of the Know Nothing organization, whom we had in our mind at the time, have since more plainly shown their hand, and our conjectures have become confirmed convictions.

While Mr. Coleman was denouncing us at Columbus last week, for supporting Mr. Avery, the *Asheville Spectator*, a paper which exhausted all its vitality in advocating the dogmas of Know Nothingism, was pitching into us here for the same offence. It struck us as somewhat singular to hear Mr. Coleman and the *Spectator* singing the same song to the same tune. But there are sometimes wheels within wheels, and in politics it frequently happens that there are upper currents and under currents, and things are not always to be judged by their outward seeming. An unsuspecting man would infer from the *Spectator's* tone that it was a thorough going Coleman sheet; and to hear the noisy portion of the Know Nothing party hereabouts, one would infer that the universal American party was for Mr. Coleman. But we understand the cards too well to be bamboozled by any such false tokens. The game is a cheat from beginning to end, and the object is to deceive Mr. Coleman as to his real strength, and thus induce him to continue in the field, that they may run in a Know Nothing candidate. The bait has taken, we presume, quite as effectually as they could desire, and we venture the opinion that in less than two weeks from this time all disguise will be thrown off, and an American candidate in the field—a stronger man than Gen. Jones, too. Mark our words.

The Spectator's attempts to create the impression that Dr. Yancy and Dr. Baird are very weak men, and not acceptable to the Democracy, are benevolent efforts in the same direction, and are fully appreciated by the Democracy.

We repeat our warning to the Democratic party to be wide awake. Tricksters and demagogues are at work, plotting the overthrow of your principles and the defeat of your candidates. Their plan of operations is to widen as far as possible the breach in our ranks, by arraying Democrats against each other.

## Congressional.

Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, has been presenting his Homestead Bill before the Senate, giving to each settler on the public lands 160 acres. He made a long speech in favor of the bill, the substance of which is as follows:

Mr. Johnson, in enforcing the advantages of the bill, commenced by defending it from the imputation of being prejudicial to Southern interests. It was not an adjunct of the Emigrant Aid Society, but a great measure of beneficent legislation for the good of the American people, without regard to sections. Nor did it propose to squander the public lands, as had been charged, but to give them to actual settlers in consideration of services rendered to the community in reclaiming the wilderness and subduing the earth. The policy was not new or unsupported. Moses had enunciated its principles in his Hebrew economy; Vattel had sanctioned it in his Commentaries on public law, and President Jackson had advocated it in his messages to Congress. It was charged with being a demagogical proposition. If so, then the Congress of 1791, in giving lands to certain settlers, and Washington in signing the bill passed at that date, had early begun to practice the demagogue's arts.

Running through the legislation of the country, Mr. Johnson found more than forty precedents to justify the fundamental principles of the pending bill. Such a disposition of the public domain would in reality enhance the value of the unoccupied portions, and hasten its capacity for sustaining and nurturing a great and powerful people. Nor would it diminish the revenues of the country. On the contrary by bettering the condition of the laborer, and thus enabling him to consume a greater amount of foreign importations, it would add largely to an annual revenue from imports.

But the financial results of the measure did not afford the most favorable light in which it could be viewed. It also tended to raise man socially and politically—socially by meliorating his material condition, and politically by giving him a stake in the welfare and stability of the country. He desired to build up the great middle class of the people, and to do away at once with an aristocracy on the one hand or a rabble on the other.—The public lands had been lavished on States and Corporations. He thought it was now high time to place them within the reach of all the people. At the present rate of dispensing them it would require more than six hundred years to fill up and occupy our public domain. If it be said that this measure, by offering a boon to emigration, would tend to depopulate the Southern States, it was only on the supposition that the laborer could better his condition by a change of location; and who would object to a policy which promised this beneficial result to the individual man? Wherever found, the laborer would still be a loyal citizen of the same Republic.

Mr. J. closed his remarks by invoking for the pending measure the favorable consideration of the Senate.

Messrs. Reid, Houston, Hayne and Crittenden opposed the bill. Mr. Clingman offered an amendment to give a homestead to every head of a family whether he settles upon it or not, and spoke on the subject as follows:—

"He said he was for retaining the public lands as a source of revenue to the Treasury, but if they are to go, I say let us have an equal distribution. The Senator from Tennessee alluded to the agrarian Laws of Rome

to the distributions made there, and their demoralizing effects. Sir, his allusion brought to my mind the fact that we are treading exactly the same course. He will remember that in Rome the first donations of land were made to the soldiers, just like our bounty land system. Afterwards they passed agrarian laws to give land to the poor. That is what he proposes. The third step was to give money, and to give provisions to feed the populace. If you go on with the system, first giving land to soldiers; next giving land to anybody who will take it; finally, when you have exhausted the land funds, the loafers and beggars will get up a clamor, and you must give them something in some other way.

Now, I put this question to the gentleman; suppose you let men have the public lands for nothing; let not those who have already paid for their lands come to Congress to have the money they have paid refunded? The force of that argument every Senator will feel. Only last week, I believe, a proposition was carried through the Senate, merely upon the idea that the officers here must be put upon a footing of equality with the officers of the House of Representatives.

It strikes me then, that in every point of view the bill is inexpedient. I am not, however, to be drawn into any general discussion of the bill. I have offered my amendment in good faith. I have two objections to the bill; first, that it takes the proceeds of the lands from the Treasury; and second, that it makes an unequal distribution. My amendment meets the latter objection. It cannot meet the former, I admit.

Mr. Hale suggested that this donation should be still further extended to all who within twelve or eighteen months should become heads of families. [Laughter.]

The bill was postponed, on motion of Mr. Clingman, until January next—ayes 30, nays 22. This is considered a defeat of the bill.—All right.

## The Southern General Conference.

We publish below the largest portion of a characteristic, but quite interesting letter, from the Rev. W. G. Brownlow, who was in attendance at the General Conference:—

There are one hundred and sixty Ministers in this body, representing twenty three Annual Conferences, and all that vast extent of territory south of Mason and Dixon's Line, with the exception alone of Maryland, which, in its Church relations, adheres to the Methodist Church, North. I have never met with a more dignified, and talented body of men than this body. I have heard experienced statesmen say that in appearance, and in their display of talents, in debate, they excel either the American Senate or House of Representatives. I fell very confident that no equal number of men can be found in our country, who are their equals as pulpit orators.

Some very important measures for the South are before this body. Some have been adopted, and others will be, I feel confident. While the Conference is conservative, it is sound throughout upon all issues that concern the South. On yesterday the Conference adopted a report creating a new Annual Conference to be styled the Rio Grande Conference of the Methodist Church, South. This is an important step, and will encourage emigration at once, and in the right direction.

The boundaries of this new Conference will encroach to some extent upon Mexico; but I favor this, being something of a *split-buster*, and believing that it ought to be carried out in religion as well in politics. That you may the better understand the territory proposed to be occupied by this new Conference, I submit the outline as set forth in the report, as adopted:—

"Beginning, the northeastern line at the mouth of the Guadalupe river, *circum*, latitude 28 1/2 degrees; thence up the Guadalupe river to the junction with San Antonio river; up the San Antonio river, (including the town of San Antonio;) thence from the town of San Antonio along the military road to Fort Mason, (leaving the Fredericksburg German Mission in the Texas Conference;) from Fort Mason, running due north, to the Colorado river; up the Colorado river to Big Spring; thence due north to the State line; thence west to the State line of Texas to El Paso; thence down the Rio Grande to its mouth; thence along the coast to the point of beginning."

The great Southern Pacific Rail Road penetrates much of the territory of this new Conference, and indeed its western terminus is El Paso. The road will go through—the magnificent donations of land and money, by the Texas Legislature, the progressive spirit of the age, and enlightened public opinion, will press it to completion.

Another most important report has been adopted by this conference, which came from the Committee on Missions, and was unanimously recommended by its members.

It is a report proposing to establish a Methodist Mission, "at as early a day as practicable," in Central America and New Granada. This is looking to the organization of a Methodist Conference in Central America, and this suits my views of things likewise. Indeed, I am in favor of organizing conferences in Cuba, and in Mexico, and then of annexing Church and State to these United States. The South must look in that direction, and cultivate those fields; instead of wasting her energies upon Kansas, intended by Providence for the abode of northern fanatics, cut throats, and freedom shirkers. I am in favor of a law by our National Legislature, sinking Kansas and its inhabitants to eternal perdition, after giving honest men thirty days' notice to leave the place. There has now been expended more money upon Kansas, since the introduction of the Kansas Nebraska Bill, than that prince of demagogues, Stephen A. Douglas, than all its lands would sell for in the best market in the world!

The votes of the twenty three annual conferences, upon what is called the "Alabama Resolution," were counted out to-day and resulted in the adoption of that resolution.—The resolution proposes to strike out of the Methodist Discipline the clause which forbids "the buying and selling of men, women and children, with an intention to enslave them." Although this clause was not inserted in the Discipline by Mr. Wesley, but by Ezekiel Cooper, of the anti-slavery party at the North, and although it originally looked to the suppression of the African slave trade, it ought

to be stricken out of the book, and will be by this conference. Three fourths of the votes of the annual conferences were necessary to secure this alteration, and fifty votes more than the requisite number have been cast, as the counting of to-day has shown.—Two-thirds of the votes of this body are necessary to confirm this measure, and these will be obtained, and even more. This places our Church where she ought to stand on the Southern Slavery Platform.

## The War Fever.

All parties in Washington are glowing with the fever for war. In the debate in the Senate, on the 29th, Mr. Mason spoke on the resolutions reported by him. Mr. Mallory was for enabling the Executive to adopt measures at once to prevent the continuance. Mr. Hale thought the acts of Great Britain were of a belligerent character. He was for meeting acts with acts and arguments. Mr. Mallory and Mr. Toombs concurred. Mr. Seward said:

"The assumption of Great Britain is founded on force, and is claimed by no others than the British, or such as like her asserted the mastery of the seas! But the United States set out with the intention to be equal with any nation, and cannot permit an affectation of superiority by any power, even in the modified sense of *visitation*, the right of search and visitation being terms synonymous. The principles of police at sea are identical with those on land. Any one may seize pirates at sea, or culprits on shore, but he does it at his peril. If the arrested party be a culprit, he is abandoned to justice. If not, it is an aggression, and the aggressor is liable to make reparation. This nation will never permit its flag to be prostituted to purposes of piracy, but it must resist every aggression on its peaceful commerce. He had not looked in the law books for technical objections to the right of search. It is enough that it cannot be permitted, that it is an aggression on the equality of nations, enough that it is an attempt to exercise superiority over this nation.

"Mr. Douglas asked what good does it do to resolve that this search is a belligerent act. The American people and England know this, England was so informed forty years ago, and yet she has violated our rights thirty three times within the past four weeks. Let a ship of war, say the *Wabash*, get on the track of the *Styx* or *Buzzard*, follow her up, capture her, and bring her into an American port, and it will then be the time to make explanations. If England avows the cruiser's acts it becomes an international question. If she disavows the acts, it simply remains for us to say what punishment we shall inflict on those lawless persons who have perpetrated these outrages. The President, having gone as far as he can go, let him have at once such powers as are necessary to protect our flag and maintain the rights of our citizens at home and abroad."

Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts, was for sending a naval force to the scene of the recent outrages, with instructions to capture the ships that have committed or may commit these outrages.

In the House, on the same day, Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to restrain and repress the outrages on our flag and citizens, and to give the President authority in the premises. Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, was opposed to converting the Government into a military despotism.

The war fever is certainly raging high.—Every one is anxiously expecting news from England. The next steamer will be the bearer of despatches of unusual interest.

## THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

We are gratified to announce that the abolitionists have failed in their efforts to array this institution against slavery.

A year ago, the Abolitionists passed a resolution in the Tract Society, directing the Publishing Committee to issue tracts upon "the moral evils and vices which slavery is known to promote." The Committee to their credit, declined to do this. The year passed by and no incendiary publication had been issued. The issue was, should the instructions of last year be reaffirmed by the Society, or should they be rescinded? The result has been that they have been rescinded, at the Annual meeting, in New York, by a vote of at least ten to one.

DAMAGE FROM THE RISE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—A letter from the South estimates the damage to plantations, in consequence of the rise of the Mississippi, to be thirty millions of dollars.

WETTING DOWN A REVIVAL.—The revival at Portsmouth, Ohio, terminated in a week's debate between Rev. Mr. Franklin and Rev. Mr. Merrill, on the subject of baptism, the revival stopped when the water controversy commenced.

Look out, and be very cautious about taking twenty dollar bills on the Commercial Bank of Kentucky. There are no counterfeit bills, but the signatures on some of them are forged.

It is estimated that the commercial world has lost by the revulsion of 1857, five hundred millions of dollars.

In Louisiana there are 15,000 square miles of fertile alluvial soil, which lies below high water mark, and requires to be protected by artificial embankments.

HEAVY LOSSES.—A recapitulation of the damage done by the recent hail storm in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, Virginia, estimates the loss to be \$150,000. Over 500,000 bushels of wheat were destroyed, within a length of ten and a breadth of three miles,

## Troubles—Foreign and Domestic.

We have troubles thickening on all sides. British insolence comes first on the list.—New Orleans in a state of revolution is next, and everlasting Kansas looms up again, with a fresh array of exciting rumors. The latest are the worst. Here they are in brief:

The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat gives many rumors and conflicting accounts of the recent troubles in the Southern part of the Territory. It is stated that some two hundred settlers have organized near Sugar Mound, and a still larger number of Missourians encamped a short distance from them; it was thought a battle would ensue between the parties.

Gov. Denver has commissioned Sheriff Samuel Walker to proceed to the scene of disturbances, and report to him, when he deemed it proper that active measures shall be taken to restore order.

The latest news from Ossawatimie stated that that place was threatened by three hundred Missourians, and messengers had been dispatched to Lawrence for arms. It appears from correspondence emanating from the headquarters of the Kansas militia, published in the Lawrence Republican, that Captains Montgomery and Payne were deprived of their commissions on the 18th of February. The Ossawatimie Herald confirms the accounts of the murder in Lyon county, on the 19th.

It is rumored that Crickett's party is now besieged at Fort Scott by a party of Free State men, who are awaiting reinforcements, in order to take the place by storm.

The St. Louis Democrat has information from a gentleman, just arrived from Kansas, that a Deputy United States Marshal had been sent in pursuit of Montgomery, and had been taken prisoner by the latter on Thursday night last. After some conference he was released.

The recent outrages had been committed by Hamilton, who is at the head of the remnant party formerly commanded by Major Buford. It is reported that Hamilton had left the Territory, and is now en route to Georgia.

The Republican learns that Gov. Stewart has sent Gen. Parsons to Bates and Cass counties, to ascertain the extent of the troubles reported to exist there, and whether it be necessary to call out the militia to protect the border counties of Missouri from the depredations of Montgomery's band.

A MONSTER GRAPE VINE.—A Los Angeles correspondent of the Alta California writes as follows:

"At Montecito, four miles from Santa Barbara, there is a grape vine, probably the largest in the world. Its dimensions and yield would be incredible, were it not that my informant is a man of veracity, and he speaks from personal observation. It is a single vine, the main stock being ten feet in diameter. It is trained upon a trellis 60 feet in diameter. My informant, with another person, counted 7000 bunches, and the estimated yield was 18,000 pounds of fruit. Can this be beaten? The only thing that surprised me in the relation of my friend was, that any person in Santa Barbara should have displayed the energy necessary to build the trellis for this noble vine."

## DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN NEW HAVEN.

At the municipal election in New Haven on Monday, the Democrats elected their candidate for Mayor and all the other city officers, and carried three of the six wards—the 3rd, 4th and 5th. In the latter ward, however, an independent Democrat was elected in opposition to the regular Democratic candidate for Alderman, chiefly by Republican votes.—The opposition united on a "citizens' ticket." The Democratic majority for Mayor was 551. For the other city officers, about 500.

## GEN. HOUSTON'S EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

The New York Evening Post understands that Gen. Houston, immediately after the adjournment of Congress, contemplates an expedition into Mexico with a company of four or five thousand men, who are anxious to follow the hero of the Alamo to new conquests. It has been signified to General Houston, says the Post, that if he would lead them, there were thousands ready to follow him to any part of Mexico. The understanding is, that they are to Texasize another slice of Mexico and bring it into the Union, and with it Houston into the Senate.

The law of Tennessee, of the last session, declares and enacts, that the hirer of a negro shall, in all cases, be liable for medical attendance, and that no contract with the owner shall be pleaded in bar to the Physician. The owner, however, may elect the physician.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Post, writes that a gentleman said to Mr. Buchanan the other day—"Well, Mr. President, you have got rid of Kansas for the present." "Yes," replied Mr. Buchanan, "for the present. There is no peace for the wicked."

## RESIGNATION.—F. N. W. BURTON,

Secretary of State of Tennessee, under a charge of defalcation to the State, has resigned. The matter is now undergoing investigation.—John E. Ray, of Memphis, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Over fifty thousand men have applied to the President to fill the two new regiments for Utah.

The wheat harvest has fully commenced in Texas, and the yield is to be large.

In boring an artesian well at Louisville, a depth of 1,700 feet has been reached, and a jet of salt water now rises fifty feet into the air above the earth's surface.