

MORE CAMELS FOR TEXAS.—The United States steamship *Surprise*, now lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, it is stated, is to be sent again in a few weeks for a reinforcement to the stock of camels brought in by her on her last trip, and added in Texas for the United States Government uses. It has been found that the experiment succeeds admirably, and that for the transfer of the United States stores across the plains of Texas the camel is perfectly fitted, and withstands the soil and climate of the country with any difficulty. Thus far only thirty-five have been brought. It is intended in the next trip to bring fifty.

News of the Day.

Later from California.

The steamship *Daniel Webster* arrived at New Orleans on the 12 inst., from San Francisco, with California dates to the 20th ult. The *George Law* sailed for New York, with \$900,000 in gold. The excitement in California still continued. Very few persons had responded to the Governor's proclamation, while the Vigilance Committee continued to receive recruits by the thousands. It is stated that they have a strong demand of arms and thirty cannon.

The Governor collected a few hundred men and went to Benicia, to get arms from the United States arsenal, but Gen. Wool refused to let him have them.

The Governor's forces were encamped near San Francisco.

The Committee had banished six more rogues, and continued arresting them.

Nearly all the towns in the interior had held enthusiastic meetings in favor of the Committee, and formed organizations to assist it.

The reports from the mines are favorable. INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.—Indian hostilities continue in Oregon. Smith's command had been attacked near the Meadows, and 12 killed and 25 wounded. The Indian loss was considerable.

Col. Wright had one-third of his command killed by the Yukona Indians.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—WALKER ELECTED PRESIDENT.—The news from Nicaragua is important. Gen. Walker was elected President, on the 4th of June, and on the 12th President Rivas and the minister of war left Leon. They afterwards appeared at Chinandago, collected 600 natives, called in the outposts, and ordered the Americans to evacuate Leon. The order was obeyed, and Rivas took possession with 120 men.

Gen. Walker declared Rivas and his party traitors. Most of the officers of the former cabinet adhered to Walker.

The advance guard of the Guatemalan army proceeding against Walker, reached Santa Anna on the 11th June, and were cordially received.

It is reported that Col. Gomez and other ex-officers of the Mexican army, have gone to Guatemala to assist against Walker.

A strong revolution had broken out in Costa Rica headed by the party which opposed the invasion of Nicaragua.

From Kansas.

St. Louis, July 9.—Advice from Topeka, Kansas, to the 4th, state that the Free State Convention met on the 2d and passed resolutions in favor of the Republican party, and appealing to their friends in Congress to refuse all appropriations until Kansas should be admitted as a Free State.

The President's and Gov. Shannon's proclamations were read, and also a letter from Col. Sumner stating that he would disperse the Legislature. About 800 were present, all armed.

On the 4th Sumner with 200 dragoons and 2 cannon arrived and ordered the Legislature to disperse, and they complied.

The Convention was preparing resolutions endorsing the State Government and the Topeka Constitution. Fears of an invasion kept large numbers from attending.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 11.—One hundred thousand dollars had been subscribed in London for the French sufferers by the last inundations.

Russia was busily engaged in strengthening the defenses of Nicolai and Sebastopol, rendering them stronger than ever.

Copies of incendiary proclamations, exciting to pillage and assassination, were circulating throughout Italy. It was rumored that the King was disposed to reject the counsels of the Western powers.

A private interview was about to take place between the Emperors of France and Austria, the object of which was unknown.

It is now said that Spain reserved to itself the right to fix the conditions and nature of the reparation it demands of Mexico; France merely offered her good offices not her mediation.

The chief reason for the reduction of the English bank interest was the fine weather, which promised an abundant harvest.

FUGITIVE SLAVE SURRENDER.—The Quebec Mercury is out in an article, enjoining the Canadian Parliament to pass a law,

by which all the distressed runaway slaves in Canada may be returned back to the United States.

The Bank of Fayetteville Case—Small Notes Prohibited.

It will be seen that among the decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, are the three cases made up from the Superior Court of this county, the State vs. the Bank of Fayetteville, the State vs. W. G. Matthews, Teller, and the State vs. Alexander McPherson, Clerk of said Bank. The judgment in the two last cases is affirmed against the defendants. In the first named case, the judgment is nominally for the Bank, but we learn that it is only so on the ground that an indictment was not the proper proceeding, but that the case should have originated by an "Information" instead of indictment.

We further learn that all the points heretofore discussed in the public prints and otherwise, are decided in favor of the Bank. That is, it is decided in 1848, when the Bank was chartered, there was no general law in existence prohibiting the issue of small bank notes. And that under its charter the Bank had a right to issue small notes, up to the 1st day of January, 1856, when the new Revised Code went into operation.

But the decision is against the issue of any such notes by the Bank after the 1st of January, 1856, upon a point never before mooted, not even in the argument of the Attorney General against the Bank. It is this: That the Legislature in its sovereign power to regulate the currency, has the right to prescribe what kind of Bank notes may be issued: That, when it shall have exercised that right, in any bank charter, it cannot revoke or alter its decision, for it has then passed into the nature of a contract with the Bank, which must not be violated. But in the case of the Bank of Fayetteville, the charter was silent on that point—the right was not exercised; the failure to exercise it originally did not diminish the right to do so at any future time. And thus the law of January 1, 1856, forbidding any bank not expressly authorized to issue less than \$3 notes, is constitutional, infringing no contract with the bank.

The case is different with all the other banks in the State; the Legislature exhausted its power on that point when it prescribed in their charters the kind of notes they might issue, viz: \$2's and upwards.

We learn further, that this decision is in accordance with two very recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, in similar cases which went to that tribunal from the Supreme Court being pronounced by Chief Justice Taney.

We are authorized to say that the Bank will not hereafter pay out any note under \$3. Of course it will redeem any of its notes, large or small, as usual, on their presentation. But we may be allowed to express our hope that the public, to whom these small notes are an incalculable convenience, will not pay them into the bank, either that bank or any other, for they cannot then be re-issued. They will necessarily become scarce, but let us have the benefit of them as long as possible.—We are informed by a legal gentleman who has read the opinion of the Court, that it extends only to notes issued since the 1st of January, 1856, the Court being at liberty to decide as to the legality of the continued circulation of notes issued previous to that time, and now in the hands of individuals. That point was not presented for decision. It is still a question, therefore, whether individuals, in whose hands such notes now are, have not a right still to circulate them. They were lawful when issued, and the opinion of the Court only restrains the bank itself.

We hope to have a copy of the opinion of the Court, as delivered by Judge Pearson, in time for publication in Monday's Observer.—Fay. Observer.

INTERESTING RELICS.—Two medals were lately found in the grave of an Indian chief, upon the eastern border of Illinois. One is American and the other English, and are such as was presented by the two governments to sachems whose friendship they desired to conciliate. The American medal is elliptic in shape, and four by five and a half inches in dimensions. Upon one side it has engraved a figure, intended to represent Washington in conversation with an Indian warrior. They are smoking the calumet, the tomahawk is on the ground, a tent in the rear, and a yoke of oxen in the background. The inscription is "George Washington, President, 1792." Upon the reverse is the American eagle. The English medal is circular, four inches in diameter, and was evidently struck with a die. It has the king's head, with the inscription, "George III. Dei Gratia." On the reverse are the British arms. The medals are of pure silver, weigh each about four ounces, and were found, together with a number of trinkets, in a grave in one of the most extensive Indian cemeteries in the West.

St. Louis, July 3.—Six steamboats, the St. Clair, Paid, Anderson, Grand Turk S. M. Stockwell, Saranac and Southerner, were burnt at the levee to day. The loss is about \$100,000.

THE NEW YORK IRON FLOATING BATTERY.

A large iron floating battery has been building in New York for some years past. This iron vessel, so mysteriously docked and hid from public view, has been fourteen years under way, and of course considerable progress has been made in her construction, and she could be finished, if necessary, in one year. She is four hundred feet long, and thirty or forty feet in breadth. She is built entirely of wrought iron plates, and each plate is six inches in thickness; these attached to her iron frame work. She will have eight steam engines, and is to be propelled by two screw paddles, one on each side of her stern post. In smooth water she will run, it is expected, from twenty to twenty-five miles per hour; and as she is intended solely for harbor defenses, she will have smooth water to run in at all times. She can, by her double propulsion power, by reversing one of the screws, turn in her own axis, or in a space of four hundred feet. She is to be mounted with twenty guns, of the heaviest calibre and longest range. The dock where this wonderful floating battery is now lying is very mysteriously guarded.

Owing to the extreme length of the vessel, rocks have been excavated, and one of the streets of Hoboken has been tunneled to admit one end of the monster. When Mr. Robert L. Stevens died, he left models to enable Mr. Walker the superintendent of her construction, to complete the vessel in accordance with his original conception. She has cost the Government, thus far, over half a million of dollars, all of which has been expended, and lately the work has been carried on out of the private funds of Mr. Stevens. This vessel, or two or three like her, will guard New York from any force that may be brought against the place. She is perfectly impervious to shot or shell, from Lancaster, Pa., or Columbiad. The iron plates of which she is constructed are each thoroughly tested by cannon-shot before being fastened to the frame of the vessel. Her machinery is all below the water line, and out of harm's way. Her speed will make her equal to twenty or thirty gun-boats of the modern style. With two or three such vessels, New York would indeed be impregnable.

A THRILLING SCENE.—A sub-marine diver from Buffalo has at last succeeded in raising the safe of the American Express Company, which was lost when the steamer *Atlantic* was sunk off Long Point in 1852. It will be recollected that this steamer was instantly sunk by collision with a propeller, and that a large number of passengers were lost. The diver was protected by copper armor, and was under water forty minutes. The upper deck of the steamer lies one hundred and sixty feet under water, and far below where there is any current or motion. Everything therefore is exactly as it first went down. When the diver alighted upon the deck, he was saluted by a beautiful lady, whose clothing was well arranged, and her hair elegantly dressed.

As he approached her, the motion of the water caused an oscillation of the head as if gracefully bowing to him. She was standing erect, with one hand grasping the rigging. Children holding their friends by their arms, were there. In the cabin the furniture was still untouched by decay, and to all appearance had just been arranged by some careful and tasteful hand.

In the office he found a safe, and was enabled to move it with ease, took it upon deck, where the grappling irons were fastened on, and the prize brought safely to the light. Upon opening the safe it displayed its contents in a perfect state of preservation. There was in the safe \$5000 in gold, \$3500 in bills of the Government Stock Bank, and a large amount of bills on other banks, amounting in all to about \$36,000. The papers were uninjured, except that they smelled very strongly of decayed human bodies, as if it had lain for many years in a coffin with their owner. Of course, all this money goes to the persons interested in the wonderful adventure.

The *Detroit Free Press* says:—"The new bills, we are told, are comparatively uninjured by their long imprisonment and exposure to dampness, but the old ones are quite injured and defaced—whether so much as to prevent their identification, we have not learned. There are several thousand dollars on the exploded Government Stock Bank of Ann Arbor, included in the amount recovered."—*Detroit Advertiser*.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT ROCKPORT.—We learn from Rockport that a great excitement prevailed there yesterday. For some time past temperance has been greatly on the increase, and during the present season quite a number of places have been opened where intoxicating liquors could be procured without stint. Finding the evil increasing, the ladies of that unusually quiet village have taken the matter into their own hands.

Yesterday morning a delegation of about seventy-five, headed by an American flag, carried by a stout sailor, paraded through the streets, and proceeding from place to place, destroyed all the liquor they could by their hands on. Demijohns and decanters were smashed, and barrels of rum, gin and brandy were rolled into the

streets and their heads knocked in. Whenever any of the "critter" was found, loud shouts would resound from the assembled ladies.—*Gloucester (Mass.) Telegraph*, 9th inst.

SHIPPING OF ENGLAND.—The *London Shipping Gazette* of May 21 says: A series of returns moved for by Mr. Ingham, relating to shipping, have been issued this morning, from which it appears that the number and tonnage of sailing vessels registered at the ports of Great Britain and Ireland, including the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, on the 31st December last, was 24274, with a tonnage of 3978,699. Of steam vessels there were 1,674, with a tonnage of 389,635. The number of vessels that were built and registered in the United Kingdom during the year was 856 sailing vessels, 214,990, and 242 steam vessels, 108,210 tonnage. 2,050 vessels, 413,966 tonnage, were sold or transferred during the like period. There were wrecked during the first year 474 sailing vessels, 98,161 tonnage, and 12 steam vessels, with 2,656 tonnage; 94 sailing vessels, 6,121 tonnage, and 20 steam vessels, 1,908 tonnage were broken up. The colonial built vessels registered in the United Kingdom during the year was 34, with 21,177 tonnage, and 91 foreign built, with 39,437 tonnage. The number of ships employed in the trade of the United Kingdom that entered inward, including their repeated voyages, were 285,787 British, with a tonnage of 5,270,792, and 18,103 foreign, 3,683 tonnage, 3,680,447 tonnage. There cleared outward 23,095 British vessels, 5,648,940 tonnage, and 19,502 foreign, of 3,889,201 tonnage.

A NEW MOTIVE POWER.—The *London Morning Chronicle* announces that a great experiment was recently tried at Vincennes, in the presence of Gen. Labitte and the officers of the fort. The *Chronicle* says the secret of compressing and governing electricity is at length discovered, and that power may therefore now be considered as the sole motive henceforward to be used. A small mortar was fired by the inventor at the rate of a hundred shots a minute—without flashing, smoke, or noise. The same power can, it seems, be adapted to every system of mechanical invention, and is destined to supersede steam, requiring neither machinery nor combustion. A vessel propelled by this power is said skim the water like a bird, and to fear neither storm nor hurricane. The inventor has already petitioned for a line of steamers from L'Orient to Norfolk, in the United States, which passage he promises to accomplish in eight-and-forty hours.

The *modus operandi*, it seems, is not given. We fear when more extensive trials are made there will be something wanting, some defect or mistake somewhere. This is not the first attempt to harness electrical elements to do the bidding of man. Heretofore it has been very refractory, in all cases refusing to go, else going too rapidly, and so rapidly as not to be caught again. Should it prove to be a valuable discovery, we should hail it with pleasure. It is just what is wanted.

ANOTHER BRITISH CONSUL IN TROUBLE.—Strange reports are published in the New Orleans papers concerning a summary process served upon Mr. Muir, the British Consul in that city. It appears he was travelling on board the steamer *Niagara*, bound for Cairo, in company with a French lady, when the other ladies took exception to their conduct and sought redress from the captain. The Briton and the fair daughter of France were requested to leave the boat, and on their refusal to do so, the parties were put ashore at a woodyard in one of the most desolate and inhospitable bays of the river above Memphis. The ladies of New Orleans intend to present a testimonial to the captain of the *Niagara*.—*Augusta Sentinel*.

SCRAMBLE FOR LAND IN THE TERRITORIES.—A correspondent of the Boston *Traveler*, writing from the West, says the scramble for the land in the new Territories is greater than the scramble for bread in the old settled States. Millions of acres are unutilized, but all the choice spots are extravagantly dear. Speculators have got hold of nearly all the marketable lands, and those who want cheap lands for cultivation have to go still further into the wilderness, and still more remote from all that makes life desirable—society and civilization.

STATE ELECTIONS.—On the first Monday in August, elections will be held in the States of Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, and Iowa; and on the first Thursday of August, in North Carolina. On the first Monday of October, in Georgia and Florida, and on the second Tuesday of October, in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana.

CHAIN CABLE TELEGRAPH.—The *St. John Observer* states that another attempt to lay a chain cable for a telegraph across the Atlantic will soon be made. The length of the cable will be 2,400 miles, and two steamers, each with 1,200 miles of cable, will meet mid way between Ireland and Newfoundland, unite the cables, and proceed in opposite directions to land.

A DEN OF THIEVES.—The most astounding discoveries have been made within three or four weeks past of the existence of a large and well organized band of thieves and robbers, who having their head-quarters at or near the Gap, in Lancaster county, Pa., have extended their operations over several States, and have their agents and accomplices in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, and perhaps in other States besides. These discoveries were made, it seems, by the Philadelphia police, through the revelations of a notorious horse thief named Young, who recently fell into their clutches. The whole matter has been kept as secret as possible, in order that they might capture as many of the gang as they could by their hands upon. We understand that about twenty of them have already been taken into custody, and that the officers are actively engaged in the pursuit of others in various parts of the country. Among the number already arrested is a dentist, of Camden, N. J., a lawyer, of Lancaster, a Methodist local preacher, of Lancaster or Chester county, a Quaker, or an individual who wears the Quaker garb, and several others who have held a respectable position in society. Several individuals in this county are implicated, and the police are on their track.

Young having been trapped and seeing no chance of escape, has made the most remarkable revelations. He has been connected with the gang for ten years. Their operations have embraced horse-stealing, barn-burning, cattle driving, counterfeiting, and robbery and murder, two drovers and a pedlar having been murdered and robbed since his connection with them. A quantity of stolen property has been recovered at the Gap through his agency.

A notorious personage who keeps a tavern in Harford county, Md., has been lodged in West Chester jail, as one of the gang, who is supposed to have been committed with a pair of stolen horses, traced to his stable some two or three weeks since and finally recovered in Washington city.—*Elkton Democrat*.

EXCITING RENCONTER IN NEW ORLEANS.—On the morning of the 1st inst., Mr. G. W. Kendall, ex-postmaster of New Orleans, and Mr. T. S. McCay, U. S. District attorney, met on Canal street, New Orleans. Mr. Kendall seized Mr. McCay by the collar and beat him with his fist until the bystanders separated them. Mr. McCay drew a revolver, which was knocked out of his hand by Mr. Kendall. Both persons were taken into custody, but Mr. McCay declining to make any charge against Mr. Kendall, they were both liberated; the latter, however, being fined ten dollars for a breach of the peace.

The following day another affray took place on the same street, in which Mr. Kendall again participated. The *Picayune* says: It appears that high words arose between W. G. Kendall and Mr. Thomas Adams, concerning Kendall's attack on U. S. District Attorney McCay on Tuesday, and that Kendall, having at the time a knife in his hand, attempted to strike Adams. He however, caught a Tartar, for his antagonist knocked him down with a well directed blow, and then gave him one of the most unmerciful beatings that mortal ever got. Quite a number of persons looked on delighted with the sport, and one or two small supplement affairs grew out of the general conflict.

ARCHEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN SCINDE.—An interesting pamphlet has lately been published in Bombay by Mr. Bellasis, Collector of Hyderabad, in Scinde, containing an account of his excavations and discoveries on the site of the ancient city of Brahminabad, on a branch of the old bed of the Indus. Tradition affirms that the city—the capital of a Hindoo kingdom to which the tide of Mohammedan invasion had scarcely penetrated—was destroyed by fire from heaven and by earthquake on account of the wickedness of its ruler. The investigations of Mr. Bellasis seem to prove that the place really was destroyed by some terrible convulsion of nature, which probably, at the same time, completely changed the course of the Indus.

On no other supposition can a ruin be accounted for that was at once so sudden and so complete. Skeletons were found in every house that was opened and in the streets, some crumpled together in corners, and there buried; others crushed flat by a falling weight, the pieces of stone or brick still in some cases buried in the fractured skull. Numerous coins and other valuables have already been discovered, carved figures in ivory, engravings on cornelian and agate, a set of ivory chessmen, and the like. The figures carved on objects connected with religious worship are Buddhist. From the fact of their being unutilized, Mr. Bellasis considers it clear that the iconoclastic Mussulman invaders had not reached, or at least had not permanently annexed, Brahminabad at the time of its destruction, which he conceives to have taken place about A. D. 1020.—*English Paper*.

HEAVY CORN TRANSACTIONS.—The heaviest corn sales ever made in one day

in this city were effected "on change" this morning. Two hundred and fifteen thousand bushels changed hands at 49c50 cents, mostly for present delivery.—*Chicago Journal Saturday*.

Col. Fremont's rumored possessions of fabulous wealth are not credited in Wall Street, if the annexed statement of the *Journal of Commerce* may be believed: "The failure of the State of California to provide for the payment of the interest due on her bonds, July 1st, has excited much attention. We refrained from making any remarks upon it yesterday, because there was a plan on foot to raise the money here, and for obvious reasons, we did not wish to interfere, although doubtful of its success. The plan was for Col. Fremont, who has business connections more or less intimate with Palmer, Cook & Co., to raise the money upon his personal security. His notes, or memoranda of them, were accordingly offered all through the market by the note brokers, but without finding any buyers. However attractive the name might be in capitals at the head of a campaign paper, it had no market value at the foot of an I. O. U., and the plan has been reluctantly abandoned. The State of California is therefore a defaulter."

SUDDEN AND MELANCHOLY DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—On Sunday, the 29th ult., Mr. Alfred Brown was killed by lightning, at North Hampton, N. H. He was standing in the door with a young lady to whom he was long to be married, viewing the rain upon the wide ocean, and the serpentine displays in the dark clouds. One vivid flash, and he falls a lifeless corpse! and by his side lay her who was to become his partner in life. She was restored, but his life had closed. There were no visible marks of the lightning upon him nor upon the house. It is supposed that the electric current struck the ocean, and that he was struck by a scattering branch.

UNPAID LETTERS.—The plan put in operation at New York some weeks ago for the disposition of unpaid letters addressed to persons within the United States being found to work satisfactorily, the Postmaster General has given directions for it to be extended to all other offices as early as practicable. The plan is, that when an unpaid letter is dropped in the post-office, the postmaster is to inform the person to whom it is directed, and on said person remitting the required postage, and pre-paying his note of reply, the letter is to be forwarded according to its direction.

REFORMATION IN THE NAVY.—It is stated that the amendment made to the Senate bill for reforming the Navy provides for a new Board to open, re-examine and pass upon the cases of furloughed or dropped officers who desire it, with a view to a restoration to their former positions, if it is found they have been unjustly treated by the late Board. The whole number of officers in service is to be temporarily increased for this purpose. This amendment does not interfere with the confirmation of the promotions by the late Board.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE TO EGYPT.—We are requested to state that the British postage charge on letters between the United Kingdom and Egypt, whether sent via Southampton or via Marseilles, has been reduced to six pence (twelve cents) the half ounce, and therefore the single rate of letter postage between the United States and Egypt will, for the future, be 33 cents via Southampton, and 43 cents via Marseilles, instead of the rates heretofore charged. The postage must, in all cases, be pre-paid.—*Union*.

PAPER FROM COTTON SEED HULLS.—The *Galveston News* has seen a letter addressed to Capt. J. G. Todd, of that place, from an eminent Northern chemist, enclosing him a sample of paper manufactured from the hull of the cotton seed. Capt. Todd is fully impressed with the conviction that the finest quality of paper can be made from the fibre of the cotton plant as well as that from the ocher. If this be true, the manufacturing establishments, contemplated by Capt. Todd will make the millions of bushels of cotton seed that rot annually in Texas, a new source of wealth to that prosperous State, as well as help to supply a very general want.

The cotton seed is a great seed, any way you can take it. It is said to yield some 34 per centum of valuable oil, while the oil cake is in great demand for food for animals, and recent investigations prove it to be as valuable for agricultural purposes to many plants, as the guano for a manure.

WEALTHY PAUPER.—Catherine Alberti, a beggar and fortune teller, died in Raleigh, N. C., last week. On examining her effects \$2,600 in gold, silver and notes was found, together with evidences of her owning a plantation in Kentucky, and 20 shares of railroad stock. Around her body was a belt full of gold coin.

CURRENCY LAW IN NEWSPAPERS.—The editorial fraternity in North Carolina is probably more interested in the circulation of small notes than any other class. How are their subscribers at a distance to pay up without 1's and 2's?—The law of the last session ought to have been entitled,

"an act to prevent the circulation of newspapers within the State of N. Carolina."—*Fay. Obs.*

Sentence of Hon. Preston S. Brooks.—WASHINGTON, July 8.—The trial of Mr. Brooks came off in court to-day. Mr. Sumner left the city to evade the service of the subpoena.

After the examination of witnesses, Mr. Brooks made a speech, in which he said there were some cases where the law was inadequate to afford a remedy for insult. While he had a heart to feel, and a hand to strike, he would defend South Carolina from every effort to stain her with dishonor and obloquy. He now bowed to the majesty of the law, and awaited sentence. Judge Crawford refrained from any comments, and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of \$300.

Remarkable Fountain in Fla.—Taking a narrow path, I crossed through some dense underwood, and all at once I stood on the Wakulla Spring. There was a basin of water one hundred yards in diameter, almost circular. The thick bushes were almost growing to the water's edge, and bowing their heads under the unrippled surface. I stepped into a skiff and pushed off. Some immense fishes attracted my attention, and I seized a spear to strike them. The boatman laughed, and asked me how far below the surface they were? I answered, about four feet. He assured me that they were at least twenty from me, and it was so. The water is of the most marvellous transparency. I dropped an ordinary pin in the water, forty feet deep, and saw its head with perfect distinctness, as it lay on the bottom. As we approached the centre, I noticed a jagged gray limestone rock beneath us, pierced with holes; through these holes one seemed to look into unfathomable depths. The boat moved slowly on, and now we hung tremblingly over the edge of the sullen cliff, and far below it lay a dark, yawning, unfathomable abyss. From its gorge comes pouring forth, with immense velocity, a living river.

Pushing on just beyond its mouth, I dropped a ten cent piece into the water, which is there one hundred and ninety feet in depth, and I clearly saw it shining on the bottom. This seems incredible. I think the water possessed a magnifying power. I am confident that the piece could not be so distinctly seen from a tower one hundred and ninety feet high. We rowed on towards the north side, and suddenly we perceived in the water the fish which were darting hither and thither, the long flexible roots, and the wide luxuriant grasses on the bottom, all arrayed in the most beautiful prismatic hues. The gentle swell occasioned by the boat gave to the whole an undulating motion. Death-like stillness reigned around, and a more fairy scene I never beheld.

So great is the quantity of water here poured forth, that it forms a river of itself, large enough to float flat boat with cotton. The planter who lives here has thus transported his cotton to St. Marka. Near the fountain we saw some of the remains of a mastodon which was taken from it. The triangular bone below the knee measured six inches on each side. Almost the entire skeleton has been sent to Barnum's Museum.

The Indian name of the fountain is beautifully significant. Wakulla means "The Mystery." It is said that the Spanish discoverers sprang into it with almost frantic joy supposing they had discovered the long sought "Fons Juventutis," or fountain of youth, which should rejuvenate them after exhausting marches and battles.—*Ballou's Pictorial*.

SALE OF NEGROES.—We learn that the negroes belonging to the estate of Daniel Ward, dec'd of Martin county, N. C., were sold at public sale at Hamilton, on the 27th ult., and brought the following prices:

Woman, 35 years old, and child, \$895; woman, 29, and two children, 1400; girl, 17, 860; boy, 15, 1221; girl, 11, 606; boy, 6, 405; man, 27, 1275; man 48, 600; man, 22, 1287; man, 30, 1300; woman, 20, and child, 830; boy, 17, 1401; boy, 7, 705; boy, 5, 300.

Assault on Gov. Wise.—RICHMOND, (Va.) July 7.—Hugh R. Pleasants, the former editor of the *Penny Post*, published in this city, to-day entered the executive chamber at the capitol, in a state of intoxication, and insulted Gov. Wise, and when ordered to leave, attempted to strike the Governor. Mr. Wise then struck Pleasants in the eye, and kicked him out of the room.

ARRESTED.—J. B. Ramany, was arrested and brought to this place on Sunday evening last, on a charge of having stolen from R. W. Mills, the amount of money mentioned in our last issue. From the confession and the whereabouts of the purse and a part of the money as given by himself and the evidence given on the trial, it was evident he did the deed. He was taken before his honor Judge Caldwell on Monday evening last, and after a full investigation held to bail in the sum of \$500.—Mr. Mills is still minus some \$350.—*Sat. Herald*.