PUBLISHED BY JOHN W. SYME EDITOR AND PECPRISTOR At \$2.50 a Year, Payable in Advance

dure' are the plans of fair delightful peace. Curarged by party rage to live like brothers."

or \$3.00 at the End of the Year.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1857 THE ELECTION DAY.

By the time this paper reaches our distant subscribers, Election Day will be at hand. The issues to be passed upon on that day, have been fully discussed by the press of the State. and by the candidates in the three Districts in which rival candidates are in the field .-Among the issues, that of distributing the public lands among the States, has been most prominent, as it is most important. No State in the Union has Pmore profound interest in the proper decision of this question. than North Carolins. Not only has she a large debt, incurred for internal improvements, and requiring for its liquidation, very burthensome taxes, but it is a matter of positive certainty, that unless she can avail herself of means not now in her possession. these improvements can never be finished The money already spent will be thrown away, and the people thus be saddled with never-diminishing high taxes, without getting any, the slightest equivalent. It is idle to think of finishing these improvements with the present State means. To do so, would require at least double the taxation now imposed, and the citizens of the State would emigrate in crowds, rather than go staggering through life, under such a load. The depar-

ture of every emigrant would, of course, in-

crease the burthens of those remaining, for

paid the debt must be, whether by many or

few. This is a plain and true statement of

the case, and we therefore do not exaggerate

hen we say that the people of North Caro

ina cannot overrate the importance of Dis-

There are other issues, and important ones, to be passed upon on the day of election .-The Democratic party, by their corrupt practices and tendencies, have debanched the country, and sapped the foundations of the Union. Pretending to be the champions of Southern Rights and the institution of slavery, they are at this minute engaged in betraying the South, on the main issue of the last Presidential campaign-the acquisition of Kansas. These, and other important matters involved in the coming election induce us to look forward with great interest to the verdict which will be rendered on Thursday pext. We sincerely regret that there was not a Distribution Candidate in every District, but a remedy is now out of the question, and we must be content with looking hopefully to a favorable result in the three contested Districts.

Our friends through the State will oblige us very much by sending us the earliest tidings of the election results.

MR. CLINGMAN AND DISTRIBUTION.

Our contemporary of the Raleigh Standard is himself unjust to us, when he charges us with persevering in injustice to Mr. Clingman. Our account of Mr. Clingman's position was received from a source which we believed to be reliable, and we never saw any authoritative denial of the statement until we saw the Standard of Wednesday, which contains a letter from Mr. Clingman giving a synopsis of what he did say on the occasion referred to by "Clio." This letter we shall

publish, for two reasons: First, justice to Mr. Clingman requires it at our hands, and secondly, justice to the policy which we espouse, demands a publication, and review, of this synopsis of a speech, made by a prominent Democratic member of Congress, from a State having a deep stake in a fair Distri-

bution of the Public Lands.

Our readers will see by this synopsis, that Mr. Clingman begs the question, and takes a position in reference to the Public Lands, diametrically antagonistic to the views expressed by Mr. Buchanan in his inaugural address. Mr. Clingman begs the question, in conveying the idea that the public lands are needed for revenue purposes, or that they will be used for that purpose. It is a fact, too notorious to be denied, that the mode of depleting a too plethoric treasury has been for some time a puzzling ploblem to Congress. Nor has this problem yet been solved, Democratic ascendancy and wisdom to the contrary, notwithstanding. Regulate the tariff as we may, we have Democratic authority for saying, that the federal revenue from mouth imposts will be superabundant. Whatever amount, then, is derived from the lands, and paid into the treasury, will add just so much

The Baleigh Register. "deposited" with the States, should be taken from all the surplus revenue of the government, no matter from what source derive !. This at least, is a sensible proposition, on the part of Mr. Clingman, and in very enviable contrast with the silly, tweedledum and tweedledee distinction, drawn by some, as to the mode of dealing with one fund, and another fund, both funds for ming a part of a government treasury, already having vastly more money in it, thun is necessary for any houest purpose.

No one, however, knows better than Mr. Clingman that the public lands will not be kept as a source of revenue to the Federal Jovernment. No one better than he knows, that they are now in a course of most unfair distribution," and that if the old States do not now claim what they own, they may in the course of a very few years, "whistle" for the smallest remnant of the public lands, and look on and see them all settled up, a la Kansas, by the riff-raff foreign and domestic abolitionists of the world, destined, ere long, to control Congress, and under the forms of the constitution, to manage in their own way, the institution of slavery. We say, Mr. Clingman must see all this, for it would be an insult to his acknowledged intelligence and superior facilities of observation, to suppose the contrary. He is out of place in the Democratic ranks. He, nor no one else, can control them for good, and he had better return to his first love, and co-operate with

When Mr. Clingman talks of the Public Lands, as a permanent source of federal revenue, he certainly must be unaware of demoeratic talk "on this side the ridge." Why, our mutual friend, Branch relies, as he would on a real knock-down-er, on the argument that "Distribution" would do no good to the old States, because if made in kind, the Legislatures of the new, or "land States," would by taxation render them valueless .-Now, although Mr. Branch showed a lack of imformation, when he made this assertion, inasmuch as the lands of non-residents in these "land States" cannot be taxed higher than those of residents, and it is unreasonable that their Legislatures would by taxation render the lands of residents valueless; yet a belief on the part of Mr. Branch that such would be the course of these legislatures, is proof positive, that he is fully convinced that the "Land States," are determined that the old States shall never own an acre, or the proceeds of the sale of an acre of the Public Lands. What then must be the inevitable consequence? The new States are daily, and by the means of this very land property, gaining strength in Congress, and will soon be enabled to take unto themselves every acre of this property. The inevitable result therefore is, that the lands, unless speedily distributed, will not be kept for revenue purposes by the Federal Government, as desired by Mr. Clingman, but be grabbed by the Land States or settled up as free soil territories, soon to come into the Union as Free States, to make war upon Southern property. We defy Mr. Clingman, and all the Democratic hair-splitters in the country, to refute this argument-to make a fair review of the history of these lands, and the course of the Land States in regard to them, and then deny that what we apprehend is not eminently probable-aye, positively certain to come to pass. Is it not then the most consummate madness and folly for the old States, several of which are oppressed with debts and grievous taxes : with internal improvements unfinished, and with no prospect of being finished by any means now in their possession, save at the cost of doubling the already high taxes, to be talking this baldest of balderdash, and sawing upon their democratic gourd fiddles, while their enemies are stealing their property and getting from it the means of making such aggressions on them, as will light up the flames of a civil war, the end and result of which no man living can predict?

AFRAID TO SPEAK .- Judge Brown, the Demoeratic candidate for Governor of Georgia, announced a few days ago that he intended opening the canvass in Atlanta on a certain day. When the day arrived the Judge was on hand ready to open the ball; but some of his Democratic friends who were more thoroughly schooled in political arts, subtlely and tricketry, than the innocent Judge, told him it would never do to attempt such a thing, for two very good reasons: First, That it would Ben. Hill, the American candidate, who is one of the most powerful debaters, and about the most able statesman in the State; and Secondly, He was told that it would be very injudicious for him to speak, even if he were a match for Ben. Hill, considering the present distracted condition of the Democratic party consequent upon the state of affairs in Kansas, &c. The Judge very prudently declined to speak after listening to these arguments, and returned home with his finger in his

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN SPAIN AND MEX-100 PROBABLY ADJUSTED .- The New York Exremoved. Mr. Buchanan tells us that the Spain, threatening for some time past to result in have said that by this declaration, Mr. Clinglands are not only not needed for revenue a mutual appeal to arms, have just experienced, if man has placed himself at points with Mr. purposes, but that they are a source of such not a decided change for the better, such at least Branch, and sure enough he has. Mr. vast corruption, that all other corrupting as encourages the expectation that the points at issue will be amically adjusted. The Madrid and influences, when compared with them, sink Paris correspondents of the London journals, at nue as a loan or "deposit," with the States, late absolute insignificance! Mr. Clingman last dates, wrote as if the dispute was as far from a subject to being recalled when needed by excessive rains which have fellen during the past Deposit" is the plan, the amount lent to or anything actually in print.

"To show the impolicy of distributing the proceeds of the public lands, and supplying the de ficiency thus created by additional taxes, I went into a calculation of the cost of collecting the public revenue, including the expense of building custom houses, paying officers, &c.; and also endeavbred to show that we paid the manufacturers a still larger sum than the government itself received and hence, that for every dollar the people would get by distribution, they would probably lose more than two in the shape of taxes and protection to Northern manufacturers. After illustrating this view by references to our own State system of collecting taxes and paying officers for the ame, and the operation of the tariff-taxes on salt sugar, railroad fron, &c., I declared I would vote for no proposition which looked to dividing the land fund or other government money, so as to create an excuse for high taxes. I added however, that if at any time I found that by reason of a failure to get taxes reduced, there should be a surplus in the treasury which the govarnment could not apply to any constitutional and necessay object, in the absence of any other better remdy for the evil, I would vote to deposit it with the States, just as an individual should return money paid by mistake, to the rightful owner."-Extrac from Mr. Clingman's synopsis of his speech.

"Beaten from pillar to post," upon the

merits of the Distribution question in every discussion upon the subject, disagreeing among themselves upon what line of argument to treat the issue, hemmed in and cornered by their own hair-splitting distinctions, without differences between Distribution and "Deposit," the immroulate Democracy are now. in the face of fasts and figures, setting up a clamorous vell that the Lands are an essential source of revenue, and that if they are distributed, the Tariff must be raised, and thus the people be taxed. We wish seriously to know, if there is a single voter on the outside of a mad-house, gullible enough to be "sold" by so transparent a humbug as this? Party madness and a blind devotion to Party leaders, may give this humbug currency .-Nothing else can. Why, what are the facts ? Just look at them. The Democracy estimate | tion. the late reduction of the Tariff at \$17,000,-000. This estimate is erroneous, as experience shows that as the duty is taken off, most of the imports on which the reduction is expected, the importations increase in the ratio of the reduction, thus bringing about the same amount into the Treasury as was received before the reduction. But suppose it to be true that the late act does reduce the Tariff 17 nillions, still Distribution may be made, and the Treasury be in possession of much more than sufficient means to carry on the government efficiently. On the 1st day of July, 1853, after the payment of all the expenses of the preceding year, there was left a balance in the Treasury of nearly 22 millions of dollars - In July '54, a balance of more than 20 millions.-In July '55, a balance of 15 millions.-In July '56, a balance of more than 21 millions. In connection with these facts, it must be borne in mind that among the large and unprecedented expenditures anqually made, (still leaving these heavy balances withdrawn from the use of the People,) are included the installments on the public debt, growing out of the Mexican war, and the treaty by which we acquired additional territory, and the deficiency of the Post Office Department. The amount paid for the reduction of the Public Debt in 1853, was over 24 millions of dollars, and in 1854 over 20 millions. This debt is now reduced to sosmall an amount that another such payment as that of '53 would very nearly pay every ent of it. Then, why, we ask, this clamour, that "if the Lands are distributed the Tariff nust be increased?" Including the balances in the Treasury, above mentioned, annually kept from the business transactions of the people, the amount of revenue collected in 1854 was upwards of 95 millions; in '55 over 84 millions; and in 1856 more than 82

The above facts, which cannot be denied, unless the authenticity of official documents is disproved, show beyond cavil, that the revenue from imposts is much more than sufficient for every purpose of government, and that the public lands are not only not necessary to the support of government, but by adding to an already bloated treasury, add vastly to the corrupting evils consequent upon such a condition of the public fisc.

Let thinking men ponder on the well authenticated facts above stated, and they will readily ascertain what weight should be attached to the arguments of Mr. Clingman and

We cannot, of course, conclude without calling most particular attention to the last few words of the last sentence of our extract from Mr. Clingman's synopsis of his speech. be perfect folly for the Judge to pit himself against In the se words, Mr. Clingman has abandoned all ground of opposition to distribution, and placed himself directly at points with his co'league, Mr. Branch. We have shown above that the public lands are not needed by the Treasury. Mr. Buchanan says so, and therefore the amount paid by them into the public treasury is " money paid by mistake" and should be "returned" to, or distributed among the owners, thus paying it by "mistake." Of a verity, it may be said Julia, "and saying he never would consent. Branch is for distributing the surplus reve-

man, every shilling of this surplus was amoney paid by mistake," and, of course, should be retained to the rightful owners, to be by them returned, or disposed of, without being subject to any recall by the general government, for no man in his senses will contend, that the party to whom money is returned, which was "paid by mistake," is compelled to pay it back again, to the party making the restitution. It is his money, as long as he chooses to keep it; he may hoard it like a miser, or squander it like a spendthrift, or judiciously invest it, with no one to "say him nay." Now, Mr. Clingman, you will confer a great obligation on a plain man, if you will show us the difference in principle and substance, between this and Distribution. The latter proposes a surrender, out and out, to the States, of the lands, or the proceeds of their sales - the former proposes to surrender, out and out, to the States, the revenue paid by these lands through "mistake" into the treasury .- When you show this distinction, Mr. Clingman, we will try you on the tweedledum and tweedledee problem, and wind up by asking you to square the circle . If you can do the first, you can do the other two, but it is our private and con fidential opinion, that you can can do neither. In taking leave of you, we turn you over to Mr. Branch, who is bound to tell you that you cannot receive surplus money, on the principle of taking money "paid by mistake," without conceding the righteousness and ex. pediency of distributing the public lands, or the proceeds of their sales, fairly among all the States, according to federal representa-

## From the Raleigh Standard, July 29. LETTER FROM MR. CLINGMAN.

ASHEVILLE, July 23, 1857. MESSES, HOLDEN & WILSON: My attention has been called (since I came home last evening, to a statement of the Raleigh Register, affirming that I had in a speech in this place "come out fo a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, The Register has been' imposed upon by the wilful falsehood of its correspondent; because I made no declaration which could have been so far

in that paper. If the Editor of the Register, whom I have regarded always as a man of honor and a gentleman. wishes to know what I did say on the occasion, I may add, that while stating the objections to the and distribution scheme, and justifying my vote and that of the North-Carolina delegation for the deposit bill of the last session, I maintained in substance, and in as clear language as I could command, that no distinction could justly be taken between the money derived from the land sales and that collected by taxation; that the government had no right to raise revenue except for onstitutional and necessary expenditures; that the lands had originally and expressly been given to it for its support; and that the tariff and other taxes could rightfully be imposed only to raise so much additional revenue as might be necessary to meet such expenditures as the constitution required should be made. Hence I insisted, that henever the government collected more money than was necessary for these purposes, it grossly abused its powers, and was guilty of a wrongful taking or extertion from the tax-payers; and that the remedy for such a wrongful taking would have been the return of the money to the individuals who had been forced to pay it. As this, however, was impracticable, by reason of the manner in which the tariff-taxes were collected, the next best thing perhaps that could be done, was to deposit it with the States in accordance with the precedent established during Gen. Jackson's administration. To avoid such a state of things. however, I maintained that it was the duty of Congress to reduce the tariff taxes-referred to my constant efforts for the last seven years to effect this, and declared it to be my purpose to insist on a further reduction than that which had been made during the last session.

To show the impolicy of distributing the proeds of the public lands, and supplying the defiiency thus created by additional taxes, I went nto a calculation of the cost of collecting the public revenue, including the expense of building custom houses, paying officers, &c.; and also ena still larger sum than the government itself received; and hence, that for every dollar the people would get by distribution, they would probably lose more than two in the shape of taxes and otection to Northern manufacturers. After ilustrating this view by references to our own State system of collecting taxes and paying officers for the same, and the operation of the tariff-taxes on salt, sugar, railroad iron, &c., I declared that I would vote for no proposition which looked to dividing the land fund or other government monev, so as to create an excuse for high taxes. I added, however, that if at any time I found that than Adams, and C. J. Nelson, were appointed a by reason of a failure to get the taxes reduced, there should be a surplus in the treasury which the government could not apply to any constitutional and necessary object, in the absence of any other better remedy for the evil, I would vote to deposit it with the States, just as an individual hould return money paid by mistake, to the right-

As I used these and similar illustrations in the course of my argument, you will see, gentlemen, that it was not possible for any one to understand me as the correspondent of the Register professes

If the Editor of that paper desires, therefore, that its readers should understand what my opinions are, he has it in his power to enlighten them y publishing this brief synopsis of my speech n the occasion referred to.

EXCITEMENT IN WILMINGTON .- On the night of the 27th July, a party of men pulled down a dwelling house which was being erected in Wilmington by one of the citizens of that place. It seems that the gentleman to whom the property belonged had contracted with a negro for the erection of the building. This gave offence to some white men who were out of employment. On the night of the 27th a party supposed to be white nen attacked and demolished the work. On Wednesday last a meeting of the citizens of Wilmingof Mr. Clingman, as Byron said of Donna ton was held pursuant to a call from the Mayor, and resolutions were adopted denouncing the lawless proceedings, and promising ample support to to the plethora, sought to be depleted and to know, that the relations between Mexico and consented," and gave up his case. But, we the Mayor in his efforts to prevent the recurrence of a similar act of lawlessness. The Wilmington Herald has a long article condemning the out- and passed unanimously. rageous act of the offending party.

> THE CROPS AND RAINS .- The Wilmington Journal apprehends some considerable injury to the corn crop in that section of country from the few weeks. There is a good deal of complaint from portions of New Hanover, Duplin and Onsthis money. Now, according to Mr. Cling- low.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. QUEBEC, JULY 27 .- The Royal British mail camer North America, from Liverpool on the tween Prentice and Durrett, at Louisville, in re-

15th bas arrived. The mutiny in India, was spreading. Twenty three regiments had joined in the rebellion, but were defeated outside the city of Delhi. The insurgents still held the city. Gen. Anson, the comnander-in-chief of the British forces, had died of the cholera, and Gen. Colin Campbell succeeds

Italy and Spain were tranquil. A reduction of the Bank rates was anticipated

on Thursday. In the House of Commons Mr. Linsday moved he production of Mr. Marcy's letter on privateer-Lord Palmerston replied that it was not officially in the hands of the Government.

The address to the Queen prayed the use of every means for the suppression of the slave trade, and securing the fulfilment of existing treaties. Lord Palmerston pledged the government to carry out The Liverpool Chamber of commerce had late-

given a brilliant banquet to the officers of the

Details of the recently discovered conspiracy at Paris show that the plot was more serious and exensive than even suspected. Mazzini is alleged to have escaped in a ship carrying the American

the Indian mail left. The loss to the British-Bengal army in consequence of the muntiny is timated at 30,000 men; but it was believed that he crisis had passed. The latest advices indicate panic, and desertions were frequent among the assurgants at Delhi. The British Government vas acting vigorously. Sir Colin Campbell started m England for India at a few hours' notice. Advices from China state that the American gam frigate San Jacinto and several English gunoats had gone up the Canton river to attack the Junks. [Probably piratical Junks-REP.] Foo-Chow-Foo had been quiet since the rebels there ad been defeated.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7 .- The disaffection is confined entirely to the army. The native troops in most of the stations in Punjaub have been dis-

The latest from Delhi states that the heights around the city of Delhi are in possession of the Government troops, who attacked and drove the rebels within the walls, capturing twenty-six guns. The Bombay and Madras armies continued

The steamship Erin, from Bombay, with the China mail:, was wrecked on the western coast of Cevlon on the 6th of June. The passengers, mails. and specie were saved, but the vessel and her cargo, valued at £1,000,000, were lost.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARIEL. Troops for the East Indies .- Affairs in China NEW YORK, July 29 .- The steamer Ariel arrived to-day, with London dates to the 15th inst. Immediately on the receipt of the disastrous news from India, the Cabinet Council held a session, and in twenty-four hours afterwards, Sir mand of the Indian army, (in place of the late Gen. Anson.) was en route for Marseilles, and fourteen thousand troops were under orders to

cluding the Mahometans, had presented addresses to the government, giving assurances of their loy-

Advices from China state that the inhabitants of Centon were suffering from famine A severe battle between the Rebels and the Iraperialists was fought above Foo-Chow-Foo. The result is not known with certainty, but it is believed that the Imperialists were victorious. Sir George Bowring Intimates that compensa-

tion for losses sustained by British subjects, will demanded from the Government. ord Elgin and suit arrived at Singapore on

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. HALIFAX, July 29 .- The Cunard steamer Euopa, from Liverpool, with dates to the 18th instant, three days later than previous advices, has arrived

The steamers Persia and Erricsson arrived out

The news is of no special importance. The crops generally promise a luxuriant yield. A spirited debate had occurred in Parliament on the subject of the Persian war . A prorogation was expected in about a fortnight

the steamer Agamemnon was finished on the 18th. The Niagara had nearly finished receiving The poet Beranger is dead.

## Cotton advanced. Breadstuffs declined. TOWN MEETING

The shipping of the telegraph cable on board

Pursuant to a call by the Intendant of Police large number of the citizens of Goldsboro, assembled in the Court House on Tuesday evening

On motion of T. T. Hollowell, Esq., James W Lancaster was called to the Chair, and Jas. H deavored to show that we paid the manufacturers | Everitt and Dr. Benjamin Simms were appointed The Chairman stated that the object of the meet-

ing was to take into consideration certain inflam-

matory notices that were posted around town, which were calculated to excite the fears of a certain class of our citizens, as well for their personal safety as the security of their property, and also to allay the undue excitement that had prevailed in our town for the last few days. On motion, Rev. Frederick Fitzgerald, Jno. C Solocumb, Jno. W. Thompson, Jos. E. Kennedy.

John Taylor, Geo. C. Potts, Thos. M. Rogers, Nacommittee to prepare resolutions for the action of During the absence of the Committee, the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Wm. Robinson and

T. T. Holloway, on the importance of obedience The Committee returned, and through their Chairman, Rev. Frederick Fitzgerald, who made

an eloquent and feeling appeal to those present, in behalf of sound morality and obedience to the laws, presented the following: WHEREAS, An unfortunate difficulty occurred in this place on Thursday the 23rd inst., in which

deadly weapons were freely used with melancholy effect, and, whereas, the offenders are now in the custody of the law awaiting their trial. Resolved, That the meeting disapproves of any attempt to wrest those now in custody from the

hands of the law, or to punish otherwise than by a due course of legal brocceding either in person or in property, any person or persons who may be suspected of complicity in this unfortunate occurrence above alluded to. Resolved. That this meeting has not lost confidence in the laws of North Carolina or their faith-

ful administration in her courts of justice, but regard them as amply sufficient for the protection of all her citizens, whether naturalized or native Resolved. That this meeting highly disapproves

of all inflamatory notices calculated to alarm any portion of our citizens, either on account of their personal safety or the security of their property Resolved, That this meeting regards our naturalized citizens as entitled to the fullest protection of the law, and like all other citizens liable to be punished for its violation only when judicially On motion, the resolutions were read scrintim,

Moved by Rev. F. Fitzgerald, that these proceedings be published in the Goldsboro' Tribune, in Philadelphia last October were very gross and and that the Raleigh and Wilmington papers, outrageous. William B. Mann, the opposition Petersburg Express, and New York Herald be recandidate for District Attorney, who was beaten After the usual vote of thanks to the officers,

the meeting adjourned sine die.

JAS. W. LANCASTER, Chairman. JAS. H. EVERITT, } Secretaries.

BENJ. SIMMS,

added two notes intended for me, but not delivered, and of which I did not know the contents

It is evident from these notes that you desire to take my life. I am perfectly willing to afford you an opportunity to do it at such a time and place as will insure a fair meeting between us, without interference on the part of others. My friends advise me that, in their opinion, such a meeting ought not to be had upon the streets of Louisville. It also occurs to me, sir, that, as the difficulty is between us and us alone, that our meeting should be had in such a manner as not to opardize the lives of parties unconnected with

Louisville, July 29, 1357.

The fact that you shot an innocent person, Mr. G. D. Hinkle, during our rencontre yesterday, evidently by mistake, should admonish you that the street is not a proper place for the settlement of our difficulty. I shall stand upon no punctillo either as to duel or rencontre; but if you seek the atter, as you did vesterday. I trust that you will appoint a rendezvous where we may meet alone, or at most, each with but a single unarmed wit-

In that event I hope that you will consider ourself pledged in honor not to reveal the time r place even to our witnesses until we approach

It occurs to me that this will effectually secure our object of yesterday without imperiling the ives of innocent persons, or subjecting the survivor misrepresentations. If, however, any other olan should suggest itself to your mind for the accomplishment of a fair and private meeting. I am inclined to gratify you, and accommodate myself to your wishes. I have the honor to re-Your obedient servant. R. T. DURRETT.

LOUISVILLE, July 22, 1857. R. T. DURRETT, Esq .: - I have just received your note of to day. You say if I desire to take your life, you are willing to afford me an opportunity. After your wretched conduct yesterday, it is perfectly immaterial to me whether your life is taken or not. At sight of me you retreated into a house, shot at me from behind a door, and made your escape by climbing a high and difficult backyard fence, which I am sure you could not have climbed under ordinary circumstances, and kept yourself, as far as I can learn, out of town all night. And of course I care nothing now for your life or death. You stand or lie digraced before the community, and I shall do nothing to relieve you from your position. If you want anything out of me take it.

You can see me as soon as you wish. If, as you say, I shot an innocent man yesterday, it was because you fied, for protection, into the innocent man's office. If shot by me, and not by you, he was shot in the act of shutting the door to protect you from my fire. I have no aporehension of shooting an innocent man hereafter any meeting with you, unless you shall resort again to the same cowardly expedient. I will receive no further communication from

GEO. D. PRENTICE. rou. Yours. &c. The Courier denies the statements in Prentice's etter of Durrett's shooting from behind a door, and shows from the position, that this was impossiole, unless he shot with his left hand. It also denies positively, his attempt to escape by climbing a fence, and says he was not out of town that

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFOR-

NEW YORE, July 22 .- The California mailcteamer Illinois, from Aspinwall on the 19th, arrived here at 2 P. M., bringing the San Francisso mails of the 5th, and hearly \$1,500,000 in

The steam frigate Roanoke was to sail from Aspinwall for New York on the 6th of August .-In California the primary elections for delegates to the Democratic Gubernatorial Convention resulted in an overwhelming defeat to the Broderick party. Weller would doubtless be nomina-

ted on the first ballot. The miners had held meetings denouncing Fremont's Mariposa claim, and threatening to make resistance. The Supreme Court of the State, in the case of the Merced Mining Company vs. John C. Fremont, have granted a perpetual injunction upon Col. Fremont, preventing him from interferring with the operations of the company. The Court has also reversed its late decision touching the San Francisco bonds, the Court now holding as unconstitutional and void all that section of the consolidation bill regulating the payment to the

ommissioners of the sinking fund for a gradual extinction of the debt. Business in San Francisco was unusually dull. and several heavy failures had occurred. The markets were glutted with all kinds of produce, and no demand existed. Prices were rapidly depreciating, money was accumulating, and rates of

discount were downward. Advices from Oregon to June 20th are to hand ears were still entertained of further Indian dif

ulties at the Dalles The Illinois connected with the Sonora, which

rought down about \$2,000,000 in specie. The steamer Panama had arrived with Central American advices to the 4th instant. W. D. Mc-Cracken, the American Consul at La Union, died at Punta Arenas on board the Panama

The Chilian Minister Plenipotentiary had arived at San Jose with proposals for the lated Spanish American confederation. Four hundred of Walker's men remained at San Jose and Punta Arenas. The steamer Tennessee had been chartered by the Costa Rican lovernment to proceed to San Juan del Norte to take them home.

The Decatur sloop-of-war was at Punta Are-Gen. Barridas, late commander of the San Salvadorian forces in Nicaragua, had made an unsuccessful attempt at a revolution against the

The frigate Independence was struck by lighting on the 5th of July at Panama, shivering her

LATER FROM UTAH .- We have advices from

Itah to the 2d of July. The Mormons had received tidings of the military preparations of the Government, but the news had excited little alarm. The tone of Young's organ is confident and boastful. Federal office-holders are affectionately informed that Utah is not a desirable abidng place for them, and that "they will not find it ongenial to their health." Governmental appointments for territories are denounced in unmeasured terms as a relic of barbarous collonial isage. Serious charges are made against Surveyor-General Burr-how well sustained does not appear. He is accused by Charles W. Moeller, and others, who make affidavits of the facts, of committing frauds upon the Government, over-

charging incidental expenses, and falsifying the

position of the Mormons. The Nauvoo Legion

onsisting wholly of Mormons, is changed into a

corps of infantry, Brigham having suggested the ELECTION FRAUDS .- The frauds in the election

THE PRENTICE AND DURRETT FIGHT. SUDDEN DEATH OF COM. NEWTON, U.S. NAVY The following are the notes which passed be--The citizen's of Washington were startled on Tuesday afternoon by the announcement of the sudden and unexpected death of Commodore John T. Newton, whose courtesy, accomplishments, GEO. D. PRENTICE, Esq. : I find in the Journal bravery, and gallant bearing in the most trying of this morning a publication of the correspondence situations have added so much lustre to the Amebetween us of vesterday. To that publication are rican navy. He died in Washington city, on Tuesday last, of apoplexy, aged about 56 years.

> AFFECTING BEREAVEMENT .- The Richmond papers record the death of a young man in that city on Thursday last, whose wedding was ap-pointed for the very night when he was lying cold and stark in the embrace of death. A few days before he was in the prime of health, and the cards of invitation to the marriage feast were sent to a large circle of acquaintances. But the night came and he was shrouded in his wedding suit .-Who may picture the agony of the young being who was to have gone with him to the altar, when thus called to the side of his bier. Death, ever appalling to the young, has a treble poignancy for her. At the very hour she coyly dreamed of the bright future, he to whom her young faith was plighted had joined

\_\_\_\_ "The innumerable caravan That moves forever through the gates of death; and had proved how ruthless in the Renper "Who with his sickle keen, Respeth the bearded grain at a breadth,

And the flowers that grow between !

FROM MINNESOTA -- APPREHENDED INDIAN Hostilities .- Dabuque, July 28 .- St. Paul, Minnesota, dates to the 26th have reached here .-From the Sioux agency the reports are that 10,and a renewal of hostilities was unavoidable. The settlers were flying for protection, and Governor Medary was there endeavoring to preserve peace He sustains the action of the superintendent in the suspension of the payment of annuities until the Sioux nation deliver up the infamous band of murderers who committed so many outrages on the whites. The Sioux refuse to do this, and are trying to bring about a collision with the government troops. A telegraphic dispatch from the Secretary of War, refusing the request of Governor Medary for arming the volunteers, occasions some excitement, and 200 men are prepared and determined to march if needed for the protection

GRAND TIMES IN EAST TENNESSEE .- The editor of the Knoxville Register is happy over the accounts lately received in regard to the crops.

of the frontier.

"Hard Times" will have to surrender now Never in the history of East Tennessee, have our farmers gathered such a harvest, as they have been blessed with this season. Wherever we see farmer, we see a cheerful countenance. The wheat crop, in quality and quantity, is by far the best ever grown in this part of the State. The oat crop seems to be nearly as good, and corn, al-though small for the time of year, nevertheless, abundantly. This is truly the farmer's "year of

COMING ALONG .- M. Vernet has calculated the orbit of the comet recently discovered by a Berlin astronomer. He appears to be approach ing the earth so rapidly that it will soon present fine object to the naked eye. At present it is believed that it is not Charles the Fifth's comet, of which there has been so much talk, and destined to come into collision with the earth on the 13th of last month. Its position is in the Constellation Perseus. The comet wonderers can now start a

THE CYANE AT BOSTON-WALKER'S

BOSTON. July 29 - The U.S. sloop-of-war Cyane has arrived here, bringing 53 of Walker's troops in a destitute condition. The Roanoke was at Aspinwall with 240 on board, to sail immediately for New York, and the Saratoga, at Greytown, had also a large number. Beveral hundred of these

THE UNIVERSITY .-- The exercises of the Univerity were resumed on Friday 17th inst. We leran that the Freshman Class consists o 66 members. Beside them 19 names have been added to the Sophomore Class, and 2 to the Junior. There are about 90 new students in all - Chape.

THE CANVASS CLOSED .- Gen. Zollicoffer lost his wife a few days ago. He was a candidate for Congress, in the Nashville (Tenn.) district, and in the midst of a canvasa. His competitor generously proposed that they should close their appointment o speak, and leave the sovereigns to do as they pleased. The proposition was, of course, accepted Gen. Thomas Flournoy, of Georgia, died

The Educational Convention of Virginia vill meet in the Capitol at Richmond, on the 25th

on the 24th July, being upwards of 80 years of

that in many cases of seated Consumption a cure has been effected solely by the use of the Wild Cherry preparation of Dr. Wistar. Its healing effects are certainly wonderful.

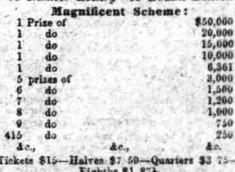
Wood's Hair Dye. This admirable article is rapidly improving the hair. No article of a similar kind, now before the public, enoys a better reputation as a restorative and invigoratneficial effect upon the growth and character of the hair, giving a silky and glossy texture to that which was formerly of a coarse and dry nature. It has, also, we inderstand, a tendency to preserve the youthful color ecting the effects of age. With such recommendations n its favor, we hardly perceive how any lady or gen tleman should be without so valuable an adjunct to their toilet. The article may be had of the Druggists

## MARRIED.

On the 26th July, in the vicinity of Eagle Rock; Wake County, by W. H. Hood, Esq., Mr. JOS. UNDERWOOD to Miss MARY MOONING-

\$50,0001

Lottery for the benefit of STATE OF DELAWARE. CLASS 172, FOR 1857. at WILMINGTON, Del., on Saturday AUGUST, 8th, 1857. Number Lottery-15 Drawn Ballots. Magnificent Scheme:



Eighths \$1 871. Certificates of packages of 26 Whole Tinkets, \$175 00

Court of the city, and on Saturday week Judge Thompson delivered the unanimous opinion of the Court ousting Mr. Cassidy and affirming the electron of Mr. Mann,