

States, of which he told me the book he then had in his hand was a Spanish history. Upon the whole, he appeared to be a kind, and well-meaning man. Just before leaving, he presented me with a delicious bunch of grapes, and at parting bade me farewell in his own "good Catholic" way.

At this place we parted with the wrecked crew we had picked up five weeks before, leaving them in the hands of the Russian Consul. But before taking a final leave of the Captain, we purchased a gold ring and enveloped it in a sympathizing epistle from the passengers of the Stag Hound, directed to his wife, which we committed to his charge, condoling with her in her husband's misfortune. And while here, for a "change" twenty-one of our own crew absconded, and we were obliged to employ the same number of other men in their places.

Little occurred on our passage from Valparaiso to San Francisco worthy of note, except the myriads of flying and other fish we saw between the tropics, the sublime sun-rises and sun-sets, the enchanting moon light evenings, lovely mornings, and the phosphorescent phenomenon of the ocean at night.

On the 18th we passed within something like ten miles of the "St. Felix Islands" which rise up out of the sea in the most abrupt manner. We could see nothing that had life in it about them, nor anything that was inviting or pleasing to the eye.

This time we crossed the Equator in longitude 114° on the morning of the 5th of May. The opportunity afforded us by this trip for reading has of course been a very excellent one; but it is not to be presumed that in traversing the ocean for 17,000 miles, we did not occasionally find ourselves more or less affected with ennui. However, to dispel this we found ample amusement in the games of whist, backgammon, and chess.

As yet I have seen but little of San Francisco, having been here but two days. We arrived in port on Sunday morning the 25th instant, making the trip in 113 days from New York. The city has been visited by another very great fire, which took place about two weeks ago, laying something like three-fourths of it in ashes, and destroying property (as our Pilot told us) to the amount of \$20,000,000. Business is yet brisk; and all descriptions of goods continue to command extraordinary prices.

With much respect, I remain your friend, and obedient servant,

HINTON R. HELPER.

#### LYNCH LAW.

One of the most appalling cases of Lynch law that we have ever read of, is recorded in the last papers from California. It appears that the officers of the law have been exceedingly remiss in executing the laws against the gangs of villains with which the city of San Francisco has been infested; and that, in consequence, a "Committee of Vigilance" was constituted, composed of many of most respectable merchants and others of the city. Very soon a notorious thief was detected in a robbery, pursued, taken, with the money in his possession, turned over to this committee, by them tried, not openly, but in secret condemned to be executed in one hour, and actually hanged in the public square, in defiance of the efforts of the police and many citizens who attempted to interfere, but were prevented by the number in favor of the summary proceeding, and by the threat to shoot down any who might attempt to rescue the condemned. The papers speak of all this as an act necessary to self preservation, and as undoubtedly to be followed by other similar cases.

The Coroner held an inquest over the body, and the following verdict was rendered:—

"We, the jurors of a jury of inquest, empaneled by the coroner of the county of San Francisco, to inquire into the cause of the death of John Jenkins, alias Simpson, do find that he came to his death on the morning of the 11th of June, between the hours of two and three o'clock, by violent means, caused by suspending by the neck with a rope attached to the south end of the adobe building on the plaza, at the hands of, and in the pursuance of a preconcerted action on the part of an association of citizens styling themselves a committee of vigilance, of whom the following members are implicated by direct testimony, to wit: Capt. Edgar Wakeman, Wm. H. Jones, Jas. C. Ward, Edward A. King, T. K. Battelle, Benj. Reynolds, J. S. Eagan, J. C. Derby, and Samuel Branna.

This was signed by T. M. Leavenworth, foreman, A. M. Comstock, J. C. Griswold, E. Kingsbury, W. J. Shaw, E. Blair, Wm. Eddy, John D. Gott, Frank Turk, jurors of inquest.

A public meeting was held, by which resolutions were adopted to take steps for organizing "the people's" court for lynching offenders. A Mr. Broderick, formerly of New York, a member of the California Legislature, denounced the whole proceeding, and was near sharing the fate of the robber.

Afterwards, "the People's Committee" published a card, and signed their names to it, so as to assume the responsibility of the act which the Coroner's Jury had fixed on a few persons only. There were about 200 names signed.

The San Francisco papers speak only of riot and bloodshed in case any attempt is made to arrest any of the Committee.

This is an awful occurrence, viewed in any light. The failure to execute the laws by the civil authorities is a great evil. But it cannot be compared with this act, by which a man guilty of an offence punishable by imprisonment only, is hanged by a self-constituted Court. And the worst feature of all, is that these disorderly gangs are of the better and more intelligent class of people, to whom, in all other parts of the world, society looks for the maintenance of the law, and for the preservation from the evils of an uncivilized and lawless state. If they may perpetrate Lynch law, who may not? The natural result may follow, that other classes will establish Committees of Vigilance, and execute the law as they understand it. The only safety in any community is, to adhere to the laws; and by selecting proper persons to administer these, the evils existing at San Francisco might have been averted. It is, after all, the fault of the people themselves, that the laws are not enforced.

We cannot permit the occasion to pass without offering our congratulations to those who have not been tempted, or have resisted the temptation, to go to the land of gold and violence, but have been content to remain at home, where, if fortunes are not made so rapidly, life and property are comparatively secure, under the protection of known laws and of a public sentiment which sustains and abides by them.

Foy Observer.

The whole number of Rail Roads in the United States is 335; aggregate length 10,287 miles.

#### From the Kentucky Commonwealth. TRAGEDY IN BOONVILLE. GWIS- LEY COUNTY KENTUCKY.

William Moore, John Moore, and John Reece were brothers in law, and a difficulty arose between the parties respecting the estate of the father of Moors.—The father willed to his sons his lands at his death, and what money he had on his hands he willed to his daughters. The whole seems to have fallen into the hands of his sons. Reece, it is said, charged his brothers-in-law, and his mother-in-law with secreting his wife's part. At once there sprang up a hard feeling between the Moors and Reece. Three of the Moors threatened to whip Reece; and if he brought a suit against them to break the will, or sue for the money, John swore he would kill him. Reece threatened in return; if they ever jumped on him, he would kill as many of them as he could. On the 12th of May, which was election day, the parties had an interview, late in the evening. John Moore and John Reece were talking over the difficulty in a narrow alley in town. While talking, William Moore walked up and told Reece if he proved that he would prove a d-d lie, and drew a rock and threw it at Reece, who dodged it. Then the fight commenced. While the Moors fought with sticks and rocks, Reece fought with a large butcher knife. Both parties seem to have fought with a determination to conquer. William Moore received a stab near the right nipple, and John received a stab just under the shoulder blade, ranging towards his heart. Reece was badly bruised about the head, shoulder and hips, but is now recovering.

When the parties were separated, the Moors cried out that they were killed.—One fell, and the other was assisted to his place of rest. The scene that here transpired is enough to cause the hardest heart to feel. The sun had disappeared and darkness was gathering around. The two men were taken and carried into an entry between two houses and laid together,—two unfortunate brothers. The blood upon the walk was in puddles, and the railings were sprinkled, while the war clubs were also smeared with blood—there lay the huge butcher knife, dyed with human gore. Both had families, and very soon their wives and children were sent for. They came like angel messengers come. They came to see their dying husbands—calm and composed they came. They came with a heavenly countenance, beaming with religion and truth. Both the men were very wicked, but one had been in the church and turned out bad. The wife of this one went to him and kissed his cold and waning cheek, and said to him; William, you can't live; you must die—he turned to her and said: "Emma, bring here my little children." She brought them to him, and he took each and kissed them, requesting them to remain with him until he died. They remained. He then expressed his doubts as to his future destiny. When Emma heard his muttering, moaning, and doubtful lamentations, she kneeled down and commenced praying for her dying husband. She must have been inspired at that heart rending scene. Her beauty, her wild strains of sweet voice, her language and her feeling style—were above all conception. Thus the scene closed. Both the men died, living about ten hours from the time they were stabbed.

A New Orleans paper in allusion to the fact that a lady recently pleaded her own cause in a Paris court of justice, says:

"We never saw but one lady arguing a cause in our courts. It was Mrs. Gaines, who, in 1842, appeared in the First District Court, [Judge Buchanan] accompanied by her gallant husband, in undress uniform, with a sword buckled to his side. It happened that Mrs. G.'s lawyers, becoming dissatisfied with some decision of the court, retired from the case, whereupon the dignified veteran advanced towards the lawyer's table, leading his lady by the hand, and begged that the court would allow the lady to plead her own cause. The scene was quite an interesting one. There stood on one side an array of our oldest and most learned counsellors who were resisting the lady's pretensions with all their skill and ability, with a large battery of law-books lying before them. On the other side stood the bright eyed, handsome little lady, and the erect and war-worn veteran, her gallant husband. The claim of the lady to be heard in her own case could not be denied. She proceeded in her remarks, but soon became so piquant and personal that the Judge interferred, and begged her to confine herself to the argument. Thereupon the gallant General arose, and in a slow and measured style, stated that for everything that the lady should say he held himself personally responsible in every manner and form, in court and out of court. This allusion pretty soon quieted the sniggling of some young attorneys who were present, and who appeared mightily tickled with the scene. Mrs. Gaines was permitted to go on and argue her case to a conclusion.

"FORTUNATE EDITOR."—Our brethren of the press have very truthfully called us a "fortunate editor" in having a "better half" to relieve us for a time from the duties of the office. She not only took charge of the editorial department, but when necessity required it, she employed her leisure moments at the case; and our ink giving out she actually made some.—As a specimen of its quality we refer you to this paper which is printed with some of it. If the press had fallen to pieces we verily believe her Yankee ingenuity would have suggested something that would have supplied its place.

O ye envious old bachelor editors! we know you wish we would die; but we shall not gratify you, by reducing yourself to any such extremity.—Mountain Banner.

#### CROOKS.

It will be seen from the annexed letter, addressed to a respectable citizen of this county, that the notorious abolitionist, Adam Crooks, a professed minister of the Gospel, who was recently imprisoned in Montgomery jail for his lawless conduct, but released on condition of leaving the State, has forfeited his obligation to do so, and is again at his dirty work. We say again, it is high time to stop the career of this man in the most speedy and effectual manner! How long will the community bear with the conduct of so reckless a man—a beautiful type of the meek and lowly Jesus, to be sure!—We say he is a "wolf in sheep's clothing;" and we hope the delegation of gentlemen who expect to wait on him to-day, will place no confidence in any promises he may make touching his good behaviour in future, or that his obligations in any way will be received in good faith,—but nothing short of "lashing the rascal naked through the land" is what justice demands.

We understand a strong delegation of the most respectable and influential men of this county, will join the delegation from Guilford. But to the letter:

People's Press.

"GREENSBORO, July 20, 1851.

Dear Sir.—The notorious free-soiler and abolition agitator, Adam Crooks, has notified his followers and the public, that in defiance of the express injunctions of the good people of Guilford, he will on the 25th and 27th of this month, preach publicly in this county, at Union meeting house, nine miles South of Greensborough, and three miles S. E. of Jamestown. He and his friends say they will have sufficient force to protect him in his infamous and insolent purpose. This the people of Guilford are determined to prevent, and conceiving that you could not object to be present, respectfully invite you, and as many of the citizens of your county as may feel disposed to accompany you to attend on the occasion, and meet them at some point on the Jamestown road, 9 miles south of Greensborough about 10 o'clock a. m. on Saturday the 26th. The people of this county will generally turn out."

P. S. We just learn that a positive assurance has been made, under Crook's own hand written by him from Randolph that he will not be present at the appointment alluded to, nor preach in the county, and that he will leave this State for Ohio in a very short time. A happy departure!—Greensboro' Pat., July 26.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, July 22d, 10 P. M.

The steamship America arrived here at 7 p. m. this evening, with 66 passengers, amongst whom is the new Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia.

MARKETS.—Cotton throughout the week has been dull, and prices of all descriptions have given way. American ordinary to middling has declined 3d, and the better qualities are lower than on the previous Friday. The sales of the week are 34,000 bales. Fair Orleans 64; Bowed 58d. The Manchester market is inanimate, and a tendency against the seller.

Breadstuffs.—Flour is in rather better demand, and prices slightly improved. Western Canal 21s 3d; Ohio 20s 6d a 21s 9d; Philadelphia 21s to 21s 9d.

There is a fair inquiry for Corn at the quotations by the Pacific. Wheat in better request and prices tending upwards—red 5s 8d to 6s 8d; white and mixed 5s a 5s 6d.

The potato rot is prevailing in Ireland to some extent.

The Havre Cotton market on the 10th—Sales of 800 bales at a decline of 1 a 2 francs. Very ordinary to ordinary, 82 francs.

At Liverpool speculators in Cotton took 1300 bales. Exporters 6500.

#### IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

The Steamer Cherokee, at N. York from Havana brings a rumor that Havana had been placed under martial law, owing to an outbreak in favor of the independence of the island.—This report is made to the N. York papers by the purser of the ship, who also states that the insurgents had been driven back, and that they were moving towards Matanzas.

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 22.—Nominations.—The Democratic State Convention assembled to-day. The Hon. Edward Weston presided, and the Hon. Timothy P. Redfield of Montpelier was nominated for Governor, in lieu of Lucius B. Peck declined. Strong resolutions were offered against the Fugitive Slave Law, which were adopted, and the Convention adjourned sine die.

Imprisonment of Charles L. Brace.—The fact that this young gentleman has been arrested and imprisoned by the Austrian Government while on a pedestrian tour in the Magyar country, Hungary, on the allegation or suspicion of political complicity with some of the officers or others who took part in the Hungarian revolt, and who he had stepped out of the main road to visit, has been some time before the American public. There need be no uneasiness about our Government doing its duty to one of its citizens in Austria or any where else. The present Administration may be trusted on that point. Mean time Mr. McCurdy, our representative at Vienna, has corresponded with the Austrian Government, and received assurances that may be regarded as amicable and as favorable to Mr. Brace.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Yadkin County.—The new county of Yadkin has been organized by the appointment of the following officers:

Thomas S. Martin, Clerk of the county court.

Henry G. Hampton, Sheriff, (under the Act.)

Joseph Dobson, County solicitor.

Theophilus Hauser, County Trustee.

Special Court—Isaac Jarret, Chairman.

Joshua Cowles and James Sheek, Associates.

There are now only some thirty or forty thousand dollars required to complete the subscription for rebuilding the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

#### THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 31, 1851.

¶ We are authorized to announce Hon. JOSEPH P. CALDWELL, for re-election as Representative of the District in Congress.

#### Salisbury and Taylorsville Plank Road

—Route Located.—The Directors of this Company held a meeting in this place on Saturday last, and located the route of the road. It will pass between Mr. Macay's mill and mill-pond, through John Julian's plantation, and on the ridge from there nearly direct to Samuel Owens' plantation, 5½ miles from this place. Thence as directly to Statesville as the country will admit of. This route is 700 feet longer than the one by Thomas Locke's plantation, and will cost from three to five hundred dollars more. But this additional cost, it was thought would be more than compensated for by the prospect of a plank road branch leading from Mocksville in the direction of Salisbury, intersecting this road at Samuel Owens'.

The importance given to the prospect of such a branch being constructed, seems to require some notice: It consisted of a pledge on the part of several gentlemen of Rowan, that they would build the road to the Rowan and Davie Bridge across the South Yadkin river. For the construction of that part lying in Davie, there were no pledges made; but the Directors entertaining the opinion that that County cannot fail to take a lively interest in the project, thought fit to risk the difference between the first and second best routes of their survey, and take the route described.

It now remains to be seen what Davie will do. Whether she will second the move made in Rowan for this connection. We think we know Davie pretty well, and although we would not attempt to predict what she will do on this subject, yet we feel warranted in saying she is not less public spirited or enterprising than Rowan.

We have been informed by the President of this Company that the Contracts for grading will be let out as soon as the estimates are completed, and the required notice given.

AT WORK!—The Raleigh Standard received by mail says:

We have the satisfaction of informing the Patriot the work on a portion of the Division embracing this place, has already been commenced. Messrs. Nixon & Co. began work last week, with Mr. John R. Harrison, one of the Company, as Superintendent. Our Western friends may do as much "hard work" as they please—and we know they are capable of doing a great deal of that sort of work—but when the cubic feet come to be added up Mr. Harrison's figure's will be very apt to be found at the head of the list.

By the first of the ensuing year, we presume, the music of the spade will be heard all along the line from Goldsborough to Charlotte.

You may look out for Rowan somewhere about the head of the list, when figures and cubic yards are to be counted. Messrs. Shaver & Simonton have made a gap in a hill near this place, that would let in day-light to a pretty large neighborhood. They have forty hands, or more at work; ploughing, spading, carting, &c. Look out for Rowan.

¶ The late London papers contain interesting and lengthy accounts of the celebration of the Fourth July in London. The entertainment was given by Mr. George Peabody, an eminent American merchant and banker. The entertainment included a concert and ball. Seven or eight hundred invitations were issued, of which more than half were to Americans. The Duke of Wellington, and a large number of the Lords and members of Parliament with their wives and daughters, and a great many distinguished citizens of other Kingdoms, were in attendance. Mr. Peabody has assumed that the time for any feeling of irritation in regard to the day, or to the event which it commemorates, has long passed; and in this he was sustained by the cheerfulness with which our English friends participated in his entertainment.

The Health of New Orleans.—The New Orleans Bee publishes a report by Dr. Simonds, which shows beyond all doubt, that that is an unhealthy City. The Bee says:

Dr. Simonds takes, for instance, a period of four years—from 1846 to 1850—and calculates the percentage of mortality upon the average census returns of the city, State, and federal enumerations. He then compares the number of deaths with the annual mortality of various cities of the United States. For example: N. Orleans shows within the period indicated an average annual mortality of a little over eight per cent; Boston, 2½; Lowell, 2.18; New York, nearly 3; Philadelphia, 2½; Baltimore, nearly 2½; Charleston, about the same; Savannah, over 4 per cent. It follows, from these statistics, that the mortality of New Orleans is nearly double that of Savannah, two and four-fifths greater than that of New York, and more than three times that of any other city.

DROUGHT is generally prevailing in this section of country to a degree which will seriously injure the crops of corn. In many portions of the surrounding country there has not been a season within the past six or eight weeks.—Greensboro' Patriot.

#### ODD FELLOWS CELEBRATION.

The I. O. O. F's. of this place, had a grand turn out on Monday last. There was a large number of visiting brethren in attendance from other counties, who, together with the members of the Lodge in this place, made up a procession of considerable length. They marched from the Lodge room through the principal streets of the Town to the Presbyterian Church, where, after prayer by the Rev. A. D. Montgomery, Dr. Dickson, of Morganton, delivered a very handsome address. After which the members of the Order sang the closing Ode, the benediction was received, and the procession resuming its order, returned to the Lodge room.

At two o'clock they proceeded, in order, to the Rowan House, by H. L. Robards, Esq., where was spread a most superb and bountiful dinner. Here they had a fine time of it: Turtle soup, turtle almodo, boiled trout, roast turkeys, goslings, ducks, ham, beef, mutton, pigs, vegetables and fruits, with a hundred other things too various to mention. "Twas an odd dinner in these dry times—few like it—'twas very odd—and the gentlemen who partook of it, were also odd—in the matter of an appetite;—it was an Odd Fellows Dinner, by an "Odd Fellow" given.

It is perfectly impossible for us to give any thing like a fair representation here of the pleasantness which prevailed around the table, or to describe the scenes of interest which transpired. Suffice it to say, all feasted together in joy, and parted in friendship and love.

The following are the regular toasts, drank in iced lemonade.

#### REGULAR TOASTS.

1. Our present Fraternity.—May it be the first of a recurring series which shall never end.

2. Odd Fellowship as a co-worker with Christianity.—Like a tree planted by the water, it is known by its fruits.

3. The Orator of the Day.—May the beautiful and truthful sentences he has advanced, be treasured up in the heart of each one who heard them.

(Dr. Dickson responded to this toast in a very happy manner.)

4. The Federal Union of the American Republic.—"A Union of lakes, a Union of lands, a Union of States that none can sever, a Union of hearts, a Union of hands, American Union forever." (Great applause.)

5. The Widows and Orphans of Odd Fellows.—Being the most helpless members of our great family, they should ever be the first to receive our attention.

6. The Clergy.—Sentinels on the great highway from time to eternity; every true Odd Fellow should seek their instruction concerning a road we all must travel.

7. Our Host.—No one knows better how to please a set of hungry men than he.

8. Our Hostess.—A model of an Odd Fellows wife; she has the "Friendship" and "Love" of the Order, and may she ever have the sweet consolation of knowing that "Truth" is one of the cardinal distinctions of an Odd Fellow.

9. Temperance.—One of the brightest virtues of our Order; no temperate man can be a good Odd Fellow.

10. The Ladies.—The most treasured jewels of our Order; while we have so many bachelors they should not be permitted to be without husbands.

11. Charity.—Though I have faith that I could remove mountains and have not charity, I am nothing.

12. The secrets of Odd Fellowship.—The heart to feel, the hand to give, and the tongue to keep the secret.

13. The Grand Lodge of North Carolina.—May its pillars be reared in Cornucopia and Cherokee, and may its arch span the State.

14. The Press.—The road of the mind, on which the principles of free Governments are destined to travel over the earth.

15. Our visiting Brethren.—This is the first opportunity we have had of entertaining them, we hope it will not be the last.

16. Odd Fellowship.—Rich in the virtues of the living, rich in the virtues of the illustrious dead.

17. Our Enemies.—Let us love those who persecute us, do good to those who despitefully use us, and teach them that if they are in no danger but from us, they will pass peacefully through life, and be happy after death.

A number of persons were called up during the reading of these toasts to respond to the sentiments they contained; and these little off-hand efforts—bright sparks of wit and humor—were the chief ornaments of the occasion.—Who can gather them up?

There were also a number of most excellent volunteer toasts given, of which, however, we have been able to collect so few, that we have concluded to omit all.

At the close of the Dinner "our host" extended an invitation to all present to attend a tea party to be given at 8 o'clock, p. m. That was a brilliant affair. A large number of ladies were in attendance; and wherever woman is the scene is enriched, a charm prevails.

#### CIVIL WAR.

"No language can do justice to and visit with proper execration the doings of that dismal civil which desolated the fields of Carolina, and deluged her dwellings with the tears and blood of her children. The ties of nature, of society, of neighborhood, were torn apart and trampled. Friendship and fellowship were sundered with the sword. Father and son stood with confronting weapons in opposite ranks, and brothers grappled in the gladiatorial embrace of the savage, guarded to constant strife by the shouts and rewards of the British conqueror. Under their favoring countenance people of the worst character emerged from their hiding places in the swamp; blood painted and galleons branded wretches, who needed but the halloo of the savage huntsman to spring upon the back of the unhappy fugitive. These drove the patriots from their hiding places and country, ravaged their possessions, burnt their dwellings, abused their women, slew their children, and converted the sweetest homes of happiness into places of sorrow or the most savage solitude. In the single district of Ninety-Six there were no less than fourteen hundred widows and orphans made by this savage warfare."

The above extract is taken from Simm's History of South Carolina.

#### THE GOVERNMENT.

"A more unjust, dishonest, extravagant, and tyrannical Government never existed on earth than that under which we live."

So says an eloquent correspondent of the South Carolinian; and is it not wonderful that men can persuade themselves into such notions? The fact is, that the National Government is just so far from being tyrannical and oppressive that we hardly feel its operation one way or the other. When we read the newspapers, want to buy a piece of public land, or the census man or the Presidential or Congressional elections come round, we are reminded of the Government; and, perhaps, for these things never would think of the Government at all. A little dose of even French Republicanism would be good for men who talk in this silly style, and a few hours under a Turkish Sultan would effect a perfect cure. When men desire to kick up a fuss and can't find a reason, but are forced to draw upon their fancies, it is astonishing what drafts they will sign.

#### COMMISSIONERS MEETING.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners for the Town of Salisbury, held at 9 o'clock on Tuesday last, present, J. I. Shaver, Intendant, Wm. Murphy, T. Maxwell, Wm. Overman, and J. Bruner, Commissioners, among other matters which came before the Board, one or two of which we shall make mention:

An Ordinance was passed for the buying and selling of hay, fodder, oats, wheat, straw, &c., by weight, instead of by load, sheaf, &c., as heretofore. The change has been for a long time talked by the citizens here, and approved by most every body. We have heard many farmers express the hope that the Ordinance would be made. Many an honest farmer has lost by the present plan, and the honest portion of them have been the only sufferers. Take a case: a wagon comes in with a load of hay, inferior in quality and short in quantity, there stands four horses hitched to the wagon; it is a "four horse load." The bidders come around; they understand the case, and they will only give four dollars. The next day one of our honest farmers comes in with a load; better hay, and much as he can pile on his wagon, asks five dollars. Oh! says the bidder, that's too much. Hay is selling at a load. Mr. Sharp bought a load of Seant on yesterday, at that price. He gave more than the market price. The large load of hay brings no more than the small load sold by Mr. Seant, simply because both loads were hauled to town by the same number of horses. Whereas, if the two loads had been weighed, and each man paid according to weight, Mr. Seant would have received say \$3 50, and Mr. Fairdealer \$5.

The same in regard to sheaf oats, fodder. Some men put up their oats to sell. Others put up great honestfuls in a sheaf, without reference to sale. Now who will pretend to say these men, if they bring their produce to market ought to stand on the same basis as to prices. Why we once bought hundred bundles of fodder at the same price, without seeing them, and when we came to examine them, found that they did not fill the bed of a three horse wagon. That was a regular suck; and it was only an extreme case of a which occurs almost every day.

The Ordinance will take effect on and after the 1st September next, which time arrangements will be made to secure the services of a man to look to the weighing at the public scale. The scale fee has been fixed at five cents for a four horse load. This seller will have to advance, and it is enough he should remember that he is selling his product.

A violation of the Ordinance subjects all parties to a fine of \$2 50 each. There was also an Ordinance passed extending the privilege to retail meat the blocks of the Market House to all persons who will pay 12½ cents for each they may occupy them—their return made on oath to the Intendant of Police.

#### A DUEL.

A gentleman passed through this town on Saturday, 26th, bringing the intelligence that a duel was fought on the instant, between Col. John Baxter Hendersonville, and Marcus Erwin, of Asheville, one of the editors of Asheville News.

The parties met near the Saluda in South Carolina. Col. B. had previously determined not to fire. Mr. E. and his ball took effect in the right of his adversary, entering at the knuckle of the middle finger where it is inserted on the hand, ranging up the palm coming out near the wrist. Col. B. then went off when his hand was struck.

Col. B. was the challenged party, difficulty grew out of political differences leading to some personalities. Woodfin, Esq., of Asheville, acted second for Col. B., and Dr. E. R. Jones Hendersonville, for Mr. E.

The above is all the news we have of the deplorable affair. If we hear before going to press we will give a Postscript.—Mountain Banner—L.

P. S. Since the above was in type, letters received here giving a full statement of the affair, corresponds, in the main, with the above statement. Col. B.'s arm, its precise position, is ascertained. He suffers but little, and will, we thought, lose the use of his hand. He gave no sign, Dr. Whitted, a note, previous to the firing, claiming his intention not to fire. Mr. E. had proffered friendship after the fire, which Col. B. refused, but expressed his willingness that the affair terminate as it was. Their weapons were at a distance 40 feet. Mountain Banner, July 24.

#### NEW-ORLEANS.

A Mass Meeting was held to-night to celebrate the success of the Cuban patriot enthusiasm was displayed.

COLUMBIA, July 24, 10 P.

Forty-six bales of Cotton were sold at prices ranging from 4½ to 7½ cents.

Methodist Property Suit.—Written from the Christian Advocate and Journal that the negotiations, consequent upon an amicable settlement of the untidy dispute between the two branches, Methodist Episcopal Church, have been the Justice making it a prerequisite that the justice of her claim shall be admitted, and the North refusing to make any acknowledgment.—Nat. Int.