CUBA .- We learn by a gentlemon from Havana, that on the 5th inst., fifteen persons, all e arrested in that city, of whom ten are males, and five females. In their dwellings were discovered 10,000 catridges, 12 demijohns of powder, and 20 arrobs (500 lbs.) of lead. It is said that this discovery is but a priming of what remains undiscovered in the interior of the

Ca the 7th the arrrested parties were examined, and three of them sent to the Cabanas for-

During the week ending August 14, a good many young men were arrested, and others invited to go to Spain. They will be permitted to return when they obtain a diploma of loyalty.-These events created quite a stir in the government office, and evidences of alarm.

On the 26th July, No. 3 of the revolutionary paper called "La Voz del Pueblo," Organo de la Idependencia, [Voice of the Peeple, organ of Independence] was published, in spite of the utmost efforts of the government to discover its origin and authorship. Other handbills, we understand, were making their appearance from time to time, of a very incendiary character, and the government were unable to prevent it, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Police, and the offer of a large reward for the discovery of the perpetrators. No. 3 of the "Voice" is before us. It is a small sheet, say 12 inches by 12, and printed only on one side. Conspicuous at the top is a lone star, which we presume would like to belong to a constellation. We translate a

few paragraphs as as follows:

"We have before us a dsepatch from the Lieut.
Governor of Cardenas, Don Manuel Hector, directed to the land owners, merchants, and other capitalists of his jurisdiction, asking them to contribute as much as their patriotism dictates, for the construction of a prison in that town as a larger one than the present is required,-and Mr. Hector expects to gain celebrity by procuring it to be built. This act, of itself, is sufficient to show to the people of Cuba and foreign nations the situation to which Cubans are reduced, and what they owe to their 'paternal' government. Prisons, scaffolds, and banishments; such is the gubernative system of our unfortunate

"We do not doubt that in Cardenas, and indeed in the capitals of all the departments of this island, new prisons are needed-for the vast prison of this capital is so full of immates, innocent or guilty, now, that they have scarcely room to stand up; and the government, far from making the people more moral, by establishing institutions of education, and houses of benefience for the orphans and beggars who roam about our streets, is expending a still larger sum in the construction of prisons, barracks, and forts; for tyranny does not rule without terror, and can only be sustained by military and inquisitorial power, exercised against defenceless

"Doubtless Mr. Hector will be able to realise his desire, and receive considerable sums to carry into effect his project of a prison; but the Cuban people, who are one and all watching the vandal sets of their Government, will have an account to settle with Mr. Hector and the individuals who contribute considering aboths! author of the people are asked to contribute for the construction of a prison in which they are to be incarcerated-to-morrow they will be obliged to erect the scaffold on which they are to be immolated .- N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

### Correspondence of the Charleston Courier. Washington, August 20.

The weather is becoming again very sultry. Our citizens who left the watering places in the cool and rainy weather, may now wish themselves back. There has never been a season of so much travel, in every direction, as the present summer. Some years ago citizens of the South were to patronize their own Springs. It is believed that they have done so; but there were never half as many Southern people at Northern watering places before. The facilities and temptations to travel, and the abundance of money, were never so great as at present.

Some of the Northern papers are speculating upon the subject of the financial condition of the country, and some persons predict a great and sudden fluancial reverse. Though importations are falling off a little, in comparison with the last year, yet it is shown that the amount of our indebtedness abroad is greatly increased. We have sent away our gold at the rate of about fiftyeight millions a year. Our best stocks are gone, and individual debts to a large amount have been contracted. All the commodities that foreign nations would take from us have gone. As to the grain and flour the amount of exportations are diminishing, not increasing, and the production does not much exceed the wants of the county. The amount of paper currency is swelled far beyond the example of any former times, and far beyond the limits supposed to be safe. Specie forms hardly any part of the currency, and nothing but paper is to be seen. The inflation of the currency is followed by a great increase in the value of real estate, and of the cost of all articles of ordinary consumption. It is followed, too, by an increased extravagance of expenditure. An extraordinary degree of activity is important to every branch of business, and public and private enterprises and improvements of all kinds are prosecuted without regard to cost. The tendency is to still further inflation, and it must go on till the bubble shall burst. It may go on, however, for some time; some say one and others two years, without interruption.

The subject of the acquisition of the Sandwich Islands is much talked of. It may be that the President will not feel himself at liberty to give the information that has been called for, at any time during the present session. The policy of the administration on this subject was disclosed in the President's Message at the opening of the session. To preserve the independence of the Islands and give them protection from any foreign power is the object of Mr. Fillmore. He interposed to protect them from France. negotiations with France on this subject, are probably now going on. If she keeps her hands off from the Islands no other foreign power will molest them. But we cannot dissuade France from taking possession of the Islands if we attempt to acquire them ourselves. Imprudent steps on this subject might bring about a maritime war with France, and away would be swept our commerce on the Pacific and the sources of the gold trade,

and the basis of prosperity.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM HAVANA .- The U. S. mail steamshlp Crescent City, Capt. Porter, arrived at New-York, on Wednesday night, 18th instant, from New-Orleans, via Havana. She remained at the latter port twenty-one hours, notwithstanding which she made the run in six days and eight hours, being the quickest running time on record. The Crescent City brings one hundred and twenty passengers forty of whom are from Havana.

re from Havana.

Dates from Havana are to the 13th instant, at which time the greatest possible excitement existed among the population in consequence of the daily committal of a large number of Creoles to prison.

So great is the number of those already incar cerated that it has been found necessary, in order to accommodate them, to bring into use prisons that have been untenanted for twenty years. Indeed, the most loathsome dungeons are said to have been brought into requisition for the safekeeping of those that are considered the most refractory and dangerous.

Notwithstanding all this exertion to put down the opponents of the government, proclamations continue to be issued from a quarter that baffled all the ingenuity of the police. A secret press managed to supply the exciting seditious articles, and the government was unable to discover it.

The consequence of all this is that most rigorous measures are instituted on the part of the government, and many innocent people are made to suffer. Almost every Creole family is under the surveillance of the police. Female privacy is disregarded, and, altogether, a very unhappy state of affairs reign in Havana.

The Havana papers, which are mostly filled with proclamations of a local character, say nothing about the arrests. They endeavor to keep the transactions a secret. In fact, they do not contain a line of news of any kind.

Yellow fever, cholera and small pox prevailed to a great extent, and almost every ship in the harbor had some cases of the fever. Out of one company of 120 soldiers, 110 had died, and in a chain gang of 109 there died 100.

The government were sending the troops to the country. The sickness was chiefly outside the walls of the city. The city was shrouded in gloom when the C. C. left.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION—TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES LOST—ERIE N. Y., August 20.— The steamer Atlantic last night came in collission with the propeller Ogdensburg, and sunk in a half hour. There was a dense fog prevailing at

The Atlantic had on board an immense number of passengers, and it is estimated that about 250 of them perished—chiefly Norwegian emi-grants. When the collision took place the passengers were all in bed, and the utmost consternation ensued, especially among the steerage passengers, many of them jumping overboard.

The emigrants, who could not speak a word of English, or understood a word spoken to them, added to the horror of the scene by their cries of terror.

The cabin passengers, and those who could understand the exhortations of the Captain were comparatively calm, and provided themselves patent life preservers, a number being on board the boat; were saved. The emigrants jumped overboard in their terror, and rushed to certain

The water gained very rapidly, and the fires were soon extinguished, the boat sinking amid a scene of the most terrible and heart rending, confusion. At half-past 2 o'clock, amid the wildest shrieks from a thousand voices, the boat settled and sunk.

The officers of the propeller Ogdensburg did all in their power to preserve the lives of the hundreds of human being struggling in the waves, and many were rescued. The whole number picked up by the propeller was 250, and they were taken to Erie. A large number of these left at once on board the steamer Sultana for Cleveland, and others came down in the cars for this city. They, of course, lost every thing, and most of them are completely destitute and homeless, at the same time mourning the loss of friends and relatives.

The whole number lost is estimated by some to be not less than 300. A large number of bodies had already been washed ashore.

The Ogdensburg is considerably damaged, leaking badly, but succeeded in getting to port with the remainder of the Atlantic's passengers. The steamer Clayton was immediately despatched to the wreck, to save the property of the passengers.

How they Treated Him .-- In this city is an honest mulatto man we wot of named Jack. He lived very quietly, and as happily as falls to the lot of most mortals, for about two score years, in the state of Onesimus. Jack is a preacher of moderate abilities among his colored brethren. In the last year or two he was seized with the progressive spirit of the age, and bought himself at a nominal price.

Not experiencing a rise at home corresponding to his new relations, Jack concluded last spring to take a trip to the "Norurd." And to the North he went. He had never seen any of his friends there, but had heard a great deal of their love and sympathy for the black man and the freed man, and he looked for a reception very cordial-almost amounting to an ovation.

Jack has returned quite chap-fallen. His account of his trip to the "Norurd" is doleful .-Those from whom he expected greetings and hospitalities, and a great shaking of hands, "didn't come a-nigh." He couldn't find the folks that had done all that beautiful talking. He did edge his way into one or two pulpits. "But then," says he, "they wouldn't allow me to take up a collection." As for caste and cold shoulders and all that, Jack found it to increase pretty much in proportion with the ascent in atitude. We give, in his own words, the whole history of his reception by his Northern friends: "They charged me like a white man and treated me like a nigger, and that way o'doing ain't fair."—N. O. Christian Alvocate.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun under date of the 19th inst, says: "The Ala, and other persons of distinction addressed the strength of the French Spoliation bill in the House was tested to-day on a motion to take it up. The result is that it was defeated by a very small majority, which seems to afford some ssurance that the bill ultimately pass.

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27, 1852.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

We are a little ahead of time in our outside date. It should be August 27.

### Our Town.

We are happy to state that the health of our Town has been, and continues to be, good. There are but few cases of sickness, and none that we are advised of of a serious character.

### Broom Factory.

We desire to call attention to the advertisement of Mr. T. C. Dutton, (a blind youth) who has established a Broom Factory, one door above the Post-Office, where he is now making Brooms for sale. We have recently visited the place, and have seen the modus operandi, and feel prepared to say that the brooms which he makes, in point of service and durability, will compare with any bought and sold in this market.

We hope that he will meet with sufficient encour agement from the good people of our town and vicinity, to warrant him in continuing the business. It is his only means of support, and surely he will be patronized. He does not ask our charity, but will give an equivalent for all he receives.

## Sabbath Schools.

It is not ordinarily expected that secular journals are to be constant in their advocacy of the claims of Reli gion and kindred matters, which by universal consent, have been confided to those publications which represent the different classes of christians in our country. Notwithstanding these things are in able hands, yet the press is in duty bound to aid in all moral enterprises which look to the good of society, and the common benefit of all.

We have thought proper to devote a paragraph or two to-day, to the subject of the moral instruction of the young. It is not for us to attempt to enlighten those whose age and experience better fits them as our instructors in such things, but we may be able to do some good by calling attention to the subject, and if so, we shall feel glad that we have undertaken the task. There is much more importance to be attached to this branch of education, than, we fear, many are apt to think. Indeed we regard religious instruction, and moral teachings, as the very basis upon which to build a thorough education, and the foundation of a useful and practical life-as absolutely indispensable to the bringing up of the youth of our country, and in perpetuating the principles of virtue, truth and justice, inculcated in the doctrines of our civil and religious liberties. We are plainly taught in the divine law that righteousness will exalt a nation, but that sin is a reproach to any people." These are words of vast import, and are sanctioned by a law higher than all other law. How can our nation be exalted unless we acknowledge the authority of Him who is above all, and greater than all? No nation or people can expect to be blessed or happy who have not the fear of God before their eyes. We have only to look to those nations and countries where religious teachings are shut out from the minds of the young, to see the miserable effects of this gross sin in all its hideousness in the difter. Those whose minds have been blinded by the errors of ignorance and superstition, until they believe a lie, and are prepared to receive the most absurd and gross perversions of facts as religious truths.

We have much danger to apprehend in this country, from influences which are insidiously at work, and we fear-may yet give us much trouble.

All moral persons as well as christians, should be more zealously concerned in the things which affect our earest interests here, and hereafter, and we are bound to east our influence into the scale which will weigh for the common good,

Sabbath Schools, when properly conducted, are the most effective means for properly instructing the young; here lessons of religious truth are imparted, which may never be forgotten-upon the fair table; of many young hearts maxims of virtue are so indelibly impressed that neither time nor age can efface them.

Let us contemplate this subject-take it to our selves, and view it in all its parts and bearings-as christians, calculate its vast importance, and the effects which are to tell in all time to come. Let us ask ourselves the question, have we done our duty? Are we doing our duty? What excuse is there for us? Let us examine ourselves, that we may be able to give unto all who may ask, a reason for the faith that is in us. We intend to revert to this subject again.

# Lady's Book.

Godey, for September, is at hand, and as usual, is interesting, and hard to beat.

We learn from the Savannah Morning News that a ircular was published in Macon on Monday evening signed by the Executive Committee of the Union Party, withdrawing the electoral ticket put in nomination by that party at its late Convention at Milledgeville. The same circular calls a meeting of the Union Whigs and Democrats of Georgia, to be held at Atlanta on the 18th of December, to determine what course this party will pursue in future.

INCREASE OF INTEMPERANCE IN BOSTON.—The united testimony of the watch department is, that there was never so much drunkenness at night in Boston as at the present time. On Tuesday night, 17th, 33 drunken persons were conveyed to the different watch-houses, and calls were made upon watchmen to quell numerous drunken rows in different parts of the city.

NORTH CAROLINA.-Full returns of the recent election have been received, and the result is the election of David S. Reid, the Democratic candidate, by nearly 6000 majority. In the Legislature, the Democrats have 27 Senators, and the Whigs 23. In the House, the Democrats 58, and the Whigs 62, making a tie on joint ballot. Some of the Whig members are known to be opposed to Gen. Scott, and the Raleig! Standard says that one thing may be set down as certain-no Scott Whig can be elected to the United States Senate by the ensuing Legislature.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.—At the mass meeting at Hillsborough, N. H., 25,000 persons are Gov. Seymour, of Coun., Senator Dix, Col. Clemens, of

Among the appropriations embraced in the River and Harbor bill which has passed the Senate, is one of \$3,000 for the survey of the harbor of Georgetown,

For the Camden Journal.

Mr. Epiror: In your paper of this date, I am requested to answer three interrogatories, bearing upon questions of grave consequence to the State of South Carolina.

#### THE BANK OF THE STATE.

As a citizen of the State, entirely unbiassed by party trammels, I have been an interested, but dis passionate observer, of that vigorous and able attack, of which the Bank of the State has been the subject, since 1843. I confess, I have never been able to perceive the benefits to be derived to the State, by adopting the measures of the Anti-Bank party. I have never been able to divest myself of the opinion, that any measure, hitherto proposed for the discontinuance of the Bank, would lead to infinitely greater mischiefs, than could result from an adherence to the Bank system. I have apprehended disastrous results to the financial and commercial interests of the State, as likely to ensue upon the abrogation of the functions of the Bank of the State. I have esteemed it as part of a system which would be deranged in all its parts, by the destruction of this one great constituent. On the other hand, I have been convinced that the Bank has been a valuable financial agent, profitably employing the funds of the State; disbursing them with reasonable fidelity; sustaining the faith and credit of the State; affording a most reliable circulating medium; with a beneficent but not improvident hand affording any accommodations to a large portion of our people. I am satisfied that the operations of the Bank have been to the public advantage. Hence I am " in favor of the Bank of the State.'

But I am no blind partisan of the Bank of the State-I can feel the force of many of the objections to such an institution, urged on general grounds of public policy. I regard them, however, as applicable rather to the question of the establishin its management, as little amenable to censure. as any other institution of the same character that ever existed. It is not perfect; nor is anything else, created and administered by human agents.

To this may be added the fact, that many of the grounds of complaint against the management of the Bank, either do not now exist, or have been so far modified as to cease to be objectionable.

If I am elected to the Legislature, I will, if the the Bank, and will oppose the measure presented at the last session, for the discontinuance of the Branch at Camden. If banking facilities are desired elsewhere, let them be sought otherwise than at the expense of the classic old Town of Camden. That her commercial importance has, as yet, materially diminished, is a mere pretence, which need never be true, if her wealth, enterprize and other advantages are properly directed.

## THE ELECTORAL QUESTION

Comes next in order, and presents a subject upon which the Legislature of the State has been much divided. We have usually considered this State as differing in character and policy from all our sisters in the confederacy, and have flattered ourselves that we had greatly the advantage of them in these respects. South Carolinians have claimed to be a peculiar people-united at home, respected abroad—proud, generous, high-spirited, chivalric, intelligent. These supposed advantages have been attributed to the peculiar features in our State Constitution, which provides for a representation of taxation or property in the popular branch of the Legislature, equal to that of population, and also assigns to each election District, including the Parishes, one representative in the Senate, and two to Charleston. The Legis-lature, in other words, are the representatives, not alone of population, but equally so of taxation, in the House of Representatives; and in the Senate, are controlled by the preponderance of a geographical representation from the Low Country. The operation of this peculiar Constitution, is to lessen the importance, in the body politic, of the people, as such. To this I am inclined to attribute the fact that we alone have adhered to a different mode of Electing the Electors of President and Vice President, from that which obtains in any other State. The people are not sufficientelevated in this State in political consideration. and it is to our interest to give them more impor-

When the late election for members of the State Convention was held, but few of the people of the State repaired to the polls, and a convention was elected, pledged (so far as they were pledged) to secession, when the people of the State, as such, were by a large majority opposed to secession. But, for the expedient resorted to of arriving at the popular will, by bringing up the question collaterally, it is difficult to conceive of a position more embarrassing than that into which the State would have been thrown. The constituted au-thorities of the State were in favor of secessionthe people were against it. Such a state of things popular. But I am no innovator, with ruthless hands to demolish this fabric of concurrent majorities, so greatly admired by the revered and lamented Calhoun. I only mention the subject as an introduction to my reasons for being in favor of giving the election of Electors to the people. One of the principal objections to this alteration is, that popular elections are dangerous and corrupting in their character, and should not be multiplied. This, if true, is only so because of the incapacity of the people of our country for seif-government, and to admit that they are incapable would be to declare our whole system of government wrong in theory and in practice, and it should be abolished.

Another objection is that it would violate the principles upon which our State Constitution is based. But this is a fallacy. I take it that the President of the United States is not the representative of the States as organized communities, but is, or rather is intended to be, the representative or agent of the People of the several States, as such, in their sovereign capacity. If this is a sound view, and I am satisfied that it is, there is no propriety in the Legislature's electing Electors, and there can be no violation of the local, internal and peculiar principles which pervade our State Constitution by the proposed change.

The critical examination of the clause of the Constitution of the United States from which the power is derived, cannot well lead to the concluion that the Legislature should appoint Electors. Each State shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, &c." "State" is a term here used in contradistinction from "the Legislature thereof."-The former shall appoint, the latter direct the manner in which the appointment shall be made.

But there are other reasons for this change. The Presidential Electors are required to be elected on the same day in every State in the Union. This occurs in the first week in November, while our Legislature assembles on the fourth Monday in November. Hence the Legislature must as-semble specially, to vote for Presidential Electors, an operation at once, inconvenient, unseemly and expensive. I have been told that \$12,000 would said to have been present. Gen. Pierce presided, and not be an over estimate of the cost of this exercise of power.

As to the objection that the People exercise no choice in the election of President because the names of candidates are presented by a caucus in all cases, I do not see that it is different under our present system. The Legislature elects those who are known to be in favor of this or that candidate. who is invariably the nominee of a caucus or con- | believed, in the cavity of the bone.

vention. . It is not a matter of discretion with Electors whom they shall vote for, in any case, whether elected by the Legislature or the People.

In addition to this, I think there is a deplorable deficiency of political knowledge existing in our State. Few understand the system; of govern-ment under which we live—few are acquainted with the history of its administration even during their own times-few are acquainted with the political questions of the day, upon which the operations of the government of this great country depends, and few feel any interest in public affairs. would have all this changed-I would have our people wise, vigilant, jealous of their rights, and proud of their privileges. I would have the young men of the country ambitious, energetic, bold and self-reliant I do not anticipate these results from this proposed change, but it is a step towards the elevation of the people.

### THE FREE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The State has long been alive to the necessity of improving the system of public instruction, but heretofore the subject has been involved in so much difficulty. that no material change has been effected. It is the first duty of the State, in free governments, to provide for the education of the citizen. It will not do to stop short of the accomplishment of this end. The wealth of this State is such that it will be no burthen to provide the means of educating the poor. The only question of difficulty is as to the mode of operations. Thirty-seven thousand dollars have been appropriated by the State for free schools, for a number of years. past; and it is conceded that it has failed to accomplish the good it ought to have done. Indeed its influence has scarcely been felt except in a few localities. This is attributable, principally, to the mode of distributing the amount throughout the State. The object of the expenditure is, to educate the children of the poor throughout the State, and it is strange indeed that the present ment of a State Bank in the first instance than to State, and it is strange indeed that the present that of a re-charter. I think the Bank of the State mode of distributing the fund, should ever have been devised, singularly inapplicable as it is, to the object proposed. It is divided among the different Districts, according to representation in the popular branch of the Legislature. One half of the representation, I have already said, is based upon taxation, the other half, only, upon vopulation. It is evident then that the free school fund is distributed one half according to population, the other half according to the amount of taxable opportunity presents itself, vote for a re-charter of property. It seems to me nothing can be said in favor of this mode of distribution, whatever objections may be urged against any other suggested.

The only mode of distribution which I deem reasonable, is that predicated on the actual necessity. Let a survey be made to ascertain the wants of the State in this respect. Let the number of poor scholars in each District be ascertained, and distribute the fund among the whole number equally. I think, if necessary, that the appropriation should be increased until the object of the expenditure shall be fully met, and the means of education afforded the poor. The details of a system of public instruction are difficult to be settled, until we have obtained results by actual experiments, and I will not trespass longer on the time and attention of your readers by going at large into a discussion of that plan which I have submitted to the people in private conversation, and on several occa-ions when I have had the privilege of addressing them publicly. It is sufficient to say that it embraces the mode of ascertaining the number of scholars to be educatedprovides for the election of a Commissioner in very Beat Company-establishes school limits, and ascertains the competency of teachers. A superintendent of Free Schools constitues one of the proposed changes which I am prepared to ad-I do not flatter myself that I can originate a plan of public instruction which will be valuable in itself, but my thoughts have long been interested in this subject, and I have deemed it my duty to advocate such measures as my judgnent approves.

With these observations upon the questions roposed, I close this extended communication. do not regret that this opportunity of making known my opinions has been afforded me, since I do not covet any position unless I am placed in it after a full exposition of my principles.

Very Respectfully, your's.

JOSEPH B. KERSHAW.

Camden, Aug. 17, 1852.

### From the Southern Baptist. To the Baptist's of South Carolina.

The sagacity of the Roman Catholics as a Christian denomination has mainly contributed to their extensive spread and the catholicity of their principles; and one of the strongest evidences of that sagacity is the establishment of a University of learning at the capital of the na-There meet our country's assembled wisdom; and the young men there educated cannot fail to be thereby benefitted. There go could not have occurred in a government strictly the sons of distinguished fathers, from every part of the land, and naturally they seek there an Alma Mater. Then scattered to every point of the compass, they carry with them what they could not, if they would, leave behind-the principles there inculcated. The Baptists, in emulation of that laudable act, have established at Washington a College-situated on a lofty eminence, overlooking much of the District, a part of Virginia, the entire city in the valley below, Georgetown and the beautifully classic Potomac; it rivals in location the groves of Academus. Its buildings are substantial and fine; and its grounds well laid out; and with all these advantaees it languishes and declines, and why? because the denomination that incepted will not finish; because men with well filled purses had rather see them stuffed with coins, than their College with students. This will not do; there must be an effort made, a vigorous effort, that will place its permanence beyond a doubt. Let some system to ensure this desired object be proposed. Appoint an agent for each State, and assees a certain amount for him to raise, and let that amount be judiciously expended in inducements to stunents. Feeling a deep interest in one of my Almae Matres, Mr. Editor, I have written in haste the above suggestions. Hoping that Columbian College may yet become one of the far famed seats of science in our happy land. Camden, S. C. C. A. PRICE.

> EDITORIAL DIFFICULTY AT NASHVILLE TEN-NESSEE.-A personal difficulty occurred, as we learn from the True Whig, at Nashville, Ten. nessee, on Friday morning last between Gen. F-K. Zollicoffer. editor of the Republican Banner and J. L. Marling, Esq., editor of the Union .-It had its orgin in editorial discussion. They exchanged pistol shots, Gen Zollicoffer standing on the payement near the Postoffice corner, and Mr. Marling on the opposite side of the street, near the door of the Union office. Gen. Zollicoffer received a slight flesh wound in two fingers of the right hand, and Mr. Marling was severely, though it is hoped, not dangerously wounded, by a ball striking the upper part of his cheek bone, penetrating and lodging, it is