

### DEATH OF COL. DUNCAN.

The death of Col. James Duncan, Inspector General of the Army, is announced in the Mobile papers. He died at the Mansion House in this city, on Tuesday evening. The advertisement of this city, states that he arrived there about a fortnight since, on a tour of inspection to the Southern military posts and arsenals. He had been to Louisiana, and returning through Mobile, took a boat for the arsenal at Mount Vernon, on the Mobile River, from which he returned about a week since in a wagon, much fatigued and indisposed. His friends soon found him alarmingly ill with a fever, probably engendered during his absence in Louisiana. From this sickness he never recovered. With the best medical aid, the kind care and nursing of assiduous and devoted friends, he lingered until Tuesday morning, when he expired.

His remains were put in charge of the military and conveyed under escort to the arsenal in the city. They remained there until 5 p. m., the artillery firing half-hour guns upon the city square. At five he was buried with military honors.

Col. Duncan was one of the most gallant, accomplished and popular officers in the army. Among the youngest of those whose remarkable qualities were brought out to the public eye by the Mexican war, he had achieved proud distinction, and was reckoned among the bravest and the most skillful soldiers in the service. As an artillery officer, he had no superior, and we have heard, that at the time of his death, his merits had directed upon him the attention of a foreign republic, which was solicited him to take a high command in its service. Whether Duncan would have accepted this offer, we know not. We only know that it would have been a brilliant prospect of good service on the side of a republic which would have tempted him from his native land, for he was devoted to it almost passionately, in all his impulses and aspirations. He was but about thirty-eight years of age, having been born in 1812, and died unmarried. "Whom the gods love die young." He lived long enough to secure a bright place in the history of those who have fought well for their country; but died too soon for his country and his friends.

Col. Duncan was a New Yorker by birth, born in the neighborhood of Newburgh, in Orange county. We have read that his name was properly *Duncanson*, but that being entered at West Point, by mistake, he always retained the shorter name. West Point is within a half-dozen miles of his birth place. He graduated at the Military Academy in 1835, and entered the army as Lieutenant of the 4th Artillery; in which capacity he served against the Seminole in Florida. He was on the Withlacoochee with Gen. Gaines, and was there slightly wounded. In command of a battery of Light Artillery, he joined the army under Gen. Taylor at Corpus Christi. At Palo Alto and at Resaca de la Palma, with Ringgold and Ridgely, he was foremost in illustrating the efficacy of an arm previously but little appreciated in our country, and secured that victory which established the prestige of our arms, and laid the foundation of future success. Alas! all three were killed in battle. Ridgely, an unsurpassed horseman, perished by the fall from his horse in the streets of Monterey; and Duncan now falls a victim to disease. Already promoted to a Captaincy, his excellent services here raised Duncan to the brevet rank of Lieut. Colonel. His conduct shortly after at Monterey again displayed his usefulness; again reward followed, and he was advanced to the rank of Colonel.

When Gen. Scott made a call on Gen. Taylor for a portion of the army under his command, Col. Duncan was included in the requisition. At Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and the gates of Mexico he was present. In the first two attacks his arm was not called into action, but from Churubusco to the gates of Mexico his service were in constant requisition, and as opportunities presented themselves for distinction, they were seized with his usual avidity and turned to the benefit of his country.

On his return, after the closing of the campaign, the death of the Inspector General, Col. Croghan, afforded the President an opportunity of melting out a substantial reward to the useful soldier. He was appointed to fill the vacancy, and was engaged in the duties of his office when arrested by the disease that resulted in his death.

Col. Duncan's death will be deeply regretted in the army. He was not only an accomplished soldier, but a man of high talents, and accomplished scholar, and a courteous and companionable gentleman.

N. O. Crescent.

### LETTER FROM GEN. SCOTT ON THE ANNEXATION OF CANADA.

We find the following letter from the hero of Lundy's Lane, in the Philadelphia News of Monday last.

WEST POINT, June 29, 1849.

My Dear Sir:—The news from the Parliament of Great Britain, this morning, most, I think, increase the discontent of our neighbors on the other side of the St. Lawrence and the lakes not a little; and these discontents of our neighbors on the other side of the St. Lawrence and the lakes not a little; and that these discontents will, in a few years, lead to a separation of the Canadian, New Brunswick, &c., from the mother country, seems equally probable.

Will these Provinces from themselves into an independent nation, or seek a connection with our Union? I think the probability is greatly in favor of the latter. In my judgment the interests of both sides would be much promoted by annexation—the several Provinces coming into the Union on equal terms with our present thirty States. The free navigation of the St. Lawrence is already of immense importance to perhaps a third of our present population, and would be of great value to the remainder. After annexation, two Revenue Cutters, below Quebec, would give us a better security against smuggling than 30,000 custom-house employes, strung along the line that separates us from the British Possessions on our Continent. I am well acquainted with that line, and know a great deal of the interests and character of the Provinces. Though opposed to incorporating with us any district densely populated with the Mexican race, I should be most happy to fraternize with our northern and north-eastern neighbors.

What may be the views of our Executive government on the subject, I know absolutely nothing; but I think I cannot err in saying that two thirds of our people would rejoice at the incorporation, and the other third soon perceive its benefits.

Of course I am opposed to any unhandcuffed measures, on part, in favor of the measure, or any other act of bad faith towards Great Britain. Her good will in my view of the matter, is only second to that of the Provincials themselves, and that the former would soon follow the latter, considering the present temper and condition of Christendom—cannot be doubted.

The foregoing views I have long been in the habit of expressing in conversation, I give them to you for what they may be worth. Faithfully yours,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

### LOOK OUT FOR AN IMPOSTOR.

A few weeks since our neighborhood was greatly excited by the appearance of a stranger amongst us calling himself Aquilla Norman; stating that he was a Missionary Baptist preacher—was travelling for his health—that he was out of money, and would preach if persons friendly to the cause of religion would contribute money for his immediate wants. Some of our worthy, unsuspecting citizens were induced to believe him an object of charity—took him in—he enjoyed their hospitality for several days, occasionally preaching and receiving contributions in money; his conduct in the mean while was such as to excite suspicion; he cautiously avoided the members of the church to which he professed to belong; invariably took shelter with persons of either denominations, some of whom he grossly insulted. Notwithstanding his conduct did not tally with his profession, it was currently rumored that a great preacher was in our midst. An appointment having been made for him at Providence church, many turned out to hear him. After preaching a sermon that impressed many with the belief that he was a man of ordinary mind, he, as usual, requested the hat to be taken around for the "dimes"—accordingly it was done—a handsome sum received and presented to him. One of our citizens (who had contributed) politely asked him to go home with him and remain during the night; the preacher then asked him how he liked his sermon—was answered in a very respectful manner, well enough, with a few exceptions. The preacher immediately flew into a violent passion, telling our neighbor he was no gentleman, and was an "infernal scoundrel"; and applying many such opprobrious epithets, walked to where he was sitting, shook a large stick over him, threatening to utterly demolish him—for which he received a blow with a stick across his pate that felled him to the ground—raising a bump on his forehead and spoiling his hat. Our neighbor struck him but one blow, which stunned him for a while. After recovering he still showed a desire to fight—was held by several persons—attempts to get his knife and threatened to kill. After his passion had somewhat subsided he seemed disposed to compromise the matter, and proposed that our neighbor pay him for his hat, which was promptly declined. He then immediately left and was heard of a day or two afterwards near Salem.

Observing a notice in the Biblical Recorder of the 30th ult., cautioning the public against a person calling himself Aquilla Norman, who pretended to be a Baptist minister, and having reliable information from Surry county of a person who attempted to palm himself upon the people as a Baptist preacher of the same name, and answering the description of the individual who visited us, leaves not the shadow of a doubt upon the minds of the whole community in this region that he is a consummate impostor, and one of the rarest specimens of impudence and insolence that ever disgraced the pulpit. In person he is very stout, weighs about two hundred pounds; about six feet high—of fair complexion—is bald and supposes to be about fifty years of age; had on when he left a black dress coat, brown linen pantaloons and a Panama hat with a hole about two inches long in front. It would be well for the public to look out for him.

J. J. MARTIN.

Martin's Line Mills, county, N. C.

### DEATH FROM FEAR.—The Covington (Ky.)

Journal of this week relates the following instance of the effect produced upon the nervous system by the action of fear. In the language of Scripture, 'Be not afraid.'

'We have to record a death from fear. The facts are derived from an undoubted source, and the case is made public in order more impressively to indicate the importance of maintaining control over the mind, and discarding all unnecessary fear and alarm.

A lady in this city, who enjoyed ordinary health previous to the appearance of the prevailing epidemic, became alarmed on its advent, and suffered her mind to dwell on the subject, until she became exceedingly sensitive and nervous. Every case she heard of increased this morbid condition of the mind and body. Finally, on being told of the death of an immediate neighbor, she clasped her hands in agony and exclaimed, "My time has come." She then went to bed, and a physician was called in; but no effort could relieve her of the conviction that she had the cholera, and that she was to die of it. Subsequently, indeed, there were manifestations of cholera in the case, but the medical attendant has no doubt they were induced solely by fear. Thus she died within three days after she took her bed."

### THREE YOUTHS DROWNED.—Our community

was shocked yesterday afternoon with the astounding and melancholy intelligence that three youths from nine to eleven years of age, sons respectively of Mrs. J. P. Andrews, N. B. Moore, and Luther Roll, had been drowned in the river.

It seems that they were (in company with another youth about the same age, a son of Dr. Jno. Carter, who was fortunately saved by holding on to a bar of iron on the wharf until he could be rescued by a negro,) wading about on the wharf, which is now overflowed by the freshet, and by some means as yet unexplained, were all suddenly precipitated into the river, and instantly sunk to rise no more in life. The body of young Andrews was soon recovered, but all efforts to restore life were ineffectual. The son of Mr. Moore was raised after it had been under more than an hour. The body of the unfortunate youth Roll had not been found at the time of writing.—Augusta Sen., July 24.

### SPECIMENS OF VIRGINIA GOLD.—We examined

on Saturday some specimens of gold from the "Rosin Mountain" and "Culpepper" mines, which are now being successfully worked, with improved machinery, &c., by Messrs Barnum, Colby & Co. Out of about two pounds of earth taken from one of the above mines, brought to this city, and carelessly washed in an iron pan, was gathered nearly or quite twenty dollars worth of pure gold. Several specimens of quartz rock were also shown, which was really rich, and equaling any thing of that sort we have seen from the California mines. We are glad to learn that our friends who have engaged in the above mines, are in a fair way to reap a golden harvest from their newly purchased tract of land in old Virginia.—Balt. Sun.

### The California Gold, arrived at the Mint

in Philadelphia, was within a fraction of two millions dollars, up to the 5th instant. So the Bulletin learns directly from that institution.

### The Lexington Budget says that "Mother

Eye married a gardener." We may add, too, that her indiscretions turned him out of his place.

## THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

Wednesday Morning, August 1, 1849.  
W. THURLOW CASTON, EDITOR.

### The Markets.

**COTTON.**—In Charleston 800 bales were sold on Friday and Saturday at extremes of 8 to 10 cents.

In New Orleans 400 bales were sold on the 24th ult., at 9 to 9 1/4 cents. On the 25th ult., there was an advance in the price,—500 to 600 bales were sold—good middling 9 cents, fair 9 1/2 to 10 cents. The Europa brings advices from Liverpool of 14th ult., which says the sales of the week were \$2,530 bales at a further average advance of 1-8d per pound.

### THE DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.

Next Friday is the day set apart by President Taylor for fasting and prayer throughout the Union, to avert the dreadful visitations of the cholera, and which the churches of this place have determined to observe. Religious services will be held in all the Churches on that day in the morning, and in the evening at 5 o'clock a Union Meeting of all the various denominations will take place in one of the usual places of worship. When the hand of affliction is upon the people, and when fell disease and death are swiftness the number of suffering orphans and widows, and spreading a panic over the land, it is right and proper that the Nation should bow in humble supplication and prayer, before Him, who "ruleth all things," acknowledging His supremacy, His justice and superintending Providence.

The favorable location of our Town, its remoteness from the coast and great river thoroughfares, and its present healthiness, may secure an exemption from a visit of this awful pestilence, yet, it is becoming and proper in us, in common with all others, to join in invoking the merciful interposition of the Great Ruler of the Universe, to avert its progress elsewhere. Let the day be religiously observed everywhere, and let the Merchants and Shopkeepers respect the day and the occasion, by closing their doors and suspending business.

### DETENTION OF THE SATURDAY TRAIN.

On Saturday evening last the cars were detained at some point this side of the River, by a cow jumping from an embankment, in some way, before the train, which threw the engine off the track, and greatly injured it. No harm was done to the passenger car, or to any person on the train. We learn that not the slightest blame can attach to the Engineer.

The mail got in at 3 o'clock next morning.

### THE HEALTH OF CAMDEN.

Our town has suffered so much, from the reputation of being unhealthy, we deem it an imperious duty to labor in eradicating any wrong impression that may prevail abroad. The belief, which may have had at one time a true basis, that Camden is sickly, has prevented many from visiting us, in the summer and fall, and probably it has decided many not to live here, who designed making it a permanent place of residence. No place is freer from epidemics or fevers, or is more generally healthy, than Camden at this time. "We are not aware of the slightest case of sickness existing anywhere in Town, and we believe its general health for some years past will favorably compare with any town or village in the State. The energetic measures of the Town Council, in cleaning out the ditches and drains, in cutting down weeds, &c., in the lots and back streets, and in raising up a bulwark of trees between the Town and River, will do much in removing local causes of sickness, and we trust, if persevered in, will eventually remove any impression abroad that it is unsafe to visit our Town in any season of the year.

### THE PALMETTO BANNER.

We regret to notice that E. J. Arthur, Esq., has withdrawn from the Editorship of the Banner. We were heartily with him success in his profession.

The Proprietor, I. C. Morgan, Esq., will resume his seat in the Editorial chair.

### HEAVY RAINS.

Nearly every day of the past week, heavy rains have fallen, attended at times, with severe thunder and lightning. The corn crops in the country must certainly be very promising, but the continued rains may greatly injure the cotton.

### THE CENSUS OF KERSHAW DISTRICT.

E. Sill, Esq., who has been actively engaged in taking the census, has furnished us with the following items relative to our population.

Doubtless they are as accurate as can be ascertained, and Mr. S.'s energy and pains taking well deserve a notice:

Number of males is . . . . . 2421  
" " females, . . . . . 2523

Total (whites in Kershaw), . . . . . 4944

We have not before us our population in 1839; Mr. S. says it was 3,937. It so, the increase since then is 957. He has ascertained that there are 904 Housekeepers or families in the District.

About the town of Camden he has taken great pains to be accurate, and reports as follows:

Whites within the corporation,  
Males, . . . . . 460  
Females, . . . . . 421 881

In Kirkwood, males, . . . . . 58  
" " Females, . . . . . 71 129

At DeKalb Factory, males, 62  
" " Females, 93 155

Aggregate, 1165

The number of whites in the corporate limits of Camden, in Kirkwood, and at the Factory is 1165, nearly one-fourth of the entire population in the District.

We may at some future day publish the names of all the heads of families in the District, as they appear upon the list made out and returned by Mr. S.

### THE CENSUS OF CHESTERFIELD DISTRICT.

Col. Hugh Craig, the census taker for Chesterfield, informs us that the present number of whites in that District is 6,840. In 1839 it was 4,413; increase 1,427.

The Charlotte Journal (N. C.) states that Gold Bullion to the value of \$223,251 88 has been deposited in the Branch Mint of that place, from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1849—an increase of \$31,554 17 over the amount received for the same time last year. The Mint coined in the half year \$189,405.

Professor William H. Fillet, formerly of the College of this State, is about to analyze the atmosphere at New York, with a view to ascertain whether there is anything in its condition that may explain the prevalence of the cholera. He undertakes to make the experiments at his own expense, and it is determined that they shall be on a large scale.

### SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Society held its semi-annual meeting at Chester, on the 18th ult., in connection with the Agricultural Society of that District—his Excellency Governor Seabrook, the President, presided. The *Observer* says that citizens were in attendance from various portions of the State, and that the cattle show was a fine exhibition in the way of stock. Dr. Thomas W. Moore, Orator of the day, delivered an able address on the subject of Agriculture.

The following premiums were awarded by the several committees: to G. S. Hooper, for his fine horse, "Chester Boy"; R. H. Stringfellow, for his best male; to A. B. Springs, for the best bull of the Durham blood, and also for the best cow over three years old. The committee on Domestic Fabrics awarded a premium to the Charleston Factory, for its specimen of 7 8 Brown Cotton Shirting, and favorably noticed the Cotton Jeans and Brown Sheetings presented by the Graniteville Factory. By resolution, Silver Medals were presented to Mrs. Pickett, for a fine sample of Sewing Silk; to Mrs. Lewis, for her specimen of Corvids; and to Mrs. Wilmet S. Gibbs, for her excellent specimens of Carpeting and Raw Silk; and a Silver Cup worth \$5 00 was presented to Wilmet S. Gibbs, Esq., for his sample of Wine, made out of the grapes of last year. An Essay was read by Dr. J. L. Douglass, on the Agricultural capabilities of Chester District, for which he was presented with a Silver Cup of the value of \$10 00. Samuel McAilley was appointed Orator, and Jas. A. Lewis Reader of Essay for the next anniversary. At the close of the meeting, thanks were given to his Excellency for the able manner in which he had presided, and for the support he had always given to the Agricultural interests of our country.—The resolution was received with great applause by the meeting, to which he made a happy response.

We trust that the Semi-annual Meeting of next summer will be held in connection with the Watered Agricultural Society of this District.

### CALIFORNIA.

Our readers will recollect that some months ago we spoke of the plan proposed by the Messrs. Tryon, one of whom lived in this place, to raise a company for the gold diggings. We understand that Augustus Tryon, who left here some weeks since, has succeeded in purchasing a schooner, of 150 tons, in New London, Connecticut, well adapted to the purposes of the expedition. Fifteen others had joined him at the North, and each had contributed an equal share of the purchase money.

The vessel, and everything necessary to put her in a good sailing condition, cost \$9,000. The services of a skillful Captain, well acquainted with the route round by the Cape, had been engaged.

Their wish is to leave New York about the 15th of August, and as their vessel can carry a good many passengers, they offer to give a passage round to San Francisco for \$150. The vessel will be insured, and they confidently expect to realize a handsome sum, after they reach the diggings, in using her on the coast and up the rivers.

We repeat, that we believe that the energy and enterprise of those at the head of the expedition, will ensure its success, and we heartily wish that they may be rewarded with a full share of the shining metal.

### DEATH OF HILTON ADAMS.

We have received a communication, which gives the sad intelligence, that Hilton Adams suddenly died at his residence in Lancaster District, on Saturday night, 21st instant. A little while before the usual hour of retiring, he was amusing himself with one of his little children, and had just laid it down, when he fell suddenly dead. Our informant states that he believes he was apparently in good health. Mr. A. was one of those brothers who gallantly volunteered their services in the Mexican War—fought through all the severe battles of General Scott, and contributed their full share in giving the Palmetto Regiment the character of bravery and soldier-like conduct. They went out in the Lancaster Company, and were afterwards transferred to the Kershaw company. They were permitted to return home, with their shattered constitutions, to enjoy the respect and approbation of a numerous circle of friends. A connection with the company of this District, his soldier-like bearing throughout the entire campaign, and the respect he won from all who knew him, entitle the deceased Palmetto to this notice. He leaves an aged mother, a wife and three children to mourn his loss. The citizens of Lancaster will ever revere his memory.

### THE STATE vs. J. M. BARRETT.

We publish this week, the proceedings in Spartanburg against G. W. H. Legg, Esq., the Post Master of that place, in order to procure a letter, sent to that office, which is supposed to contain important testimony in the case of Barrett, instituted upon the advice of Hon. D. Johnson, Ex-Governor. We regret we have not room for the letters sent to Barrett, which were published in the *Spartan*. We may give them next week. This will be the first issue made with the General Government upon the all absorbing question of slavery, and whatever may be the result, South Carolina will sustain the course of the *Spartans*, on the ground of "self-preservation, the first law of nature," and will be found true to herself and her Institutions.

### DELEGATES TO THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

By reason of the omission of some names, and the misprint of others, his Excellency Governor Seabrook, has republished the list of Delegates, appointed to attend the Convention to be held at Memphis, (Tenn.) on the 15th of October, to deliberate upon measures necessary to develop the vast resources of the West and the Southwest, and to consider the expediency of creating a Rail Road from some point in the Mississippi Valley to the regions of California. The number of Delegates now is 131. In addition to those we have noticed as appointed from Kershaw and Chesterfield, we observe the following names in the list from Lancaster: Col. T. W. Huey, Hon. Dixon Barrow, J. F. G. Mitting, Geo. McWaterspoon, and Jas. H. Witherspoon.

We hope that the Palmetto State will be strongly represented in the Convention, and the peculiar interests of the South will receive all proper attention.

### PUBLIC MEETING IN PENDLETON.

The *Messenger* gives an account of a Meeting held in Pendleton village, for the purpose of appointing a Committee of Vigilance and Public Safety for that District. Dr. O. R. Broyles was appointed Chairman, and Dr. S. Taylor, Secretary.

The facts developed in the case of Barrett, in Spartanburg, have greatly excited that section of the State, and the meeting appointed a Committee of 54, whose "duty it shall be to examine, and if necessary arrest all suspicious persons, and deal with them as the exigency of the case may require." A Sub-Committee of five was appointed to correspond, and to call together the Committee of Vigilance, whenever they deem it necessary. The Emissaries of the North will soon find the Palmetto State too hot a place for comfort or safety.

### PLANK ROAD.

We learn that it is in contemplation to give notice, as the law requires, that an application will be made at the next sitting of the Legislature for a charter to construct a Plank Road from this place to Charlotte, N. C. We hope the proper steps will be taken to secure the Act of Incorporation. Next week we may devote a portion of our columns to the subject.

### PUBLIC MEETING IN SUMTER DISTRICT.

The *Sumter Banner* gives the proceedings of a public meeting recently held in Sumter District near Piedmont Church, for the purpose of deliberating on the Southern Question. Dr. John E. Dennis presided, and Wm. Rogers Esq. acted as Secretary.

A committee of Twenty drafted a spirited preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

We extract from a series of 12 resolutions the following:—

1. That it is the deliberate opinion of this meeting, and also of the great majority of the South, that our constitutional rights have long been trampled upon, and are in great danger of being wrested from us entirely.
2. That the South has borne their violation so long that forbearance will soon (if not already) cease to be a virtue.
3. That we have witnessed with profound regret, that indecision, and to us, apparent timidity, which our late convention has manifested.
4. "That in the opinion of this meeting a Southern Convention should not only have been urged, but the time and place proposed for its meeting."

### Foreign News.

The capitulation of the venerable City of Rome to the French army, is the important political news brought over by the *Caledonia*.—The city had been gallantly defended, and the apprehension generally prevailed throughout France, that Gen. Oudinot had been completely foiled in all his attempts to make a breach in the walls. The French Government had come to the determination to supersede him and General Bedeau left Paris for that purpose.

The day after he left, when all the Journals were abusing General Oudinot, because he was unsuccessful, news arrived that the Assembly at Rome had authorized the triumvirate to negotiate a capitulation, that the *Eternal City* was to be delivered up into the hands of a merciless foe. It appears that after four days operations, from the 19th and 22d of June inclusive, the French succeeded in making three breaches in the walls. A night assault was then arranged, at a time and place, when the Romans were taken by surprise. Favored by the darkness of the night, the French forces moved on, unperceived by the Romans, until an important advantage had been gained. A brisk discharge of musketry received them, but they marched on to the desired point, taking a Colonel and 105 prisoners. The advantage gained by the French, was not fully understood by the Romans until daylight, but then it was too late, all they could do was to cut off communication between the camps and the breach, by their batteries which are said to have been manned by officers of superior talents. On the 30th the Roman Assembly determined to propose terms of capitulation and hostilities were suspended.

It has been intimated that French gold did as much to conquer the city, as the valor of the army. France with a Republican Government rushing "unbidden to the feast" of blood, to do that for the Pope against a sister Republic, to which the Pope was resolutely opposed and re-establishing his temporal and spiritual throne by force of arms, will certainly occupy a most awkward and humiliating position; if the Pope should reject all the advantages gained by her and should prefer peaceful security at Garetta, to a doubtful and turbulent supremacy at Rome. It was a wanton interference on the part of France; and she has long since regretted having taken the first step.

Prussia has been successful in many severe battles in Baden against the insurgents; and Hungary is being hard pressed by her Russian and Austrian forces. They are fast entering the heart of the country with their numerous armies, and the brave Hungarians are forced to retire from hill to hill from valley to valley before superior numbers. A decisive battle is confidently expected soon, and all Europe anxiously await the result.

### RAIN.—The quantity of rain fallen during

the past month, amounts to 12 inches—average height of the thermometer 76 degrees.

### STATE vs. J. M. BARRETT.

WARRANT TO ARREST AND RECOGNISE A WITNESS.

We call the attention of the Magistrates and Post Masters of, and in this State, to our report of the legal proceedings had in this case against G. W. H. Legg, Post Master at this place.

It was known that Barrett was authorized to take from the Post Office a letter directed to John Edward Thomson. This he positively refused to do, doubtless because it might implicate him in some degree. The Post Master was not authorized by law to deliver it to any one, but the person addressed, or his agents. It was believed the letter contained important testimony on the part of the State in this prosecution; and the question was how the letter could legally be got hold of. The Hon. David Johnson, Ex-Governor, and for thirty years a Judge of the Supreme Court of this State, on Monday last attended at this place for the purpose of aiding our people with his experience and advice, this he did, and it was strictly followed. The Hon. H. H. Thomson, Chairman of the Committee of Vigilance and Safety, made oath that the Post Master was a material witness for the State in this case, and that the said Post Master had in his possession, as such, a letter directed to John Edward Thomson, which letter the deponent had reason to believe and did believe would furnish material evidence in the State vs. J. M. Barrett.

Upon this affidavit John Linder Esq., issued his warrant against Mr. Legg requiring him

to appear before him to enter into a recognizance for his appearance at Court, and also to produce the letter addressed to John Edward Thomson.

Mr. Legg was arrested and brought before the Magistrate. He said in his defence that he was a sworn officer of the Government and had given his bond and security for the faithful discharge of his duty; that he was not authorized to deliver the letter to any one but the party or his agents; that before the next Court of Sessions he was bound to forward the letter to the department in Washington; that he was as willing as any one to discharge his duty to the State as a good citizen; that with due deference to the distinguished authority under which the Magistrate was acting, he left himself compelled to decline delivering up the letter, or to enter into recognizance except for his personal appearance. This defence, though strictly correct, was not deemed satisfactory by the Magistrate who thought, that the Post Office was not intended to enable criminals to perfect their schemes of crime with impunity, and that upon a reasonable showing, if the Post Office contained the evidence of some crime perpetrated, the Post Master, like any private individual was bound upon the requisition of the State authorities to produce the evidence.

Mr. Legg was therefore committed to jail until he shall have given bond and security for his own appearance at Court, and the production of the John Edward Thomson letter.

By the advice of Counsel, and in order to relieve himself from his painful and disagreeable position, Mr. Legg finally complied with the order of the Magistrate, and is now under bond to appear and produce the letter. Mr. Legg's conduct in this whole affair, was wholly irreproachable and becoming his general character. It was firm, temperate, and respectful, showing a conscientious determination to do his duty, according to the best of his knowledge and ability both to the State and the General Government.

Thus has been made the first feasible issue at law with the General Government. The State must succeed what she remains her sovereignty, and that before she will give up, she will give up all that trammels her interests with it. We commend the precedent to the Magistracy of S. C., and hope none of them will refuse to act upon it when called upon. They could hardly have a higher or more reliable authority than the venerable Judge Johnson. Self defence is the first law of nature, and that law is a part of the code of each sovereign State in the Union. No law or regulation of the General Government can deprive us of this inalienable right, nor will we suffer ourselves to be cheated, tricked or bullied out of it by any human power or form of law.—*Spartan*.

### Telegraphed for the Baltimore American.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Royal Mail Steamer *Europa* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday afternoon, from Liverpool whence she sailed on the 14th ult. The mail express with her new cargo reached St. John, N. B., last evening. Our correspondent in the latter city has forwarded us, by telegraph, the following interesting summary:

### COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Liverpool, July 27.—The tone of business has continued active and vigorous. The accounts from the many facturing Districts give assurance of a healthy state of affairs, with a gradual extension of business and restoration of confidence.

### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

It has been excessively hot in London and Liverpool. The cholera is steadily on the increase in London. Last week there were 152 deaths in London, and in Liverpool 201. The epidemic has broken out in a very fatal form in Southampton and seems to infest the entire Southern coast.

### IRELAND.

The Irish papers contain most disastrous accounts of the intense sufferings of the people, particularly in the South western districts. The work houses are filled to repletion, and thousands of persons appear actually destitute of means to keep soul and body together.

On Monday, O'Brien, Meagher, McManus and Donohue, were embarked on board the schooner *Swift*, which sailed immediately for Van Dieman's Land. Previous to their departure they placed in the hands of mutual friends an address, of which the London Times says it must be admitted its tone is of an unobjectionable character—may, even more moderate than could be expected from men, the whole tenor of whose previous conduct favored the supposition that they were acting not as free agents, but as the victims of some unknown species of downright lunacy.