DAKOTA CITY HERALD.

"DEMOCRACY—ITS MEASURES AND MEN."

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Dakota City Herald

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—BY—

DANIEL M'LAUGHLIN.

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Dakota City, - - - Nebraska.

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TREADWAY & CURRIR,

Attorneys at Law.

SIOUX CITY, - - IOWA

Will attend to all legal business intrusted to their care, in western Iowa and eastern Nebraska.

Nov. 7, '59. 6m

MARTIN H. DEVER,

Plumber and Gas-Fitter.

NO. 19, ST. CHARLES STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO

Will promptly attend to all business in his line, and all work executed with neatness and dispatch. Will give special attention to any work that may be entrusted to his care and satisfaction warranted.

LEAVITT L. BOWEN,

United States District Attorney for Nebraska

WILL attend promptly to any legal business intrusted to him in the Courts of the Territory.

OFFICE—Pioneer Block, Omaha City, N. T.

August, 18, '59

JOHN TAFFE,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

WILL promptly attend all business entrusted to him. Office on Grove street, one door east of the "American House," Omaha, N. T.

THE REAL ESTATE

Brokers and Dealers in Eastern Exchange,

LAND WARRANTS & REAL ESTATE.

WOULD say to the public that any business entrusted to their care will meet with prompt attention, such as buying and selling lots in towns or additions thereon, the buying, selling, renting or leasing of real estate, houses or lots, the buying, selling or locating of land warrants, on time or for cash; making collections, paying of taxes, examining of records as to perfection of titles to lands or Dakota city stock; the obtaining of deeds from the Dakota city company for lots drawn on shares.

The making out of Deeds, Bonds and Pre Emption Papers, and the receiving of

On eligible claims, for part of the land.

Having also now on hand a large stock of Dry Goods and Notions, Hardware and Groceries, they would call attention to their stock, and say to the public that they are prepared to receive all kinds of dry goods, groceries, produce and lumber in commission, for private or auction sales, or to exchange for other property. Charges low and storage free.

MONEY ON DEPOSIT,

warranting it to yield 2% per cent net profit, per annum, if left on deposit over 30 days.

N. B. Persons wishing to invest should not fail to call at their office, as they have a large amount of valuable property for sale low for cash or on time.

The best of references given if required.

J. D. M. CROCKWELL, President.

Dakota city, August 11, '59—40ty.

C. F. ECKHART & CO.,

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,

DAKOTA CITY, NEBRASKA.

ILL prepare plans and specifications for private and public buildings, and contract for or superintend the same. Any information wanted, inquire of Bates, agent of Dakota city company.

ry 26 '59—39tf

JONAS SEELY,

ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, Omaha, Nebraska.

WILLIAM N BYERS,

DEALER IN REAL ESTATE and General Broker. Agent, Conveyancer and Notary Public. Office one door west of the County Recorder's office on Farnam street, Omaha, N T v1n2

JESSE LOWE,

LAND AGENT, OMAHA, NEBRASKA.—Office on Farnham street. 6

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the County Clerk, of Dakota County, at Dakota City, until the 1st day of February next, noon, of said day, for the erection of a Brick County House for said County, in Dakota City.

The plan and specifications for said building can be seen at the office of the County Clerk.

Bidders will be required to state in their proposals the earliest time at which they will complete said building; the time not to exceed two years from the 1st day of February, A. D. 1860.

Compensation for said work to be in County Orders, and One Thousand Dollars in individual subscription, and Forty Lots in said Dakota City.

Bidders will also state how, and at what times they desire said compensation.

The Commissioners of said County in awarding a contract, as above, reserve the right of affixing such terms and conditions to such contract, as they may deem necessary to secure a prompt compliance therewith; not inconsistent with the terms of this notice.

The time of the completion of said contract, and the terms of payment proposed by bidders, will be regarded in awarding a contract.

By order of the County Commissioners.

JAMES W. VIRTUE, County Clerk.

Dakota City, Jan. 6th, 1860

From the N. O. Daily Delta, March 24.

THE WAR IN MEXICO

On looking over our files of Vera Cruz papers, we find some interesting particulars of the progress of the war, and the prospects of the parties in the interior of the country.

The reported capture of Zacatecas and Aguas Calientes is confirmed. These two important cities are the capitals respectively of the States bearing the same names. Zacatecas was captured on the 9th of February by the Liberal forces under General Ortega.—There was no resistance, the Centralists, under Silverio Ramirez, having evacuated the place without firing a shot. Ramirez fled precipitately towards San Luis Potosi, pursued by Ortega. On the 13th, there was a slight encounter of outposts at Salinas. Ramirez's forces were soon routed by desertion, entire detachments, with their officers, abandoning him.

Ortega, despairing of overtaking Ramirez abandoned the pursuit, and turned southward, in the direction of Aguas Calientes, which city he entered on the 15th, taking possession in the name of the Constitutional Government.—He immediately installed the Legislature of the State. On the 18th, Ortega again took up his march for Zacatecas, whence he would proceed to assist Garza and Blanjoin in their operations against San Luis. At last dates, Garza was at Tula, waiting for reinforcements from Zacatecas, or New Leon.

Jose Vasquez Prieto, Minister Arantegui, and Carlos del Rugo, have been imprisoned at Zacatecas, for having given aid to the Revolutionary party. Sr. Arantegui, who has protested against the McLane treaty, has been removed from the office of Superintendent of the Mint at Zacatecas.

On the 7th of February, 500 cavalry, said to have been well mounted and perfectly armed and disciplined, and compounded by the Spaniard Florentino Lopez, were completely routed by the Liberalists under Pedro Hinojosa, near San Juan de Vaneges.

Another party of 800 Reactionist, which had sallied out from San Luis, under Calvo, was also attacked and routed.

Zuazua was marching southward from Monterey with 2,000 men and two batteries of artillery.

The city of Durango had fallen to the hands of a band of robbers and malefactors—so they are called by the Liberalist—commanded by a man named Cajep and acting in the interest of the Church Party.

The Liberalists, at last accounts, were still besieging Villa Juarez Ojuca.

From the New Orleans Picayune 24th ult.

EXCITING NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The American schooner, Emily Keith, Capt. Lockwood, arrived at the Southwest pass yesterday morning and is on her way up to the city. She left Vera Cruz on the evening of the 14th inst. and brings twenty six hours later news from that city. It is of a most important and exciting nature.

General Miramon completed his victory on the Medano del Perro the morning of the 13 the same day the prize steamers left. It consisted of some twenty guns of large calibre, and was about two miles and a half from the city. It was protected by the usual earth works, and bags of sand from the hill on which the battery stands.

On the 13th a little after mid day the enemy opened fire on the city. Many of the shells at first fell short, but as the day progressed all reached their destination. But very little damage was done however to the city. The raw hides spread on the roof protected the houses, while in the streets the shells were intercepted by barricades of sand bags. The batteries were worked with great energy and skill. And during all day and the greater part of the following night the bombardment was kept up incessantly. The Brig was also returned with spirit from the city, and the whole range of sand forts comprising the outer line of works. The damage done to the enemy's battery and the other works on the sand hills is not accurately known. It is believed to have been great. The new long range Queen Bess from the newly erected sand fort, between the barracks and cemetery, did particular execution.

Before the bombardment commenced the detachment of troops sent by Miramon to Alvarado, were recalled to take part in the assault in case a breach was made. They made their appearance before the city the morning of the 14th, just after the firing had ceased. In the mean time a detachment of troops from the Liberal army had been sent outside the city to intercept them. They met some distance to the south of the cemetery, when a spirited engagement took place, in which the advancing enemy was completely routed and driven back. No junction with the main army except by individual fugitives was made.—This engagement took place on early morning of the morning. Miramon soon after sent a flag of truce into the city, asking a suspension of hostilities. This was granted on the spot.

Miramon subsequently sent in a proposal for a "military conference." This was also accepted on the spot, and the members named. They consisted of the principle officers of both armies, and the representatives of the foreign powers at Vera Cruz. The conference met the evening of the same day, the propositions of Miramon received and finally taken into consideration. The nature of the propositions is not known, nor had the result of the conference transpired, when the Emily Keith sailed.

VERA CRUZ FROM VERA CRUZ

Half an hour previous to the sailing of the Keith it was currently reported at Vera Cruz that Miramon had abandoned the siege, deserted his army and taken refuge on board the French brig of war off Sacrificios.

Miramon's communications in the rear had been entirely cut off, and his army was in a desperate situation—unable to communicate with the capital, or to receive supplies from the country to any considerable extent.

The capture of the Marin piratical steamers was a fatal stroke to his enterprise, and it is believed Miramon now only demands liberal terms for his followers. The city of Mexico also has pronounced against Miramon, and his army were deserting him at every opportunity. No particulars of the movements against Miramon at the capital are given, but it was confidently stated as a positive fact.—The schooner Virginia Antoinette was to sail from Vera Cruz, for New Orleans, on the 15th, and would probably bring further important news.

LATER.

New Orleans, March 24

The schooner Virginia Antoinette has arrived below with Vera Cruz advices to the evening of the 15th inst., one day later. The military conference which was mentioned by the last arrival as having met, amounted to nothing. The bombardment was recommenced by Miramon on the morning of the 15th with redoubled energy, and the shot and shell were taking effect in the city, killing several of the inhabitants and soldiers, and doing much damage to property. Many of the shot fell among the shipping under the castle of San Juan D'Ulloa, but without doing any great damage. Two spanish war steamers arrived off Vera Cruz on the 15th, the day the Virginia Antoinette sailed.

From the New Orleans Delta, 24th inst.

Arrival of the prize Steamer Marquez de Habana

The steam propeller Marquez de Habana lately captured by Captain Turner of the U S. sloop Saratoga, as a prize off Vera Cruz came up the river yesterday, and anchored near Slaughter-house point, below the city. Shortly after she came to anchor, we boarded her and were politely and kindly received by Lieut. Taylor who has the Marquez in charge, with a prize crew of twenty men, detailed from the crew of the Saratoga. The Marquez left Vera Cruz on the day after her capture for this port, but one of her engines failing to work Lieut Taylor was compelled to rely upon the remaining engine and her sails. She proved to be a pretty good sailer and reached the mouth of the river day before yesterday. The Miramon followed her and will probably be in port to day.

The Marquez is a very unpromising looking craft, especially on board, her decks being still encumbered with steerages, filth and confusion created by her crowd when the confusion consequent on her capture. Her capacity we should judge to be of about eight hundred tonnage. She was a quarter deck, quite high up from the main deck. Her hull and style are English, and we learn that she was built in Canada, whence she was sent to Havana, and there bought by Miramon's agent. She is obviously an old and not a very valuable vessel and only fit for an enterprise in which there was a great hazard. She has no equipment and was entirely unprepared for conflict.

She was armed with three old English made cannon, unmounted, one eighteen and two nine pounders. The gun carriage to mount them by, lay there, on the main deck, in a confused pile with other rubbish. There were no small arms on board the Marquez when captured. There was but one single mark of the broadside of the Saratoga, noticeable on the Marquez; a thirty-two pound ball had entered her bulwarks about midships, on the starboard and passed through the larboard side, making a round, clear hole, as if it had been cut with a circular saw. In its passage this ball carried off both legs of an unfortunate American who in an evil hour, doubtless under the pressure of some desperate stress of fortune, enlisted in Marin's enterprise.

It is remarkable that he was the only man on the Marquez who was killed and he was the only American in her crew. He bled to death lying on a bunk, which with his blankets, is still to be seen saturated with his blood, within a few feet of where he received his death wound. The name of this unfortunate man was not known to any on board. His trunk will be opened when the United States Marshall obtains possession of the ship, in order to obtain some clue as to his identity.

The rest of the crew were Spaniards, Mexicans, Germans and Englishmen. There were twenty of them held as prisoners, in the forecastle of the vessel. They were ironed, a rigor which was deemed necessary by the commander, in view of their equality in number, with his prize crew. Their aspect was generally dejected or forlorn, though they are a very mongrel and unfavorable looking set.—The majority of them seemed to be of the very lowest class of Spanish, Portuguese, and Mexican sailors. There were however among them two or three melancholy looking Germans, who did not seem to relish the discomforts of their lot, nor to manifest an appreciation of the society of their swarthy companions from a more southern clime. In contrast with our bold, vigorous wall fed Jack Tars, this mongrel crew certainly presents a very unnautical and degraded aspect.

From a conversation with the officer in command of this prize we learned in addition to what has already been published, that Marin's ships were not fired into until they had commenced firing with musketry and an eight or ten pounder, into the Indianola and Wave steamers in the employ of our squadron, which had approached and hailed the Miramon to ascertain her character, and demand that she should show her colors. The Indianola was in command of Captain Bryson of the U S. sloop-of-war, Preble, and the Wave of Lieut Conard of the United States frigate Savannah.

The Indianola is the steamer owned by Gen. Goicouria, which has been engaged in the trade between this city and Vera Cruz, and has recently been chartered by the Juarez Government. The Wave is a pilot steamer. They were both chartered to tow the Saragoza to Anton Lizardo, to ascertain the purposes of Marin's squadron. A strong force of sailors and marines, under the officers named, were detached from the Savannah and Preble to man these steamers, which, on the attempt of Marin's ships to escape the Savannah, were ordered by Capt Turner to intercept and require them to bring to. Officers were placed on the Indianola and Wave, and the sailors and marines were armed with the Minie rifle.

As the American steamers approached the Miramon, and loudly hailed her, a volley of musketry was fired from her decks into the Indianola, which wounded badly two of the men of the crew of the Preble. The Indianola and Wave both returned the fire, and the Miramon, in endeavoring to escape from them, passed within point-blank shot of the Saratoga, which immediately opened her batteries, and swept the Miramon's decks with a larboard broadside, at the same time delivering her starboard broadside into the Marquez de Habana. The Miramon continued the fight for some time, her gun[illegible] gallantly manned and h[illegible] colors. In consequence of this gun, [illegible] the hopelessness of any further resistance, refused to continue the fight, whereupon, it is said, he was set upon by the desperate crew with knives and badly wounded. Finally, however, after having some thirty odd of their crew killed and wounded, she ceased all resistance, and was boarded by a detachment from the Indianola, and taken possession of by Capt. Bryson.

In the two steamers of Marin there were in all about one hundred and sixty men. No colors were shown on either steamer until after our steamers had, one fired into. Spanish colors were then hauled up. The whole transaction is fully and fairly justified, so far as our officers are concerned, without reference to the question of political and national law touching the right to seize and intercept vessels. They committed the first violence, fired the first shot, wounded American citizens on the decks of our own ships, and are justly punished and treated as pirates and freebooters. It will be worse than vain and foolish for the Spanish authorities to complain of the insult to their flag in this affair. Their several despatches and protests to Capt. Jarvis will be treated with little attention and respect. The other officers of foreign vessels at Vera Cruz, including the British and French commanders, approved and applauded the conduct of our Commodore.

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

New Orleans, March 27.

Advices from Brownsville to the 23d inst., furnish the following important intelligence.

On the 16th inst., two companies of Rangers, under the command of Capt. Ford and two companies of U S. cavalry, under Capt Stoneman crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico, in search of Cortinas, who has returned to the French.

The troops approached the Mexican encampment at night, drove in the pickets, and took thirty persons, who claimed that they belonged to a body of Mexican National Guards, also in search of Cortinas. The next morning a large Mexican force appeared and claimed the prisoners as a part of their guard. It was afterwards ascertained that these forces had been watching the movements of the Americans and that Cortinas was with them and had escaped at the first alarm.

Our troops remain encamped on the Mexican side, above Brownsville, determined to capture Cortinas. Maj Heintzelman, of the Army, has sent them a reinforcement of two pieces of artillery.

The French troops were soon expected on the Rio Grande.

It is reported that Gen. Garza had invited Americans into Mexico.

First Rail of the Pacific Railroad west of the Missouri River laid.

St Joseph, March 26.

The first rail ever laid in Kansas was put down on the St Joseph and Marysville Railroad this afternoon in the presence of many citizens, among whom were our city officers and many prominent men. This is the commencement of the first section of the Great Pacific Railroad, west of the Missouri river, which will be rapidly pushed forward and the shrill whistle of the first locomotive in Kansas will be heard in a few days.

Judge Baton, of Missouri, is a native of Virginia, and is now in the sixty-seventh year of his age, and the father of seventeen children.

The Vote on State Organization.

COUNTIES	For State Gov't	Against State Gov't
Cass	413	140
Dakota	44	193
Douglass	160	599
Burt	68	42
Sarpy	28	254
Lancaster	11	10
Platte	21	45
Washington	244	43
Otoe	559	810
Cuming	[illegible]	1
Pierce	13	42
Johnson	24	1
Nemaha	252	212
Cedar	13	46
Dixon	4	77
Richardson	70	224
Clay	10	24
Gage	25	13
Hall	12	14
Pawnee	59	75
	2094	2372

Majority against State Government 278

Official Return of the Votes cast for Delegates and on State Organization, in Dakota County.

	Sarpy	Omaha	Big Papillion	Cottonwood	Total
McBeath,	42	52	58	26	178
Taffe,	41	47	31	25	144
Gilfey,	18	29	41	34	122
McLaughlin,	22	12	55	26	115
Lockwood,	47	22	15	20	104
For S Govnt	8	8	1	7	24
Against S. Gov.	43	42	59	43	197
No Votes polled	63	54	61	50	229

Official Vote of Dixon County.

	Ponca	Dixon	Salem	Logan	Total
FOR DELEGATES,					
S. B. Stough,	21	14	13	8	56
James Tufts,	22	0	13	9	44
M. Jones,	0	13	0	0	13
L. T. Hill	13	0	0	8	21
For State Gov't	2	0	1	1	4
Against S. Gov	33	15	12	17	77
Co Commrs,					
John Bassett,	18	15	13	9	55
A. Carpenter,	17	0	0	9	26

Official Vote of Cedar County.

FOR DELEGATES,	
Lorenzo Bonts,	48
S. B. Stough,	26
L. T. Hill,	11
John Taffe,	8
For State Government	12
Against State Government	40

THE MYSTERIES OF THE DEEP.

The report of the Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey, for 1858, just received from the Patent Office, contains many matters of interest to scientific men, as well as to practical navigators. Among a variety of papers and diagrams is a report from Assistant L. F. Pourtales, on the progress made in the Microscopical examination of the minute shells which cover the bottom of the ocean, sometimes to such a degree as to exclude all other material. The recent invention of the deep sea-sounding instruments, in which Lieut. Brooke U. S. N., has acted an important part, makes accessible a vast domain in which to prosecute scientific investigations of this character. As yet comparatively little known is respecting the life's creatures lying in the ocean bed where Old Neptune sleeps, notwithstanding (as remarked by the Report under notice), "they are modifying and increasing the crust of our globe in a manner probably still more extensively than the corals;" but the numerous specimens of sea bottom obtained by the Coast Survey, and not in course of examination, afford materials from which to determine many curious facts. A fine collection obtained in the Gulf Stream, off the coast of South Carolina, by Commander Sands, U. S. N., consists almost entirely of *green sand*, and is found to be identical with the so called marls or fertilizers of New Jersey. This substance, as discovered a few years ago, is produced by the incrustation of the cells of a minute marine creature with silicate of iron. It is one the marvels of modern science that for the exuberance of vegetable growth whereby epicures regale themselves in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, we are indebted to the fertilizing properties of the remains of infusoria, fish and marine monsters, which may have flourished long before the creation of man; and that these same vegetables are prepared as food by the use of stone fuel, the substance of forests which shrouded the earth in demiurgic days.

The ship Norway of New York, when five days out on the passage from Macao for Havana with 1,000 Coolies was the scene of a serious mutiny, in which thirty coolies were killed and ninety wounded. A lady passenger on board died from fright during the conflict.

A BRIGHT CHALLENGE.

A sailor on the American schooner *Thunderer*, now in a South American port, but soon to be in the city of New York, sends to the editor of the Herald a challenge to fight Heenan or Sayers, or both. The following are its

PROPOSITIONS:

1 $1,000 that I will whip the winner.

2 $1,000 that I will whip him before the tenth round.

3 $1,000 that I will whip him on the first round.

These bets are to be taken together. Or,

1 $5,000 that I will whip Sayers and Heenan both.

2 $5,000 that I will whip them both before the tenth round.

3 $5,000 that I will whip them in the first round.

These bets are to be taken together, and my antagonists to meet me alternately—that is, on alternate rounds. Or,

$25,000 that Sayers and Heenan standing face to face and the same time, I will fan them both in forty seconds by the watch.

The fight must come off at some convenient place in the United States; visitors to be admitted at five dollars a head. Children, Ministers of the Gospel, the President of the United States, the Members of the Cabinet and Judges of the Supreme Court, to pay with such high English officials as may attend, at half price. Editors giving this challenge an insertion in their editorial columns admitted free. If I whip, the entire proceeds, together with the winnings, to be appropriated to the completion of the Washington Monument and the last payment of the Home Navy Department. If I do not whip them, the entire proceeds together with the winnings, to go to the English Government as a security fund against "French invasion." After the affair I propose to eat Sayers.

WILLIAM LOWE

January 1st 1860.

AN ANIMATED WISCONSIN TOWN.—Janesville, Wisconsin, must be a delightful little spot to reside in for those who dislike trouble and are fond of peace. A short time since Mrs Andrews and her husband were arrested for burning up the principal business block of the place. Mrs Andrews recently arrested Postmaster Mansfield for putting her in jeopardy of her life, and Postmaster Mansfield has arrested R. M. Meunier, the attorney of Mrs Andrews for slander, and after compelling him to give bail in $10,000, had him re-arrested for assault with deadly weapon.

Parson Brownlow declares that he will neither support Douglas nor Seward in the coming Presidential contest because the latter "is a scoundrel, and knows it," and the former "is a scoundrel, and denies it."

In Columbus, Ohio, at the Temperance Convention recently, Gen. S F Carey offered a reward of $10 for a single pint of brandy procured from any hotel, saloon or drug store in that city, which shall be found free from drugs and poison. The gentleman says that the best French brandy so called, for sale in Ohio is composed of cornfusic acid, nitric acid, guinea pepper and copper.

There are Flora McFlimsys, in California, it seems. An importing house in San Francisco, says the *Alta*, received four dresses by the last steamer valued at four hundred dollars each.

A wire suspension bridge, one hundred and eighty feet long has been completed in California, over the Mokelumne River at Poverty Bar.

Mrs H. B. Day, of Sturgis, Michigan, heretofore a lady in moderate circumstances, has inherited, as an heir of the late Sir Francis Drake, a princely fortune of *forty eight million dollars*. Mrs Day is a widow.

Sidney Webster, the Private Secretary of Ex President Pierce, it is stated is soon to be married in marriage with a daughter of a distinguished and wealthy citizen of New York. Ex United States Senator Hamilton Fish. At present the main stay of Speaker Pennington is said to be the page who stands upon the right, a youth of fine appearance and something near nineteen years of age, who is said to be surprisingly well up in parliamentary matters.

William H. Bissell, Governor of Illinois, died at Springfield on the 18th day of March last. The funeral obsequies were observed on the 21st inst., by a large concourse of the Military and civil authorities and citizens.

The detective police force of Philadelphia have been detected of being in complicity with rogues, it is said that one of the officers passed a store while two knaves were despoiling it and received a bribe of two thousand dollars, to mind his own business."

In the British House of Commons Lord John Russell has said that, as far as he knew no treaty was in existence between France and Sardinia providing for the annexation of Savoy. If unanimously opposed France would not attempt the movement.

A battalion of Spaniards had been surprised and defeated by the Moors in the neighborhood of the fortress of Melila; two hundred soldiers and five officers are said to have been killed, and twelve officers and two hundred men wounded.

Haslett and Stephens, two of the Harper's Ferry invasion, were hung on the 18th of last month, at Charleston Va., in presence of a vast concourse of citizens. They died with firmness and resignation.

It is said that the Georgia delegation to Charleston will vote for Howell Cobb. The Delaware delegates are uncommitted but are known to be friendly to Douglass.

A duel occurred lately at Pikes Peak, between Gov. Bliss and Dr Stone, in which the latter was mortally wounded. Shot guns loaded with balls were the weapons used.

A fire occurred at Yellow Springs, on the 20th ult., which destroyed the Agricultural Works at that place. Loss $70,000.