

## HOME NEWS.

## THE SAN FRANCISCO DUEL.

MANY of our readers, and especially those who were acquainted with the murdered Senator, will feel interested in the perusal of the correspondence that led to the tragic duel, in which Mr. Broderick fell.

What strange ideas of "honor" seem to exist, and to be fast gaining ascendancy in the world, or at least are being revived from the old days of feudalism. In revenge for an unguarded or harsh expression, the prevailing law now seems to be, for the aggrieved to blow the transgressor's brains out, or have his own precious body perforated with a lump of lead. There is but one remedy for such an evil. Try the survivor in a duel as a common felon, magnify the law for the punishment of murder.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

As the recent hostile meeting between Messrs. Broderick and Terry has attracted much public attention, and has been the subject already of many misstatements in the newspapers, it is deemed necessary to publish the correspondence between those gentlemen, and the terms on which they met. The papers are given in their chronological order.

CALHOUN BENHAM,  
THOMAS HAYES.

OAKLAND, September 8, 1859.

HON. D. C. BRODERICK—Sir: Some two months since, at the public table at the International Hotel, in San Francisco, you saw fit to indulge in certain remarks concerning me, which were offensive in their nature. Before I had heard of the circumstances, your note of 29th June, addressed to D. W. Parley, in which you declared that you would not respond to any call of a personal character, during the political canvass just concluded, had been published.

I have, therefore, not been permitted to take any notice of those remarks until the expiration of the limit fixed by yourself. I now take the earliest opportunity to require of you a retraction of those remarks. This note will be handed to you by my friend, Calhoun Benham, Esq., who is acquainted with its contents, and will receive your reply.

D. S. TERRY.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 8, 1859.

HON. D. C. BRODERICK—Sir: Should you have occasion to communicate with me sooner than the time agreed upon between us, I will be found at the Metropolitan Hotel. I omitted to leave my address this morning.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,  
CALHOUN BENHAM.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 8, 1859.

HON. D. S. TERRY—Sir: Your note of September 8th reached me through the hands of Calhoun Benham, Esq. The remarks used by me in the conversation referred to may be the subject of future misrepresentation; and, for obvious reasons, I have to desire you to state what the remarks were that you designate in your note as offensive, and of which you require from me a retraction. I remain, &c.

D. C. BRODERICK.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 9, 1859.

HON. D. C. BRODERICK—Sir: In reply to your note of this date, I have to say that the offensive remarks to which I alluded in my communication of yesterday are as follows: "I have heretofore considered and spoken of him (myself) as the only honest man on the Supreme Court Bench; but I now take it all back;" thus, by implication, reflecting on my personal and official integrity. This is the substance of your remarks, as reported to me; the precise terms, however, in which such an implication was conveyed are not important to the question. You yourself can best remember the terms in which you spoke of me on the occasion referred to. What I require is, the retraction of any words which were used calculated to reflect on my character as an officer or a gentleman.

I remain your obedient servant,

D. S. TERRY.

FRIDAY EVENING, September 9, 1859.

HON. D. S. TERRY—Sir: Yours of this date has been received. The remarks made by me were occasioned by certain offensive allusions of yours concerning me, made in the Convention at Sacramento, reported in the "Union" of June 25th. Upon the topic alluded to in your note of this date, my language, so far as my recollection serves me, was as follows: "During Judge Terry's incarceration by the Vigilance Committee, I paid \$200 a week to support a newspaper in his (your) defence. I have also stated heretofore that I considered him (Judge Terry) the only honest man on the Supreme Bench, but I take it all back." You are the proper judge as to whether this language affords good ground of offence. I remain, &c.

D. C. BRODERICK.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 9, 1859.

HON. D. C. BRODERICK—Sir: Some months ago you used language, concerning me, offensive in its nature. I waited the lapse of a period of time fixed by yourself before I asked reparation therefor at your hands. You replied, asking specification of the language used which I regarded as offensive. In another letter I gave you the specification and reiterated my demand for a retraction. To this last letter you reply, acknowledging the use of the offensive language imputed to you, and not making the retraction required. This course on your part leaves me no other alternative but to demand the satisfaction usual among gentlemen, which I accordingly do.

Mr. Benham will make the necessary arrangements. You obedient servant, D. S. TERRY.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 9, 1859.

HON. D. S. TERRY—Sir: Your note of the above date has been received at 1 o'clock a.m. September 10. In response to the same, I will refer you to my friend Hon. J. C. McKibbin, who will make the satisfactory arrangement demanded in your letter. I remain, &c.

D. C. BRODERICK.

The parties met according to the "terms," on the Lake House Ranch, but were arrested on the ground. After they were released, a conference was had and a meeting arranged to take place in San Mateo county, where the duel occurred at a quarter to seven o'clock, Sep. 18, in a ravine on Davis' ranch, near Lake Merced, and ten or twelve miles from San Francisco. The principals were accompanied by their seconds and about fifty other persons, mostly personal friends. Mr. Broderick won the choice of position and also the word of fire. Distance, ten paces. Weapons, duelling pistols. Mr. Broderick's seconds, Joseph C. McKibbin and Mr. Colton, ex-sheriff of Siskiyou County; Judge Terry's, Thomas Hayes and Calhoun Benham.

As the word "Fire! One! Two," was given, the principals raised their weapons, which they had held pointed to the ground. On the rise, Mr. Broderick's weapon went off prematurely, the ball striking the ground a few feet short of his opponent. The next instant Judge Terry, who had fully raised his weapon, discharged it, the bullet striking Mr. Broderick near the right nipple, who suddenly turned, tried ineffectually to brace himself, then gradually lowered to a reclining position, when he fell over at full length. The surgeons present immediately examined the wound, and the wounded man was placed on a mattress-litter and carried in a wagon to the residence of Leonidas Haskell, at Black Point, where he died Sep. 16, having lingered about seventy-four hours.

Directly the news of his death was made known, the public and some private buildings displayed flags at half mast, and several were draped in mourning. The streamers and colors on the shipping also waved low. The courts were adjourned, and business generally was almost suspended. Mr. Broderick's own idea as to the real cause of the duel and consequently of his death will be seen from his own words—"They have killed me because I was opposed to the extension of slavery and a corrupt administration."

His funeral took place on the 18th ult., and is described as one of the most imposing spectacles ever witnessed in California. Col. E. D. Baker delivered an oration over the body on the Plaza. Windows, balconies, roofs, wherever a view could be obtained, were crowded by spectators. His body was followed part or all of the way to the grave by his most intimate personal and political friends, the Pioneer Society, the various companies of the Fire Department, the Odd Fellows Societies of the city, the Illyric Slavonic Society, numerous citizens, and an immense line of carriages and private vehicles. The line of procession was over one mile in length, over one half of which was of carriages. He was interred in the Lone Mountain Cemetery.

He was born in Washington, D. C. Feb. 4, 1820, of humble parents, was an orphan before he arrived at manhood, and when he died was "the last of his race." His exalted station in public life appears due to his natural talents, his integrity, industry, temperance and inflexible energies. Few public men can join him in the boast—"The man is not living or dead who ever saw me at a gaming table, in a brothel, or under the influence of intoxicating drink."

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Buenos Ayres steamers had been fired on off Rosario. Urquiza had accepted the mediation of the U. S. Legation, and Mr. Yancey was at Buenos Ayres to tender similar offers to that government.

## MEXICO.

Miramon's soldiers had been without pay for months, and numerous desertions had taken place.

The constitutional government had paid the French claims, 140,000 dollars. M. Gabriac, the French Minister, had not distributed it as provided. It was supposed he intended to invest it in a private enterprise with Miramon.

## FRANCE.

The reduction of the French army seems to be confined to men whose term of service soon expires, and of invalids.

The Paris hospitals had inherited,

under the will of Lord Henry Seymour, £30,000 per annum.

The liberals in France were disappointed at the number of eminent men who declined availing themselves of the amnesty.

## INDIA, CHINA, &amp;c.

The old East India Company's army might be considered as dissolved. Five thousand European troops had taken their discharge, and four thousand more were expected to do so.

A fleet of one hundred and ninety vessels would precede the English, French, and American ambassadors up the Peiho, in case it should be necessary to force the passage to Peking.

On the 24th June the British Minister attempted to enter the Peiho with a large fleet, but was resisted, and a battle ensued, in which the British were repulsed with a loss of 400 or 500 men and four or five gunboats. It was believed that Russians manned the batteries. It was said the Emperor was sorry and ordered the leaders decapitated.

A general massacre of Christians in two towns in Borneo was reported. The pilgrims from Mecca were supposed to have given the signal for the outbreak.

## ITALY.

The National Assembly of Modena had voted for the Dictatorship of Farini, giving him full power to contract a loan of five millions; for the erection of a monument to commemorate the vote decreeing the forfeiture of Francis V. and the annexation of Piedmont; and charging the Dictator to negotiate with foreign powers for the restitution of the political prisoners which Francis V. had carried away with him on leaving the country.

Farini had suppressed the customs line between Parma and Modena.

The council of Ministers at Turin, at which the King of Sardinia presided, had decided that before accepting even provisionally the provinces which desired to be annexed to Piedmont, it was proper to consult the allied powers, particularly France.

A number of distinguished Venetians had been sent as representatives to the European powers, and they had issued a long address, in which they said the conduct of Austria has not changed since the peace.

The reports current concerning the conference at Zurich were very contradictory. It was believed it would close early in September.

The object of the defensive league between the provisional governments of Tuscany and Bologna and the Dictator of Modena was to prevent a restoration of the fallen governments, maintain internal order, and lay down the basis of an assimilation in institutions.

The Paris Constitutionnel says the Emperor agreed, at Villafranca, to the restoration of the former reigning Princes, but it is not his intention to accomplish it by force; also that the armed intervention of Austria in the affairs of the Peninsula had ceased forever.

Gen. Fanti was commander-in-chief of the army of Central Italy. Garibaldi's command comprised the troops of Tuscany and Modena. His discipline is severe, and he will allow no factions.

By an earthquake at Sorcio two hundred persons were killed and a large number wounded. Nine thousand people were encamped in the neighborhood of the town.

## AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, &amp;c.

It was reported that the furloughs granted the Austrian soldiers returning from Italy had been suspended, and that seven out of the twelve Austrian "corps d'armees" were to be retained on a war footing.

The Austrian military schools were to be completely reorganized on the model of those in France.

Prussia was favorable to the European Congress.

The cholera was spreading all along the shores of the Baltic.

## RUSSIA.

The Cabinet of St. Petersburg is said to be divided on the Italian question. The German party opposed the independence of Italy, while the Emperor and a small minority manifest more liberal sentiments.

The Russian journals say that the Grand Duke Constantine went to England with no political object, but merely to study naval progress.

Orders had been given to demobilize the first three "corps d'armees" placed under the orders of Prince Menschicoff in Poland.

## TURKEY.

The Sultan had been taken ill. Musauzo Pacha had been empowered

to settle the question of the Danubian principalities.

Prince Vologodsky was dead. M. Le Lesseps was expected to go to England to remove the English obstacles to the Suez canal.

Mahomet Ali Pacha had arrived at Constantinople, after having visited the principal cities of Europe. He proposed to open his saloons to European society.

## Married:

In this city, on Tuesday evening, the 18th inst., by President Brigham Young, Mr. JAMES COSS and Miss MARY VAN COTT, both of Great Salt Lake City. Peace and prosperity to groom and bride.

In the 16th Ward, G. S. L. City, Oct. 18, by Bishop F. Kester, Mr. OLIVER N. HARRISON and Miss SARAH JANE RHODECK, both of this city.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE.

I WISH kindly and respectfully to notify my friends to whom I have rendered professional service, that my circumstances require me to urge upon them prompt payment for the same. I am subjected to continual and very heavy expenditures for medicines, instruments, &c.; and if payments are not made to me within a month, I shall be compelled to place my accounts in the hands of my attorneys for collection. Promises of flour, lumber, fire wood, vegetables, &c., have constantly been made, but not fulfilled. I cannot subsist on promises. W. M. FRANCE, M.D. G. S. L. City, Oct. 21, 1859. 5-11

**JAMES BIRD,**  
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER,  
TURNER AND CHAIR-MAKER,  
Second door south of Sawyer General's Office,  
ON WEST TEMPLE STREET.

BIRD is prepared to execute all orders entrusted to him in a finished, workmanlike manner. He has on hand a large supply of well-seasoned Mountain Mahogany, and will furnish to order promptly.

**TEN-PIN ALLEY BALLS,**  
**COUNTING HOUSE RULERS,**  
**WALKING CANES,**  
and every article in his line to gratify the most fastidious taste. 5-11

## GLAD TIDINGS.

THE Sixth Quorum of SEVENTIES will resume their Semi-monthly Meetings at the house of Richard Golightly, Emigration street, commencing on the first Saturday in November, and to continue thereafter on the first and third Saturday every month, until further notice. The presidency will expect the brethren living in the country to make it convenient to come to our first meeting, and as often as possible. No excuse for city members. By order, GEO. SIMS, Clerk. 8-11

**JOHN ASH,**  
GUN AND LOCK SMITH,  
EAST TEMPLE STREET,  
First door south of Livingston, Bell & Co.  
REPAIRS promptly attended to. I am an old hand. Try me. 1-11

**GEO. CHANDLER**  
BEGS respectfully to inform the public that he has opened a  
**MEAT MARKET,**  
on the South-east corner of the UNION SQUARE, next to Mertley's Store; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of their patronage. 8-11

**JAMES HAGUE,**  
**GUN AND LOCK SMITH**  
(SHOP IN EAST TEMPLE STREET.)  
RIFLES, Shot Guns, Revolving Pistols, &c., carefully cleaned, repaired and put in order. Newer Guns made to order and always on hand. Try! Call and see me. 1-11

**ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.**  
HAVE the largest assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, and TRIMMINGS, ever opened in this market.

**100 FASHIONABLE BONNETS,** in a variety of styles, from \$1 50 to \$8 00.

**150 PIECES BONNET RIBBONS,** and six dozen Bonnet SHAPES, latest styles.

**A SPLENDID LOT OF CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,** from \$3 50 to \$16 00.

**MANTILLA SHAWLS,** a new pattern, and Bay State and other good styles, from \$3 00 to \$16 00.

**MISSES and Ladies' HATS and FLATS,** fashionable and very pretty.

**A FINE assortment of Black Dress SILKS,** ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

**MERINOS, ALPACAS, COBBERGS, and CASHMERES,** from 65c. to \$1 50 per yard.

**LAWNS, ROBES, DELAINES, DRESS PLAIDS,** a splendid variety of each.

**SUITS MUSLINS, JACCONETS, INDIA BOOK, NANOOKS, BRILLIANTEZ,** and other Winter Dress Goods, cheaper than ever.

**EVERY article of Ladies' DRESS GOODS,** we will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

**A GENERAL variety of DRY GOODS, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, and CLOTHING.**

**DON'T forget our splendid Canyon WAGONS, a few left.**

**DYE STUFFS** of all kinds.

**ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.**

## NOTICE.

PERSONS who have borrowed FLAX SEED from the General Tithing Office, are requested to return the same as soon as possible, and persons who owe Tithing Flax Seed are also requested to forward the same to the General Tithing Office as early as possible, as it is wanted for use immediately.

E. HUNTER.

## SYRUP, SYRUP!

WOODRUFF keeps constantly on hand for Sale, at his Residence, a superior article of

## SUGAR CANE MOLASSES,

which he offers at THREE DOLLARS per Gallon, in Exchange for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Wood, Pine Poles, Lumber, Shale, Beef, Pork, Chickens, Butter and Eggs, taken at the market price. Call and see for yourself.

W. WOODRUFF, 14th Ward.

## BISHOPS AND PRESIDENTS

Throughout the Territory.

Will you please inform the citizens of your settlements, that I have opened a regular

## NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL

## AGENCY,

and am prepared to receive yearly subscribers for all the principal Newspapers, Magazines, etc., at the Publishers' Prices. Those who wish to subscribe for any paper or magazine will please forward their address with the amount as early as possible, so as to secure their first number in January.

By the last mail I received my first supply of Eastern Papers and Magazines, which I am selling at 10 and 20 cents each, and all those who would prefer buying them on these terms can be supplied on application to

GEORGE GODDARD.

## SELLING AT COST WITHOUT FREIGHT WILLIAM DERE

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Utah that he has commenced manufacturing COMBS at his Residence, one block south of Utah Square, 16th Ward. If you want fine, coarse, or fancy dressing Combs, now in your time. He will take in exchange grain, flour, corn, &c., at Tithing prices. Cash will be taken at par.

## MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

On the Muddy, twelve miles west of Fort Bridger. GOOD ENTERTAINMENT for Travelers. Also Horse Feed and Good Stabling. Terms as low as any house on the road.

Travelers, give us a call.

J. B. TOMLINSON,  
G. METCALF.

## WANTED.

A GOOD BLACKSMITH, who understands the business in all its branches, and who will work by the month for good wages. Apply to Geo. A. Leslie and Alonzo D. Rhodes, Lehi City, Utah Co. 7-11

## FAIRFIELD, CAMP FLOYD.

## AT WALKER BROTHERS,

On Main Street.

CAN be found a general assortment of

## GOODS AND MERCHANDISE,

consisting of Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Blankets, a fine selection of Shirts of every description, Pants, Dress and Over Coats, Hats and Caps (of good variety and styles), Notions, Choice Liquors, Wines, Tobacco and Cigars, &c.

Thankful for past patronage, they hope for a continuance of custom, and will try and merit it by being obliging and selling goods as reasonable as can be found in this section.

Our country friends will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

7-11

## FRUIT TREES FOR SALE!

A CHOICE and large quantity, superior to any that I have ever offered for sale. The inclosures are of one and two years growth, and most of them well branched; in shortness they are equal to any that I have ever seen.

The varieties are those choice kinds that have been imported from California and the Eastern States.

## TERMS—READY PAY.

For prompt pay at fair market prices, I will sell trees at 30 per cent less than I charged last spring.

## Wanted in Exchange for Trees:

3000 feet of Red Pine Boards, one inch thick and 14 feet long; 4 cords of Quaknap Wood; Wheat, Store pay, &c.

Fruit trees can be selected and secured this fall for planting out next spring, by paying one third of the purchase money when selected.

I tender my thanks to my patrons for past favors, and invite all who wish to plant orchards to call and examine my trees.

## ATTENTION!

Those who are owing me Cash, Wheat, Wood, Fencing Timber, Lumber, &c., &c., are hereby requested to pay without delay.

L. S. HEMENWAY,  
4th Ward.

## AMY, SMITH &amp; FULLER,

## EAST TEMPLE STREET.

Next door south of Staines, Needham and Co., HAVING recently returned from the Eastern States, with a large and superior supply of

## TIN, COPPER,

## SHEET IRON, &amp;c. &amp;c.,

And being fully prepared with Tools, and first class mechanics, respectfully ask their old friends to call and see them and renew their patronage, and invite those who have not given their attack and mechanical skill a trial, to call and see them.

They likewise solicit the favorable attention of their friends, and the public in general, to their variety of

## HANDSOME PARLOR STOVES,

## AND HARDWARE,

to their selection of

## GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING;

as also to their choice collection of GROCERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c., to sell wholesale or retail, at low prices.

N.B.—They have also a large amount of CATTLE on hand, which they are willing to sell for cash or exchange for wheat.

5-11