Duel in Arizona.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

TUBAC, Arizona, Saturday, July 9, 1859.

The latest exciting intelligence in this region is at the affair of honor which occurred yesterday between the Hon. Sylvester Mowry, Delegate from Arizona, and E. E. Cross, Esq., editor of the *Arizonian*. Mr. Mowry was the challenging party. The difficulty arose from certain personalities in communications to the press, which both parties felt called upon to notice. They fought with Burnside rifles, forty paces. The respective took place at 3 P. M., in an open field on the outskirts of Tubac, in the presence of a number of spectators.

Mr. Mowry's second was Mr. George D. Mercer. Captain John Donaldson, United States collector of customs, at Guaymas, acted for Mr. Cross. The principals took their stations, and the word was given by Mr. George D. Mercer, Lieutenant Mowry's second. Three shots were exchanged without effect. Upon the fourth round the cap on Mowry's rifle did not explode, while Cross' ball whistled harmlessly past his antagonist. Mowry held his rifle still levelled as an indication that he had not had his shot, and many, not understanding the code, supposed that he designed trying it again. Several grasped their pistols as if to shoot him down, and there were cries of "Hold your fire!" "Don't shoot, Mowry!" Cross stood perfectly calm, awaiting the result. Mr. Mercer advanced, when Mowry lowered his rifle and handed it to his second. They then claimed their shot as a right under the code. Mr. Cross unhesitatingly expressed his willingness to grant it, but his second demurred. After conferring with several gentlemen familiar with the code, who agreed with Mr. Mowry that he was entitled to the shot, Captain Donaldson acquiesced, and Mr. Cross, handing him his rifle, folded his arms, apparently unconcerned, and faced his antagonist.

At this stage of the proceedings the spectators became deeply excited. Many, perhaps a majority, thought it unfair, and some spoke of putting a summary stop to the whole affair, but upon learning that those present supposed to be best acquainted with the duello had declared him entitled to it, they reluctantly felt bound. As the word, Mr. Mowry fired in the air, and declared himself satisfied. Cross had stood directly facing him, not knowing that he could rely upon his generosity to decline firing upon an unarmed foe, fully expecting death, and yet not a nerve trembled—not a single evidence of fear was displayed. His antagonist was completely unnerved. Tears sprung into his eyes, and all enmity vanished before such an exhibition.

Mr. Mercer, Mowry's second, crossed the field, and taking Cross by the hand, informed him that Mr. Mowry was satisfied. They started forward to meet Mowry, who was advancing, and after shaking hands they stood for some minutes to receive the congratulations of their friends. Both are good shots, but there was a very strong wind at the time, making good shooting impossible, especially with the weapons chosen. The Burnside rifle weighs nine pounds, is short, and not well balanced. The ball, 18 to a large slug, over one ounce in weight. They will project a ball 1,000 yards, and like all guns ranged for long distances, are not adapted for close shooting. Mr. Mowry's first shot grazed his antagonist's coat, causing an involuntary gesture, imperceptible, and Mr. Cross's second shot caused a similar movement on the part of Mr. Mowry.

All differences have been satisfactorily and amicably settled between them, much to the gratification of the whole community.

The following cards give the exact facts of the case:

A CARD.—A difficulty having occurred between the Hon. Sylvester Mowry and Mr. Edward E. Cross, editor of the *Arizonian*, in reference to certain publications made by both parties, Mr. Geo. D. Mercer acted as the friend of Mr. Mowry, and Capt. John Donaldson as the friend of Mr. Cross. Mr. Mowry being the challenging party, and no compromise being effected, the parties met on the 8th instant, near Tubac, weapons Burnside rifles, distance forty paces; four shots were exchanged without effect, at the last fire Mr. Mowry's rifle did not discharge. It was decided he was entitled to his shot, and Mr. Cross stood without arms to receive it. Mr. Mowry, refusing to fire at an unarmed man, discharged his rifle in the air, and declared himself satisfied. The settlement adopted, signed by the principals, is approved by the undersigned.

GEORGE D. MERCER.
JOHN DONALDSON.

Tubac, Arizona, July 8, 1859.

The following is a copy of a document sent to the Washington *States* for publication, by the two principals:

Mr. Edward E. Cross withdraws the offensive language used by him, and disclaims any intention to reflect upon Mr. Mowry's veracity or upon his reputation as a gentleman, in any publication he has made in reference to Arizona.

Mr. Mowry, being satisfied from personal explanations that he has done injustice to Mr. Cross' character and motives in his letter to the *Press* of July 2, takes pleasure in withdrawing the imputations against Mr. Cross, as a man of honor and veracity, contained in that letter. Any difference of opinion which may exist between them in reference to Arizona is an honest one, to be determined by the weight of authority.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
EDWARD E. CROSS.

The *Arizonian* (Mr. Cross' paper) has the following paragraph in relation to the affair:

"It is proper to state, that at the time of the duel between Mr. Mowry and the editor of this paper, a high wind, almost amounting to a gale, was blowing directly across the field, rendering shooting accurate aim. In this case the proverb, 'It is an ill wind that blows no good,' was aptly illustrated."

The friends of the parties to this affair had for some time feared there would be a difficulty between them, and had endeavored quietly to prevent it, but no compromise could be made. Neither party would retract a word.

Mr. Mowry is well known as the indefatigable Delegate from Arizona. Some years since he resigned his commission in the Army, to engage in mining, land speculation, or politics, or whatever might turn up on the frontier. He has at heart the welfare and interest of the Territory, and has labored early and late to persuade Congress to organize the Territory, so that mining laws could be passed and the resources of the country be developed. For two winters he has labored at Washington, but as yet his efforts have been without success. He again enters the field as a candidate, with renewed vigor, and will probably be elected without opposition.

Mr. Cross has for many years been connected with the press. He is a gentleman of intelligence and education; was formerly one of the editors of the Cincinnati *Times*, and for two years was the Washington correspondent of that paper, under the cognomen of "Richard Everett." At the same time he was one of the correspondents of the New York *Herald*. Since his residence in Arizona he has corresponded with several Eastern papers, disputing some of Lieut. Mowry's statements as to the resources of the country and its population.

Mr. Mowry has published the following card in reference to his political position:

Editor of the Arizonian:

Will you do me the favor to say that I will cheerfully use my influence, and endeavor to exert that of my friends, to obtain a judicial district and Surveyor-General's office for Arizona, in case a Territorial Government cannot be obtained; although I am decidedly of the opinion that the Territorial government is the only measure of relief that will properly meet the wants of the country. Your obedient servant. SYLVESTER MOWRY.

A detachment of one company of infantry and one of dragoons was, to leave Fort Fillmore during the present week to select a site for a military post on the Gila River, probably somewhere near Mount Graham. It is understood to be the intention of Government to establish posts on the frontiers of the Apache country.

Romance of a Maid-servant.

The New York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* writes:—Almost everybody that is anybody, is now out of town. The business streets are less crowded than usual, while the fashionable ones are entirely deserted. The young men in the down town wholesale stores have nothing to do but to loaf, read the papers, and try to keep cool. The splendid residences in the Fifth avenue, and other similar streets, are barred and bolted, and even a procession with a hand of music passes unnoticed by windows at it passes but the servant girls who remain at home. They have a good time playing the lady while their mistresses are dancing at Saratoga and bathing at Newport. But I would have you know that some of the maid-servants here are a very good-looking and well-behaved class. A case amusing illustration of the attractiveness of certain people, and of the infatuation of others, occurred the other day. A young man from one of the interior States, having come to town, thought, it but right and proper that he should pay his respects to a family with whom some members of his own kind been well acquainted. He got himself up regardless of expense, and having shaved and been shampooed at Phalon's, and having dined at the St. Nicholas, he started to call upon his aristocratic, but unfamiliar, friends. Ringing the bell, a very handsome young woman came to the door and let him in. Upon inquiry as to whether the folks were at home," he was informed that they were not, but that they had been out of town some time, and would be absent all summer. The young man was fresh from the country, and could not distinguish the lady from the lady's maid. He had heard his sister describe Miss B——, he made up his mind that the person before him was none other than she whom he had called to see. The maid-servant denied the soft impeachment, but he would have it that she was only playing off. He had, a night or two before, been to see "The Stoops to Conquer," at one of our theatres. The maid-servant finding it impossible to undeceive the young man from the country, invited him into the parlor. They spent the evening very pleasantly together, the ready and spirited conversation of the servant convincing her visitor that she had been playing an assumed part. He thought that she was intelligent and handsome enough to be the daughter of the proprietors, if she were not. Under this conviction, he went to his hotel, not, however, until he had assured her that he would call again, and his sleep was of course sweetened by pleasant dreams. His visits were frequent and constant. And although he has since satisfied himself that the young woman whom he saw was a maid-servant, and not the young lady of the house, his interest in her has increased to such an extent that he has formally proposed marriage. He is honest in his intentions, and well-to-do in the world, and of course she will have him. This marriage will or should create quite as much talk as that soon to take place between the handsome Spaniard and the daughter of a gentleman late a lieutenant in the navy.

SINGULAR AFFAIR.—Early on Saturday morning two laborers discovered a canvas bag floating in the river, at the foot of Cherry street, and caught hold of it with a boat hook. It was found to contain an elegant walnut coffin, in which was the tastefully shrouded corpse of a male infant, about one month old. The shroud was of white muslin, and the little head was gently laid upon a pillow of raw cotton. The features were natural and tranquil, nor were any indications of a violent death discernible. The coroner was called, whose investigation showed that the babe had died of congestion and dropsy of the heart. How singular an incident! Here evidently was no infanticide. Evidently the little one was loved, cherished, and tearfully resigned to death. The daintily wrought shroud, the soft pillow, and the tasteful coffin indicate affection, means and leisure. But the strange burial! The mother undoubtedly would have placed the relic of her treasure where she could have planted flowers upon its grave. But she dared not. It was therefore placed in a sand-bag and launched into the river. More than one head and pair of hands apparently were engaged in this singular obsequies.

THE PEOPLE of Leavenworth city and county held a mass Convention on Saturday last, to devise ways and means by which money can be raised to commence building at the earliest possible moment, a railroad from that city to Fort Riley.

THE VILLAGE of Tepetootah, in Minnesota, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 23d of July. The town was a small settlement, consisting of a mill, a hotel, and a number of small wooden houses. The amount of the loss is not stated.

Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5, 1859.

The operations of the week have been light and the Produce markets generally very dull since our last review. Breadstuffs are nominal, but the price of Wheat is rather better, and Flour is also held with rather more firmness at the close. Bark—Very little doing. Cotton is depressed, but prices are without any change. Coffee and Sugar are held firmly, with a limited inquiry; but Molasses has been dull. Provisions show a decline in rates. In Fruit there is a fair business doing. Hides are quiet. The Iron market continues dull. Lumber—Not much doing. Naval Stores are inactive without change in prices. Oils are steady. Plaster is scarce. Provisions are steady but quiet. Rice is dull. Seeds are in demand. Teas are firmer. Tobacco is unchanged. Wool—There is a better feeling and more firmness on the part of holders.

Dry Goods and Boots and Shoes have been more active, but without any change to notice.

The Breadstuffs market is without any quotable change, the holders of Wheat are rather firmer in their demands at the close, and offering their stocks less freely; the inquiry, however, is for a fresh-ground parcel, which only was sought for, and the transactions reach some 5@6,000 bbls at $5.50 for good straight superfine, made from new wheat, and $5.75 for extra, including about 2,000 bbls Brandywine at a price kept private. Old stock continues neglected, and sales are making to the trade at from $4 up to $5 for superfine, extras, and fancy brands, as in quality, the latter for fancy lots. Rye Flour is lower, and about 200 bbls sold at $3.75 $ bbl. Corn Meal is also lower, with sales of 500 bbls Pennsylvania to note at $3.62½, and 450 bbls Brandywine at a price kept private.

Receipts of Flour and Meal for the week ending Thursday, August 4th, 1859:

Half barrels of superfine	76
Barrels of superfine	8,116
" fine	104
" middlings	99
" Rye	108
" Corn Meal	518
" unclassified	159
Total	9,180

GRAIN.—Wheat is coming forward less freely, and the demand is small, but prices are steady. Sales 3@6 better; sales comprise 26,000 bus at $1.18@1.20 $ bus for good and prime red, and $1.24@1.25 for white, including some choice Kentucky at our highest figures; inferior at $1.12@1.17. Rye has sold at $1.26@1.27. Rye has been scarce and wanted; 3,000 bus sold at 75@80c for new and old. Corn is also lower, with sales of 18,000 bus yellow at 78@80c, closing at 80@81c; including some inferior and damaged at 77@78c, fair quality at 77c, and white at 78c. Oats continue plenty and dull at a further decline, with sales of 12,000 bus at 32@33c for prime Penn., 31 @ 35 for Delaware, closing at the lowest quotations, and 30 @32c for new. Nothing doing in Barley or Barley Malt.

PROVISIONS.—There has been very little doing; small sales of Mess Pork are making, at $16@16.75, on time; some Clear at $19, and Prime at $14@15, as to quality. No change in Mess Beef; there has been no sales, except for ship's stores, at $10@18 for city packed. Sales of Prime Mess Beef are made at $18 50, on time. Bacon—The demand is limited, with sales, in lots, at 10@12c for plain and fancy Hams, chiefly of the latter; 9@c for Sides, and 7¼@7½c for Western and city smoked Shoulders. Of Green Meats the stock is light; sales of Hams, in salt, are reported at 8½@9c, in pickle at 10c, and 7½@8c for Shoulders at 7½, cash and 60 days. Lard—The stock is light, and there is but little coming in; sales of bbls and tierces are reported at 12½@ 12½c, 4@6 and 60 days. Butter continues dull; small sales of solid are making at 11@15c, as in quality. Of Cheese, sales of prime New York are making at 9@9½c.

METALS.—The Iron market is quiet; sales of 300 tons Anthracite are reported, in lots, at $23, $22, and $20 $ ton, cash and 4 months for the latter. 100 tons Forge sold at $21 per ton, 6 months, and 1,000 tons Foundry on terms kept private. Charcoal Blooms are held at $26@ 28 $ ton, cash. Charcoal Blooms are held at $26@ 28 $ ton, cash. Charcoal Blooms are held at $26@ 28 $ ton, cash