

# The Sumter Banner.

DEVOTED TO SOUTHERN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY, NEWS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

WILLIAM LEWIS, PROPRIETORS.  
OHN S. RICHARDSON, JR.,

"God and our Native Land."

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**TERMS.**  
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**To the Candidates in Clarendon for the ensuing Legislature.**

GENTLEMEN.—You have assumed the position of soliciting the confidence and suffrages of your fellow citizens. The prestige of a good name and a reputable character, have already been spoken for your claims, a favorable consideration.

But in reposing a trust, of the importance of that which you ask them to confer, I hope you will not take it amiss, if they exercise the undoubted right of "inquiry" as to the manner in which you propose to discharge it. To remove at once all suspicion as to the source or the motive of this appeal to you, let me premise, that (for my own part) I have neither preferences, affinities, nor predilections—that would not be amply gratified, by casting my vote for either or any of you.

But as a citizen, and a suffragan I must seek for other and higher considerations, than those of a kind and personal character, in selecting those who aspire to represent the interest of Clarendon, in the urgent necessity to which I am about to call your attention. To the State, the deliberations of the ensuing Session, are not without that interest, which questions affecting her currency—her organic laws—and her constitutional compromises—must necessarily awaken. But to the People of Clarendon they have additional—perhaps even a higher importance—in the local and peculiar requirements, which her case presents for Legislation.

You are not unapprised that since the adjournment of the Legislature, the charter of Nelson's Ferry has been abandoned—you must also be aware, that the impracticable and irreparable condition of Vance's Swamp—has long since abated the use of both Road and Ferry. The former is no longer available as a transit to our markets,—and the latter, the most favored and eligible we ever possessed, the State very much against our wishes, protestations, and remonstrances, expended a hundred thousand dollars, to render an impracticable gulph; which neither Lazarys nor Dives in their mortal shapes could now pass.—A charter for a Ferry at Wright's Bluff, has it is true, (as a very great boon) been granted. And were it established, a subscription of more than forty thousand dollars, is already pledged to construct a Plank Road from there to the Manchester Depot, or to Sumterville. But how is this charter to be carried into effect? The Swamp unfortunately is mostly, if not exclusively on the opposite shore of the River. It is doubtless one of the most eligible as well as convenient locations for a Road that the topography of any alluvial territory could present. But it must have Bridges and causeways, at a cost of some two thousand dollars. And how is the expense of these to be met? Surely not by our own commissioners of Public Roads,—whose powers—as latitude—as arbitrary—and as much abused and neglected as they are, nevertheless do not extend to the imposition of taxes, to improve—construct, or deface roads—out of their District and jurisdictions.

But along with these considerations, carry with you that also of Wright's Bluff being the Depot of more than ten thousand bales of cotton annually, with its accompanying up-freights, and hundreds of Tons of Guano, and that transportation in this form either of produce or returns, must soon altogether cease, with the construction of the North Eastern Railroad. For who can doubt, that the special franchise which it has obtained, of omitting "draws" for Steamboat navigation, with an insufficient elevation of Bridge, (in any other than that of an unmanageable state of the River,) will not practically and effectually operate to the exclusion of Steamers.

Now gentlemen you have a clear and full perception of a part of the grievances and disabilities under which our country labors, and after presenting as I shall do a hasty consideration

of their effects—let me ask you how much you propose to do for, or by what measures is it you propose to achieve her relief?

You can doubtless appreciate the difficulty, if not the impossibility of hauling the ten thousand Bales of cotton (now shipped at Wright's Bluff) an average distance of not less than forty miles, over a heavy Road to Manchester Depot.

The expense of such an onerous and complicated mode of transportation, as compared with the facilities of other portions of the State, would in effect, almost amount to a prohibition of the culture.

But this you may suppose is a burden chiefly to be borne by the rich. I am not I assure you in that fortunate category. For wealth I have no experimental sympathy whatever; few of my profession have. But in the humble and pious brotherhood with whom it is my fortune to be classed, and among whom it is my vocation to "seek peace—and I trust ensure it"—there are wagons—farm horses, poultry, stock, and a few bales of cotton, with which they were wont to wend their way to the markets of our cities, with little expense to themselves, but with small, although satisfactory profits on their produce.

But the improvements of the age have abolished all those humble instruments of commercial industry. The all pervading spirit of Railroad monopoly, without substituting (to them) any advantage of its own, has as completely isolated them from any other form of traffic or of transportation as the shipwrecked Robinson Crusoe on his desolate island.

The supposition therefore as to the favored class upon whom the burden devolves is far from being true, and still farther (were it true) from being generous or just. What! shall men, and respectable men, not enjoy their inalienable rights, because they are either rich or poor? If the rich are excluded from justice, will not the indignity exception extend as well (and very soon) to the class, who possess none of the propitiating appliances, to appease it? Do not the poor strive and hope at some time or another, to become rich—And may not the wealth of the present possessor, or his posterity, as suddenly "take, to itself wings and flee away?" I am sure gentlemen you are incapable of representing the People of Clarendon with any such views of Political Ethics. It may be that local and other advantages, have exempted you from any such dependence, on the ordinary facilities of intercourse with our market. But favor are) you may be (and as I trust you are) I have no suspicions on that score. I cannot entertain the belief, that other than by a generous ambition to serve your fellow citizens *usefully* to them, and *honorably* to yourselves, you could not be actuated. But what is much more to be apprehended, is your imperfect appreciation of the vital importance to them of some measure of relief; and the too modest loathing of the bold and toilsome efforts, by which its success—(unaided by party or political influences) can alone be achieved. The zeal, ability, experience and deserved influence of our Senator, will doubtless secure for it a favorable consideration in that Body.

What then are you prepared, and resolved to accomplish for them in this matter; and by what means?—These are questions, to which I would respectfully direct your attention.—Conceive the great emergency of those whom you ask to become your constituents, and I am sure you will excuse the solicitude with which I urge for them, the expression of your *pledges* and opinions. Were my next door neighbor in "Summertown" to start in his own conveyance for Charleston, he would have to direct his course Eastward instead of Southward until he found a pathway through Santee Swamp, somewhere within the business current of Georgetown. And should that be Murray's Ferry, he would have the consolation of knowing that *had, distant, and almost impracticable* as it is, that even that channel of intercourse, is inevitably destined to be abated, when the North-eastern Railroad is completed. Should he on the other hand be prompted, or called on, to confer with you in Columbia on the subject of this very grievance, in a similar manner he would have to wend his way North eastward, instead of Westward, until in military parlance he turned the obstructions of the river of Camden. My friend who can stand in his door and see the smoke curling out of the chimneys of his neighbor's dwelling, not five miles distant on the Western shore.—But yet were he prompted by business of ever so urgent a character to reach him, it would only be attained by traversing a circuit of a hundred miles.—Thus are those whom you ask to become your constituents isolated from

all the facilities of trade, of travel, or of intercourse, by a barrier as impenetrable as the Chinese wall and as difficult of access as the heights of the Himalaya mountains. A small appropriation of two thousand dollars, to construct Bridges and causeways, to the opposite bank of the River to Wright's Bluff, would at once, and speedily remove it, and while the State is erecting for herself, and for you gentlemen I trust a "magnificent Capitol" to display your rhetoric in—at an expense of more than a million of dollars to her citizens, (of which your constituents are necessarily destined to pay their proportion of more than fifteen thousand) I trust she will not begrudge so small a pittance, to the indispensable, and almost *life* as well as *thrift* sustaining requirements of your constituents.

But how do you expect it to be obtained? By simply introducing a proposition, and voting for it? Why the members from Lancaster and Kershaw can do as much for us as that; for their constituents have almost as deep an interest as yours, in passing this insuperable Balkan of the wagon trade. The most raving demagogue and radical disorganizer of the upper country, would be glad to make this an exception to his otherwise censorious Vigilance over the behest of the Treasury. Nay, North Carolina, with her stock, her produce and her manufactures, would be ready to do more.

But none of them can or will, or ought, except on conviction. And that conviction gentleman it is your province to produce. It is the duty which you ask to be permitted to perform. If you are unwilling, do not I beseech you undertake it. If you are incompetent; then do not presumptuously attempt an experiment which you feel yourselves inadequate to conduct to a successful conclusion. Failure with whatever good intentions or ardent wishes will not excuse you.—You know the task; and you have contemplated the difficulties. If you cannot perform the one, and surmount the other, then you will have occupied places which might, possibly have been filled more usefully. The Legislature it is true is slow of confidence and oftentimes cautious and suspicious in making sectional appropriations. It has often been deceived, its generosity grossly abused, and in no case more conspicuously so than in its extravagant appropriations to improve as they intended, (but to destroy as it happened) the road through Vance's Swamp. But truth, right and justice, must and will prevail, and no where more readily, certainly and triumphantly than in an assembly like that, comprised of the intelligence, patriotism, and public spirit of the State. Make them comprehend the exigency, and I am sure they will respond to it, with a liberality as prompt and as munificent as your own. They want but the necessary information, and that you can or ought to be able to give them; or otherwise, accept not I pray you the trust. It is information which they are not expected to seek, but which you are bound to offer, may even to *obtrude* on them. Truth, to be enforced, or of even to be understood, has oftentimes to be reiterated and explained. Modesty it is true, is one of the most unerring indications of merit. But it certainly would neither be just nor reasonable to expect that your constituents would be satisfied with the sacrifice of their interests, to the diffidence, inexperience, or incapacity of their Public Servants. Nor can they for an instant presume, that you would aspire to occupy an office, as a sincere of honor without a single compensating return of toil, of usefulness or of duties, you have already admitted, (for you must admit) that the Legislature is usually composed of a very fair proportion of the wisdom and intelligence of one of the most enlightened and liberal States in the Union. You have already acknowledged that you must acknowledge that the claims of your constituents in this instance are irrefragable and indisputable. If therefore before a tribunal of such confessed ability impartiality and enlightenment, and with a cause of the unquestionable character of that which your constituents present, you should not succeed, whose fault is it, or can it be saved that of your own, who are its advocates, and its exponents!

It is but a small thing at last, that your constituents require of you. They do not expect you to reform the Tariff, to abolish the monopoly in the Guano trade, to pacificate the Turkish war, to settle our difficulties with Spain, or to allay the agitation of the free soil party in the discussions of the Nebraska Bill. In short they neither ask nor desire, that you should play the part of the fly, that rides upon the wheel. Our Delegation in Congress is already sufficiently self-glorified and obscured by the dust which ascends from the ear of our Federal Juggernaut.

What they desire is nothing of this

kind. It is but a child's bon they crave. Give them a chance of intercourse with their accustomed markets. True it is, that that the elements of our State Government are unapparently resolved into two great Avenues of Rail Road, and Bank monopolies; which unquestionably preides over, and controls its destinies. The administrative departments of his sovereignty are but the enshrined pulchres of a venerated superstition. Such is the shorn condition, to which from these causes they have been reduced,—that if in the exercise of a *seemly* discretion, and an independent judgment, they but dare to dispense Heaven's Justice, or the laws mercy, (for thlaw is not without its mercy too) other than the "Village politician," or the "Nisi Prius" Lawyers, or the cross road "whippersnappers" may dictate, the Teapot-Tempest of every little prtry clique, or Vigilant Society instantly begins to hiss and bubble and effervesce its disapprobation, in all the ancient puaissance and ominous comotion, of a threatened volcano. If governed by reason, which none but the official incumbent can know, or appreciate; if upon evidence modifying, or aggravating offences, which the forms and barriers of the law have excluded from the ordinary modes of judicial investigation, and which by the constitution is as wisely (as it has been imperatively) made accessible to the consideration of its highest functionary *only*, he should dare to exercise the duties of his office, the startled pride and offended self-consequence of every little neighborhood "Imperium in Imperio," instantly blusters forth its rage, its denunciations, and its vidiuitiveness, in all the pomp magniloquence and mock gravity of a Santa Anna or a Riemzi; a Mexican pronouncement, or an Italian omen.

If the form as well as the substance of any of these constitutional departments are not therefore, in any particular, if they still lie to the ashes of departed worth, it is nevertheless sheer force and dignity of character; homage paid to worth, rather than a defence shewn to prerogative, attributable only to the distinguished merits of their present occupants.

But neither Banks nor Rail Roads, nor Vigilant Societies, nor cross Road politicians are your adversaries. You enjoy the singular and peculiar immunity of having never incurred either their *love* or their *hate*. They have no motive to fear, to persecute, or distrust, and no power I hope to *deter* you. You may possibly, therefore, pass through all the wards of their vigilance unheeded and unnoted, and without even being questioned as to the "shibboleth of your allegiance."

Excuse me, gentlemen, for having invited your attention to this subject in a manner more formal and elaborate perhaps, than may seem necessary. I am aware that your frankness and courtesy would have accorded to me all the information I desired, in any of the modes I may have selected of private or personal intercourse. But my object has been a very different one from that of self-satisfaction. I wished, (and hope) to attract the attention of all parties concerned, (both people and candidates) to the importance of the subject presented to their consideration. I desired to establish a fair understanding between yourselves and your constituents as to the terms on which you were to represent them.—To your pledges and promises, it is for them to hold you responsible. My lot and part in the matter extends no farther than to give the solemnity of a public proclamation to the political bands, which you propose to celebrate with them. I have no other topic save that which I have already referred to your consideration, in which I feel any interest whatever. But there are others in which many of your constituents do; and as I have availed myself in this address, of your position before the public to accomplish my own purpose. I will in return do you the favor of propounding a few other queries, in which your constituents feel a deep and abiding interest. And to which I am sure you can respond in a manner entirely satisfactory to them.

1st. Are you in favor of giving the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States to the people?

And if so, in what mode, (by General or District ticket system,) and for what reasons?

Also what effect would the change have in diminishing or increasing the influence, which Sumter District now exercises in that election, through the peculiar advantages which she enjoys of having *two Senators*? Your constituents are, I believe, open to conviction on this subject, and it is therefore worthy of your greatest elaboration.

2nd. Are you in favor of subdividing the large and populous Election Districts of the State, being one of the favored modes of allting the compromises of the constitution, as they now

exist in favor of the middle and lower country?

3rd. Are you in favor of correcting the abuses of our Banking System, by which the present extraordinary stringency in the monetary affairs of the State, has been produced,—our docks unusually crowded with litigation, the operations of our Banking Capital transferred to Georgia and New York, instead of being employed in accommodating our own citizens, which all the indispensable facilities of trade and business at home (of which the State have given then the exclusive monopoly) are sacrificed to an usurious traffic in Exchanges? Should you accord with your constituents as to these evils, by what measures do you propose to remedy them?

4th. Are you in favor of sacrificing every other interest in the State to the aggrandizement of Rail Road monopolies? Are you disposed to sanction the gross abuse of their charters, in their delays, losses, dangerous roads, inscurities either to property or to life, together with the perfect immunity which they enjoy of any responsibility whatever, either to State or citizen? If not *what* measure do you intend to introduce for their redress.

5th. Are you in favor of continuing the enormous amount of seventy-five thousand dollars (nearly one fourth of the State taxes) now appropriated to Free School purposes; wholly misapplied as it is under our present system, to the objects of education; admitted by all to be as useless as it is burdensome to the people, and together with the several amounts annually applied to the College and the Military Academies, make up a sum equal to one-half of the Revenue derived from taxation.

6th. Are you in favor of reforming our Judiciary system, by which the expenses of litigation, and the extortion of the Bar, may in some degree, at least, be diminished?

7th. Are you in favor of lessening the present high rate of taxation imposed on the people, unnecessary as it is in these piping times of peace, uncalled for by any exigency, and endured at great sacrifices under one of the severest monetary pressures, that the State has ever experienced?

8th. Are you in favor of abolishing or reforming the Militia system, or otherwise of abating the onerous and useless burden to your fellow citizens of petty musters, and that worst of all despotisms, the tyranny of ignorance, displayed during a summers solstice, in the mock heroics of the muster field?

9th. Are you in favor of establishing the Viva Voce mode of voting in all elections made by the Legislature, and thereby holding our Representatives responsible to their constituents for the manner in which they may exercise their trust in the selection of public agents, as well in the support of public measures. If not, what are your reasons and objections?

Respectfully,  
WESLEY.

The population of Paris in thirteenth century, was 120,000; in 1474, 150,000; under Henri II., 210,000; under Louis XIV., 492,600; in 1719, 509,630; from 1752 to 1762, 576,650; in 1776, according to Buffon, 658,000; in 1778, according to Mohan, 670,000; in 1784, according to Necker, 660,000; at the end of the reign of Louis 14th, 610,020; in 1798, 640,501; in 1802, 672,000; in 1806, 517,556; in 1808, 580,600; in 1809, 794,596; in 1817, 713,966; 1827, 800,431; 1831, 774,328; 1836, 909,126; 1841, 912,023; not including the soldiers on service, the absent, and the children at nurse; 1846, 1,053,897; and the whole department of the Seine, 1,324,467; finally, in 1851, when the regular census was taken, 1,053,292. In 1852, 33,284 children were born at Paris—of whom 22,426 were legitimate, and 10,858 illegitimate. Of the total number 16,810 were boys. In the same year, 27,890 persons died, of whom 13,877 were males; and 10,434 marriages were contracted. The total population of France in 1700 was 19,699,000; in 1831, 32,560,024; 1846, 35,400,486; and in 1851, 35,783,059.

JAMAICA.—Crime is shockingly rampant in Jamaica. Out of sixteen cases tried at the Assizes, no fewer than nine were for "those abominable crimes which are dangerous to human nature." In charging the grand jury the judge expressed his conviction that mere punishment is insufficient as a preventative of these heinous offences, and suggested that the only way in which they can be eradicated, is to bring the class of persons among whom they are frequent under some humanizing influences.

POSSIBLE.—A girl in Pittsburg being struck dumb by the firing of a cannon, it is said that a number of married men of that interesting village have, in consequence, invited the artillery company to parade under their premises.

Horrible Tragedy.—One of the most tragic and awful scenes that ever shocked a community occurred in this city on Saturday morning about 10 o'clock, resulting in the sudden and violent death of a husband and wife by the hand of the former—under the frenzy of a momentary mania. Mr. John W. Lambeth, formerly a citizen of this town, but of late a resident of Halifax county—where he had married a daughter of William Howerton—himself and wife both belonging to families of high respectability—being on a visit to his mother in this city—while sitting with his wife, in company of members of the family, without warning or a sign of any character, seized her and inflicted a frightful gash upon her throat, with a pocket knife.—She attempted to escape, but he rushed after her, and inflicted two other cuts. She staggered out of the house and fell in the yard. His attention was then arrested by the children of his brother, Dr. Lambeth, and he made an attempt to seize them, but was thwarted by a negro woman, who threw him over the railing! He then made up his uncle, Mr. Bingham; but he escaping, the murderer but unconscious maniac returned to the spot where his wife lay, and tore the bloody knife across his own throat—falling and dying almost instantly. It is believed that while engaged in the struggle with his wife, he inflicted one or two cuts upon his own throat. His mother having interposed to shield his wife, received an accidental gash on the hand. Dr. Murrell, who resides in the immediate vicinity of the tragedy, hearing the cries, repaired with all speed to the spot, and succeeded by his coolness and skill, in arresting the hemorrhage from the wound of Mrs. L., although all the chief arteries and veins of the neck had been severed or opened, and restoring consciousness for a while—during which time she engaged in conversation, true to the instincts of the who, clinging to the last, "Oh! my dear husband!" But the loss of blood had been so great before the Doctor's arrival that it was impossible to save her, and she died in three quarters of an hour. Mr. Lambeth had been in bad health and had suffered much from the depression of mind it occasioned; but no one conceived the possibility of so terrible and tragic a detronement of reason. He had returned, some three weeks ago, from Philadelphia, where he had been in search of medical relief, and had been remaining with the family of his mother in this city since. His wife joined him about a week after his arrival, bringing with her two children, expecting other welcome and other fare, from his bettered condition, than the bloody one which has befallen her.

**Trade Reversed.**  
Not quite twelve months ago, our market was supplied with Flour from Baltimore, New York, and other markets. Things have changed. Since Sept. 1, 1853, this market has been supplied from South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, principally from Georgia, and the receipts, up to this time, have been larger than ever known before; besides supplying our own market, some 20,000 barrels have been shipped to foreign markets, and coastwise to New York, Philadelphia and Boston. 5000 barrels have been exported coastwise within the last twenty days.

Tennessee has supplied the greater portion of Wheat which was manufactured into Flour in Georgia. The majority of Flour was shipped in sacks; had the Flour been put in barrels, three times the quantity would have found its way to Europe; for one English house had, at one time, an order for 10,000 barrels; when only sacks could be had. One shipment of 3000 sacks was made to Liverpool.

We would remark that the price of Flour this season, has ruled lower by \$1 per barrel on an average than in any season in the United States. Our highest figure was \$8.50, when in New York the same quality of Flour was sold at \$9.50. About the first of this month Flour was sold here at \$6; in the New York market at \$7.34 to \$8.

The Flour trade in Charleston must increase rapidly, especially when that great enterprise, the Blue Ridge Railroad is completed. Tennessee can furnish 500,000 barrels of Flour in a few years.

Millers and farmers should pay strict attention in putting up Flour, so as to establish a character for Flour, exported from Charleston. They should go to work now, and cut out timber, and get barrels made, and not send their Flour in sacks. Flour in barrels will bring 50 cents more, and find ready sale for it.

*Charleston Standard.*

**Facts in Human Life.**

The whole number of languages spoken in the world amounts to 3064—287 in Europe, 396 in Asia, 276 in Africa, and 1264 in America. The inhabitants of the globe profess more than 1000 different religions. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is about 33 years. One quarter die previous to the age of 7; one-half before reaching 17; and those who pass this age enjoy a felicity refused to one-half the human species. To every 1000 persons only one reaches 100 years of life; to every 100 only six reach the age of 95, and not more than one in 500 lives to be 80 years of age. There are on earth 1,000,000,000 inhabitants; and of these 333,333,333 die every year, 91,324 die every day, 3,730 every hour, and 60 every minute or one every second.

These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer lived than the single, and above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones.—Women have more chances of life in their favor previous to being fifty years of age than men have, but fewer afterwards. The number of marriages is in proportion of 75 to every 1000 individuals. Marriages are more frequent after the equinoxes; that is, during the months of June and December. Those born in the spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day. The number of men, capable of bearing arms is calculated at one-fourth of the population; though in many countries it is less.

The arsenals of England have been closed for a long time, even to members of Parliament, while experiments have been making in new and terrible machines for carrying on war. One of these is called the Wagner Floating Gun, which glides along on the water in a straight line till it strikes the vessel at which it is directed, when it thrust into its sides its iron head, containing two pounds of fulminating powder of mercury, which, by exploding, blows a hole in the vessel ten or twelve feet in length, which it is impossible to close as the round holes made by cannon balls.—N. Y. Sun.

**THE SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.**—The following are the ages of the present reigning sovereigns:—Queen Victoria, 34; the King of the Belgians, 69; the King of Prussia, 57; the Emperor of Russia, 56; the King of Sweden and Norway, 53; the King of Denmark, 44; Louis Napoleon, 44; the King of the Two Sicilies, and the King of Bavaria, 40; the King of Hanover, 33; the Sultan, 30; the Emperor of Austria, 28.

Prayers had been ordered in all the Jewish Synagogues in France, for the success of the French arms against the Russians.

Horrible Tragedy.—One of the most tragic and awful scenes that ever shocked a community occurred in this city on Saturday morning about 10 o'clock, resulting in the sudden and violent death of a husband and wife by the hand of the former—under the frenzy of a momentary mania. Mr. John W. Lambeth, formerly a citizen of this town, but of late a resident of Halifax county—where he had married a daughter of William Howerton—himself and wife both belonging to families of high respectability—being on a visit to his mother in this city—while sitting with his wife, in company of members of the family, without warning or a sign of any character, seized her and inflicted a frightful gash upon her throat, with a pocket knife.—She attempted to escape, but he rushed after her, and inflicted two other cuts. She staggered out of the house and fell in the yard. His attention was then arrested by the children of his brother, Dr. Lambeth, and he made an attempt to seize them, but was thwarted by a negro woman, who threw him over the railing! He then made up his uncle, Mr. Bingham; but he escaping, the murderer but unconscious maniac returned to the spot where his wife lay, and tore the bloody knife across his own throat—falling and dying almost instantly. It is believed that while engaged in the struggle with his wife, he inflicted one or two cuts upon his own throat. His mother having interposed to shield his wife, received an accidental gash on the hand. Dr. Murrell, who resides in the immediate vicinity of the tragedy, hearing the cries, repaired with all speed to the spot, and succeeded by his coolness and skill, in arresting the hemorrhage from the wound of Mrs. L., although all the chief arteries and veins of the neck had been severed or opened, and restoring consciousness for a while—during which time she engaged in conversation, true to the instincts of the who, clinging to the last, "Oh! my dear husband!" But the loss of blood had been so great before the Doctor's arrival that it was impossible to save her, and she died in three quarters of an hour. Mr. Lambeth had been in bad health and had suffered much from the depression of mind it occasioned; but no one conceived the possibility of so terrible and tragic a detronement of reason. He had returned, some three weeks ago, from Philadelphia, where he had been in search of medical relief, and had been remaining with the family of his mother in this city since. His wife joined him about a week after his arrival, bringing with her two children, expecting other welcome and other fare, from his bettered condition, than the bloody one which has befallen her.

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*Charleston Standard.*

**Facts in Human Life.**

The whole number of languages spoken in the world amounts to 3064—287 in Europe, 396 in Asia, 276 in Africa, and 1264 in America. The inhabitants of the globe profess more than 1000 different religions. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is about 33 years. One quarter die previous to the age of 7; one-half before reaching 17; and those who pass this age enjoy a felicity refused to one-half the human species. To every 1000 persons only one reaches 100 years of life; to every 100 only six reach the age of 95, and not more than one in 500 lives to be 80 years of age. There are on earth 1,000,000,000 inhabitants; and of these 333,333,333 die every year, 91,324 die every day, 3,730 every hour, and 60 every minute or one every second.

These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer lived than the single, and above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones.—Women have more chances of life in their favor previous to being fifty years of age than men have, but fewer afterwards. The number of marriages is in proportion of 75 to every 1000 individuals. Marriages are more frequent after the equinoxes; that is, during the months of June and December. Those born in the spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day. The number of men, capable of bearing arms is calculated at one-fourth of the population; though in many countries it is less.

The arsenals of England have been closed for a long time, even to members of Parliament, while experiments have been making in new and terrible machines for carrying on war. One of these is called the Wagner Floating Gun, which glides along on the water in a straight line till it strikes the vessel at which it is directed, when it thrust into its sides its iron head, containing two pounds of fulminating powder of mercury, which, by exploding, blows a hole in the vessel ten or twelve feet in length, which it is impossible to close as the round holes made by cannon balls.—N. Y. Sun.

**THE SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.**—The following are the ages of the present reigning sovereigns:—Queen Victoria, 34; the King of the Belgians, 69; the King of Prussia, 57; the Emperor of Russia, 56; the King of Sweden and Norway, 53; the King of Denmark, 44; Louis Napoleon, 44; the King of the Two Sicilies, and the King of Bavaria, 40; the King of Hanover, 33; the Sultan, 30; the Emperor of Austria, 28.

Prayers had been ordered in all the Jewish Synagogues in France, for the success of the French arms against the Russians.