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[PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.]

BY W. A. LEE AND HUGH WILSON, JR.

ABBEVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1860.

VOLUME VIII.—NO. 24

BOWIE, LAFITTE & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
BOWIE, BRO. & CO.,
Factors and Commission
MERCHANTS,
Central Wharf,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Sept. 14, 1860, 20, 3m

G. M. CALHOUN,
WAREHOUSE
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Reynolds St., between Jackson and McIntosh
Augusta, Ga.;
will attend strictly to the sale of

COTTON, BACON, GRAIN,
And all other produce consigned to him. Personal attention given to the filling of all orders for Bagging, Rope and Family Supplies. Liberal Cash advances made on produce in Store.
June 21, 1860, 8 f

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills.

PROTECTED BY PATENT LETTERS
BY ROYAL WARRANTED PATENT.
This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution. It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES
It is peculiarly adapted to the best time of the monthly period, with regularity.
CAUTION—These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant, during the first three months, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage; but at every other time, and in every other case they are perfectly safe.
In all cases of Nervi and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Sleep, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed. Full directions in the pamphlet accompanying each package, which should be carefully preserved.
A bottle containing 50 pills, and enclosed with the Government Stamp of Great Britain, can be sent free for 3 and 6 postage stamps. General agent for U. S., J. B. Snow, Rochester, N. Y. Sole Agents for the S. C., Daniel McLaughlin, Dr. L. Branch, and C. H. Allen, and all Druggists everywhere. Van Selock & Gifford, Charleston, Wholesale Agents. 7, 13f

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
333 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.
A benevolent institution established by special act of Congress, for the relief of the colored and distressed, afflicted with violent and epidemic diseases.
MEDICAL Advice given gratis by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicine furnished free of charge. Valuable Reports on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable. Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOLTGRAVE, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the Directors,
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President
Geo. FAIRBANKS, Secretary. [Jan. 20, 1860]

CHARLES COX,
Abbeville, S. C.,
WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has
OPENED A SHOP
FOR THE
Making and Repairing of
CARRIAGES & BUGGIES.
It is opposite (but not opposed) to Mr. Taylor's Establishment. He hopes that by doing good work, and making reasonable charges, to receive a share of public patronage.
Several new and neat BUGGIES, ALSO,
Second-Hand Buggies,
which he will sell very low and on the most reasonable terms.
Nov. 4, 1859, 27 f.

JAMES D. CHALMERS,
ABBEVILLE C. H., S. C.,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN
MARBLE,
HAS just received three hundred new pieces together with the old, making one of the largest Stocks in the State which will be sold as low as can be bought in any other place.
MARBLE SLABS,
6 feet by 3, from \$26 to \$40
HEAD STONES
from \$8 to \$25.
MONUMENTS
And Fancy Headstones always on hand to order with a large quantity of designs, which can be made to order at short notice.
All Marble Cutting and Carving neatly done
J. D. CHALMERS.
Jan. 26, 1860 40 f

THE INDEPENDENT PRESS,
BY LEE & WILSON.
ABBEVILLE, S. C.
Two Dollars in Advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the Expiration of the Year.
All subscriptions not limited at the time of subscribing, will be considered as indefinite, and will be continued until arrears are paid, or at the option of the Proprietors. Orders from other States must invariably be accompanied with the Cash.

CANDIDATES.
For Ordinary,
JOHN A. HUNTER,
Col. J. G. BASKIN,
JOHN W. LESLEY,
NATHANIEL McCANTS, Esq.
For Sheriff,
ROBERT JONES,
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LAND AND NEGROES FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale his LAND, consisting of
740 OR 50 ACRES,
Situated on Greenwell and Bellvue roads, five miles North West of Calhoun's Mills, and bounded by J. A. Norwood, W. McCalvey, and J. A. Calhoun, in good order and repair, well watered and drained.
For further information address
DR. EDWIN PARKER,
Abbeville, C. H., S. C.
June 26, 1860, 9, 12m

W. N. MERIWETHER,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
NINETY-SIX, S. C.
HAVING enlarged his Stock of Drugs and Medicines, would respectfully call the attention of his friends and the public generally to his stock of the same, and solicit a continuance of their kind patronage and liberality.
He proposes selling Drugs as low as any first class Drug Store in the up-country. His stock is complete, and everything sold by him is warranted to be fresh and genuine. At his store may be found
DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS
Varnishes, Varnish and Paint Brushes, Sizing, Mace, Cloves, Pepper, Tea of all kinds, Bony and Carving Knives.
Also, a fine lot of CHEWING TOBACCO, and SEAGRAMS of the best brands.
A large and varied stock of excellent
PERFUMERY.
He also offers Confectionery,
Pure Old Port, Brandy and Whisky.
At exceedingly low figures. Also a good article of Apple Vinegar, Kerosene Oils and Fluids, of all kinds. Wicks, for all kinds of Lamps, and everything usually kept in a first class Drug Store.
Prompt attention will be given to all orders.
May 26, 1860, 31 f

DR. WM. A. ALLEN,
SURGEON DENTIST,
HAVING graduated in the Dental College of Philadelphia, and possessing the services to the public, he has opened his office in the building on the corner of the new Block and Drug Store of Mr. C. H. Allen, in White's Building, 137 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.
The STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.
Luther K. Smith and wife, Catherine, et al., vs. Elijah N. Tullis, et al., Defendants.
In the Court of Ordinary.
I ATTEST that my satisfaction that James Tullis, Benjamin A. Tullis, the children of Elizabeth Doster, (names not known) reside beyond the limits of this State, it is
Ordered that they do appear and object to the sale of the Real Estate of Sabery K. Tullis deceased, on or before the twentieth day of October next, or their consent to the same will be entered of record.
WILLIAM HILL, o. a. d.
July 20, 1860, 43 3m

FRESH DRUGS,
Warranted of the best Quality.
C. H. ALLEN
TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public that his Stock of DRUGS and MEDICINES is now quite complete, every article having been selected with great care as to purity. Physicians' prescriptions carefully put up at any hour of the day or night.
C. H. ALLEN.
June 1, 1860, 5 f

Turnip Seed.
JUST Received, a supply of the following choice varieties: Large White Globe, Large English Norfolk, White Flat Dutch, Spraying's Yellow Russian, American Turnip, White Stone Turnip, Yellow Aberdeen Turnip. For sale by
C. H. ALLEN.
August 4, 1860, 14 f

VERRELL & JACKSON,
HOUSE PAINTERS, GRAINERS, MARBLERS AND PAPER HANGERS,
NINETY-SIX, S. C.
J. F. VERRELL, CALLED JACKSON.
Jan. 27, 1860, 10m

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of the Legislature to amend the Charter of the Masonic Female Institute, Cokes ry.
[August 10, 1860, 2m.]

THE PRAIRIE FLOWER.
BY ELLEN B. HOLCOMBE.
I love the meadow, red and rare,
And lilies white by forest brook,
And violets that scent the air
In fairy haunted nook;
Whether they glitter in the sun,
Or drop beneath the summer shower,
But Nature blend them all in one
To mould my prairie flower.

The rose I see on lip and cheek,
And on her brow the lilies lie;
While the violet, blue and meek,
Dwelleth in her eye.
She is a simple thing, I ween,
And knoweth not her beauty's power—
A sweet, unconscious floral queen,
My modest prairie flower.
She dresseth not that love may eat
Sorrow and sin upon her life;
The future seemeth like the past,
Which but with joy is life.
Thy faith in love I would not blight;
For 't is an Eden's princely dower;
Let earth's still an Eden bright
For thee, my prairie flower.

Long years ago, when I was young,
(For age we count in tears and sighs.)
Of one like thee I dreamt and sung,
But deem'd her of the skies—
A houri trilling merry lays,
In some distant heavenly bow;
Would we had met in those best days,
My peerless prairie flower!

Capture of Walker—Interesting Correspondence with Captain Salmon.
A correspondent of the *Herold*, at Truxillo, received the following documents from Walker after his capture, and has forwarded them to this journal for publication:
On Board H. B. M. STEAM SLOOP *ICARUS*,
TRUXILLO, August 21, 1860.
Sir: I have to inform you—

1. That the Custom House receipts of the port of Truxillo, mortgaged to the British Government in payment of a debt for which that Government made itself answerable, are diverted from their proper course by your unauthorized occupation of that port.
2. That the sum of \$2,025, money and Government paper to the amount of \$1,390 left in the Custom House on your taking possession of the town, belong to the British Government, in virtue of said mortgage.
3. That in consequence of the entire cessation of trade, caused by your occupation of the town, the interests of the British merchants at Belize are affected to a large amount.
4. That your presence on this coast has been the means of deriding to completion of a treaty existing between Great Britain and Honduras.

That, therefore, I consider it my duty in protection of the interests of Great Britain, to re-establish in Truxillo the authorities constituted by the existing Government of Honduras, and request that you, with your followers, will be prepared to relinquish your arms and surrender on the spot, the arms and all military stores belonging to the expedition to be conducted to the Honduras Government, as a strictly against any further dereliction of their trusts. Officers to retain side arms. Also to deliver up to the proper authorities the money and paper mentioned in clause two, as well as all the Government papers. Upon these terms being complied with, safety to person and private property will be guaranteed to the English flag. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
NORVELL SALMON,
Commander.

To Mr. WILLIAM WALKER,
TRUXILLO, August 21, 1860.
To Capt. Norvell Salmon, of H. B. M.'s Steam Sloop *Icarus*.
Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date sent to me through Lieut. Cox, of her Britannic Majesty's navy.
Some of the facts contained in your communication are new to me; and had they been known to me, I should not have undertaken to modify the Custom House regulations of this port.
I must beg leave to say that I was entirely ignorant of the mortgage to the British Government of the Custom House receipts at this port. Assuredly I have no intention to divert from their proper course any funds mortgaged to the British crown. If any Custom House receipts have been lost during my presence here, it has not been in the interests of British subjects, as most of the trade here during my occupation has been carried on by vessels bearing the British flag.

In relation to the money said to have been left in the Custom House, as well as the Government paper, I have to say that I have not seen or heard of one or the other. Had I received such money or paper, they should be immediately delivered to you, on the statement you make concerning the mortgage to the British crown.
As to the injury done to the British trade by my occupation of this town, I must be permitted to say that I am convinced that any trifling injury now done

would be ten-fold repaired by future benefits to English commerce. This, however, involves questions not necessary to discuss at present.
Touching the fulfillment of the treaty stipulations between Great Britain and Honduras, I must reply that no one can be more anxious than myself for the complete carrying out of the treaty of the 28th November, 1859. It was in expectation of this treaty's having been fully carried out that I visited Ruanan in the month of June last; and excuse me if, in this connection, I refer to what you call my unauthorized occupation of this port.

It would be a long story for me to tell you why I claim the right to make war on the existing authorities of Honduras. Suffice it to say that my presence here at this time, is due entirely to the engagements which I consider I had in honor contracted with a people desirous of living in Central America under the ancient laws and customs of the English realm, claiming with them common interests under the institutions derived from the code of Alfred. I thought it no wrong to assist them in the maintenance of rights they had lawfully acquired.

Asking pardon for so long dwelling on the statement of your letter, I have to reply that if you deem it your duty to re-establish the former authorities of this port, I shall do nothing consistent with honor to prevent your execution of what you think a duty. As to the terms proposed, I cannot, under the circumstances, regard it dishonorable to lay down my arms to an officer of the British crown, inasmuch as many of the persons, compromised by their adherence to me may claim the guarantees of English subjects. In regard to our embarkation, you do not specify on what vessel or at whose expense such re-embarkation is to take place. Concerning the money and papers, can you say that, as they never came into my possession, it is impossible for me to deliver them up.

Expecting you will inform me concerning the matters for which I have requested information, as well as concerning the manner in which you propose to arrive at the facts touching the matter said to have been lost, I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM WALKER,
H. B. M. Sloop *Icarus*,
Truxillo, August 21, 1860.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and am much obliged to you for the information you do not consider it dishonorable to lay down your arms at the command of a British officer.
I am perfectly satisfied by offering terms to the British Government, without authority from a recognized government, to deposit my arms to return from my superior.

It has been taken upon myself, the responsibility of doing so, on the one hand, of preventing any further dereliction of duty, but also with the view of preventing any further damage to the town and the property contained in it, so much of which is obtained on credit from British houses in Belize.
The supreme government of Honduras, in a communication received by me this morning, does not appear to wish the code of Alfred introduced into the country in the manner that you propose, and the local government and inhabitants of Truxillo appear to be of the same opinion, judging from the numerous applications made to me for protection and assistance, which you must be quite aware, that I am authorized in giving to any friendly State that may request it, [See Wheaton's International Law.]

Having also received a petition from the authorities and inhabitants of Ostoa (signed, amongst others, by the United States Consul,) for protection and assistance, I have decided upon affording the protection, &c., therein required against any attack made by you upon that town. With regard to your re-embarkation, I assume, of course, that you will provide freightage to remove yourself and followers from the coast of Honduras.—Two schooners now lying in this port are ready to treat with you for the purpose.

In answer to your request for information on the different points contained in your letter, I am fully aware that a great part of the trade of this port is carried on under the British flag; but I am also aware that the owners do not object to pay the small dues fixed by law, which dues, I beg to repeat, are secured by mortgage to the British Government, putting it therefore out of the power of even the regular Government of Honduras to remove them.
In relation, therefore, to the sum of money, &c., left in the Custom House, I have received from the authorities a clear statement of the different items, the sum of which I correctly stated in my letter of

this morning. Should the money have been appropriated by any of your followers, it is no less lost to the Government, and I conceive you to be no less responsible for the loss.
I must further remark that I should not consent to receive any compensation from you on behalf of the British Government; any restitutions on your part must be made to Senor Don Martinez, the Commandant of Truxillo.

I am perfectly aware that you were anxious for the carrying out of the treaty of the 28th of November, 1859, particularly that part which would have placed Ruanan under the protection of the Honduran flag. I beg to point out, however, that the said treaty was made with the existing Government of Honduras, and not with Mr. Wm. Walker, and that your descent on that island was the cause of its non-completion. I must also inform you, with reference to a clause in your letter, that my instructions will not permit me to recognize the right of any private individual to make war on a recognized Government, and must confess do not see what rights a people desirous of living in Central America can have lawfully acquired.

I must again repeat my demand of this morning, and request you will inform me when your arrangements for re-embarkation are complete.

I beg to assure that you will comply, knowing what must result from a refusal, I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
NORVELL SALMON, Commander.
To Mr. WALKER.

Upon the receipt of the letter, Walker and his followers, surreptitiously evacuated Truxillo, and, for a time, of course, all claims to the British protection extended to them by Commander Salmon. The following protest by Gen. Walker was written after his capture by the Hondurens, under Gen. Alvarez:
I hereby protest before the civilized world that when I surrendered to the Captain of Her Majesty's steamer *Icarus*, that officer expressly received my sword and pistol, as well as the arms of Col. Rudler; and the surrender was expressly, and in so many words, to him, as the representative of Her Britannic Majesty.

WILLIAM WALKER,
On board the steamer *Icarus*, Sept. 6, 1860.
REAR ADMIRAL OF HONOR.
We have often heard a half grown boy say peevishly to his mother, "I don't like to be seen carrying a big bundle in the streets." But when he grows up, and is the possessor of a million dollars, he is content to sell some of his property for a few hundred dollars, and then he takes it to the bank, and there he carries it to his store. A man who is not ashamed of his own work is sure to succeed. Here is another good lesson for us all.
Chief Justice Marshall was a great man; but great men are never proud. He was not too proud to wait upon himself. He was in the habit of going to market himself and carrying home his purchases. One time he was seen going home at sunset, with poultry in one hand and vegetables in the other.
"On one of these occasions, a fashionable young man from the North who had returned to Richmond, was wearing violently because he could find no one to carry home his turkey. Judge Marshall stepped up and asked where he lived. When he heard the said:
"That is my way; I will take your turkey home for you."
When he came to the house, the young man asked:
"What shall I pay you?"
"Oh, nothing," said the judge; "you are welcome; it was all in my way, and it was no trouble to me."
"Who is that polite old man who brought home my turkey for me?" asked the young man of a by-stander.
"Oh," said he, "that was Judge Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States."
"Why did he bring home my turkey?"
"I suppose he did it," said the by-stander, "to teach you not to feel above attending to your own business."—*Monthly Casket.*

"There won't be a darn'd thing this summer but political," said Jonathan, who was discussing matters at our depot with a city friend. "I tell you that I can't meet anybody but what they're patting me about the little giant, Southern niggers, old Brown the constitution and spread eagle, the rail-splitter and a thunderin' lot of other names. Consarn it, why the bull frog in the pond back of our bars are all on a litter, belting out 'Old Abe—Old—Abraham—Lincoln—Bellevet—Bellevet!'—Put him thro'—put him thro'—ebog."

Excursion and Burial of Walker.
The British steamer *Gladiator* brings to New Orleans some further accounts respecting Walker's fate. Ten shots were fired at him, amid the cheers of the natives, who afterwards refused to bury him, leaving that duty to foreigners. Col. Rudler has been sentenced to four years imprisonment. The remains of Walker's army reached New Orleans on Friday, having come on board of the *Gladiator*.
The New Orleans *Delta* has the following particulars of Walker's capture:
It is probable had he surrendered to the British officer he would have been spared. From the account below it will be seen that he was very vigorously pressed upon by the Hondurens, and would have been eventually captured by them, and the interference of Capt. Salmon was doubtless for the purpose of extending to him the protection of the British flag, and thus saving the lives of the entire party.
He was first attacked after his retreat from Truxillo, at a place called Roman; by a party of Hondurens, led by a French desperado, who had been released from prison at the Belize, where he was under a sentence of death, with a promise of pardon on the condition that he captured Walker. The Hondurens, under the lead of this ruffian, made a vigorous assault on Walker's camp, but were met with great steadiness and coolness, and repulsed with the loss of half their men. During the fight the French brigand, who led the party, made a desperate effort to capture the General, and succeeded in wounding him, but was finally killed by the General himself. Retreating in great order further down the coast, Walker reached a place called Cotton Wood, or Limas, where he was again attacked and again repulsed his assailants. Continuing his retreat, he reached the river called Tinto, or Black River, where he was encamped.
The natives still pursued and threatened him, but Walker kept them at a distance, until information having been sent to Commander Salmon, of the British ship *Icarus*, who was off the coast, accompanied by a schooner having on board a force of Hondurens soldiers—and the British commander sent up a strong force, composed of sailors and marines of the *Icarus* and of the Hondurens soldiers, who, surrounding Walker's camp, compelled his surrender. He surrendered to the British commander, who asked him and Col. Rudler of what country or Government they claimed protection. Walker's answer was, "That of Nicaragua." He was then asked if he desired to place himself under the protection of the British flag. He replied, "No; that he had no claims on that Government." Then, it is said the British officer replied, "as you have no Government, I will insure you one," and ordered that he be delivered over to the Hondurens officer, who had him and Col. Rudler ironed.
The whole party was then taken back to Truxillo, and the men were placed under British protection, and Walker and Rudler were imprisoned (in irons) in the fort. It is understood that Walker and Rudler had been condemned to be shot, and that the sentence was to be executed on the 14th of 17th. It was, however, a very general belief in Ruanan that the sentence would not be executed, but that as soon as the expedition was broken up, the British officials would intercede and require the release of both Walker and Rudler.
Such, it was thought, was the desire of Commander Salmon; but he, unfortunately, is placed entirely under the orders of Price, the British agent at the Belize, who is a malignant enemy of Walker and the Americans.
How to Get Along.—How do you like arithmetic? said Mr. Phelps, to John Perkins, as he came home from school with his slate under his arm.
"Not very well."
"How do you get along with it?"
"Well enough. Sam Price does my sums for me."
"Why don't you get him to eat your dinner for you?"
"I wouldn't live without eating. I shouldn't grow any if I didn't eat."
"Your mind won't grow any if you don't eat it. It would be just as reasonable for you to get Sam to eat your dinner for you as to ask him to do your studying for you."

A gentleman who had just returned from Arkansas says that he heard the following dialogue at a tavern:
"Hallo, boy! Hallo, yourself!"
"Got breakfast here? I reckon you can't."
"Why not? Massa's away, missus's drunk, de baby got de colic, and I don't care a durn for nobody!"

Eleven Modes of Suicide.
1. Wearing thin shoes and cotton stockings on damp nights, and in cool, rainy weather. Wearing insufficient clothing, especially upon the limbs and extremities.
2. Leading a life of dissipation, stupidity, laziness, and keeping the mind in an unnatural state of excitement, by reading trashy novels; going to theatre parties and balls in all sorts of weather in the thinnest possible dress. Dancing till in a complete perspiration, and then going home without sufficient over garments, through the cool damp air.
3. Sleeping on feather-beds in 7 by 9 bedrooms, without ventilation at the top of the windows, and especially with two or three persons in the same small, unventilated bed-room.
4. A surfeiting on hot and very stimulating dinners, eating in a hurry, without masticating the food, and eating heartily before going to bed every night, when the mind and the body are exhausted by the toils of the day and the excitements of the evening.
5. Beginning in childhood on tea and coffee, and going from one step to another through chleying and smoking tobacco, and drinking intoxicating liquors, by personal abuse, and physical and mental excesses of every kind.
6. Marrying in haste and getting an un congenial companion, and living the remainder of life in mental excitement; cultivating jealousy and domestic broils, and being always in mental ferment.
7. Keeping children quiet by giving paragonic and cordials, by teaching them to suck candy, and by supplying them with aisins, nuts, and rich cake; when they are sick, by giving mercury, tartar emetic and arsenic, under the mistaken notion that they are medicines and not irritant poisons.
8. Allowing the love of gain to absorb our minds, so as to leave no time to attend to health. Following an unhealthy occupation, because money may be made by it.
9. Tempting the appetite by biters and narcotics when the stomach says no, and forcing food into it when nature does not demand, and even rejects it. Gormandizing between meals.
10. Contriving to keep in a continual worry about something or nothing. Giving way to fits of anger.
11. Being irregular in our habits of sleeping and eating. Going to bed at midnight and getting up at noon. Eating too much, too many kinds of food, and that which is too highly seasoned.

BEACON TRIBUTE TO A HERO.
The *Chicago Journal* thus beautifully closes an eloquent tribute to the moral heroism of "Jack Wilson," the captain of the ill-fated steamer *Lady Elgin*:
And we believe he died at last, as he would have chosen, caring for those who had been committed to his charge. Hear him on the first alarm, giving his clear orders with woe and cool decision; his tending the steamer, breaking open the state rooms, lest some one should go from sleep to death, gathering the frightened flock upon the hurricane deck; and when at last, that frail raft broke like an egg-shell into five fragments, see him then, with the little fleet around him, speaking hopeful words, giving one of his last and fatal voy-ages for the sake of those whose names he never knew. To his good offices, the lamented Lumsden and family, of New Orleans, were commended by the editor and proprietor of the *Journal*. Hear his voice and the crash of waves and the roar of winds, calling to one and another of his poor flotilla, "Are my Southern friends on board?" No answer came; and so he struggled on, putting them into them all as he could, rescuing this one, cheering that one. There was the blessed shore almost within reach, but they were in the midst of the breakers.
Exhausted by the effort he had made for them all, that well knit frame of his could withstand the shock of the seas no longer. A wave swept him from the fragment, and withdrew him from all eyes, to be seen no more. His last words were for those who had been committed to his charge; his last care for them he was dying to save.
There is a thing called fame; won oftentimes by soldiers on fields of battle, but truest here amid the surf of Lake Michigan, when that hand of his relaxed, that heart of his grew still, while greetings were uttered among the rescued on shore, and prayers and blessings were brought together. And so, as we said of a brave soldier once, so now of the "Jack" Wilson: "Good-night to thy form but good-morn to thy fame."

He is a brave man who isn't afraid to wear old clothes, until he is able to pay for new ones.
We think that a man carries the borrowing principle a trifle too far when he asks us to lend him our ears.
A man may generally expect a domestic broeze when his wife begins to put on airs.
An Irish judge said, when addressing a prisoner, "You are to be hanged, and I hope it will prove a warning to you."
The Cincinnati express train on the New York Central Railroad, being half an hour behind time recently, ran eighty-one miles in one hundred minutes.
The lawyers all women!—Because they are too male.

Excursion and Burial of Walker.
The British steamer *Gladiator* brings to New Orleans some further accounts respecting Walker's fate. Ten shots were fired at him, amid the cheers of the natives, who afterwards refused to bury him, leaving that duty to foreigners. Col. Rudler has been sentenced to four years imprisonment. The remains of Walker's army reached New Orleans on Friday, having come on board of the *Gladiator*.
The New Orleans *Delta* has the following particulars of Walker's capture:
It is probable had he surrendered to the British officer he would have been spared. From the account below it will be seen that he was very vigorously pressed upon by the Hondurens, and would have been eventually captured by them, and the interference of Capt. Salmon was doubtless for the purpose of extending to him the protection of the British flag, and thus saving the lives of the entire party.
He was first attacked after his retreat from Truxillo, at a place called Roman; by a party of Hondurens, led by a French desperado, who had been released from prison at the Belize, where he was under a sentence of death, with a promise of pardon on the condition that he captured Walker. The Hondurens, under the lead of this ruffian, made a vigorous assault on Walker's camp, but were met with great steadiness and coolness, and repulsed with the loss of half their men. During the fight the French brigand, who led the party, made a desperate effort to capture the General, and succeeded in wounding him, but was finally killed by the General himself. Retreating in great order further down the coast, Walker reached a place called Cotton Wood, or Limas, where he was again attacked and again repulsed his assailants. Continuing his retreat, he reached the river called Tinto, or Black River, where he was encamped.

The natives still pursued and threatened him, but Walker kept them at a distance, until information having been sent to Commander Salmon, of the British ship *Icarus*, who was off the coast, accompanied by a schooner having on board a force of Hondurens soldiers—and the British commander sent up a strong force, composed of sailors and marines of the *Icarus* and of the Hondurens soldiers, who, surrounding Walker's camp, compelled his surrender. He surrendered to the British commander, who asked him and Col. Rudler of what country or Government they claimed protection. Walker's answer was, "That of Nicaragua." He was then asked if he desired to place himself under the protection of the British flag. He replied, "No; that he had no claims on that Government." Then, it is said the British officer replied, "as you have no Government, I will insure you one," and ordered that he be delivered over to the Hondurens officer, who had him and Col. Rudler ironed.
The whole party was then taken back to Truxillo, and the men were placed under British protection, and Walker and Rudler were imprisoned (in irons) in the fort. It is understood that Walker and Rudler had been condemned to be shot, and that the sentence was to be executed on the 14th of 17th. It was, however, a very general belief in Ruanan that the sentence would not be executed, but that as soon as the expedition was broken up, the British officials would intercede and require the release of both Walker and Rudler.
Such, it was thought, was the desire of Commander Salmon; but he, unfortunately, is placed entirely under the orders of Price, the British agent at the Belize, who is a malignant enemy of Walker and the Americans.
How to Get Along.—How do you like arithmetic? said Mr. Phelps, to John Perkins, as he came home from school with his slate under his arm.
"Not very well."
"How do you get along with it?"
"Well enough. Sam Price does my sums for me."
"Why don't you get him to eat your dinner for you?"
"I wouldn't live without eating. I shouldn't grow any if I didn't eat."
"Your mind won't grow any if you don't eat it. It would be just as reasonable for you to get Sam to eat your dinner for you as to ask him to do your studying for you."

A gentleman who had just returned from Arkansas says that he heard the following dialogue at a tavern:
"Hallo, boy! Hallo, yourself!"
"Got breakfast here? I reckon you can't."
"Why not? Massa's away, missus's drunk, de baby got de colic, and I don't care a durn for nobody!"

Excursion and Burial of Walker.
The British steamer *Gladiator* brings to New Orleans some further accounts respecting Walker's fate. Ten shots were fired at him, amid the cheers of the natives, who afterwards refused to bury him, leaving that duty to foreigners. Col. Rudler has been sentenced to four years imprisonment. The remains of Walker's army reached New Orleans on Friday, having come on board of the *Gladiator*.
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