inst., contains the announcement of the arrest of a notorious gang of desperadoes, who have for a year or more infested Jack. son county, Michigan, and by their lawless. ness rendered themselves a terror to all. We briefly announced on Saturday, says the Tribune, the arrest of a gang of men in Jackson county, who were organized for the most nefarious purposes that depravity could suggest. For the last year or two the Central Railroad Company have been constantly annoyed along the line by pere sole occupation seem to be the placing of obstructions on the road, and otherwise destroying the property of the company.-Some four weeks ago, however one of the persons employed by the Company obtained an inkling of the organization, and by adroit management succeeded in working himself into the confidence of the initiated. But before they would trust him to any considerable extent, it was reonired as proof of his allegiance, that he should fire the Depot at Niles, on a cer-

The night came, to ward off suspcion or betraval, as well as to secure the full confidence of the gang, the depot was fired, all necessary precautions having been made to avertany serious damage to the buildings. The news that the depot at Niles been set on fire, but fortunately discovered in time to prevent its destruction, at once gave to the new recruit the fullest confidence of the gang, and he was at once admitted to the fullest confidence of the gang; and he was forthwith admitted to the most secret councils of the leading desperadoes. Counterfeiting, horse stealing, incendiarism, burglary, robbery, and the smallest petty larcenies were sworn objects of this monstrous organization. One of their designs was to blow up the track and cars by an ingeniously contrived torpedo, so arranged as to be fired by the locomotive and to explode while the passenger car should be over it. The informant continued to act with them until he had procured the names of 30 or 40 of the conspirators, their places of residence, &c, which were principally in Leena, Centre, Jackson and Detroit.

Before plans had been matured for his arrest, the notorious Joe Dows, who, it is said was the General of the gang, was taken from Detroit to Pittsburg, on a requisition from the Governor of Pensylvania, and the command of the gang fell upon one O. D. Williams, then in this city, but a resident of the State of New York.

The arrest of Williams was made by Win. H. Goodnow, of the custom house who was acting as United States marshal, and Williams was brought back to Detroit on Saturday night.

On Friday night, the time it had been agreed upon to make the arrests in the interior, an extra train of cars was sent out from this city, with a large number of officers and assistants, and such were the arrangements carried out by leaving squads along the line, that at Leona, Lichigan, Centre and Jackson, 33 men were arrested simultaneously, about day-break on Saturday morning, and brought in and lodged in

Among the prisoners are three justices of the peace, five physicians, one judge and four constables, the latter belonging to the township of Leona, not an officer from supervisor down to postimaster, but i www is

THE THREATENED CUBA INVASION -AR-WEST OF THE ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS IN NEW YORK .- CONTINUATION OF THE EX-CITEMENT. &c.—At an early hour yester-day, Mr. Tallmadge, the United States Marshal, assisted by his efficient deputies, the Cuban expedition, the facts of which we have previously alluded to; but in order to obtain the correct information as to whom the parties were, said to be engaged in this enterprise, it was found expedient to adopt a method by which it could be ascertained with certainty, and in order to effect that object, Deputy R kielewitz disguised himselt as one of the emigrant Germans, mingled among the men who were congregated in that vicinity, ready for the embarkwho were said to be the leading parties in the cor templated invasion.

Accordingly five of these men were taken, by an invitation given by the officer, and conveyed before Mr. Nelson, the United States Commissioner, before whom certain affidavits were preferred, and warrants issued for the following named persons :-

John L O'Sullivan, (son-in-law of Dr. J. Kearney Rogers.) William T. Rodgers, Jun., (nephew of said Dr. Rodgers,) Captain Lewis, captain of the steamboat Cleopatra, and formerly captain of the Creole, in the former expedition, Major Louis Schlesinger, one of the Hungarian patriots; Dr. Daniel H. Burtnett, an old resident of this city; Pedro Sancnez, a Spaniard of some note in this vicinity. All these persons were arrested during the day and evening, the last arrest being made about 8 The charge a ledged against them, in substance, as set forth in the warrant of arrest, read as follows: "That the above named parties did, by themselves, and in conjunction with others, at the city of New York, in the Southern District of New York, did provide and prepare the means for a military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from the said United States, against the territory or dominion of ther Majesty the Queen of Spain, with swhom the said United States are at peace, and more particularly against the Island of Cuba, in the possession of such territory and dominion of the Queen of Spain aforesaid-contrary to the contract of the 6th section of the neutrality act of the 20th of April, 1818." The parties above named, as arrested, were at once conveyed before the Marshal, where they were detained, and Commissioner Nelson sent for to adjudicate on the matter; but after waiting for some two or three hours, the messinger returned, saying that the Commissioner

A messenger was then despatched for Commissioner Bridgham, who forthwith attended. The charge was then presented before him by Mr. Everts, the District Attorney; and the prisoners were held to bail each in the sum of \$3,000, to answer to the charge at court. Dr. Rodgers, who had been sent for, then entered into the required pop is for the appearance of Mr. O'Sullivan and his nophow, Wm. T. Rodgers; and a Mr. Freeman became surety for Pedro Sanchez. Dr. Burnett was allowed to depart in the custody of the Deputy Marshal until Monday; and Captain Lewis and Major Schlesinger were committed to jail in default of bail. During the day, the Marshal applied for a detachment of marines to fake charge of the steamboat Cleopatra -Commodore Salters forthwith granted the request. A detachment was forwarded, and

Arrest of a desperate Gang of Out-Laws the vessel is now under their charge, lying at the foot of North Moore street.—N. Y. Herald, 27th inst.

> [From the Mobile Tribune, April 27.] TRIAL OF ARBONA AND ESTRALLO.—The rial of these men, charged with the felonious homicide of Stephen Hernandez, elicited a great deal of interest. The large basement story of the Alhambra building was crowded from the time they were brought down in the morning until after 10 clock at night, when the jury brought in their verdict, all eager and anxious to see he men and hear the circumstances conected with this horrible murder. The prisoners throughout the whole trial exhibie i the most surprising levity, and seemed the least concerned of any of the vast crowd in the room. The evidence was about the same as the preliminary examination disclosed, which we have before given a synopsis of It was the desire of Estrallo, who s the older one of the prisoners, and is apparently about thirty-five years old, to turn state, s evidence against his companion, but Solicitor Platt, having sufficient testimony without him, declined his kind offer. Arbo na has a very youthful appearence, and says that he is only about nineteen years

Neither of them seemed to be sufficiently iware of the terrible ordeal through which they were passing-an ordeal one of the most appalling ever invented to test the human feelings or try the Luman character. While the jury were out deliberating upon their destiny, they laughed and talked with their acquaintances around them, and indulged in the luxury of a cigar. They seem. ed to be pleased and interested at the formal proceedings of the court, and took it as a matter of amusement, rather than a solemn inquest upon the butchery of a fellowcitizen, and they seated as criminals to answer the charge of being the actors in the dreadful tragedy.

The evidence closed about six o'clock.

and after a short recess the argument of counsel commenced. Col. Platt represented the state with his usual ability, and his last speech particularly was characterized by great force and energy and the concluion seemed to be irresistible, viz: that the prisoners murdered Stephen Hernandez. In presented the evidence in such a manner that it had the appearance of a complete and perfect syllogism. Messrs. Requier and Blocker did all for them that it were possible to do under such a mass of testimony against them. It was indeed an

uphill defence. The jury in their mercy spared the lives of the prisoners, and consigned them to labor for the state in solitary confinement for the term of their natural lives. Murder in he first degree is the only offence known to our statutes for which juries have a right to say what the punishment shall be, and then the choice before them is death or a lifetime imprisonment in the penitentiary.

THE EVERGLADES.—Gov. Brown returned from South Florida last night, in excellent preservation, sun-burnt, tanned and heartier than we have seen him for years. His visit has been an exceeding pleasant The generous hospitally of the citizens of Monroe left nothing undone to make it agreeable, and he speaks warmly of the overflowing kindness which met him

The Governor made a very considerable loration of the everglades, and the opin-

acticable, but, if it could be effected the deposit laid bare would be found to be a purely vegetable decomposition, light enough, when dry, to be blown away, and quite as combustible as reat. The everglades are interspersed with numerous channels and basins of a depth below the Messrs. Tallmadge, Thompson, Brown, level of the ocean, with a limestone or sand Rakielewitz, and Walsh, were busily engaged in the arrangement of plans to effect the arrest of the alledged ringleaders of camulate to a greater or less depth, it is still so loose and unsubstantial that many years exposure to the action of the sun and atmosphere will be necessary to impart to it the qualities of soil. By deepening the outlets to the sea, the water of the everglades could be materially lowered so as to lation. The Abolitionists, proper, are rash reclaim land about the margin, and drain the numerous islands interspersed through this great waste of waters; but nothing more and proceeded to South Amboy, and there can be done. The waters of the everglades teem with fish of many varieties, and in such numbers, one must see to believe .ation. On conversing in German with With spear the fisherman may load his boat these men, the officer soon ascertained the in a few moments. Wild fowls are there names of certain persons in New York, in such numerous flocks, as almost to darken the sun; and game is abundant on the Add to these, the indigenous growth of Coonti or arrow root, of which the Indian makes his bread, and the attachment of the savage to such a spot is easily understood. To him it is almost a paradise. Tallahassee Sentinel.

> Professor Page's Magnetic Locomotive. On a second trial on Monday the Wash. ington Republic says the locomotive ran at the rate of nincteen miles an hour, or seventeen miles faster than the greatest speed heretofore attained, the trip being made to Bladensburg, in despite of hindrances and delays, in one minute less than two hours, the great principle being established that a locous tive on the principle of Professor Page's can be made to travel nineteen miles an hour.

THE SEA GIVING UP ITS TREASURE.-The

Plymouth Memorial says:
"During the gale of last week, a quanity of linseed oil came ashore in the break ers, at Manoment Ponds. The oil was in forty gallon casks, 14 of which were rolled upon the shore in safety, but several casts wire burst by being dashed against the rocks. The casks that were saved, contained about 30 gallons of oil each, which proved to be in good condition. The conlition of the casks was such, as to render great while, perhaps many years. The uter surface of the casks was considerably decayed, and there were four ridges of iron rust on each, which were the only remnants of what were once iron hoops, casks were covered with barnacles."

The Boston Advertiser thinks the above came from the brig Hollander of Bos.on, from Rotterdam, which was capsized and sunk in Massachusetts Bay, about ten years since. The breaking up of the vessel, which was hastoned by the gale, probably disengaged the casks from the hold, and being lighter than water, they rose to the surface.

SOFA MADE OF COAL-The Fife Advertiser, inreferring to a peculiar characteristie of the coal found in that district, which can be converted into all sorts of articles of household furniture, &c., states that a gentleman of that place is now engaged in the manufacture of a sofa, wholly composed of coal. The front standards are beautifully worked in the manner of the richly carved figures that appear so frequently Layard's remains of ancient Babylon.

The receipts for toll on the three miles' now completed of the Hamburg and Edgefield plank road, is stated by the Hamburg Republican to be at the rate of ten per cent,

THE SUMTER BANNER.

Sumterville, So. Ca.

J. S. G. RICHARDSON, W. F. B. HAYNSWORTH, EDITORS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1851.

Messrs. A. White & Co., are Agents for the Banner in Sumterville.

The Market.

COTTON .-- A good demand prevailed in Charleston on Saturday for Cotton. Prices were more regular than on the preceding day, with Fair at 10 1-4c. The transactions were as follows:-13 bales at 7; 32 at 7 1-4; 54 at 7 1-2; 28 at 7 3-4; 89 at 8; 59 at 9; 235 at 9 1-2; 16 at 9 5-8; 256 at 9 3-4; 207 at 10; 81 at 10 1-3; 591 at 10 1-4; 100 bales at 10 1-2c.

We have received a copy of the Constiution adopted by the Southern Rights Association of the South Carolina College, to which are appended the names of 110 students who compose the Association. The pamphlet contains an address from them to the students in the colleges and to the young men generally in the Southern States reviewing very ably the wrongs of which the South complains and with great fervor appealing to them to unite in maintaining Southern Rights and honor. They have adopted the resolutions of the Association of the University of Virginia, the 3rd of which is "Resolved, That compromises and remonstrances having failed to check the onward march of fanaticism, our only safety now seems to be in 'State action in support of which we pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

A favorite thrust at the denouncers the Compromise is that they and the Abolitionists are occupying the same ground of opposition to the adjustment, and looking forward to the same end, a dissolution of the Union; and thus the odium of alliance and sympathy with Abolition is sought to be cast upon them, while the Compromisers claim that they alone are maintaining Southern rights. The truth is that not one in a thousand of the Abolitionists but would lament over the dissolution of the Union as the destruction of their fondest hopes, for it is only in this Union, and by the aid of the Union, that they can expect to abolish slavery; and more than this, not one in a thousand of them but would have preferred the Compromise legislation of Congress to no legislation at all on those subjects; though not going far enough, it was on the whole an advance. The opposition to the Compromise made by Free soilers and abolitionists was really that they might, with consistency and show of reason, after having secured what was advan-

for the reversal and repeal of whateve might be considered favorable to slavery : and they are now mustering their forces for a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. The Abolitionists have more power in the North than the Southern people generally are aware of. Their sentiments are almost universal there. Scarcely ten men can be found there who do not think slavery an favor of such legislation as will put an end to it. The great difference among them is as to the baste and directness of that legisand count upon unlimited submission by the South ; the rest are more or less timid and fear to lash the South to madness: they would proceed cautiously and imperceptibly and they often turn indignantly upon the Abolitionists for their undisquisedness of action. The principles of Abolition underlie the whole Northern feelings and opinions and the whole South sees and fears it; but the Compromisers incessantly assert that the people of the North are right and will show themselves loyal to the laws and opposed to any further agitation on this subject; and, for the purpose of convincing us of the truth of these assertions, they would shut out all testimony that would prove the contrary. When a crowd of free regroes, in Boston, rescued a fugitive from the officers of the law, the President and Mr. WEBSTER said that they were satisfied that the people of Boston were averse to any such outrage; when the outrage could not have been successfully committed if the people of Boston had been opposed to it.

It is a constant effort on the part of Compromisers to delude the South as to the true sentiment at the North; and for the reason, that none of the slave-holding States would have accepted the Compromise but as an ending of all agitation on the subject, and resistance would be general if the true feelings and intentions of t certain that they had been in the water | the Northern people were known. We do not won fer therefore at the following ebullition of ill humor on the part of the Rich-

mond Whig: The Southern Rights Association, of Hinds county, Mississippi, has been conabolition sheets published in the country, for the purpose of circulating them among the people. The object, of course, was to heighten the exasperation felt towards the North. Such conduct deserves universal

Now it is no doubt unfortunate that, to make certain the punishment of rogues, we have sometimes, for want of other testimony, to induce some of their number to become States-evidence. But, when the purposes of Justice demand this, can it be the Law will be supreme in Massachusetts, dishonorable ? But why should it be disgraceful, execrable, to take a paper which is circulated openly in the North, and which its publisher must of his own accord send, knowing whither it is bound, we cannot see. In such conduct certainly there is not the turpitude of espionage; it is only down into unconditional submission, has

for Southerner to be easy and contented in this Union, they must be entirely ignorant of how the North feels and how it purposes to act. and any effort made to obtain more light on his all important subject is sure to arouse he terror and indignation of

The Surremacy of the Law.

the laws, has been unshaken, to find in re- ent. cent events in Massachusetts the triumphant vindication of their aspersed faith. In that Free-soil and Abolition State, in Boston itself, the nursery of those fair and lovely plants, the sufremacy of the laws has not only been asserted but maintained; the law loving citizens have ventured to face the abolitionists and the negro mobs and rend back to his Georgian master a fugitive slave. In this inportant crisis, when anarchy and good order seem struggling with each other in a doubtful contest, the triumph of the latter, even in a simple instance. is matter for gratulation. But this triumph goes even farther and is still more significant. In many of her acts, extending through some years past, Nassachusetts has evinced lessening of her attachment to this Glorious Union, she has seemed indifferent to her obligations as a member of it and thus has weakened the ties which bound the States together: she has exhibited such dangerous ally. But her feelings have at til they are deprived of them, our common value of our Union, under which we have have flowed so truch prosperity and great- wood cuts. ness, seemed to have been forgotten by her, and she has been squandering what was priceless for the gratification of the mere whim of a moment. Happily, before it was too late, her sensibilities have been touched and her better, more generous feelings have been called forth by the coldness evinced by the Southern States towards her. She has seen with alarm the almost entire cessation of that pleasant and profitable intercourse which had subsisted between her people and the men of the South. The hearts of her merchant princes first felt the rebuke. They saw and repented them of their errors, and from them the feeling was communicated to others and self condemnation seized them for the inconsiderateness they had displayed; and then, as faith without works is dead, they sent SIMMS back to Georgia. This, otherwise mere act of justice, is made beautiful by the circumstance standing it. G

and condemnation through her attachment to the Union, with a generosity and magnanimity that have been represented as weakness and timidity, had forgiven all past they should not be repeated in the future; she held up the Constitution and the Fagi ment that these should be regarded and obeyed. And Massachusetts, her devotion revived, her sense of justice returned, is impressed with the nobleness of the example and hastens to reunite the links that had his servitude, is delivered up with all the imposing ceremony which the occasion rendered proper, and thus she clasps hands with her Southern sister in perpetual amity. But more than this; the people of Massachusetts, in their new lovalty to the Fugitive Slave Law, are guarding jealously against any further infraction of its provisions, and are making certain the impossibility of any future rescue, within her borders, of a fugitive arrested under its authority .-Georgia regards principles and not dollars and cents; she is not so much concerned at the loss of her slaves as at the violation of the law which entitles her to the recovery of them. The two, lately alienated but now reconciled, sisters may hereafter move on in the utmost harmony together, for, if measures now on foot shall be carried through with as much success as has attended their commencement, even the Abo. Slave Law shall henceforth be enforced in Massachusetts when ever there shall be any occasion for its application. The New Bed-

ford Mercury, of a week or two since, says: "We are pleased to announce that a very large number of fugitive slaves, aided by many of our most wealthy and respectable citizens, have left for Canada, and parts unknown, and that many more are in the way of departure. The utmost sympathy and liberality prevails towards this class of our inhabitants.

Massachusetts having thus placed herself far in advance of her Abolition sisters in a returning loyalty to the Constitution, having accepted the am cable proposals of Georgia and guar led against any future victed of subscribing for several of the vilest collisions of Philanthropy with the Lawshould not the South, with a proper appreciation of her devotion, make her that return with which she would be content as an ample reward for all the sacrifices she has made, a renewal of that commercial inter course which had been so suddenly broken off. Abolitionists shall hide their heads in disgrace, the Boston merchants with grateful and loyal hearts shall again pour into their coffers the riches of the South, and

~~~~~~ The Reward of Shirking.

The New York Herald states that Chief Justice Sharkey of Mississippi, who has been several times on both sides of the Southern question, but who finally settled The Cuban Expedition.

The Walaka which loft Savannah some days since with the view of ascertaining what movements in aid of Cuba were in progress, and of intercepting any party it should learn of, has returned, after a cruise those who are by the Union let what will along the coast and into the interior of Florida up the St. Johns' River. Bodies of men were heard of at various points, but it was believed that they had dispersed It should be gratifying to all, whose be- and that between Savannah and Jacksonlief in the lovalty of the Northern people to ville Fla, there is no organization at pres-

The Mexican Minister has presented claims to a large amount for losses sustained by Mexicans citizens on our frontier from predatory excursions by the Indians, which our late treaty bound us to protect the frontier from.

The Scientific American. This is a journal of scientific, mechanical and other improvements, published weekly in the City of New York, by Munn & Co. at \$2 per annum. It is ably conducted and would be a valuable auxiliary to scientific men and mechanics of every class The issue of the 19th of April contains a magnificent engraving of the Great Exhibition Building, or Chrystal Palace, as it is usually styled.

We are indebted to some unknown friend for a copy of the "Golden Sands of Mexico," a small volume published by LINDSAY hostility to the piculiar institutions of the & BLAKISTON, Philadelphia, It contains two Southern States that they have even tales, one exhibiting the misery and moral thought of parting company with her as a ruin which are the almost certain consequences of the eager and unscrupulous purlast been touched; like men generally, suit of wealth, the other illustrating the who seem unminiful of their blessings un- happiness which results from doing right, though at the apparent sacrifice of what in history, with its glorious memories, the a worldly point of view is desirable. They are written in a simple and very pleasing enjoyed so much liberty and from which style and are illustrated with appropriate

Letter of Gen. Wallace.

The Laurensville Herald publishes letter from this distinguished gentleman which in a very masterly manner reviews the momentous subjects on which the North and the South are at issue with each other. We extract a portion from the concluding part.

"The rights of a State are respected in exact proportion to its ability to defend them with the sword. We must then, if we would act wisely, look to the efficiency of our military power, an element which, perhaps more than any other, commands the respect of nations, The strength of a State depends not so much upon its numbers as upon the character of its people; and we are able to command the respect which is due to a sovereign State.-Threatened, as we are, with the military power of the Union, and taunted with our funcied weakness, we should prepare for defence against aggressions coming from

the State When the State is thus placed in a condition to resume and to maintain her sovereignty and independence, then I am in favor of making the experiment, if wrongs and contumelies and only asked that the people of the State concur, in co-operation with other States if possible, alone if we must, believing, as I do, that calamities, dire and disastrous as ever yet tive Slave Act and made the just require. befel a State, will be brought upon us and our children if we submit to the wrongs inflicted, and to be inflicted by the present

MISSISSIPPE THE WAR CRY OF OUR FATHERS, AND OUR OWN.--- Liberty or been severed; Smass is transported back to Death!" was the war cry of our brave old revolutionary fathers when they resisted the tyranny and oppression of the govern-ment under which they were born and educated; and the war-cry which their patriotic sons, living in a less sanguinary age. have been compelled to raise against a government which has denied the equality of right which belongs to freemen, is, " Liberry or Secession! Our rights in the Uni-

on, or our rights out of it!' Situated as we in the South are, our revolutionary fathers would have raised the old cry of "Liberty or Death," and drawn the sword; but we only propose a more peaceful, a bloodless remedy—a stepping aside as the faithful Abdiel turned his back on the apostate angels, proudly waving the hand in farewell with the solemn words: "You shall oppress us no longer. Seek white slaves among those born to the distinctines of inequality! You touch us no more!"-Mississippian.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS .- We have been for several days under the influence of cold, disagreable weather, and accounts from all parts of the country tell the litionists will not object that the Fugitive same story. The weather has been very unpropitious for the crops over a wide region. We have telegraphic accounts from Tennessee of frosts there night before last. The Georgia papers last received say that there were cold rains there early last week, and similar accounts reached us from Alabama. The Hayneville Chronicle 'Lowndes county, Ala." says that since the 7th the heavy rains have been doing much injury in that region. On the nights of the 8th and 15th there were slight frosts followed by north winds, doing as much injury as a killing frost. The young cotton, it was understood, was dying, and it was apprehended a good stand was out of the question. The seed that had not come up. in consequence of the packing of the earth from the

rains, would, it was feared rot in the ground. We are fearful that we shall receive bad accounts of the effects of the recent cold snap from the upper parts of our own State, from Mississippi and from Arkan-sas.—New Orleans Picayune, 24th inst.

Boston, April 29,

At Monroe, Me., on Friday last, a man named John Cozzens, accompanied by Deputy Seriff Cunningham and others, attemp ted to dispossess a man named Jewell of a farm of which he held illegal possession. They found the doors barred, and the inmates armed with guns, pitch forks, &c While the law officers were endeavoring to force the door a shot was fired from the inside, which instantly killed Cozzens. The Jewells were finally captured and committed to jail. Several citizens of Monroe are said to be implicated in the resistance.

The New York Courier gives the proceeds of an invoice of goods shipped by a firm of that city to California, the prime cost of which was \$120. The sum realized on Boing to the fountain to ascertain the true been appointed to a land Commissionership charge, however, for freight, storage, auction duties, &c. amounted to \$33,36, leavii was \$533,50 about 400 per cent. The

ing a balance due on the original shipment. of 14cents, which, with 36 cents more, were used up in paying the postage from San Francisco on the letter conveying an account of the transaction.

PERSONAL.

One or two of the submission organs of Georgia have recently indulged in certain strictures, pointing at one of the editors of this Journal, on account of his not being a citizen of this State, which he has hitherto treated with the contempt they deserved; but the Southern Patriot of Greenville. having deemed fit to stirke a note on the same key, in justice to himself he respectfully asks the attention of the readers of this journal to the following brief remarks: the Pariot of the 25th ult, in an article entitled "Who are urging on the State to

"In some instances foreigners-unnaturalized foreigners-have dared to dictate to native born Carolinians, and preached to them honor and patriotism in destroying their government, and unsettling the princioles of liberty !"

Now, the associate editor of this journal is as is well known to his cotemporaries throughout the State, an Englishman by birth-an Irishman by descent. Nor has he made any concealment of the fact. It is true, that his residence in this country has not entitled him to the boon of naturalization, but the preliminary notice has long since been given by him. to the proper authories in his town, of his intention to apply for it at the legal period, and he ardently awaits the time, when, what fate denied him at his birth, the usages of his adopt. ed State will grant him-the rights and privileges of a citizen of a free country,

For years connected with the literary profession, on his arrival in this State, the only one he has visited, he naturally sought imilar employment. Success crowned is efforts in pursuit of it, and he found imself associated with the editorial department of this office, in which he had invariably exerted himself to the utmost extent of his feeble ability, to ' duty conscientionsly. Had he howe thought that a free expression of his coinions would have been denied him in South Carolina, o other shores he would have directid hi steps, inasmuch as he prizes "the liberty to know, to utter and to argue freely, according to conscience, above all other lib-

Painfully aware of the wrongs the birth place of his forefathers—the green soil of Erin-was and is now enduring at the rands of an unscrupulous consolidated power, which knows no control, he sympathized with the condition in which he found his adopted State, and felt a pride that his pen-feeble though it be-was permitted o be wielded against her oppressors-but in discharge of his functions as a journalist it is his boast to say, he is independent: and where he deems it necessary, he claims it as a right-nay a duty to suggest: a mouse once liberated a lien. Yet his own conciousness of the inferiority of his powers, apart from that sense of propriety rom which, he trusts, he never has nor never shall deviate, forbids him to aproximate even to the verge of dictation. opinions he expresses are those of a maority of the citizens of the State, and uphold, not "unsettle the principles of liber-

Finally, his home is now in South Caroco, the white state commensurate lina, and there, in all probability will be more and a with the prosperity are his the past instary, the honor and dignity of come that she should require his humble services on the field, they will be cheerful? ly tendered even unto death; in the mean time, he respectfully claims, as the inalienable right of every white man, the privilege of expressing his opinions freely on all points so long as they shall not be detrimental to the honor or liberty of his adopted State.

Remarkable Suggestion. Lieut. Maury has recently made a communication to Com L. Warrington, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, in relation to the habits of Whales, which he supposes may lead to the discovery of the North West Passage. The solution of this great geographical problem would be remarkable indeed, if connected with such a circumstance. Lieut. Maury distinguishes between the Whale of the Northern, and the Whale of the Southern hemisphere. He states "that an impas-

sable barrier separates them. He suspects from results that have been elicited in course of these investigations, that the same Whale which is taken in Behring's Straits is taken in Baffin's Bay also; and, if this be so, these investigations prove bevond question that this animal cannot pass from one region to the other, except through the Arctic ocean; and hence we are entitled to infer that there is, at times, at least, an open water communication be tween these Straits and the Bay; in other words, that there is a North Western passage.

This interesting piece of circumstantial evidence in favor of a passage there, was called to the notice of Lieut. De Havon, when he left this country to take command of the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions. So much was that enterprising officer impressed with the importance of this suggestion, and the considerations growing out of it, that he expressed the intention, after reaching the Arctic sea, to observe closely the habits of the Whale, and should these fish be observed to take a Westwardly course, to use them as pilots by the way."-Ere. News.

MURDER .- One of the coldest blooded nurders we ever heard of, took place in this ity on yesterday, (Sunday,) at the Frank-

It appears that some one got possession fone of the late Governor Bebb's blank requisitions for fugitives and filled it up for a piece of sport and directed it to a Thomas Spencer, a well known cattle dealer, residing in Adelphi, Ross county, and who is frequently in this city. This enraged Spencer, and some one to carry on the joke, told him that it was done by Geo. Parcels, the bar-keeper of the Franklin. He immediately went to where Parce's was, drew a revolver, and shot him deadthe ball entering his left side under the arm. Spencer, in an effort to escape, was taken and put in jail. He is respectably connected, is or has been a man of consid-

erable wealth. On the day following Spencer was fully ommitted for trial .- Columbus (O.) Jour. nal, April 21.

At a recent meeting of the London Tract Society, is was stated that there are no fewer than ten stamped newspapers of an infidel tendency, the circulation of which broughout the country is not less than 11,700,000. There are six unstamped ewspapers of which the circulation is 6,240,000. O miscellaneous publications of evil tendency, there is a circulation of not less than 10,400,000. Of the worst class of all, the circulation amounts causes it.

(From the Savannah Morning News, May 1.) The Cuban Expedition.

umors-Activity of the Government Officers-Cruse of the Welaka-Escape of a Captive Spy-Encampments of the Expeditionists-The Rendezrous-The Inevitable results of the Cuban Morements. The city for several days past has been full of rumors about the expedition said to be organizing for a descent upon Cuba; but very little intelligence of a reliable nature has been in the possession of any but the officials of the government, who seem determined that if Cuba is revolutionized it shall not be their fault.

We mentioned the fact that on Sunday night last, the Welaka laft with the U. S. Marshal and other officers on board, for the South. Since then there has been considerable speculation among our citizens as to what was the object of her trip, and much anxiety has existed to know what would be the result of her voyage. As we stated, the reporter of this paper went with the steamer, and we expected advices from him by the St. Matthews, which arrived yesterday morning with the Southern Mail? but no letter from him has reached us. We learn that letters have been received, in the city. by the U. S. Officers, here, the contents of which have not transpired. It s rumored that the Welaka was at St. Mary's on Monday, and remained there during Monday night, for the purpose of collecting information in regard to the expedition, and that she sailed on Tuesday morning for Jacksonville. The St. Matthews passed her on that day in the St. John's River, near the latter city.

We learn-from passengers on the St.

Matthews, that a considerable body of men (variously reported from 300 to 500) are encamped near Jacksonville, and that other bodies are on the St. John's and Satilla rivers, awaiting transportation to convey them to the general rendezvous of the ex peditionists.

The young man from this city, who joined company of the expeditionists at Macon, some two weeks since, with a view to ob tain information of the contemplated movement, .o be used by the Spanish Consul here, returned in the St. Matthews yesterday. As well as we can learn the facts, he went to Macon, where he mingles with the members of the company, and by professing a desire to join them, obtained their confidence and a knowledge of their destination and plans. He then returned to this city, in advance of the company, who, it will be remembered, came do far as the ninety mile station, on the Central Rail Road, and turned back. Ilaving communicated information of the movement to the Consul, he then returned to Macon in pursuit of his original design to betray the expeditionists, and accompanied them on heir way as far as station No. 2, on the Central Route, where he attempted to leave them. But his designs having been discovered, he was arrested by the Cubana and forced to accompany them, with the assurance that he should go to Cuba in the front rank of the expedition. As a matter of course, his situation now became an extremely unpleasant one, and he watched every opportunity on the march to effect his escape. He made several attempte, all of which were unsuccessful, and in one of which he was fired on and made a narrow escape from being shot. The line of march what from the station on the rail road, throng M'Intosh Glynn and Camden. counties to the Satilla river. The party counties to the Satura as Fort Barrington, ferryman, and after getting the company across, he availed himself of the opportunity to escape in the canoe; but after a "hard paddle" of some three or four miles down the river, he was overtaken by his pursuers, who had obtained another boat, and carried back. The company pursued their march. keeping a close guard over their prisoner until within about eighteen miles of Bethe opportunity presented itself while on the march, in the night, and he finally effected his escape. He travelled some two days and nights, when he reached Brunswick, where he took the boat which brought him. to this city. Thus has terminated an adventure, which, whatever may be thought of its propriety, came near being a very

serious matter. The Company from which the young Fort, on the Satilla River, which is to be the principal rendezvous of the expeditionists, and where they expected some 1,500 Georgians would be concentrated It was understood that two vessels with provisions and arms, were waiting for them at the mouth of the river, and would convey them to the general rendezvous of the Expedition, which is one of the coast Islands n the neighborhood of Key where it was understood a large force numbering some ten to fifteen thousand men would be concentrated.

Passengers in the St. Matthews state that bodies of men were coming into the camps on the Satilla and St. John's from every quarter and that it was rumored that a considerable force has already arrived, who were waiting a steamer to transport them to the rendez ous. The steamer expected, is doubtless the same as that captured by the Government at New-York. This capture may prove a serious obstacle to the expedition, as it will cause considers able delay If, however, transportation is all they want, we would not be surprised to near that they had made bold to charger the Welaka, and such other craft as they may

conveniently lay their hands on. A few days will tell the story of the Cuban Expedition. If it should fail, through the active opposition of our government, we feel quite confident that its mission will only be delayed. A popular movement, so deep-rooted as this, may be, frustrated at the time, but it is evident that a spirit is roused, however unjustifiable it may be, which will sooner or later effect the emancipation of Cuba. It is the duty of our government to preserve the neutrality of the nation, and to discountenance every infraction of our treaty stipulations with Spain; but it is expecting too much of the administration to suppose that with all its vigilance it can prevent what has come to be regarded as the "inevitable distiny"

CAN THERE be any thorough national usion of the Northern and Southern States? I think not-in fact the Union will be shacen almost to dissolution whenever a serious question arises. The American Union has no centre, and it is impossible to make one. The more they extend their borders into the Indian lands the weaker the cohes sion will be. But look upon the States as splendid masses to be used by and by in the composition of two or three great govern-ments.—Coloridge's Table Talk.

How to KEEP WORMS OUT OF DRIED Faurt.-Have a potful of scalding water on the fire then put the fruit into sacks of suitable sizes and dip them in the boiling water, which will kill the worm or what causes it. After dipping spread the fruit out to dry-the agalding does not do the