

TERMS,  
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ONE DOLLAR per square for a single insertion. Quarterly and Monthly Advertisements will be charged the same as a single insertion, and semi-monthly the same as five ones.

**Life in California.**  
The following extracts from a letter published in the St. Louis Intelligencer, from Mr. J. W. Brackett, one of the most intelligent of the Western editors, convey some new ideas of matters and things in California.

"A stranger, on first arrival at San Francisco, is astonished at the great number of wind-mills which are to be seen in all parts of the city. But he will cease to be astonished when he reflects that there is no spot in the world, perhaps, so admirably adapted to this species of motive power. The winds prevail here every day in the year, commencing about noon each day, and continuing until about sun set. They come, also, uniformly from the same quarter, sweeping in from the ocean through the entrance to the harbor. When they set in at noon, they continue with a steady current until night and sometimes longer. They afford, therefore, a steady, strong and reliable motive power, which has already been applied to many useful purposes.

Mills for grinding grain, pumps for elevating water, turning lathes, and machinery of various kinds, are propelled in this way. The wind-sails are elevated above the tops of the houses, and are to be seen in various sections through the city. As their long and ponderous arms ply around, under the impulse of a brisk gale, they impart a very singular appearance to our streets. But I am convinced that, though our breezes are rather too strong and sometimes too chilly to be comfortable, they will be turned to profitable account as manufactures multiply, and the quantity of machinery is increased. These winds are also of immense advantage in another respect, in sweeping off all malarious influences, and purifying the atmosphere.

This city is believed to be the healthiest spot in California, and in my opinion the healthiest city in the world of the same population. Bilious diseases are almost unknown here, and are equally rare in any other California town. But on the whole, one may have a greater security of life, and a more certain immunity from disease at San Francisco, than at any other place I have ever known. The salubrity of the climate is made manifest in the robust appearance of the men, and the fat, chubby faces of the children.

A more healthy looking population cannot be found in the world, nor one which appears to enjoy the good things of life with more gusto. In the interior, and especially in the valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, bilious diseases I learn are more prevalent, though even there, they do not prevail to one-half so great an extent as upon the prairies of the West. On the whole, I am convinced that California is one of the healthiest countries in the world, and the mortality which prevailed amongst the emigrants of 1849, was to be attributed chiefly to the want of wholesome food, the exposed manner in which they lived, and the extremely dissipated habits which then prevailed. But now that people live in comfortable houses, and have an abundance of excellent food, and withal have reformed their habits, one has a little cause to anticipate sickness in California as in any other portion of the world. So far as my observation goes, it is indeed the healthiest part of the continent.

Notwithstanding all I have written heretofore on the subject of the style of living in California, I fear I have failed to convey correct impressions in that respect. The country is so very new, and the public mind was so forcibly impressed with the recitals of the terrible sufferings endured by the early emigrants, that it is difficult even for one who says it, to realize the vast change in that respect which has taken place within three years. But whatever may have been the fact heretofore, it is undeniable that, at present, a large majority of the people of California live in exceeding comfort, and many of them even in luxurious style. Many of the houses are not only handsomely finished and conveniently arranged, but are furnished in a costly manner, and as far as I have observed, their tables are not only abundantly, but in many instances luxuriously supplied. Quite a number of pleasure carriages of all descriptions, (some of which are very elegant and costly,) are to be seen in the streets of the chief towns, whilst a greater number of both ladies and gentlemen are to be seen riding on horseback for exercise and amusement; than I have observed at other places of the same size. A day or two ago, I observed in the streets of this city a splendid carriage filled with ladies and gentlemen, and driven four in hand, having four magnificent grey horses in the harness. I mention these trivial incidents only to prove that the habits and customs of other cities, and that those who emigrate hither may be convinced that they will find a very

reasonable degree of refinement and civilization here, notwithstanding the very general belief to the contrary in the other States.

In other new countries it has been required many years to overcome the difficulties of a frontier settlement and to introduce the comforts or refinements of life. But it should be remembered that California is not to be governed by the standard which regulates other countries. It has sprung almost full grown into being, and one year has served to accomplish more in California than ten years have ever done in other countries. Cities grew up here as if by magic, and whole neighborhoods are populated almost in a month. If one would have a just conception of the power of gold, and of the wonders it accomplishes in a brief space of time he should come to California. No other spot on earth can exhibit these results in so striking and so marvellous a manner. It has been infused into the people and into every department of business a degree of activity and energy which is truly surprising and to persons at a distant incredible.

**Life in New York.**  
The editor of the New York Times gives the following graphic picture of life in New York. We advise him to turn over the whole matter to Mrs. Harriet Stowe, who will discover in it much more to stir the sympathies of the multitude, than can be gathered upon all the plantations in the Southern States. It is, nevertheless, a true picture—true to the life, as far as it goes, but it falls far short of giving a just idea of the real degradation of at least fifty thousand inhabitants of New York. Here it is. Let Southern men read it. Life among the lowly Whites, sketched by an Abolitionist. The Times says:

"Where do they live—this ever moving throng of human beings? This woman covered with rags and hopelessly miserable, does not live any where in particular. Last night her home was in an open cart in Canal street. When the rain descended so copiously on Saturday night, she crept under a piazza in Crosby street.—Where she will sleep to night, she knows no better than you. If her little ones could go with her, she would thankfully receive orders to be at home in the burying place on Ward's Island.

"That wretched ruffin's home is in a loft over a stable. He don't know any of his fellow-lodgers except the one he met on Blackwell's Island, and they have not spoken together. Last night he gave a six-pence to the woman whose child was mourning for a piece of bread; that furnished the first gleam of comfort he has seen for a month.

"That newsboy lives in Water street. He pays rent for a room on the fifth floor, and they have a cot in the room. His mother goes out to wash, and so they live in comfort, until the father returns from sea to abuse his wife, and drink up the little balance she has saved to give him on returning.

"The man with the hairy upper lip, and the general exterior of a musician, has a parlor in a genteel neighborhood. Fine engravings adorn its walls, and some little dirt defies the handsome carpet. In his stew pan he stews his meat, boils his coffee, and heats the water wherewith to shave his lower lip. He keeps bachelor's hall, is independent and lonesome, a good deal of a miser, and a good deal of a wonderer about it.

"That dandy lives at a boarding house. He drinks water out of goblets, and for the elegant crockery pays several dollars more a week, although it does not make the chicken tender or the beef sweet. He discusses the morning news with heartless acquaintances, and gets on well enough until he falls sick. We must not contemplate that contingency."—*Savannah Courier.*

**Suffering of the Irish People.**  
An accomplished German traveller, by the name of Kohl, gives a sad picture of the privations suffered by the poorer classes of Ireland. He contrasts their condition with that of the people of other countries, and gives the palm of wretchedness to the Irish. If the description of Kohl be correct, we do not see how any people could be reduced to a more lamentable state. He says:

"Many Irishmen have but one day on which they eat flesh, namely, on Christmas day. Every other day they feed on potatoes, and nothing but potatoes. Now this is inhuman; for the appetite and stomach claim variety in food, and nowhere else do we find human beings gnawing from year's end to year's end, at the same root, berry or weed. There are animals that do so, but human beings nowhere except in Ireland.

"There are nations of slaves, but they have, by long custom, been made unconscious of the yoke of slavery. This is a strong case with the Irish, who have a not a feeling of liberty within them, and are fully sensible of the weight of the yoke they have to bear. They are intelligent enough to know the injustice done them by the distorted laws of their country; and while they are themselves enduring the extreme of poverty, they have frequently before them, in the manner of life of their English landlords, a spectacle of the most refined luxury that human ingenuity ever invented."

**Mr. Calhoun.**  
In the course of some remarks in the Senate on the 24th of last month, by General Cass, that distinguished man paid this high tribute to the character of John C. Calhoun:  
"Now, Mr. President, allow me to say here that no man in the Senate, or in the country, had a more disinterested attachment to Mr. Calhoun when living, than myself; nor has any one a higher regard for his memory now that he is dead. He was a great man. He had one of the most active and penetrating minds I ever encountered. It was quick, almost instantaneous, and powerful and sagacious; and he had a probity equal to his ability. I have never met with a man in my life whose powers of conversation were more fascinating, or whose positions were maintained with a higher reach of thought or more apposite illustrations. I knew him for thirty-five years, and at one period circumstances brought me into close proximity with him, and I never approached him, and never left him, without his leaving on my mind indelible marks of superiority. He had been brought into contact with the world at an early period of life; he had enlarged observation and great experience, which he had acquired in the highest positions in the country; and this discipline, added to his extraordinary mental power, placed him in the foremost ranks of statesmen."

**Embalmers for All.**  
The Editor of the New York Herald: "This has been called 'the age of humbug;' whether the malady be acute or chronic, however, no observer of the times can doubt that so far as 'humbug' is concerned, the disease is epidemic.

Much has recently been said in the journals of this city in regard to a process of embalming as practiced by a certain Dr. Pilate, and an effort has been made in certain journals to impress the public with the idea that the gentleman referred to is really the discoverer of the process. But let us "Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's."

To practical anatomists, the discovery of some liquid capable of preserving animal matter from decay, has long been a desideratum as earnestly sought, perhaps, as was the philosopher's stone by alchemists, and seemingly with as little success, until Dr. Suetet, of France, at length hit upon a method of injecting the subject, which accomplished the purpose so admirably that his numerous "preparations" at the Ecole de Medicine, in Paris, are looked upon by most observers as wax preparations, so entirely free are they from all offensive odor. They are embalmed.

The French Academy of Sciences, at its annual public sitting held on the 22d of March, 1852, among others, awarded the following prize:—A prize of two thousand francs was awarded to M. Suetet, for his improved method of preserving bodies, by the injection of an antiseptic liquid through the carotid arteries. This preservative liquid is prepared as follows: A current of sulphurous acid gas is passed through a solution of carbonate of soda, of the strength of from twenty to twenty-two degrees Baume (sp. gr. 1.160 to 1.180), until the whole of the carbonic acid is displaced, and the solution contains a slight excess of sulphurous acid. The fluid should then have a specific gravity of 1.200. It is next placed in a vessel containing clippings of zinc, and allowed to remain in contact with the metal until it has become sensibly neutral—the blade of a knife dipped into it, not turning brown on exposure to the air. From four to six litres, (about a gallon or a gallon and a half) of this preparation are employed to inject a subject. After twenty-four hours dissection may be proceeded with, and continued, without any inconvenience, for twenty, thirty, or even forty days. One of the great advantages arising from the employment of the sulphite of soda consists in cases of accidents to which the operator is subject in the dissecting room.

Another preparation, which will succeed equally well with the above, is the following:—Throw clipping of zinc into muriatic acid until the liquid ceases to effervesce, and will no longer stain a knife blade, and then inject as before.

Animal matter subjected to the action of either of these preparations will no longer decompose when exposed to the air. It may be that the process of Dr. Pilate differs from either of the above, but, as he claims to have been associated with M. Suetet, it seems probable that the process of the two are one and the same.

The above information will, doubtless, prove interesting to many of your readers, and as the matter has already been brought before the public, (at present this process costs \$100), it is only fair that the public should be made aware of what the French Academy of Sciences have so liberally purchased for the use of the entire world.

I remain, yours, truly,  
**DOCTOR.**

There is now living in Holmes county, Mississippi, says the Lexington Sentinel, a woman who married her first husband in September, 1823. She subsequently parted with him; and from time to time married three others, with all of whom she separated. On the day twenty-five years from her first marriage, she parted with her fourth husband, attended the funeral of her second, was married to her first, and the marriage ceremony was performed by her third husband. She is now living with her fifth or sixth husband, and doing well, and is some woman yet.

JOHN T. GREEN, Editor.  
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 21, 1852.

**Our Principles.**  
"There is one point on which there can be no diversity of opinion in the South among those who are true to her, or who have made up their minds not to be alien; that is if we should be forced to choose between resistance and submission we should take resistance at all hazards."—*Calhoun.*  
"To do that, covert action must be necessary, not to save the Union, for it would then be too late, but to save ourselves. This in my view, is the only course to be pursued."—*Calhoun.*  
"What is the remedy? I answer accession, united accession of the slaveholding States, or a large number of them. Nothing else will be of any permanent benefit."—*Calhoun.*

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

Communications intended for the Banner must be handed in on or before Saturday morning, and those favoring us with advertisements will please let us have them at least by 8 o'clock on Monday.

We learn from the South Carolina that the Hon. W. F. DE SAUSSE arrived in Columbia on the 8th inst.

We would call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. J. A. MAYS & Co., to be found in our advertising columns.

**Our Times.**—This is the title of a periodical published in New York, No. 100 Nassau-street, by WILLIAMS & Co. The editorial control is in the hands of CORA MOSTOSMERY, assisted by some able pens as contributors. Terms three dollars per annum, in advance.

**Notice.**  
We would call the attention of the voters of Claremont to the fact, that the election of Tax-Collector will be held at Sumterville only for one day (Monday.) The mistake which is sometimes made in consequence of this matter has induced us to give this notice.

**The Bank Report.**  
We publish this week the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the probable amount of stock which would be taken in the Bank proposed to be established at this place. The Committee have taken great pains to make a full and satisfactory showing. All matters which have any relation to this subject have been carefully collected, and placed before the District in their report. We had no idea of the state of affairs which they disclose, although we were at first aware that necessity called for the establishment of a banking institution in this District, yet that necessity is shown to be far greater in our judgment by the important statement which the Committee have been able to make. The Committee are clearly satisfied that a banking institution well conducted, would be of advantage and profit to the citizens at large. Several other Districts have given notice of application for charters for banks at their several Court Houses and we have no doubt the friends of these enterprises would unite with us in the procuring a charter for this District. The necessities of increasing trade require increased money facilities—such facilities would be of advantage to us all. It would change entirely the character of the business done here. With the establishment of a Bank we believe large business houses would be established, the nature of carrying on business be entirely changed and an impulse would be given to every department of trade. The Committee are certainly entitled to the thanks of our citizens for the very able report they have made; much care and labor must have been necessary to the searching out and collecting the important facts which the report exhibits. We have derived interesting information from reading it.

**Col. Brown.**—We understand that the body of Col. Wm. Spencer Brown, Chief Engineer of the Greenville and Columbia Rail Road, was found on the plantation of Wyrick, in the upper part of Richland district. The body was brought to town on Sunday.—*Carrollian, 20th inst.*

Cap. Marey is on his way to Washington to report to headquarters the result of his exploring to the head waters of Red river. So far from his command having suffered from the attacks of the Indians, they encountered no hostility whatever. They did not even lose a horse or mule, and the men suffered very little sickness.

**MISSOURI SENATOR.**—The Louisville Courier says that Col. Renton is authoritatively announced as a candidate for the Senate of the United States in 1854. I sooner if Senator Gover can be forced to resign by instructions from the Legislature.

**Roads, the Homestead of John Randolph,** in the county of Charlotte, Va., was to make a division among their heirs, sold on the 6th instant for the sum of 25,000; Walter Bouldin, of Richmond, becoming the purchaser.

**Arrest of Samuel J. Love.**  
The Little Rock (Ark.) Banner says that a man calling himself Dean, but whose real name is Love, was arrested in that city on the 20th ult., charged with the murder of Mr. Lester, in South Carolina, some time since, and for whom a reward of \$300 had been offered by the Sheriff of the county from whence he escaped. The Banner gives the following account of the murderer:

"This young man not more than twenty-three or twenty-five years of age, has run a speedy career in the crimes of the blackest dye. For the murder he was condemned to be hung, his counsel procured a new trial, previous to which he broke jail and escaped to Mississippi. He there met with an acquaintance who gave him a home and whose hospitality he repaid by seducing his daughter, between twelve and thirteen years of age, with whom he eloped after stealing a horse from her father. They made their way to Rock Roe, in this State, where Love got into a brawl and was compelled to leave. He came to this place, leaving the girl behind him, whom he says he married at Coffeetown, Miss. The father and uncle of the girl pursued him, and captured him here as above stated. He confessed that he was the man named in the proclamation, and that he was willing to go back to South Carolina. We understand that the father of the girl refused to see her, and has left her to her own resources for a living."

**Escape of Love.**  
We understand that Samuel J. Love effected his escape from his captors while on his way to this State. The particulars as we learn them from Mr. Lowry, who is now here, are as follows: He was in charge of Mr. Lowry and an assistant who had proceeded as far as Columbus, Miss., where they were met by two men known to Lowry, who persuaded him to discharge his assistant, who they said could not be depended upon, and who, they believed, would release Love on the first opportunity. He finally consented, and in a short time took Love up into a room of the Hotel, and locked a chain which was around his leg, around the railing of the bedstead, his hands being tightly handcuffed, Love taking a seat by him, armed with a double-barrelled gun. After a short time, one of the men proposed to Lowry to step over to a neighboring grocery to take a drink, which he at first declined, but after much persuasion, he consented, the other man agreeing to guard Love while he was absent. On his return in a short time, the prisoner was missing. The guard stated that he had left the room a moment to get a drink of water, and while he was out, Love loosed the tenon of the bed-post, slipped the chain off, and was part of the way down the stairs on his return to the room, and that he endeavored to fire on him but both caps exploded, and Love gaining the street, he was prevented by the darkness from seeing the direction he had taken, and thus effected his escape.

Mr. Lowry supposes that his object in taking Love out of his possession, was to bring him on to this State for the purpose of securing the reward offered for his apprehension.

Since the above was put in type, we have seen a letter from Colleville, Miss., dated 7th inst., which states that Love had been re-taken and lodged in the Jail of Yellolousha County.—*Cumden Journal, 17th inst.*

**An Awful Tragedy.**  
A frightful tragedy recently occurred at Brownstown, Indiana. The details are thus given in the Madison Banner: It seems that two brothers, named Hiram and Warren Francisco, and well known as respectable and peaceable citizens, followed the occupation of clock peddling. They usually travelled different routes, but made a practice of meeting each other frequently. They agreed to meet at a public house in the vicinity of Brownstown, on Friday last. One of the brothers reached the tavern, about 9 o'clock, and inquired if his brother had arrived, and was informed by the landlord that he had not. After eating his supper he called for a light and asked to be shown to bed. The landlord informed him that he had no candles in the house but if he would follow him he would take him to bed. Francisco followed the landlord into a dark room and undressed himself and retired to rest. The bed seemed to be wet, and having some matches about him he struck a light. Upon examining the bed he found that it was wet with blood.—Discovering a candle near by he lit it and looking under the bed, saw the body of his brother with his throat cut from ear to ear, and perfectly lifeless. Fastening the door immediately, he proceeded to load a revolver which he had, but before he could do so there was an effort made by several men to enter his room. Pretending not to be alarmed, he asked them to wait until he dressed himself. As soon as he had finished loading his pistol he opened the door, and the landlord and two other men rushed on him, when he fired two barrels of his pistol, immediately killing the landlord and one of his accomplices, after which the other man fled.

**Important freight Arrangements for the Merchants of Sumterville and Camden.**  
Amidst the dire confusion which the recent flood has created, it is gratifying to know, that some means have been discovered by which our merchants, as well as the merchants of Camden, can obtain their stock. We learn that Mr. Solomons, the Engineer in charge of this end of our Railroad has succeeded in establishing a regular communication by means of wagons between the Pee Dee river, at Cashua Ferry, and Mars Bluff, and the head of the Railroad at Sparrow Swamp Turn Out.—This is at once the safest surest and most expeditious route by which our merchants can obtain their stock, and our planters their supplies. There are four staunch Steamboats used on the Pee Dee between Charleston and Cheraw during the season that the River is navigable as it is at present. These take from two to two and a half days to reach the landings indicated above. At each of these landings, there are storehouses kept by responsible persons, who will store goods at a nominal per centage. The distance to be traversed by the wagons is about 20 miles. At the Sparrow Swamp Depot the Rail Road Company take the articles at a reduced rate of freight to their destination. We would call the attention of our neighbors in misfortune in Camden, to the above arrangement, as the most certain and reliable means of obtaining their stock.

*Black River Watchman.*

**The Corps.**—The New Orleans Picayune of Tuesday last says: We were yesterday shown letters from several of the heaviest cotton planters in the State, whose plantations lie upon the coast from Pointe Coupee to Milliken's Bend, which state that owing to the ravages of the boll worm, rot, heavy rains, &c., they would lose from one-third to one-half their crops. Accompany the letter from Milliken's Bend was a specimen of bolls, destroyed by the rot, and certainly more effectual destruction we never saw. The greater portion of them were completely eaten away, and if this is, as the letter states, a fair specimen of the crop in that section, the prospect is gloomy indeed.

The Abolition (Miss.) Democrat of the 1st inst. says the rust and boll worm are proving very disastrous to the cotton crop in that region. Planters estimate that the crops will be one half less, than was anticipated a short time since.

We learn from the (Ala.) Democrat of the 3d inst., that the corn crop in Greene county is generally an abundant one. The worm was doing great damage to the cotton crop. The accounts of the cotton crop in the adjoining counties were also unfavorable.

The Red River (Alexandria) Republican of the 5th inst. says: The sugar crop of the Parish has turned out much better than was anticipated in the early part of the season. The cotton crop is, or rather was, very promising; until the appearance of the caterpillar, which is now becoming general. The late rains, too, have put a stop to picking, and injured the prospect also. The corn crops have turned out well."

The Lexington (Miss.) Advertiser of the 3d inst. says accounts from every portion of the State speak in the most extravagant terms of the abundant yield of the grain crops. Some fears are expressed though that cotton will not do so well as was thought a few weeks since.

The accounts of the crops of all kinds in Arkansas continued to be good.

From all sections of middle and upper Georgia we hear complaints in regard to the crop. The wet weather has caused the cotton plant to run principally to weed and checked the maturing of the fruit. The sudden change of Monday last, is feared, will cause the bolls to drop. In the meantime, the worms have done immense damage. A friend writing us from the Southwest says that the complaints of the planters are well founded, and that, as every thing indicates an early frost, the probability is in favor of a shorter crop than is generally anticipated. On Monday at Macon the mercury stood at 64 degrees at 11 a. m. The provision crops are abundant.—*Sav. Courier.*

**THE WHITE HOUSE IN 1784.**—A Mr. Wansley, whose published notes of a tour in this country in 1784 have recently been the subject of notice in the American papers, gives the following description of a breakfast at the White House. Will the breakfast in these days bear a comparison with this?—*Balt. Sun.*

Mrs. Washington herself made tea and coffee for us. On the table were two small plates of sliced tongue, dry toast bread and butter, but no broiled fish, as is the general custom. Miss Curtis, her grand-daughter, a pleasing young lady of about sixteen, sat near her brother, George Washington Curtis, about two years older than herself. There was but little appearance of form—no livery. A silver urn, for hot water, was the only expensive thing on the table. Mrs. Washington presided to be something older than the President, although born in the same year, in stature rather robust, very plain in her dress.

**EARTHQUAKE AT FORT-AU-PRINCE.**—The schr. Surf, arrived at New York, left Fort-Au-Prince of the 25th ult., reports that there was a very heavy shock of an earthquake there on the 18th, at nine o'clock a. m., followed on the next day by two others, one at three and the other at four a. m. No serious damage was done.

**THE APPROPRIATIONS OF CONGRESS.**—The appropriation of the last session of Congress amount to forty-seven millions of dollars. The civil and diplomatic appropriations are \$8,038,000; foreign mail steamers, \$1,740,000; army, \$8,730,000; navy, \$8,052,000; post office transportation, \$7,537,000; Indian appropriations, \$2,208,347; deficiencies, \$5,500,000; indefinite appropriations, \$1,500,000—total, \$47,171,000.

**AN INTERESTING CASE.**—A German woman made application to Judge Allison, of Philadelphia, on Saturday, for the custody of her son, an illegitimate child, who is now in the charge of a man, who says that he holds it as the father. The woman swore most positively that he who reported himself the father of her child, was not. Though she pertinaciously testified that the father was away, yet he contended for the paternity of the boy. It appears that when she and her husband, a third party to this matter, were residing in Baltimore, they were much afflicted by sickness and poverty; and while their domestic affairs were thus disarranged, the respondent came to their residence, and, under pretence of taking the little boy to walk, he carried him to Philadelphia. The mother soon went to that city also. While there, she was induced to sign a paper written in English, the purport of which was not translated into German. A letter was produced, written by the husband, from Baltimore, to the man who holds the child, in which he acknowledges the respondent to be the father.—The resemblance between the child and the reputed father is said to be very great. The child seems very much attached to the respondent. Next Saturday the question of custody will be decided by Judge Allison.

The respondent alleges that he took the child away from the mother, because she was incompetent, pecuniarily, to bring him up. In answer to which the mother alleges that her husband is fully capable and willing to raise him as his adopted child.

*Baltimore Sun.*

**TELEGRAPH TO EUROPE.**—The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer makes this announcement: "We yesterday heard the particulars of a new and very promising project to establish a submarine telegraph between Great Britain and the continent of North America. The transit line of this telegraph will be, through its entire length, as well as at its commencement and its termination, on a route which no former project has even alluded to. The obstacles to its execution are few and easily surmounted. Careful calculations have been made, which show that the expense will not exceed one fourth part of the most moderate preceding estimate. The liability to accident and derangement will be very small, and when they do occur they can be easily and promptly remedied.

This project will unite every point in North America with every point in Europe which is at present reached by the electric telegraph; and an eastern arm of the projected submarine telegraph will bring the nations of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Russia into connection with all the lines of telegraphic dispatch by their respective capitals—Berlin, Stockholm, Copenhagen, and St. Petersburg. This eastern arm, of course, to be constructed by a separate and additional capital. The British Government approve the plan, and many scientific and practical men, to whom it has been submitted, entertain no doubt of its success. We hope in the course of a week or two to send you a chart of its intended route with particulars of plans, estimates, &c. Should this idea be carried out, and we see no reason why it should not, there will be an almost instantaneous communication established between nearly every place in North America and Europe. What will the science and perseverance of the age next attempt?"

**A MAMMOTH TELESCOPE.**—We learn from the correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial, that an undertaking of great interest to scientific persons is now being carried out within a few miles of London. A wealthy country clergyman named Craig, is constructing a new monster telescope, on the acromatic principle, which will surpass the celebrated instrument constructed by Lord Ross in Ireland.—Its total length will be 85 feet, and its greatest circumference 13 feet. The weight of the tube is three tons, and the contrivances adopted to prevent vibration, and to allow of its being rapidly turned to any required point, are described as being singularly perfect and ingenious. It is understood that the observatory will be endowed by Mr. Craig, so that it may be maintained in perpetuity for the advantage of astronomical science. From the date of its completion, which may shortly be expected, it will doubtless draw many persons from all parts of the world.

**DEATH OF THE REV. S. B. LEWERS.**—The Laurensville announces the death of this estimable gentleman, and eminently pious and useful servant of God, in Mississippi, the place of his residence, on the 28th ult. Mr. Lewers was a devoted and able minister of the Presbyterian Church, who removed from Laurens about two years ago.

**CROWD IN NEW YORK.**—The city of New York is reported to be overflowing with strangers. Tourists returning from the watering places, merchants arriving to make fall purchases, and politicians assembling to arrange the campaign, all meet in that city.—The hotels are said never to have been fuller at this period of the year. A stranger would imagine, says the press, that a perpetual mass-meeting was going on.