THE SUMTER BANNER

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING BY LOGAN & FRANCIS.

TERMS,

TWO DOLLARS in advance, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of six months, of Three Dollars at the end of the year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearnges are raid, unless at the option of the Proprietor.

Advertisements inserted at SEVENTY-FIVE Cents per square, (12 lines or less,) for the first, and half that sum for each subsequent neertion.

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3. The number of insertions to be marked on all Advertisements or they will be published until ordered to be discontinued, and charged

accordingly.

BO ONE DOLLAR per square for a single insertion. Quarterly and Monthly Advertise ments will be charged the same as a single insertion, and semi-monthly the same as new onse

A FATHER'S DYING ADVICE TO HIS CHILDREN .- Put your trust and confidence in God, and you will be safe and happy. Be obedient to Him .-Daily read a portion of his Word, and daily go to Him by prayer, and cast all your care upon Him, who careth for you. Be sensible of your failings, and triy to live in peace. Love each other, and every body. While you live in the world, live useful lives, and above all for eternity. You all need a new heart. Give yourselves no peace, until you have made your peace with God. Let it be your aim to glorify Him. Seek not for the things of this world, but how to glorify God .-Let your minds be fixed and stayed on Him. Encourage all societies, whose aim is to spread the knowledge of God through the world. This I regard the duty of all. I think I must say that it has been pleasant for me to give, and I feel as though the Lord has greatly blessed me for it, and that He will greatly bless you, if you cheerfully give from a right heart. would warn you to regard the Sabbath. Endeavour to keep this day holy. Keep from playing and wordly conversation. Love the house of God. Let this day find you there. Let no small excuse keep you away, but such as will answer at the bar of God. Go not there to see and to be seen, and to return home and talk about things of vain consequence, but to worship God. Feel that you are in His presence, and that His eye is directed on you.

May you be found at the Bible elass and at the Sabbath school, so long as duty calls you there. May the conference room, and all religious meetings where duty calls you, not find

your place empty.

Oh, that I could at last meet you in heaven! Live for the other world .-Make your peace with God. And may you be happy in time and in eternity! Remember that you where sent to prepare for eternity .- Boston Recorder.

PLAIN TERMS VERY .- This is not from an Arkansas or Wisconsin paper, but from a late number of the 'London Weekly News.' The Marquis of Hastings lately wrote to a clergyman, near Norwich:

'Sir,-My keeper has just informed me that you have been hunting on my plantation with your dog. I have ordered him to proceed against you. I am only sorry to say you have been guilty of very disgraceful conduct for a gentleman, and I can only add that I regret you have got a black coat. I have given my keeper orders to prevent your passing over my lands between Basham and Snorings; you shall not put your foot again on any part of my property. I have directed him not to receive any insolent language from your mouth. If you do, I trust he will give you that which you have

HASTINGS. In reply to a very dignified remonstrance and denial of the trespass, the Marquis further added:

so long deserved, a good thrashing.

'Sir, I remain your obed't servant,

,The language you have used in your letter confirms the opinion I have always entertained of you, namely, that of being a great Blackguard; and I only regret your profession precludes me from demanding that satisfaction I otherwise should have done!

SINGULAR DUEL.-Kendall, in his last letter from Paris to the New-Orleans Picayune, gives the following amusing account of a duel:

An original and most singular duel, and a most ludicrous withal, was fought here in Paris a few days since, the parties being a couple of coachmen driving for private families. There had long been a grudge between them, a deep-scated animosity, which led to constant quarrels whenever they met. By accident they happened in at a wine shop or cabaret, one evening last week, and after a few high words, one of them said to the other: "Our quarrel has now lasted long enoughit is time to put an end to it, us have one fight, and jet that be the last. We neither of us understand anything of sword or pistol; let us fight with our whips!" This strange and eccentric proposition was accepted, seconds were chosen from among their brother coachmen, and armed with the only weapons either of them perfectly understood the use of, they repaired | Clyde Canal. to that noted field where all honorable digputes are settled-the Bois de Boulogne.

At a given signal they commenced cutting and slashing, laying on the more lustily as the combat progressed, and the pains of either became more acute. There was no let up on either side, on the contrary, they belabored each other with a will which showed the violence of their hatred. The shouts and oaths of the combatans at length reached the cars of some of the gendarmes in the vicinity, who came up and arrested both while still unmercifully cutting each other right and left, and marched them off to the guardhouse. One of the belligerants Magazine.

had received a severe lash or gash across the face, the other had an ear almost cut off, and both were severely punished about their heads and shoul ders. All accounts agree that both parties behaved with the greatest coolness and gallantry while thus settling their affair of honor.

Great Excitement in Lockhart! GODD DISCOVERED IN TEXAS!

The tranquility of our peaceful vilage was somewhat agitated some three weeks since, from the fact of a rumor, in relation to a recent discovery of gold, about seventy miles distant is a north-west direction from Lockhart. Presently on the reception of the report, many of our citizens, not only in town, but also those in the country, proceeded immediately to the designated place, for the purpose of ascertaining its accuracy, and amongst the number was a few upon whom our community relied with implicit confidence because they were known amongst us as men of veracity, and besides, they had, heretofore, successfully worked in the mines of California, consequently they were esteemed fully competent to judge. But, previous to the latter starting, they wisely provided themselves with im plements and the necessary tools for mining, and arriving at the spot, they carefully explored the whole adjoining country-and since their arrival in our town, they report, that they found gold on the surface, and the farther they descended in their diggings, they realized the veins to become richer; and from the specimens of quartz, which have been submitted to me, I have no hesitation in pronouncing them, after a rigid analyzation, equal in value to any I ever wit-

nessed in California, Various lumps of gold have been obtained and exhibited in Lockhart, valued from \$50 to \$175; however, the largest piece which I have examined, was worth agreeably to the standard value of gold \$150. Yet, without exaggeration, the public may rest assured that there is gold in this section of country, and it is as abundant as in California; nevertheless. there will be some Solomons, so far in advance of this intelligence, who will display their sagacity by their unbelief, for no other reason than that Texas is not so far off as California or Australia. Amongst this class of demestic stages, "Distance lends enchantment to the view."

The gold region is located in the mountains, enclosed by the Colorado on the east, the San Saba on the north, and the Llano on the south. Lockhart, April 25th, 1353,

A CITIZEN. Lavaca Commercial. Capt. Southron, of Indianola, received a letter from a gentlemen of undoubted veracity, written from Hamilton's Valley, in which the writer, says:

"I am at work, digging gold in a neighborhood where there are about three hundred persons, who, with myself, are averaging from \$5 to \$6 per day, and the prospects are certainly improving.'

We are assured, by reliable authority, that the writer of the above statement may be strictly relied upon.

CONDENSED HISTORY OF STEAM. About 280 years B. C. Hero, of Alex andria, formed a toy which exhibited some of the powers of steam, and was moved by its power.

A. D. 450. Anthemius, an architect. arranged several cauldrons of water, each covered with the wide bottom of a leathern tube, which rose to a narrow top, with pipes extended to the rafters of the adjoining building. A fire was kindled beneath the cauldrons, and the house was shaken by the efforts of the steam ascending the tubes .-This is the first notice of the power of steam recorded.

In 1543' June 17, Blasco D. Garov tried a steamboat of 209 tons, with tolerable success, at Barcelona, Spain. It consisted of a cauldron of boiling water, and a moveable wheel on each side of the ship, but was laid aside as impracticable. A present, however, was made to Garoy.

In 1650 the first railroad was con structed at Newcastle on Tyne.

The firt idea of a steam engine in England was in the Marquis of Worcester's "History of Inventions." A. D. 1663.

In 1710 Newcomen made the first steam engine in England. In 1718 patents were wranted to

Savary for the first application of the steam engine. In 1764 James Watt made the first perfect steam engine in England.

In 1736 Jonathan Hulls set forth the idea of steam navigation. In 1778 Thomas Paine first proposed this application in America.

In 1781 Marquis Jouffroy constructed one on the Saone. In 1785 two Americans published a

work on it. In 1789 Willaim Symington made a voyage in one on the Forth and

In 1802 this experiment was repeated.

In 1782 Ramsey propelled a boat by steam at New-York.

In 1787 John Finch, of Philadelphia, navigated a boat by a steam engine on the Delaware. In 1793 Robert Fulton first began

to apply his attention to steam. In 1793 Oliver Evans, a native of Philadelphia constructed a locomotive steam-engine to travel on a turnpike

The first steam vessel that crossed the Atlantic was the Savannah' in the month of June, 1819, from Charleston to Liverpool .- Hunt's Merchant's from the other islands, but a conti

[From the New-Orleans Delts, 13th inst.

Later from the Texas Gold Mines. By the arrival of the steamship Mexco, we have Galveston dates to the 10th inst.

A gentleman from Lockhart informs the editor of the Galveston News, that a party of citizens of that place (some of whom had experience in the California mines) recently returned from the reputed gold region of Texas. They state that gold is found in the mountains between the Llano and San Saba, some 70 or 80 miles northwest of Lockhart. They found gold not only on the surface, but also by digging, and they brought back some lumps, valued from \$50 to \$150.

After a rather unaccountable silence on the exciting topic of the Texas gold diggings, the Austin Gazette now gives the following strong endorsement of the most favorable reports. The public have looked to the Austin papers for information, and they finally give it, with the assurance that they will practice no concealment to gratify

the avarice of speculators." Considerable excitement is prevailing throughout Western Texas, on the subject of the gold discoveries in our neighborhood; and we have had several letters, and observe notices in our exchanges, asking information on the subject. That there is gold, and in great quantities, on the tributaries of the Colorado, a short distance above this city, we can no longer entertain a doubt, for some specimens shown us are of the most beautiful character. We understand, upon good authority, that one specimen has been found with \$24 worth of gold.

This report, we have no hesitation in crediting, as it was brought by a gentleman of undoubted veracity. The number of persons, now at the mines, is very considerable, set down by reports at from two to five hundred, most of whom are greatly encouraged by their specess. Persons are flocking in to the mining districts from all parts of the country, and we shall not be surprised to hear soon of discoveries equaling in importance the golden stories of California. The Indianola Bulletin says Mr. Wm. M. Varnell, of that town, with several persons from Port Lavaca and elsewhere, will soon leave for the mines, by way of Gonzales, Austin, &c. The district of country in which gold has been found, is a very extensive one, and easy of access from this city. Our readers may rely upon it, that we will give them, from time to time, such information on this subject, and such only as can be relied upon as true. We shall practice no concealment to grati fy the avarice of speculators, nor un-duly magnify the extent of the gold

discoveries, to mislead the unwary.

The following letter is published in an extra of the Lavaca paper. We learn that it was not written for publication.

Fast Sailing Clipper Ships .- A Challenge to the World .- A merchant of New-York offers to bet \$50,000 or \$100,000 that the clipper ship Sovereign of the Seas, under the command of Capt. Wilson, a Baltimorean, now master of the ship Andalusia, will out sail any vessel in the world. The trial to be made from New-York to San Francisco, and the vessels to go in ballast or otherwise, as may be desired, and to sail within thirty days of each other, or together. He says he is so confident of the fleetness of the Sovereign of the Seas, that he throws down the gauntlet to the shipping merchants of the United States and Europe. Several other bets have been mande on the speed of a number of the clipper ships now at New-York, viz: That the Comet will beat the Queen of clippers from New-York to San Francisco; that the Young-America will beat the Queen of Clippers; that the Comet will beat the Young America; and that the Flying Cloud will beat the Queen of Clippers.

APPLICANT FOR HER HUSBAND.—The New York Evening Post gives a graphic description of a woman pressing the claims of her husband for postmaster of a village. The joke is at the expense of the Secretary of State.

Among the host of besiegers in pursuit of place was a woman who was extremely anxious that her husband should be made postmaster in some country village. She was most persevering in her solicitatious, in season and out of season. She stood at the Secretary's door when he came out of his room in the morning; she intercepted him on his way to his meals; she followed him to his lodging at night. On one occasion she remained unusually late; the Governor listened to her as long as he could, when he requested

her to excuse him, but she lingered. At length every gentleman but one had gone, and the Secretary took off his shoes. Still she stood her ground. quite unmoved. Growing desperate, the Secretary finally rose from his scat, and proceeded to strip off his coat; then, turning to the woman, he exclaimed: "Madam, I am going to bed, and if you don't withdraw, I shall write to Mrs, Marcy about you," The lady immediately retired-from the room.

It is stated that so great is the unhealthiness of the Isthmus of Panama, that out of 1000 Irish and Dutch laborers sent out to build the Railroad, not over 100 are alive at the end of six months, and it is calculated that there will be a dead laborer for less than every foot of the road.

Lord Bacon beautifully said: "If a man be gracious to straingers, it shows that he is a citizen of the world, and that his heart is no island, cut off nent that joins them."

THE SUMTER BANNER.

SUMTERVILLE, S. C.

J. RICHARDSON LOGAN, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1853. COTTON MARKET.

Charleston, May 23, 1853. The market on Saturday was inactive at prices ranging from 7 to 10 3.8

Provision Market.

WE would call the attention of our farmers to the following table of prices for provisions in this place; if they have any spare stock on hand, now is the time to sell.

BEEF, : : : 9 to 10 cents. Pork, ::::8 " 9 " Murron, ; ; ; : 8 " 10 " BUTTER, : : : 25 " 37 1.2 Eegs, : : : 12 1-2 per dozen

The Weather Is still, a subject of anxious conversation. The drought continues with alternate and sudden changes from hot

to 'cold nights,' the light showers we have had, have been confined only to one or two plantations, and but few of our planters have anything like a stand of cotton, and what is up has suffered much from the cool nights, the corn too we are told is wanting rain, and everything in the shape of vegetation presents a parched appearance.

A Chance.

" To see currelves as others see us." An opportunity now presents itself to the citizens of Sumterville and the vicinity to see themselves in minature for a very reasonable charge. Mr. Wellman, Daguerreotypist, has arrived and taken rooms next to the office of this paper, where he solicits the visits of the public. See his advertise-

The Southern Agriculturist

Published by R. M. STORES, at Laurensville, Sop Ca., A. G. Sum-MER, & WM. SUMMER, Editors, terms \$1.00, a year. The May number has been received and read with pleasure, we hope ere another year passes around to this valuable journal will be so widely circulated as to need no further comments from the press, when this is the case, we shall confidently look for great improvement, in the Agricultural interests of the State.

The Westminster Review Republication by Leonard Scott & Co. New-York.

THE April number has been received and present the following bill of reading matter. British Philanthropy and Jamaica distress, Thackeray's works, Iconoclasm in German Philosophy, Martial and his times, French writers on French Policy, Ruth and Vilette. Educational institutions of the United States, Poems of Alexander Smith, Early Christianity; its creeds and Leresies, Cotemporary literature of England, Ditto. Do. America, Germany, France,

The Independent Press.

This is the title of a new paper published at Abbeville, So. Car. B. L. Posey Editor. It is, a neatly printed sheet and its projectors have our best wishes for their success, which by the fo'lowing editorial which we extract seems to be determined on. "Tony is to Be."-In obedience to

the above verdict pronounced by the people, The Independent comes greeting to its friends "and the rest of man-kind," as saucy, slashing and self-wil led as could be desired, ready to embrace a friend, or "run a tilt" with a foe. It announces its readiness to bear a hand in anything that may turn up, claiming the notice of Newspaperdom.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON,-Mr. Clarke Mills, the soulptor it is stated. has had an interview with the President in relation to the execution of the equestrian statue of Washington, which by act of Congress, at the late session, is to be committed to Mr. Mills, under the President's direction. The President requested Mr. Mills to submit to him a plan for the work, with an estimote of its cost, which will accordingly be done, and the work will be commenced without delay. The act of Congress on the subject makes an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for the object, but does not limit the cost to that sum. Mr. Mills will, no doubt, propose a plan for the work, on a scale of magnificence commensurate with the grandeur of the subject. Mr. Mills thinks that the work could be finished in three years.

Female College.—The committee of the South Carolina Conference, on the establishment of a Female Bollege, are to meet at Spartanburg C. H. on the fourth of July next. Spartanburg and Camden are the most prominent places spoken of for the location of this institution.

The foundation of a new and very handsome Episcopal Church was lately laid in New-Orleans, at the corner of Camp and Bartholomew streets,

Militin Musters.

We published in our last issue under the head of news an Act passed by the Legislature of Virginia abolishing the Militia musters, and substituting in its place a tax of seventy-five cents on every person liable to do military duty. To this we added some remarks of our own expressing our approval of the measure, as one in keeping with the spirit of the age. We are against the present militia system of South Carolina as unjust, tyranical, oppressive, and productive of no benefit whatever and much harm, and shall urge these facts before the people, whenever an opportunity offers. We find the following very sensible remarks on the subject in the Wilmington (N. C.,) Commercial and quote them in full:

"We wonder if the people are not beginning to get tired and ashamed of our militia system? The militia laws are the most unjust, unequal and tyrannical, of any ever submitted to by a people that made any pretensions to equal rights and general freedom. For years past the public sentiment has been that it is entirely wrong in prac-tice; having no claim to the countenance of common sense, except in mere theory. We are not disposed to enter into a full exposure of the great injustice of this system, at present; but will do so if it should appear to be necessary, hereafter. In the mean time why do not the people of the State take the matter in hand? The power is with themselves, as has been shown in some counties, whose example, we hope, will be followed. Every patriot who holds a commission ought to resign, and every citizen who feels himself a man, equal to his fellow should refuse to elect others, if others can be found who are willing to perpetrate this farcical display of military pomp; this shameful burden on the working classes; this useless robbery of the time and money

of the industrious poor man.
We assert, without the fear of contradiction from any quarter entitled to consideration; from any one who has a practical knowledge of the subjectthat ten times the amount of tactical knowledge can be acquired in thirty consecutive days, by citizens drafted for public requirements; than in fifty

years under the present system. The enrolment of the names of citizens of twenty-one years of age and upwards to the exemption period, is all that the puplic interest requires-and encouragement to volunteers would furnish all the means of defence and protection necessary for the public

We hope the press of the State will take up the subject. But whether other Editors attend to it or not, we will do our duty."

Melancholy Occurrence.-The last intelligence from California, brought by the steamer Daniel Webster to New Orleans, embraces an account of the death, under very painful circumstances, of Willaim S. Bolling, a young gentleman of excellent character, formerly of this city, and connected with one of our most worthy and estimable families. Some partially erroneous versions of the oircumstances having been puplished in the papers, we have the Sau Francisco journals, giving the facts of the case, which have created a great sensation in that community.

It appears that some time in March last, a Mr. Brown actuated my feelings of enmity to Bolling, brought against him the foul and malicious charge of robbing his express bag. This of course, greatly exasperated the sensi. tive and honorable feelings of Bolling, and after demanding and receiving a trial, in which he was fully acquited and restored to the entire confidence of the community, he asked of his ac, cuser a written statement of his innocence, and the circumstances of his arrest. This Brown insultingly refused to give ; whereupon Bolling, smarting under the sense of grievous injury and indignity, and well nigh driven to in. sanity, shot his reviler dead, on the 1st of April, and fled. Public opinion, to a great degree, extenuated this act, but a large reward being offered for his arrest, pursuit was made by the Sheriff and other officers. They discovered Bolling, who had determined not to be arrested near Mormon Bar. The officers ordered him to serrender. The following circumstances, as detailed by the San Joaquin Republican, then occured: He turned and drew his pistol, and said if they advanced any farther, he would shoot the first man that did so, At that moment he dropped his pistol on the ground, and drank off the contents of a two ounce vial, containing prussio acid, which he

drew from his pocket. The officers thought he was coming to meet them as they advanced, but at that moment he picked up his pistol and started off, and said again that if they advanced on him he would shoot them. The officers again hailed him to stop, and he not heeding them, fired upon him, but did not hit him .-He went about one hundred and fifty yards, and when the officers came up with him he was dying, and ten minutes afterwards expired.

Thus terminated, in a most melancholy manner, the career of a young, man who was goaded by his nico sensibilities and delicate feelings of honor, to the perpetration of an act which was more painful to himself, than it could be to any one else, and under the maddening effects of which he sacrificed his own life. Those who saw him in California, speak in the highest terms of his character, and promise further explanations in vindication of his conduct. The minds of a charitable pub-

Three Men Shot .-- A pleasure partty of Germans, male and female, went out yesterday, (says the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel of the 17th,) on the Georgia Railroad, to Belair to spend the day in recreation and amuse ment. While there, we learn, some difficulty arose with some citizens of Columbia county, when a man by the name of Luke, fired a revolver at the Germans, wounding three of the party, two in the head and one in the ear, and made his escape. The wounds we believe are not considered dangerous. Hazlam, Cooper and Weigel are the names of the wounded men.

From the Baltimore Sun.l TERRIBLE TRAGEDY .- Washington, May 15, 1853. Our Northern Liberties were last night and this morning thrown into a state of excitement never before witnessed there on any occasion-whilst a bloody tragedy involves several worthy families, here and in Baltimore, in deep affliction. Mr. Robert A. Hawke, for the ten years a faithful messenger in the office of the, Third Assistant Postmaster General (finance bureau,) retired about nine o'clock last night with his wife to bed. They occupied the front chamber, and an interesting daughter of twelve years of age slept in an adjoining room immediately in the rear. No unkind word had marred the tranquility of this apparently happy family. At an early hour, on the last evening of the week, two of this little group surrendered themselves to repose, little dreaming that the angel of death was hovering over them. The daughter was in deep sleep; the

inference is also clear that Mrs. Hawke was asleep on her right side, her face turned to the wall; when her hus band arose in the bed and deliberate. ly cut her throat on the left side from the "apple" to the lower bone of the head, severing all the arteries and the jugular vein in a most shocking manner. Another wound, transverse ly, bore additional evidence of the de termination of the murderer. Strange to relate, the mangled woman, as if to ascertain the author of the deed, suddenly sprung up, bathed in blood, when she saw her husband by her side with the same razor, in the act of cutting his own throat. With a power which must have been imparted by death, she knocked the razor out of his handthen leaped out of bed, the blood spouting from her, and with an ex-clamation "Oh my God," ran down to the front gate. There a youth, Robert Johnson, was passing, who beheld with horror the woman, ran next door, alarmed his mother, Mrs. Ann Johnson, and before Mrs. Johnson arrived Mrs. Hawke had been twice to the gate, although then entirely speechless, but pointed to her throat. When Mrs. J. reached Mr. Hawe's gate he was at the window imploring some one to come in, stating that he had out his wife's throat, had out his own throat, and intended to kill his daughter. When Mrs. J. eame in, Hawke was on his knee leaning ov-

er his wife. Mrs. Hawke had returned to her back room, where she had fallen, and was dying. A skillful physician been shown a letter from a friend of was sent for, who testified to the ished, it is impossible to ascertain, but the deceased, and fuller accounts from nature of the wound, estimated that altogether she must have lost sixty ounces of blood, and died in about thirty minutes after the wound was inflicted.

Soon after the arrival of Mrs. Johnson, Mr. George Harvey, attracted by the confusion, entered the house, seized Hawke, and confined him on the settee. Hawke told him that for a long time, it had been impressed on his mind that he must die; that his wife was an angel-one of the loveliest of woman-a saint, and he could never brook the idea of leaving her bereaved, or that another should take his place. He intended that all these should die ogether, and be in Paradisc this morning. He added that the innocence and beauty of his little girl had paralyzed his arm to such an extent that he could not despatch her.

Reason seemed at this point to resume her throne, and he desired Mr. Harvey and all to exert their efforts to restore his wife. In a short time Mr. Allen and other members of the guard arrived and took Hawke into custody.

Their daughter was conveyed to the dwelling of her uncle, Mr. Patrick H, Sweeney, of the cisy postoffice, and, on leaving, Hawke desired to kiss her, which he did, and bade her an adieu. It spoms, indeed, that the full view of

Hawke's bleeding wife broke the spell which bound him, and impelled him to call for assistance at the window, The chamber walls and the bed exhibit a most shooking scene of crimson gore, Hawke handed to the Guard a let-

ter which he wrote yesterday-in which, addressed "to the citizens," he complains of imaginary ill-treatment : wills his property and effects-and requests the excellent Head of his Bureau, John Marrow, Esq., Third Assistant Postmaster General, to see his wishes fulfilled. This gentleman has for many years been the firm and indulgent friend of Mr. Hawke.

Hawke was committed to jail by Captain Goddard, and conveyed thithor by officers Handy and Woollard. Coroner Woodward, this morning, held an inquest over the body, when after a careful and severe investation it was shown that for several months Mr. Hawke had labored under a melancholy state of mind, and was unquestionably a monomaniae on religious subjects. A verdict was ren-

dered accordingly.

Before closing this I have seen

he was so mercilessly driven, will la- calm; reiterates his design to have ment the events which had so fatal a killed all three some days since, but termination.—Mobile Daily Advertier, 14th inst.

Something always intervened to prevent him; says he is happier in that
cell than with all his troubles out of doors. He alludes most affectionately to his wife and child.

Terrible Disuster at Sen!

Loss of Nearly Two Hundred Lives !! We have to record to-day another fearful calamity, the foundering of a

vessel at sea, with the probable loss of nearly two hundred lives.

Capt. Forbes, of the brig Reuben Carver, from Sagua la Grande, brought into part this Carver, from Sagua la Grande, brought into port this morning the captain, mate, and six of the crew of the ship William & Mary, of Bath, Maine, who were picked up from a boat at sea, in lat. 27 30, and long. 79 20, having been wrecked near Stirrup Key, among the Bahama Islands, on the 3d of May. Captain Stenson, of the William & Mary, has furnished up the following particulars of the loss of his vessel, which was on the passage from Liverpool to New Orleans, with a cargo of rail road iron and two hundred, and eight passengers, chiefly emigrants.

eight passengers, chiefly emigrants.—At seven o'clock A. M., on the 3d of May, during cloudy weather and strongs breezes blowing from the southeast, they passed the Hole in the Wall, which is the southern part of the little island of Abaco, one of the Bahamas nearly north of Nassau. At noon they made Stirrup Key, and then bore off' about ten miles in a southerly direction. The weather grew thicker all the while and the wind stronger, while the sea began to roll at a fearful rate. At sun set nothing could be seen of the Key, and the captain supposed that be was well to the north of it, having steered west by north since meridian. At 8 A, M., when he judged himself sufficiently to the north and west of the Great Isazes, he put the ship west: by south and commenced heaving the lead, but found no bottom in twenty

fathoms. About half-past eight P. M., thevessel struck upon a sunken rock, where she hung for some time, withten fathoms water all around. After pounding heavily for fifteen minutes. she got off, but immediately struck. another rock, within a few rods of the first, where she again pounded for some time, and again went off. It was then thought expedient to let go the anchorand prepare the boats for launching .--The ship was taking in water very fast,. and though the passengers worked for life at the pumps, they found it impos-sible to keep her free. At midnight there were feet water in the hold, and 4 A. M., with both pumps going, eight feet. The weather was very black and aqually, and the sea tremendously high. Shortly after day break, they found ten. feet water in, and the vessel apparently going down. The consternation of the crowded decks at this period may

be imagined, but cannot be described. All the boats, five in number, were then made ready and launched, but two of them were stove on touching the water, leaving only a small boat, and one long and one life bost. These were manned by the captain, and the crew, together with as many passengers as could be crowded into them .--The remainder of the presengers were left on board, and in a few minutes afdown with the vessel. How many perfrom this account of the captain, we infer that not less than one hundred and fifty persons, men, women and children. At the time, the Great Isanes was bearing east by southeast, about

seven miles. The several boats were separated after leaving the ship, but the captain saw, from the boat in which he was, a barque, apparently bound to Europe, hove to in the direction of the long and life boats, and he surmises that the people in them were picked up.. But there is no certainty of this; and, supposing them also to have been lost, the total number of deaths will be over two hundred. The cook and steward of William & Mary together with two of the scamen were among those left behind, when the small boats put off. Capt. Stenson has no memorandum of the names of the last, which we are consequently unable to give.

This one of the most dreadful wrecks that we have had occasion to record for many years, and, coming so sook after the great rail road calamities, this us with emotions of horror and gioom.

N. Y. Evening Post, 16th inst. [From the Baltimore Sun.] Southern Baptist Convention.

This religious body, composed of clerical and lay delegates from the various Baptist Churches of the Southern and Western States, Friday morning assembled in the Seventh Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. Fuller's corner of Saratoga and Pacastreets agreeably to. the previous adjournment, nd was called to order at ten o'clock, by Rev. R, B, C, Howell, D, D., of Richmond, Va., the president, He read an ap-propriate portion of scripture, and announced a hymn, which was sung when Rev. N. M. Crawford, of Georgia, ing voked the blessings of Divine Providence on the deliberations.

On motion, the convention then proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows; Rev. B. B. C. Howell, D. D., president, Rev. Richard Fuller, D. D., of Md.; Rev. J. B. Joter, of Va., Rev. William C. Buck, of Tenn., and Judge T. Stocks, of Ga., vice presidents; Rev. B. C. Pres-5ly, of Charleston, S. C., Treasurer; Mr. H. K. Ellyson, of Richmond, Va., and Rev. Wm. Carcy Crane, of Mis-

South Carolina Confession. - Hy an announcement in the Southern Christain Advocate, we perceive that the next annual session of the M. E. Conference will be held at Newberry lie, while extennating the act to which Hawke in prison. He is perfectly C. H. on the 22d No sember next.