W. F. B. HAYNSWORTH. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1855.

Agents for the Banner. The following persons have been appointed Agents and are authorized to receive, and receipt for, all sums due the Sunter Banner. Any person wishing to become a subscriber to the Banner, by handing them their name and address will have the paper forwarded promptly.

They will also see to forwarding all ad-

W. W. WALKER JR ... Columbia S. C. WILLIAM HYDE,..... W. F. B. HAYNSWORTH, St'rville, S. C. R. C. LOGAN,

W. S. LAWTON & Co. Charleston, S. C. J. RUSSELL BAKER. No other person is authorized to receipt

for the Banner. Persons wishing to see us upon business connected with the Paper or Law at our office, just back of Solomons' New Store. IT All letters addressed to the Banner must be pre-paid to insure atten-

SALE DAY .-- Monday 'ast was sale day The turn out was small, and the amount of sales effected and of business transacted was not very great.

Daguerreotypes.

We have been requested to call attention to Mr. LAFAR's notice. Now, beyoud doubt, is the time for our country friends to obtain good likenesses without much trouble or expense. Court week will bring them all to the village, and ten minute's in Mr. LAFAR's room and a few dollars does the work. Try it.

We call the attention of Merchants. Booksellers, Druggists, and others, to the advertisement of "The Croton Man ufacturing Company" of 44 Courtlandt Street, New York, in another column .-This Company undoubtedly stand at the head of the Trade, both in quantity and variety of the Goods they Manufacture and Import, as they are constantly Manufacturing, they keep up a full assortment at all seasons of the year, and are fully prepared to fill orders for goods in their line at any time.

Acknowledgements.

We acknowledge the reception of a polite and flattering invitation, to be University of Virginia, on the 13th

The friends who sent us the invitation have our thanks for their kind. ness, and our wishes for a joyous time

Something Fine Again.

Messrs. Rice & Thomson, have just ent us a vial of "Harrison's Colum" bian Perfumery." It is an excellent article, and manufactured in America. The sample sent, is the extract of the Rose, and affords us the pleasure of enjoying in these bleak and chilly times, the odor usually wafted on the breath of Spring.

New Postal Arrangements. We call the attention of our readers to

the fact, that to ensure the transmission of their letters they must be pre-paid. The new law went into operation on Sunday last. In answer to a question frequently asked of us, we state, that letters in part pre-paid will be despatched, where it appears, to the Postmaster, probable that the omission to pre-pay in full was unintentional. In such cases the amount left unpaid will be exacted at the office of de-

Our Exchanges.

We have just received among our exchages, a neat paper called the American Register, published in New York, and devoted to Agriculture, Manufactures & Commerce.

This monthly is of the largest class, containing reading matter to the a. mount of a common sized volume of 300 pages. Price 50 cents per an num for single copies.

Address P. Woods & Co., 152, Ful' ton St., New York.

We have also received a copy of "The Woman's Advocate," a thorough going Woman's Rights paper, published at Philadelphia, and edited by ANN E. McDowel, and contributed to freely by all the masculine ladies of that region. We have turned it over to some of the ladies for their op n. ion of its politics and its merits .-- We hope to hear from them soon and will report.

We have also received the " Weekly Chronical & Sentinel," a large and interesting sheet, published at Augus. ta, Ga. Price \$2. per annum.

WASHINGTON, March 26 .- Our Gulf Squadron is to be immediately augmented; and if any Spanish vessel hereafter over. will be promptly chastized.

News from Europe.

The Atlantic, concerning the safety of which some fears were felt in consequence of her detention, a few days beyond her usual time of crossing the ocean, arrived at New York on the 27th

Her news is of an important character. The Emperor Nicholas is really dead .-After an illness of some ten or twelve days he expired at St. Petersburg on the 27th ultimo, of atrophy or apoplexy of the

He is, of course, succeeded by his eldest son, who ascends the imperial throne under the title of Alexander II. The new Emperor has not the inflexible and unvielding temper of his father; but his mildness and affability render him very vertising business connected with the popular among his people. He has declared he will adhere religiously to the policy and traditions of his father. In-S. W. WHITAKER, .. Wilmington, N. C. deed, even were he sincerely desirous of peace, the circumstances of his situation mould impose upon him the necessity of war. A young and untried ruler, and without the prestige which the name of his father carried along with it, he is compelled to consult the prejudices of his people and continue the war, or forfeit the affections and respect of those over whom he is called to rule. Thorcan find us at any hour during the day oughly indoctrinated with the views and principles of his predecessor, and urged on by national feelings which have been dominant for the last four generations, we scarcely see what reasons there can be. upon which we may ground our hopes of an early peace. For all we see to the contrary the war may be protracted until. the sheer exhaustion of one or the other of the belligerent parties puts an end to the conflict. In the meantime our great Southern staple, cotton, must be depressed while the agricultural products of the North will command a remunerative price in the market

In the Crimea, affairs were pretty much as heretofore. There had been no fightmg of any consequence. The Russian garrison of Sebastopol had made frequent night sorties in which both parties claimed the advantage. The English and French accounts make the usual stereotype report, that " siege was progressing finely ! but for our own part we cannot see that the allies were relatively in any better cond tion than two months ago.

Against one of the French officers-General Forey-the charge of a treacherous correspondence with the enemy has been preferred. Some accounts say he has been condemned to be shot. The London Times, softens down the charge against him to one of incompetency and cowardice. It is alledged by the Times that Sebastopol would have fallen into the hands of the allies on the day of the bloody battle of Inkerman if General Forey had present at the Anniversary Celebrate not shandoned the position within Schas-

know to which of the two counter statements our belief is to be given.

It is also said that Louis Napoleon has expressed great dissatisfaction at the appointment of a committee of inquiry by the British parliament to investigate the charge of misconduct of the war. To satisfy the Emperor of the French and prevent any possibility of a v isunderstanding the parliament will be speedily been instructed to arrive at only such conclusions as will offend the feelings of no one implicated.

As we anticipated in our last issue the reported rebellion in Australia has proven to be a mere riot of the miners.

MITCHAEL BONHAM .- This is the title of a new play by our distinguished countryman Simms, which has just stage. In relation to it the Charleston Mercury says:

"The play of "Michael Bonham has acrieved a decided success. Critics have admired the vigor of its verse the lively succession of incidents that forms its plot, and the variety of well

The public have approved. Such success, in these times, is so rare, and the want of it has so wofully beggared the stage of its attractions, both in England and the United States that any man who brings forward a successful play ought to be considered a public benefactor by all who do not wish to see theatrical entertainments

reduced to the level of the circus. Mr. Simms has so many and great fellow-citizens, tat we think they would seize an opportunity of making him a valuable return for his multi form labors in their cause, Our cotemporary of the Evening News suggests that "Michael Borham' should have one night's performance for the benefit of the author, and we cordially second the suggestion. We a great audience eager to pay a tribute to the merits of our foremost literary man. A benefit to Mr. Simms would

be a bumper. More than he was worth.—A liquor seller sold a habitual drunkard. in Illinois, brandy from the effects of which, he fell into a canal causing conje tion and subsequently death .-His widow sued the rum-seller for damages and the jury awarded her five hundred dollars damages. Our own opinion is that the wife of any him at that rate.

Charge to Juries.

Under the above head, we find the following remarks, upon the Jury system of our Country, in the Columbia Daily Times .- So far as they charac. terize, as improper and at variance with our whole system, any arguments pro or con, and any expression of opinion as to the merits of the case. by the presiding Judges, we are satisfied they will be endorsed by the community at large. However it may have been formerly, we know the fact that, in our day, Juries are greatly influenced, almost governed by the charge of the presiding Judge. They wait for his charge, in many instances before they take the case into serious consideration in their own minds re. lying upon the Judge directing them what to do and then give their verdict because "his honor" charged them thus and thus. We think this a great evil. and a growing tendency with Juries, which cannot be too much guarded against, and one which has been indu. ced by the indiscretion, to say the least, complained of.

But here are the remarks of the

"An article in the New Orleans Picayane, of a recent date, gives us he first information we have seen, hat the Judges in the Courts of Loui siana are prohibited, by a provision of law, from summing up the evidence or making any comments upon facts n jury trials. The Judges are restricted to the single province of adducing and explaining the law, without being permitted to even apply the law to the facts evolved in the trial of the cause. The Picayune regards this as an unwise restriction, originating in an intire misapprehension of the whole jury system.

The very reverse of all this is the ractice of the Judges in the Courts this State-whether in conformity law or in despite of law, we are unble to say. Here Judges are privileged, at least assume the privilege, not only to sum up the evidence, recite and expound the law, and apply it to the facts, but they frequently in dulge ad libitum in comments, both up on the law and the facts. Indeed, not unfrequently it would be difficult to disinguish between the Judge and the counsel of the parties litigant, if one were introduced blindfold into the Halls of Justice; so warmly does the Judge, in some instances, though they are rare, espouse and advocate the cause of the party at law, whom his judgement, or perhaps his prejudices. inclines him to favor. This we think as great an evil - as great an obstruction to an importial administration of justice-as great a perversion of the present at the Anniversary Celebra and not abandoned the position within Sebastical by jury, as would be the restriction or the Jefferson Society, or the fact that gained. We will soon the Judges in the Courts of Louisiana. In fact, trial by jury becomes a mere mockery, where the Judge, who is presumed to hold the scal's of Justice, with equipoise, and to be unbiassed in his opinions, is allowed to sway the judgment of the jarors by specious arguments, whose sophistry escapes xposure, or by loose comments, his mere ipse dixit upon the law and evi dissolved. Is not this a marked conde- ate the impressions made by the arscension to the "special police officer" of guments of the counsel. Whenever a Bermingham riot memory? To appease Judge, in his charge to the jury, indul. the awakened wrath of Napoleon II. gas in argument pro or con, he ceases Mr. Roebuck's committee of inquiry have to be a Judge-an expounder of the law-and becomes in very truth an advocate. The jury, who generally have almost implicit, unquest oning confidence in the legal learning, wis dom and judgment of the presiding officer of the Court, are inclined to take their cue from him, and decide according to his expositions of the law and testimony, and not according to their own unbiassed judgements. In such case, the trial by jury ceases to been brought out on the Charleston be such, and the cause at law is virtually decided by the Judge alone.

Some restriction upon our Judges in their charges to juries would, there. fore, seem to be necessary, if we woul preserve the trial by jury in its pari ty: if we would keep the sphere of their duties marked and distinct : if we would prevent the expounder of discriminated characters in its persons, the law from assuming and exercising the prerogatives of advocate, judge and jury. So long as the jury shall continue a principle feature of our judicial system, its peculiar sphere should be carefully guarded against intrusion and a-samption. To do this effectually, it would seem necessary to define clearly and restrict within well defined limits the province of our Judges. And although we would not impose too many restrictions upon claims to the grateful homage of his them, yet we would not allow them quite as much latitude as they now have. We would have them sum up the evidence and present it in a clear, connected and tangible form to the minds of the jury; we would have them ecite and expound the law, and show its application to the cause on trial, but we would not allow them to comment upon the facts at will, and are sure such an occasion would bring to bias the judgments of the jury; or in other words, to decide the cause at

We have taken this subject as a text on which to express our views generally upon our judiciary system. We will recur to it again.

A person writes from Cincinnati about hogs: "The only way to see the city is to wait until a military company turns out, and then get between their ranks. They always carry their muskets at a low trail to clear the streets of porkers "

The above statement has made our hauls or fires into an American vessels she drunken husband would be well rid of devil scratch himself all over and pull the City of Mexico, had been most eathur Kielce, nothing but weeping and lamentaoff his trousers and shake them. He sinstically received.

savs one such Bell in Cincinnati as wel have here, would be worth all the "milish y' and their "bagonets" to

News Items.

The Steamer Daniel Webster, just ar rived from California says on her outward passage she was brought to by a Spanish loop of war and her papers examined.

The Spanish Gorernment has just reeived confidential despatches from General Coucha, at Havana, stating that the condition of Cuba inspired him with uneasiness, and recommending that concessions should be made, and Cuban Deput ties admitted into the Cortes. He begs. also, the Government in his communica tion, not to emancipate the slaves, which, he says, would cause Cuba to seek admission into the United States, and says that if the Cubans are not pacified, 20,000 troops would be insufficient to hold the Is land. The Spanish Government has therefore officially notified the Cortes that ranquility must be restored to Cuba.

English accounts state that Nicholas, when last addressing Alexander, advised him to make peace; even at the loss of the Russian influence in the Black Sea, that he would take the responsibility as he had not believed in the possibility of the Angle French All ance-that Alexander's constant effort should be to detatch France from England, and unite Russia with Austria and Prussia, and added that perhaps his pride had been excessive and God had humbled him therefor.

After the death of Nicholas, his body was exposed in the Chapel until the 16th inst, when he was buried with the usual solemnities.

Northern newspapers chronicle the fact that Anthony Burns the ransomed fugitive slave is very ill with inflamation of the lungs at the house of Lewis Tappin. Anthony, or Tony as we used to call him when he was a plantation boy, has been delivering public lectures on slavery, for the edification of his Northern confreres.

The Emperor of Japan-so it is saidwill not allow the coin of the U.S. to circulate among his subjects. The word LIBERTY' upon them has awakened

The steamer Illinois, which left New York for Aspinwall, a few days since. goes prepared to resist any such "outrage " as that offered to the Eldorada by Spanish men-of-war.

On Tuesday last, a fire broke out Chester village, which destroyed the Carriage factory of J. T. & R. Matthews .-Loss \$10.050

The Rev. W. B. Davis a Presbyterian ninister of long standing died at his residence in York District on the 25th nlt. It is currently believed in England that

Queen Victoria is laboring under insanity, the hereditary disease of her family At the election of municipal officers in New Orleans on the 26th ult, the Know

Nothings were completely successful. Outrages are daily being committed by the Indians in New Mexico upon the de

fenceless white settlers. An Indian war seems to be inevitable. eston, on Thursday last Mr. Stephen A. Pelot had his right hand badly shattered by the premeture discharge of one of the guns, while he was raming home the

cartridge, occasioned, it is supposed, by an ignited fragment of the wadding of the previous charge. A singular and fatal accident occurred in the cars near Tiffin, Ohio, on Monday night of last week. John Esch, in paying his fare, dropped some money, and, stooping to pick it up, one of Allen's selfocking pistols fell from a side pocket, and the hammer, striking upon the edge

the seat, discharged the nistel and killed

him instanly. The ball entered his heart-Mr. Dean in the employ of Wiley and Co., lumbering in Westminster, Vermont, met recently with a singular accident. While hitching a chain to a log the oxen started, taking off half his thumb, and drawing a cord out of his arm about nine inches long, as large as a good-sized

A very destructive fire swept over the own of Sandersville, Ga., about one o'lock, on last Saturd iv, a high wind prevailing at the time. Many private dwellings, stores and workshops were consumed. The Court House, containing the County Records, was destroyed. All the papers in the Clerk's office were burnt. The building owned by the Masons, Old Fellows and Knights of Jerico, together with all their records, was entirely consumed.

The Steamer Bulletin, with 3,500 bales of cotton, was bornt on the Mississippi be'ow Lake Providence, on Saturday, and 23 lives were lost, including 16 negroes. Among the lost were J. B. Williams of New York, and Mr. McCauthen of North Carolina. All the ladies and officers were saved.

The Steamer Huntsville, with 5000 bales of cotton has also been burnt on the Cumberland River.

The Steamship Orizaba, has arrived from Vera Cruz, with advices from the City of Mexico, to the 19th inst. She brings however, nothing decisive relative to the insurrection. It was reported that had left him, and that the troops would pursue him to the neighborhood of Aca-

It is stated in the newspapers that the famous fossil skeleton of the zeuglodon, found in Alabama some fourteen years ago by a German named Koch, exhibited in New York, and afterwards sold to a Dr. McDowell at St. Louis, was lately taken for debt, and in process of removal fell to pieces and many of the bones were oroken, when the worderful monster was found to be of genuine plaster of Paris fornation and of entirely German origin, beng connected with the primeval epochs

only by the raw material. The Charleston Mercury of the 29th ust. says; Eight hundred and thirty bales of cotton were pressed and shipped vesterday by the Union Cotton Press, beween 7 o'clock, a. m. and 7 p. m. allowng time for meals. One hand trucked the whole of it from the press to the drays, a distance of 50 feet, making the distance travelled during the day nearly sixteen miles, on eight of which were carried 332,000 pounds of cotton. One hand also cut all the ropes necessary to ie the bales.

The magnetic telegraph between Bompay, Madras, and Calcutta was opened on he first of February. The whole enterprise embraces a distance of over two thousand miles, and has been completed in little more than a year.

The body of Emma Moore, whose myserious disappearance a few months since caused so much excitement, was found in a mill race under the ice a few days since, by a person who was getting water from a hole in the ice. The body was identified by the earrings and bonnet.

The new prohibitive liquor bill of Maine provides for imprisonment for the first ofence, for the third not less than three nor more than six months, and for the fourth and every subsequent conviction, \$1,000 fine and one year in the State prison. The bill received the signature of the Governor on Saturday last.

The Mexican papers have recently peen publishing a census of that country. From it we gather that there are in hat country 85 cities, 193 towns or large villages, 4,900 villages, 119 missions, &c.; 170 haciendas, and 6.082 farms, &c. Population 7,853,385.

The Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind has now 125 inmates, which is an acrease of 29 since last year, and the largest number since its foundation. They are variously employed, and 30 of them now support themselves.

By the arrival of the Isabel, from Havana, we learn that Romano Pinto had been executed under the military sentence pronounced against him.-Felix and Estrampse were to be tried shortly by he same tribunal.

THE NEGRO AND THE RAM .- In the Callao (Peru) News of Feb. 10th, we

HEADS WIN.-The approaching Carmral season promises to be rich, rare and meresting in its character. By reference o our advertising columns it will be seen that a butting match is in contemplalon Letween the steward of the Wild Pigeon and a ram celebrated for his strength and courage. It is almost unnecessary to idd that the challenging party is a colored nan. Some idea of the strength of his skull may be formed from the fact of us having a day or two since butted in he head of a porter cask upon which hammer would make no impression.

A Novel Plenge -In Sullivan couny, Ind. one of the candidates for county derk was pledged to give one half the proceeds of the office to the widow of the ate clerk, and the other promised in the event of his election to marry the midow.

A preacher once took for his text these vords, "The world, the flesh and the devil," and after some other introductory observations he said; "I shall touch upon the flesh, pass lightly over the world and hasten as fast as I can to the devil."

Snooks says the best sewing machine in he world is one about seventeen years old. with a short sleeve dress, and pretty lit. tle feet with gaiter boots on.

THE ORIGINAL MORMONS WERE NOT Polygamists -Bill Smith a brother of Joe, the prophet, writes to the Springfield I urnal that the "system of polygamy got up by Young, and other evils which grow out of it, are a libel and slander upon the character of the prophet, whose bones now lie mou dering in a martyr's grave; and were Joseph Smith to come forth from his lowly bed, and view the condition of things in the Salt Lake coun. try, he would spurn from his presence Brigham Young, and denounce his loati. some and damnable doctrines."

CHICAGO .- A correspondent of the Mis. our Republican states that the city of Chicago derives its name from a small river flowing through it, which was called by the Indians "She.kow.ko," which neans a pole.cat or skunk. The Chica. voians, therefore, should call the place by its original name: Skunktown, or Poleca. tiana.

The public debt of the empire of Russia is \$315,925,000. The regular custom and excise duties levied by the government amount to only \$21,620,000. The brandy monopoly pays an additional sum of 548,870,000; direct taxation, \$36,-125,000; and indirect, \$38,725,000.

The recruiting among the Jews, and the carrying off (for the military schools) Alvarez had fled, many of his followers of Jewish children, aged from eight to ten, cause among that class of innabitants in Poland indescrible terror, and desolapulco. Santa Anna, on his return to tion, In all the towns and villages near tion is to be heard.

For the Banner. Pablic Meeting at Carter's Crossing.

Pursuant to a call for a public meet ing to take into consideration circum stances connected with the death of Robin an old negro man who was found dead about two miles from Carter's Crossing, a number of persons assembled. The meeting was called to order by Capt. J. W. Stuckey, W A. James was appointed chairman, and H. E. L. Peebles requested to act as secretary.

The chairman explained the objects f the meeting to be to take into consideration circumstances connected with the death of said Robin, which vere unknown to the Court of Inquest neld over his body and to investigate various rumors which had rendered the public mind dissatisfied and in duced suspicion that the said Robin had come to his death by violence, and also to ascertain if any evidence could be obtained against any person or persons for robbing the cart of said Robin of certain articles which are known to have been in it the evening previous to his death.

After a few remarks by H. E. L. Peebles and Capt. J. W. Stuckey the chairman requested any one present who knew anything about the case to state it to the meeting. Mr. John Horne came forward and said that Robin came in company with him from Camden to within about a mile of the place where Robin was found dead next day-that the evening and night were very cold and rainy-and that e saw Robin drink once and he had good reason to believe that he drank five or six times, and from his manner he considered Robin was intoxicated-that Robin had in his cart Molasses, Whiskey, Tobacco, Calico dresses &c—that he himself suffered very much from the inclemency of the weather

Mr. B. A. James stated that he saw Robin directly after he was found and that he had unquestionably arrived where he then was, before the rain was over and that his horse had stoo a long time in one place near him and that there were no signs or indications of any struggle anywhere about him. and that one of his own negroes and a negro belonging to Mr. Wheelder who he had learned had seen Robin on the night of his death, had been questioned by himself, and both concured in the statement that they were in a negro house of Mrs. Roxana James (where Mrs. Wheelden's fellow has a sife) near the road side and that hear. ng some person making a noise, they went out and found Robin out of the public road with his cart against the fence, that they extricated him and placed him in the road and Robin went off hollowing as he went and

Mr. John A. McCutche, stated that very early next morning he saw a eart, which has since been identified as Robin's, standing near his residence and that there was nothing in it but a

On motion of II. E. L. Peebles committee of five was appointed by the chairman to report to the meeting. consisting of the following gentlemen viz H. E. L. Pecbles, Capt. J. J Suaw, John A. McCutchen, Capt. J. W. Stuckey and W. H. McEachern who made the following report, which was a topted

The undersigned committee who were appointed to report on the case o Robin to this mee ing, beg leave to report as follows; That from all the circumstances connected with the death of said Robin we are of opinion that he came to his death by exposure to the inclemency of the weather. -No circumstance leading is to believe that he had suffered any violence, and further that no evidence has come to light criminating any person or persons of robbing or stealing the goods of said Robin. All of which we respectfully submit.

HENRY E. L. PEEBLES, J. W. STUCKEY. J. J. SHAW, J. A. McCUTCHEN, W. H. McEACHERN.

On motion of H. E. L. Peebles it was resolved that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Sumter Banner and Black River Watchman with a request to publish

W. A. JAMES, Chrm'n. II. E. L. PEEBLES, Sect'y. March 24, 1855

ENGLAND GETTING UNEASY .- The iverpool , in es, of the 10th, refer ring to the report that Louis Napoleon said, if the investigation in the English Parliament is continued, the french army will not act in concert with the English army, says;

"But although we have expressed our disbelief that the French Emperor can have held the language of menace or intimidation to the British Govern ment, which the morning paper refer red to imputes to him, what will be the feelings of our countrymen when it is discovered that he has actually done so-and that he may be found, moreover, the strangest opponent of peace arising out of the forthcoming Conference at Vienna? Since the commence ment of the hostilities with Russia, in which we are now engaged, Louis Na poleon has become unquestionably popular in England. The tone of the English press towards him has under gone a marked change, and newspapers which at one time painted him the incarnation of all that is vile and dishonorable, now lavish on him the most fulsome eulogies. If he was so b ack, a couple of years since, the inter val cannot have so essentially changed his character and his policy. Either we formed a very ungenerous estimate

of him then, or we are doing him more than justice now. We ought not to: overlook his antecedents, or the means by which he reached the throne; and as we have no clue to the future except through the medium of the past, it is ust possible that we are reaching that turning point in the French alliance which will reveal the character of the Emperor in its true colors, We can' state, confidently, that serious fears are entertained in very high quarters that the obstructions to peace will proceed less from Russia than from Francethat a peace at the present moment, even on the most honorable terms. and with undoubted securities for the future, is not what Louis Napoleon really desires-that he pauts beyondall things for the achievement of those brilliant victories whi h will consolidate his dynasty, and rival the military fame of his oncle-and that h expects England to aid him in these wild Quixotic schemes, If these suspicions are realized—and we know that they are entertained by persons who have access to the very best sources of information -- we shall find the French illiance a very troublesome affair. which will either drag us further than we are inclined to go, or leave us very ill at ease with a power whose co-ope ration in this Russian war was hailed with enthusiasm by the people of this empire."

DISAFFECTION IN FRANCE.-A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, speculating upon affairs in Europe, says:

The power of Louis Napoleon is already threatened by combinations against him at home, and it is even believed that Prince Napoleon is himself one of the leaders of the disaff et. ed party. A pamph et against the Emperor Louis was recently published in Belgium, and its authorship was raced to Prince Louis. Its circulation was prohibited in France, and the efforts made by the Belgian government to detect and punish the author. at the instance of the French govern. ment, led to the discovery of its authorship.

The writer argues that if a general peace should i e the result of the Vienna Conference, such is the the condition of Europe that it cannot be maintained.

THE MIDLOTHIAN EXPLOSION.—Five white men, two white boys, and thirty colored men were killed by the explosion in the Midlothian coal pits, in Chesterfield county, (Va.) on Monday evening last. The names of the whitesufferers are as follows: Samuel Goulties din manager of hands, John Lester, John Evans, Joseph Howe, and the two boys, Jonathan Jewett and William Wright. Four white miners and eleven colored ones were bady burnt, some of whom are not expected tosurvive. Mining oberations will probably be resumed in three or four

STRANGE PRESENTIMENT.-At the coal mine explosion near Richmond. Mr. Samuel Gouldin, one of the over: seers, was killed. The Despatch says he had a dream on Sunday night which weighed heavily on his mind. Before starting to work on Monday morning he conversed freely with his wife, and instructed her how to act if he should meet with any accident that day .-After starting to work, he returned three times to kiss his little children and bid them good bye. The poor fellow never saw them again !

Charleston Market. W. S. Lawton & Co. FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Charleston, S. C.

Charleston, Murch 31, 1855. UPLAND COTTON .- The sales of this article the past day amounted to 4000 bat's at a decline of 1-4c per lb. Prices from 7 to 10c.

GRAIN.—Corn 98 to \$1 00 per bushel,

Peas \$1 15. Oats 66 to 70 cents per HAY:-\$1 15 to \$1 25. Eastern \$1 25 to \$1 31 per hundred lbs. Flour.—Country \$9 75 to \$10 50 per

Bbl. Northern \$10 to \$13. LARD .- 11 to 12 cents per 16. Bacox.—Hog round 9 3-4 to 10 1 2c. Salt.—S1 05 jer Sack, by retail \$1 25 SUGAR. -5 to Ge. per lbs for Brown. Coffee. -Rio and Cuba 11 3.4 to 12

.2 cents per lb. Molasses.-N. O. 27 1-2 to 30c. Cuba 23 to 25c. per lb.
Bagging.—Dundee 11 to 12 I-2 cents,
Gunny 11 to 13 cents per yard.
Rope.—Western and Northern 19 to

12 cents per lb. Hogs.—Car loads 6 1-4 to 7 1.2c. per

b. nett. BEEF CATTLE .- Car loads 91.2 to 8.

Obituary.

DIED,-In this village, on Sabbath morning April 1st, 1855 after a painful illness of ten weeks, ELIZA WASHINGTON, eldest child of C. M. and A. G. HURST. aged three years and eleven days.
"No bitter tears for thee be shed,

Blossom of being! seen and gone!
With flowers alone we strew thy bed. O blest d parted one! Whose all of life, a rosy ray,

Bless'd into dawn and pass'd away. And oh! sometimes in visions blest, Sweet spirit! visit our repose; And bear, from thine own world of rest, Some balin for human woes! What form more lovely could be given

Than thine to messenger of heaven?"

New Spring & Summer GOODS.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A GENER.

al assortment of Spring and Summer
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