

THE INDEPENDENT PRESS IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

C. C. PUCKETT, Geo. W. FANT, Editors. Individuals, like nations, fail in nothing which they boldly attempt, when sustained by virtuous purpose, and determined resolution.—HENRY CLAY. "Willing to praise, yet not afraid to blame."

Terms—One Dollar a Year, in Advance. ABBEVILLE C. H. SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1854.

Executive Department. CLARENDON, July 8, 1854. I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to state, that in consequence of his illness the business of the Executive Office has necessarily accumulated; but upon his restoration to health, it will be promptly despatched.

Puff-Puffing. If any of our friends have a desire to engage in the above, one of an editor's trades, they will find, by calling upon Mr. C. H. ALLEN, grocer, an abundance of the raw material wherewith to exercise. He has fine smoking tobacco we know, and think excellent segars.

Death of Rev. Abner Fant. We learn from the Anderson Gazette that Rev. A. FANT breathed his last at his residence on the 8d inst. He was near 80 years of age, and had been for the greater part of his life an acceptable minister of the Baptist denomination.

Charleston Courier. We are pleased to see this paper out in an improved condition. It is somewhat enlarged, and has entirely new type for its printing.—A more courteous, dignified, and able corps of editors cannot be found than those at the head of the Courier.

Mad Dogs. We learn from the Carolinian that a dog apparently laboring under all the symptoms of hydrophobia was killed in Columbia a few days ago.

To Contributors. Two or three communications on hand will be obliged to await the next issue. Our rule is to place all original contributions on general subjects on the first page, and we did not receive those alluded to in time for this week. Our literary friends are all ever favored—they aid us in our labors without "money and without price." Could any one do more? Yes; some of them are wont to contribute both to our columns and pockets.

Imprisonment of a Consul. Mr. DILLON, French consul for the port of San Francisco, Cal., was lately arrested and tried for unlawfully enlisting men for the Mexican service. On refusing to pay his fine, he was thrown into prison. We hear that the matter is about to be a satisfactorily settled.

Appointment. "John A. Orr has been confirmed by the Senate as United States Attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi." We find the above in a Western exchange. JENNIFER A. ORR, brother of Hon. J. L. Orr, is now a citizen of Mississippi, and we presume is the gentleman alluded to. The names, though not very similar in sound, are very much alike in type, and we hope that JENNIFER is, instead of JOHN.

Ladies' Supper. We had the pleasure of being present on this occasion on the evening of the 4th. We were gratified to perceive, from the large number of persons present, a manifest desire to aid the ladies in their most praiseworthy efforts.

Lucien LOMAX, Esq., during the early part of the evening, entertained the assemblage with a happy and very appropriate address on the Influence of Woman upon the Destiny of Man, setting forth her ennobling and chastening qualities in a brilliant, yet faithful and truthful view.

After the supper, which was an excellent one, several hours were spent most agreeably in social and friendly converse; and everything passed off to the delight and satisfaction of all present.

Congressional. Both Houses of Congress have agreed to terminate the present session on the fourth of August.

A special messenger has arrived from Mexico, it is said, with important despatches from Gen. GARDNER, U. S. Minister to that Government. The nature of the despatches have not as yet been made public.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of A. HERBERT, Esq., of Columbia, as Consul of the United States for the port of Genoa.

The Senate has rejected the House bill to commence the session on the first of November. Notwithstanding Col. BENTON'S opposition to the appropriation for carrying out the Mexican treaty, that measure passed the House by a vote of 103 to 63, on Wednesday last; and the first instalment has been paid to Senor ARMSTRONG, the Mexican Minister, who received it by authority of President SANTA ANNA.

It is rumored that the Senate has rejected the treaty of reciprocity recently concluded between Lord ELGIN and Mr. MARCY.

General SUMNER, of New York, has avowed himself in favor of the acquisition of all Mexico and Cuba with or without slavery. He intends resigning his seat at the close of the present session.

New Species of Fire. A writer in Paris informs the American public of a new and important invention in the form of a liquid, which being thrown upon any body of water, immediately spreads and takes fire spontaneously. It is supposed to be a new species of fire, and is said to be a very valuable discovery.

be an inevitable result. If it is so, however, it will give France no very great advantage over other nations after all. The day has passed when such discoveries made masters of nations. The reason is obvious: other people soon learn to play a like game. All the patents in Chivalry could not prevent Brother Jonathan from prying into the secret, if it is worth prying into.

Whilst, therefore, such inventions cannot give any power a decided and lasting advantage, because such power can never retain the exclusive monopoly, they would nevertheless greatly expedite the termination of all maritime conflicts. They would make "Kilkenny-cat" affairs of naval encounters. Each fleet would burn the other up, and so end the contest.

Local Items. There was a fuller attendance on sale-day than was last month. The requirements of the office kept us in-doors the entire day, and we could not speak from actual observation as to what was said and done. No sales however were made, nor anything of importance done, that we are aware of.

From various sections of the District we heard pretty good reports of the crops, from citizens with whom we conversed. Good rains have fallen in several directions, the past few days, and the majority of farmers being about through with the working of their crops, those rains have come opportunely. A continuance of such favorable seasons for a few more weeks will insure doubtless, in this District, excellent crops of corn. And from this crop claims a decided preference; for so long as an abundant supply of corn is made, we can have plenty of good fat stock, and be independent, if not wealthy. We are firm believers in grain growing. Plant plenty of these first, and then devote the unoccupied lands and unemployed labor to the production of cotton. By such a course, if but little cotton were made, the farmer would realize a higher price for it, and have more stock (which is no less a source of wealth than convenience) increasing around him.

Besides the tradesmen of the country would be enabled to get supplies of provisions more easily and cheaply, and in return could furnish their different articles of manufacture at lower rates. So the benefit would be mutual throughout every department of home pursuits. The system of wearing out the best lands of the country in the cultivation of cotton, we cannot help but regard as injudicious in the extreme. Every one doing his utmost in trying to outdo his neighbor in the number of cotton bales, when, if fewer were sent off, in the course of a few years when the new system has had time to operate upon the market, the price would certainly be so much enhanced as to insure a return of money almost if not quite as large for fifty bales then as for one hundred now.

But we suppose it is a pleasure to be a sort of exchange bank agency, else farmers would cease to raise cotton for the purpose of selling to get money to pay for Tennessee mules and Kentucky swine.

But we did not expect to get into a disquisition on agriculture and commerce, and will return. The above, of course, are only our opinions. Let them go at their value. We charge nothing for them this time, but will agree to furnish every man in the District with our notions on all subjects at one dollar per annum!

Sickness, we regret to say, is prevailing to some extent in portions of the District. A virulent and in many cases fatal disease, denominated typhoid diarrhea, has made its appearance. Some of our old and useful citizens have fallen before it. Mr. Enoch BARMORE is one of whom we have heard, and his only surviving brother, has lost by its ravages a little daughter and three servant children in the last week or two. There may be others of whom we have not heard. A moderation of the excessive heat of the weather will doubtless do much to arrest its course.

Mr. VAN, a citizen of great age and fair reputation, died last week. He was ninety-two years old. What a volume of personal history and reminiscences is sealed by the death of such a patriarch!

Edgefield and Railroads. In the last Edgefield Advertiser we find an editorial article on railroads, to which our attention in common with other editors in railroad villages is directed. The Advertiser says there are some rabid anti-railroad men in Edgefield to whom his preaching seems to do no good, and he desires his brethren to answer a few interrogatories on the subject, to the end that said incorrigibles may be won over, and come to a knowledge of the truth as it is in relation to railroads.

He desires statistics. These we are not prepared to give, but we will briefly record our general notions on railroads, and they can go at their worth. Perhaps some of our friends about here could give us an exhibit of the actual state of affairs. For the sake of our good friend the Advertiser, we would be pleased to receive such a communication.

One of the tormentors of the Advertiser offers to bet half he is worth that every one of those villages to which railroads have been built are worse off now than before they had anything to do with such roads. "If he is in earnest, we have no doubt he can get taken up at his offer quite readily. We cannot see any evidences of a worse state of things now than before. On the contrary, we feel sure the reverse is true. "Have your people," says the Advertiser, "so overgone the mark as to sicken at the very thought of a railroad?" If so, we have yet to see the first symptoms of the nausea. If the roads are not paying, some of the stockholders may feel a little squeamish; we cannot say—the amount of our stock not being sufficient to affect our nerves in any way.

"Have your improvements but involved you in debt and difficulties?" he asks again. We think not. Improvements most generally beget some debt, but the increased rates at which lots have been sold, and sold in those villages have fully warranted all the improvements made, if nothing else had done so. "Have your general interests been injured?" If so, we are wholly blind to the fact. "Has your property," he daily satisfaction, been diminished? His general wealth of your corporation has certainly proved a most destructive weapon in naval warfare. Thrown out in large quantities in the midst of a fleet, after destruction of

out of employment? In short, do you look back with regret to the days when you had no railroad?" As the interrogator anticipates, many will smile at these questions. How can a railroad communication with the cities and villages of the State diminish our daily comfort? We are a social people—like to travel, visit and be visited, and have mail facilities, to hear daily what the world is about—and can railroads detract anything from sociality? If affirmative answers can be made to any of the queries, we plead total ignorance on the subject. We know of no one, even the most inveterate "old fogy," who looks back wistfully to the days of no railroads. A few stage contractors and professional wagoners may hate the whistle of the locomotive, but to the ears of the stage and wagon horse it is full of sublimest poetry!

We have thus briefly answered, in a kind of guessing way, the inquiries of our neighbor.—Some one, we hope, more competent, will regard the thirst of our friend for knowledge, and aid him in its pursuit. Our conclusion on the subject of railroads is similar to that of the good old dame on the subject of coffee-pots: She had lived forty or fifty years without one, when, on becoming possessed of a bright new tin, she exclaimed with unaffected amazement, "I can't see how any one can live without a coffee-pot!"

Secular Schools. The article of "Amicus" suggests a few remarks on this theme, which we make now, as when once the immediate presence of a subject is withdrawn from our notice, we rarely think of it again. And we regard no subject as demanding a higher consideration than that of Education.

We publish "Amicus" cheerfully, because he considers it due to his young friend to indicate the particular character of his address, as there was, in the article of "VIATOR" last week, an implied disapprobation of some of the positions assumed by the speaker; and because, though personally unacquainted with him, we are assured that he is one whose standing and talents claim for him a respectful hearing. We are assured, further, that his brief communication is conceived in no spirit of disrespect for "VIATOR" or his opinions. For the high standing of the latter, from personal knowledge, we can vouch.

With pleasure we can say that, from what we have heard of Mr. GARY'S address, it was indeed an honorable effort. We had not the pleasure of hearing it delivered. And to the first general positions, as indicated by "Amicus," we yield assent. That woman has done much to produce and advance the prosperity of the country, we presume is a proposition but few deny. The blending of the useful with the ornamental in female education, is another tenet to which, as a general remark, we do not demur. We are passionately fond of the ornamental and beautiful.

But it is to the last position, namely, that sectarian schools are not adapted to the education of either sex, that we desire to direct our enquiries. We are aware that the position is not new, and that Mr. GARY is not alone in its avowal. Dr. THORNWELL, acknowledged high authority, has advanced and labored to maintain the same view. But we cannot see the force of the arguments with which those opinions are fortified. Even if they are drawn from correct premises, (which we do not admit,) still their force is not perceivable to us. Obtuseness on our part, and not defects in the arguments, may be the cause of this failure.

The question as to what is education, should, we conceive, be decided, before sectarian schools are pronounced incapable of educating. Education is the enlightenment and training of the mind; and there are as many different degrees of education as there are different orders of human intellect. If we establish but one standard of education, and say none other is to claim the designation, then we may admit from that premise that sectarian schools are incapable of educating. But a vast catalogue of schools and colleges that lay no claim whatever to sectarian character will fall amidst the common ruins; for by establishing one standard of education, you establish one "college" as that standard, and all below that will tumble at the fell swoop of distinction. Education cannot therefore be measured by one standard. There are degrees, and the capability and value of all schools must be measured to these various degrees. It might be easy to select from the numerous colleges of our country one from the denominational ranks and another from without, proceeding upon the one-standard principle, to prove the truth of the position that the former is not adapted to educate. But to such a process of argument we can never give in.

To State colleges we are friends—true friends—and to denominational colleges we are no less devoted in our attachment. We believe them, to say the very least, capable of imparting a high degree of education; and seeing that education, as everything else, can never be wholly perfect, we are content even if they stop there. But why are they not competent to impart as thorough a course of learning as any other class of institutions? We are not satisfied with the reasons given, and demand others, before we acknowledge the incompetency of the denominational system. There are no laws to restrain them in the election of faculties and the security of endowment, and have not religious denomi- tions as able men at command as can be secured by any institution? Most certainly. How many of the ablest professors of the age are not members of some particular denomination? We venture there are few. And more: how many learned men are there in the country who only await the call to a sectarian school to distinguish themselves as teachers if propitious circumstances attend? We conclude then that a denominational system of education is not a failure, and we do not believe that the arguments set to controvert the conclusion. The reason that sectarian schools have not generally risen to an eminence equal to State institutions is simply that they have lacked the means for the attainment of every necessary apparatus and the services of men already distinguished as teachers. Their money is usually obtained by voluntary contribution, and in consequence is almost always much below the demand. Upon State institutions money is lavished with an un stinted munificence, and money is also lavished in colleges, as a power in the hands of the State and governments. Give a denominational school the same amount of money that

you give to a State school, and let the location of each be alike favorable, then leave them to run the race of excellence, and we fear not the result. There can be no cause inherent in the system to throw the sectarian behind the other. Those who deny the capability of denominational schools claim Dr. THORNWELL as high authority for their views. But are they willing to endorse every position he assumes in his letter to Gov. MANMOR? If they will not, then the height of his authority is lowered. If they will, then we ask them how a religious education is to be imparted by any other class of schools than sectarian? Dr. THORNWELL says a godless education is worse than no education. Do his adherents agree with him on this point? If so, then we ask again, how shall a religious education be imparted? We answer, in no way better than by sectarian schools; for in no other way can a decided and specific religion be blended with literary training. A general religion is no religion—it leads the mind to doubting and halting between the various doctrines of Christianity, and to infidelity is the tendency. And the college that undertakes to give a religious education without giving it a specific character, will only succeed in leaving a vague and gloomy impression of its efforts.

It is not our position, however, that a sectarian character is essential to the efficiency of all colleges in keeping their students upon the side of a specific religion. A majority of students enter college already indoctrinated in their peculiar ancestral faith. Sectarial schools are performing a glorious work. They diffuse a general education, and insure the prosperity of all the great religious denominations of the country, and thus preclude the possibility of an eventual union of Church and State; for where all are so prosperous and enlightened, no one can grasp the reins of governmental power and bid others to its altar. Upon this depends, we most firmly believe, the perpetuity of religious liberty.—Nor is the objection that they inculcate doctrines without the reason for those doctrines, by any means conclusive. If we hold to this objection, we must likewise urge it against parental religious training. For it is as plausible in the one case as in the other. Who will say that parental instruction does not inculcate sectarianism in the highest degree? and yet who will say that such teaching cramps the mind or stifles the faculties?

The subject is interesting to us, and we could say much more, but forbear. When leisure and inclination prompt, we may recur to it again. We believe in the efficiency of sectarian no less than State schools, and while we are in no wise inclined to assail the latter, we are ever ready to defend with a zealous hand the claims of the former. What we have said, is not simply because of Mr. GARY'S sentiments, but because the subject has been moved by others with whom he may well esteem it an honor to be associated.

COMMUNICATIONS. WRITTEN FOR THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.

Mr. Gary's Address. Messrs. Editors: I avail myself of the opportunity presented by your columns to express my unqualified surprise at the very partial and non-committal notice by "VIATOR" of my friend Mr. GARY'S address, delivered at the request of the Trustees of the Masonic Female Institute before the citizens of Cokesbury. From the tenor of his remarks, it is quite evident that "VIATOR" differs essentially with the speaker in his opinions with regard to the social, political and educational position of woman. And this I apprehend to be the true source of the gentleman's criticisms. I therefore think it due to Mr. GARY that the views themselves should come before the respectful notice of the public, as the right defenders of his position.

One would think, from the sanguine manner in which "VIATOR" alludes to the efficient results of "age and experience," as the probable correctives of Mr. GARY'S opinions, that the speaker had lived in an unreal world, isolated from the genius of his age, and that his ideas were as impracticable as those of Plato in his ideal Republic. But such is not the case. All of our own institutions are the generalization of his opinions. And the principles themselves are perennial as the forms in which they are embodied. I trust therefore that the indulgent public will excuse the brief abstract of the address which I am about to enter into. My object is to show that the opinions are such as "age and experience" will not probably eradicate, or at least that the lack of these qualities is not the cause of them. The first tenet advanced is that woman has exerted an essential influence in producing the prosperity which now characterizes the United States of America. And is there anything hasty or novel in this conclusion? One of the ablest expounders of the features that individualize the polity of America—I allude to DeTOQUEVILLE—maintains most strenuously the same position. Not from blinded chivalry, or misguided gallantry, but from a thorough digest of the component elements of our character. In this, therefore, neither "age or experience," as such, will probably effect a change. And as to the historical facts mentioned in support of his general remark that woman has always been a prominent co-worker in the formation of all governments, they are truths, and need no extension. In the next place there is recommended an education tending alike to the useful and ornamental. To object to this would be practically to contradict the evidence of our senses. For old and young experience the beneficial influence of this regime in our own society, as they do in every civilized community. There is then nothing startling in this announcement, which brings us to the last position assumed by the speaker; that strictly sectarian schools are not adapted to the education of either sex. In the first place because they inculcate doctrines without the reasons for them, which is calculated to annihilate the faculties of the mind. In the second place because they set hands to political power, by throwing education into the hands of religion. And both of these influences are anti-republican in their tendency. Now Mr. GARY stands alone in this; either; for Dr. THORNWELL has taken grounds against sectarian education in his able letter to Gov. MANMOR.

And now we have passed over the principal tenets advanced, and have yet to find even one that "age and experience" could "ripen into greater maturity." I will observe that I have had the very pleasant task of perusing carefully Mr. GARY'S address, and that I am happy to say that it more than realized the sanguine expectations of an impartial friend. Being characterized by an intensity and energy of thought only equaled by the chaste and beautiful manner of expression. And I only hope that his future efforts may do justice to the reasonable expectations which he has excited.

AMICUS. NEWS ITEMS. Eastern News.

A despatch received from Vienna, dated June the 10th, states that the Russians made another unsuccessful attack on Silistria on the 10th, when the Russian commander received a severe and painful contusion on the right leg. He was compelled to give up his command. The Turks made an attack on the Island of Moken, held by the Russians, and were repulsed.

On the 30th of May, three British steamers destroyed the ships, dock-yards and stores at Brakerstad, on the North of the Gulf of Bostna. The damage was estimated at 350,000 rubles. On the 31st, the steamers also captured several vessels, and on the 1st of June four steamers destroyed the ships, dock-yards, stores, &c., at Weaburg. The damage here was estimated at 400,000 rubles.

The news of the adhesion of Greece to the ultimatum of the Powers causes great surprise. Russia reckoning on other diversions contrives at great expense in the Southern provinces of Turkey. Lord John Russell has been unanimously re-elected to his seat in Parliament by the city of London. He addressed the city in very decisive terms as to the war.

The bill giving Canada an elective Senate, has passed to a second reading in the House of Lords. The weather in England is very dry, causing some apprehensions for the crops. The Europa, a cavalry transport ship, was struck to the water edge, on her passage to Gibraltar with troops. Twenty-one lives were lost, including Col. Moore, the commander of the troops, and fifteen soldiers. The remainder on board, sixty-six in number, saved themselves in the boats.

The question between France and the United States, arising out of the arrest of Mr. Dillon, the French Consul at San Francisco, is settled, nothing remaining for arrangement but the form of compensation to be given. There is very wet weather in France, which excites fears for the crops.

Interesting from Cuba. The following extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman in Cuba to a friend in this city, says the Washington Union, will be read with interest:

HAVANA, June 20, 1854.—Things are rapidly drawing to a crisis in this place, and we are prepared to hear the worst. Some of these bright mornings, when you walk down to your store, you will be startled at the fact that the whites have been massacred in cold blood. Such will be the result of the mighty events now transpiring in this lovely island. If the Government of the United States intend to take any steps in the matter, they had better be quick about it. Time passes rapidly, and every day hastens with rapid strides the day of emancipation and Africanization. I have just seen the decree ordering the admission of the darkies into the ecclesiastical seminaries! So we are to have African priests. They are allowed to intermarry, and their children are duly legalized and legitimated. What more could they do for the black scoundrels? So you may see for yourself that the times are getting awfully gloomy for the inhabitants of this place. I shall hold on until the steam begins to burst, and then try to get away.

A Distressing Case of Hydrophobia. The Dayton Empire notices an instance of a man in Montgomery county, Ohio, who has bitten some time ago by a dog, and who now has symptoms like hydrophobia:

A few days ago, while in the room with his wife, he felt rather strangely, and seemed inclined to bite and grate his teeth with all the power he possessed. He asked his wife to hand him a piece of sole-leather, which being complied with, he bit it through in several places, and continued biting until it was chewed to pieces. He then requested her to hand him a chip, which he also tore into splinters with his teeth. At that point he was seized with very strange and wild sensations, and he told his wife she had better leave the room, as he was fearful he might commit some personal violence. She did so immediately and locked the door. He tried to get out; but, finding the door locked, he went to the window, which was in the second or third story of the house, and jumped out, perfectly crazy and raving, as is supposed, with hydrophobia. He ran several miles before he was overtaken, screaming and crying with the most intense agony. He was finally secured and brought back, and is now under medical care.

A Member of Congress in a bad way. During the debate on Tuesday, on the resolution fixing a day of adjournment, Mr. EWING, a gallant and talented young Kentuckian, thus humorously expressed his grievances:

I want to get away from here, for one, and I believe that the people are willing to see us go away. I would rather adjourn sine die than take a recess. It is rather a novel experiment, and I do not know how it would suit. But I want to get to some place where I can sleep of nights. [Renewed laughter.] I am tired of going into these dining rooms in the morning with the weak stomach with which every gentleman rises in summer, and smelling that odor which destroys the last remnant of appetite that can be got up by the force of tonics, and other means. [Great laughter.] After trotting all over town, hunting a place to eat, I have thought that, of inevitable necessity, I would be compelled to go through the form under the influence of chloroform. [Renewed laughter.] I know of no other way in which it can be practiced with any sort of ease and comfort.

CONSULATE IN VENICE.—The talented author of a "Bachelor," Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, more generally known as "Ike Marvel," finds the Consulate of Venice poorly suited to his taste or his pecuniary interest. He has thrown up the commission with which the President, in compliance to his acknowledged literary ability, honored him, and will pursue his Italian studies and observation untrammelled by official cares. Dr. D. Maduley, of New Orleans, is his successor. He, too, is said to be a respected gentleman of letters, and goes to Venice in pursuit of the emoluments of place, but to add to this fund of information by residing in a city which is supposed to afford more than ordinary facilities of access to the literary treasures of Italy.—N. Y. Times.

Kate DARLING MARRIED.—Miss Kate Darling was married on Monday evening last to Messrs. M. J. & A. C. Darling, by Rev. Mr. G. W. Darling. The bride was a very attractive young lady, and the groom a gentleman of high standing in the community. The ceremony was performed in a private parlour, and was attended by a few friends. The bride and groom departed for their home at an early hour. The bride is the daughter of Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Darling, of this city. The groom is the son of Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Darling, of the same place. The marriage is a very desirable one, and we wish them every happiness.

THE BOARDING OF AN AMERICAN PACKET BY A BRITISH WAR STEAMER.—The following is a report of Captain Allen of the ship Minnesota: At 11 A. M., May 25th, lat. 53, long. 10, saw H. B. M. steamship Gladiator, which fired two guns for us to leave to—the steamer then ran near us and sent a boat on board and ordered the ship to be hoisted to immediately. Also demanded the ship's papers. Capt. Allen inquired of the officer in charge of the boat by what authority he demanded them? The officer's reply was, by the orders of his government, and stated to Capt. A. that it was an unpleasant duty for him, but it was imperative. The papers were produced and examined, and after an hour's delay the vessel was allowed to proceed.

We are informed by the first officer of the M. that the midshipman in charge of the boat alongside, stated to him, that had not the ship been hoisted to, after firing the two guns, shots would have been fired to compel her.—N. Y. Express.

A MOTHER DEPARTED.—On the day of our national rejoicing we regret to have to announce the death of one of the "Women of the Revolution." Mrs. Mary Johnston, who was a participant in the scenes and struggles of the Revolution in this State, and who has been chronicled in Mrs. Ellet's Memoirs of the illustrious women of that day, died at the residence of her son, J. G. Johnston, in Chester District, on the 31st May.—Carolinian.

DEATH OF MR. SALMOND.—Our community have just been startled by the astounding announcement of the sudden death of Thos. Salmond, esq., President of the Lancaster Court House, forty miles, to-day in a buggy, and it is supposed the heat overcame him. He died about six o'clock this evening, some two or three hours after getting home.—Camden Journal.

The Connecticut Legislature has passed resolutions annulling the fugitive slave law within that State, and declaring their determination to resist its execution.

BANK DIVIDENDS.—The Commercial Bank of Columbia, S. C., has declared a dividend of \$1.25 per share, and the Bank of Hamburg, S. C., \$4 per share, for the six months ending on the 1st proximo.

PEOPLE'S BANK.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the People's Bank, held yesterday, D. L. McKay was unanimously elected President, vice E. P. Starr, resigned.

DEATH OF MR. RITCHIE.—The venerable Thomas Ritchie, the Ajax of the democratic press, died after a lingering illness, on the 3rd inst.

Receipts. The following persons have paid their subscriptions to the 2d Volume of the Independent Press: James Drummonds, Mt. Hill, S. C. C. W. Styles, esq., Hamburg, " Thos Jefferson Pyles, Stylesboro, Ga. S. Tusten, Calhoun's Mills, S. C. L. C. Wilson, Abbeville, " J. W. McCree, " Andrew Buchanan, Wilson's Creek, " J. T. McConnell, Due West, " A. H. McGee, " Enoch Carter, Mount Hill, " J. W. Clarke, Cokesbury, " C. H. Allen, Abbeville, " John C. Walker, Ninety-Six, " Dr. H. G. Middleton, Wiffrington, " Jesse Lomax, Mt. Pleasant, " J. L. Pettigru, esq., Charleston, (82) S. C. Rev. A. G. Harmon, Mapleton, " J. C. Chaney, Cokesbury, " H. W. Lawson, Abbeville, " Isaac N. Sample, Franklin, " J. A. Sample, " J. T. Dodson, " W. B. Romm, Abbeville, " J. S. Erwin, Harrisburg, " B. F. Roberts, Greenwood, " Wm A. Cobb, Smithville, " Maj. Jno D. Adams, " Larkin Barmore, Mt. Hill, " James M. Carville, Due West, " Robert McAdams, " Maj. Wm Clinckensales, " David Jordan, Harrisburg, " J. L. Devlin, " B. H. Eakin, Abbeville, " Jas. Irwin, " H. A. Jones, " J. G. McClintock, " Rev. J. N. Young, Due West, " J. M. Lattimer, Jr., Lowndesville, " M. W. Gary, Cokesbury, " Wm Crowther, Diamond Hill, "

OBITUARY. Died suddenly, at his residence, in Pickens district, Wm. D. ARNOLD, in the 70th year of his age. He retired to his room on Friday night, the 23d June, and was found dead in his bed on the next morning, having died apparently without any personal violence. He was a member of the Methodist church, a kind and affectionate husband, an indulgent father, and an obliging neighbor. Mr. A. was a native of Abbeville, and leaves many relatives and friends, both here and there, to mourn their loss.

HEAD QUARTERS. 1st Brigade Cavalry, S. C. M. ORDER No. 2. THE Following Regiments of Cavalry will Parade for Drill and Review at the time and places specified below: The 2nd Regiment of Cavalry at Longmires (not at Mount Vernon) on Thursday 3d of August next. The 1st Regiment of Cavalry at Smith's Store on Saturday the 19th of August next. The Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers will appear at the places above stated in their respective Regiments the day previous for Drill and Inspection. By order of Brig. Genl. 1st Brigade Cavalry, S. C. M. JOHN V. MOORE, Brig. Maj. July 5, 1854. old Banner copy.

ATTENTION CAVALRY. THERE will be an Election held in the Washington Troop of Cavalry on Saturday the 29th instant, for Captain, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Captain W. S. Harris. D. J. Jordan, J. McQuerns, Wm. Butler, Managers. By order of Col. J. L. Talbert. July 4, 1854. J. G. MARTIN, Maj. 2d

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Abbeville District.—In the Court of Ordinary. In the matter of the last Will and Testament of LEON LOMAX, deceased. WHEREAS Application has this day been made to me by James Hargrove and James W. McQuerns and Nancy his wife, some of the legal heirs of the said Leon Lomax, requiring the paper purporting to contain his last will and testament to be proved in due form of law? Therefore, notice is hereby given to Ephraim Knight, and others children of Betsey Knight, to be and appear before me, either in person or attorney, at a Court of Ordinary, for Abbeville District, to be held at Abbeville C. H., on Friday the twenty-ninth September next, at which time and place the validity of said will and testament may be proved. Given under my hand and seal of office, this 3d day of July, A. D. 1854. WILLIAM HILL, C. O. D. July 1