

In England, 20 or 30 acres constitute a good farm, and in China on one-third of that quantity, a large family is well supported. The grass lands in the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh rent for \$100 the acre. In West Cambridge, Massachusetts, manure to the value of \$100 per acre is supplied by many of the farmers, and instances are not unfrequent of ten acres, thus fertilized, yielding in money \$5000. To us the full power of land is unknown; indeed, nowhere has it been ascertained that there is a limit to production. The period perhaps has arrived, when not only the advancement of their pecuniary welfare, but it may be, the preservation of the domestic institutions of the South, depends on a radical change in the habits and practices of the tillers of its soil. If in relation to this State, the distressing visitation of the last summer has the effect of arousing the attention of our agriculturists to the necessity of union among themselves, with a view to a free and full interchange of opinions in matters pertaining to their common vocation; they may yet have ample cause to be grateful to a merciful Providence for the calamity with which they have so recently and heavily been afflicted.

W. B. SEABROOK,  
Pres't. State Ag'l. Soc. of S. C.  
Editors of papers friendly to the object of the Society, are respectfully requested to give publicity to the above.

\* Farmer's Register.

### Congressional Intelligence.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.  
WASHINGTON, FEB. 7.

This being the last day but one for the Oregon debate in the House, great anxiety was shown to obtain the floor. Among those who spoke, were Mr. Simms, Mr. Burt, and Mr. Woodward, of S. C., all of whom were in favor of a notice *sub modo*; that is to say, they would accompany the notice with an offer to compromise on the 49th parallel of latitude. Mr. Black is the only member from S. C., who goes the notice in an absolute and unqualified form.

About two o'clock to-day, the President's Message communicating the recent Oregon correspondence was brought to the House. The Message was immediately read, and was received with breathless attention.

It impressed almost every one with the belief that the question was rapidly coming to a crisis, and to a hostile one.

Both parties assume that negotiation is at an end—arbitration is rejected—and what remains but war, or a backing out on the part of Great Britain.

The first letter is one from Mr. Buchanan, dated 13th Dec., 1845, to Mr. McLane, requesting him to ask the cause of Great Britain's military preparations. Mr. McLane replies, after a conference with Lord Aberdeen, that Lord A. informed him that Great Britain could not overlook the possibility that the controversy with the United States would terminate unfavorably, and in that case, the preparations would be very useful and important. But the preparations had in view general objects, and were commenced before the controversy with the United States became serious. Mr. McLane gives, as his own opinion, that a portion of the preparations were of a kind that was exactly suited to the purpose of a war with the United States, and he suggests that Great Britain will, in case of war, act promptly and vigorously, and throw out her whole strength at once, with a view to bring the war to a conclusion at once.

On the 29th Dec., 1845, Mr. Pakenham offered an arbitration, with a view to an equitable partition of the territory. This was rejected, and the British Minister was reminded that the U. S. had claimed the whole territory, and that the proposition would seem to imply that the U. S. had no title to the whole territory.

On the 16th January, 1846, Mr. Pakenham offered to submit to arbitration the question of title; with a provision that if it should be decided, that neither party had a title to the whole of Oregon, then the arbitrators should decide upon an equitable mode of partition.

This was rejected. The President took the ground, finally, that territorial rights, so important to the U. S., could not be put beyond the control of the U. States.

So, there is an end to one more chapter in this history. It brings us near to an end, either amicable or otherwise; for Mr. Pakenham assumes that the question must be settled, and urges a settlement before public opinion, in either country, should become more irritated in regard to it.

The House will now go on.

Correspondence of the Char. Eve News.  
WASHINGTON, FEB. 10.  
It being understood that the Oregon

question would be taken up in the Senate this morning, at a very early hour the galleries were crowded almost to suffocation, and hundreds went away who could not gain admittance. The floor was almost completely occupied by members of the House and other privileged persons.

At noon the joint resolutions passed last evening by the House, were brought in. They were immediately referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Chair then announced that this was the day set apart for the consideration of Mr. Allen's joint resolutions, giving the Oregon notice, together with the numerous pending amendments.

Mr. Clay hoped the bill for the augmentation of the Navy would be disposed of first, but the Senate would not listen to the suggestion.

Mr. Allen then took the floor and occupied nearly two hours in the delivery of a portion only of a real war speech. He spoke with indignation of the fact that for the last thirty years the British have had the benefit of the Oregon Territory, while during all that time we had not been able to extend our jurisdiction there. He said it was no longer the question of "title," but of "possession." We had negotiated long enough to no purpose, and now, therefore, was the time to act. The eyes of the whole world were upon us; the nations were gazing at us,—and if we did not now maintain our rights, the world would think we dare not, and scorn and ignominy would be our lot. As one strong inducement for the maintenance of our rights, he asserted that England dare not go to war with us single handed, and he read a great number of documents to support the position. After denouncing Great Britain in particular, he hurled forth a general denunciation at the five great Powers of Europe, and asserted that ever since the fall of Napoleon they had been aiming at universal dictation. In his opinion, the attempted interference of France and England in the affairs of Texas, was abominable, insufferable, and ought to have been promptly repelled. In fact he was for resisting any attempt at interference by European powers with any of the affairs of this Continent.

While Mr. A. was in the midst of a sublime flight, Mr. Mangum desired to ask a question. It was to this effect, Whether in that portion of the recent correspondence which the President thought proper to suppress Lord Aberdeen does not distinctly say to Mr. McLane, that England will not take offence at the passage of the resolution giving the notice?

Mr. Allen after some hesitation said, that as he presumed the Senator was asking a question which he could answer himself, there was no need of any reply.

This evasive answer convinced all present that Lord Aberdeen had made such an assertion; and then arose the inquiry as to the reason the President could have had in suppressing it. It is at least a very singular piece of business, for had this simple fact been communicated to the House on Saturday, there would have been no war panic. It is to be hoped, that the President will give a satisfactory reason for suppressing it.

Mr. Allen having spoken to a late hour, gave way to adjournment. He will have the floor to-morrow.

The above and other points which have recently leaked out, will tend greatly to banish alarm from the public mind. Those likely to be best informed, confidently assert that there is not the least danger of war, and that the cry is to be attributed solely to the manœuvres of the President-makers.

In the House, the Fortification Bill, appropriating \$1,500,000, was considered in Committee, reported and passed with scarcely a word of debate.

The Pensions Appropriation Bill was considered in Committee, but without definitive action.

The greater portion of the day was occupied in the reception of reports from Committees. Among the bills reported, was one providing for a National Foundry, and one for the continuation of the Cumberland Road.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely upon the various resolutions and memorials asking an amendment of the Naturalization Laws.

The Baltimore Patriot of Saturday evening gives the following as the substance of the correspondence communicated to Congress by the President of the U. States.—*Char. Cour.*, 11th inst.

1st. A letter from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Polk.

2. A letter from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. McLane, dated December 13, and asking the meaning of English war preparations.

3d. A letter from Mr. McLane to Mr. Buchanan, dated January 3, stating that he had an interview with Lord Aber-

deen, who assured him that the war preparations of England had no reference to American affairs—believes Lord Aberdeen is sincere—still thinks it possible that hostilities may come—in which England would be prepared to deal powerful blows against the United States.

4th. A letter from Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Buchanan, dated December 27th, proposing arbitration.

5th. A letter from Buchanan to Mr. Pakenham, dated January 3d, declining arbitration—yet cherishing the hope that the difficulties may amicably be settled by negotiation.

6th. Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Buchanan, dated January 3d, stating that he will send the answer of Mr. Polk, transmitted above by Mr. Buchanan, to the British Minister in London.

7th. Another letter from Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Buchanan, dated January 6th, in which he argues the question of arbitration, and controverting Mr. Polk's objection to arbitration—declaring that England has rights in Oregon. He asks whether the United States Government is willing to submit to arbitration their claim to the whole territory of Oregon.

8th. A letter from Buchanan to Mr. Pakenham, dated February 6th, declining their last proposition for arbitration, and stating the reason why.

## THE BANNER.



Abbeville C. H., S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18, 1846.

TO THE CITIZENS OF  
ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

Since the remarks made a week or two since, with regard to the ENLARGEMENT OF THE BANNER we have received a goodly number of new subscribers; and we would say, that if the number we suggested, TWO HUNDRED, can be obtained by the FIRST OF MAY, we shall make the proposed Enlargement immediately, and all such subscribers, shall receive the *Banner* for one year at the present rates, viz:—ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, IN ADVANCE, OR TWO DOLLARS AT THE EXPIRATION OF THE VOLUME. This, we think, is a fair offer, and strictly in accordance with the hardness of the times, and it will be giving to our readers the cheapest paper, by far, published in the State. It is only for the citizens of the District to come forward and assist us, and we pledge ourselves to lay before them weekly, as neat and interesting a sheet as the country can boast of. Will some of those kind friends who have used their influence for us still lend a helping hand, and enable us to raise the *Banner* aloft? At the present low rates of our paper, it will require a liberal patronage for us to do a saving business. Had we the same number of friends at all the Post Offices throughout the District as we can boast of at Mount Hill, Gentsville, Due West, Cokesbury, Loundsville, Calhoun's Mills, and Fraziersville, then, indeed, we should have cause to exult. At some of these offices we have as many as twenty-six subscribers, and at none less than eighteen. And why may not each office in the District come to the rescue thus manfully? Citizens answer for yourselves.

*Municipal Election.*—On Monday, 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Intendant and Wardens of the Town of Hamburg, for the ensuing year:—  
Intendant—HENRY SHULTZ.  
Wardens.—A. BURNSIDE, J. J. HOWARD, G. WALKER, T. J. WRIGHT, A. W. ROACH, and W. W. SALE.

*Longevity.*—We are informed, by a correspondent, that a negro man died, on the 18th ultimo, in the lower part of this District, at the advanced age of *One Hundred and Eleven Years!* He was a native of Virginia.

*The Young People's Magazine.* Edited by SCBA SMITH, and Published by J. K. WELLMAN, No. 118, Nassau-st., N. Y.—Price, \$1.00 a year.

We have received the February No. of this Magazine, with which we are much pleased, and most heartily recommend it to our young friends. The present number is filled with interesting matter, and of a character calculated to please. In this number is an Engraving, "Guardian Angels," which is beautiful indeed.

*Literary Emporium,* a compendium of Religious, Literary and Philosophical knowledge, Published by J. K. WELLMAN, No. 118, Nassau-st., N. Y.—Price, \$1.00 a year.

The February No. of this has also been received. This Magazine should meet with an extensive patronage, not only from its cheapness, but from the manner in which it is conducted—unlike most similar publications of the day, it excludes love tales and all such trash from its pages, and is filled with religious and literary matter calculated to instruct, as well as please—in a word, from the number before us, it may be said to be a religious Magazine. This is accompanied also with an Engraving—"the Georgia Female College."

*Wellman's Monthly Literary Messenger,* devoted to Religion, Literature, Science, &c., Published Monthly, by J. K. WELLMAN, No. 118, Nassau-st., N. Y.—Price, 25 cts. per an.

This is one of the cheapest publications we know of. In the present No. is a sketch of the Life and Character of AARON BURR, by JOHN MILTON STEARNS.

We regret that the length of the President's Message, and the correspondence upon the Oregon question, in answer to the Resolution calling for any correspondence which may have taken place upon this subject since the last annual message, is such that we are not able, at this time, to lay it before our readers. A brief and correct synopsis of it will be found in another part of this week's paper. This document seems to have produced something of a sensation in Washington, if the letter writers are to be credited, and the probabilities of war has become again the general topic. It is high time, we take it, that talking should be brought to an end and action commenced. True, much prudence should be exercised in the adjustment of this difficulty, and those entrusted with

To Correspondents.—If "B." will send us his name, his communication shall be attended to.

Two Negroes, belonging to Gen. McDUFFIE, were killed on Friday last, by two others, who were acting in the capacity of drivers. We have not been able to learn, fully, the particulars of this sad affair, but understand that their deaths were caused by severe chastisement for inattention to business. The murderers have been committed to jail, and will soon be put upon trial, when all the facts in connection with it will be developed.

We perceive, by the last *Hamburg Republican*, that W. M. BOBO, Esq. of Union Dis., has become the editor and proprietor of that paper.

At a meeting of the Directors of the South Western Rail Road Bank, held yesterday morning, says the *Charleston Courier* of 13th inst., JAMES ROSE, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President of the Board.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the South Carolina Rail Road Company, held yesterday afternoon, Colonel JAMES GADSDEN was unanimously re-elected President.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of South Carolina, held on Wednesday last, says the *Charleston Courier* of 13th inst., JOHN S. COGDELL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of South Carolina, held on Wednesday last, says the *Charleston Courier* of 13th inst., JOHN S. COGDELL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of South Carolina, held on Wednesday last, says the *Charleston Courier* of 13th inst., JOHN S. COGDELL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of South Carolina, held on Wednesday last, says the *Charleston Courier* of 13th inst., JOHN S. COGDELL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of South Carolina, held on Wednesday last, says the *Charleston Courier* of 13th inst., JOHN S. COGDELL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of South Carolina, held on Wednesday last, says the *Charleston Courier* of 13th inst., JOHN S. COGDELL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of South Carolina, held on Wednesday last, says the *Charleston Courier* of 13th inst., JOHN S. COGDELL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of South Carolina, held on Wednesday last, says the *Charleston Courier* of 13th inst., JOHN S. COGDELL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of South Carolina, held on Wednesday last, says the *Charleston Courier* of 13th inst., JOHN S. COGDELL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of South Carolina, held on Wednesday last, says the *Charleston Courier* of 13th inst., JOHN S. COGDELL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of South Carolina, held on Wednesday last, says the *Charleston Courier* of 13th inst., JOHN S. COGDELL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of South Carolina, held on Wednesday last, says the *Charleston Courier* of 13th inst., JOHN S. COGDELL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of South Carolina, held on Wednesday last, says the *Charleston Courier* of 13th inst., JOHN S. COGDELL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of South Carolina, held on Wednesday last, says the *Charleston Courier* of 13th inst., JOHN S. COGDELL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

its settlement should deliberate long upon it; for the peace of the world, we may say, is at stake in it: yet, there are bounds to prudence and deliberation. Had fewer windy speeches been made, and less of President-making entered into this question, it might have been settled long ago; as it is, discussion has been protracted from week to week, and time and money enough almost wasted, if used properly and for the purpose, to have conquered an empire.

Since writing the above, we have received intelligence from Washington of the passage of the notice, in the House, by a vote of ayes, 163; nays, 54. The following is the resolution as passed:—

*Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives,* That the President of the United States cause notice to be given to the government of Great Britain that the Convention between the United States and Great Britain concerning the territory of Oregon, &c., shall be annulled and abrogated twelve months after giving said notice.

*Resolved,* That nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the right and discretion of the proper authorities to renew or pursue negotiations for an amicable settlement of the controversy respecting the Oregon territory.

It is thought the Senate will not pass the notice in this form, but will modify it. It seems that the President, in his Message, suppressed the opinion of Lord ABERDEEN, that the passage of the notice would not be offensive to England, and since this has leaked out, things have assumed a new aspect, and the war panic somewhat abated.

*Santa Ana and Mexico.*—It appears, from the recent intelligence received from Havana, that there is a very great probability SANTA ANA will return to Mexico and assume once more the reigns of Government. This may or may not be true; but one thing is certain, he is the only Mexican capable of ruling that distracted country. His star has not yet gone down, but is destined to shine forth again upon his unhappy Mexico, and dispell, per chance, for a while, the dark clouds that have settled so thick upon her. It is melancholly to reflect upon the present condition of this truly beautiful country, torn to pieces as she is, by intestine feuds and civil wars—a country which, under the benign influence of peace and civilization might be made almost an Eden.

By the latest dates from this country, we learn that Yucatan has declared herself independent and no longer under obligations to the National Government. The country is still in a state of anarchy and confusion, and it is said ARISTA is the most hostile of the leaders to the United States, and upon the event of his defeating PAREDES, will attempt the subjugation of Texas.

*Removal.*—The agony is over, and the State House by act of the Legislature located at Montgomery on the 16th ballot. Sixty-eight votes were given for that point. After it is moved it will be but little nearer the centre than it now is. So far as the convenience of this country is concerned it would be better to let it remain where it is than to go to Montgomery. There were eight points in nomination—Tuscaloosa, Wetumka, Mobile, Montgomery, Statesville, Marion, Huntsville and Selma. The highest vote for Tuscaloosa was 43, the highest for Wetumka was 34, the highest for Mobile 9, for Statesville 2, for Marion 7, for Huntsville 6, the highest for Selma 17, and the highest for Montgomery 68—which was a majority of all the votes cast. We were greatly disappointed in the strength of Selma. Her location entitled her to more votes. But Major Frow takes it coolly, for in his last he very gravely says, the prosperity of Selma does depend upon the location of the State House. How long since that discovery was made, Major?

The question of location will probably be left to the people at last. A resolution to that effect has passed the Senate. Should it pass the House, the people will have to decide between Tuscaloosa and Montgomery by a direct vote.—*River State Review.*

Our army, will as soon as possible proceed from Corpus Christi, and take a position on the del Norte. The Navy also will assemble in the Gulf to prepare for whatever may happen.