

THE SUMMER BANNER: PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY WILLIAM FRANCIS.

TERMS: Two Dollars in advance, Two Dollars and fifty cents at the expiration of six months, and Three Dollars at the end of the year.

PAIR NOTICE TO THE PLANTERS OF SUMTER DISTRICT.

The subscribers, the former of whom has recently had erected on his plantation one of Prooy's Patent swinging Fulcrum Cotton Presses, with which he is well pleased, and believes it to be far superior to the Screw or anything now in use for Cotton Packing purposes, have purchased the right of said Press for Sumter District.

COTTON GINS.

The subscriber returns his thanks to those who patronized him last season. He continues to manufacture GINS upon the most approved plan, and warrants them equal to any other GINS in workmanship, materials and performance.

NOTICE.

Mrs. L. D. BAKER offers for sale, her residence in the southern part of the village of Sumterville. The Dwelling House, which is commodious and newly and well constructed.

SOUTH-CAROLINA--SUMTER DIST.

Whereas the plaintiff in this action did on this day file his Declaration against Benj. J. D. West the defendant, who is absent from and without the limits of the State of South Carolina, (as it is said) and having neither wife or attorney known, upon whom a copy of the above Declaration, with a rule to plead thereto, may be served.

SEED! SEED!

Just received and for sale at the Old Drug Store, a few Turnip and Cabbage seeds. J. MILLER, Druggist, Sumterville, S. C.

WANTED.

Two or three white boys as apprentices to learn the carpenter's trade. Apply at this office. Jan. 19, 1848. 12

New York

Ready-made Clothing: Shirts, Vests, Coats, and Pants, by A. J. & P. MOSES.

To Country Merchants. DRUGS AND MEDICINES IN CAMDEN, S. C.

The attention of Country Merchants is called to the facilities which are now offered them for obtaining Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils and Dye stuffs, Window Glass, &c. at an advance only of Freight and charges on Charleston prices.

THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES.

Embracing every article used in the practice from the Laboratory of Ephraim Lariabee of Baltimore.

A CARD.

The subscriber will be in Washington City during the month of August, and will make arrangements by which he may procure in the shortest time and at least expense, the Warrants for 160 acres of Land, or in lieu thereof Government Scrip for \$100 00 due each member, or the heirs-at-law of each deceased member of Company A, Palmetto Regiment.

SOUTH-CAROLINA--SUMTER DIST.

Whereas the Plaintiff in the above stated case having filed his Declaration against the Defendant, who is absent from and without the limits of the State, (as it is said) and having neither wife nor Attorney known, upon whom a copy of the above Declaration, with a rule to plead thereto, may be served.

WILL RECEIVE TO-MORROW

A choice stock of Groceries, consisting in part of the following: 4 barrels fine brown Sugar; 3 bags best Rio Coffee; 2 Hhds bacon Sides; 1 barrel Reynold's Hams; Butter and soda Crackers; Sardines, Lobsters; Ginger preserves; West India preserves, Pine apple, Lemon, Orange, &c. &c.; Olive Oil, Pickles assorted.

Domestic Dry Goods.

Brown homespun, assorted; Cottonades, Stripes, &c.; Musquito Netting; Grass skirts, do. made; Saxony wool shirts, Berlin drawers; Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery; Gents' 1-2 do.; A fine assortment of Suspenders.—All very low for cash.

SHOES! SHOES!!

The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he keeps constantly on hand, a complete assortment of Negro, and Welterd Shoes, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, warranting them to wear as well as any in the State.

STRAYED

Or stolen from my flock in the immediate vicinity of my residence, a Smyrna Ewe, about three years old. The above mentioned sheep was unmarked, is not of a clear white; The body, legs, and head are faintly clouded, with a pale liver colored hue. Is very gentle and appeared to be with lamb. It is presumed the sheep is stolen, and may possibly be offered for sale, or else has been driven into some neighboring flock. She was very fat, and no doubt would have afforded a fine bit of mutton. Any information that may detect the rogue, or enable me to recover the lost sheep will be thankfully received.

1000 lbs. N. CAROLINA BACON

low for cash. May 1848. L. B. HANKS.

Miscellaneous. A PUBLIC CALAMITY.

We give the following statement from the Mobile Herald, as the example of Col. James is too good a one to be lost. That paper says:

It is known to many of our readers that Col. Robert D. James, of Clarke county, has, for several years past, been striving to diversify his pursuits so as to make the culture of cotton of secondary importance. He has made one or two fine crops of Cuba tobacco, the results of which were satisfactory, and for some time has been engaged, in connection with other agriculturists, in making turpentine, rosin and pitch. In this branch he has also succeeded well, and the yield of the present promised a rich return for his labor and enterprise, but we regret to learn he has recently met with loss and disappointment by fire. We have before us a letter dated August 2d, which informs us that on the last day of July, his turpentine distillery, with 600 barrels of pitch and white rosin and a small quantity of spirits and crude turpentine, &c., was entirely consumed. The loss is not less than \$1500. The fire was occasioned by a defect in the bottom of the still.—Col. J. is now repairing damages and will presently have another still and apparatus up. He has now on hand 1200 gallons of spirits, saved from the fire, and a large quantity of the crude turpentine, from which and the future gatherings, he expects to distil 8000 gallons of spirits this season.

Col. James, we learn, set out to make for sale this season 150 bales of cotton, 5000 bushels of corn, 2000 barrels of tar, 200 do. spirits of turpentine, and 1000 barrels of white rosin and pitch. The fire has cut the latter item short, but put it down to 500 lbs., and there is every prospect that he will come up to his calculation.

We regret the loss of Col. James the more, at this particular juncture, because he was the pioneer in the turpentine business of Alabama, and was just beginning to reap the reward of his enterprise. The southern portion of this State presents a fine field for the direction of industry in this line, but from the habits of our planters, who have so long accustomed themselves to the exclusive culture of cotton, very little progress has been made. The efforts of Col. James we have believed, from the beginning, would aid in diverting many otherwise intelligent planters from their ruinous and impoverishing system of culture; and therefore his present slight interruption in business and the attendant loss may be considered a public calamity.

ANOTHER COMPLIMENT.—Mr. G. W. Kendall, in his European correspondence, speaks of the loss of officers in the late battles in the streets of Paris, and in the course of his remarks pays the following high compliment to the gallantry of our own devoted Regiment:

"You will see a comparison made, in which the number of officers who fell in the last revolution is placed alongside of those in some of Bonaparte's greatest battles. The loss has never before been as severe in officers of the first rank. Here in the streets were killed Gens. Negrier, Brea, Bregnaul, and Bourgon, while Gens. Bedeau, Duvivier, Damesrus, Foucher, Lafontaine, Francoise and Korte were more or less severely wounded. Yet great as was the loss of the French here in the streets of Paris, it will not bear comparison when placed alongside the casualties experienced by the leading officers in some of our regiments last year, while attacking the breastworks and barricades of the Mexicans—I do not mean officers of the same rank, but of those who led the different onslaughts.—Look at the returns of the 3d Infantry at Monterey, the 5th at Molino del Rey, and the South-Carolinians at Churubusco and the Garitas."

GREATEST ASCERTAINED DEPTH OF THE OCEAN.—On the 2nd of June, when in latitude 15 deg. 9 min. south, and longitude 20 deg. 14 min. west, being nearly calm and the water quite smooth, (says Sir James C. Ross,) we tried for, but did not obtain soundings with 4,600 fathoms of line, or 27,600 feet. This is the greatest depth of the ocean that has yet been satisfactorily ascertained; but we have reason to believe that there are many parts of it where it is still deeper. Its determination is a desideratum in terrestrial physics of great interest and importance. A voyage to the Southern Seas.

JEREL HOUSA, MOUNT SIGNAL, on which Moses received the Ten Commandments, is 9000 feet high, surrounded by higher mountains, which are covered by snow in winter. The group of Sinai is full of springs, and verdant. At its northern extremity lies the desert of el Teh, seventy miles long and thirty broad, in which the Israelites wandered forty years. It is covered with long ranges of high rock, of most repulsive aspect, rent into deep clefts only a few feet wide, hemmed in by walls of rock, sometimes 1000 feet high, like the deserted streets of a Cyclopean town. The whole of Arabia Petrea—Edom of the sacred writers—presents a scene of appalling desolation, completely fulfilling the denunciation of prophecy. Mrs. Somerville.

From the New Lisbon Aurora. SOMETHING ABOUT PRINTING.

We live in age and in a country where, in it would be considered almost a proof of lunacy, or great temerity at least, to say that printing is not one of the most useful arts. That the art of printing is like salt—"it is the preservative of all arts"—seems to be a position conceded by all civilized communities where its benefits have been diffused with either an unsparring or stinted hand. That it has facilitated the march of improvement, spread abroad and propagated correct principles, heralded forth the precepts of christianity, carried civilization, the arts and knowledge into foreign degraded, heathen lands and that it has elevated man, shown him what he is and what he ought to be, besides conferring numerous other invaluable advantages, no one who is cognizant to its operations will for a moment doubt. But the intention in commencing this article was not to eulogize this art for the benefactions it has conferred on man, but for entirely another purpose.

Common or letter press printing, such as books, newspapers, &c., is carried on by a large number of tools or types, every one of which cost money, labor and ingenuity to fit it for use. A type of burgeois size, [such as our editorials,] although it is but eleven twelfths of an inch long, on an average, still costs something. It is said that there are but two or three men in the U. State who can make the matrices in which types are cast, so peculiar, complete, proportioned, uniform and exact the work to be done. The letters are made principally of lead, mixed with other metals in order to harden it sufficiently when cool, while at the same time these other ingredients cause the fused composition to fill the most tenuous crevice of the matrix completely. For every sized type and every different shape type—and there are more than 300 shapes and sizes of each letter in our alphabet in use—new matrices have to be made, and each with the same exactness, or the font is defective. In roman each letter must be made three times—large and small capitals, lower case, saying nothing of points, figures and other indispensable characters.—To give some idea of the number of characters and letters which form a font of types, it may answer to state that there are two cases, as the printers term them, the lower case containing all the common or small letters, with the figures and points for punctuation, double letters, quadrates, —this case has commonly 54 boxes, and every one is occupied. The upper case containing the large and small capitals, and numerous marks and characters which are in common use, has 98 boxes, and but 2 or 3 of them are unoccupied. Thus it seems the type founder in order to supply a common font of roman letter has to have constructed about 150 matrices; and the italics are not included here which will make over a hundred more—just to manufacture letters &c., of one size and corresponding faces. Here, then, there must be about two hundred and fifty characters, and some of them a good many thousand times over, just to print the plain matter of a common newspaper. To give the uninitiated an idea of the numbers and proportions of types used—for printers have no secrets that I know of—it may answer to state we use, say for a common average font:

Table with 2 columns: a-z and corresponding numbers. a 8,500, b 1,000, c 3,000, d 4,400, e 12,000, f 2,500, g 1,700, h 6,400, i 8,000, j 400, k 800, l 8,400, m 3,000, n 8,000, o 8,000, p 1,700, q 500, r 8,200, s 8,000, t 9,000, u 9,000, v 1,200, w 2,000, x 400, y 2,000, z 200.

Nothing here is said of points, figures, double letters and other characters, which would swell this list amazingly. And all this makes but one item in a common country newspaper office.—Nor is anything said of the numerous pictures, flowers, ornamental, shaded condensed, extended, &c., &c., types used in job and newspaper printing, all of which are necessary to make up the stock of an ordinary newspaper establishment. These types, that is the plain ones, cost from 40 cents up to \$2 a pound. A common sized newspaper requires or ought to be supplied with from 800 to 1000 pounds of type. These with some \$200 worth of wood work, \$250 for a press, a good many more dollars for brass rules and still more for iron materials, paper, ink, &c., will make a very large subtraction from \$1000.

When all these items are paid for by the printer he is about ready to go to work—if he has a roller made—and sets his types.

The usual width of newspaper columns is 17 ems of type of this size—but ours are 18 ems wide. An em is the thickness of a line. On an average nearly three types will go into an em, counting spaces. For every 1000 ems a printer handles near 3000 types, and if he sets 5000, which is a day's work with correcting the same, and distributing enough for next day, he handles not far from 30,000 types.

The remark is so often made that there are so many errors in the papers, and it is true; but let 99 out of 100 who make the observation, try the experiment and make fewer errors—if they can. All the prin-

ters ought to be good spellers; but not a few of them are deficient in this qualification, while others are careless—just like some other folks.

These are but few—and but very few—concerning the important and useful business of printing, and if printers read them and find errors, as very possibly they will, let them go to work and correct, if they think it worth while for if printers don't correct each other, who will?

Will any conscientious man after knowing these facts refuse to pay the printer? If so I will advertise his conscience to let for nothing. It is in view of these things that printers write so freely of those delinquents who won't

PAY THE PRINTER.

PROPRIETY ESSENTIAL TO EMULSION.

When a man first begins to rise above his fellows, he becomes a mark for their missiles. The elevated, regard him as a competitor, the low, as a superior; and by both, he is held fair game for destruction. If he be truly superior he continues to ascend, until he ceases to be within the reach of either, and both parties will then be emulous in his worship.—But he is required then to be doubly circumspect, and his shield must be one of crystalline propriety. Let him but touch the earth for an instant, and show his stains, and the outcry is always the louder from the superior elevation of the victim. We see the spots on the sun, which should not be apt to regard on a house-wall or a hillock.

POLITICAL:—What will be the effect of the rupture among the Democrats of this State, upon the Presidential election? The answer to this question is not so obvious as might at first be supposed. One effect doubtless will be, to give the State of New-York to Gen Taylor; but on the other hand, many votes at the South which would otherwise have been given for Cass. The sacrifices which he has made by declaring himself hostile to the Wilmot proviso,—which would exclude every slaveholder from every inch of the newly acquired territory,—naturally begets a strong feeling in his favor at the South, and a disposition to compensate him, even at the expense of a candidate whom, apart from that consideration, they would prefer. The strength of this feeling, and the extent to which it is developed, will depend very much upon the success of the demonstration in favor of Van Buren. If Barnburners, Ultra Clay Whigs, and Abolitionists, should unite upon him, as it probably they will, at the approaching Buffalo Convention, Cass may safely count upon several of the Southern States; whereas, if Van Buren had kept himself aloof from the contest, and if the Barnburners had remained passive, nearly every one of those States would have gone for Taylor. The course of the Northern Taylor-men will also have an influence. Should these adopt the Wilmot proviso as an article of their creed,—and many of them seem inclined to do so,—the South will go almost unanimously for Cass, and even the election of Taylor may be endangered.—[N. Y. Jour of Com.]

OLD SAWS NEW SET.

"Dependence is a poor trade to follow." That depends upon what you depend on. A man may sometimes come to something by following a poor trade—provided he follows it well. "Diligence is the mistress of success."—There is no doubt of that; but to prevent scandal it ought to be stated that the intimacy between them is purely Platonic—they never sleep together. "Discord reduceth strength to weakness."—The same may be said of another cord, which it would be Newgatory to designate.

"Don't hollo fill your out of the wood."—This is a very old saw, and is so much worn with use, that it is not worth setting. "Don't throw your opinions in every body's teeth." You may set it down as orthodox, (although it sounds like paradox,) the more freely you bestow your opinions on your neighbor, the less opinion he will have of you.—Boston Post.

A Western Editor appeals thus to his subscribers:

O, you tathal sap heads, you green tailed lizards, why don't you come along up and pay for your paper? Do you suspect I am such a consummate block-head such a short-sighted, white-livered numscull, as to stay here to print right in the midst of a swamp-country, where the air is so dense with ague that you have to cut your way through it with a broad-axe—where it shakes the hair off the back, and the teeth out of the mouth of the very wild hog itself, unless you pay for it!

Perhaps they won't pay because were they to do so, it would give him means of leaving them.

Moral Suasion.—A traveller, travelling in a public sleigh from Newburg to New York, seeing that no amount of whipping could make one of the horses increase his speed, proposed that he should be "treated." To that end, at the first stopping place, a pint of gin was poured down the animal's throat. The horse shook his head at such treatment; but instantly started off at high speed, which he kept for several miles without abatement. The driver was delighted. "I would'nt a think it," said he. "It's the first time I ever see moral suasion tried onto a boss! It beats whippin' all to nothin'!"