THE BANNER.

(From the Mont. Advertiser and Gazette.)

The Spirit of Alabama.

At an early hour on Saturday morning, it was bruited abroad that the Governor had received a communication from our representatives in Congress of a grave character, and that he would send in a special message on the subject, to the two houses, as soon as they should convene. Eleven o'clock brought the "documents," which we published in an extra on Sunday, and which will be found in other columns of to-day's paper. They were immediately referred to a Joint Committee of the houses, with instructions to report as soon as practicable. The Committee matured their report 4 o'clock, P. M., which was presented to the Senate by Mr. Judge, the House having previously adjourned over to Thursday. Mr. Winston offered the last resolution by way of amendment, which being adopted, the resolutions passed unanimously. There was but little said, but that little was firm, decided, and to the point. We were particularly plensed with the high toned and elevated sentiments of Messrs. Winston and Morrissett, and only regret that we have not room to notice them more at length. We are reluctantly compelled to omit the report of the Committee, but the preamble and resolutions are inserted in full.

Preamble and Resolution.

Whereas, his Excellency the Governor of the State of Alabama did, on this day, communicate to both Houses of the General Assembly, copies of a communication just received from six of the Representatives, and the only Senator from Alabama, now at Washington, recommending that decided action be taken upon the subject matter of this communication. And, whereas, upon an examination of these communications, we ascertain that the House of Representatives of the United States is not yet organized, and that this failure arises from a determination of the Free Soil party to prevent an organization, unless they can secure from the presiding officer, pledges to appoint committees who will aid them in their purpose of directing the legislation of Congress against the interest and honor of the slave holding States. Whereas, also, we feel with sincere regret that it is not only proper, but that it is necessary, that Albama should take a decided position upon this grave question. We do hereby firmly, deliberately, and solemnly announce to the Congress of the United States—to the States of this Union—and to the world, the ground which self respect, honor and constitutional equality demand:

Be it therefore

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened, That we respond to the communication of his Excellency, the Governor of the State of Alabama, made by our Senator and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, under date the 15th December, 1849—that we are well acquainted with the spirit of the people of Alabama—and we assert that it is their fixed purpose never to submit to the threatened encroachment on their rights—that they will never submit to any act to the Government of the United States which excludes the South from a fair and just enjoyment of the United States which excludes the South from a fair and just enjoyment of the territory acquired from Mexico, and which is the property of the States of this Union; that they will never submit to any act of the Government abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and that they will demand that the provisions of the Constitution in regard to their property shall be faithfully observed.

Resolved, That we behold with surprise and indignation the failure to organize the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States—we believe that this failure is not occasioned so much by a division of strength between the two great political parties in the United States, as it is by the refusal of the members of Congress representing, what is known as the free soil party, to co-operate in organizing the House, unless they can secure from the presiding officer, whose duty it will be to appoint committees, same pledge to aid them in the purpose of directing the legislation of Congress against the interest and honor of the slaveholding States. Should these conditions be demanded of the Representatives of Alabama we say to them—never organize upon such surrender.

Resolved, That in the event of the passage of any law by Congress debarring the Southern States from a just participation in the possession and enjoyment of the territories of the United States, we call upon the people of the slaveholding States to meet as in convention for the purpose of taking such action as our rights may demand.

Resolved, That in the event of the passage by Congress of any act contemplated by the foregoing resolutions, the members of Congress from the State no longer participate in the action of a body so regardless of our constitutional rights.

☞ The Charleston *Mercury* of the 8th inst, states that Charleston Harbor will be materially improved by the discovery of a new ship channel. Lieut. Maffit of the Coast Survey, in prosecuting his labors in harbor, has made such discoveries as to induce the opinion that what is known as the Swash Channel, and heretofore used only, for the smallest class vessels, affords as great a depth of water as the main Ship Chip Channel, whilst its facilities for ingress and egress are vastly superior. But this discovery derives additional importance from the fact that the bottom of the channel, in its shoalest parts, is composed of hard marl and shells, showing that the current has already swept away the lighter and softer materials, and affording a well grounded hope that by a little assistance in dredging any requisite depth of water may be obtained. If further investigations, which will be diligently pursued, shall realize these anticipations, the importance of this discovery to the commercial interests of the City can hardly be over-estimated.

Destructive Fire.—The dwelling house of our old friend Samuel Maverick, near the village of Pendleton, we learn was destroyed by fire on Sunday night last. We have not been informed how the fire originated, but regret to learn that all his valuable papers were entirely consumed. Mr. Maverick is the wealthiest man in his community, and so far as the value of the building was concerned, it would have been a mere trifle; but the loss of his papers is a most serious affair we should judge from the extended nature of his property, and will increase much his already severe afflictions. We feel the warmest sympathy for him and his family.—*Anderson Gazette 14th inst.*

Presentation of a Sword.—On the 15th ult., the survivors of Company D, of the Palmetto Regiment, presented their Captain, P. S. Brooks, with a handsome sword.—*Abbeville Banner.*

The Board of health of Fayettevitle N. C., announce under date of the 7th inst., that there has been no case of Small Pox in that place during the last twenty-five days and that they believe the disease has been entirely checked.

SUMTERVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY, 16, 1850.

M. M. Noah, Jun., Editor.

Town Election.—The following gentlemen were elected on Monday last, officers of the Town of Sumterville.

T. J. COGHLAN*, *Intendant.*

Wardens.—Dr. J. I. Miller*, Col. M. Moses, J. S. G. Richardson, Esq.*, Capt. J. B. N. Hammet.

*Re-elected.

The Austrian Mission.

The speech of Gen. Cass in support of his resolution to withdraw diplomatic intercourse with Austria, was an able effort, one worthy of the distinguished Senator and although he cannot coincide with him in his measure, we are forced to speak well of his effort. The true doctrine which should wield its influence over the destines of our country is not to intermeddle with affairs foreign to our continent, and if the course proposed be adopted in reference to Austria, what shall we also do towards Great Britain, in consequence of her Irish difficulties, France for interfering with Italian independence, Russia for her barbarities in Caucassa, her interference with the Magyar insurrection, Holland for her cruelties in the East Indies; and in fact all the civilized powers of the Earth? It is a bad precedent, one that has a tendency to cause our interference with matters totally foreign to our government and policy, and one which should be universally deprecated, and stifled at once. A calm and considerate looker-on of the Hungarian revolution sees but a child chastised for attempting to break from the parent's charge. The principles which actuated that revolution *may* have been worthy the struggle, but what right have we to suppose so? Had our forefathers been unsuccessful in their effort to obtain liberty, at this distant day we perhaps would have depricated that revolution. By thy fruits shalt thou be known. The very result of the Hungarian campaign should satisfy the world that there were two currents at work, a hidden one directly opposite to the ostensible one. Then why should we do battle for them! Brother Johnathan, we fear will never learn prudence until he burns his fingers. We see the ill effects of such supervisory powers in Great Britain at the present day, continually intermeddling with private court matters, interfering with foreign states weaker than herself and grasping every inch of land in any of the four quarters of the globe, on which she can plant her avaricous flag. If this doctrine is carried out we shall be continually bickering with foreign powers and have foreign powers continually interfering with our relations, on minor subjects of individual policy. How very strange would be the position of his country seem if the Emperor of China should not allow any diplomatic intercourse or trade with us because, we raise cottonby slave labor, and manufacture goods by temporary *enslaving* white people in our factories, a bondage, the yoke of which is tenfold harsher than that of African slavery! And yet the principle of his act is exactly on the same footing with that embodied in Gen. Cass' resolution. Congress cannot justify itself to carry the resolution through, and confidence in its wisdom should cause the country to rest assured of our neutrality in the affairs of European Kitchen Cabinets.

Wilmington & Manchester R. R.

The annexed letter from our correspondent conveys the grateful intelligence that the people of Wilmington N. C. have nobly and generously aided this important Rail Road enterprize by subscribing One hundred Thousand Dollars to the stock of the company. Due credit for this important negotiation must be rendered to its indefatigable President and his associates, and it evinces the zeal and determination with which the Board of direction are prosecuting the work. *Sumter* has done much for this enterprize and she will yet do more, and it is necessary that she should:

Wilmington Jan. 9, 1850.

Dear Banner:—I have just time to say to you that to-night the people of this glorious little town finished their subscription of $100,000, commenced on Saturday night last—Their pledge to us of $300,000 therefor stands redeemed! We must do our part, also, as we have promised, and old Sumter especially, for altho' she should be in advance, if I am not mistaken, she is behind both her sister districts, allowing for their capabilities. Then the company will stand forth, at its meeting of stockholders with a capital of over $1.000.000, including the State subscription, and we can well cry "onward." One difficulty is over. The amount necessary to secure the subscription of our state is exceeded, by the spirit and energy of a people who have done much more according to their means than we have. It is the experienced benefit of the past operating on them, should we not take heart for the future and do what we can! H.

☞ The New York *Herald*, which last summer sent out an agent, ostensibly to procure correct views on Southern affairs, but whose true mission was that of soliciting subscribers; and which agent, in writing to the paper, expressed himself almost a Southerner. so well did he keep up the "blind-game" of proving staunch to the rights of the South, has at last thrown off its *temporary* support and come out, not *boldly*, for the paper is never bold in any measure, but sneekingly in the opposite direction, as if *feeling* its way.—At the time the *Herald's* agent was canvassing the State, we publicly stated that no reliance was to be placed on the sincerity of his paper, and we believe he attacked the *Banner*, through the columns of some of the up country papers on that account, giving us credit of a prejudice against the Herald on account of family matters. From its own mouth, it speaks its own condemnation, for in its issue of the 2d inst. it says:

'The Senate was engaged, it would appear indirectly with the great question of the day as that of slavery. The ball has been opened by Col. Benton, who delivered a long speech, in which he *deprecated the South Carolina principle of resistance.* This is the commencement of this great discussion, and we hope that *similiar sentiments* will be propounded by the other able men of that body, as well as by the House, if the latter body should succeed in electing their officers.'

Charleston Correspondence.

January 12th, 1850.

The Cotton Market.—Weather.—Health of the city.—Father Matthew.—Mr. Memminger and the Bank of the State.—Gen. Cass' Austrian Resolution.—Col. Webb and Maj. Cass.—The probability of the defeat of Anti-Slavery measures by Congress.—McAllester.—Dr. Raphall The Gazette.—Literary Novelties.—Calhoun's Comments.—Markets etc etc etc.

Dear Banner:—The city during the past week has presented a more animated appearance than for some time previously, and greater activity has prevailed in every department of business. Considerable excitement has been felt in the cotton market and under the influence of a heavy demand at home, and favorable advices from abroad, the article has steadily advanced. A general impression appears to exist that the present high prices being the result of legitimate causes will be permanent, and that the recent advance is likely to be sustained. The weather lately has been unseasonable from its warmth, as well as from its inclemency. It has been sometimes stormy, always damp, and always cloudy. The health of the city meanwhile, as exhibited by the last weekly report. is remarkable, and will compare favorably with that of any portion of the country. In our large population but four deaths have occured in a week, and two of these were the result of accident.

Father Matthew is still among us, successfully engaged in his work of charity. He preached last Sunday at St. Finbar's Cathedral, and has since delivered several temperance addresses. Though without the graces of oratory, yet he speaks to the purpose, and his remarks are always sound and sensible, if deficient in rhetorical embelishment. His recently published letter to Judge Lumpkin of Georgia, appears to exonerate him from any evil intention towards the institutions of the South. Our Representative Mr. Memminger is writing in the columns of the *Courier*, a series of letters to his constituents upon the Bank question.—They present a powerful summary of facts and arguments, and Mr. M. pleads against the Bank with all the zeal of an enemy, and all the ingenuity of an advocate. But all his charges can be successfully answerd, and an exposition from the other side will prove of itself a thorough reputation.

We have nothing from Washington save the debate on the Austrian mission, and the record of unsuccessful ballotings for clerk of the House. The tide of public opinion seems to have set in strongly against Gen. Cass' resolutisn. When first proposed it was hailed *with* almost general approval. Sympathy may for a time warp the judgement, and the general feelings of the heart sometimes, and for a long period, may usurp the office of reason. Happily in this instance their sway was but temporary, and the *right* has finally triumphed. The enforcement of Gen. Cass' resolution would be at once impolitic and unnecessary, creditable it may be to the hearts of legislators, but surely a reflection upon their foresight and wisdom. The connection of Col. Weer's name with the discussion, altho' furnishing a theme for the exhibition of Seward's vanity, and Foote's satire was entirely uncalled for. Disqualification should be the main, if not the only objection to the confirmation of appointments, and if Col. Webb stands that test there is no reason why he should be made the victim of senatorial wrath. Many who have been appointed during a recess, have departed with their outfit as abruptly as Col. Webb. The case of Gen. Cass' own son, appointed by Mr. Polk near the close of his administration and who left the country before the Taylor party came into power has been referred to as especially opposite. On all sides we hear of the waning popularity of the Wilmot Proviso. There can be little doubt of its final defeat in Congress, and the consequent preservation of harmony in our national confederacy. McAllister the Magician gave the "Firemen's association" a benefit last week. The Firemen attended the Theatre en masse. Dr. Raphall the distinguished linguist, is expected here shortly. The lectures of this eminent divine on the poetry and history of the Bible, are of a very superior order, and have obtained for him a wide spread celebrity. Richard's Weekly Gazette made its appearance on Saturday last, as its name imports it is a weekly Journal devoted to news and literature it has been removed to Charleston where the paper will hereafter de bublished by your friend Joseph Walker. It is edited with ability, and will no doubt secure the patronage of our citizens. Thousands are expended annually upon northern weeklies, which might with more profit, and more ultimate good, be invested at home; some such Journal is wanted to foster literary talent at the South which is often neglected because deprived of a channel in which to flow. Several novelties have recently appeared in the literary world, some of which are valuable acquisitions. The "History of Spanish Literature" by Ticknor, has received the universal commendation of the critics and the press, and is evidently a work of rare value. Irving's "Mahomet" and Mackey's "Western World" have also received many very favorable notices. The latter is said to abound in judicious views of American society and manners. Lady Bulwer's new novel "Peer's Daughters," judging from a glance at its pages, seems better than the fashionable novels of the day generally are. Agnes Grey, imposed upon the reading public as the production of the author of Jane Eyre and Shirley is no more like either of those admirable works "than I, to Hecubar." The great work of the day will doubtless be Calhoun's book on Government with comments on the American constitution, all who admire the great Statesmen, and are aware of his capacity for the production of *just such a book*, will gladly welcome its publication. Cotton yesterday was quiet but firm, with the continued upward tendency, prices have advanced fully 5-8 ct. per lb. Since my last letter, good middling may be quoted to day at 11 3-4—fair 12 cts. extremes 11 and 12

P. S.—There was a further improvement in the cotton market to-day, some 2000 bales were sold. One fancy lot brought 12 2-4. fair to fully fair 12 1-2."

The "News" had just received a telegraphic despatch reporting the re-election of Campbell, as clerk of the House. he received 8 Democratic votes.

Yours, &c.

M. J. T.

California Elections.—The Democratic party have achieved another victory by carrying California. Fifteen thousand votes were cast and the following is a list of officials elected. Burnett is elected Governor; John McDougal, Lieutenant George W. Wright and Edward Gilbert were elected members of Congress, all Democrats. Nothing decisive has transpired respecting United States Senators.

New Mexico.—The Congressional delegate from this territory has received his instructions from his constituents and among them we find a resolution asking him to apply to Congress apply for certain acts which are necessary for protection and security. One request, however, they also ask, which cannot be granted, consistent with our institutions. It is introducing a clause in the constitution protecting the people in their religious rights as Catholics. No distinct or particular religion among the people of this Republican can be protected by law. Congress can grant them all necessary protection as far as the body is concerned, but it has no power to establish a dominant religion it is decidedly unconstitutional.

New York city has a larger population than either of the States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Vermont, or Michigan. It has fully the population of New Jersey. It has more than the three States of Arkansas. Florida, and Texas, together. It also has more population than the States of Rhode Island, Iowa, and Delaware, added with that of Oregon territory.

Father Matthew.—The Charleston papers of the 9th publish Father Matthew's answer to Judge Lumpkin's letter. He earnestly disclaims all intention of interfering with the institutions of the country, and his rejection of the advances of the abolitionists at the north, entitle him to the confidence of the people, as all must know his sole object is to advance the cause of temperance. He says to Judge Lumpkin:

"In referring your Honor to the conversation I held with Mr. Garrison in the 'Adams House,' Boston, I vainly thought my solemn declaration of being firmly resolved not to interfere, in any, the slightest degree, with the institutions of this mighty Republic, would have amply sufficient to calm the anxieties of even the most sensitive American.—I now, dear and honored Judge, renew this declaration, and I most respectfully urge that no man, who enjoys himself freedom in this emphatically free country, can require more from one, who has meekly come amongst you to advocate the high and holy cause of temperance, bearing in his hand the pure and spotless white banner, with the divine motto inscribed, 'glory to God on high, peace on earth to Men."

Hunting in Africa.—A Port Natal paper, in noticing the return of Captain Padd and some other sportsmen from a hunting expedition into the interior, says that the list of game killed by them included one hundred and thirty-seven elephants, seventeen rhinoceroses, a lion, a hippopotamus, a leopard and a wolf, besides 42 buffaloes. 7 wild boars, 63 deer, antelopes, &c.

Suicide.—General Renssalaer Van Rensalaer, who with a few followers took possession of Navy Island on the Canadian Frontier, belonging to the British Government, and nearly involved this country in the Canadian Revolution, and which seizure led to the burning of the Caroline, and the trial of McLeod, on New Year's day, in Syracuse, N. Y. closed his chamber, and, inhaling the fumes of charcoal, terminated his life. He was of a highly respectable family, but of an eccentric character. and was the cause of great trouble and great expense to the country.

A new method of regaining the hearing has been invented by Dr. Yearsley. Cotton is passed down to the *membrana tympani*, and the hearing returns.

☞ Count Ujahazy (pronounced Wehazy) and his gallant compatriots are sojourning at Washington.

☞ The Town Council of Wilmington N. C. were re-chosen for the ensuing year on the 8th inst.

Imports into Charleston.—We learn from the Mercury that the imports into Charleston for the quarter ending 31st December, ult, yield a revenue of $157,657 95—being an increase of $63,981 54 over the same period of 1848.

Wilmington & Manchester R. R.

The people of Wilmington are making strenuous endeavers to raise the balance of the stock necessary to secure the subscription of $300,000, to be paid by this State.—On the 1st inst, a meeting of the citizens of the town was held, and a plan proposed, that the commissioners of the pledge themselves to make a subscription of $100,000 to the Stock of the Road; that they also pledge themselves to petition the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, (if to legalise such subscription it be necessary,) to pass an act making such subscription valid, and authorising the said Commissioners of the town of Wilmington to issue Bonds of the town to the amount of $100,000, payable at such time, not short of 10 or more than 20 years, as the said Commissioners may recommend. That said subscription shall not be payable until Jan. 1st 1851, and that the company shall enter into a satisfactory covenant with them to pay the interest semi-annually; on the first days of January and July of each year.

The Commissioners were consulted on the subject and though they would not enter into positive pledges of any kind, yet the sum was subscribed.

The Bank of the State.—The following pithy anecdote is related by the Pendleton Messenger, and is worthy of especial note, displaying as it does the *modus operandi* of the opponents of this institution:

Some rich things occur in the discussion of the Bank, which is now the topic of general conversation. We chanced to hear an amusing conversation the other day, between a *defunct* member of the Legislature, and a hard fisted, but sensible old farmer. The Legislator after discoursing to him of the wonderfully corrupting influences of the Bank, though he would clinch the matter by telling him that thirty individuals had actually borrowed seven hundred thousand dollars of the people's money. 'Yes,' (said the maker of laws with elevated brow and dilated pupils,) 'the officers and directors of the Bank have taken possession of this large amount!!!" "Indeed," (grunted the old farmer) "but is the debt safe, have they given good security?" "Yes," was the reply.—"Well, was not the money put there to be loaned; if no body else wants it, and they take it and use it and pay the interest to the State, I do not see much harm in that, but if it is wrong to have directors who borrow so largely, whose fault is it? Don't the Legislature elect these men, and is it right for the members to blame the Bank for their own neglect of duty; but after all, if the money was not loaned out, and the Bank failed to make money, would you not say it ought to be wound up because it was an unprofitable concern." The Legislator saw a man across the square with whom he had business, and left. The old farmer, after rolling his tobacco over, shook his head and said, "No, no, there is something wrong in this, the Bank has been a faithful agent of the people for thirty-six years and paid our debts and given us good money, I will go and have a talk with "the 'Squire" about this matter, and off he marched.

Extract from a letter from Charleston.

"* * * * I have been staying for the last week at the "American Hotel" and cannot allow the opportunity of saying a few words in its praise to pass. I find it an excellent hotel, the urbanity of its proprietor Col. Hoke, and his assistant Mr. King have made them many friends and their ceaseless endeavors to render their guests comfortable, has already made the American a popular house I cheerfully commend the establishment to the patronage of Sumter people.

☞ Mr. L. A. Godey, the editor of the Lady's Book, has sent us his fac-similie, in the shape of a very neat line engraving, which represents him, as Mrs. Partington would say 'speakingly.' It is to decorate the forthcoming February number of the "Book," in which, we understand, W. Gilmore Simms' new novel will be commenced.

☞ Among the arrivals last week in Charleston, we noticed the names of Mr. Mrs and Miss Davenport—the latter, the celebrated actress, undoubtedly the Siddons of the present age. In her profession she stands unrivalled. After the fulfilment of her New Orleans engagement, we trust she will favor the Charlestonians with a display of her powers.

Deserved Compliment.—The Board of of Aldermen of the city of New York have voted the freedom of the city in a gold box, to Captain Cooke, of English bark Sarah, for his humane efforts in saving the lives of four hundred emigrants, on board the Caleb Grimshaw, destroyed by fire. He made great sacrifices of interest in that great act of benevolence, for which we hope all the merchants, and all that city, will amply repay him when he arrives here with his ship and passengers. Too much cannot be done for such a person and such an act.

Franking Privilege.—The Posmaster General has decided that Posmasters have the privilege of franking letters to publishers of newspapers covering money for subscriptions, or the names of subscribers when the Posmaster is agent for the publisher, and his agency will be presumed from the fact that he franks them.

Introduction of Slaves.—The Baltimore *Clipper* says: "By the present law of Maryland the introduction of slaves into this State is prohibited; but Mr. Harris has obtained leave from the House of Delegates, to bring in a bill to abolish all restrictions, and to permit slaves to be brought here at pleasure."

☞ To-morrow is the 144th anniversary of the birth day of Benjamin Franklin, and the day is to be celebrated by the Typographical craft of all the large cities in the Union.

Negro fellows, (common field hands) sold in Forsyth, at public sale, for over $1000.—One sold for $1080 This is higher than negroes have sold for a number of years. We would admonish the planters against paying such exorbitant prices for negroes, for if cotton were suddenly to decline, they would decline with it, and the most disastrous consequences would ensue. Our advice is, never buy negroes when they are selling high, for there are ten chances of their falling to one of their rising.—*Macon Telegraph Jan 8th.*

I. O. O. F.

At a meeting of the *R. W. Grand Encampment of South I. O. O. F.*, held at Odd Fellows' Hall, Charleston on Monday, 31st Dec., 1849, the following Patriarchs were elected and installed as officers for the ensuing term:

P. C P. W. G. DeSaussure, Grand Patriarch.
P H P Wm. Thayer, Grand High Priest.
P C P C Froneberger, Grand Senior Warden.
P H P M Bissel, Grand Junior Warden.
P H P E Mithell, jun., Grand Scribe.
P H P W. L. Daggett, Grand Treasurer.

The Legislature of Maryland on Thursday, elected Ex-Governor Pratt a Senator of the United States, for the unexpired term of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, and also for the succeeding full term of six years.

The Council of the Second Municipality of New-Orleans have ordered precautionary measures to be forthwith taken for the protection of the city against inundation, without waiting for the concurrence or co-operation of the other municipalities or the other municipalities or the corporations beyond the Layfayette line.

The Washington papers state that, on Monday last, the Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, of Alabama, William F. Colcock, of South Carolina, and Graham N. Fitch, of Indiana, were appointed Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, on the part of Representatives.

The death of George Washington Lafayette. son of Gen. Fafayette, is announced by letters from Paris. He accompanied his father in his farewell visit to the U. States, and deservedly shared the manifestations and regarns of the American people. His dissolution took place, at Lagrange, the family seat.

Ship Lost.—The Caleb Grimshaw, owned by Saml. Thompson & Nephew, New-York, was destroyed by fire on the 12th inst. near the harbor of Fayal. The was valued at $80,000, cargo at $206,000, mostly covered by assurance.

Flour received at Portland in 1849, 153,814 barrels; corn 194,267 bushels; being more flour but less corn than in 1848.

Amount of specie exported from Boston 1849, $362,033,69: imported, $1,287,039.

There are about 60,000 Germans resident in New-York, and in the United States 2,000,000.

The number of deaths in Philadelphia during the year 1849, was 9463.

The most dangerous kind of bat that sometimes flies at night is the *brick bat.*

"I'll take the *responsibility*," as Jenks said when he held out his arms for the baby.

The vessels composing the Cunard Line of Steamers, in anticipation of a rivalry from this side of the Atlantic, are to be still further increased both in power size.

The total number of fires which occurred in the city of New York during the year 1849. is stated at 295. The Post estimates the loss of property by fire during the year at more than $1.000,000.

Consumers of gas in New-York are making a movement for the formation of a new Gas Company, by means of which it is calculated that the cost of gas to consumers may be diminished one half.

The new Common Council of the city of New-York, were sworn into office on Monday. After the close of the present year, the sessions of the body will, under the new charter, be held at three stated periods of the year, not exceeding one month each, commencing on the first Mondays of January, May and September.

In the State of New Jersey there are, according to the latest returns, 93 Baptist Churches, 64 Pastors. 102 Ministers, including Licentiates and Ordained Ministers, with out charges, and 12,267 Member, of whom 729 were baptized during the year.

Gov. Crittenden, of Kentucky, has appointed the first Monday and Tuesday of May. for the holding of an election to vote upon the new Constitution.

Literally Killed by Kindness.—In South Brooklyn, N. Y., a laborer was buried by falling earth, and one of his companions in digging him out, struck a pick-axe in his head, and he died immediately.

The St. Louis Republican states that the districts in that city, laid waste by the recent conflagration, have been almost entirely built up.

The French Government has given notice to Lord Palmerston, under the Treaty of 1815, between France and England, providing for the regulation of the combined operation of those powers against the Slave Trade, of its determination to put and to that arrangement.

Yankee Sullivan.—This personage gave a farewell dinner in New-York to his friends the other day. He is about to sail for California.

Property in Boston.—The assessed value of real and personal estate in Boston, in 1848, was $167,728,0000—in 1849 $174.108,900, gain in one year 6,380,900.

The Oregon Officials Sailed.—U. S. storeship Supply, Lieut. Com. Kennedy, sailed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, N. Y., on Thursday, with stores for the Pacific squadron. She has on board, as as passengers, the Governor of Oregon, Hon. John P. Gaines, Gen. Hamilton, Secretary of the same territory, and Wm. Strong, U. S. Judge for the district. The Supply joins the Vincennes in the Pacific.

A volcano called the Marepa, in the island of Java commenced in September last, throwing out stones and ashes with loud explosions. The inhabitants fled in time, but a million of coffee trees were destroyed. Also the entire tobacco crop.

Notice.

All Persons having demands against the Estate of the late James R. Spann, dec'd, are requested to present them duly attested, and those indebted, to make payment, at Stateburg, to

H. L. PINCKNEY, Jr., *Adm'r.*

Jan 16, 1850. 12 3t

Last Notice.

All the persons indebted to the late Firm of A. WHITE & CO., are requested to make payment by the first day of March next, otherwise they will be under the necessity of putting their claims in the hands of proper officers for collection.

A. WHITE.
W. M. DeLORME.

Jan 15, 1850. 12 4t

TO RENT.

A small Farm, at about one mile distance from town, containing some 15 or 20 acres of cleared land with Dwelling and out-buildings complete. The locality is healthy and the water remarkably good. For further information, enquire at this office, or of

PERRY MOSES.

Jan 15, 1850. 12 tf

To Building Contractors.

The undersigned Committee will receive Proposals for Building a Presbyterian Church in the Town of Sumterville, to be completed by the first January 1851; the Building to be of Wood, 68 feet by 43 feet and 23 feet in the pitch.

The general plan may be seen at the office of James D Blanding, Sumterville, until the 8th day of February, when the Contract will be let out.

R. R. SPANN,
J. B. WITHERSPOON,
J. J. KNOX,
J. I. MILLEK,
C W. LEE,
D. B. McLAURIN,
J. D. BLANDING.
Committee.

Sumterville, Jan 8, 1850. 12 4

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at the Court House in Sumterville, on Monday the fourth of February the following property of the Trust Estate of E. N. McFaddin, Esq, to-wit:

A PLANTATION,

on the waters of Black River Swamp, containing about NINE HUNDRED Acres, two hundred and fifty of which are cleared and have been used for Cotton and Provisions.

—ALSO—

All the Horses, Mules, Cattle and Stock, Plantation Utensils, and Provisions of every kind belonging to said plantation.

—ALSO—

A PRIME GANG OF

Forty-Seven Negroes,

Accustomed to the culture of Cotton.

The terms of sale will be for the Personal Property—A Credit of ONE, TWO, and THREE years, secured by Bond, bearing Interest from day of Sale, payable Annualy until the whole is paid, with two good personal Securities. For the Real Estate—A Credit of Four years, secured by Bond, bearing Interest from date, payable Annually until the whole Principal is paid, with a Mortgage of the Plantation.

W. S. BOYD,
Trustee for E. N. McFaddin.

Jan 10, 1850. 12 3t

South-Carolina----Sumter Dist.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Andrew J. Hicks and Daniel Hicks, ads. C. A Rupert, for al.—Ca. Sa.

Andrew J Hicks and Daniel Hicks, who are in the custody of the Sheriff of Sumter District by virtue of a Writ of Capias ad Satisfasciendum at the suit of C A Rupert, for another, having filed in my office, together with a schedule, on oath, of their estate and effects, their petition to the Court of Common Pleas, praying that they may be admitted to the benefit of the Acts of the General Assembly made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors: It is ordered, that the said C. A. Rupert for another, and all other the creditors to whom the said Andrew J Hicks and Danl. Hicks, is in any wise indebted, be, and they are hereby summoned, and have notice to appear before the said Court, at Sumter Court House, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, to shew cause if any they can, why the prayer of the petition aforesaid should not be granted.

J. D. JONES, c c ps.

Office of Common Pleas, 12 3m
Jan 7, 1850.

SCOTT & EWART,

NO. 1, MERCHANTS' ROW,

Columbia, S. C.

Keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Hardware & Groceries,

Consisting of

Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c.,
Planes, Saws, Gauges, Levels, Squares,
Mill Cranks, Mill Screws, Wrag Irons,
Mill Spindles, Winged Gudgeons, &c.,
LIME, Calcined Plaster. Nails, Hoes.
Plough Moulds. Iron and Steel, Locks,
Hinges, Screws, Bolts,
Window Fastenings, Pruning Shears,
Whale, Sperm and Linseed Oils,
Varnish, Paints, Paint Brushes,
White Lead, warranted pure, manufactured by Wekeritt & Brother, with a large and well selected stock of Shelf Harware and Cutlery.

—ALSO—

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Flour, Spices, Teas, &c. Any article not answering to description given will be exchanged, and all sold at unusually low prices for Cash.

☞ GOODS delivered at Rail Road Depot free of charge.

Jan 10, 1850. 1y

South-Carolina—Sumter Dist.

By W. LEWIS, Esq., Ordinary for said District.

Whereas, John Waties, hath applied to me for *Letters of Administration, debonis non*, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Mariah H. Waities, and Dr. Thomas Waities, late of the District aforesaid, deceased.

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Sumter Court House on Friday, the 25th day of January next, to shew cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 10th day of January, in the year of our [L. S.] Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and in the 74th year of American Independence.

W. LEWIS, o. s. d.

Jan. 14, 1850 12 2t

WANTED

For the coming year, a Woman or Girl (without children) as a Chambermaid and Seamstress. Also, a boy or man, accustomed to House work—must come well recommended as to character. Apply at this office.

Dec 19 8 3t