

THE SUMNER BANNER

SUMNERVILLE, S. C.

Editors:
J. S. RICHARDSON, JR.,
W. F. B. HAYNSWORTH.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1855.

Agents for the Banner.

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

W. W. WALKER JR., Columbia S. C.
W. F. B. HAYNSWORTH, Sumnerville, S. C.
R. C. LOGAN, " "
W. S. LAWTON & Co. Charleston, S. C.
J. RUSSELL BAKER, " "

No other person is authorized to receipt for the Banner.

The Panorama of the Creation and Deluge.

Just as we are going to Press, we are informed that this most justly celebrated Panorama, which has received so much commendation in every place it has appeared, will be exhibited in this place on this (Tuesday) and Wednesday night. This is a sight worth seeing and all should see it.

Late Frost.

We learn that there was a pretty sharp frost on Wednesday and Thursday morning last, but not enough to do any damage to vegetation.

Thank You, Gentlemen!

The Lemon Syrup advertised by MILLER & BROTHER, upon another column, if it be a fair parcel of the sample sent to us, and we have no doubt it is, is an excellent article. The hands in the office unanimously agree that it is hard to beat, and unanimously return their thanks for a taste of it.

For Our Subscribers.

No Postmaster has the right to charge postage on a newspaper published in the District or County in which his office is located. The fact that the subscriber resides in another District is not to be considered. Again: all persons residing in the District in which the journal is published are entitled to the paper free of postage, though the Post office be located in another District. The former point is a part of the law; the latter has been settled by a special decision of the Department.

Fire and Death.

On Friday night last, a little before twelve, the cry of fire ran through our town. Upon proceeding to the scene the kitchen in the jail-yard, in near vicinity to the most thickly settled portion of the town, was found to be enveloped in flames. The fire had already progressed so rapidly and so far that no effort, or very little, was made to save the kitchen, and the attention of all present was directed and their efforts employed in staying the progress of the flames. With much difficulty the jail and a meat-house near by were saved. Had they taken fire, without an engine or even water buckets and axes as we are, it would have been a death knell to the hopes of many. But the night was unusually calm, not a breath of air appeared to be stirring, and to this providential circumstance alone are we indebted for not now being called upon to chronicle the destruction of much of our town. Soon after the crowd had gathered upon the spot, all were shocked and horrified at the report that human beings were in the burning building. The town-guard and one other, who were first upon the spot, had distinctly heard the cries of children and the despairing agonizing scream of a woman; but the flames had progressed too far, the house was then one live mass of coal and all effort was useless. When the fire had burned down the horrible report proved to be too true, and the charred bodies of a woman and three children were found in the embers. They were those of SOPHY and her three children, the property of our friend and fellow-citizen, Dr. J. L. HAYNSWORTH.

Archbishop Hughes in trouble again.

We see by our exchanges that a warm controversy, between ERASTUS BROOKS, Esq., one of the editors of the New York Express, and Archbishop HUGHES, has been going on in the papers for some time past.

The latter charged the former with falsehood, in asserting that conveyances of real estate had been made to him, (Hughes) whereupon Mr. Brooks publishes from the Records, forty-five copies of conveyances of land to the Archbishop. The Catholic prelate endeavored to get out of this difficulty by averring that the transfers were to the church,—he representing the church. But, Mr. Brooks shows that the conveyances vest a title, in fee simple in Hughes, that the property is his to give away, will away, sell and dispose of as he pleases. (This property is of immense value.) Mr. Brooks also shows a transfer of a portion of this "property of God," as Hughes styled it, by Hughes to the Harlem Railroad Company, for \$46,000, and avers that there are other conveyances still on the record. Whereupon this used up device, who throughout the whole controversy is said to have exhibited more of wrath and tergiversation than of Christian kindness and truth, with laws from the contest in this awkward way: "I take him (Brooks) with covered hands to the nearest open ash of a window, and send him forth with the single mental observation—'Go hence, wretched and vile insect,—the world has space for you as well as for me.'"

stances, what little of value in them is left, is completely destroyed. It is an evil which can be stopped, which ought to be put a stop to, and one which our people are fools to suffer to exist.—The community at large and the Jury of our country, we verily believe, would sanction almost any means we might use, in the protection of our property and the vindication of our rights. The loss, in this instance, to Dr. Haynsworth, is a very heavy one, and, one which the existence of a Vigilant Society and a strict enforcement of the statutes against retailing might have prevented.

The Fire Engine.

We see that there is a subscription going the rounds to raise money to purchase a fire engine for Sumnerville. We are glad to see that some are waking up, at last, to the necessity of some such move. We have warned our readers time and again that something must be done by way of preparation against the dire and terrible ravages of fire, and we feel that we are more than ordinarily exposed to the ravages of this element. Almost all of our houses are built of wood and in close proximity to each other and once fairly on fire our whole village would likely be one vast heap of ashes. We say then that we are anxious that something should be done and we are willing to do our part, but we are not altogether satisfied with the method employed to accomplish what all ought to admit to be a good intention. We are not satisfied with the method used and we have heard several others say the same thing; because it is not fair and right that the poor, and honest and hard-working mechanic, who has nothing or very little at stake, should be called upon as a mere generosity to make up the sum necessary to secure this protection to the houses and homes of the rich and opulent. It is these men who are going to give the sweat of their brows and the strength of their strong arms, whenever these emergencies arise, and they ought not to be expected to raise the money to boot. Let the rich and the wealthy raise most of the money required and raise it in proportion to the benefit expected and the amount of real estate at stake. Our proposition then is to let one half of the money required be raised by a *tax* levied upon the real estate within the incorporated limits, and the other half by voluntary subscription. We see by the subscription list that a number of the mechanics have subscribed freely and liberally and a number of our merchants and other men of means have done equally well. They have subscribed in proportion to their means; but there are other men of means, who have a great deal at stake, and who are able and ought to subscribe largely, but who have given but little, while some have declined to give anything. This we say is not right or fair, and we therefore propose a plan by which all can be compelled to pay a part, at least, in proportion to their means and the benefit derived, viz: To raise a half by taxation and the other half by subscription. This plan we believe would raise the amount desired and would meet the views of the people generally. That of raising the money by voluntary subscription alone will not, for there are some sensible enough to see the impropriety and the injustice, and who are therefore unwilling to contribute their hard earnings for the benefit of the rich when they show that they are unwilling to help themselves, because, forsooth, others may do, for them, what they need.

News Items.

Judge Colquitt died in Macon Ga., at 8 o'clock A. M. on the 7th inst.

From the Columbia Carolinian we learn that Col. D. J. McCord died in that city, on Saturday morning last, after a brief illness.

The Committee appointed to investigate the conduct of Mr. H. in his visit to the Nursery and to Lowell, conclude their report in the following style: We consider his conduct upon the committee at Lowell highly improper and disgraceful both to himself and this body, of which he is a member, and we deem it such as to render him unworthy longer to occupy a seat upon the floor of this house.

The report was signed by all the committee. The House, in a vote upon the report, sustained the report and dismissed Mr. H. by a vote of 137 to 15.

The Columbia Times of Saturday says: "Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, the stable, well-house and one other building in rear of the dwelling of the Rev. George Howe, were destroyed by fire. Two valuable carriage horses were also consumed.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of S. C. College, on 9th inst., S. J. McAtley, Esq., was elected to fill a vacancy in the Board caused by the death of Gov. Johnson.

Postmaster Kendall has been again

P. M. Cohen, & Co.

In the Charleston Courier of the 10th inst., we see a notice that the old celebrated wholesale drug house of P. M. COHEN & Co., have recommenced business at their old stand, 29 Hayne Street. The Courier says: "Mr. B. Mordecai having finished a large cash capital, will afford them increased facilities for importing and selling, which together with the experience of the members of the concern will enable them to offer dealers who visit our city, advantages in laying in their supplies not to be surpassed in any of the Northern cities. The senior member of the firm being a physician, and the junior a chemist, affords a guarantee to physicians of the purity of all articles sold at their establishment.

Taking.

The Lawrensville Herald embraces the proposition recently made through our columns in reference to the formation of a State Agricultural Society, to hold its annual Fairs at Columbia, and urges action in the matter upon the Agricultural Society of Laurens. Will not our contemporaries in the State consider the matter, and, if their judgment approve, place it before the people generally.—Fairfield Herald.

Yes, Mr. Herald, we hope they will. For ourselves, we confess we like the proposition much, and gladly take the hint to call the attention of the "Sumner Agricultural Society" to the move. Look to it gentlemen of the Society. Is it not a proposition worth embracing? Could you not have something fine and worth attending to the various District Societies should unite in one grand Annual exhibition of the fruits of their experiments, industry and enterprise?

Would not much useful information be thus diffused, which otherwise must be lost or confined to a comparatively small number? And is not Columbia the proper place? What say you?

Our New York correspondent writing upon the subject of the late Prohibitory Law, says:

It is not apprehended that there will be much difficulty during the interval between the cessation of the license system and the Fourth of July. The temperance party are not, I think, disposed to proceed to extremities pending the advent of the whole law. Both sides however are preparing for the litigation which will immediately follow that event. The liquor interest is powerful in a pecuniary point of view, and has secured the services of the ablest members of our bar, among others O'Connor, who has certainly no superior if he has any equal, among his professional brethren in this city. He has received \$500 for his opinion, which is said to be "an opinion as in an opinion," and will be retained as counsel on the Alcoholic side during the struggle. It is the law could have fair play, it would triumph over all the objections of Mr. Hall, district attorney, and Mr. Dillon, corporation counsel, which after all are little better than mere quibbles. But there is a more serious drawback to its practical usefulness which may, and it is probable will, render it a nullity in this city.—A law passed subsequently to the passage of the liquor bill enacts that misdemeanors committed here shall be tried exclusively, in the Court of Sessions. Breaches of the Prohibitory Law are misdemeanors, and as the last mentioned act provides, that the class of misdemeanors of which it takes cognizance, shall take precedence of all others in all courts of the State, it is pretty clear that the court of sessions will be brought to a stand-still by the overwhelming mass of business which the liquor dealers will take care shall be forced upon it "from the jump." The probability is therefore, that the retailing of intoxicating drinks will not be stopped in this city by the new measure; but I have no doubt that the law will be so amended at the next session of the Legislature as to have no loophole wide enough for even a "Philadelphia lawyer" to drag a continuationist client through.

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Postmaster Kendall has been again

charged with robbing a letter from Gal-

veston containing six hundred dollars.

The celebrated Professor Agassiz has declined an offer of the Professorship of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh with a salary of ten thousand dollars. He prefers to remain at Harvard from a desire to mould and develop scientific learning in this country.

The cholera has appeared among the

emigrant passengers on the Upper Mississippi. On the 23d ult. the steamer Montauk buried seven of her passengers, victims of the cholera, between Keokuk and Dubuque. There were seventeen cases on the Royal Arch, during her upward trip to St. Paul last week.

Governor Gardner sent a message to

the House on the 10th inst., refusing to remove Judge Ewing. The message was laid on the table without action, and eight thousand copies ordered to be printed.

The Hon. James L. Orr, in his recent

speech before the South Carolina Institute, in Charleston, mentions a fact worthy of notice. In speaking of the importance of home manufactures he says:

"The extensive carriage manufactory at Greenville employs some fifty mechanics, and sells annually not less than seventy-five thousand dollars worth of work. The market which it furnishes to the various branches of industry in the district, in its consumption of lumber, material, provisions, &c., diffuses a prosperity in the district greater than is done by all the capital expended by our friends from the middle and lower districts, in their summer excursions and residences in this beautiful mountain town. A dozen such manufactories, employed in making other articles of prime necessity now purchased abroad, would socke every hill and every valley blossom with plenty, and every heart swell in happy content.

The New York Herald, speaking of

the Know Nothing organization says: "We have somewhat sustained this movement, believing that good must result from it, in quashing the corruptions of this Pierce administration, and in leading off the great Northern Seward scheme of a renewed anti-slavery agitation, and a sectional contest for the succession. Let it be understood, however, that the moment we are assured of a coalition for the spoils between the anti-slavery men and the Know Nothings of the North, upon the seditious platform of Seward and his confederates, or anything like it, that moment we abandon and resist the organization as a treacherous conspiracy, and as a party organized upon false pretences.

It is rumored in Washington that

the President will appoint Judge E. G. Loring, of Boston, to the vacancy in the Court of Claims, occasioned by Judge Lumpkin's declining the appointment.

In reply to the above the Washington Star remarks: "It is hardly possible that the President can tender to this distinguished gentleman the position on the new claims made vacant by the declension of Judge Lumpkin of Georgia. To do so, would be to take the whole of this court from the non-slaveholding States—a stroke of policy which would be likely to injure us standing with Congress, and in the South, irretrievably."

It is also stated that a distinguished

Virginian, now in Washington, says the President can decide the Virginia election by the removal of Gov. Rieder and the appointment of Judge Loring of Massachusetts, in his place, and he is strongly urging the Administration to pursue that course."

The Washington Union learns with

much pleasure that the vacancy in the Court of Claims, caused by the non-acceptance of the Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, of Georgia, has been filled by the appointment of the Hon. George P. Searburgh, the present able Professor of Municipal and Constitutional Law in the College of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, Virginia.

The Geneva Gazette of Saturday says:

"Our citizens for two days past have been considerably interested, and some of them a great deal excited, in reference to a strange and thus far inexplicable phenomenon, that has occurred in the waters of Seneca Lake. During the whole of Wednesday and yesterday the waters would rise and fall, in a space of time varying from ten minutes to half an hour, continuously through those days from five inches to two feet in height. Just after sundown on Wednesday evening a friend of ours made an exact measurement of the fall and time. In fifteen minutes the water fell 16 1/2 inches, when it commenced rising again.

The treasurer's report just issued shows

that the receipts of Harvard University exceed the expenses, and that nearly a million of dollars is accumulated in the treasury of this venerable Institution.

The Washington Star of Saturday says:

A gentleman in this city this morning received a letter from Judge Joseph H. Lumpkin, of Georgia, in which he states that he has positively and unequivocally declined the appointment of a Judge of the new claims court.

The Fairfield Herald learns that there

was an attempt at rape made in the lower part of that District last week. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the perpetrator, a lad about fifteen.

The Standard of Saturday says:

The telegraph informed us, at a late hour last evening, that the Africa has arrived in Boston on Wednesday. The only intelligence of importance, additional to what we have by mail, is that the cholera had

broken out and was raging fearfully among

the French troops in the Crimea.

The Lancaster Ledger says:—"For several successive days, there has been a continuous buzz, in every place in the district, we have heard from. It is buzzing is caused from immense herds of locusts, which have played the mischief with the leaves. We are not aware that they have done any damage to the growing crop.

The funeral obsequies of the late Ex-

Governor Johnson, were celebrated at Unionville on Saturday the 4th inst., by a procession of the Military, Lodge No. 75 A. F. M. Intendant and Wardens of Unionville and citizens generally. An oration was delivered on the occasion by Col. T. N. Dawkins, Solicitor of the Northern Circuit.

The last returns of the Commissioners

of Emigration show a marked falling off in the number of aliens landed at New York during the present year, as compared with the arrivals in 1854. Between the 1st of January and the 25th of March, last year the number of aliens registered was 18,118, this year during the same period 23,736, a decrease of 25,292.

Mr. James Harley, of Orangeburg, C.

H., lost four excellent cows on Thursday of last week, by a stroke of lightning.

The Edgefield Advertiser says that \$100

counterfeit bills, on the Bank of Hamburg, may be detected by observing on the genuine bill the ropes at which the hands are pulling in the middle of the vessel, and which are attached to a pully above, and that on the counterfeit bill this pully does not appear. But for this small defect, it is said the imitation would have been perfect.

The bark "Clara Winsor" arrived in

New York on Monday from Port au Prince, bringing two men from the missing schooner "John Clark," which sailed from New York on the 31 of March, for Kingston, Jamaica. The "John Clark" was thrown on her beam ends in a squall on the 7th. She righted after the weather righting had been at bay, but was full of water. The crew were left without food and water, but on the next day obtained a bag of crackers that were wet with salt water, after which they got a bucket of vinegar, some sherk liver oil, and some camphine; he latter made them stupid, and feel as if they were on fire. The fifth day after the catastrophe, the captain, mate, steward and two men died, and they, the two remaining men, had nothing to eat for eight days previous to being taken off. These that died went crazy previous to death. They also state that they saw two different vessels, one a fishing schooner, which came close to them, so that they could see the man at the helm, one of which came so close that they halloed to him; the vessel bore by, and came close up under their lee, and after surveying them put their helm hard up and bore away without offering any assistance; all were living at that time, and but for it being before daylight could have read his name, as her letters then were distinctly visible. The weather was good, and nothing to hinder them from saving all on board. The names of the two saved are Robt. McKay (Captain's son), and Charles Lowell.

From the Annual report of the Board

of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, just published, we learn that the Receipts from all sources, including a balance from last year of \$1,297 52, amount to \$184,071 17

Expenditures, 175,705 10

Leaving a general balance of \$8,366 07

Of which unexpected and there has been appropriated to Indian Missions in Kansas and Nebraska, 8,282 00

Leaving a balance in the Treasury

for the general purposes of the Board, of 87 07

The Board has sent out during the year

six new Missionaries (one of whom had been in this country on a visit) and twenty-two male and female Assistant Missionaries, making twenty-eight in all. It has under its direction, besides what is done for Papal Europe, twenty separate Missions; 59 ordained Missionaries; 5 Licentiate Preachers; 114 male and female Assistant Missionaries; 43 native Helpers; 21 churches, and about 650 native communicants; 25 schools, and 6,533 pupils; and 6 printing presses, from which have been issued more than 12,000,000 of pages during the year.

The famous Kinney expedition case

came up on Monday the 7th inst., in the United States District Court, before Judge Ingersoll. After several ineffectual efforts of the District Attorney to postpone or continue the case until another term, he declared himself unable to proceed and the Judge dismissed all the parties upon Messrs. Kinney and Fabens entering into recognizances in \$1,000 each to appear and answer the charge against them next term.

A rumor was prevalent in New Or-

leans on the 27th ult., that Baker, the murderer of Bill Doyle had been captured, and was being conveyed to New York.

The Legislature of several States—

Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut and others—have passed resolutions declaring, among other things, that there shall be "no more slave States."

By the arrival of the Black Warrior

we have advices from Havana to the 23d ult. General Cotecha has carried his feelings of vindictiveness towards the memory of the late Ramon Pinto so far as to refuse the

request of the family of the deceased to

permit the remains to be deposited in one of the niches of the Campo Santo. It is also stated although we can hardly credit the rumor, that in the government bill of costs against Pinto's estate the fee of his executor is charged!

It was expected that the blockade would

be raised on the 1st inst.

For the Sumner Banner.

What do the People of Salem and Clarendon say to this. The proposition is for the neighbors and citizens generally of Salem to give a Barbecue at or near Mr. HUGH McFADDIN'S also for the neighbors and citizens generally of Clarendon to do likewise at or near A. B. WILLIAMS'. What say you one and all? That the proposition is a good one, and particular so if we can get the Road completed, you all will admit. So let us push forward, if we wish to accomplish the work. I will propose that the 4th of July be the day of the meeting but will leave that for others to say.

Messrs. Editors, if you think the

above proposition is worthy of a small space in your valuable paper please give it publication and oblige yours respectfully.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Black River Watchman, please copy.

Horrible affair—a family

of seven persons murdered!

The Wabash (Indiana) Gazette, extra contains an account of the discovery of the bodies of a family of seven persons, near that place, of the name of French, who had been brutally murdered. It appears the family consisted of French, his wife, and five children. They were very poor, and lived in a cabin, and in September last, another family, of the name of Hubbard, went to live with them.—During October, a neighbor proceeded to the cabin to see French and was told by the Hubbards that the family had moved away, and that they had purchased all their corn, garden produce and furniture, valued in the aggregate at not over \$50. No suspicion of foul play was aroused, until recently, when the Hubbards were arrested on suspicion of murdering a man named Boyles. The house was then searched, and a portion of the ground floor dug up, which resulted in the finding of the dead body of an infant, very much decayed. The Gazette then, after referring to the summing-up of a coroner's inquest, says:

In the presence of a large company

they proceeded to examine the place where the infant had been discovered, and, heretofore to relate, found seven bodies, consisting of the entire French family! Their skulls were all broken in, and the legs of the old man French and his wife were broken, so that they could be doubled up and forced into the hole, which was three or four feet deep. They were laid in a heap—the father and the mother at the bottom, and the children on the top. The babe was about fifteen months old, and the oldest child about fifteen years old. There were three girls and two boys. The children were much decayed, but the parents were still sound, and were easily recognized by those who had known them.

There is not the least doubt that the Hubbards are guilty of this whole, sad and damning murder. It is almost too horrible for belief, but facts are as above stated, and the conclusion is irresistible. The Hubbards are all in jail. There seems to have been no other motive than the obtaining what few worldly goods this poor family possessed, which were not worth over fifty dollars!

AWFUL AFFAIR IN WISCONSIN.

The Chicago Tribune learns from a private letter from Beloit, Wisconsin, the following particulars of an awful tragedy which occurred in that place on the morning of the 23d ult: The wife of a citizen of that town was awakened from her sleep on the morning of the 23d by a noise which she heard in the adjoining apartment. In a moment more she saw a gleam from a dark lantern held by a man in that room, and screaming with fright awoke her husband, who was sleeping at her side. As he sprang from the bed, the intruder fired at him with a pistol, the ball just missing his head and burying itself in the pillow.—Snatching a double barreled gun from the wall, he discharged both barrels at the intruder. The contents of one barrel entered the man's head and the other his body, killing him instantly.

Leaving the body where it fell,

the gentleman and his wife proceeded to the nearest neighbor, told him what had happened and induced him to return with them to his house. But imagine the feelings of the neighbor, himself a man universally esteemed and respected, to recognise in the mangled body of the dead robber his own son!

Upon returning to his house,

the father found his son's room unoccupied, the window open, and a rope ladder extending from the window to the ground.

The gentleman who shot the robber had suffered the loss of two gold watches some time before in a mysterious manner, and now attributes their theft to this person.

HOME MADE GUANO.—S. B. Hall,

day, of Providence, R. I., has a pro-

cess by which he can convert the fish

which swarm upon our coasts every season into an article like guano, at less than half the cost of the Peruvian article, and Prof. Hare, of Philadelphia, thinks equally as valuable. Mr. Hall says:

I am able to say very confidently

that this product can be afforded at \$25 per ton, and pay the manufacturer more than 50 per cent. The oil (according to Drs. Jackson and Hare) being almost valueless for fertilizing purposes, it is first taken from the fish, and they are then converted into guano. The first cost of the fish is about \$2 per ton, and containing nearly 2 per cent of oil, the oil will pay for the fish and nearly for the labor in manufacturing. By my own experiment I thoroughly demonstrated the rendering of fish into guano. I then consulted Dr. Hare, of Philadelphia, who, I ascertained, had experimented extensively and successfully. I obtained from him his processes, and have received considerable instruction from him on the subject. I have also consulted Dr. Jackson more recently. These gentlemen, and all with whom I have consulted, agree as to the great value of this fertilizer.

Resignation of General Quit-

man.

NEW ORLEANS, April 30.—At a meeting of the Cuban Junta, held yesterday (Sunday), Gen. John A. Quitman handed in his resignation as Commander-in-Chief of the Expedition which has been so long organized against Cuba. All of the American officers who held commissions in this Quitman army have also resigned, and the cause of Cuba is now in the hands of the Junta. Thus ends the Quitman Expedition, an enterprise in which many of the leading men of the South have been engaged and had every reason to believe would prove successful. The officers who were engaged to take part in this expedition were men of experience, who have held commissions in the United States Army and have seen services and distinguished themselves in the war with Mexico. Many of these officers have not their superiors in the United States. I have a list of their names and the positions which they were to have held; but as the enterprise has failed the publication of the same is of no interest.—Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday evening the 15th of May, by the Rev. D. McQUEEN, W. EDWARD DICK, Esq., to Miss POSTHUMA EVELAN, second daughter of Col. JOHN A. and Mrs. ELIZA COLCLOUGH, all of Sumner District.

PRICES CURRENT OF THE

Charleston Market.
Corrected weekly by
W. S. LAWTON & Co.
FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Charleston, S. C.
Charleston, May 12th, 1855.

UTLASH COTTON.—The sales of this article yesterday amounted to 3600 bales at from 10 to 10 1/4.

RICE.—Clean \$5.00 to \$6.18 per hundred lbs. Market firm.

GRAIN.—Corn, \$1.12, to \$1 15c per bush. Scarce. Peas 95 to \$1.00 per bush. Oats 75c to 80c per bush. Scarce and rising.

FLOUR.—\$10.00 to \$11 00 per bush, for Southern. \$10 00 to \$14 for good Northern.

SALT.—Sacks \$1.10 to \$1.25. We have 3990 sacks for sale.

BROWN'S GISS.—This newly invented Gin will get out Long Cotton clean of mote, and the shorter Sea Island Cotton better than the common kinds. We are Agents for these Gins.

BACON.—Hog round, 11 to 12 1/2c per lb. according to quality and quantity.

HIDES.—Cowhides 10 to 10 1/2 per lb. Deer Skins 20 to 22c per lb.—Coon and other small skins 10c each.

COFFEE.—Rio 10 3/4, to 12 1/2c, according to quality.

SUGAR.—Brown, 4 1/2 to 6c according to quality.

MOLASSES.—Cuba 23 to 25, N. O. 33 to 35c per gal.

WAX.—22 to 25c per lb.

Tobacco.—Virginia and North Carolina 15 to 50c per lb. We are agents for the factories of those States, and for Long, Bennet & Co's. brand received a premium at our Fair.

Wines.—Longworth's wines of Ohio, \$10 to \$15 per doz. We are agents for these wines, for which we have received a premium at our Fair recently.

AWOOL.—Washed, 18 to 22c per lb. Tinsley, 6 to 15c per lb.

BEEF CATTLE.—Car loads 7 3/8 to 9c 3/4c per lb. nett. Getting scarce.

HOGS.—Car loads 6 3/8 to 8 1/2c per lb. nett.

NAVAL STORES.—Spts. Turpentine 39 to 41c per gal. Rosin \$1.25, to \$2.50 per barrel. Tar, \$1.87c, to \$2.50c.

So. Carolina—Sumter Dist.

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

Whereas, W. L. Ridgeway hath applied

to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits of the late John G. Frierson deceased, of the said District.

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and credits 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 of May inst., to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, the 16th day of May in the year of our [L. S.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and in the 70th year of American Independence.

W. LEWIS, o. s. n.
May 16, 1855.

So. Carolina—Sumter Dist.

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

Whereas, W. L. Ridgeway hath applied

to me for Letters of Administration, on all