

**TROOPS FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.**—The U. S. transport ship *Mississippi*, which was towed down the bay on Tuesday morning, from Fort McHenry, had on board Capt. Schaffer, 1st Lieut. Cochran, 2d Lieuts. Griffiths and Mulloy, with 72 non-commissioned officers and privates of Maryland and District of Columbia regiment of volunteers, 92 recruits for the 11th U. S. Infantry, and 30 for the regiment of voltigeurs. At Fort Monroe she will take on board company M, 4th artillery, 114 non-commissioned officers and men, Lieut. Garland, commanding; 2 recruits of 11th infantry, and 23 of regiment of voltigeurs, Lieuts. Otey, voltigeurs, commanding recruits, and Capt. Sinead, 4th artillery, commanding officer of the whole detachment of troops, comprising 303 men and 7 officers. This fine ship of about 600 tons, besides the above complement of men, takes out a large amount of forage in her hold. It is due to the U. States Quartermaster here, Captain Hill, to add that the chartering of the vessel, the arrangements for the men, the purchase of her lading, and the entire embarkation, were accomplished in one week.

In July between 400 and 500 troops, raised in this vicinity, were embarked for Fort McHenry for the seat of war; in September, about 200; now more than 300, including about 140 from Fort Monroe; while, in the same time, upwards of 100 have been sent to New York and there embarked; so that we may indulge the patriotic satisfaction of having sent, within the last three months, more than one thousand troops of the best material, to sustain our gallant army in Mexico. *Baltimore Argus.*

**MAJOR TWIGGS—DEATH OF FATHER AND SON.**—Only two weeks have gone by since we were called upon to announce the death of George Decatur Twigg, a young man of rare worth and intelligence, and the only and beloved son of Major Twigg, of the United States Marine Corps. Yesterday the painful duty devolved upon us to record the death of the father, Major Twigg himself, who fell while discharging his duty as an officer of the army, and battling in the cause of the nation. Thus father and son have both fallen on the battle fields of Mexico, the death of the one followed by that of the other within a few days. The Major, his son and the other branches of his highly respected family came to this city to reside about four years ago. The mother and daughters are still here at our navy yard. The Major and Lieutenant left Philadelphia in June last for Vera Cruz, with the Marines under Col. Watson's command to join General Scott's army in Mexico. The Major marched from Vera Cruz under General Pierce, and arrived in safety at the seat of war. The son followed soon after, with Major Lally's command, and fell in a skirmish with the guerrillas.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

**Cotton Crop.**—From the circular for Europe of the N. O. Commercial Times, the following estimate of the cotton crop is extracted:

"With regard to the crop the weather during the past three weeks has been of a character to ensure a most abundant yield in this section of the country. Not only have we had an entire exemption from rain but the temperature has been so genial that the second growth has ripened and the plant may now almost be considered beyond the influence of a frost. The planters are still so busily engaged in picking, that the arrivals have come forward slowly compared with other large crop seasons, but there can no longer be a question that the total receipts at this port will vie with those of any preceding year. To the eastward, the prospects have likewise materially improved, of which you will be more fully advised through your correspondents elsewhere—so that we have no longer any hesitation in settling on an estimate of 2,200,000 bales for the entire crop of the United States."

The Chicago Democrat remarks as follows: "The Presidency at the close of Mr. Polk's term will have been in Northern hands for twelve and Southern hands for nearly forty years. Of 27 Supreme Court Judges, appointed since 1789, 11 from the North and 16 from the South; Attorney Generals 5 from the North and 14 from the South; 10 Speakers of the House of Representatives from the North, 21 from the South; 16 Presidents of the Senate *pro tem.*, 16 from the North 61 from the North 61 from the South; and 51 Northern to 83 Southern Foreign Ministers. So of Justices Cabinet, Naval and Military officers throughout."

**A DECISION.**—It was recently decided by the Gibson Circuit Court, in Indiana, that an advertisement for the apprehension of a runaway slave is sufficient authority for any one to arrest him in a free State, and take him to his master. The person who arrests the slave is presumed to be the agent of the owner, and the latter has the right, either in person or by authorized agents, to seize upon his slave and take him.

**A RIVER MONSTER.**—Contracts have been made for the building of a steamer to run on the Hudson, four hundred feet long. The calculation is, that she will run to Albany and back daily, or in twelve or thirteen hours. The Hendrik Hudson is, we believe, the longest boat hitherto built. She is 330 feet long.

Childhood is like a mirror catching and reflecting images from around it. Remember that an impious or profane thought uttered by a parent's lip may operate upon the young heart like a careless spray of water thrown upon polished steel, staining it with rust which no after-scouring can efface.

**Queen Victoria.**—A correspondent of the *Courier des Etats Unis*, says:—"The rumor gains credence in circles of the highest authority, of the symptoms of insanity having been decidedly manifested by her majesty. The well known liability of her family to this cruel malady strengthens the probability of this report."

Letters from Cork assert that nine thousand persons in that district alone have been saved from death by starvation by the timely succor brought out by the U. S. frigate *Macedonian*.

## THE BANNER:

SUMTERVILLE, S. C.

Wednesday, October 27, 1847.

AGENTS FOR THE BANNER: Messrs. WHITE, & Co. Sumterville, S. C. T. W. PEOWES, Esq., Camden, S. C.

### OUR PAPER.

As we stated in our last, this number begins No. 1. Vol. 2, *Sumter Banner*. We also stated that as an experiment our paper had proved successful. The Proprietor thought that he saw an opening for a weekly paper in the District, but doubtful of success and with limited means and a small subscription list, he ventured the effort doubtfully. The patronage received has induced a desire to increase the size of the paper and he hopes thereby to increase its popularity and usefulness. This would require the purchase of a new Press and additional type, the cost of which would not fall short of \$400 or \$500. This outlay, under present circumstances might endanger the existence of the paper, whilst it would certainly curtail its profits more than 50 per cent.

With a view of rendering it easy for every reading man in the District to subscribe and to make it an object to do so, the Proprietor has reduced the price, (as will be seen by reference to the terms,) and if a corresponding increase of patronage is received, the paper will be enlarged.

With grateful acknowledgments for the liberality hitherto shown, "*The Banner*" is cast to the breeze for the second year, with the buoyant hopes of youth—and its best wishes for the continued prosperity of its patrons.

### THE COURT.

Of Common Pleas and General Sessions for Sumter District, began its sittings on Monday, 1st inst., his Honor Judge JOSIAH J. EVANS, presiding.

The business on the Dockets cannot be disposed of in six days. Notwithstanding an Extra Court held by Judge WARDLAW in July last, there still remain on the Issue Docket 74 old cases—and at the lowest calculation 50 new ones will be added.

There is a heavy Docket preparing for the criminal side of the Court. On the Traverse Docket are 14 old cases, two for assault with intent to kill; other indictments for a like offence have been given out by the Solicitor. Two cases for murder against the unfortunate Reuben S. Stark, who paid the debt of nature, by hanging, in July last, are still on that Docket—and the Solicitor has under consideration two new cases of a like nature. Independently of these, there are numerous cases of a milder character for libel, assaults, batteries, negro trading, bastardy, larceny, &c. &c.

The Judge seems determined to make an impression on the business in the Court, but we fear that its accumulation will prove too hard for him. No Extra Court can be ordered between this and the Spring Term; the unfinished business of the present Term must find its way, with the new business, to the same Docket at the next Term—an Extra Court in July or August will be the result.

The experiment of a Term of two weeks has cleared the Dockets at Columbia—why not give two weeks to Sumter, at least until the business is finished. Three weeks of court have proved inefficient for several years past—the business of the District demands four. Cannot our Senators and Representatives devise, in their wisdom, some legislation suitable to our condition? The next session of the Legislature will afford a fit occasion for the trial.

### CHANCELLOR HARPER.

The proceedings of the meeting of the *Bar* in to-day's paper in relation to the death of the distinguished Judge, whose name is at the head of this article, contain further evidences of the high esteem in which he was held. The expressed opinion of the entire *Bar* throughout the State is, that Chancellor HARPER was one of the best of Judges, as well as a most excellent man. There is abundant internal evidence in the published proceedings of the various meetings that the opinion expressed is the opinion entertained. And very justly.

South Carolina, small as she is, has been prolific of great men; but their number has been decreased by the death of HARPER.

In accordance with the third resolution, after the opening of the Court yesterday morning, the Hon. F. J. MOSES presented the proceedings to his Honor the presiding Judge together with an appropriate address.

Judge EVANS responded briefly but forcibly, granting the motion and expressing his high regard for Judge HARPER, whom he had long known, not only in boyhood, but in maturer years and in old age.

### COTTON.

Since our last, there have been no further advices from Europe, but in Charleston the state of the market is gloomy. The decline in that market since the late news, "is fully 1 3-4 a 2 cents per lb."—the highest quotation being 9 cts.

In New York, (says the correspondent *Charleston Courier*.) October 25, the transactions added up 2060 bales nearly all for export to France and the Mediterranean—rates being in favor of the buyer. There are few buyers for manufacturing, and no appearance of speculation. Top of the market 9 3-4 cts.

October 26th, (says same,) the cotton market is still in favor of the buyer, and the market is freely supplied at the concessions demanded. The sales on that day were 1000 bales mostly for the continent, there being

little or no inquiry for Great Britain and no speculative action.

We still think, this the heavy darkness before the break of day. The troubled waters must sooner or later become still, the manufacturer and speculator again cast their bark on the deep.

### LYCOURGUS.

The following article copied from the *Charleston Mercury* meets our warmest approbation. South Carolina with her wonted liberality appropriated \$30,000 for the purpose of securing to her Regiment, such attention and comfort as camp life imperatively demanded. This she did when her Regiment was first enlisted, and all her sons in full health and vigor. Now that the Regiment has been mowed down by death from the diseases of the climate and the deadly missiles of the enemy, what course could be pursued more worthy of herself, and what act would be regarded by posterity as more worthy of praise and exultation than that proposed by LYCOURGUS. The names of the officers of the Palmetto Regiment will live in history and glory, whilst noble deeds continue to be appreciated. Give to them and the privates a common monument. Let Carolina's sons in future ages read in gilded letters before her capital the names of her immortal sons.

*The Palmetto Regiment.*—Again our devoted regiment has met the enemy, and again poured out its blood in torrents. Where all have suffered heavily, it has the sad yet proud distinction of having suffered most. Of the moiety who survived unhurt the dreadful field of Churubusco, more than half have been stricken down at Chapultepec. Every field officer—nearly every commissioned officer, has been killed or wounded. This heroic constancy they knew was expected of them at home; and the sons of Carolina never disappoint her. Gallantly and gloriously have those she sent to Mexico performed their duty. She must not be unmindful of her own. They have been prodigal of life; she must be generous of her love, her honor, and her treasure. The families of all the living and the dead, whose circumstances require it, must be provided for. If the State may not grant large pensions, let no man who is a man and a Carolinian stand back. The wives and children, the widows and orphans, of the brave men who have illustrated our chivalry, are kindred to us all, and entitled to share our last dollar. Is there one who will not be proud to own them, and to acknowledge their rights?

But the State must do her part. Let her at once take the proper measures to bring home from Mexico, at the expense of the public treasury, the remains of her slain, and deliver them to their respective families. It is her sacred, her parental duty, to do this. She must do more: her intrepid sons, who have fallen in battle have left to her, as their common mother, the fame of their deeds and memories. It is a noble legacy, and must be preserved forever.—Let a marble monument be erected in front of the State House, on which the name and rank of each, and the day and spot on which he fell shall be engraved, that in all time to come they may be known. Thus will not only her heroic dead be honored, but her youth, in every generation, going up there to read the immortal register, shall be filled with the inspiring hope of placing their own names upon it.—LYCOURGUS.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

Alas! how the mighty have fallen! The people of Massachusetts were once patriotic—they were then poor, they are now rich.—They have grown rich at the expense of the people of the South. They sold us their slaves, put our money into their pockets, then turned their attention to manufacturing Cotton, Tariffs, Rebellion and Treason.

Mr. Jefferson says, "Cultivators of the earth are the most valuable citizens. They are the most vigorous, the most independent, the most virtuous, and they are tied to their country, and welded to its liberty and interests by the most lasting bonds." In comparing the seafaring and manufacturing classes, he says, "I find the farmer the most valuable citizen. I consider the class of artificers as the paupers of the country, and the instruments by which the liberties of a country are generally overturned." If the spirit of the people of Massachusetts is to be gathered from her Press—from her conventions, and from the declarations of her leading citizens—then weigh her "in the scales of Justice," and she "will be found wanting" in patriotism; she will be found the pauper of the South, and a fit instrument for the destruction of the liberty of the country.

Treason against the U. States shall consist only in levying war against them, or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.—Daniel Webster in his Springfield speech said, "The character of the war against Mexico is vicious; it is a war of pretenses." He says, Taylor's army invaded Mexican territory, that was not claimed by our Congress, and declares the war was commenced by us. "It is a war in which Mexico has the grievance, and we strike the first blow. She has the prominent complaint, and we commenced hostilities."—He congratulates himself in having opposed his own government, in every step taken against her enemy. Would not such a man raise a "*Blue Light*" for the benefit of the enemy? does he not give them "aid and comfort"? His opposition to his own government is openly avowed and active, he is not a neutral, he is not an adherent of the enemy; is he not a Traitor? Suppose Webster with the army in Mexico, talking and acting in like manner—Scott would soon create a firm of "Riley and Webster," or hang him high as Hayman.

Webster's *Devil* is slave representation. "I never have, I never shall, I never will vote for any farther annexation to this country with a slave representation upon it or in it. Much has been said of late concerning the Wilmot proviso. The sentiment it embraces is a just one," are his emphatic words.

This speech was made before the Whig Convention of Massachusetts, Mr. Ashmun, presiding. Mr. Palfrey, M. C. proposed a resolution declaring that the whigs of that

state would give their support to no Candidates for President and Vice President who was not opposed to any farther extension of slavery.—This resolution was laid on the table, it is true, but "the God-like Daniel" was nominated for President—his reasonable declarations and rotten political faith being thus endorsed by the whigs of Massachusetts.

The truth is, the Press—the leading men—and the mass of people of Massachusetts seem to be lunatic—yet there "is method in their madness"—they are far "more knaves than fools." They speak the same language, embrace the same doctrines and propose one rule of conduct. They have reached the height of political viciousness—they begin to fester and to stink in the nostrils of all lovers of law and order. The cradle of liberty has become the "hot-bed" of all sorts of political absurdities, monstrosities and treasons. Instead of rocking herself into a quiet in her old age, she has lashed herself into a fury—she resembles an infuriated bull rushing headlong toward a precipice. She resembles the "roaring Lion going about seeking whom he may devour,"—like a madman resolved on self destruction, she seeks the destruction of all within her reach.

As a specimen of the Massachusetts press, we give place to the following delicious morceau of which the "*Boston Herald*" is the reputed father—

"Ascertain whether there are any, and how many, colored citizens of Massachusetts, unjustly detained in South Carolina, or who have been sold from the prisons of that paltry state into bondage. If there be any victims then proceed to reprisals, since neither the laws of the Union nor the General Government afford us any redress. Authorize the three-fifths rule to citizens of South Carolina found within our borders; seize them at Harvard University, at the Tremont House, wherever they can be found; three for every two citizens of Massachusetts who are detained in, or have been sold from South Carolina; and if the number be odd, take two for the last one. Empower him to shut them up, and treat them precisely as our free negroes are treated in Charleston—to confiscate South Carolina property, and to blockade South Carolina ports. We should soon bring the guilty oligarchy to reason. We are strong, she is weak—she is poor, we are rich. We have an able bodied population of nearly a million; she barely two hundred thousand."

The *Charleston Courier* again brings us news from Mexico. The James L. Day, sailed from Vera Cruz on the 19th ult., and arrived at New Orleans, on the 23d Do.

On the 25th Sept. Gen. Santa Anna summoned Col. Childs surrender the American forces under his command at Puebla. Here are "the Demand and Refusal."

*Communications between Gen. Santa Anna and Childs, at Puebla.*

**HEADQUARTERS—MEXICAN ARMY.**  
I have taken possession of this city with the army under my command, for the purpose of operating upon the several points fortified, and occupied by your Excellency, and also with the view of liberating its inhabitants from the domination of the forces of the United States from whom they have already suffered too much. But before commencing any operations of a military character, I have considered it my duty to act in obedience to the impulses of humanity, and consequently request that your Excellency will please evacuate this city within a certain and peremptory space of time, it being known to you at the same time that you can depart with all the honors of war, either to form a junction with Gen. Scott, or the forces of your country at Perote, according as it best suits your pleasure. But should this courteous request of mine be unheeded by your Excellency, then, although to me it is a painful alternative, I shall commence to assault your positions, because there exists in the vicinity of your Excellency, an army of 8,000 men who are determined that the rights of their nation shall be maintained and respected.

God and liberty, headquarters in Puebla, September 25th, 1847.  
ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA. To Senior Colonel D. Thomas Childs, commander of the United States army situated in Loreto.

**HEADQUARTERS, CITY OF PUEBLA, MEXICO, } September 25th, 1847.**  
To his Excellency D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, General-in-Chief of the Mexican Army in front of the city:

Sir—I had the honor of receiving, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, your Excellency's letter of this date. In it you were pleased to notify me of the fact that you had taken possession of this city, for the purpose, as you declare, of restoring to the full enjoyment of their liberty its citizens who have hitherto suffered so much from the United States army. You likewise were pleased to offer certain stipulations to this garrison, provided that it would, within a fixed time, abandon the point of defence which it now occupies. With regard to the assertion of your Excellency, which implies that the inhabitants of Puebla have been maltreated by the United States troops, I wholly deny it. On the contrary, I assure you that the property and the privileges of all have been maintained, and respected with the greatest scrupulousness, indeed, so much so has it been done, that its parallel cannot be found in the annals of war. And I would most willingly leave it to the most intelligent and impartial portion of the population of the city to decide, from which of the two contending parties they have received the most injury and molestation; whether it is from their own countrymen or the troops of the United States.

With regard to that particular part of your Excellency's letter which demands the surrender, within a fixed time, of all the positions now occupied by the troops under my command, I can only say in reply, that having been honored with the duty of guarding and protecting them, it is equally my greatest wish and paramount obligation to preserve them to the last; and I am fully satisfied that I shall be able to defend them successfully, inasmuch as I have at my disposal all the resources essential to its full and complete accomplishment.

With considerations in the highest degree respectful, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant.

THOMAS CHILDS, Col. U. S. Army, Civil and Military Governor.

September 27th at 5 P. M.—The Mexicans opened a heavy cannonade upon the Americans from three points. The compliment

was returned of course—Puebla suffering considerable damage.

September 28th.—SANTA ANNA tried the system of cotton bales, and on that day and the next, there was considerable firing. We have no account of the damage done on either side.

September 30th.—*Arco Iris* says: "Today partial tranquility reigns in the city. Now and then can be heard the report of a cannon and the explosion of some grenades thrown in the direction of San Juan del Rio, in the rear of whose church General REA last night concluded a battery, with which he intends to open upon San Jose" (the American position.)

"Our soldiers (the Mexicans) are complaining very much, and say that they are ready to die of hunger, not having received anything in the shape of provisions for some considerable time."

"The greatest enthusiasm against the Americans prevails throughout the entire city."

We are now left in the dark till Oct. 2d. Same paper says: "Since SANTA ANNA's departure the cannonading has totally slackened off." What became of the cotton bag fort, and the "army of 8,000 men who are determined that the rights of their nation should be maintained and respected?" Why, the cotton bales were burned up, and SANTA ANNA on the 1st October sallied out of Puebla, at the head of 2000 cavalry and Infantry and three pieces of artillery, intending to attack General LANE then on his march to Perote. But all the Braggart's men except 130 Hussars of his personal guards pronounced against him, alleging that they were firmly convinced that their further continuance at the disposal and under the orders of the President would only be followed by their complete sacrifice; and that whilst, their country would not derive the slightest benefit. They denounced him as a traitor, incompetent, unskilful and of course unworthy of command.

SANTA ANNA was ordered by his government to Queretaro, but he refused and started for Oaxaca, and the Mexicans themselves say he is making his way to Guatemala, for the purpose of leaving the Republic of Mexico forever.

October 15th.—General CUSHING disarmed 65 men of the Massachusetts Regiment for mutiny and insubordination, detached them from the Regiment and ordered them to the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa "for such duty as may be performed by soldiers, who are found unworthy to carry arms, and are a disgrace and a nuisance to the army." A goodly repast and a here's reward await each of those 65 scoundrels, upon his arrival in Massachusetts. "There she stands—look at her for yourself." This is the first occasion of the kind in the Mexican war.

Gen. Lane with his command was at Perote on the 4th Oct.

Capt. Truett with 200 mounted volunteers and Capt. Armstrong, with 160, went out of Vera Cruz Oct. 13th, by order of Gen. Patterson to scour the country and rid it of the guerrilla parties. The two parties were successful in killing considerable numbers of the enemy and in re-taking arms &c. Gen. P. highly approved of the proceedings of Capt. T. and A.

### Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the *Bar* of Sumter District and the several Officers of the Courts, held on the 26th October, for the purpose of expressing their sense of the public loss occasioned by the death of Chancellor WM. HARPER, the Hon. F. J. MOSES was called to the Chair, and E. M. ANDERSON, Esq., requested to act as Secretary. On assuming the Chair, Col. MOSES made a few pertinent remarks, sketching briefly the prominent points in the history of the lamented Chancellor, and concluded by saying that if ever a public man in South Carolina died without enemies, that man was Chancellor HARPER.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to draft suitable Resolutions in relation to the sad intelligence of the death of Chancellor HARPER.

The following gentlemen were appointed of the Committee: A. C. Spain, Esq., Col. J. B. Miller, Wm. Haynsworth, Esq., S. Mayrant, Esq., J. S. G. Richardson, Esq.

The Committee after retiring a few moments, submitted the following Report: "The Committee, appointed to draft suitable Resolutions in relation to the sad intelligence of the death of Chancellor WM. HARPER," submit the following Report:

We have received the intelligence of another afflictive dispensation of Providence, in the removal of the Hon. WM. HARPER, from the sphere of his useful labors. We cannot forego the occasion to mingle our voice with that of the *Bar* throughout the State in expressions of sorrow at the unwelcome, yet not unlooked-for event, and to declare our high regard for his character as a man and a citizen, as well as for his integrity and learning as a Judge.

Simplicity of manners, purity and kindness of heart, were Chancellor HARPER's characteristics as a man. Vigor of intellect, close analysis, patient investigation, depth of research, extensive learning, impartiality and incorruptibility his characteristics as a Jurist.

Chancellor HARPER was regarded as a learned and upright Judge not only by the *Bar* of this State, but his decisions on vexed questions of law, have given him distinction beyond its limit, and have secured for him the first rank amongst learned and upright Magistrates.

The void created by the loss of such a man cannot be easily filled, and his death must be regarded as a public calamity.

Therefore Resolved, That in the death of Chancellor WILLIAM HARPER, the State has sustained the loss of one of her noblest, purest and most distinguished public servants, and one of her best and wisest citizens.

Resolved, That whilst we know our cond-