

dent, devotion to the bottle brought on the supposed apoplexy.

Dr. B. was right in his mode of treating the disease after all, and did not err in supposing that it would reach the predisposition. The cure was effected. H— kept quiet on the subject, and bore his shaved head upon his shoulders with as much philosophy as he could muster. A wig, after the sores made by the blister had disappeared, concealed the barber's work until his own hair grew again. He never ventured upon wine or brandy again for fear of apoplexy.

When the truth leaked out—as leak out such things always will—the friends of Mr. H. had many a hearty laugh; but they wisely concealed from the object of their merriment the fact that they knew anything more than appeared of the cause of his supposed illness.

### LATER FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### Arrival of the Caledonia.

**The Republic Confirmed in France.**—Flight of the Royal Family and Ministers.—Wanderings of the King and Queen.—Their Arrival in England.—Adhesion of the Clergy to the Republic. House of Peers Overthrown.—The Tuilleries a Hospital for Workmen.—England's Position toward the Republic. Universal Suffrage and Vote by Ballot. Independence of Prussia.—Resignation of Metternich.—Insurrection in Bavaria.—Constitution Forced from the King at the Point of the Bayonet! Destruction of Messina by the King of Naples.—Effect of the Revolution in England. Riots in London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Manchester. Indian Corn in Demand. Breadstuffs upon the rise. Transactions in Cotton at a Stand. &c. &c. &c. &c.

The steamer Caledonia, which sailed from Liverpool on the 12th inst. arrived at Boston at about a late hour on Monday night, that the news by her was not received here until yesterday morning.

By the accounts below, it will be seen that the revolution in France has been entirely successful; that a provisional government has been already established, and that England has recognized France as a Republic.

It could scarcely be anticipated but that the great movement which has convulsed France, should have been felt in some degree, in the British Islands.

In London, a trifling disposition to riot was experienced in the early part of the week, but the disorderlies were confined to mischievous boys and citizens out of employment. Order was speedily restored.

In Glasgow, the tumults were more serious, and several persons were unfortunately shot by the military. The rioters in that city were merely thieves, who plunder the shops and had evidently no political object in view.

In Manchester some tendency to disturbance has been exhibited, but every thing is now quiet. In our own town, tranquillity has been undisturbed. Numbers of unemployed persons and others have assembled on the Exchange, but no political feeling is yet observed.

In Ireland, no breach of the peace has yet taken place, but the exciting language of a certain portion of the press which surpasses anything within our recollection has not escaped the attention of the authorities. We have no apprehension of any disturbance of the public peace, throughout England generally, by a rising of political opinions, although the depressed state of trade and the existing uncertainty naturally incident to the affairs of the continent might, we fear, produce state of disquietude and suffering amongst numerous classes for some time to come.

Mr. Rush, the Ambassador of the United States, accompanied by Mr. Martin, and Maj. Prinn likewise, waited on the members of the Provisional Government of France, to whom he delivered a flattering address.—The following details of this interview we take from the "National":—"At two o'clock the Representative Minister of the United States, went to the Hotel de Ville, to make a formal recognition of the Provisional Government. It was appropriate to the Representative of the American Union to be the first to welcome one infant Republic, for there is no bond more powerful between nations than community of sentiment.

The step taken by the Minister of the States has made existing circumstances of serious importance; although fully awaited, it has touched secretly the members of the provisional government; after an interview, in which were exchanged the noblest expressions, they in a body accompanied this representative of the great nation to the threshold of the Hotel de Ville, as a proof of the cordial affection which must ever exist between the American and French republics.

The whole of the Colonels of the 109th and 78th, says a Paris paper, were nearly all massacred by their own men, for refusing to march against the Tuilleries. The palace of the Tuilleries has been converted into a Hospital, under the name of Le Hotel d'Invalides.

The Rowen railroad is stopped. The populace have burned the bridge of Amies. The statue of the Duc d'Orleans, which stood in the court of Louvre, has been taken down.

Arrival of the Ex-King of France and the Queen of the French at New Haven.—Bridgeton, March 3d.—We have pleasure in announcing the safe arrival of the Ex-King and Queen of the French. The King, in landing, was dressed in a green blouse and blue overcoat, borrowed of the captain of the Express.

The King had not, in fact, a change of clothing. The Ex-King and Queen had for some days been moving from farm house to farm, in the neighborhood of Trefort. They were nearly exhausted by fatigue, and on his arrival the King stated that a night or two back he thought to have given himself up.

Louis Philippe and the Ex-Queen, with a male and female attendant, who had during the week constituted the suite of their royal master and mistress, embarked on board a French fishing boat, near Treport, with the intention of attempting to cross the channel.

At sea the party was picked up by the Express, Southampton and Havre steamboat, which immediately steered for New Haven, off which harbor she arrived at 7 o'clock in the morning.

On landing, the ex-king and queen were welcomed by the inhabitants, nearly the whole of whom had the gratification of being shaken by the hand of Louis Philippe. Her Majesty's first act was

to despatch a messenger to Brighton to procure the attention of Mr. Packhouse; the second to write a letter to our gracious sovereign, communicating intelligence of her arrival.

The following is a correct statement of the abode of the different members of the Royal family. Louis Philippe and Marc Amella, who have assumed the title of Count and Countess de Neuilly, are at Claremont, with whom are also the Duke and Duchesse de Nemours and two children. The Count de Eau, the Duc de Alencon and the Duc and Duchesse de Montpensier, the Duchesse of Saxo Coburg. The Princess Clementine is staying with her husband, the Duke, on a visit to her Majesty at Buckingham palace. The Duchesse of Orleans, with the Count de Paris and the Duc des Chartres, are stated to have arrived at Ennes on the 2d. The Prince and Duchesse de Joinville were at Algiers at the date of the latest advices from that city, and the Queen of Belgium and the Princess Sophia are at Brunel.

PARIS, Mar. 9.—Our latest accounts from Paris represent the city as tranquil, but the financial crisis still continues unabated, and some eminent houses are spoken of as being in difficulties, but no further failures have been announced. The funds have fallen considerably. On the 8th, the Three per cent. funds opened at 50 francs, and after having been done at 46 francs closed at 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ , whilst the Five per cents opened at 85 francs, done at 74, and closed at 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ . There was no tumult or agitation. All was sad and gloomy. Men came and offered their securities for money only, at whatever price they could get it, but scarcely a buyer could be found.

We have just received a telegraphic despatch from Folkestone, stating that the French government had stopped the payment of the Treasury Bonds, which they have hitherto been in the habit of discounting. It is understood that the Provisional Government has abandoned the idea of removing Cavignac from the Governorship of Algeria, in order to place the War Department under his care. It is now fixed that Gen. Lamourice is to be the Minister of War.

Our latest foreign news is not much in amount, but is important. The account of the revolution in Paris reached Vienna on the 1st instant, and produced a most profound impression. The consternation which prevailed there, says an article in the National, cannot be described. The five per cents fell from 85 to 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The intelligence from Italy received in Vienna was any thing but satisfactory. The Arch Bishop of Paris, accompanied by two vigers general, presented himself to the Provisional Government on Tuesday, and gave in his adhesion to the order of things in the name of the entire clergy of the Diocese. M. Duchere has been appointed under Secretary of State of the Ministry of France.

Numerous diplomatic appointments are announced, among which are M. Clevant, to Constantinople; M. de Facas, to the United States; M. de Beaumont Vasse, to Denmark; M. Cid-vant Moskens to Spain.

The coming elections in France excite great attention. The Government aware of the serious importance of this matter, were preparing for the crisis. Eight hundred of mercantile firms connected with the Paris Bourse, waited on the Provisional Government to ask further delay of a month on bills due on the 29th ult., which by the desire of Government had already been extended to the 10th inst. It not being accorded them, they were said to have threatened to dismiss their clerks and workmen, and commenced their engagements. Three per cent. closed in the Paris Bourse on the 9th at 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ —five per cents. at 73.

On the 10th the papers say that the Duke d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville arrived off that port and made communications with Admiral Baudin, who, through telegraph, applied to government for instructions. The admiral, it was said, had been authorized to place at the disposal of the Prince to carry them wherever they pleased.

FRENCH MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.—M. Arago, the Republican Minister of Marine, sent for the French Admirals in Paris. They all attended. He then addressed them and asked them if there were any of them willing to serve the Republic. They replied all. He then said he requested men of courage and steadiness,—that he knew them all to be so,—and he was ready to appoint to the command of the fleet of the Republic any one they might choose.

He therefore appointed, in accordance with their recommendation, Admiral Baudin, who left Paris for Toulon, to take command and to sail for Algiers. His instructions are to take possession of any ships he may find in the port of Algiers, or integrals of the French Republic.

The Chateau of Neuville has been sacked and burned to the ground.

A correspondent at Cologne writes that the middle classes of Prussia, as in the Rhineish States, are determined to achieve political independence, and have a voice in government.—They are peaceful and devotedly attached to the government, but firmly assert their rights.

The resignation of Prince Metternich is announced for a certainty in Paris. On the 8th the news of events in Paris caused consternation at Rheims. There was a grand council of all the ministers. The news of the event was despatched in all directions. The French Ambassador at Vienna is said to have fainted on hearing the news. Thirty thousand troops are to advance to Italy without delay. At Munich a rising has taken place, and a constitution extorted from the king at the point of the bayonet itself.

The Jesuits alarmed by the demonstrations made against them by the people, have already quitted the city of Turin.

The Journal of Turin fully appreciates the tendency of the French Revolution, encouraging the king to put himself at the head of the national forces to effect the salvation of Italy.

Advices from Genoa announced the arrival of an American squadron in that port. The latest advices from Italy stated that the king has once more violated his solemn promise, and has carried fire and sword into the city of Mesma, which had been bombarded forty hours by royal troops. The Punto Franco is almost entirely burned down, causing a loss of ten millions of francs. It is said that the Messinese have attacked the citadel of that city and taken it by force.

### MILL'S STATUE OF GEN. JACKSON.

It gives us much pleasure to learn, from the Washington Union, that the Jackson Monument Committee have contracted with our townsman, Mr. Mills, to execute an equestrian statue of Gen. Jackson in bronze, after the model which was for a short time on exhibition in this city. The Committees have applied to Congress for some of the brass cannon captured by Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, for the purpose of supplying the material for the casting.—Char. Mer.

THE KING'S HOUSE.—The house where Louis Philippe lived with the aged, lame Talleyrand, on the Bloomingdale road, at 75th street, is unoccupied, and might be obtained for the King now, if there is anything in its associations to solace him in his second fugitive state, the state to which royal blood seems so much exposed. On a rock on the bank of the Hudson, in the rear of the house, Talleyrand used to sit and read two hours each morning. It is yet called Talleyrand's rock. We would not approach the twice fallen Prince, but wish him "better luck next time."

[N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.—The only surviving brother of the late Emperor Napoleon Jerome, is we believe, now in France, having asked leave of Louis Philippe, some time since, to reside in the kingdom. He will be remembered as having married Miss Patterson, of Baltimore, about 1803, and by that lady he left a son, now, we believe, living in Maryland. Jerome repudiated his wife, by direction of his brother, the Emperor, and afterwards married a German Princess. He was for some time King of Westphalia.

Louis Napoleon, son of the late King of Holland, Louis Bonaparte, and of Hortense, daughter of Josephine, lately escaped from prison in France, and has now returned there from England, on hearing of the Revolution. He is, we believe, over 40 years of age. In 1827 he visited the United States, and spent some days in this city.—New York Express.

FOURIERISM IN FRANCE.—The disciples of Fourier claim the revolution in France as a triumph of Fourierism, and rejoice at the prospect of that country being divided into phalanxes!

The N. York Tribune says:—Louis Blanc, one of the Secretaries of the new Provisional Government, is an open admirer and eulogist of Fourier, whilst Lamartine, Ledru Rollin, and other leaders of the people, are emphatic advocates of a great social renovation. We also find the following from the London Chronicle, of the 22d ult. The Chronicle is stating the grounds of apprehension that a revolution would be attempted in Paris, and says:

"Another and a very serious cause of alarm is with respect to the working (printers) compositors and pressmen of Paris. They are a very formidable and a very turbulent body, amounting to upwards of sixteen thousand men. Hitherto they have taken little or no part in the affair of the reform banquet; but to-day they have given notice in almost all the printing establishments that they will not be at their work to-morrow, as they have to attend the procession at the Champs Elysees. They are most all communists and socialists, and I need not remind you that they were the first movers and the principal contrivers of the revolution of July."

MEXICO AND FRANCE.—The late news from France will have, it is supposed, considerable influence with Mexico in inducing her to ratify the treaty with the United States. The Philadelphia American says:—

"The revolution of Paris, in fact, leaves Mexico at our mercy—or the mercy of our rulers. A new state of things has arisen in Europe; where all governments, occupied with the necessary preparations against a storm that may at any moment burst out with a fury threatening their own safety, have forgotten the, to them, petty interests of Mexico, and the designs, whatever they may be, of her conqueror. The Mexicans will know this.—Messrs. Thornton, Mackintosh, Macnamara & Co. will know it; even Santa Anna, and Bustamante, and the Padre Jaruta will know it; the Mexican Government and Congress, above all, will know it. Nothing could have occurred more opportunely to reconcile all parties in Mexico to the treaty, as modified and sent back to them from the American Senate. Every hope of assistance, in any form, from Europe—money, arms, counsel, mediation even—is now at an end; and the treaty affords to the unfortunate republic her only path of escape.

Major Gen. Gaines and his lady leave here to-day, for New Orleans, to make arrangements for the resumption of their immense estates in that quarter. Many of the present occupants, most distinguished for abilities and probity have intimated their intention to abandon all farther litigation, and it is probable that by a system of liberal and amicable compromises the entire interests affected by the late decision of the Supreme Court will be defined and settled. Gen. Gaines and his family will reside permanently in New York, where it is his intention to erect a splendid residence, which will be among the chief ornaments of the city.—New York Tribune.

## THE SUMTER BANNER.

SUMTERVILLE, S. C.

Wednesday, April 5, 1848.

FRANCIS M. ADAMS, EDITOR.

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

### COTTON.

Much to our regret, we inform our readers of an increasing decline in the price of cotton throughout the whole country, consequent on the news brought by the Cambria from England. The transactions in Charleston during the past week were from 5 1-2 to 7 8-8 cents a pound.

### UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN FRANCE.

A new feature in the present French revolution has developed itself, that of universal suffrage. When it is considered that, for some time previous, the electoral franchise in France has been exercised by only two hundred thousand of a population of thirty million, while, if we remember aright, the patronage of the government embraced three hundred thousand offices in its gift, it will be at once perceived that a gigantic stride has been taken from representation founded on property qualification to an attempt to realize the wild theory of ultra democracy.

From very limited electoral privileges under the former government, the people under this have already rushed to the extreme of democratic liberties. Property qualifications in voters have ever been considered a great safeguard against the extravagance of those members of the body politic who have nothing to lose by a change of rulers. The French people appear to have acted without reflection in their transit from monarchy to democracy and to have passed by the golden mean of republicanism. The land owners and moneyed citizens of the state will, we think, restore the proper balance before the lapse of much time. They and the leaders of the truly liberal party in France have allowed the fury of the popular storm to sweep by, and, not risking an overthrow by the tempest, will endeavor to repair the injury done and to hold fast to the good effected by the removal of political corruption and oppression. The French are known as a very excitable people. Soon must come reflection. At one swoop they have destroyed monarchy. Borne on by the excitement of contest and the exhilaration of success, they attempt the extremes of theory and action. The wildness of these extremes must soon cease or lead to excesses revolting to humanity and destructive to liberty, France must remember her first revolution, and, taking warning by that, be wise. She has had her Napoleon; and, though exulting in her glory connected with him, she should remember that his was a proscriptive, conscriptive and military dynasty. The true liberals and republicans have skillfully avoided a civil contest with the radical republicans at present in power. As mental progress produced this revolution, we doubt not that the true republicans by mental power, moderation, and equanimity, will in time gain the ascendancy and guide the ship of state aright. A novel spectacle is France for the world. Of sufficient domain, might and active power to form one of the great powers of the civilized world, she has for the third time attempted the experiment of self government by the people with increasing success on each attempt. This fact augurs well for the progressive power of the French national mind in the principles of popular freedom. Should success in the good cause finally crown her efforts, what may not be expected, when France, formerly one of the monarchical towers of imperial Europe, becomes an outpost of republicanism? The kingdoms of Europe will become the republics of the people, and the authority and sceptres of royalty will be wielded by republican representatives. The name and realities of the "commonwealth" shall be known and felt by the people, and the people, the people, if true to themselves, shall enjoy the latest, the last, and the unending experiment of self government.

CONGRATULATION TO FRANCE.

Mr. Allen gave notice in Congress on the 28th ult., that he should on the next day ask leave to introduce the following resolutions, congratulating the people of France on the success of the recent revolution in that country:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That in the name and behalf of the American people, the congratulations of Congress are hereby tendered to the people of France, upon their success in their recent efforts to consolidate liberty, by embodying its principles in a republican form of government. Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby re-

quested to transmit this resolution to the American Minister at Paris, with instructions to present it to the French Government.

THE TREATY.

It is stated that the President has fears, that, in consequence of the premature promulgation of the treaty, a ratification by the Mexican Congress may not be obtained. A miserable prospect for the ratification, if such a circumstance can have such influence.

### CHARLESTON GAS LIGHTS.

We are much gratified at perceiving that many of the streets of Charleston are now lighted with gas, in consequence of which they present a most brilliant appearance.

### NASHVILLE RAIL ROAD.

At a meeting of the citizens of Charleston held lately, it was resolved that the Mayor and Aldermen be requested to subscribe \$500,000, to the Nashville and Chattanooga Rail Road Company. An opposition meeting was held on the succeeding evening, at which substitutes for the opposition resolutions were carried by an overwhelming majority, thus confirming the recommendation to the City Council to subscribe the amount mentioned, under the belief of future benefit therefrom to the city of Charleston.

### CAPITAL PUNISHMENT NO. II.

We promised in a previous number, to consider the question—"Is capital punishment authorized by the word of God?"—and now proceed to do so.

We need not stop to remark on the importance of this enquiry. It is plain at the outset, that, unless it can be satisfactorily answered in the affirmative, we could have no right to take away life in any case. Life is the peculiar, the exclusive, gift of God, and, therefore, without a positive, direct permission from him, we have no authority to deprive any of his creatures of it. Our appeal, then, must be made to the scriptures, which contain the only revelation of his will to mankind.

By reference to the sixth commandment, we shall find, that killing is prohibited in all cases whatever. The prohibition is universal, and in the most absolute terms:—"Thou shalt not kill," is the language of the Almighty Bestower of life. Unless, therefore, he has given permission, by exceptions of his own making, we cannot take away life in any case, without incurring the guilt of transgressing this commandment. The question arises, then, what exceptions to this law has God been pleased to make? In other words, in what specified cases may life be lawfully taken away? We notice, the following:—

1. Animals may be deprived of life in two cases.

(1) When necessary for food. "Every moving thing that liveth shall be meat for you; even as the green herb have I given you a'1 things." Gen. 9: 3. In this passage clear permission is given to kill animals for food.

(2) When dangerous to human life. "And surely your blood of your lives will I require; at the hand of every beast will I require it," &c. 9: 5. This is generally interpreted of the punishment which was to be inflicted upon a beast which had in any way killed a man; and it is certain that a law was afterwards obtained, requiring such a beast to be put to death. (Ex. 21: 28), probably to inspire greater horror of every species of bloodshedding.

These are the only cases in which we are warranted to take away the lives of animals. Of course, then, we are not permitted to destroy them for mere sport or pastime.

2. Human life may also be taken away in certain cases.

(1) It may be lawfully done in self-defence. "If a thief be found breaking up, and be smitten that he die, there shall no blood be shed for him." Ex. 22: 2. This is obviously, a case of self-defence, and the killing in such case is plainly warranted. And there is no reason why the warrant may not extend to all cases, in which our own, or the lives of others, is wrongfully assailed; and "where there are no perceptible means, beside this extreme one, of warding off the threatened evil."

(2) The life of the *unlawful murderer* may be lawfully taken away. This is a clear exception to the precept, "thou shalt not kill," which the universal Lawgiver himself has made. The original law, as given to Noah, is in these words:—"Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." Gen. 9: 6.

The words of the law contain not only a permission, as some suppose, to take away life as the proper punishment of murder; but a direct, positive requirement to do so.—"God commands, that it shall be done. But done by whom? Of course, only by the civil magistrate, and by him, only when acting according to the decisions of law."

Thus we see, in what cases life may be lawfully taken away; and that the scriptures authorize and require the infliction by the civil arm, of capital punishment on that man, who maliciously destroys the life of his fellow. In our next, we will briefly notice some objections to this doctrine.

Pine Lavel. J. D.

THE PALMETTO REGIMENT.—A private letter to the editors, of a late date from Mexico, informs us that the members of the Palmetto Regiment are generally well, having only three or four now in the Hospital. The few of them left (says the writer) can only be killed by bullets.—Eds. Courier.

PALMETTO REGIMENT.—We have been politely favored with the perusal of a letter from a member of the Palmetto Regiment in Mexico, who states that the health of the Regiment is as good as can be.

The Charleston Courier of yesterday, says:—"From an order issued from Gen. Butler, in Mexico, we learn that the South Carolina Regiment is attached to Gen. Patterson's Division."

Col. Bonham, with the 12th Infantry, were to proceed to Cuernavaca, to relieve the 1st Infantry. Col. B. is assigned to the command of Cuernavaca, and will relieve Col. Clarke, of the 6th Infantry.

[Col. Tel.]