Foreign News.

In Advance of the Mail.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE CAMBRIA.

From the Baltimore Sun of Tuesday.

THE CHARTISTS.

In accordance with a resolution come to, during the late settings of the Chartist National Convention, simultaneous meetings were held throughout the kingdom, on the 21st inst., to elect delegates to represent the different districts at the National Assembly, which commences its sittings in London on the 24th of *May*.

It is presupposed by those friendly to the principle of the charter, that this assembly will embrace the *bona fide* representatives of "the people," and, as such, be the exponents of public opinion.

At some of the meetings in the town, over twenty thousands were present! at Glasgow over fifty thousands attended; at Greenwich, after the meeting, the assembly walked in procession towards the town, although forbidden to do so by the authorities. Both parties met and had some severe scuffling. Eventually the rioters were discomfited, not, however, without some bones being broken. At some of the meetings, cheers, loud and lusty, were given for "revolution," "Messrs. O'Brien, *Mitchell* & Co.," and the "charter," and groans in abundance for the "autocrat" of Russia, and the "hoary-headed" Earnest of Hanover.

About fifty members of the House of commons, comprising Messrs. Hume, Cobden, Bright, Kershaw, Sir J. Walmsley, Col. Thompson, and other leading Reformers, having originated a movement in favor of four out of the six points of the Charter, meetings have been held in several districts throughout England, in favor of the project.

IRELAND.

Harrangues and letters from Mitchell, Duffy, and Co., continue to keep up the political excitement which has prevailed in this country for a lengthened period. On the other hand, demonstrations of loyalty and expressions of confidence in our Government, and a satisfaction with the institutions of the country, are going forward, chiefly in Ulster. It must be admitted that as far as numbers are concerned, throughout Ireland there are at least ten to one in favor of repeal. On the part of the Government activity prevails.—They seem to be in possession of some secret, warning them of the near approach of a crisis, when the daring boasts of the Irish confederates will be put into operation, and an attempt made to throw off the yoke of "Saxon oppression." From all we can see in the Irish papers, as well as the tenor of our private advices from several parts of the Island, we are disposed to consider that the authorities any attempt at insurrection. The Crown conspirators with the least possible delay.—The Repeal Association continues its meetings, and the advocacy of the agitation on the principles of moral force only.

The Government have issued a circular to the various magistrates of petty sessions throughout Ireland, calling their attention to the practice of drilling in the use of arms which now prevails, and urging them to put in operation the provisions of Geo. III., and 1st Geo. IV., cap. 1.

In order to put a stop to the prevailing excitement, the magistrates of the county of Dublin have called upon the Government to proclaim the metropolis and disarm the disaffected. The magistrates throughout the entire kingdom are recommended by Government to swear in special constables in every parish. A circular to that effect has been issued from Dublin Castle.

FRANCE.

The progress of revolution throughout Europe, since our last number, is marked rather by steadiness and determination than by that precipitancy and rashness which formed prominent features in its earlier stages; and events, therefore, do not follow each other in that rapid succession which some time ago characterized them. As the movement had its origin in France, so affairs seem to be there settling down earliest into order; and if, as is anticipated, the elections prove favorable to the Lamartine or moderate party, the spirit of republicanism will get a fair trial in that country. In other portions of the continent the movement is not so fully matured; and we may, therefore, look forward, for some time yet, to intelligence of a smilar character to that we now puplish.

The elections to the Assembly form almost the absorbing topic in French affairs; and, although it was not expected that the choice of the electors would be made known in Paris till this morning, sufficient has transpired to indicate the complexion that body will assume. The votes examined up to the evening of the 26th, give an imposing majority in Paris, in the following order:—1, Lamartine; 2, Dudont (de L'Eure;) 3, Garnier Pages; 4, M. Arago; 5, Marrast; 6, *Marie*; 7, Bethmont; 8, Cormeuin; 9, Caussidere; 10, Beranger; 11. Cremieux; 12, Bucher; 13, Duvivier; 14, Carnot; 15, Berger; 16, Moreau; 17, Cavaignac; 18, Lamoriciere.—These all have at least 100,000 votes.

There is some doubt if Ledru Rollin will have sufficient votes to secure his return.—MM. Louis Blanc, Albert, Flocon, Raspail, and Cabet are distanced a long way. *M.* Lamartine has generally obtained 99 per cent., and *M.* Ledru Rollin 35 per cent of the votes. Louis Blanc and Albert about 1 vote in 40. The *Marquis* d'Aoncourt, a large proprietor, and of the moderate party, is elected for the Pas de Catais. So far as it can be ascertained at present, it appears that not more than two-thirds of the qualified electors in Paris have exercised the right of voting.

Next to the elections, the internal dissensions of the Government excite attention.—Another explosion is reported to have taken place on the 24th instant, in which, as usual, *MM.* Lamartine and Ledru Rollin were in open conflict; the latter desired the further postponement of the meeting of the assembly, the former opposed it; the latter threatened a demonstration, the former treated the menace with contempt. *M.* Ledru Rollin then declared that he would have Paris covered with barricades. M. Lamartine declar that he set his colleage at defiance, that the majority of the Government were quite prepared for any measure of that description promoted by the Minister of the Interior, and they would resort to effectual measures to defend it. After this M. Ledru Rollin lowered his tone.

The breach which separates the moderates from the ultra-democrats within the government widens every day, and it is now said that M. Ledru Rollin has spoken of giving in his resignation, and withdrawing from the government, to be followed, of course, by MM. Louis Blanc, Albert and Flocon. M. Lamartine has replied to this by assuring Ledru Rollin that, if his resignation were seriously offered, it would be immediately accepted. Ledru Rollin seems to be far from occupying a good place in the opinions of any class—not even the operatives, and his recent endeavors to suppress the freedom of election have called forth the indignation of the entire community.

The Constitutionel complains in strong terms of the influence which has been exercised to induce the electors to vote for the candidates recommended by the delegates of the Luxembourg, and states states that in some cases force has been resorted to to prevent the distribution of other lists; it also publishes several letters from correspondents pointing out abuses in the mode of distributing the cards, and obstacles thrown in the way of electors who are considered unfavorable to the candidates put forward by the party of the Reforme and the Luxembourg delegates.

Intimidation and undue influence are openly imputed, not only to the agents of the government, but to its very members. Voters are menaced by the proconsuls of the Minister of the Interior with another 20th of August, and with a reproduction of the horrors of the 2d of September, if they do not blindly deposit in the urn, unmodified, the lists given to them by those pro-consuls themselves.

Complaints are raised of improper influence and fraud, even in the capital.—M. Louis Blanc is openly charged with availing himself of the machinery of the commission of the Luxembourg, and the 75,000 operatives among whom he distributes daily pay, to secure the return of his own list of candidates and accomplish the object of his personal ambition.

At another meeting of the council a decree was adopted definitely abolishing slavery in all the colonies and possessions of the French Republic. The decree is to take effect two months after its publication in the colonies. An indemnity is to be granted to the slaveowners, the amount and form of which will be fixed by the national assembly.

All traffic in slaves between proprietors in the colonies is interdicted from the day of the publication of the decree. All introduction, by hire or otherwise, of negroes into the colonies is also forbidden. This clause is especially intended to prevent the introduction of negroes from Senegal by any system similar to that of the Hill-coolies in the English colonies.

The Assemblee National charges MM. Ledru-Rollin, Louis Blanc, Flocon, Albert, members of the Provisional Government, with a conspiracy to establish a despotism in France. They propose to constitute a new Republic, to annul the elections in the departments, to suspend all the magistrates, and next to establish a system of progressive taxation, and compel all masters to divide their profits with their operatives. They vainly persuade themselves that, installed in the Hotel de Ville, and supported by 50,000 operatives, the national Guard will remain passive rather than compromise the peace of the city by resistance.

Reports continue to arrive of dissensions in the provinces between the population and the Government commissaries. The truth is, the departments will not be drilled into a spirit of low democracy by the agents of *M.* Ledru-Rollin, and the irritation and excitement produced by such an attempt have been followed by a re-action in the opposite direction.

LATER FROM FRANCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Latest advices from Paris state that the election returns, from the sections as well as from the departments, continue to be most satisfactory to those who desire to see the moderate party, repesented in the provisional government by M. Lrmartine, prevail. In almost every arrondissement in Paris M. Lamartine and the moderate party in the government head the lists, and throughout the departments the commissaries of M. Ledru Rollin are at a great discount.

The intelligence had produced a very sensible improvement in the money market. It was reprted that M. Albert had gone over from Rollin,s to Lamartine,s party in the Cabinet, and that M. Ledru Rollin was only waiting for the meeting of the National Assembly to resign his post as Minister, without waiting for a dismissal.

On Wednesday M. Richard Rush, the Minister of the United States in Paris, waited on M. Lamartine, at the Hotel de Ville, and formally recognized the French Republic in the name of the American Union.

The French army now comprises 530'000 men, and has greatly increased since the revolution. In the provinces great discontent prevails and the schemes of the *ultras* to overthrow the government still caused apprehension in Paris.

A plot to blow up the Hotel de Ville, and to make the Republic more democratic than is meditated by the Provisional Government, has been detected, and a judicial inquiry is now in progress into the alleged conspiracy, which, it is said, will compromise some persons in high station. The National Guards would doubtless preserve order, should any such horrible schemes be anticipated.

PRUSSIA.

The accounts from Prussia, says the European Times, are very unsatisfactory. The people have on confidence in their King, who remains at Portsdam, surrounded by the men whose comrades fell bravely but ingloriously. His Majesty hopes to regain their confidence, and trusts that they will stand by him in case of need. But, according to latest intelligence, this will not be in their power.

We are told—"The people are nearly omnipotent now; and at a public meeting held on the 18th, they drew up an address praying, (!) the King to order his guards to march to Holstein. It is scarcely necessary to observe that the object of the people, who distrust both King and guards, is to deprive the former of the support of the household troops, and thus leave the sovereign and city more completely at their mercy."

There is said to be a boy out West so bright that his father uses him as a looking glass to shave by.

THE SUMTER BANNER.

SUMTERVILLE, S. C.

Wednesday, May 24, 1848.

FRANCIS M. ADAMS, EDITOR.

AGENTS FOR THE BANNER.

Messrs. WHITE, & Co. Sumterville, S. C.

T. W. PEGUES, Esq., Camden, S. C.

☞ Any business connected with the Banner, will be attended to by the Editor, at his office in the rear of the Court House.

COTTON.

The price of this article has not thus far depreciated, as much as from recent events it was supposed would be the case. The latest accounts from Europe represent it as in better demand, though the prices are still unsettled. In the Charleston market, during the past week, the sales have been from 5 to 6 3-4 cents a pound. As long as the political disturbances continue in Europe, so long will the commerce of the United States be affected in a greater or less degree. As a general rule, commerce depends on peace; and the present slowly moving war in Europe seriously disturbs commercial intercourse, though it is professedly a war in favor of civilization and freedom.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.

The May No. of this periodical came to hand during the past week. The numbers of this magazine contain, each, a large amount of reading matter of an instructive and interesting nature. One article of special interest appears in this number, on matters of the present French revolution, from a well informed Virginian. S. HART, Sr., is the agent in Charleston, S. C.

CAMDEN BRANCH RAIL ROAD.

The *Columbia Telegraph* of the 18th contains an article in regard to the estimates and cost of construction of the Camden Branch rail road, from which we gather the gratifying information that that road is building and will be built within the original estimates, and that it is possible to build rail roads within the estimates, even in South Carolina. And reasonable estimates are considered, when mention is made of them, such as would be presented and acted on in other States.

This fact bears with importance on the scheme of the *Wilmington and Manchester rail road*, and there seems to be no good reason to fear that that road cannot be constructed within the proposed estimates. In fact the question on this matter seems now to be set at rest by the letter published in our last number, shewing that the road can be constructed within the estimates.

A late number of the *Telegraph* informs us that a convention will be held at Salisbury, N. C., on the 6th of June, to consider the extension of the Danville rail road from that place in Virginia to Charlotte, N. C., to meet the Columbia road. Our friends of the Manchester road and of the town of Wilmington must be wide awake, if they intend to build their road. Rivals are in the field, and haste must be made. Yet look well before you make such a leap. If made at all, it must be made soon.

GEN. SCOTT.

The authorities of the city of N. York are making extensive preparations, with the liberality which usually marks such their proceedings, to receive Gen. SCOTT on his expected arrival in that city. The General, however, considering himself under executive displeasure, and that the allowance of manifestations of popular favor under such circumstances is improper and impolitic, has given out that he wishes to avoid them and will discourage their display. The General seems to have forgotten that the people of the United States are disposed on all occasions to shew that they are the sovereign people,—in fine, his majesty,—and that JAMES K. POLK is simply the President, the chief executive officer of his majesty. The General will find it difficult to avoid the evidences of popular favor, wherever he may go. He is known as the hero of Lundy's Lane and of the city of Mexico, and needs no passing, momentary splendors to mark deeds enrolled on the pages of history. His name and fame have travelled over the groaning globe as a leader of republican might, and the success in war of republican generals and soldiers may have assisted to kindle the present flame of republican contest in Europe.

GEORGETOWN, S. C. WHIGS.

The whigs in Georgetown held a meeting on the 10th inst., and, after expressing a determination to send a delegate to the Whig National Convention, to be held in Pitts at Harrisburg, appointed Mr. EDWARD CANAGA to attend as a member of the Convention. We believe there are only four places in this State where the whigs attempt to make a political stand,—Charleston, Columbia, Pendleton and Georgetown.

GEN. TAYLOR AND MR. CLAY.

It is said that Gen. Taylor has addressed a letter to Mr. Clay, in which he assures him that if the latter is nominated by the whig convention, he will give him his strongest support. This appears to be inconsistent with the oft repeated declarations of Gen. T., that, now that the people had put him forward as a presidential candidate, he could not and would not allow his name to be withdrawn, unless it was the will of the people. He will, if the letter mentioned be actually written, most probably be pleased if the choice of convention fall on Mr. Clay, and the will of the whigs be signified through that body, thus relieving him of the anticipation of the unwelcome cares of the presidency. He seems averse to entering, even in forethought, on the arduous duties of that office, and evidently prefers the tented field to the cabinet. Nor is this to be wondered at. His pursuits have confined him to the field, and cabinet diplomacy is an untried thing to him. We are inclined to think that military men would be too apt to expect implicit obedience in their cabinets than friendly advice and consultation; and that the imperious sway of a Jackson may become too common for republican weal.—The genius of all Americans is not all powerful; and civil officers are most suited for civil stations.

REVOLUTION IN BOLIVIA.

Revolutions, now-a-days, are the people's playthings. They are tossed about as if in sport. Europe has set very soberly to work about the matter and does not seem inclined for much bloodshed.—In the Spanish South American republics, revolutions are an oft told tale, a comedy or a tragedy, according to popular fancy.

Another revolution has occurred in Bolivia. Gen. Boligian has been hurled from the presidency by Colonel Belzec, whom he had vilely injured. He took advantage of the absence of the President in the South and raised an army of 4000 men. On hearing this, the President resigned, retaining command of the army, but shortly after fled to Chili.

It is to be hoped that revolutions in South America will become less common, and more opportunity given for the developements and improvements which have commenced in those countries. Otherwise, the people may be compelled to seek stability of government in one of a monarchical.

DEATH OF MR. J. LUCAS.

The Charleston papers of the 17th announce the death of Mr. Jonathan Lucas, for many years one of her most enterprising, commercial and valued citizens.—He was a man of large property and commenced life under the most favorable auspices. It was passed in business and successful commercial enterprise.—Many a fine vessel for Charleston trade has he built, either from his own resources or in connexion with others. He was principally employed in the purchase and preparation of rice for market.

THE CAMDEN BRIDGE.—A portion of this Bridge which was being repaired, gave way on last Tuesday afternoon. About three hundred feet of the structure fell, whilst the hands were at work, without doing serious injury. We believe three of the negroes were hurt, but none dangerously. The cause of the unfortunate occurrence still unaccounted for. We learn that the stockholders, will take steps to have the damages repaired as soon as possible.

Great Hail Storm in the Seminole Country.—Destruction of Wild Fowl, &c.—Marcelles Duval, Seminole agent, arrived in this place, from the Seminole country, on Wednesday last. From him we learn that on the 26th of March last, the valley of the Canadian, about one hundred and fifty miles west of this, was visited by one of the severest storms of hail that ever fell, the hail stones being about the size of hen's eggs, and some even larger. Where Mr. Duval was, the hail stones were not so large he being on a ridge, but on either side, on the river and in the praire, the storm was terrific. The wild geese and brandts, a species of the wild goose, appeared to be on the wing that day, migrating in great numbers from south to north, and were killed by hundreds with the hail, while flying. Thirty were counted in one place, lying dead, by some persons who passed the spot shortly after the storm. Some fell dead in the yard of a Seminole chief, named Micanopy, who picked them up, and had them cooked and ate them. He told the agent afterwards he thougt the Great Spirit had sent them to the Indians, knowing they were scarce of provisions. Some of the Indians were afraid to eat them, supposing the destruction of so great a quantity of these birds portended some evil to their country. The agent says that he never heard of any thing of the like before in his life, and when he left, the Indians were still bringing in from the praries wild geese and brandts by horse loads. Several of the Indian cabins were blown down, and others uprooted by

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Suppression of the Jesuits.—A letter from Rome, April 1, to an English paper, says:

"Amid the clash of arms and the din of European tumult, a silent but significant event has just taken place here, which at other times would have claimed a full page in contemporary annals. The Society of Jesuits has been finally ordered to quit the Capital of the Catholic world, and their colledges suppressed, and their head quarters removed, with general and staff, out of Rome. Where they will next set up their central banner, is a puzzle. Not in Italy, most assuredly, every one of the various states of the peninsula having shown marvelous unanimity in considering them the agents of Austra and the foes of freedom. yesterday Cardinal Castracane received the orders of Pius IX. to communicate to General Roothaan (an honest Fleming) the decision of his Holiness; to the effect, that they must march bag and baggage out of the city, and giving him and his associates reasonable delay to pack up. The vast property which had fallen into the hands of the society for the last thirty years, during which they had the undisputed control over the consciences of the rich and noblest of the land, is to be now transferred to the administrative capacity of Cardinal Vizzardelli.

THE REVENUE.—The revenue from customs, commencing on July 1, 1847, ending the first week in May, amounts already to more than $29,000,000, and will, during the remaining seven weeks of the fiscal year, certainly exceed thirty-two millions. Mr. Walker estimated the revenue, on the safe side, at $31,000,000; the actual revenue, therefore, exceeds the estimates by one million of dollars. What would have been the revenue from customs had the political and financial condition of Europe remained undisturbed, it is now difficult to say; but it is highly probable that, in *that* case, the revenue would have reached the sum of $36,000,000. Mr. Walker's estimate and his theory of the tariff are thus triumphantly vindicated by facts.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE SEED TIME OF LIFE.—No comparison is more beautiful, or indeed can be, when viewed in a proper light, than that between youth and a seed. A seed contains within it all the rudiments of the parts of a future plant. After it has been deposited a short time in the earth, it absorbs a quantity of moisture, and by a process carried on by nature, the seed begins to swell, and at last burst its scaly covering, beneath which lie concealed beauties that remain forever unknown except to those of refined and investigating minds. It continues to grow and expand and to unfold itself to the light of the world, until it has arrived at the age of maturity.

Thus it is with early infancy. The body is imperfect and the mind filled up as it were, and lies concealed beneath the green of an uncultivated nature. How careful, then, should this silken curtain, this valuable treasure, be unfolded. It should be watched with strict and careful attention; and, like a tender vine, it needs some kind and parental hand to direct its shooting branches upon what next to lean for support.

In early childhood our minds are pliable—easily impressed—and we are daily imbibing new ideas and writing them upon the table of memory. How important it is, then, that we store our minds with such knowledge as will not only give us pleasure while the bright hopes of youth last, but with such as will afford us joy and increase our happiness as time wears away and life assumes a more grave aspect.

[*Amaranth.*

FILING NEWSPAPERS.—One of the many things which I have to regret, when I review my past life, is, that I did not, from earliest youth, at least as soon as I was able to do it, take and preserve—I believe the technical words is "file"—some good newspaper.—How interesting would it be now to a sexagenarian to look into the papers which he read when he was twelve or sixteen, or twenty years old! How many events would this call to mind which he has entirely forgotten!—How many interesting associations and feelings would it revive! What a view would it give of past years! What knowledge would it preserve by assisting the memory! And how many valuable purposes of a literary kind, even might it be rendered subservient to! How much do I wish that I could look into such a record while composing this short article! But newspapers are quite different things now from what they were sixty, or even twenty years ago. They are unspeakably more interesting and valuable; in this respect, at least (I believe in many others,) these times are better than the former. Formerly the editors of newspapers were obliged to strain their wits and exhaust their means in order to obtain matter to fill their pages.—Now the great difficulty is, to insert all the valuable interesting materials that are poured upon them from every part of the world, and from every grade and phrase of society.—Now, newspapers contain many of the best thoughts of the most highly gifted men, on the most momentous subjects, and their reports and statements are far more accurate than they formerly were or could be. They have repudiated the character for lying they once had, and have become records of truth.—*Correspondence of the British Banner.*

BOUND TO COME OFF.—A knight of the lather and brush was performing the operation of shaving a hoosier with a very dull razor.

"Stop," said the hooser, "that won't do."

"Wha't de matter, boss?"

"Well, no matta for dat, sah. If da handle of de razor don't break, de beard's bound to come off.

An old bachelor having been laughed at by a party of pretty girls, told them "You are small potatoes!" "We may be," cried one of them, "but we are *sweet ones!*"

The following letter from Rev. HENRY WOOD, of Concord, N. H. editor of the Congregational Journal, a religious newspaper of a high character, speaks volumes in favor of the good qualities of Wistar's Balsam:

Concord, N. H., March 2, 1848.

Mr. W. S. Fowle: Dear sir: Two years ago the past winter, a sudden and violent attack upon my lungs by exposure to cold, confined me to my room and bed for several weeks; and when I recovered I was so much