

will be granted for the purpose, and I have not been able to conceive any well founded objection to authorize the purchase. I submit the matter to your consideration.

By an act of the Legislature, passed on the 19th day of December, 1846, the State granted to the United States all the right, title, and interest of the State to the lands, forty fortifications and sites for the erection of forts on Sullivan's Island and Shutes's Folly Island, as delineated by a plat of resurvey made by Robert Q. Pinckney. Provided that the act should not take effect until the United States Government shall have conveyed to the State of South Carolina all the right, title, and interest of the United States in the lands lying between the present site of Fort Moultrie and the parade ground, which is indicated as a street in the aforesaid plan of resurvey, and until the said plan of resurvey shall have been deposited in the office of the Secretary of State at Columbia.

On the 28th day of February last the Hon. William L. Marcy, the Secretary of War of the United States, in pursuance of the authority of an act of Congress approved on the 3d March, 1819, executed a deed to the State of South Carolina for all the right, title, and interest of the United States to the land lying between the present site of Fort Moultrie and the parade ground, as provided in the act of the 18th December, 1846, above referred to, which was delivered to me in the course of the last spring, and I was applied to by Col. J. G. Totton, Chief Engineer, in behalf of the United States, to convey to the United States, in form, the lands granted by the act of 1846. Having no direct authority to convey, and being of opinion that, on the performance of the condition contained in the act, the grant became absolute, and the title to the United States perfected, I at first declined to do so. But, upon being urged by the authorities of the State, a deed, in effect acknowledging the performance of the condition on the part of the United States. Being then and still of opinion that this was nugatory, I would recommend that an act be passed acknowledging the performance of the condition on the part of the United States, and confirming the grant. Not knowing what course the Legislature would take, I declined to have the deed from the United States put on record, and I would recommend the propriety of providing for that also. I transmit herewith the deed from the United States; a copy of my deed to the United States; a letter from Col. Totton to myself, dated 3d March, 1848; and the correspondence between Capt. Bowman, of the Engineer Department of the United States, and myself, which will put you in possession of all the information that may be required.

I have also received a communication from the Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of War of the United States, under date of the 25th April, 1848, enclosing extracts of a letter to him from Frederick A. Smith, Captain Engineers, A. C. E. of the 18th of April, 1848, in which it is stated that five acres of land in Beaufort harbor were granted by this State to the United States, on the 17th December, 1808, for the site of Fort Marion;—that commissioners were appointed on the part of the State to mark out its boundaries, but that all efforts to ascertain now where they were have been unsuccessful; and he requests that I would bring the subject to your notice, with a view to some provision for the appointment of commissioners on the part of the State, clothed with authority to ascertain and locate the boundary, in conjunction with an engineer officer, to be designated by the War Department. The request strikes me as reasonable; and I would recommend that commissioners be appointed for the purpose of meeting it. The communication of the Secretary of War is herewith transmitted.

The constant and never ending agitation of the question of slavery between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, apart from the issues really involved, will of itself in the end inevitably lead to the most disastrous consequences. The passions of communities, like those of individuals, are roused and inflamed by constant vituperation, however unimportant may be the matter in controversy; and the degree of resentment engendered by it, is in proportion to the magnitude of the matter involved. To us the question is vital; the issues of "life, liberty, and property" are involved in it; the poison of fanaticism is so infused in the masses, that I have charity enough to suppose that many worthy men conscientiously believe that involuntary servitude is a damning curse, and would willingly turn our slaves loose to cut our throats. But the mockery of the more liberal and enlightened politicians of the non-slaveholding States, in disclaiming the authority of Congress to interfere with the institution in the States where it now exists, but protesting against its extension beyond its present limits, is more galling. Do they not know that the encouragement and protection given to fugitive slaves have rendered property in them of little value in the border States? Do they not know that, circumscribed to the territorial limits they now occupy, they will in a few years exhaust much of the now productive soil, and in their rapid increase in numbers overwhelm their owners, and drive them to seek an asylum elsewhere; and that, by excluding them from additional territories already or hereafter to be acquired, they will, through the agency of Congress, accomplish indirectly what they concede to be unconstitutional? I will not speak of our equal rights as citizens of this Confederation. The argument has been long ago exhausted, and demonstration as palpable as a mathematical conclusion will avail nothing.

The probability is, that whether we will or will not be permitted to carry our slaves into the territory acquired by the treaty with Mexico, will be definitely settled at no distant day. If against us, the question will necessarily arise as to the measures we ought to pursue. All the other slaveholding States have precisely the same interest in this question that we have, and we know that many, if not all of them, feel the same solicitude about it that we do, and it may reasonably be supposed they would readily unite with us in any measure promising relief. With our united, moral, and physical strength, in a just and honorable cause, we can successfully oppose any power that can be brought to bear upon us. Concert as to time and manner of action is indispensable to this unity; and the question now is, when and how this is to be brought about? Is the present time propitious?

We know already, or have abundant reason to suppose, that the present Chief Magistrate of the United States, adopting the Missouri Compromise as a rule, will, if Congress in its folly and madness, in total disregard of reason and right, exclude us entirely from the Mexican territory, interpose the conservative veto power. It is known, too, that in the election of his successor, many of the slaveholding States cast their votes for the candidate who will be elected; and that in all the rest there was great division; more,

probably than the Union have brought to light, and I take it for granted that it was upon the faith, that being a Southern man, he would not be unfaithful to Southern rights. It cannot be supposed, then, that the States which will vote for him, and the minorities in those States which will vote against him, can be brought to act together in anticipation that our rights will be violated under his administration, he having the power to prevent it. The present time is therefore, in my judgment, unpropitious for action. We ought, notwithstanding, to provide for any contingency. The blow may be struck when we are unaware of our danger, and no time ought to be lost in projecting means to unite the slaveholding States in some common mode of action, when the occasion shall arise, and a free discussion and interchange of opinion will greatly promote this object in preparing the public mind to meet its consequences. An before remarked, unity of time and concert of action are indispensable to success, and a Southern Convention is the most direct and practical means of obtaining it.

No one State can reasonably hope for success, when acting alone in opposition to the opinions of all the others. The effect of such an attempt would expose them to be overwhelmed in detail. What, it may be asked, will South Carolina do if she is left alone to fight this battle? There are spirits in her bosom that would willingly perish in defence of her rights. But would it be wise to seek such a destiny, as long as there is hope of success.

DAVID JOHNSON.
COLUMBIA, NOVEMBER 28, 1848.

THE SUMTER BANNER.

SUMTERVILLE, S. C.

Wednesday, December 6, 1848.

FRANCIS M. ADAMS, EDITOR.

Any business connected with the Banner, will be attended to by the Editor, at his office fourth door above Mr. Jackson Moses store.

AGENTS FOR THE BANNER.

Messrs. WHITE, & Co. Sumterville, S. C.
T. W. PEGUES, Esq., Camden, S. C.

ERRORS CORRECTED.

We are requested to state that some errors occurred in the "Report of The Commissioners of the Poor for Clarendon County," published last week, on account of mistakes in the copy sent for publication made by the transcriber. They may be corrected by putting 40 in those places where 110 is found.

COTTON.

The prices in the Charleston market, at the close of the last week, were at from 4 7-8 to 6 c., with a tendency, however, to decline. The reports of next week will probably give lower rates of sale.

JUDGE RICHARDSON.

This venerable judge has declined to become a candidate for the office of governor on account of his advanced age.

GOV. JOHNSON.

Our almost ex-governor was reported to be very ill on the night of the 1st inst., and much better by mid-day of the 2nd.

CONGRESS.

The regular day for the meeting of this body was Monday last, the 4th inst. The members have been rapidly pouring into Washington. It is apprehended there will be some hot work this session in regard to the Wilmot Proviso and the Mexican territory lately acquired. A member of the House from Pennsylvania is pledged to his constituents to introduce a bill, at the commencement of the session, providing for the government of California with the attachment of the proviso.

Address to the Irish and their Descendants in The United States and British Provinces by Hibernicus. We have been induced to refer to this pamphlet for the purpose of noticing the plan unfolded in it for the amelioration of the distressed Irish. It is that societies of Irishmen and their descendants and others in this country favorable to the cause should be formed, for the purpose of remitting money to Ireland to transport to this country, and other open countries in North and South America and elsewhere, as many as possible of the relatives of the members of these societies, and settle them in various parts, as owners or tenants of land, according as arrangements may be made with benevolent land owners. It is proposed that such societies should be formed in every city, town, village, district and county in the United States, wherever Irishmen and their friends exist; that there should be chief societies at suitable places in each state, and a superintending national society. To this end, it is urged on Irishmen as a duty to preserve among themselves "harmony, imanimity and peace." Such a plan is well calculated to effect the objects in view, and, in other matters, has been found to possess great efficiency. Several orders and societies exist in this country with the same organization carried out in detail. Should our Irish friends be able to effect their objects, there is no doubt that it will result in benefit to their countrymen.

LEGISLATURE.

This body convened on the 27th ult. The Senate presents its usual assemblage of age and dignity. The House, on the other hand, is said to have a remarkably youthful appearance, at the same time spirited, energetic, and intelligent.

It has generally been remarked that the

legislation of the State, at any one time, compares favorably with that of any of her sister States, and that, though she is considered the most democratic state in the Union. Her democracy is not to be regarded as a reproach; and her people take care generally to see that their representatives are of acknowledged intelligence and good reputation.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

This is evidently an able paper, stating in a succinct and plain manner the condition and wants of the State. His recommendations in regard to the Bank of the State are sound and founded in good policy, and the faith of the State must be kept in good repute, as an obligation of honor, until the bank can be closed without injury to any concerned. If Banks have no souls, they have favors, which they use with policy to uphold themselves by upholding supporters.

The South Carolina College is in a very flourishing condition. We hope, at some future day, to see it a university, with able professors of law and divinity, that the youth of the south and west may be able to complete their studies in the south amid their own laws and customs. The just spirit and requirements of the age demand also academical professorships of Agriculture, and Commerce, which we hope to see established, for those pursuits now require science.

The Gov., while recommending appropriations for the Columbia and Greenville & Charlotte rail roads, has passed by, without notice, the Manchester and Wilmington road, which omission implies forgetfulness or a marked neglect of the interest of the eastern portion of the state, through which the proposed road will pass for the distance of 95 miles, and to which branches will probably run. This portion of the state desires and needs the fostering favors of the Legislature and has as much right to them as any other. We hope we will not be sacrificed.

PUBLICATIONS AND PERIODICALS.

The November No. of the Southern Literary Messenger has reached us during the past month. Of the character of this work, we have too little room to make many remarks. The present No. sustains its deservedly high character, and contains several articles of considerable interest, among which we may mention the "Memoir of the Mormons," otherwise characterized as "Mohammedanism in the New World."

The October No. of De Bow's Commercial Review, a most able and interesting work, and evidently conducted with great labor and skill, claims our attention by the interest of its articles on the "Industry of the Southern and Western States," and "The British Colonial Empire," the latter of which is a graphic sketch, but unparadoxically incorrect in its statements in regard to the effects of emancipation in the West Indies. However, the writer is evidently an imaginative and enthusiastic Englishman.

H. Long & Brothers, Publishers, No. 46 Ann St., N. Y., have sent us a novel, "Angelina Luxmore, or The Life of a Beauty," by the author of "The Jilt," &c., exhibiting the career of a spoiled mother and a spoiled child, the aptly delineated moths of fashionable life. Price 25 cents.

The Governor of the State.—The Columbia Telegraph, of yesterday, says: "We are requested to state that Judge Richardson is not a candidate for the office of Governor of the State of South Carolina, for the following reasons:

"Judge Richardson is sincerely thankful to his friends for suggesting him, as deserving of such an honor. But he would be uncandid, in saying, after full reflection upon the subject, that he was, at the age of seventy-one years, fit to enter upon a course of administrative duties and possibly a nation crasis—all new to him, and remote from the habits of his mind. Without assuming that he could, as he feels clear he ought not to be elected, Judge R. begs leave to refer to the example of the venerable General Gadsden, who at the same age and for similar reasons, declined the office when tendered to him."

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The whole number of the Electoral votes is 200. Necessary to a choice 146. General Taylor has seventeen votes to spare.

Of the 30 States of the Union, General Taylor has received the votes of fifteen, and General Cass of fifteen. Of the non-slaveholding States Gen. Taylor has the votes of seven and Gen. Cass eight; and of the slaveholding States, Gen. Taylor has the votes of eight and Gen. Cass of seven.

The Winyah Observer of yesterday says: Col Robert F. W. Allston, is not a candidate for Congress; and it is probable that Robert Munro, Esq., of Marion, and Gen. John M. Queen of Marlborough, will be the only candidates.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

IMPORTANT DECLARATION.

GENERAL TAYLOR!

A despatch received last night gives us the following information, which, if it be correct, will make a material change in the aspect of affairs, and give the Southern Safety Movement a leader in the person of the President of the United States.

[Reported Expressly for the Daily Telegraph.]

A letter received at Washington by Gov. Brown, of Mississippi, from Natchez, states that Gen. Taylor, in conversation with Mr. S. C. Boyd, since his election earnestly declared that if the North attempted to interfere with the Slave Question, he was for drawing the sword and throwing away the scabbard! This letter has been published at the North, and had occasional great excitement.

The same difficulties appear to exist in North Carolina, as in this State, in regard to the system of Free Schools. These establishments in that State cost, the last year, upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. It

is the more to be regretted that the State Treasury, no knowledge of the existence of such schools can be obtained; not more than twenty-five of the counties at the utmost having made any returns whatsoever. The Governor proposes a rigid investigation into the matter, in the various counties, as to the practical operation of the system, and to collect a mass of information, upon each, touching the merits of the present school system, in order to a better adaptation of the School Laws to the beneficent end which the Legislature has in view, in their establishment.—Char. Cour.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

We have before us a spurious Twenty Dollar Note of the Bank of Georgetown, and understand that a number of them are in circulation in Columbia and in Alabama.

To guard the public as far as possible against them, we will explain, as far as in our power, how the counterfeit can be distinguished from the genuine. The paper on which the counterfeit is printed is dark and harsh—the vignette of the female at the top and centre, and more especially, the ship in the distance, are badly executed—the numerals XX, and the general engraving has a darker shade. The signature of the Cashier is well done, and that of the President passably, although more lightly written; on the spurious than the genuine. The counterfeit is made payable to A. G. Rose. This gentleman is the Cashier of the Charleston Bank and the name has probably been inserted in this case with deceptive views.

To those who are not critical in their knowledge as to counterfeits, and have no genuine note of the same denomination before them, we would suggest that the paper and the vignette and ship are the most distinguishable marks by which to judge whether a note is counterfeit or not.

The spurious bill is so well executed that it will require much care to prevent imposition. [Courier.]

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Memminger has introduced the following resolutions into the House.

1. Resolved, That it is unwise and inexpedient for a State to engage in Banking, or to subject its resources to the casualties of Banking operations.

2. Resolved, That the Bank of the State is founded on this erroneous policy, and exposes the public treasury and the public faith to the hazards incident to Banks.

3. Resolved, That it is inexpedient to re-charter the Bank of the State, and that measures ought now to be taken to wind up its concerns during the period of its present charter.

4. Resolved, That a Special Committee of each House be appointed jointly to devise and report at the next session, the proper measures for carrying into effect the last Resolution.

November 30.
Mr. Cunningham, of Charleston, introduced the following resolution, which, if adopted, would strike a heavy blow at all Banks and Banking Corporations:

1. Resolved, That a Committee of — be appointed to inquire and report upon the expediency and propriety of limiting the issue of bills or promissory notes payable to order or bearer, by any Bank or Corporate body in this State, to the denominations or amount of 20, 50, and 100 dollars or upwards.

2. Resolved, That such Committee report to the next annual session of the Legislature by Bill or otherwise.

On the 1st, the following resolutions were introduced into the Senate by I. M. Joseph A. Black:

1. Resolved, That there is good reason to apprehend that it is the deliberate intention of the people of the Northern States of this Union, to embody into any Bill which may be passed by Congress, organizing Territorial Governments for New Mexico and California, a provision for excluding slavery from said territory.

2. Resolved, That we would regard the passage of such a law by Congress, as a gross violation of the Federal compact, an outrage upon the rights of the Southern States, and a wanton, unprovoked insult; and that a submission thereon would be degrading and infamous.

3. Resolved, That the State of South Carolina never will, in any contingency or under any circumstances, submit to any law passed by Congress, by which slavery shall be excluded from any territory belonging to the Government, and lying south of the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes of north latitude.

4. Resolved, That in the event of the passage of such a law by Congress, that the Governor of this State for the time being, convene the Legislature thereof immediately, in order that such action may be taken as shall be deemed necessary and proper.

5. Resolved, That the State of South Carolina earnestly invites the attention of her sister States of the South to this important subject, and is ready to meet and consult with them, at such time and in such manner as may be deemed advisable, as to the best and most effectual mode of avoiding or resisting the dangers with which we are, in common, threatened.

THE ROTHSCHILD.—The New York Sun, speaking of the extending investments by Europeans in this country, and the arrival of Baron A. De Rothschild, says:

"One of the family, it is rumored, will settle in this country, and aid Mr. Augustus Belmont, their New York agent, in extending the business of the firm in the United States, Mexico and South America, and eventually to the East Indies and China."

CHANGES IN MAN'S LIFE.—About five years ago we saw a man light his cigar with a twenty dollar note of the Farmer's and Mechanics Bank. At that time he was full of life, and in the possession of real estate in the city of Philadelphia valued at \$30,000. All that changes doth Time make—on Saturday last this foolish man was seen begging alms in our public streets. He looked wretched, was ghastly pale, and miserably clad.—Pennsylvanian.

PUSEYISM AGAIN.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says: The announcement that, four sermons or lectures on the propriety of introducing auricular confession among the Sacraments of the Episcopal Church, are about to be published, has created no little talk in religious circles. These sermons and lectures will soon appear in print, and the probability is, that they will be replied to by some able men of the other side of the Church. It is thus expected that the whole subject of Puseyism will be again brought under discussion, and the Episcopal Church will be again considerably agitated by the matter.

Mr. Seth A. Fowle, of the Charleston Dispensary, has the honor to announce that the Balaam of Wild Cherry has been introduced to you. I have been the agent for it in this town for a number of years, which time I have used a large quantity. Many persons seriously afflicted with it have used this medicine, and been cured. It is in fact, when all other medicines fail, the only one that will cure it. In particular, in this town, was a case of years, was entirely cured with this medicine, as she herself testifies. I think it myself one of the best medicines in the world for the cure of the diseases for which it is recommended, viz: consumption, asthma, and liver complaint. If you please you may send me half a gross the earliest opportunity; no doubt I shall find a ready sale for it. Yours, &c.

D. W. WELLS.
Such is the unprecedented success of this valuable and popular medicine, we are constantly receiving similar letters from different parts of the country. We publish the one because the article has been thoroughly proved in Maryland, and is not found wanting. Note genuine unless signed I. BUTLER on the wrapper. For sale in Sumterville by Dr. J. I. MILLER, at the Drug Store, and by Druggists generally in South Carolina.

MARRIED.—On the 20th of November by the Rev. W. H. Bramson, Mr. James A. CARSTENS, to Miss ANASTASIA BAKER, of Sumter District.

On the evening of the 28th November by the Rev. Noah Graham, E. B. C. CLAY, Esq., of Cheraw Co. Ca., to Miss A. E. ELLIOTT, of Kershaw.

FOR SALE.
Two or three Strong Light CARTS, built on the Charleston plan, a light Charlotte Carriage; one or two Buggies, &c. &c.
T. J. COGHLAN.
Dec. 6, 1848.

Tan Yard.
I have authorized J. E. N. HAMMETT, Esq., to dispose of this Property, it is at present under the management of Mr. Jesse Morgan, paying a good rent. Any person wishing to purchase may examine the premises, and judge for themselves; a bargain may be expected as the sale will be a bargain.
T. J. COGHLAN.
Dec. 6, 1848.

Note Lost or Mistaken.
Lost or mistaid by the undersigned, sometime between the 24th and 30th November, a note for eleven hundred and eleven dollars and ninety-one cents (\$1111.91) given by James D. McFadden to R. J. McCleary, on bearer, and dated 24 Nov. 1848. All persons are forewarned from trading for the said note, as it has been paid.
R. J. McCLEARY.
Dec. 4, 1848.

COMMISSIONER IN EQUITY NOTICE.

To Guardians, Trustees and Receivers. All Guardians, Trustees, Receivers and others who are bound to account to the Commissioner in Equity for Sumter District, are hereby required to be and appear before said Commissioner at his office, at Sumter Court House, on the Tuesdays in January and February next, to make returns of the estates in their hands, possession or management, setting forth on oath, the particulars and value of such estate, and an account of all money received and paid for said estates, and to substantiate the same by proper and sufficient vouchers; also to produce all bonds, notes, certificates of stock and other evidence of choses in action, which are specified in said return; and also all title deeds, bills of sale and other muniments of title of property purchased by him or her, or them, for his, her or their ward or testy gift trust. Those who fail, rules will be immediately issued against them.

JOHN B. MILLER,
Comm'r. in Equity, Sumter Dist.
Sumter Court House,
4th day of December, 1848.

SOUTH-CAROLINA—SUMTER DIST.

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

Whereas, A. Locklear, hath applied to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of W. Locklear, late of the District aforesaid, deceased.

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Sumter Court House on Friday, the 15th day of December 1848, to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 5th day of November, in the year of our [L. S.] Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and in the 73rd year of American Independence.

W. LEWIS, o. s. d.
Dec 15 6 2t

CAMDEN HOTEL.

The undersigned has again leased this commodious Establishment. Grateful for past favors, he hopes that his proximity to the Rail Road Depot, the conveyance of hand to be transported from it, the improved management of the Stables connected with the Hotel, and the care and attention bestowed upon his Table, will induce and secure a continuance of that patronage hitherto so generously given to his House.

The Cheraw and Charlotte Stages always call for passengers whenever required. Dr. Drovers will find spacious lots prepared for every kind of stock.

B. P. BOYD.
Nov 29 6 6t

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. GALLUCHAT respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Camden. Residence at Mr. Joseph Stakes Senior.
Dec 6, 6 4t

Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road.

The Stockholders in Sumter District are notified to meet at Mr. J. B. Bland's office in Sumterville on the first Monday in December to pay to Mr. R. M. Muldrow, the estimated note due, as it is very necessary that funds should be raised to carry on the work.
T. M. TIMMONS.
27 W. of N. E. R. &c.