because it was incredible that the

ancient Ethiopia! Believed or not, however, Bruce's account was true. He did discover the springs of the Nile, but the Blue Nile was much the shortest branch. It bore the same relation to the White Nile (which is the real river,) as the Upper Misssissippi does to the Missouri. It is the inferior branch. The real source of the Nile remained to be discovered, and is not known.

The White Stream, (Nile,) which is the Western branch, is the largest— Prior to the expedition fitted out by Mehemed All in 1830, and in which Mr. Werne was a passenger, the farthest point reached up the Nile was in latitude about 10 degrees. But, although the source is not yet exactly known, we do know that it is very near, if not just exactly on the equater.

Mr. Werne, in this expedition, reached latitude 4 degrees, or nearly 400 miles beyond the previously ascertained limit. There was an obstruction or fall in the stream, and it grow narrower as Mr. Werne thought; but it was quite certain its sources were yet several hundreds of miles further. The sources of the Nile and the Niger will probably be found not far apart. They are said to be in the "Mountains of the Moon," but who knows any thing of the Moon? No one. There are unknown lands which may yet reward some fur-ther adventurers with the fame of dis-

It is most curious, that the lat. 4 (to which Mr. Werne penetrated) is several degrees beyond the point at which the heads of the Nile are placed on our common maps, while it is certain that the real springs were yet hundreds of miles beyond lat. 4. All our ideas of Central Africa, (generally represented as a desert,) are deranged by the fact, that Mr. Werne found these remote regions luxurant in foliage, and inhabited gions luxurant in foliage, and inhabited by dense warms of people! These people were, some of them, gigantic in stature, while they were most savage in life,

The voyage of this Egyptain expedition was one of poculiar interest. It has but recently been given to the English public. Mr. Werne being a German, Blackwoods Magazine thus speaks

We can conceive few things more ex-citing than such a voyage as Mt. Werne has accomplished and recorded. Starting from the outposts of civilization, he reckoned by the laws of the United States; the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Friday, sailed into the very heart of Africa, up a stream whose upper waters were then for the first time furrowed by vessels larger than a savage's canoe—a stream of such gigantic proportions, that its width, at a thousand miles from the sea gave it the aspect of a lake rather than of a river. The brute creation were in proportion with the magnitude of the water-course. The hippopottamus reared his huge snout above the surface, and wallowed in the gullies that on either hand run down to the stream; enormous crocodiles gaped along the shore; elephants played in herds upon the pastures; the tall giraffe stalked among the lofty palms; snakes thick as trees lay coiled in the slimy swamps; and ant hills, ten feet high, towered above the rushes. Along the thickly peopled banks hordes of savages showed themselves, gazing in wonder at the strange ships, and making ambiguous gestures, as signs of friendship or hos-tility. Alternately sailing or towing, as the wind served or not; constantly in sight of natives, but rarely communica-ting with them; often cut off for days from land by interminable fields of tangled weeds-the expedition pursued its course through innumerable perils, guaranteed from most of them by the liquid rampart on which it floated. Lious looked hungry and savages shook their spears, but neither showed a disposition to swim off and board the flo-

Father Mathew is sojourning for some days in Dublin, making preparations for his trip to America. He intends to sail from Liverpool, by the ship New World. at the end of April. He succeeded a short time since to the Castle Lake Distillery, a very valuable property; but sooner than have it employed in making whisky, he broke up the concern at a considerable loss to himself, letting a part of it as a corn-mill. His health is quite re-

AN INTERESTING LECTURE. Considerable exollement prevailed at the south on the receipt of a lecture de-livered in Cincional by Elwood Fisher Esq., exhibiting in a very chie manner the progress and prospects of the northern and southern sections of the Union, likewise the form of civilization in each, and showing, by unanswerable facts and statistics, that the southern is the most prosperous section, under all its supposed disadvantages of climate and domestic institution. Little notice has been taken of the address at the north, but it is evident that the facts have occupied a considerable portion of public attention, and proba-bly some of them are explainable, although there is no attempt to misrepresent or falsify any thing. Mr. Fisher shows that the south is superior to the north in wealth in proportion to the number of white popsprings of the Nile should be known, or ulation of the two sections, and this is that a peculiar race of blacks should shown by population, by assessed value exist as were found in these regions of of property, and by the superiority of agricultural wealth. He clearly proves by facts that there is not a shadow of truth in the off-repeated declarations that the south is undergoing the process of impoverishment, depopulation, and decay, or that there is the least ground for the in-creasing impression that idleness, cruelty, ignorance, and pride prevail in that section, owing to her slave population, or that there is any necessity to emulate the north in enterprise, industry, and civilization. The ground has been frequently assumed that, as the accumulation of wealth is the highest proof of civilization, the north in this respect is far beyond the south; and yet the statistics of this lecture show that in proportion to the number of citizens

(and that is the true test) the south is great-

ly superior to the north in point of wealth. This will be a startling declaration to the north, and will be strenuously disputed; and yet this fact is sustainable, that when there has been at intervals a decline in manufactures and commerce at the north, the agricultural wealth of the south has been steadily on the increase. This fact is apparent when we refer to the commercial ambarrassments of 1836-the bankruptcy of the first mercantile and manufacturing houses, numerous and ap-palling in numbdr—while the south steadily maintained its credit and position, even with the low prices of agricultural products. Take two states—Massachusetts always a model state, and Maryland, both possessing about the same extent of territory. The census of 1840 gave to Massachusetts population of 737,699, and to Maryland afree population of 390,282; and yet in 1847 the property of Maryland was assessed at 202,272,650, while in the same year the property of the extremely rich state of Massachusetts, with nearly double the population of Maryland, had an essessed property of \$300,000,000, making Maryland 25 per cent the richer state .-Take two important states, New York and Virginia, the latter called, in consequence 921, and the poor starving state of Virginia had only 790,810 free inhabitants. The property in the state of New York, with her grand canals, her great inland seas, her thousands of flourishing towns, cities, and villages, is assessed at 8632,-699,993, while the property of the decayed state of Virginia is valued at about \$600,000,000, giving an average of \$758 to every white man, while in New York it is only \$260—a little more than one third. So the comparison runs with several other northern and southern states.

But it will be said you include slaves south is poor, even with his slaves. Put them together and make the average .--But the truth is, the south is richer, calculating the slaves as persons, and not property. The southern states, with such staples as cotton, tobacco, sugar, indigo, and rice, in inexhaustable quantitiesequivalent always to gold-together with abundance of corn, grain, and cattle, may well be considered the richest section of the Union contrasted with the fluctuations of commerce and the occasional depression of manufactures. The lecture is a very curious and very interesting one to the whole Union, and the south should print and circulate millions of copies of it, and present it to the north as a friendly relation, as well as gentle admonition to the thousand of abolition pamphlets which we honorably and hospitably transmit to

JUSTICE TO JOHN C. CALHOUN .- At the meeting in Western Virginia, the Resolutions of which were drawn up by HEN-RY A. Wise, the following was one of the number:

"Resolved, That the expression of our gratitude be tendered to John C. Calhoun, a Senator from the State of South-Carolina, for the conception and authorship of this appeal, and to those with him in the Convention who voted to adopt it and to reject all temporizing substitutes, which were proposed by some whose extreme moderation has ever heretofore vielded and will forever hereafter "yield the question, and whose proposed action would have committed the fate and fortunes of the minority in the nations to that ruthless majority which has never yet been touched by the tenderness of an appeal, and the pride and passion of which have always been more haughtily emboldened by the humility of imprecation and protest.'

Singular Suicide.-Michael Storin drowned himself in that beatiful stream, the Merrimac, at Concord, N. H., in presence of his wife, who went to see if railroad, as to the whole community, will be port of all paupers, made such either directly he had the courage to do it.

Sumterville, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, MAY, 1849. M. M. Noah, Jun., Editor.

TRAVELLING AGENT. LTRev. Pardenter Rush, is a travelling Agent for this paper, and is authorized to re-

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All communications intended for the BANNER must be directed Post Paid to the present EDITOR.

Cotton.

Charleston .- Prices from 5 8-4 to 7 1-2 cents per pound.

## Our Paper.

We have heretofore been extremely diffident in making any personal remarks in regard to our "Banner," but the very flattering encomiums lavished upon us by our brethren of the press and from various private sources compel us to break the bonds of silence and speak. To those presses who have so noticed us, we tender our grateful acknowledge ments, and to those of our subscribers who we have so pleased, we but ask them to aid us in extending the sphere of its usefulness by encouraging us with a liberal patronage. We scarcly dare promise anything for the present, but we are now endeavoring to make arrangements with some of the literati of our District to furnish the Banner with original miscellany and short essays on domestic subjects, of which Domestic Economy will receive a full share. In regard to our typographical appearance, we shall shortly present the paper in as artistic a style as any in South Carolina. While writing we were handed the following communication, which, as it refers to the subject, we annex:

MR. EDITOR :-- We are highly pleased t see the enlarged and improved appearance of the Banner. The new heading, with which you have adorned it, is particularly fit and appropriate. All this seems to indicate that the interests of our paper are on the advance. This is as it should be. In a District like this, which contains so large an amount of wealth, enterprise, and intelligence; a respectable sheet ought to be amply sustained-and doubtless will be, in time. The Banner should be patronised by every one who can afford it: it should visit, if possible, every family within the bounds of the District-especially should any farmer be unwilling to be with out it, for it is to him as well as to others, an important medium of communicating intelli-

THE MAIL -We learn from the Wilmington Commercial, of Friday week that the hour for the departure of the Company's boats for Charleston is fixed at one o'clock, or as soon thereafter as the cars arrive. The Commercial says the cars will genrally be on hand at that hour. We believe that the boats, o'clock. This ought, therefore, to cause the delivery of the mail in Charleston two hours earlier. These Companies seem to be more anxious to accommodate the public than is

THE M. E. CHURCH.-The Baltimore and it is asserted that the white man of the the resolutions of the last General Conference, respecting the propriety of submitting to arbitrators the difficulties between the Northern and Southern divisions of the church property, were presented by the Bishop .-The Baltimore and Philadelphia conferences, to which these resolutions were submitted at their late sessions were unanimously in favor of arbitration; and it is presumed the New Jersey conference will also concur.

VALUABLE STATISTICS .- The tabular statements in the appendix of Commissioner Young, of the Land Office, make one of the most useful compilations of national statistics ever laid before the American people. In looking over them we observe that the fifteen free States of the Union have an area of 454,310 square miles, comprising 290,777,600 acres. And the south.—Times and Messenger April the fifteen slave States, 936,368 square miles, embracing 599,275,520 acres. The total population of the free States is 9,918,844, and of the slaves States 7,513,008. The free States have 30 Senators, 139 Representatives, and 169 Presidential Electors. The slave States have 30 Senators, 91 Representatives and 121 Presidential Electors.

> FAST DAY.—Byça resolution of the South Carolina Conference, of the Methodist E. Church, at its last session, the first Friday in this month was set apart to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer in all the societies throughout the Conference district.

> DESTRUCTION OF THE TURPENTINE TREES .- We learn from the Wilmington, (N. C.) Commercial, that the insect which destroyed the turpentine trees last year to such a great extent, has again commenced its ravages.

> IT It is supposed that the wealth created by the rise of property through which railroads are made, is more than equal to the less than nothing.

Union of the South.

The union of the Bouthern States, to meet and repel the assaults made upon their constitutional rights and domestic institutions by the North appears to be awakening a proper spirit in the right quarter. Where all are equally endangered, common safety demands concert in action, Reason, remonstrance, common justice and a regard for the union of the States and the great charter of our liberties, seem to have no influence on those speculating politicians, who are determined to cripple the power, and destroy the interests of the South, by a constant, persevering, and impudent interferance with the positive and acknowledged rights of the South. There is no alternative left, but submission or resistance; we must accept such conditions as the North think proper to impose upon us, or entrench ourselves beneath the barriers of the constitution. The union of the Southern states is a conservative measure imperiously demanded by common safety-united we can check the advances of a fanatic spirit, and an unwarrantable and continued assault on our rights; divided, we fall an easy prey to the machinations, of our enemies. There can be no doubts entertained of the true policy of the South. The recent elections in New York and

Connecticut evidently shew a great falling off in what is called the "Free-Soil" vote; but, still the leaders are encouraged to keep up their organization. We understand the source of this encouragement. The Whigs, engaged in the business of prescription, in emoving Democrats from office, have no loisure to take up this abstract question, but when the spo:ls are distributed, they will come to the aid of the free-soilers, and there will be a union between them on that subject directed against the South. A hesitancy to move at this time, grows out of a desire to ascertain more fully the views of General TAYLOR on the subject. Wisconsin and other states have expressed a determination to exclude the South from the exercise of all their rights in California:-the mandate has gone forth, and is speaking all over the North. and proclaimed without hesitancy-"the North will not permit the South to carry any slaves into California, and the will of the North is sufficient warrant, for Congress to exclude slavery by law, without any further discussion of constitutional rights." It will take this turn beyond a doubt. In several parts of New York we hear that meetings have been held and resolutions passed condemning the Whig policy and the Whig party in unmeasured terms, and yet declaring opposition to what is called, a further extension of slavery, without the least regard to the constitutional rights of the South We are to be cut off from any claim which we may have, as part of the Republic, on the territories acquired by our blood and treasure, and if we submit to it without an effort to prevent this crying wrong, it is imposible to foresee or prescribe any limits to what may follow this despotic determination. The true, safe and constitutional mode of redress is to ascertain whether the South will unite on any specific course of action-whether acting as one body, mildly but firmly, they will fall previous to this arrangement, left at three back upon their rights and defend them; whether, for example, adopting the Virginia resolutions as a standard, or any other independent course, the South is willing to confederate as much for the preservation of the union as for their own protection, the time has now arrived to mark out and define a specific course. We shall lose the friend left to us in the North, by a want of energy and decision. Our enemies are industriously at work preparing for the next session of Congress, while we are taking no decided steps, to ascertain how our force at the South can be concentrated. That the President is anxious and desirous to protect the rights of the South, as well as other sections of the union, we are entirely willing to believe, but we apprehend, he has transferred great powers to his cabinet, either for want of confidence in his own experience or from a belief that they will carry out his wishes, and sustain his principles. It is a dangerous experiment, in such common use for the stopping places particularly when it relates to great constitutional questions, and the rights, sovereignty and independence of the states; on this point, connected with the safety of the union, power can never be delegated to an irresponsible cabinet. We hope for the best, but it is evident that we can rely only on ourselves. Conferences and correspondence, should be commenced, between the eminent men of the Southern States, and a perfect understanding should exist between them, as to the proper course of action, should attempts be renewed to assail the rights of the South, and carry out the threats, which are made in all directions at the North. We shall renew the subject at a future day.

> BY SMALL Pox .- The Hamburg Journal ays: we understand that there was a case of the Small Pox reported in Augusta on the 27th ult., and that there is another about 8 miles below this.

IT A BANK LIABILITY BILL has passed the New-York Legislature. The bill has one feature which restrains vexatious suits against an individual who is a stockholder, and requires that the proceedings shall be against the stockholders collectively.

We learn from our exchanges that bill has passed the Senate of Wisconsin, by a vote of ten to three, making the vender of intericating drinks responsible for the supactual cost of the road, that is, the cost of the intoxicating drinks responsible for the supor indirectly by means of their traffle.

Auschotes of Great Men. SELECTED BY 1. D.

Thomas Fuller, the filsterlan, w died 1661, was remarkable, among other things, for his uncommon powers of mediory. As proofs of this, it is stated, that he could repeat five hundred unconnected words after twice hearing them, and recite the whole of the signs in the princip pal thoroughfare of London after once passing through it, and back againt

2. One of the most distinguished writers and preachers of the 17th century, was Dr. Isaac Barrow. Any one who ever read his sermons, must have been struck with their intellectual fertility. Having occasion to preach a charity sermon before the lord mayor and aldermen of London, he spoke for three hours and a half; and when asked, coming down from the pulpit, whether he was not tired, he replied, 'Yes, indeed, I began to be weary with standing so long!

3. An anecdote is related of Locke,

which shows the easy terms on which he stood with several noblemen of his day, and which is quite characteristic of the great philosopher. On an occasion when several of them were met at Lord Ash. ley's house, the party, soon after assembling sat down to cards, so that scarcely any conversation took place. After looking on for some time, the philosopher took out his note-book, and began to write in it. with much appearance of gravity and de-liberation. One of the party observing this, inquired what he was writing. 'My lord, he replied, 'I am endeavoring to profit as far as I am able in your company; for have waited with impatience for the honor of being in an assembly of the greatest geniuses of the age, and having at length obtained this good fortune, I thought that I could not do better than write down your conversation; and indeed I have set down the substance of what has been said for this hour or two.' A very brief speci-men of what he had written was sufficient to make the objects of his irony abandon the card-table, and engage in rational liscourse.

4. A friend calling on Robt Hall, ask ed for some brandy and water. "Call things by their right names, and you shall have them," he replied. "I want some brandy and water," said his friend. "That is the current name, but not the proper one," responded Hall; "call it liquid fire and distilled damnation, and you shall have a gallon, if you like."

Pine Level.

Mr Bancroft's new volume, the fourth of his "History of the United States," will be published in September, and the fifth, which s nearly all written, will follow in the coming spring. The sheets of the fourth have been read by a friend of the editor of the Home Journal, who thinks the Quebec cam-paign, and the character of Pitt, which it contains, will be received as the most splendid specimens of historical writing yet furnished ov this country.

ARKANSAS ELECTION.-The Vicksburg Sentinel says that ROANE, Dem, is elected Governor by a small majority. But little interest was felt, and only 7,000 or 8,000 votes

More Court Martialing .- A letter from on board U. S. ship Albany, at St. Jago de Cuba, March 21st, from Hayti, bound to Pensacola, says:

"Our passed midshipmen, four in number, are all under the hatches for refusing to carry lights down in the rooms of the lieutenants when calling the reliefs. They will, in all probability, be tried by a court martial on our arrival at Pensacola, Officers and crew all

In the Ohio House on the 24th ultimo, the resolution relative to slavery in the District of Columbia, was passed, yeas 23, nays 20. One member objected to the bombastic character of the resolution, and two others objected to the wording also.

The substitution of the English word "station" for the French word "depot," in of railways, is recommended in the newspapers, as more expressive and better English, Some of them express the hope that in two years there will not be a single "depot" in the United States.

D Boswell once asked Johnson if there was no possible circumstances under which suicide would be justifiable. "No," was the reply. "Well," says Boswell, "suppose a man had been guilty of some fraud that he was equally certain would be found out?" "Why, then," says Johnson, "in that case let him go to some country where he is not known, and not to the devil, where he is known."

Printers' Festival .- The Association of Practical Printers, recently formed in this city, assembled at the Tremont Temple, on Saturday evening, to listen to an address from Mr. Poore, editor of the Boston Bee, priviously appointed to this service. The address is highly commended by those who had the pleasure of hearing it. At the close of the exercises in the Temple, the Association, with invited guests, adjourned to the Revere House, where a sumptuous supper was provided-and we are happy to add, a temperance supper, so far as intoxicating drinks were concerned. The company remained together until about midnight, discussing the good things provided for the

Babe, the pardoned pirate, is now a British artillery-man at Madras.

Fereign News. Dy Magnetic Pelegraph for Charleston Courses. Arrival of Steam Ship Campris at Halitas.

A dispatch, dated Bultimore, April 37th received here yesterday morning, an nonneed the arrival of Br. Steam Ship Cambria at Halifas the preceding day, with Liverpool accounts to the 14th inst. The Cambria busings out \$250,000, in specie. The following he a synopsis of the intelligence she furnishes:

"The Kareers.

Cotton.—The Cetton market was dull during the week preceding the sailing of

during the week preceding the sailing of the Cambria, and there was a further decline of one eighth to a quarter of a penny. The week's transactions amounted to only 22,000 bales, of which 500 were taken by speculators, and 4,300 for ex. portation. The closing quotations were as follows: Upland, ordinary 3 5.8 to 3 7.8; fair 4 5.8; Mobile fair 4 1.2 d. New-Orleans, ordinary 3 1-2 to 8 7.8; fair 4 3.4; Sea Islands, fair to good fair

10 to 11.

[\*We give this quotation as received, but have no doubt it is an error. Fair Uplands should be quoted at 4 3.8.]

BREAD STUPPS.—In conseduence of the

resumption of hostilities between Germany and Denmark, whereby the supplies of grain from the Baltic have been almost suspended, the market for Bread-Stuffs in Liverpool for the last week, has evinced some marked symtoms of re-animation. The latest quotation for the best Ohio Flour have advanced to 24 a 25s. per bar-rel. Wheat, white and mixed, 6s. 10d. Corn, yellow. 30 to 32s; white 28s. 6d. ) Corn Meal 13 to 14n.

PROVISIONS.—Beef has gone off at re-tail but slowly. Pork is in limited demand and at receding prices. Western Bacon has sold freely during the week, at 31s. to 35s. 6c. The market is considerably reduced for Hams, and there is but a dull

inquiry—Shoulders brought the extreme price of 31s. Gd. per cwt.

NAVAL STORES.—Five tons of American Turpentine sold at 31s. Gd. per cwt. One hundred barrels Rosin; were disposed of at the reduced price of 3s. to 3s. 6d. per cwt.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. England.—Consols at London are que-ted at 92 1-2. The general commotion which is in course of progress throughout Europe, has no visible effect in England. She remains quiescent, but with less glowing prospects of a revival of trade.

Lord Palmerston read a notice of the Blockade of Palermo by the Neapolitan Government.

Government.

IRELAND.—The trial of Duffy was progressing at Dublin, but the result could not be ascertained in time to send on by the steamer. The news from Ireland continues to be of the most heart-rending character. The reports for the last year, of the District Poor Law Inspectors to the Commissioners at Dublin, record a vol-ume of misery of the most dispiriting des-

FRANCE. -- Affairs are tranquil in this country, but all parties are preparing for the great electoral struggle about to take place. There is thirty vacant seats in the National Assembly, in consequence of deaths and resignations. More than sixty members of the Assembly are confined by indisposition.

The cholera is making sad ravages among the troops quartered temporally in garrison at Paris. It is believed that the dampness of the weather has contributed to a development of this disease. Meas. ures have been adopted for the removal of the troops into more healthy quarters.

CONTINENTAL .- We have detailed accounts of the destruction of the town of Brescia, and a general slaughter of the inhabitants, after a siege of eight days,-Brescia, or rather the ruins of what was Brescia, is in the hands of the Austrians. The town was bombarded for six hours, and the streets were carried at the point of the hayonet. The inhabitants were driven into their houses and burnt alive.

Vienna journals contradict the rumors of General Bem's defeat by the Russians and the flight of his troops into Wallichia. It appears, on the contrary, that the Austrians General PACKNER, surrounded by a hostile population, has thought proper to resign his command, and place himself under the protection of the Russians, in Wallachia.

A victory has been gained by the Hungarian forces over the Austrians. The latter lost 1300 men, 24 pieces of cannon, and 40 wagons.

On the 31st March, the blockade of Vienna by the Austrians was formally announced.

Intelligence has been received that hostilities had been re-commenced between Denmark and Prussia. A Danish fleet, in attempting to capture a fortress off Deckendorf, was utterly defeated, and a line of battle ship and a frigate fell into the hands of the Prussians. A line of battle ship grounded, and taking fire shortly af-ter exploded, and all on board, seven

hundred in number, perished. A dispatch on the 8d instant, announoed to the blockade of a number of German ports by Denmark.

Central Germany la a state of confusion. the King of Prussia having refused the Imperial Crown tendered to him by a small majority of the Frankfort Assembly, Letters from Turin of the 8th, announce

hat after Gen. Mastera had bombarded Genoa twenty four hours, and the oily had been set on fire in several places, a deputation from the Municipality waited on him on the evening of the 6th, to re-quest an armistice of forty-eight hours, in order to proceed to Turin, to arrange a capitulation. The armistice was granted and the deputation proceeded to Turin, where they arrived on the Tra.