

The steamship Isabe, arrived on Monday week from Havana after a passage of forty-one hours to Savannah. She brought no news of importance.

The Sugar Refinery of Harris and Oberhauser at N. Y. was consumed on the night of the 12th inst. The loss is estimated at \$8000, of which one-half was insured.

Ninety Thousand Land Warrants have been issued to soldiers who served in the Mexican war, giving away to them as a bounty 18,000,000 acres. Estimating the value of this land at \$1.25 an acre, we have an aggregate of \$17,250,000.

The exports of ice from Boston last month were 4,699 tons—making 35,880 tons since January 1, and being an increase of 4,234 tons on last year.

Number of emigrants arrived at Boston week before last 1,295.

The stocks of Massachusetts stand higher in London than those of New-York.

There are 3,500 applicants for places in the New York custom House.

THE NEW-ORLEANS FORGERY CASE.—The examination of M. J. GALLOTT, alias Miss ELISE CLEMENT, charged with forging the name of Mr. A. MICHAUD to a note of \$10,000, the particulars of which were published at the time of the discovery of the fraud, took place at New-Orleans on the 4th inst. The lady was committed for trial before the First District Court.

SUCCESSOR TO LORD ELGIN.—The Kingston Journal mentions a rumor that Sir CHARLES GREY is to succeed Lord ELGIN in the Government of Canada, and be succeeded in Jamaica by Lord HARRIS, now of Trinidad.

THE ARKANSAS INTELLIGENCER of the 19th ult. tells an extraordinary tale concerning a new gold "placer" in that State, near the Arkansas river, which was first discovered some twenty years ago, and the extreme richness of which has but now been disclosed. Mining parties have already fitted out, full of hopes of success the particulars of which we will notice when the proper proof is presented.

CONSOLATORY.—The St. Louis papers estimate the loss to their city by the late fire at a million of dollars only, and claim that this loss will be a gain, because the city will be improved in such a manner as to more than overcome this loss by the increased value of property, houses, &c.

HORRIBLE CHARGE.—Ronell Leathers has been arrested at Warren, N. H. on suspicion of causing the death of his wife, by burning the house in which she was sleeping. She was blind and insane.

THE RUSS PAVEMENT, in New York, is to be adopted in all the principal thoroughfares. It has been found to be the most economical as well as the best method of street paving now in use. They have several squares in Philadelphia paved in nearly the same style.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A boy eight or nine years old, in the Richmond (Va.) Woolen Factory, had his right arm first crushed to the shoulder and then torn entirely from his body, by being drawn into the machinery by a rope he was mischievously throwing over a band wheel.

THE FOREMAN of the machine shop of the Harlem Company has also made a great improvement in Oil Boxes, by which the cars have been run 3,500 miles during 22 days, with a consumption of only half a pint of oil to each box.

EAST TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.—The Dalton Eagle, of the 5th inst. says: "We are at length authorized to announce the gratifying fact, that this Road will connect with the State Road at this place, and that the ceremony of breaking ground within the city limits will be celebrated by the inhabitants and city authorities, in a manner manifesting the interest felt by the people of Dalton in this important measure."

A MILL AT WORK ON ITS OWN HOOD.—The partial alarm of fire yesterday morning originated near the City Mills. By some means during the previous night, in the absence of the workmen, the mill machinery was set in motion and played out the tide on its own hook. The fire was occasioned by friction, and was discovered in season to prevent any damage of much consequence.—Salem Register, 4th inst.

APPEARANCE OF LOCUSTS.—The Pittsburg Post says that the fourteen years locusts have made their appearance in the neighborhood in great swarms. They can be gathered off the ground, in the gardens, by the handful.

DEAD.—We learn that Stoud and Taylor, mentioned in our last, the former as being stabbed and the latter shot, have both since died of their wounds. We learn that Taylor was shot in Richmond county, N. C., and not in Marlboro, as before stated.—Cheraw Gazette, 12th inst.

COTTON MILLS.—It is a singular circumstance that neither cholera, nor any other epidemic, has ever made any serious inroads among the operatives in cotton mills, either in Europe or America.

Fifty-five millions of dollars are annually expended in Great Britain for artificial light.

The Boston Journal of Friday has a record of some two hundred and ninety-nine vessels, embracing ninety-five ships, one hundred and four barks, fifty-eight brigs, and forty-six schooners, already on the passage to California; and this number is being daily augmented.

Ship Deucalion, cleared at this port for San Francisco, has on board fifty houses, with bricks, nails, &c. to set them up immediately on her arrival out. Bark Bolton, cleared for the same destination, takes out a large amount of building materials.—Boston Post

Another Holy Alliance.

The proclamation of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia announces an alliance with Austria against every attempt to establish liberal governments in Europe, and the Autocrat is preparing his hordes of Cossacks to put down the Hungarians, the Venetians, and such other portions of Europe which deny "the divine right of Kings" to govern.—The great difficulty in this march of Freedom is to awaken a proper spirit in the army.—Austrian and Russian soldiers are galvanized or petrified men, they know nothing beyond obedience to orders, and for four pence per day they march in solid columns to kill or be killed. When a knowledge of the rights of man and free principles shall induce the army to halt, or hesitate, or refuse to make war upon the people, there will be no more kings in the world; but while they have an army they will have power. The last rumor is that the Hungarians have defeated the Russians and captured 30,000 men. We have our doubts of the truth of this report, and yet when the great MARIA THERESA was tottering on her throne and Austria about to be divided among the German powers, it was HUNGARY which espoused her cause and brought nearly all the powers of Europe at her feet. Russia has made an ally of Turkey, instead of an enemy, and the Ottomans, the Russians and Austrians will be too strong to apprehend for Hungary. What will France say to the manifesto of Russia?—Nothing. France is not what she was under the old Republic, or under the Empire—she gave lessons to all Europe, she must now receive them. France is poor, is only half a Republic, and her armies require reorganization and some years of practice, her government is unsettled, her people divided and she is too far from the theatre of operations. England can protest, but can afford to do no more.—Russia and Austria, with a million of soldiers, will give the law to Europe. Every arrival from across the "big herring-pond" increases the interest of the news it conveys.

NEW ORLEANS.—The Delta of the 12th, states that the waters are rapidly subsiding, the river, also, is falling rapidly although the crevasse is still open.—The water had fallen five inches in 48 hours.

PRESIDENT POLK.—The Nashville Banner, of the 8th inst. says: "We regret to hear that Ex-President POLK is dangerously ill, and that but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery; his disease is of a bilious character, and has been threatening him for a week or two past." The daughter of the late Commodore ELLIOTT died of cholera on the Ohio last Sunday, and was buried at Wheeling.

THE CREVASSE.—The New Orleans Delta publishes a map of the city, showing the course of the water, and it really appears to be more alarming than those at a distance would imagine. The following is the summary of damages:—

- Inhabited squares inundated, 160
Tenements do, 1600
Persons dwelling in the same, 8000
This is a great and incalculable calamity, and unless the evil is remedied, we are at a loss to say what may not be the result.

Major General DAVID E. TWIGGS, has been appointed to the command of the Western Military Division, in place of Gen. GAINES deceased.

DEATH OF CAPT. EDWARD DEAS.—The Brownsville Flag states that Capt. Ed. Deas, 4th U. S. Artillery, stationed at Camp Ringgold, was drowned from on board the steamer Yazoo, near Rio Grande City, on the 6th ult. Capt. DEAS served on both lines during the Mexican war, and was taken prisoner shortly before the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, and carried into Matamoros.

The death of Mrs. ANN MARIA PINKNEY was (says the Baltimore Patriot of Saturday, 9th inst.) announced yesterday. This venerable lady was sister of the late veteran Commodore Rodgers, and relict of the Hon. William Pinkney, one of the most distinguished statesmen of our country.

DEATH OF MISS EDGEWORTH.—The literary world and a host of juvenile readers will learn with sorrow, that the celebrated Maria Edgeworth, the popular novelist, is dead. She died after a few hours' illness, Monday, May 21, at Edgeworthstown, in the County of Longford, Ireland. She was in her 83d year.

TRIAL FOR MURDER. Charles, a slave the property of the estate of Jonathan Lucas of Charleston and Jimmy, slave of Joseph Jenkins, were tried and convicted of the murder of Thos. Morrison, a white man, and watchman at the West Point Mills. They were sentenced to be hung on the 1st Friday in July next.

The U. S. Store Ship Lexington arrived at New-York, from California on Monday the 11th inst. having half a million of gold on board, which has again revived the gold mania in all the Northern cities.

BRIDGE WASHED AWAY.—We are informed, says the Laurensville Herald, of June 8, that the bridge over Long Cane, near Douglass Mill in Abbeville District, was swept away by a freshet, on last Sunday.

is a government! The establishment of the executive, judicial and legislative powers, which enable the people of the territory to pass their own local laws; it is the elements of government only which the Constitution requires Congress to adopt for territories, not the local laws required for the social condition of that territory. If the people of a state are in favor of slavery who deny their right to possess it! Why should the same power be withheld from the people of a territory. The territories belong to the people of the whole Union and no one state can be excluded by law from possessing all its rights in the territories. Col. Benton will make nothing by his motion; his attacks on Mr. Calhoun will be passed by as idle, empty and proreterous. At the North it is hinted that the real object is a movement for the next Presidency—but we have no faith in it, Col. Benton never had even a look for President, he has not even a squint at the present time,—the Whigs never repay such services with any coin—they endorse them but never honor the drawer. We believe that Col. Benton, finding that his day has gone by in Missouri and that the people of that state will not follow him into the ranks of the abolitionists, will resign his seat in the Senate and make California his future residence and will attempt to be returned to the Senate from that State after lending his services to organize a government which shall exclude slavery.

FOURTH OF JULY.—What is to be done at the forthcoming anniversary of our Independence in Sumterville? We have heard of no movements—who's to deliver the Oration! There never was, perhaps, in the annals of time, a more eventful period. What a picture do we present. All Europe groaning under the devastating influences of civil war. America engaged in all the pursuits which betoken health, happiness and prosperity. The time is drawing near, so let us have a meeting in the Court House next Saturday to appoint the Orator, Reader, Committees, &c.

WHAT DOES COTTON COST TO GROW!—We would solicit a perusal of an article on the outside on the above subject by Mr. SOLON ROBINSON, well known as a writer on agriculture. It originally appeared in the National Intelligencer, and is, perhaps, the only accurate statement extant. It is well worth preservation.

OUR friend HOYT has returned from the North and displays a splendid assortment of articles in his line. To any one in want of an excellent time-keeper, we can give no better advice than to purchase one from HOYT. We can safely say we never saw such a splendid assortment of Cutlery than he has now. Give him a call.

Z. D. COTTRELL, Esq., has sold the Spartan to Dr. P. M. Wallace, who will take charge of the paper in a few weeks. We are not acquainted with Mr. Cottrell's movements, but regret losing so worthy a member of the fraternity.

ABOLITIONIST ARRESTED.—The Spartan of the 14th inst. states that a man named J. M. Barrett was arrested on the Saturday previous at Spartansburgh, upon whose person sufficient evidence was found to convict him of being one of these vilest of men. We received the paper too late to publish the whole account, but we trust to do so in our next.

THE CHOLERA.—Is in Norfolk, Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York Brooklyn, Boston and is reaching the North Eastern States. On the 15th inst. at New York there were 33 cases and 16 deaths, the city otherwise was remarkably healthy, and none but those who had been intemperate either in eating or drinking have died of this complaint.

The Southern Literary Messenger for June contains the commencement of a new tale by a Southern gentleman entitled "The Chevalier Merlin," which opens exceedingly well, and will prove a very entertaining feature of the work. It also contains several papers of interest, and serves further to sustain the high character of the work.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE. A Division, bearing the name of "Marion Division, No.—, of the Sons of Temperance," was instituted at Marion C. H. on Friday evening, June 1st. The following officers were elected: S F GIBSON, W P ROV T R WALSH, W A J R N TENNET, R S O P WHEELER, A R S W H GRICE, F S W W DURANT, T A J REQUIER, C W W GREGG, A C R H REEVES, I S T A SMITH, O S.

IMPORTANT FACT.—In New Orleans there are upwards of twelve hundred Sons of Temperance. Of these, it is said, only three have been attacked by cholera.

SMALL POX.—This disease still prevails in the vicinity of Greensborough, N. C., and has extended itself further into the country, several cases having appeared at Mount Airy, in Surry County.

THE SUMTER BANNER:

Sumterville, S. C. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1849. M. M. Noah, Jun., Editor.

TRAVELLING AGENT. Rev. FREDERICK RUSH, is a travelling Agent for this paper, and is authorized to receive subscriptions and receipt for the same.

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

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

Notice. A gentleman intending to visit the North during the latter part of July and the beginning of August, would be happy to attend to any business either legal or commercial, and to execute Commissions on favorable terms. For particulars enquire of the Editor at his office.

Cotton. Charleston.—Prices from 5 3/4 to 7 1/2 cents per pound.

REV. J. DUPRE.—Death whose mighty hand spares not, has bereft us of this truly good man. On Monday morning, (18th inst.) at 10 o'clock, he breathed his last, after years of suffering the effects of his disease. To our readers and ourselves his is a heavy loss. His pen, ever active, furnished, through our columns instruction and amusement; his last papers, being in continuation of some remarks on Novel Reading. To the Church and his flock to whom he was ever a careful shepherd, his loss is irreparable. A crowd of friends, each regretting his loss, followed him remains to that "bourne from which no traveller returns," and many there are, who, although not within the pale of his church, who deeply deplore his loss. Rev. N. GRAHAM delivered a brief but very impressive and solemn address over his remains, which brought tears to the eyes of his auditory. It will be long ere we meet him like again, for in truth a good and worthy brother has been taken from us. "Blessed are they who die in the Lord."

Col. Benton's Letter. There are some politicians who cannot pursue a consistent course through life, and who, like the cow which gave the good bucket of milk, must find an occasion to kick it over, and, in the decay of mental and physical faculties, realize the worst predictions of their political enemies. Mr. Van Buren took the initiative in realising this fact by springing on his Buffalo platform, and Col. Benton has followed suit in his letter to the people of Missouri, advocating the detestable wilmot proviso, both becoming panders to the tricks of their political opponents, both used like the cat to take the chesnuts out of the fire, and both finally discarded by all parties. The Legislature of Missouri directs Col. Benton, her Senator, to vote against the wilmot proviso, and he, who thought life has advocated and carried out the doctrine to obey instructions or resign, now appeals to the people of his state against the instructions of its representatives, and endeavors to divide the people of Missouri on a question pregnant with danger to their rights, institutions and freedom,—to become the allies of old federalists, fanatics and abolitionists in their crusade against the rights and character of the South. One of the objects of Col. Benton is to attack Mr. CALHOUN in his uniform consistent and direct course connected with state rights, and the obvious and clear construction of the Constitution, as to the power of Congress to interfere and control those rights by sectional legislation. He will fail in this as he has failed in every thing he has attempted to achieve through life. With the abilities, copious and laborious industry, indefatigable energy and indomitable perseverance of Col. Benton through a long political life, it is a remarkable fact that he never possessed the entire confidence of the party he acted with; he never was popular with the Democracy of any section of the Union excepting in his own state, and, now finding himself behind the age and in the decay of influence in Missouri, he is making a tremendous effort to make Missouri believe in the very doctrines which he has assailed for the last thirty years. General JACKSON used to say that Col. Benton never recovered from the effects of the bursting of Stockton's "big-gun" on board the Princeton steamer, near which gun he was standing at the time of the accident, and, looking at his contradictory and most singular adoption of old federal principles in his letter, we are disposed to arrive at the same conclusion.—He claims the wilmot proviso as a Democratic measure, the Whigs laugh in their sleeves at giving that political character to a measure which they only have adopted to assail the rights of the South. Col. Benton and the Northern states declare that Congress has a right to exclude slavery by law in the territories belonging to the Union. Insisting upon the possession of a right does not establish it,—even claiming that right by precedence, does not make any thing in favor of its justice, the right must be positive, legal, constitutional and admitted; how can that be so with the wilmot proviso, when the South unanimously deny the power of Congress to prohibit slavery by law in the territories! Here, then, is unquestionably a doubtful power; why should it be used in legislation! Congress is required to pass laws establishing governments in territories. What

our periodicals, in which it was contended that influenza depended upon the presence of ozone, and that the severity and number of the attacks, as shown by chemical analysis, was always in proportion to the amount of this substance in the atmosphere.

Taking this statement in connexion with the fact that cholera is generally preceded by influenzas, as shown by its history, we were led to the conclusion that both diseases might be depended upon the same influence, modified in degree according to the greater or less quantity of this deleterious agent present in the atmosphere at the time.

The next step in the investigation was to determine what agent would counteract the influence, and destroy the deleterious properties of ozone.

The accurate chemical knowledge of Dr. Bird enabled him to suggest at once the well-known substance sulphur as possessing the property of acting upon it in such a manner as to neutralize its influence.

In searching for facts to support this conclusion, was found that cholera had never prevailed in the vicinity of sulphur springs, or in situations where this substance abounds; hence the conclusion, that sulphur might be, and probably was, the antidote for cholera.

In one of our recent medical journals, an article appeared, describing the method of detecting ozone in the atmosphere, thus supplying the means of determining whether or not it was present at the very time when cholera was beginning to make its appearance among us.

Dr. Bird's experiments, as well as those made subsequently by himself and by Drs. Bird, Blaney, and myself from day to day, since that time, shows that ozone is present in our atmosphere, and that the amount is in proportion to the severity of the disease from time to time.

About a week, since, Dr. Bird determined to try the effects of sulphur upon himself and others, troubled, as nearly all have been more or less of late, with uneasy sensations, slight pains, &c., in the digestive organs. The result was entirely satisfactory; so much so, that Dr. Bird came immediately to my office and requested me as a friend to test its efficacy in my practice, but to say nothing to others with regard to the ingredients used until facts should justify its public announcement as a discovery.

The beneficial effects resulting from its use in my practice was such as to convince me at one of its utility in the class of cases described above.

During the last few days Drs. Bird, Blaney, and myself have continued to use this apparently simple remedy, to the exclusion of nearly all others, in all cases with choleric symptoms. The result has been wonderful. All the premonitory symptoms, such as pain, a sense of fullness, unnatural movements, slight diarrhoea, &c., have uniformly yielded at once to a single dose of three to four grains of sulphur.

In cases where either cramps, diarrhoea or vomiting have been present, and in fact where all these symptoms have existed in conjunction, the use of sulphur, above named dose every three or four hours, has had the effect to ameliorate the patient's condition at once; and when used in a few hours, to dissipate entirely choleric symptoms.

So far as its efficacy has been tested in the worst stages of collapse, most satisfactory results have been obtained. In two or three cases of the kind the effect of the remedy has been to bring back pulse to the wrist, restore warmth to the surface, and stop the profuse diarrhoea and vomiting.

In truth, the results obtained, so far, have been such as to convince all of us, who have administered it, and its effects; that if any remedy deserves the appellation, this a specific for cholera.

It having been determined to make this public statement, it is expected in return that no hasty conclusions will be made either for or against what appears to be a proposition to accomplish much by very simple means.

Although the results, so far as obtained, in a short time and by a few individuals, seem to justify our conclusions, it is hoped that physicians will continue to depend on what they consider the most efficient practice, in bad cases of cholera, until they have tested the matter themselves, and formed their own conclusions; and also, that whatever may be the confidence of individuals in this or any other remedy, they will not depend upon their own judgment in any case, even of slight symptoms, whenever it is possible to consult their physician.

It is suggested by Dr. Bird, that a combination of powdered charcoal, one part to four of sulphur, has seemed to make the remedy more efficient.

W. B. HERRICK, Ed. N. W. Med. and Sur. Journal. CHAS. L. WILSON, Ed Chicago Journal.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST.] which is that you will not ask her hand until the war is over, which," he added, lowering his voice, "cannot be long, now that things have begun to go so auspiciously."

Our hero well understood the character of Mr. Thordiko, who was noted for his prudent adherence to which ever side was uppermost, and he attributed this sudden change not only to Captain Washington's intercessions, but also in part to the prospect there now was of the triumph of the colonial cause, in which case the confiscated estates of the elder Mr. Scott would be restored. He kept this to himself, however, and expressed his thanks for Mr. Thordiko's hospitality.

"But I shall owe you even more," he added, "for the happiness with which your promise has filled me, and I cheerfully accept your terms. Meantime, let me rise; and pay my respects to the lady in person—I am sure I am well enough."

Our hero, however, was compelled to keep his bed for two entire days, in consequence of the fever, a period which appeared to him an age.

We shall not attempt to describe his meeting with Ellen. Let us pass over the first few minutes of the interview.

"I have but one thing to regret," he said at last, in a low whisper, for Mr. and Mrs. Thordiko were at the other end of the apartment, "and that is the loss of your miniature. I had it around my neck when I went into battle, and have not seen it since."

Ellen smiled archly, and drew it from her bosom.

"How did it reach your possession?" he said in surprise. And taking it in his hand, he added, "what means this dent, so like the mark of a ball?"

Tears gushed to Ellen's eyes, as she said—

"Captain Washington who gave it to me, said that it lay over your heart, and that but for it, Tartleton's pistol shot would have killed you. Oh! Albert, I sometimes thought, after I gave it to you, that I had done wrong, knowing that my parents would not approve of the act; but when I heard that it had saved your life, I saw in it the hand of Providence."

"Yes! for it not only preserved me from death, but was the means of interesting Washington in our favor, and thus bringing about this happy re-union," said Albert, after a pause.

We have no more to tell. On recovering from his wound, our hero rejoined his corps, with which he continued until the expulsion of the British from the Carolinas.

After that happy event he was married to Ellen, and with her spent a long life of felicity.

Their descendants still preserve the battered miniature as an heir-loom.

[From the Washington Union.] The Cholera—Highly Important, if True.

We publish the following article at the request of a medical friend, as possessing the greatest interest. The writer, Dr. W. B. Herrick, is the editor of the N. W. Medical and Surgical Journal, and worthy of the confidence of the profession.

We may mention, as elucidating the article, that ozone is formed in the air by decomposition of its water, through disturbances of its electrical equilibrium. Its nature and composition are uncertain. It has heretofore been detected in the atmosphere during the prevalence of epidemics varying in quantity with the violence of the disease.

An ozonometer can be made by saturating a piece of paper in a solution of starch and iodine of potassium. The smallest quantity of ozone in the air will be rendered manifest by the discoloration produced by the free iodine.

[From the Chicago Daily Journal.] THE CHOLERA.

We give the following a place with great pleasure, merely adding that the excitement caused by the discovery has been heightened by the success it has met with in cases where almost every citizen has witnessed or experienced its effects in the premonitory symptoms of cholera.

We may add, that the eminence of Drs. Herrick and Blaney in their profession, who use it in their practice, and testify to the effects of this remedy, should at once command for this specific its general adoption in cases of cholera, and its thorough testing by the profession in all localities affected.

Editor of the Journal: Dear sir: In compliance with the request of my friend, Dr. J. H. Bird, I have made the following brief synopsis of a letter from him, sent to me for publication in the North Western Medical and Surgical Journal, which, together with the few additional remarks which I have made, you will please publish, in order that the members of the medical profession, and our citizens generally, may have the means of testing, and the benefits to be derived from what is supposed to be a newly discovered remedy for cholera.

The facts stated in the letter referred to above, are briefly as follows: About six months since, Dr. Bird and myself were led into a conversation upon the effects of atmospheric influences in producing epidemics, from reading an article from a German chemist in one of