

ABOLITIONIST ARRESTED.

On Saturday morning last, an expected visitor, took lodgings at Col. B. C. Poole's Hotel, and some of our citizens being apprized of the fact, took such measures as were prudent yet prompt in satisfying themselves as to the import of his business.

A letter had been addressed to Wm. Walker, Esq., of the Walker House, by Dr. Fitch, of Columbia, stating that a man by the name J. M. Barrett, who hailed from Ohio, had made his escape from Columbia; a warrant having been issued against him—and that he would visit Spartanburg. Sure enough, not only did the said J. M. Barrett make his appearance, but there were several letters directed to him from Cincinnati, Ohio, and Dublin, Indiana, which our P. M. thought proper to deliver to him in person at his lodgings. After this was done, several of our citizens called on him, and with the knowledge pre-obtained through Dr. Fitch of Columbia, demanded a search. Upon investigation and examination, it was ascertained that he was employed by Messrs. Harwood & Co., ostensibly for the purpose of getting statistical information for a Gazetteer; but some of the letters found in his possession proved to be the envelope of two others, directed one to Dr. Sill of Columbia, and the other to T. J. Glover, of Orangeburg; and upon opening them it was found that the one directed to Dr. Sill contained two Nos. of the celebrated incendiary publication, signed "Brutus"; and the other to T. J. Glover, contained only one of the same. Below we copy the letter verbatim at literatim. to J. M. Barrett, Esq., Spartanburg, S. C. May 11th, 1849.

"DEAR SIR:—Having learned that you are travelling in South Carolina, I take the liberty of requesting you to drop into some Post Office along your way, the enclosed letters. Although comparatively a stranger to you I take the liberty, because I wish to oblige a Carolinian, who desires me to take some plan of communication with his friends, which will not by the post mark reveal his present location. Be kind enough to destroy this when you have read it. You will pardon me for not signing my name, but that you may know that I am to be relied upon, I will just name that Messrs. Harwood & Co., have sent you \$20 to Columbia, S. C."

Another letter post marked Dublin, Indiana, May 27th, directed to John M. Barrett, Spartanburg, C. H., S. C., and signed S. Johnson, contains the following paragraph: "Some person suggested to me that you would become pro-slavery by travelling the South, but I told them no, the principle of truth and right were too deeply rooted in your heart, to ever have them eradicated from selfish or other motives, besides, travelling amongst the wrongs, will I think, have a tendency to strengthen one's hatred of this wrong. At least I have no fears of John M. Barrett coming back to Dublin pro-slaverized. I want you to take items and come back prepared to wage war and eternal warfare against the abominable institution. I hate it more and more the more I think of it."

In a Town Meeting on Saturday, at which the Barrett attended, and spoke in his own behalf, it was unanimously agreed by the citizens present that legal proceedings should be taken against him. An affidavit was made of the facts before G. W. H. Legg, Esq., upon which a warrant was issued for his arrest, and being brought before him for examination, was committed for trial.

We take great pleasure in stating that the prisoner was treated with the utmost civility, and nothing like a disposition to reb, as seemed to be apprehended by the prisoner, made its appearance. He seems to be a man of great astuteness, and just such an one as it might be expected would be employed by the Northern Hive of Abolitionists.

There can be no doubt remaining but that this said John Barrett, is an emissary sent amongst us to further the Hellish purposes of the Abolitionists, but whether sufficient proof can be adduced is to be seen hereafter.

The account Barrett gave of himself is simply that he is an agent for Messrs. E. Harwood, & Co., New York, to collect statistics and information for a Gazetteer, shortly to be published, and that he cannot be responsible for any letters or documents sent to him by mail. Taking the whole circumstance together as gleaned from the papers found in his possession this community stands justified in his arrest and commitment. Intending only that justice shall be done at the same time, that they desire to show their adherence to the South, and their love for her peace and safety, by acts as well as words.

The Cincinnati Gazette states.—We have been informed of a number cases where sulphur has been administered to cholera patients with the most satisfactory results.

THE TIE OF BROTHERHOOD.—Some of the papers of Cincinnati and New Orleans pay a deserved tribute of praise to the exertions of the benevolent Order of Odd Fellows in those cities during the prevalence there of the cholera. Strangers dying without any friends have been cared for by the Odd Fellows, and the bed of the sick is provided with medical attendance and nurses, when it would otherwise be destitute.

Habit.—Some one says that "habit is second nature," and we should suppose it may be; for we observe that when a person has once taken up the habit of advertising, he can never break it off, and even wonders that he had not fallen into the habit before.

Our Album

OF ORIGINAL AS WELL AS SELECTED SPRINKLINGS.

NO. 4.

INVOCATION

Oh, my loved mistress, thou whose spirit still is with me, round me, wander where I will— It is for thee, for thee alone I seek The paths of glory; to light up thy cheek With warm approval—in that gentle look, To read my praise, as in an angel's book, And think all toil rewarded, when from thee I gain a smile worth immortality!

How shall I bear the moment, when restored To that young heart where I alone am lord, Though of such bliss unworthy, since the best Alone deserve to be the happiest:— When from those lips, unbreathed upon for years, I shall again kiss off the soul—felt tears, And find those tears warm as when last they started, Those sacred kisses pure as when we parted, O my own life,—why should a single day, A moment keep me from those arms away!

LALLA ROOKEE. To whom you betray your secret you betray your liberty. Wealth is not his who gets it, but his who enjoys it. When a man is not liked, whatever he does is amiss.—Who will not keep a penny, will never have many. We are bound to be honest, but not to be rich. At the gate which suspicion enters, love goes out.

BELLES AND DAHLIAS.—A modern writer, who has evidently deeply studied the most charming productions of nature, says that "Dahlias are like most beautiful women without intellectuality; they strike you with astonishment by their exterior splendor, but are miserably destitute of those properties which distinguish and render agreeable less imposing flowers. Had nature given the fragrance of the rose or stock to the dahlia, it would have been the most magnificent gem of the garden—but wanting scent, it is like a fine woman without a mind."

EPICRAMS. "Flaccus" his hapless loves rehearses In strains that read like nonsense verses, Yet sometimes makes a slight pretence To poetry and common sense. "Flaccus," thou'rt too much "half and half," Dost mean to make us cry, or laugh? Too serious for burlesque thou art; Too like burlesque to touch the heart.

[To a particularly execrable Flute-Player.] The lyre of Orpheus moved both beasts and men; Your flute, Enodes, does the same; but then There's this slight difference: when he would play To him they ran—from you they run away.

I saw a mourner standing at eventide over the grave of one dearest to him on earth.—The memory of joys that were past came crowding on his soul. "And this," said he, "is all that remains of one so loved and so lovely! I called, but no voice answers. O, my loved will not hear! O Death! inexorable Death! what hast thou done! Let me lie down and forget my sorrow in the slumber of the grave!"

When he thought thus in agony, the form of Christianity came by. He heard the song and transport of the great multitude which no man can number, around the throne; there were the spirits of the just made perfect, there the spirit of her he mourned. Their happiness was pure, permanent and perfect. The mourner then wiped the tear from his eye, took courage, and thanked God; "all the days of my appointed time," said he, "I will wait till my change comes," and he returned to the duties of life, no longer sorrowing as those who have no hope.

Editors must respect themselves if they would be respected by others, and must cease to be mere cats-paws for political demagogues. It is a toilsome life in which a man is seldom compensated for his labor. Few of the profession are selected to fill public stations, although no persons undergo more fatigue of body and mind to elevate others.—Clipper.

THE SPIRIT OF PEACE. Where hath the spirit of peace his home? Loves he o'er the earth or ocean to roam? He dwells in the deep sequestered glade, Where the lovers step has a foot path made; He lurks in the bowers where birds have sung To their fluttering mates when the day was young; By the river pool, 'neath the waterfall, Where the rock-sprung trees have formed a fall, Solemn and dark o'er the depth—below, As best befits its majestic flow; Where hidden wild flowers scent the air— Be sure the Spirit of Peace is there.

In the woods at eve, when the birds are still, And naught is heard but the tiny rill, Which, noon and night, makes music sweet, As it leaps its brother rill to meet; Where naught is seen by the straining eye, But the trees, like spectres, standing by— I have met with the woodman's lowly cot, Where I thought that the home of man was not; I have heard his evening praise and prayer, And I felt that the spirit of peace was there nooks.

Let us consider how great a commodity of doctrine exists in books; how easily, how secretly, how safely they expose the nakedness of human ignorance without putting it to shame. These are the masters who instruct us with rods and ferules, without hard words and anger, without clothes or money. If you approach them they are not a sleep; if, in investigating you interrogate them, they conceal nothing; if you are ignorant, they cannot laugh at you;—[Philobiblion, by Richard de Bury, written in the reign of Edward III, and lately translated.]

GEM. Once from a cloud a drop of rain Fell trembling in the sea; And when she saw the wide-spread main, Shame veiled her modesty.

"What place in this wide sea have I, What room is left for me? Sure it were better that I die, In this immensity!" But while herself-abasing fear Its lowliness confessed, A shell received and welcom'd her, And press'd her to its breast. And nourish'd there, the drop became A pearl for royal eyes— Exalted by its lowly shame, And humbled but to rise. Feed the mind and it will feed the body.

THE SUMTER BANNER:

Sumterville, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 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 receipts for the same.

AGENTS FOR THE BANNER. Messrs. WHITE, & Co. Sumterville, S. C. T. W. PEQUES, 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 63-4 to 81-2 cents per pound.

Death of Ex-President Polk.

"The good die first, And they, whose hearts are dry as dust, Burn to the socket."

WORDSWORTH.

The Telegraph per Baltimore on Monday 19th inst. communicated to the people of the Southern States the melancholy intelligence that JAMES KNOX POLK had departed this life at Nashville, Tenn., on Friday the 12th inst. The news we cannot say was unexpected for we were aware that he was held a victim by that universal scourge, the chronic diarrhoea, but, nevertheless, coming as it did with lightning-like rapidity we were astounded. When we think of a great and good man, how seldom it is we ever deem him mortal. It is but a few fleeting months since he retired from a post, if not the highest, the most honorable in the world, the chief magistracy by the peoples choice, after an administration harassing and arduous, yet the most brilliant since that of WASHINGTON. A nation mourns his loss, and it is a nation's loss. His name will be recorded on the pages of history and posterity will revere it. JAMES KNOX POLK, was born at Mecklenburg, N. C. November 2, 1795, and consequently attained his 54th year. He entered public life as a member of the Tennessee Legislature in 1823, where he served two years. In 1825 he was elected to Congress, and continued a member of that body for fourteen years, during four of which he presided over its deliberations as Speaker with eminent ability. He was then elected Governor of the State of Tennessee, which station he occupied for two years, and in 1844 he was elected President of the United States. "His transition from the pinnacle of earthly honor to the lowly tenement of the dead, has been sudden and unexpected, and his friends and his countrymen might well have anticipated for him many years enjoyment of the distinguished honors he had so fairly earned in the service of his country." Mr. Polk leaves no children, and the sympathies of the nation are enlisted in behalf of his amiable wife. To her, who had shared with him the burdens and vexations of public life, who had been his confidential friend and true adviser, this loss is terrible, her prospects are darkened and her life hereafter rendered a blank. His loss will be severely felt by his aged mother, though coupled with the gratification of seeing her son descend honored, revered and beloved into the grave; a nation joining in her mournful sorrow.

CENSUS.—Capt. ISAAC KEELS has furnished us with returns of Sumter District, (20th and 44th Regiments,) which we will commence publication in our next, and as they are of considerable utility and importance, we would beg leave to remind our readers to preserve their copies of the Banner. Capt. Keels will please accept ours thanks for his attention.

COTTON BLOOM.—We were presented on the 20th inst with a bloom of cotton which had been gathered the previous day from Col. WILDER'S plantation in the neighborhood of this village. This is as early, if not the first, a bloom as any in the state.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—A Division, styled the WENEE DIVISION, No.—, was instituted on Thursday night last at Kingstree by Dr. W. G. P. MONTGOMERY MOSES, assisted by Brothers Graham, W. F. B. Haynesworth, N. Lewis, J. Green and M. M. Noah, Jr., of Sumter Division, and Bro. Conyers of COKEBURY Division. The Division opens under the brightest prospects and bids fair to be a ceaseless co-worker in the cause. Over twenty members were initiated, and the following Bros. chosen officers:

- N. G. Rich, W. P. H. Thorne, W. A. E. J. Porter, R. S. A. L. McKnight, A. R. S. James E. Fulton, T. P. S. Boone, C. W. O. Bradley, A. C. S. E. Fulton, I. S. J. H. Salters, O. S.

The Rev. Jas. A. Wallace was appointed P. W. P. From the earnestness with which the members went to work, we trust soon to be able to chronicle some of the benefits resulting from the establishment of the Wennee Division. Wennee is a very appropriate name, being the Indian appellation of the Black River.

THE CROPS.—A recent tour of the District has convinced us that, notwithstanding the frosts, etc., we will have as large a yield as ever. In some places fields of cotton may be seen in blossom and corn ear-ing. We never witnessed a better prospect than the crops now present. A friend, writing to us, states that he has the best prospects of a crop he ever had, cotton blossoms by the hundreds.

The Great Barrington, Mass., Courier says, the principle occupation of the male inhabitants of that village, at present, is pitching pennies. Well, we are better off, for the folks here, great and small, in this town do nothing now but hunt, if shooting marbles may be considered game.

California.

The original neglect of the abolitionists in Congress to establish a territorial government in California, has at length aroused the people of that new and valuable country to the necessity of establishing one for themselves, and we perceive that meetings have been held and preliminary steps taken to organize a Convention and probably adopt a state constitution. Although, as a matter of strict justice and constitutional right, no provision ought to be adopted to prevent the South emigrating to California with their property, although that territory has been acquired by the blood and treasure of the South as well as the North, and, although no emigration from the slave-states to any extent may be anticipated in that district region, yet a principle is involved in this question which the South has a deep interest in guarding, and that is, while submitting to any constitutional act which the sovereign people may adopt in that state on the subject however unjust to the rights of the South, to resist at all and every hazard any attempt on the part of Congress to exercise any power not clearly and undeniably conferred by the Constitution in relation to our rights. It is not because the abolition press of the country and its allies in Congress declare that Congress has the power to exclude slavery in new territories, that such empty assumptions are to be considered valid. The South will resist every attempt to pass that odious wilmot proviso by Congress, and the attempt will be daringly made, because outrage to the rights and insult to the character of the South are contemplated as the direct object in view, and not even remotely the exclusiveness of slavery. This has been from the time of the old Hartford Convention to the present day a political question, and it has only organized force from the fictitious sympathies added to it by designing men. If it had not been for Southern votes not an inch of territory would have been added to the country west of the Mississippi from the adoption of the Constitution until the present day. The original British party in this country never intended that the republic should extend beyond the old Thirteen Colonies and they are now attempting to punish the South for having swelled the number to thirty states. We shall see whether they can finally succeed.

The malignant typhus fever is said to be prevalent in the adjoining districts but whether in our district or not we are not aware of.

PLANK ROADS.—We are gratified to learn that the Commissioners of Roads of St. Phillips and St. Michael, have the subject of Plank Roads under consideration.

The negroes Jimmy and Charles have confessed having killed the watchman, Mr. Morrison, of the West Point Mills, and afterwards stealing three bags of rice.

New flour has been received in the Charleston and Columbia markets. Can't any one send some along this way?

Cassius M. Clay and Jos. Turner had a rencontre at a public meeting, growing out of the present Kentucky emancipation scheme. The latest report states that Clay had some prospects of recovery, whilst Turner was killed on the spot.

Telegraphic News.

NEW-ORLEANS, JUNE 21. The crevasse has been closed, and the city will be free from water to-morrow.

The important land case of Mrs. Gen Gaines, now pending in the United States Circuit Court, has been assigned for trial on the 12th November next.

The steam boat "Arkansas, No. 4," from Biloxi, came into collision yesterday with the steam boat "General Hammar," at the Rigolets, by which occurrence the former vessel was so much injured as to sink, but fortunately no lives were lost.

PHILADELPHIA JUNE 21. The thermometer has been up to 102 degrees here to-day.

There were ten cases of cholera to-day and four deaths. The fatal malarial is gradually increasing.

CINCINNATI, JUNE 21.—There were twenty-six cholera interments here to-day, and twenty nine of other diseases. In one cemetery there were ten interments, but the disease are not specified.

The river has fallen very rapidly within a few days, past, and is now 8 feet below the highest point.

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ST. LOUIS, JUNE 20.—The cholera continues to make fearful ravages in our city, and is still on the increase. There were 90 interments yesterday in 9 cemeteries. This disease is also prevailing at the town of St. Joseph's and all along the Missouri river. It is making fearful progress.

NEW YORK JUNE 22. 80 cases of cholera to-day and 14 deaths—weather very hot. Vegetables and fruit go a begging in the street.—Strawberries plentiful at 2 cents a basket.

The Steamer America arrived at Halifax, N. S., after a run of 9 days from Liverpool.

The Irish patriots, condemned to death, are to be banished for life to what place is not mentioned.

Paris papers of the 4th June state that Lady Blessington is no more. She died after a brief illness.

The ship America Eagle, from London for New-York, with three hundred emigrants on board, was compelled to put into Plymouth on the 6th of June, in consequence of the cholera breaking out amongst the passengers. There were twenty cases and seven deaths from the disease.

ITALY.

THE ROMAN STATES. The news of the retreat of the Neapolitans into their own territory has been confirmed; and it is said that the King of Naples complains loudly of the conduct of the French, it leaving him open to attack from the Romans. Some French accounts allege that the King retreated in consequence of an intimation from Gen. Oudinot.

The Hungarians are still victorious.—Cotton 5 1-2 to 6d.

The City Council of Savannah have set apart Thursday next, as a day of Humiliation Fasting and prayer. The same body have passed resolutions, expressive of their regret at the decease of Ex-President POLK, and ordered the Council Chamber to be hung in mourning for sixty days.

Honors to the lamented dead. We learn from Washington that by direction of the President of the United States all the public offices were closed and draped in mourning on Wednesday, as a testimonial of respect to the memory of Ex-President POLK. The following order was also issued by the Executive, in pursuance of which appropriate honors will be paid at each of our military posts, and on board of our ships of war, immediately after it reaches them: "The President, with deep regret, announces to the American people the death of James K. Polk, late President of the United States, which occurred at Nashville on the 15th instant. "A nation is suddenly called upon to mourn the loss of one, the recollection of whose long services in its councils will be forever preserved on the tablets of history. "As a mark of respect to the memory of a citizen who has been distinguished by the highest honors which his country could bestow, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several departments at Washington be immediately placed in mourning, and all business be suspended during to-morrow. "It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable military and naval honors to be paid, on this occasion, to the memory of the illustrious dead. Z. TAYLOR."

The Sulphur Remedy.

The article on the Sulphur remedy for Cholera, which was published in the Banner of last week, is attracting much attention at the North. From the New York Tribune we take the following: "To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune. In my investigations on the subject of Sulphur I find that the use of a liquid composed of that article with carbon, (charcoal,) called carburet of sulphur, had been found some years ago, a successful remedy in Germany. Dr. Lamadius recommended it in asphyxia; Dr. Krimer found it extremely efficacious in asphyxia arising from inhaling carbonic acid. It cured ten out of eleven cases with it; in spite of the blood letting he thought it necessary to precis—additional proof of its efficacy. Dr. Riecke says of it. Everything encourages the trial of the sulphuret as a remedial agent. The article requires to be kept in well stopped bottles, and to be covered with about an inch of water, whence it can best be obtained for use by means of small glass or ivory syringe. The dose is one drop to four, every five or ten minutes in cases of fainting or asphyxia. It may be dropped on sugar, or in a spoonful of sugared water, or in barley. Dr. Clarus thinks it is best given in cow's milk. These facts may be found in Dr. Duglison's New Remedies, 1st edition, page 420. Wm. Turner, M. D. 369 Tenth st. June 6. P. S. It is singular nobody should, until this moment, have thought of this compound as a remedy for Cholera asphyxia. Sulphuric Ether, another compound of Sulphur, ought also to be useful in this disease, as it is in very many others. One case of Cholera I know was arrested by it last Sunday, which was before the receipt here of Dr. Bird's discovery.

W. T. [Another circumstance, which tends strongly to corroborate the same theory, we have ascertained by inquiry at the City Inspector's offices. During the Cholera of 1832, not one of the many scavengers employed, who inhaled an atmosphere tainted with sulphuretted hydrogen, was taken with the disease. Laborers in gas manufactories and other establishments, where sulphur is evolved, are also exempt from its attacks.]—Ed. Tribune.

Editor of the Tribune.—I have seen in this day's Tribune a notice of Dr. Bird's proposed remedy for Cholera, and I think that though my station is a humble one I ought to offer the following to your notice: During the prevalence of this distemper, in '32, I lived in Birmingham, (England) where more Sulphuric Acid is made and used than any other place, perhaps, in the world; and though all the towns and villages for many miles around were severely afflicted, the disease never reached Birmingham except in one instance of an aged female, and nearly all the physicians there denied that as being Cholera.

Yours B. J. WHAT IS OZONE?—The clearest answer to this question that we have seen is given by the Washington Union, which says 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 disease. An ozonometer can be made by saturating a piece of paper in a solution of starch and iodide of potassium. The smallest quantity of ozone in the air will be rendered manifest by the discoloration produced by the free iodine.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Delegates from the Washington Temperance Society of Camden, to attend the State Temperance Convention to assemble on the 4th of July in Columbia, viz:—James K. Douglas, Esq., Wm. E. Johnson, Rev. Dr. S. S. Davis, Rev. W. T. Capors, Rev. T. B. Russell, Col. J. B. Korshaw, W. Thurnlow Caston, Esq., Wm. M. Shannon, Esq., James R. McKain, Esq., Capt. A. M. Kennedy, J. C. West, Esq., Maj. K. S. Moffat, Dr. W. J. McKain, Dr. F. L. Zemp, Dr. T. J. Workman, Capt. T. J. Warren, J. F. Sutherland, Wm. E. Hugstins, B. W. Chambers, Wm. R. Withers, Esq.

Arrival of Father Mathew.—The New-York Tribune, dated 3 P. M. on Thursday, says:—"The packet ship Ashburton, which sailed from Liverpool on the 21st ult., was reported below this afternoon. We understand that Bishop HUGHES and Rev. Dr. PRISK have gone down the Bay to meet the distinguished stranger."

The Crescent city brought one million of dollars in California gold this last trip.

At the Troy Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the proposal to arbitrate on the property question, as in dispute between North and South, was rejected by a vote of 79 to 60.

Signor Mazzini, Minister, of Finance of the Roman Republic, has challenged Lord Brougham to fight a duel, on account of some alleged insults to his country.

There were but ten deaths from cholera at New York on the 21st inst, and the disease was evidently abating.

The County Board of Philadelphia have appropriated \$5000 to defray the expenses incurred to prevent the introduction and spread of the cholera in that city.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1849.