

How THEY LIVE IN CUBA.—By the following, from La Verdad, the Spanish paper in New York, it appears that the Cubans really deserve almost as much sympathy as the Hungarians. No Government scarce every made more tyrannical exactions. We copy some of them:

Little less than a fourth part more of that which is wrung from the number of 600,000 free inhabitants, suffices to sustain all the expenses of the government of these United States, in which are counted more than 20 millions of inhabitants, and which, with little more than half the number of soldiers that we support in Cuba, have more than enough for the protection and garrison of their boundaries and forts.

Four and many other articles of first necessity for the sustenance of the industrial and poorer classes, are charged with a duty varying from 50 to 200 per cent. of the first price of the article, such as rice, salt fish, Indian meal, live pigs to be slaughtered, &c. &c. Salt fish, in which we find a charge of 33 per cent. only in the tariff; then imported foreign vessels, pays 60 per cent., and the same thing happens with other articles, enumerated and numerous others of first necessity.

Our farmers have to pay 2 1/2 per cent. on sugar and 10 per cent. on their other harvest, when gathered, the same as all engaged in raising live stock, for all their cattle, exclusive of the charges arising from exportation.

Every inhabitant is compelled to ask for a license and to pay for the same even in case he wants to go the distance of a single mile from the place of his residence.

He cannot remove his residence from one house into another, without giving notice previously of his intention to the authorities, under the penalty of a heavy fine.

He is not permitted to lodge in his house for a single night, any person, either native or foreigner, he the same his friend or a member of his family, without giving the same information, also under the penalty of a like punishment.

He may not have in his house any company or amusement of any sort, if he does not solicit, obtain and pay for a license \$2.50, or he must submit to be molested for an infraction of the regulations.

He pays 6 to 12 per cent. of the value of any slave, or any property, in town or country, that he may sell, besides all other charges of notaries, of registration, of stamped paper, &c.

There is stamped paper, the use of which is enforced by the government, and sold by it at the price of \$8 every sheet, and it is necessary on a solemn oath to prove one's property, in order to be admitted to the use of cheaper paper, a sheet of which costs six cents.

Some months ago an order was received by the Captain General of the Island, prohibiting parents from sending their children to the United States for purposes of education; and such parents are now driven to the expedient of proving ill health or feeble for their children, in order to obtain passports for them.

In the whole island of Cuba a most brutal spirit of despotism is strikingly prevalent in all officials of the government, from the Captain-General down to the most abject of his hirelings, without even excepting municipal and other local authorities.

In Mantanzas, Cardenas, Guines, Madrugra, and other places, the most cruel and inhuman tortures, gallews, butcheries and internal machinations were enacted in the year 1845, under the pretence of suppressing a conspiracy among the negroes.

In the year 1845, different Regidores and other members of the corporation of Mantanzas were severely chastised for having presumed to present a respectful remonstrance to the Royal Pretorial Audiencia at Havana, complaining of the Government officials, &c.

GARBALDI.—It is a mistake of the Cincinnati papers that this Italian patriot was formerly a resident of that city. He has never been in the United States. He left Genoa in 1832, having previously held an office in the Sardinian navy, and was member of the society of "Young Italy," with Mazzini and others. Although long suspected by the government for his fearless advocacy of republicanism, the immediate cause of his flight was this: He had, with others, undermined the St. Charles theatre at Genoa, for the purpose of blowing it up with gunpowder, when the king and royal family should be present. This plot having been discovered, he went at night in his naval uniform, on board a merchant vessel bound for Montevideo. The captain being absent, he stated that he had been ordered by government to assume command of the ship in his place. This ruse succeeded, and on his arrival at Montevideo, he explained the cause of his flight and entered into the popular cause there. He soon rose to the rank of General, and fought many battles—the principal of which was that of St. Antonio, where, with three hundred men, he defeated Rosas, who had surrounded him with three thousand.

A correspondent of the London Illustrated News, says he saw Garibaldi, the day he left Rome. He is a remarkably quiet looking person, but wonderfully picturesque.

Garibaldi escaped on the night of the 2d, at sunset. Finding that he was to be excluded from the amnesty, he announced in the morning his intention to withdraw, with all his own band, and as many others of the free corps as were inclined to join him. "Invitations," says the "Times" correspondent, "were accordingly sent by him to the other bands, and, in fact, in the course of the afternoon of the 2d, he found himself at the head of 4000 infantry and 500 horse, with whom he was either determined to make a stand in the Abruzzi, or cut his way to Venice."—*Philad. Daily Sun.*

ARREST OF COL. BENTON.—The St. Josephs Advocate, of Aug. 11, says: Old Bill Benton was arrested on the 9th inst., in this town, (St. Joseph, Mo.) at the instance of Judge Birch, for slander in publicly charging Judge B. with improper conduct in his family. Col. Benton has filed an answer, and petitioned for a change of venue to Clinton county, the residence of Judge Birch.

THE DUTY OF LABOR.—No man can rise from the workman's rank. Fall he may, and often does from that estate, but to rise above the order that God has established to govern His world is impossible. Every man should be a workman, and fill up a workman's rank. He must fill that of a laborer. He who made the world never made a spot on it for an idler. He never made a man who was to live by his brains alone, or such an one would have been all brains. Body and soul, powers physical and mental, are to be used, else they never would have been given; and whoever finds himself in possession of a pair of hands, a set of bones and muscles, may rest assured that he has a command to use them.

We clip the following summary of News by the Niagara from the Sunday Times:

### The News from Europe. Triumph of the Allied Despot.

The gallant stand made by the Hungarians against the combined armies of Russia and Austria, the opening scenes of the campaign, led us to hope that for once, in the history of modern Europe, success would attend the cause of freedom, although despotism had as usual the most cannon. But the news brought by the Niagara dissolves the illusion. Austria alone, the Hungarians might have coped with, indeed they had proved themselves more than a match for her legions, but the Czar threw his sword and pursued into the scale against their liberties, and now "Hungary lies prostrate at the feet of his imperial majesty." Her leaders have done all that skill, daring, and patriotism could do, but they have been overwhelmed by a military avalanche. It is hinted in some of the letters published by the London press, that General Gorgey surrendered not to the arms but to the golden arguments of Russia. We do not credit the rumor. Any one who reviews the closing incidents of the campaign will see that further resistance would have been madness. Dembinski, Bem, Ve ter, and Auflsch were in full flight, with the victorious Russians and Austrians at their heels, and how could it be expected that Gorgey, without money, with provisions scarce, and behind him, could keep the field? It was simply a choice between surrender and annihilation, and he ought to be blamed for refusing to sacrifice his brave companions in arms in a hopeless cause.

We fear that the cause of liberalism in Europe is for the present prostrated. Shame upon the government of France, that stood by and saw Hungary crushed without offering a single remonstrance! Shame upon the emperor, from the Corican eagle's nest, that virtually sided with Russia and Austria in the struggle! Shame upon England, that she raised not her potent voice, when Russia marched her legions to the aid of perjured Austria! The war against Austria was for the abrogation of charters, privileges given under the hand and seal of the infamous house of Hapsburg Lorraine, and England, France, stirred not a finger for the right. Let them beware. The western barrier to the progress of despotism is broken down, and its frontier will be advanced. Hungary fought for republicanism, but against the violation of guarantees, constitutions, treaties. Law—the law of nations—was on her side. She falls, and in her fall she establishes a precedent for the repudiation of its solemn obligations. Was it wise in the liberal governments of Europe to wink at this enormity? Their turn may come next. The Cossack revolution, which from a distance they contemplate so philosophically, has a progressive principle in it, as they may one day discover to their cost.

We give below a digest of the most important European intelligence.

**Hungary.**—The disastrous news from Hungary was received in London from three sources, the journals of Vienna, Berlin, and Paris, and although there are some discrepancies between the accounts, they agree as to the main facts.

The Vienna account, transmitted from Warsaw, is that on the 18th of August General Gorgey, at the head of 30,000 men, quartered at Paskiewich. The Emperor's account says that the surrender took place at Arad on the 11th of August, and that Gorgey obtained honorable conditions. Whichever of these versions may be correct there is no doubt that the submission of the General-in-Chief of the Hungarian army, and corps under his immediate command, is a rare occurrence.

The motives for this course are obvious enough. On the 9th of August the principal Magyar army in the south, under the command of Bem, Dembinski, Guyon, and Vetter, was utterly defeated and broken up by the Austro-Russian forces under General Haynau, who took 9000 prisoners. Previous to this battle, the Hungarians had sustained ruinous defeats in Transylvania, besides several severe minor reverses. In short, Gorgey was isolated from all succor, while a circle of cannon and bayonets was rapidly closing around. Under these circumstances he surrendered.

It appears that prior to his submission the Hungarian leaders met in council at Arad. This was on the 10th or 11th of August. The Diet was in session at the time, but immediately dissolved itself, after delegating its authority to Gorgey, who thus became Dictator. In the council of leaders he advocated submitting to the Emperor, but the majority sided with him—Dembinski, Kossuth, and Bem, whose voices were "still for war," fled to Wallachia. It is said that the Emperor of Russia has offered 60,000 roubles for Kossuth's head.

It is unnecessary to go farther into the sad details of disaster and defeat, as the intelligence has been given so fully in the daily press—suffice it to say that the war is over and Hungary crushed. We presume she will be Polandized. The only bit of consoling news in connection with the affair, is that Haynau and Paskiewich are quarreling about the conditions granted by the latter to the Hungarians.

By Telegraph for the Carolinian.

NORTHERN DESPATCH.  
BALTIMORE, Sept. 14, 1849.

The Empire City arrived at New York yesterday, bringing dates from San Francisco to August 2. A riot had taken place between the Americans and Chilians, the former shooting at and destroying tents and other property of the latter. Nineteen Americans were arrested, and great excitement is the result. A New gold discoverer has been made. A man from Baltimore gathered six hundred dollars in one week. Property has advanced in price. Lots which three months ago only commanded four thousand dollars, now bring ten and fifteen thousand. Goods are cheap, but provisions are advancing.

The Empire City brings \$600,000 in gold. The California, at Panama, to sail the 25th ult., will bring \$700,000. The diggers average about one ounce a day.

A Friend, recently from Sparta, says the Telegraph informs us that the public mind in that section is yet very much excited in relation to the man BARNETT, who is still in custody. His friends, HARWOOD & Co. (who, we are informed, are confectioners, and not book-makers), had forwarded him a check for one thousand dollars, to bail him out—but this will not be permitted.

His confinement may be irksome, but he might "go father and fare worse" if released before trial.

**NORTH CAROLINA GOLD.**—We learn from the Charlotte Journal that a "Primp of Gold" was picked up on the land of Mr. Jung McGehee, about 8 miles from Charlotte. It weighed 21 dwts. and 18 grains, and is worth \$21.50. It was found in the road, and had been displaced by a carriage striking against it. Mr. McGehee intends making a further search, and see if he cannot find a few more such deposits.—*Wilm. Con.*

**AN ODD COMPARISON.**—A pious but odd clergyman in New Hampshire, while endeavoring to express on his hearers a sense of the all-seeing power of God, said—"God is like a striped squirrel in a stone wall—he can see you, but you can't see him."

## THE SUMTER BANNER.

Sumterville, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1849.

H. H. 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. PROCTOR, Esq., Camden, S. C.

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

**COTTON.**

Charleston.—Prices from 8 1/2 to 10 3/8 cents per pound.

During the temporary absence of the Editor, a Friend will keep our Banner to the breeze.

**To our Friends in the Country.**

The inducements which our town holds out to the citizens of the District for the sale of their produce, and the purchase of their necessary supplies, is not as fully appreciated as its strong claims should demand. To say nothing of the advantage to the planter from the superintendence of the sale of his cotton in place of entrusting it to others, and commissions and the *et cetera* of other "charges," which no little diminish the net gains, experience, if adverted to, might prove that the interest of the producer is always advanced by selling at the Home Market. In the way of cheapness of supplies of every description, dry-goods, hardware, groceries, iron, clothing and all the articles which make up a well assorted country store, Sumterville may boldly challenge comparison with any inland town in the State. The vicinity to the railroad enables our Merchants to keep constantly on hand well assorted stocks, and to afford them at prices which (with difference of freight,) will well compare with Charleston. Not only is our town able to afford every variety of goods, wares and merchandise, but every mechanical branch is well represented, and prepared to supply the respective demands in their line, of the best material and at the shortest notice. The great improvement in the appearance of Sumterville in the last few years—the new impetus which has been given to the energy and enterprise of its people, the enlargement of its area—new streets, new buildings, the continued noise of the forge, the hammer and the plane, indicate that its progress is onward. We trust that our country friends will evince appreciation of these exertions to render our town worthy to be the seat of Justice of so large and wealthy a district; and that they will manifest their good will by freely bringing in their produce when the highest cash market-price is always ready for them.

**Sons of Temperance.**

The celebration of the 1st Anniversary of Sumter Division came off on Friday last, and every feature in the proceedings of the day indicated a still increasing interest in the order.

We promise our readers some account of the proceedings in our next, which other matter prevents us from giving in this week's paper.

**The Telegraph.**

We are glad to see that Mr. Wm. B. CARLISLE has been associated with Mr. DELSON in the editorship of the Telegraph. The career of this paper under the sole editorship of Mr. DELSON, as a truly Southern Journal, has been a brilliant one—and we have always hailed its advent with pleasure.

Mr. CARLISLE is a native Carolinian and a graduate of the South Carolina College, and he has been long and favorably known to many in our community. He has had, we believe, some experience in editorial life, and been at various times a contributor to our public journals where we have ourselves often gathered up, with peculiar pleasure the "stray leaves" from his port-folio.

We congratulate our friend of the Telegraph, on his acquisition of such a partner to "share the troubles" if not "to double the joys" of his life.

We wish the Telegraph with its increase in size, an increase in usefulness, and what suppose equally acceptable, an increase to its subscription list.

**News By the Europa.**

**HUNGARY.**

We have as yet no clear account of the late disastrous events in this country, except the general result of the surrender of Gorgey and utter ruins of the Hungarian cause.—Bem and Kossuth have made their escape, according to some accounts and have sailed from Adrianople, for England.

**FRANCE.**

France is quiet, during the recess of her Legislature Assembly.

**ITALY.**

Genoa has surrendered unconditionally. Venice Oudinot has been recalled from Rome.—The French and the Pope have not as yet come to terms as to the management of the affairs of the Eternal City.

**ENGLAND.**

The English funds are lower. Cotton is somewhat fluctuating. The cholera is on the increase in England.

The object of all ambition should be to be happy at home. If we are not happy at home we cannot be happy elsewhere.

**Present Condition of Europe.**

Affairs in Europe are drawing to a crisis, the revolution of France, which was the signal for all Europe to arise and break their chains, has been a deceptive, false light, and *ignis fatuus* which has led the friend of liberal governments every where to unfurl the flag of liberty only in the end to encounter bitter and hopeless disappointment. The Roman Republic has been overthrown, all Italy has been compelled to submit to Austria, Venice alone holds out, but must shortly yield, the petty principalities and electorates of Germany have united under a monarchy, Denmark and Russia have made peace. The people have in some countries, obtained a show of freedom, but things are settling down upon the old monarchical platform, and all these misfortunes have been brought about by the treachery of the French government, which, under the garb of a Republic, has been steadily attempting to revive legitimacy, which has dethroned one King to place another in power. In less than one year things will be as they were, the power of thrones has been only shaken, they still remain firm. The only relief of these sad reflections is to contemplate the brave struggles making by the HUNGARIANS against the imperialists; it is a noble picture of a gallant people fighting against immense odds. All that they will attain will be the respect and admiration of the world, for while Europe is at peace, how is it possible that Hungary alone can stand against the million of well disciplined soldiers which Russia and Austria can bring against them. Hungary may harass them, but in the end they must triumph. Turkey and England can save Hungary, both powers are well disposed, but both calculate the final hazards of any movement. We see great demonstrations making in this country, as far as public sympathy goes, in favor of Hungary. This is right and proper, but it is only an expression of opinion—we cannot send them men and money, and that is what most they require. We see nothing promising, nothing auspicious, nothing to hope for in the present condition of Europe. The people made a gallant effort, but were not strong enough to overturn oppressive monarchies. Had France been honest and driven Austria out of Italy all Europe would have been free, but the people of that country in electing Louis Napoleon President, elected a monarchist in disguise and he has betrayed the cause of freedom.

**Manufactories.**

The attempt to show that the South cannot manufacture with profit is not sustained by any fact under good management; on the contrary, the Carolina and Georgia Mills have been doing a good business. It is a curious fact that the Salem Fall, Great Fall and Dover Fall Mills in New Hampshire once lost all their capitals by reverses and yet have made annual dividends for the last four years of four per cent. Their joint capitals now are \$3,800,000, they employ 3000 New Hampshire and Maine girls and pay them \$58,000 per month. The pay-rolls of the Trenton corporations amount to \$223,000 Monthly, their average dividends have been \$851,1000 the per cent per annum for ten years, notwithstanding the total loss of several of their capitals. The earnings of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company of Lowell for the last six months are five and a half per cent. For two semi-annual periods previous to the one which has just expired the balance sheets of the Lawrence Company, which has a capital of \$1,500,000, show a slight loss. The earnings of the Essex Company, in Newbury port, for the last six months are stated to be four per cent. We contend that the Southern dividends can be made to reach 8 1/2 and 10 per cent, with proper experience, management, economy, ready-sales and prompt payments.

**FOURTH BRIGADE OF CAVALRY.**—We collect from a lengthy communication in the *Cheraw Gazette*, the following fact, in regard to a very animated election, for Brigadier General of the 4th Brigade of Cavalry.

In November last an election was held for that office. The report of the managers gave Col. E. H. MILLER, a majority of nine votes. Against their report the friends of Col. J. B. NETTLES entered a protest. A Board of officers decided against the protest, but on appeal to the Commander-in-chief, the decision was overruled, and the whole matter sent back and a new election ordered, which was held on the 4th of August last. The managers now report Col. J. B. NETTLES as elected, by a majority of four votes. Against this return, the friends of Col. MILLER have in their turn entered their protest, and object to the issuing of a commission to Col. NETTLES.

Another Board of officers will be convened to try the merits of the protest.

**Temperance.**

Those who are indifferent about the progress of Temperance do not speak or write against it—its good results are so striking and manifest to make it a subject of opposition. It was not, however, always thus, it was received at its commencement with some unequivocal marks of disapprobation, but it has outlived calumny and opposition. Twenty years ago a writer in the *Charleston Courier*, attacked the movements making in favor of Temperance by declaring that "arose from a dastardly spirit of avarice to deprive thousands of the few enjoyments which they now possess." The writer closes in the following manner:

"The only true reason for the pious attempts of this society is to prevent the laboring classes from obtaining that stimuli in an humble form which they themselves can quaff from 'golden goblets' in the form of

Madeira wine, earned by those whom they wish to proscribe. For this purpose the strong arm of legislative power is to be applied to deprive me of one of the dearest privileges which I possess, that of choosing what I shall eat and drink. But let them go on; the people have now opened their eyes and have proved that neither Northern demagogues nor hypocrites can enslave them."

See how times have changed and changed for the better. Millions have been rescued from poverty and destruction by adopting and supporting the cause of Temperance. Since the above article was written there is not a journal in the whole union, we firmly believe, which would at this day publish the above article or write a single line which could by any possibility arrest the progress of the good cause which has already done so much for mankind and is bearing down all opposition.

**ANOTHER MURDER.**—It becomes our painful duty to record another act of violence within our District—the murder of Joshua Hammond, Jun. Three men, a Father and two sons, by the name of Green, are implicated in the murder. The Father and one of the sons, have been committed to jail. The other has made his escape. The murder it is said, grew out of a gambling spree.

How long shall our District be disgraced by these horrible tragedies.—*Edgefield Advertiser.*

**MELANCHOLY.**—Mr. W. L. RUSSELL, a highly respectable young man—an architect by trade—put an end to his life at Graniteville in this District, on Wednesday last, while under the influence of brain fever. In a fit of delirium, he seized a razor from a table near at hand, and with it, made a severe incision into his neck. He, however, regarded his senses upon stitching the wound, and, is said, to have been fully aware of his awful fate. He was enabled to make disposition of his business affairs, and to leave his dying messages.

Mr. Russell was well known in our village as a young man of excellent habits and fine promise in his pursuit. His untimely and melancholy end has excited a feeling of deep interest.

We learn from the same paper that the slave Joe, who is now in jail for the murder of JESSE WEATHERFORD, was tried on Monday, the 10th inst., and condemned to hang on Friday the 21st inst.

"Coming events cast their shadows before," as the scholar said when he saw the teacher tying up a bunch of birch rods.

**Temperance Celebration.**

BISHOPVILLE DIVISION, No. 25.

September 1st, 1849.

At eleven o'clock A. M., the Division assembled at its Hall and were gratified to find many of the Brethren of Sumter Division in attendance, who united with them, in the festivities of the day. The procession being formed, marched for the Presbyterian Church, being preceded and animated, by the thrilling strains of the Sumter Brass Band, which contributed no little to enhance the enthusiasm and excitement of the day. Arriving in front of the church, the Procession under the direction of M. DeBose and J. WITHERSPOON, Marshals of the day, was halted, thrown into open ranks, and marched by inversion into the church, where a large and respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen had met, to witness this novel spectacle in our village. The ladies were indeed with us, numerous and brilliant, their sparkling eyes, and joyous countenances greeting us on our entrance into the church were hailed as an auspicious omen of our future success. The meeting being opened with prayer by Rev. WILLIAM HUNT, Chaplain of the Division in a very impressive manner, the orator of the day P. W. P. ROBERT FRASER, was introduced who in an address of some length pointed out in a forcible manner, the pernicious consequences of intemperance to society in a moral, social, and political view. He then demonstrated the efficiency of our association to accomplish its great end viz: the elevation of the standard of morals by the diffusion of sentiments of "love, purity, and fidelity," and the eradication of the debasing and disgusting vice of intemperance, he also passed a high and just encomium on the ladies. The whole address was replete with correct views and just sentiments, expressed in appropriate language and enforced by happy illustrations, and great earnestness of expression. After this address Mrs. JANE MILLER having been previously elected by the ladies of Bishopville and its vicinity, to present to the Division a Bible rose, and in a speech of great beauty and taste presented to Brother WILLIAM ROGERS a splendid Bible, which he received in behalf of the Division, in a handsome and impressive manner. After this ceremony general discussion being invited, the P. W. P., WILLIAM LEWIS of the Sumter Division addressed the meeting in his usual interesting and instructive style—noticeing some of the captious arguments used against the Order, he exhibited most conclusively their unsoundness and want of importance. The procession was then reformed and marched back to the hall where they were dismissed and the exercises of the day closed.

At a subsequent meeting of the Division the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to wait on Mrs. JANE MILLER, and Brother WILLIAM ROGERS, and request copies of their addresses for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Division be tendered to the Pastor and Elders of the Bishopville Church, for the use of the same at our late public meeting.

Resolved, That these resolutions together with a notice of the public meeting be published in the Sumter Banner, and Temperance Advocate.

T. M. MULDRON, } Committee  
W. W. BRUNSON, }  
B. B. BELL, } Publication.

**Mrs. Jane B. Miller's Address.**  
Worthy Patriarch and Members of Bishopville Division.

GENTLEMEN:—As the representative of the ladies of Bishopville and its vicinity, I have the honour to present to you this beautiful and sacred book.

The success of all moral enterprises depends upon the principles set forth in the Bible.

Wherever the authority of this blessed volume is acknowledged, and its sacred precepts are observed—there, virtue reigns a Queen—and ennobled in purity and truth, strews sweet peace and happiness around.

Upon this book has your Order based its foundation, and upon its golden pages it is decreed—"the gates of hell shall never prevail against it."

In presenting to you this book, we flatter ourselves that we could bestow no greater boon, nor can we more signally manifest to you our approval of your noble cause.

Though our sex are not eligible to seats in the legislative halls of the country; yet we are not the less protected, neither are our rights less secure or respected. Nor may we take exceptions to your institution, because it is not permitted to us to enter within its circle, and become members of the same. We appreciate the motives which debar our entrance, apprehending they are prompted by no want of proper regard for the character of woman, but rather as an evidence of the high estimation in which she is held by the Sons. For which compliment you are entitled to our hearty thanks. So long as the Bible is your guide, we feel assured that in the sanctuary of your Order shall be our security—there shall be the archives of our rights—our interests—our all.

Accept, then, gentlemen this volume as woman's gift, the magna charta of your Order, Esteem it sacred. Let its principles—which are emblematically portrayed in the colours of your badges,—be engraved upon the tablets of your hearts. Let its light be the polar star of your lives its precepts, your rule of action; and its precious promises your hope and consolation.

With purity of intention, your lives will be spotless. Sweetly blended together in love, you will not only demonstrate how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity, but shall offer a broad plaxan to your foes, and render yourselves irresistible. And by fidelity to your sacred principles, you will both, prove successful, and meet the approving smiles of the Most Holy and Worthy Patriarch of heaven; and having blessed others you yourselves will be blessed with a welcome to the full fruition of those joys promised in the Bible to the faithful.

With our smiles and best wishes for your success, we bid you "God's speed."

Finally, suffer us to remind you of your sacred and responsible trust; and in the language of an ancient matron who presented a shield to her son on the eve of his departure for battle—saying, take this shield, "return with it or upon it!" so we would say to you—take this Bible as your *agvis*, return successful with it, or should you fall, hang your dying hopes upon it.

**Reply of Mr. Wm. Rogers.**  
RESPECTED MADAM:—As the organ of the Bishopville Division of the Sons of Temperance for this occasion, I have the pleasure of receiving from the Ladies of this Vicinity through your hands, this Precious Book, this *Elegant Bible*; and in receiving it, I should do injustice to my own feelings, I should do injustice to the feelings of all these Brethren, if I were not to convey to you in the most appropriate manner of which I am capable, the sincere thanks of this Division;—and I therefore do here in the presence of this large and respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, return to you, and to the Ladies of this Vicinity, our deepest, most unqualified, and heartfelt thanks for this inestimable Gift.

We may not say that our sky is always overcast with clouds; and that we hear only the rumbling thunder! We may not say, that here we meet with no green and sunny spots, upon which to gaze with feelings of delight and love; for the sky is oft, without clouds; the Sun, oft, shines clearly and brightly; and the deep toned thunder but seldom falls upon our ears; we do meet with green and sunny spots;—and flowers are oft, strewn in our Paths; Ladies!—Your smiles, are sunshine, roses, and flowers to us. We feel joyful and glad on this occasion to know that our Order enjoys the confidence and approval of the Ladies; and may I be allowed to say that I believe their confidence is not misplaced; for in the Division room, the welfare and happiness of woman, no less than man are the objects of anxious solicitude.

You have been pleased to remark, that notwithstanding the Division room is for our sex only, yet you regard that feature, in the rules of our order, as a *compliment to yours*: It is not possible that you should take a more correct view of the subject, for it is the object of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, to make man in point of *sobriety and virtue*, what woman already is. We thus confess the weakness of our nature which require all the safeguards that can be thrown around us, and acknowledge the strength of your attachment to those principle, which if strictly adhered to by all, would effect the most glorious changes in society.

In conclusion—allow me to say for this Division; that the advice you have given us, will be received with gratitude; and may your good wishes for our future success, be more than realized; again I reiterate our