

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN MONTREAL-- THE EFFECT AND PROGRESS OF THE ANNEXATION DECLARATION.

MONTREAL, October 11, 1849. MESSRS EDITORS:--There was but one word in the mouth of every man and woman in this city yesterday, and that word was Annexation. The utmost excitement prevailed. Every where the question was discussed. In the news rooms and at the corners of the streets, little groups were assembled, with an anxious and serious air, speculating on the probable consequences of the step that has already been taken. The Address, Manifesto, or Declaration of Independence of the three hundred and twenty-five signers, of men of all parties, and among the most respectable and wealthy of our citizens, was an astounding fact, and produced the effect of a clap of thunder!

Whatever exceptions might have been taken to the wording of the document, or to the manner in which it had been put forth, there was still the great fact, that these three hundred and twenty-five signers had pledged themselves before the face of heaven and the world, to the broad principles of Annexation with the United States of America, and the severance of the allegiance from England! The first step has been taken. We have passed the Rubicon. And like the whirlpool of Charybdis, this agitation must soon hurl within its vortex, and swallow up, all minor questions of party strife.

At the meeting last night no further step was taken, it being thought better to allow the manifesto to stand over for a while, for the purpose of ascertaining what would be its effect on the country, and to allow time for as many as chose to commit themselves to the broad principle of Annexation to do so, then to call a meeting of all such, and decide upon what organization it might be the best to adopt successfully to carry out their object. This having been understood, the meeting was not large.

We are anxiously waiting in the meantime to see what will be the effect of the Declaration of the three hundred and twenty-five signers on the country. There is no doubt of the sympathy of the French; but, in Upper Canada it will likely have to run the gauntlet. The Ministerial Pilot of this morning, does not attempt to impugn the respectability of the signers of the document, both radical and tory, the tone, it admits is unexceptionable; and, with insinuit it makes its attacks on party grounds--not believing that such a conglomeration of Radicals and Tories can ever work together. The Gazette says that no document could be more respectably signed--admits its sympathy with the end proposed--but takes exception of form. The Herald and Courier are the organs of the movement. The Transcript remains the organ of the loyalist party, and accuses the Herald with traitorous defection--and augurs a struggle. It says the cry will yet be Canada for the Canadians, and that the old flag which they have all loved so well, will not be torn down, but amidst tears and breaking hearts, when all has been done to prevent such a consummation. [Despairing already].

The rumor is that winter preparations are being made in the government offices. The inference is that the seat of government will not be removed. Civis.

Our correspondent has transmitted us the following, since the above was in type: CONTINUED REPORT OF THE EFFECT OF THE MANIFESTO OF THE THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE SIGNERS--ADHESION OF THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL ORGAN TO THE MOVEMENT.

MONTREAL, October 12 1849. 'Gentlemen: I continue to give you news of the effect produced by the important Manifesto, or Declaration of Independence of the three hundred and twenty-five signers.

The first fact that I shall chronicle, and it is very ominous, is that La Minerve, the French Ministerial organ, publishes the document, together with the opinions of the English journals upon it, excepting those of its ministerial confrere, the Pilot, without one word of unfavorable commentary. La Minerve is reputed to be the Attorney General, Lafontaine's property, and it is the organ of the most powerful influence in the Cabinet. This Journal, ex-rebel, had for some time past been making enthusiastic, and rather sycophantic expressions of loyalty. Its present course shows its sympathies. It says, "this document, lanced among the public by the Montreal Annexationists, will find its way into the history of Canada, and it is good that it should be put under the eyes of all the world."

The Quebec papers received by this morning's mail, neither express very strong dissent nor approbation. They appear to feel thoughtful on the merits of the question. The Mercury thinks the step premature, and that a question affecting the happiness of 150,000,000 of people, should have been approached with more deliberation.

Sufficient time has not yet transpired to allow the arrival of news from Upper Canada.

The excitement in this city continues, and as far as I have been able to find out, there is but one opinion of the inevitability of annexation sooner or later. The manner of the putting forth of the Manifesto, has been and likely will be canvassed but the main arguments of the document remain unrefuted. Civis. New York Sun.

BLOCKADE OF THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.--Wilmer & Smith's Liverpool Times of the 27th ult. says that Lord Palmerston has received an official notification that the French naval force on the West coast of Africa has established a belligerent blockade between

the rivers of Grand Bassam and Assinoco.

THE NEW MORMON STATE.--The industrious disciples of Joe Smith east of the Sierra Nevada have stolen a march upon the adventurers on the western side of the mountains. They have defined the limits of their territory by parallels of latitude and degree of longitude, drafted a state constitution, elected a legislature and state officers, chosen a representative in Congress, memorialized the Senate and House of Representatives on the subject, and requested to be admitted into the Union by the style and title of the "State of Deseret," a word which, by Mormon interpretation, signifies the honey bee, and is symbolical of the industry which characterises this prudent, peace-saving, wealth-producing sect of fanatics. Certainly they are the most practical of all enthusiasts. They state in their memorial to Congress that they have the population necessary to constitute a state, and if so we presume they will be admitted into the Union. If Congress declines to receive them as a state, they will be content with a territorial government. Their state constitution, judging from the extracts in the St. Louis Republican, is a plain, common sense document, and in perfect harmony with the fundamental law. It was adopted by the convention after a discussion of only five days, being presented in that body on the 5th of March and finally passed on the 10th. The embryo state embraces nearly the entire valley of the Great Salt Lake, one of the most fruitful portions of Alta California.

We presume that Almon W. Babbitt, the delegate chosen by the legislature of "Deseret," is now on his way to Washington, with his credentials and the constitution in his pocket. Brigham Young, the Mormon prophet and leader, has been elected governor of the state that will be. The energy displayed by the Mormons in dispatching this important piece of business is worthy of all praise. They did not bother their heads about slavery or the Wilnot proviso, knowing that these things could never become matters of immediate interest to them or their descendants. The adoption of their simple and excellent constitution will be strongly urged upon Congress, and, if it be ratified, two United States Senators and a representative from "Deseret" will ere long take their seats in that body. Four years ago there was not a settled inhabitant within the limits of this Mormon territory, which is full 2500 miles from the federal city. It is said in Europe that America has no spring and it may with more truth be asserted that our modern states have no infancy. They leap mature from the cradle, and their first demand is for the rights only acquired by elder members of the confederacy after a long territorial noviciate. Well, the more the merrier. Linked together as the states are and will be by steam and lightning, there is no danger to be apprehended from new additions, however numerous or distant; and so hurrah for the white-hatted, long-bearded state of "Deseret!"--Sunday Times.

LATE MURDERS IN ARKANSAS. The Memphis Eagle has the following statement, copied from the Arkansas Banner. The Little Rock Democrat says that Gov. Roane had ordered out the militia for the purpose of arresting the murderers. The attempt to arrest them has doubtless led to the state of civil war existing at the last accounts.--Wih. Chr. MARION CO., SEPT. 4, 1849.

I will now give you an account of one of the most heinous outrages ever perpetrated in that unfortunate county, Marion. On Friday last three of the Kings were murdered in cold blood. You recollect hearing of a battle, that was fought at Yellville some time since, between the Kings and Everetts. Some days since Moony (the sheriff of Marion county) and some of the Everetts followed one of the Kings, who had moved from Marion to Conway county and settled. When Moony and company arrived at King's they found him in the act of moving back to Marion county. They took him prisoner. King told them they might let him, or do as they chose, as he would go with them peaceably, but that he did not think their intention was to take him to Yellville, but he believed they intended to murder him on the way. Moony and Everett told him all they wanted was to take him back to Yellville and give him a trial by the laws of Arkansas. They started with him, his father, brothers, and I think two cousins said they would go with him, as long as he was uneasy. The Kings all went unarmed. Moony & Co. numbered about twenty. They were armed each with a rifle gun, pair of pistols, and a bowie-knife. King's family moved on, either ahead or behind the company. On the way two of the King's little children were taken very sick. The night before the heinous deed was perpetrated, King learned that one of his children was dying; he plead for King's sake to let him go and stay with his poor little dying child that night, and told them to chain him or tie him any way and go with him. But all his prayers were in vain. King told his grey-headed father, a pious, good old man, that he, his brothers and cousins, had better get away and take care of themselves, as he was conscious that their fate was sealed. The old man and boys told him that they would stay with him and all die together, if the company intended to murder them. At length the assassins commenced dropping off, one at a time, until all but ten or twelve had left. They then waited the Kings to get down off their horses and rest, but they refused. Some one of the party gave a sign for all hands to re-prime their rifle and shoot, which was obeyed in quick time. Two of the Kings (the cou-

sins) made their escape. They ran down their horses and hid themselves until dark, and then went to the settlement and raised a company to bring in the bodies of the three that were murdered. King's child died.

GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD. A meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at Abbeville C. H., on Friday next, 19th inst., for the purpose of considering a proposition from the people of Greenville, to build a branch road from a point, (Dr. Brown's,) nine miles below Anderson Court House, to extend to Greenville Court House--as also a proposition from the citizens of Abbeville Court House.

These movements are indubitable evidences of the spirit at work amongst the citizens of the up country; and must be regarded as an earnest of those improvements which are to do more for the development of the resources of South Carolina, than any thing else attempted. And it requires no prophet to foretell, that, before the lapse of many years, the back country of South Carolina will be the fairest and most important part of the State.

In connection with this subject, it must be gratifying to the friends of this noble enterprise to learn, that a section of 27 miles of the Greenville Road will be opened on or before the first January, next. The Superstructure and Iron are now being rapidly laid down--and a Locomotive actually passed over a mile or two of the lower portion of it a few days since. The Engineers and Officers are bending all their energies to the fulfilment of public expectation on this subject. And when this shall have been accomplished, our word for it, all doubts and misgivings will be dispelled, and such a flood of encouragement and of promise be thereby given to the people, as will cheer the heart of every patriot son of this good old State. S. Col. Tel.

The whole anti-slavery Press are in raptures at the reported resignation of Mr. Calhoun. The following is from National Era.

"We think highly of Mr. Calhoun's talents, and respect his boldness, frankness, and energy; but we detest his principles in relation to slavery, and his course towards the Union. For this reason, we hope the report that Mr. Calhoun is about to retire from the Senate may be true. If a man's principles on vital questions be radically wrong, the greater his talents and force of character, the worse for the country. The manliness and dignity of his bearing can afford no compensation for the evil wrought by his misdirected energy."

"Mr. Calhoun might have been an ornament to his country, had his great abilities been dedicated to the cause of justice, to the vindication of the rights of man, instead of being prostituted to the support of a miserable system of despotism, which allies this Union with the oppressors of the human race. No man has shown himself a more unrelenting foe of free principles; no one has done so much to extend slavery, to inflame the ferocity of the slave power, to prejudice the Southern mind against emancipation, to arouse fierce sectional jealousies between the North and South. Had it not been for him, there would have been no sectional struggle on the Oregon bill, and California, ere this, would have been enjoying the blessings of a free civil government."

"In view of all this, it were hypocrisy in us to say, that the retirement of Mr. Calhoun would be a loss to the Senate: it would be a decided gain to the Senate, to the country, to the cause of freedom. Courtesy binds us to treat an opponent honorably, and to award to him whatever may be due on the score of ability or integrity, but it does not bind us to mourn over his retirement from a position where he is nothing but an obstacle to the progress of principles regarded by us as sacred."

HARMONY PRESBYTERY.--The Presbytery met on Thursday last, at Pine Tree Camp Ground, about 14 miles east of this place, and religious exercises were continued until the following Monday morning. This place of worship is of recent origin, this being, we believe the second year that families have attended. A well covered shed or stand, and about a dozen of spacious and comfortable tents have already been erected, and we learn that by next year other additions and means of accommodation will be prepared. The crowd in attendance on Sabbath was large, and we have never seen an audience more attentive and orderly. A considerable number of Preachers were present, representatives, we believe, of every neighboring District. The accessions to the church, we understand, were few, but doubtless great good was done, as that region is very destitute of church privileges, a consequence of a sparse population. This effort of that denomination to supply that section with the means of the Gospel, is deserving of all commendation and praise.--Camden Journal.

GEN. TAYLOR'S PROCLAMATION forbidding the invasion of the Island of Cuba has received the warmest encomiums from Wilmer & Smith's European Times. That journal winds up its article on this subject with the following remarks:

"We are glad to find that President Taylor is not disposed to sanction a mighty act of spoliation, to be committed by a band of mercenary and unprincipled adventurers. Throughout the whole of these doings, it is carefully kept out of view that a specific treaty

exists, to which France, Spain, England, and the United States are parties, by which the dependency of Cuba to the mother Country of Spain is especially guaranteed.--Evening News."

THE SUMTER BANNER:

Sumterville, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1849.

M. M. Noah, Jun., Editor.

Cotton.

Charleston.--Prices from 9 to 10 3-4.

Sumterville. " 8 1-4 to 10 1-4.

LECTURE ON GEOLOGY.--We have been requested to state, that the Lecture on Geology--which was to have been delivered by the Rev. EDWIN CATER, at the Bradford Springs on the 20th, inst., has been postponed, from inclemency of the weather, until Saturday the 3d of November next, at 11 o'clock.

APOLOGY.--Our issue of the 17th inst., contains many errors over which we could not exercise any control. We are glad that we have been reminded of an error in attributing to another exchange, the very interesting letter on the case of J. M. BARRETT, which belongs of right to the able correspondent of the Columbia Telegraph, "C."

HOUSE BURNED.--We are sorry to learn that the Dwelling House of our esteemed fellow-citizen COL. JOHN B. MILLER was destroyed on Friday evening last by fire. The origin of the fire we are not able to give. The furniture was removed in time for safety.

MR. JOS. C. SULLIVAN.--We learn from the Daily South Carolinian that Mr. Jos. C. Sullivan of Laurens District, died suddenly in Charleston on Saturday last, where he was on business. He left his home in usual health.

Health of Charleston.

From the Report of the Board of Health published in the Charleston papers, we learn that the Strangers' Fever is still on the increase in that city. But we regret to say that there still exists the most glaring inconsistency between these reports and the rumours which reach the Country, and we say to our friends in the city, that all confidence in these Reports has been lost, and that something is necessary to restore it.

Whatever distinctions may be made between Charleston and the Neck, by the citizens of Charleston, to us they constitute but one city, and, if not comprehended in the Reports of the Board of Health, we suggest that some arrangement be made with that portion of the city, for similar reports, and let the reports be published daily.

The South Carolinian.

This Journal, by the energy and ability of its present proprietors, Messrs JOHNSON & CAVIS has, within the last few months, made rapid strides in the career of usefulness. But a short time since it was a weekly, then a tri-weekly, and on the 10th inst., we welcomed it on its promised visit as a daily.

This is now the second daily paper in Columbia, and both of them deserve well of the communities which have access to them for the promptitude which they have displayed, in meeting the wants which the spirit of the age has called into being, the want of constant information of what is going on throughout the world.

We wish them both the prosperity which their enterprise deserves.

European News.

The most interesting item to be gleaned from our foreign files is the present position of Russia and Turkey in relation to the Hungarian patriots, now seeking refuge in Turkey. The Emperor of Russia demands them and says he will consider the escape of a single one as a cause for war and demands from the Sultan a simple answer of yes or no. Up to the latest dates the Sultan was firm in his refusal to deliver them, and backed by England, and it is said, France, and all the Divan. The Ottoman Empire, although possessing a large available force to repel aggression or invasion, has every thing to apprehend in a war with so powerful a nation as Russia--She is the nearest foreign power to her borders, and it is known that Russia has always entertained designs against Turkey, as she is the key of the Black and Mediterranean seas and once in her power, Russia will command the East India possessions of England, towards which she is making stealthy strides in Asia; and doubtless the affording of refuge to the disaffected Hungarians will be made the excuse for attempting the execution of her designs. If this is the case, it could not come in better time for Turkey. Russia harassed on the East by the Caucasians, at war with Turkey, would find that the Hungarians and Poles would seize the moment to rebel, and thus light up another bloody continental war. England will assist Turkey, for she never will permit Russia to hold the Dardanelles and Gulf of Venice--for the next demonstration would be on Egypt and then away lies her Indian possessions. What an example does Turkey set for the emulation of all Europe--the poor benighted Musselman, as he is generally and falsely called, can look up higher than the christian bigots of Austria and Italy. On the determination of Turkey

meets a war of peculiar interest, a civil and religious, which may shake the whole fabric of the world, as it stands at present.

The late Elections.

That Gen. Taylor's election was secured by Democratic votes, is now rendered positive, by the action of the people, during the late Fall Elections. Within six months after the present administration had assumed sway, in every state where an election had been held, we find the people disclaiming any action with him through the ballot-box--the Democratic party, meeting with universal Victory. But a louder and more unanimous voice has spoken--the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio have returned to their allegiance and Democracy has gained another triumph. In Pennsylvania the victory is doubly gratifying, for she gave Taylor, twelve thousand majority--and the powers that be, both general and state were brought to bear upon the Election, showing palpably that popular opinion is decidedly against the course pursued by the general government. The Democrats have not only elected their Legislature and other State candidates, but they have made a clean sweep of the city of Philadelphia, carried their Mayor, Sheriff, and Council for the first time in twenty years, and that period will long be remembered as twenty years of anarchy and bloodshed, the city of "brotherly-love" being converted into that of "deadly-hate," the chronicles of which have often mantled the cheek of an American with the blush of shame. Due praise should be rendered to the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, for it was a Democratic Governor and officers who rescued the credit of the state from utter ruin, into which the Whig party had ruthlessly plunged it, even to the very lowest depths of repudiation. What a glorious example does she set for the state of New York--May she emulate it. The returns from Ohio show a Democratic victory, purchased by an union with the Free-soilers. The whig party are losing ground and seems to be fast going down, dwindling to its original Nonage. The present Cabinet has been severely rebuked, notwithstanding all their intermingling with state politics; even Pennsylvania repudiates her own son; the legal financier of the party, and the big gun of Ohio is in a state of collapse and won't fire off. The whig party in N. York seems to be on its last legs and is still shaking from the effects of their defeat of the State. Things look gloomy indeed for them, internal jealousies and contentions are at work and as an evidence look at the terrific mouthings of their press, its descent to scurrility, and even abusing those whom, but two years since they advocated. Alas for Gen. Taylor and his party. A ray of hope is now visible for the South and if there is any faith in predictions, the Democrats must sweep New York. Pennsylvania is looking up, and who knows but what one of her sons may be the next Chief Officer of the Union.

THE ORIGIN OF THE CHOLERA.--After much research in Europe, an English savan has ascertained that cholera originates in the absorption into the system of certain organisms of the fungus tribe, principally by swallowing them, they being found in the air of infected districts. The New organisms are said to be only developed in the human intestines, and their cause is the peculiar filth which characterizes the Cholera. A variety of proofs are adduced to substantiate these allegations; the organisms have been seen by almost the whole scientific world in London and Bristol. Already the genius of invention is at work to devise schemes to destroy in embryo these minute but pestilential enemies of the human race. Discovering the cause may soon lead to the cure. We have believed that either animalcules, or some substance absorbed in the system, were the origin of this disease. Cannot our State Medical Faculty give us some light on this subject?

It is reported that Mr. CALHOUN is preparing for the Press a work on the Elementary Principles of Government--The New York Sun says:

JOHN C. CALHOUN, whose intention to retire from the U. S. Senate has been rumored, has nearly ready for the press a treatise on the elementary principles of Government, and the Constitution of the U. States. His acute intellect, and profound acquaintance with the subject of Law and Government, are assurances that his opinions will be worthy the attention of Statesmen. If such men as Webster and Clay, would devote a portion of the time they give to transitory politics, to essaying upon topics such as Mr. Calhoun has taken up, they would render the world a great service, and secure to themselves a nobler and more substantial fame.

It is said a letter has been received in Washington, written by Mr. Calhoun, in which he declares that he intends resigning his seat in the Senate.

PARRICIDE.--Joshua Hammond was killed on Saturday night by his own son, at his residence in this district, under the following circumstances, as near as we can learn: young Hammond had been irregular in his coming home, and remained away till a late hour on that night. For this his father called him to account, and raised a chair to inflict a blow upon him. This enraged the young man, who drew a knife, and inflicted in the left side of the father a wound, from which he died.

Mr. Coroner Miller immediately summoned a jury, and had proceeded three miles on the way out, when they met the murderer, who told them the distance, and gave the details of the act. On hearing this, the inquest was postponed till to-day, and they returned with the prisoner, who is now lodged in our jail. [South Carolinian.]

Order is the sanitary of the mind, the health of the body, the peace of the city, the security of the State.

Correspondence of the Banner. NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1849.

To attempt an analysis of the social economy of the inhabitants of this city is almost an Herculean labor. There are so many conflicting agencies at work, influencing actions and minds, that at a first view one is almost deterred from the undertaking. As all the world lives by trade--the commercial community must stand first on the list. That odious English practice of drumming up customers is universally adopted by the mercantile community of nearly every mart, but it is not quite as popular here as it was some few years since. Clerks are quartered at different hotels whose main business is to make the acquaintance of the vast number of stranger-merchants who make the city their purchasing headquarters. It is incumbent on them to *chaperone* them to the various sights dine, liquor and segar them until their departure, decoy, them (there is no milder term in the dictionary) to their employers house of business, where the unsuspecting stranger feels himself bound to purchase in return for the many civilities he has received from his *soidisant* friends. If he purchases largely or even moderately but for cash, perhaps the proprietor will invite him to his domicile to dine, and if his house be a large one and prospective trade is to be derived from it, he will be introduced to genteel society by means of a party given at the proprietor's residence, and be allowed the *entree* thereof. The whole community, speaking in a business-like view, are thus influenced, the pocket is first consulted, nothing emanates from the heart, and thus coldly one is secured by the New York mercantile community. But, there is a current of genuine good feeling not among the rich, however, but among the more moderately circumstanced. But here, it is lamentable, there is a slight undercurrent at work. They have a relative who intends making his residence at a certain town. They search and pore over the daily arrivals: a certain Mr. Snooks arrives from Distantown (for I'll put the *modus operandi* in a novelistic style); off posts the gent and leaves his card and address; Mr. Snooks don't know him, but supposes he may, and returns the call. The gent, follows the steps of the drummers, and when he arrives at Distantown, Mrs Snooks feels bound to reciprocate his attentions. Such is the rationale of a New Yorker's attentions. But alas, for the poor fellow who will not be led by the nose into such attentions, if he breaks from the harness, if he will not purchase, he is *cut dead*, his assumed friends pass him unnoticed, the familiar title of "dear fellow" no longer greets his ear, and he is left to find his solitary way through this wilderness of a city. There is another set, the "borrowers," but as nearly everybody in the world has been victimized, I'll not stop to notice them. In such a city it is next to impossible to be fastidious. A man lives in his own house and troubles himself not a jot about his neighbors, be they whom they may. There is none of that floating scandal so often met with abroad. A man in New York seldom becomes acquainted even with the cognomen of his neighbor, always excepting where interest is concerned. If you touch that all goes well. Some strangers are furnished with letters of introduction, but of what use are they? Interest must be consulted, and in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred their first inquiry of a friend who may know a little more of him is, "what's he worth?" Money, that universal salve, which cove-reth a multitude of sins, must be consulted and if the stranger is possessed of the "filthy-drops" the way of the world is open and smooth to him. But with all this it must be borne in mind that amidst all the dross of the world, there are some brilliants--some true hearted souls, and when one does come across one, and that is seldom enough, conscience knows, let him treasure it, as the apple of his eye. But there is another trap for the unwary which I would dare not mention were it not a still more dangerous occurrence than any other I have yet enumerated--not that I mean to say, one must fall a victim to it; but it is a delicate affair with which an independent feeling can not well be sustained and that evil is "the generous catering of some match-making spinster busy-bodies." For instance, Mrs. Cashwell, returns from a successful trip to California or the Malacca Islands, where he has obtained a fair share of wealth. He is immediately waited upon by some individual, who before he left home, condescended to know him casually, and the victim is escorted to the house or rather the "net, of the fowler," where he is introduced to a room full of company assembled under the strict surveillance of the occasion. Mrs. Cashwell is known to be rich--Mrs. George Washington Penfeather a lady in reduced circumstances has two "lovely" daughters--the match-makers are at work (Cenger for their percentage), Miss Penfeather is primed