

Our Album

OF ORIGINAL AS WELL AS SELECTED SPRINKLINGS.

No. X.

Oh! give me liberty!
For were you Paradise my prison,
Still I should long to leap the crystal walls.
DAYS.

The world is nothing but babble; and I hardly ever saw the man who did not prate too much and speak too little. And yet half of our age is embossed in this way. We are kept four or five years to learn words only, and to tack them together in clauses; as many more to make exercises, and to divide a continued discourse into so many parts; and other five years, at least, to learn succinctly to mix and interweave them after a subtle and intricate manner.

We only begin to know how to live, when we know how to measure ourselves with objects; that is to say, to proportion our attachment and our application to their importance. It is thus that we avoid too great an indifference for great things, and too great an ardour for small ones.

Caro, the consuming canker of the mind,
The discord that disorders sweet heart's tune,
The ubiastid of a cowed mind,
The lightest lacker that runs past by death,
Bring the letters which contain our end;
The busy advocate that sells his breath
Denouncing worst to him who's most his friend.

The susceptibilities that we create or refine by the pursuit of one object, weaken our general reason; and I may compare with some justice the powers of the mind to the faculties of the body, in which squinting is occasioned by an inequality of strength in the eyes, and discordance of voice by the same inequality in the ears.

Proceeds—Beware of enemies reconciled,
and meat twice boiled. Beware of a silent dog, and still water.

Music is one of the fairest and most glorious gifts of God, to which Satan is a bitter enemy; for it removes from the heart the weight of sorrow, and the fascination of evil thoughts. Music is a kind and gentle sort of discipline; it refines the passion and improves the understanding. Those who love music are gentle and honest in their tempers. Music always loved music, and would not for a great matter be without the little skill which I possess in this art.

Most miserable creature under sky
Man without understanding doth appear.
For all this world's affliction he thereby,
And Fortune's freaks are wisely taught to bear;
Of wretched life the only joy is she,
And she only comfort in calamity.

The Order has endeavored to profit by the past experience of other associations, and to adopt their plans of operation; and is, in our judgment, better adapted to the exigencies of the times than any other organization. This you perceive, our Order is a noble instrument, auxiliary to the great cause of Temperance.

The object of the Order of S. of T. are
1. A Universal Temperance Reformation.
2. A Brotherhood in Love, Purity and Fidelity.

3. The pecuniary relief of sick brethren.
4. The encouragement of Morality.
5. The diffusion of Good Will to all mankind.

1. The pledge of the Order is as follows:—"No brother shall make, buy, sell, or use as a beverage, any Spirituous or Malt Liquors, Wine or Cider."

The penalty for violation of the Pledge is expulsion; but in some cases, reinstatement may be made by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at a regular meeting, after which an individual can be readmitted only at the same expense and by the same balloting as a new member.

Brothers are particularly recommended by resolution of the National Division to be individually active in the general temperance field.

2. A fraternal spirit is continually exhibited and enforced in the charges, odes, ceremonies, and rules of the Order, and is insisted on as essential to its harmony, happiness and success.

3. The pecuniary relief of sick brethren, to the extent of not less than three dollars per week, is sustained by initiation fees and weekly dues. It has proved itself of inestimable advantage to many afflicted members, and when assailed by diseases, the kind friends, attendance, comfortable lodgings, kind friends, nursing, &c., are always at hand. On the decease of a brother not less than thirty dollars are appropriated as a funeral benefit, and on the decease of a brother's wife, not less than half that sum.

4. The Order demands that every candidate shall sustain a good moral character; yet makes allowance for the errors of the inebriate. This it does in the spirit of its great object: Integrity, Honor, Truth and Virtue are held up as its standard moral principles.

5. Good will to all men and a suitable benevolence, together with a sympathetic interest in others, is enjoined. We are especially directed to "look round upon mankind, and warn our fellow men from the path of error."

The travelling brother has the right of entering any Subordinate Division of the Order, in the United States, and wherever such a Division exists, finds a pleasant home, and a band of kind and well principled brothers.—The secrecy of the Order is only such as prudence, manners and kindness require, and is chiefly similar to that which is incident to all social organizations; but inasmuch as the Order is too extensive and numerous for any personal knowledge of membership, and everywhere accords rights, advantages, comforts, and privileges, it is desirable to provide for our "family circle" some uniform yet private mode, whereby those rights and benefits may be enjoyed, without exposing them to the vicious and unprincipled. The mode is simple, and consists in our passwords and their frequent changes. In fact our association was not formed for keeping secrets, but we do keep the private matters of our Order to ourselves, and admit none into our transactions of business; that we may perpetuate our solemn league and covenant against all inebriation and its innumerable and untold evils. Our secret things constitute not our bond of union nor any object of our coalition; but they are merely matters of prudence and self-preservation. If Churches, Agricultural Associations, the learned Professions, civil Incorporations, circulating Libraries and horticultural exhibitions, require for their benefits, some limit and term of exclusion, so do our Divisions. If other useful combinations of men must have some terms of fellowship and means of knowing who are, and who are not entitled to specific privileges, so must we. Our secrets to those who possess them answer the same purpose as certificates of stock, of deposit, of license to preach; of good standing in the church; or, as Policies of

Sons of Temperance.
Mr. Editor: By Publishing the following talk, which is principally taken from the introduction to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Grand Division of the State of South Carolina, you will oblige
A FRIEND.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Order of the Sons of Temperance, was organized on the 29th of September, 1842, by sixteen Washingtonians. Its general objects are moral and benevolent, and its peculiar design is to ensure success to the important Temperance Reform, by concentrating the moral and social power of the friends of total abstinence, and creating for their pledge and principles, that continuous and permanent life and activity which are essential to the triumph of Temperance.

It is no wise designs to supersede or diminish the highly useful operations of other Temperance Societies.

Organization is the principle of its power and is the keystone which binds and supports the whole fabric of our lofty Temperance effort.

By its fruits we would claim your approbation. The order, not yet seven years old, numbers already hundreds of thousands of members. Cast your mental vision forward for the half of another such term, and with the beauty and benevolence of the Order on our side, with its great principles at work, and all these hundreds of thousands of Sons as so many recruiting officers, who will set limit to our success, or tell our numbers? Come and aid our cause, which is also your cause, and unitedly, in one grand army, let us accelerate the downfall of Intemperance, and give a second independence to our beloved country.

Our Divisions, distributed like so many garrisons of regular Temperance Troops, overawe our common opponents, inspire the timid friends of the cause, give courage to the stoutest, and confident assurance of victory to all. The members of our Order are, generally, far more active than any other equal body of Temperance men of the times. The entire Order, by its quiet, but to the enemy, new and alarming tactics, is rapidly and broadly advancing the march of Temperance in the United States. We have no oaths, no mockeries, no secret modes of recognition such as many dislike. The spirit of the Order is Temperance, rebed in Love, Purity, and Fidelity, associated with Benevolence, Charity, and Good Will to all mankind. Those who cherish this spirit must be improved as men, fathers, husbands, sons, and brothers, and as advocates of the Temperance cause.

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Insurance or as tickets of admission. Who ever thought that a watch, word, or counter-sign given to defend a Military encampment are dangerous things unless they should get into the possession of the enemy. Our ceremonies are sensible, and appropriate. As an Order we hold that kindness, reason, argument, appeal and a good and pure example are our legitimate means of increasing. We therefore indulge in no denunciations of individuals or classes of citizens, but firmly combat vicious principles, habits and customs. We pursue our course boldly, but firmly, and shall, on all proper occasions, raise our hands to repress, prevent or cure the terrible evils under which Society labors, and which we are pledged and banded to eradicate.

It is important to say that all subjects of political and religious controversy are excluded from our Divisions. Political demagogues, or bigots, or fanatics, will find no kindred sympathies in our order.

The organization of the Order is simple and clear, and consists of a National Division, of Grand Divisions of States, and their Subordinate Divisions. Grand Divisions receive their charters from the National Division, and are under the Constitutional jurisdiction of the same. Subordinate Divisions hold their charters from Grand Divisions, and are under their jurisdiction. Individuals are received into Subordinate Divisions and are, in general, immediately under their constitutional government.

The remedy of grievance is by appeal to the higher body. The Subordinate Divisions are popular and primary. The Grand Divisions and the National Division are representative;—the former being composed of such acting and past superior officers of Subordinate Divisions as may be elected delegates. The latter of such acting and past superior officers of Grand Divisions, as may be elected delegates. The Subordinates have regular meetings weekly. The Grand Divisions, quarterly, and the National Division, yearly. The officers of the Subordinate Divisions serve quarterly, those of the Grand Divisions, yearly, and those of the National Division, bi-yearly terms. The National Division alone has power to originate, alter, or amend constitutional regulations, and is the supreme power of the Order.

Grand Divisions are judicial in regard to Constitutional questions, and legislative in regard to the immediate discipline of their respective Subordinates. The Subordinates are the active development of the system, and make their own By-Laws and Rules of Order. Four Subordinate Divisions existing in one State or Territory, are competent to receive a charter for a Grand Division, but until they receive such charter, are under the jurisdiction of the N. D. Eight or more respectable individuals may receive a charter for a Subordinate Division.

Fellow citizens of South Carolina, come one, come all, and unite with us against the worst of evils; that altogether in one mighty effort we may free our glorious little Palmetto State from the withering curse of intemperance. And think not, nor dream not, that we shall fail in our grand object. We shall succeed, though Earth and Hell combine against us; yet though all hell should rise in blackest insurrection, we shall triumph—gloriously triumph—just because truth is mighty and will prevail.

THE SUMMER BANNER:

Sumterville, S. C.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1849.
M. M. Noah, Jun., Editor.

Charleston.—Prices from 9 1-2 to 11.
Sumterville. " 8 1-4 to 10.

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 31 of November next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Personal.

With this number commences the 4th volume of the SUMMER BANNER and of course the 4th year of its existence, and we embrace the opportunity, which this announcement of our birth day gives, of saying a few words to our friends.—And we claim the privilege of speaking not of the ordinary matters which occupy our attention, Politics, Literature, Commerce and the etcetera of editorial capital, but of ourselves.

Such then being our theme, our essay must necessarily be a short one. For it has not been our lot to have a place near the seat of power and the intrigues of cabinets, where we could be first to catch the shadows of coming events and hold them up for the view of mankind; neither has it been our fortune to dwell in some commercial or literary emporium, and reflect with brilliancy the rays of intelligence which centre upon it, or to sit by the enchanted wire of the Electric Telegraph and echo for the magic whisperings from distant climes. But remote from cities, with their bustle and confusion, and remote from the intrigues of cabinets, it has been our lot in the peaceful retirement of village (we had almost said domestic) life "to keep the noiseless tenor of our way." It has been our aim in our humble sphere to instruct and to please as far as our means would allow, and to keep an unpretending chronicle of those local events, which, however unimportant in the great drama of the world, yet come home to the business and bosoms of us all. But to the point. Our efforts to establish a District paper has with the generous patronage which we have received been successful. But the bare maintenance of such a paper is not sufficient, it must have respectability and if our means will afford it, it must have prominence. Under these views we have been constantly improving our little sheet. Since the commencement of our last volume, we have enlarged our paper and we have purchased a new Press, and in short have spared no expense which our means would warrant in the improvement of our paper. But we are sorry to say one of our means has been our credit, and upon it we have drawn largely.

We have no special reason to complain of any want of punctuality in our subscribers, and we hope that the few who have forgotten us heretofore will do so no more—as upon them we depend for the punctuality of our own payments.

We then once more unfold our Banner to the breeze and hope to see many gathering around it to our support, and those who come will meet a hearty welcome.

The Recent European News.

The news from continental Europe, per steamer Niagara, confirm, in a measure, our late remarks on the existing relations between Turkey and Russia. From the present aspect of affairs, a war now seems inevitable, and the English journals confirm the steps taken by the British Minister, Sir Stratford Canning, in advising the Porte to resist the unjust and impudent claims of the Russian Bear. Russia has no right, even to demand a single one of the Hungarians, not even under the authority of her treaty with the Ottoman Porte signed at Kutshuk-Kainardji on the 21st of July 1774, which specifies that if any subject of the two empires having committed a capital crime, or having been guilty of disobedience or treason, should want to hide themselves or seek an asylum with one of the two powers, they shall not be received there under any pretext whatever, but shall be delivered up on the instant, or at least driven out of the states of the power where they have taken refuge. Here is no specification in relation to those who in fighting against their own government are enemies of Russia or even her subjects, because she was the ally of that government. The various refugee Poles and Russians, may be demanded—and among them is the valiant General Bem; but he has become so identified with the Hungarians as a nation as to come under the denomination of an Austrian subject. If Austria had been a party to the above treaty the sympathies of the civilized world would not have availed the brave patriots one iota; they would have been surrendered. The rejection of the French Minister by the Russian court, has caused a rupture between those two nations, so we have every belief that she will, though contrary to her late behavior, support the Porte in its decision. What the action of our government may be is impossible to state, we have no right to meddle in the matter at all. We have a large fleet in the Mediterranean which may afford the patriots a shelter. There is some rumor that some of the Greek Provinces, through the agency of Russia are making efforts to throw off the Turkish yoke. If such be the case it will require all the energies of Turkey to maintain two wars. She, however, is better prepared for war than any nation on the globe, has a large army and navy, available resources, a devoted people, and last, an overflowing treasury, which can be replenished once or twice ere she can fall.—In England the dismissal of Mr. Poussin the French Minister, created a little excitement, but the whole British press sustain the action of the present administration. In France things seem to be going on as usual. The Government disapprove of M. Poussin's conduct and have appointed M. Bois Le Compt, late Minister at Turin to be Minister Plenipotentiary in his place. In regard to the intervention of England and France preventing a rupture with Turkey we have no faith in.—The demand of Russia, as we before remarked, we look upon as a mere pretext to produce difficulties. The desire to encroach not only upon Turkey in Europe but in Asia and Africa, (if we can call Egypt, Turkey) animates the breast of every Russian. They have conceived it their own, and will endeavor to render their conception reality. The result, be what it may, must unsettle the peace of Europe. England is making active preparations to assist Turkey, and the next news from abroad may either chronicle the commencement or end of a difficulty the nature of which might have unsettled the political economy of the world for centuries.

ACCIDENT TO THE MAIL.—The stage from Yorkville, Chester, Winnsboro, &c., was overturned on last Sunday evening while crossing Crane Creek, some five or six miles above this place. The letters and newspapers were completely soaked, and our postmaster was busily engaged yesterday morning in drying them, and endeavoring to render them legible. The watercourses must be very full, from the recent heavy rains. [South Carolinian.]

REMARKABLE YIELD OF CORN.—Our readers will remember that we noticed a few weeks since, a remarkably promising crop of corn grown by Col. John Smith, of Cedar Creek, Wilkinson county. Mr. S. writes us over date of the 7th inst., that he "had just finished gathering his corn, and that from one acre and a quarter he measured one hundred and fifty-eight bushels peck and a half." The corn was measured in sealed measures, and weighed fifty-seven pounds to the bushel."

Beat this, who can?—Geo. Journal.

At the Railroad Convention lately held at Greenville Tennessee, the amount of \$150,000 was subscribed to the stock of the "East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad," and it was resolved to apply to the Tennessee Legislature for a subscription of a million and a half of dollars on the part of the State.

THE WIRE BRIDGE suspended over the Ohio river at Wheeling, Va., was completed on the 20th inst., and Mr. Ellet, the architect (the same who built one recently over Niagara river at the Falls) rode over it with horse and buggy amid the firing of ordnance. The people of Wheeling are delighted with their bridge.

One hundred and twelve bushels of Corn have been produced from an acre of land in Pickens District, without manure and by common cultivation. So says the Keowee Courier.

MELANCHOLY.—A gentleman who, a few weeks ago, visited Gravots, a small town some ten miles south-west of St. Louis, found there no less than twenty-five infant boys and girls whose parents had died of the cholera. They were all gathered into the dwelling of a benevolent gentleman, named Sappington, by whom they were generally cared for.

The cars on the Macon and Western Road a few days since, ran over and killed a negro woman a few miles above Forsyth. It is generally supposed that, in a fit of mental derangement, she placed herself deliberately upon the track to be run over. Her head was entirely severed from her body.

SIXTY MINISTERS HUNG.—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser's London correspondent in reviewing the recent dastardly and cruel acts of Gen. Haynau, the Austrian Boabdild, says that the hanging of the Bishop Erlan was followed by the similar execution of sixty Hungarian Ministers of the gospel, who were charged with praying for the success of their country's cause. One of Kossuth's private secretaries being taken, he was put to death without even the form of trial. Sar. Georgian.

ROME TO BE ANNEXED TO FRANCE.—A Paris letter to the New York Tribune says—"You will perceive that the Retrogrades in the French Chamber have not dared to attack the President's letter to Col. Ney, nor will they. The Pope will recede, if not, there will be a movement made, and that very soon, the ultimate object of which will be to annex Rome to France. If the Pope shall continue to be obstinate, Louis Napoleon will contrive to have the popular vote of Rome given asking for annexation."

AWFUL.—The Clearspring (Md.) Sentinel, of Saturday, says: "A young man named Cox, who was working in a lock on the seven mile bottom during the cold days of last week, became somewhat provoked by the cold, and presumptuously proclaimed, 'he wished he was within the gates of hell, so that he would be out of this cold world;' in five minutes afterwards a portion of the surrounding rocks and earth fell in upon him, killing him instantly. What an awful warning to blasphemers."

opinion of its citizens the Canadian papers say that whilst Montreal is much divided in opinion Quebec is nearly unanimous against severing the British connection. In Upper Canada the opinion is mainly that way. We have too high an opinion of the common-sense population of those provinces, to foresee annexation.

Census of Sumter District.

The census of our District has from time to time been published in our columns, as the different portions of it were furnished to us by our faithful and obliging officer Mr. ISAAC E. KEELS Jr. The Proprietor of the Banner has now in his possession and is publishing, in a neat pamphlet form, the census of the entire District for the convenience of those who may wish to preserve the valuable information which it contains. It will be issued by the first Monday in November next, and will be for sale at the Banner office in Sumterville.

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7 Days Later from Europe!

ARRIVAL OF THE
Steamer Europa.
COTTON ADVANCED!
[Reported Expressly for Col. Telegraph.]
The following Telegraphic despatches were received at our office at 10 o'clock, last night:

BATIMORE, Oct. 25th, 1849.
The steam ship Europa, Captain Lott, arrived at Halifax yesterday (Wednesday) evening, and left for Boston at 5 o'clock.
She brings Liverpool dates to the 13th inst.

COMMERCIAL.
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13.—Excepting the excitement in Cotton, business during the week has been inactive.
There was much excitement in Cotton on Monday when the Europa's advices were made known, and prices immediately advanced 1-4d., Spinners and Speculators purchasing largely, and large quantities had changed hands.

At the close of the week prices had advanced 3-8 a 1-2d. Of the sales of the week, Speculators took 48,000; Exporters 17,000, and the Trade 66,000 bales. Of American descriptions sold (66,000) there were 22,000 Orleans, and 10,000 of Alabama. The Committee of Brokers' official quotations are, Fair Upland 6d. Orleans 81-4d Saa Island 8 3-4 11d. The Stock on hand amounts to 599,000 bales including 348,000 American. The Havre Cotton market has advanced 2 Farances. Trade is in a healthy state in the Manufacturing districts. Corn is firmer. White sold at 28 a 29s.; Yellow 27 a 28s. Western Flour commands 23s. 6d; Ohio 24 a 25s. Lard is on the decline. Pork is in demand, but prices continue unchanged. The Money market is easy. Consols closed at 92 5-8.

POLITICAL.
RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The difficulty between Russia and Turkey has not been settled, and appearances still indicate the probability of a War.

Both the English and French Fleets have been ordered to the Mediterranean, and twelve English vessels are now in the Turkish waters.

An armed force, numbering 10,000, is concentrated around Constantinople.

The French Government disclaims the conduct of M. Poussin, but demands reparation or satisfaction for his dismissal.

A conspiracy has been detected in Piedmont. No particulars known as yet.

The Pope still declines returning to Rome. There is a rumor that Spanish troops will soon be despatched to Rome.

The Cholera is rapidly disappearing in all places where it has been raging in Europe.

Nothing else of importance had as yet reached this place.

A project is on foot in London for organizing a monster exhibition of arts, and specimens of Industry and ingenuity from all parts of the world. It is proposed to be held in 1851, at Hyde Park in a building constructed for the purpose, a mile long, at an expense of one hundred thousand pounds sterling. Prizes are to be given away from five thousand pounds downwards, to the value of twenty thousand pounds. The total expenses of this "world's convention" for the encouragement of art, are computed at two hundred thousand pounds, or \$1,000,000. Prince Albert has consented to act as President, and superintend the enterprise.

From the Savannah Republican, extra.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.
The following letters have been forwarded to us by express through the kind attention of Capt. King, of the Ocmulgee. They contain late and important intelligence from the Indian settlement:

Correspondence Savannah Republican.
PILATKA, (Fla.) Oct. 22—9 p. m.

GENTLEMEN: An express which left Tampa on Saturday at 9 a. m. is just in. The Indians were met on the 17th; and delivered up three live Indians, and the hand of one they were forced to kill. The emigration was spoken of, and they requested time to speak with their people. Gen. Twiggs is daily expected on his way to Washington.

Yours with respect,
W. K. V. B. Lieut. 7th Inf.

Republican Office.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 23, 1849.
Messrs. Editors: We have good news from Tampa. I have just seen a letter from Gen. Twiggs, in which he states he has been to Charlotte's Harbor on the 17th inst. and met Bowlegs, Sam Jones, and all the principal chiefs, with about sixty warriors in council. They delivered up three of the murderers, with the hand of another whom they had killed in capturing. They are friendly disposed to the proposition to remove West, and will give a final answer in December. It is good news.
Yours,
D.

A SUCCESSFUL TYPO.—John F. Phelps, esq. who was recently elected President of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, was a journeyman printer but a few years since. By a close application, and a springing of good luck, he has rapidly advanced to the possession of a competency, and an honorable station at the head of the first Railroad Company in America, covering a capital of \$23,000,000.

Grapes are said to decrease in flavor and richness, the further they are removed from the ground. This has been the result of the experience of the French and German wine growers.

The new theory of the cholera fungus is ably discussed in the London Times, which, while it admits the plausibility of the theory, offers counterstatements of the interest of these fungoids, even when they have been swallowed by medical men, for the purpose of testing their effects,