

From the Charleston Courier.

MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

The following resolutions, reported through Lieutenant Maury, from the Committee on Resolutions, were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention that it is the duty of the General Government to provide, at an early period, for the construction of a National Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean.

2. Resolved, That to facilitate the accomplishment of this object, in the opinion of this convention, it is the duty of the General Government to constitute an efficient and competent corps of Engineers to make complete explorations and surveys of all the routes that have been designated by public opinion as proper for the line of this road.

3. Resolved, That, after the proper surveys shall have been completed, in the opinion of this convention, it is the duty of Congress to aid, by the appropriation of the National domain, in the construction of such branch rail roads as will best connect it with the North-ern Lakes, and the great thoroughfares leading to the Atlantic Ocean; and with such other points, on the Mississippi river, as will connect it with the lines of improvement completed or in the course of construction—and also to aid in the construction of branches from the main trunk to suitable points on the Gulf of Mexico, either east or west of the Mississippi river.

6. Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, it is the duty of the General Government to provide, under liberal conditions, for a connection between the main trunk of this National Railroad and all railroads now made, or which may hereafter be constructed by the authority of the States and territories of the Union.

Resolved, That as an important means, a necessary preliminary to the construction of a railroad, it is the first duty of Congress to take the necessary measures for the establishment of military posts from the western confines of our Western States, along the southern boundaries of our Republic and our Indian frontier to the Pacific ocean—that these posts should be established, in all proper places, not far distant from each other, and that civilized and productive settlements should be encouraged around them, by sales and the grant of pre-emption rights of the public lands to actual settlers, and by such other encouragement as may be deemed necessary, so that, by these means, ample opportunities may be afforded to our engineers for the immediate survey and reconnaissance of our possessions, lying between our western and southwestern States and the Pacific ocean, and so, also, that by these means safe, practical roads, one or more, with facilities of travel, may be immediately formed for our citizens and for the transportation of troops and munitions of war, &c., across our own territories, from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, and in order that our Government may fulfil its recent treaty stipulations with Mexico.

Your committee would further report that, in their opinion, it would be highly advantageous to the commerce of this country, and add greatly to its political power and influence, if an immediate connection, by railroad or canal, could be obtained between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific ocean. Many projects of greater or less promise, for the purpose of constructing the necessary works to complete such a communication have been of late agitated, and without, in the present state of our knowledge upon the subject, pretending to decide upon their relative merits, they beg leave to recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That while the contemplated Railroad across the continent is being constructed, a present communication between the States of this Union and the American and Asiatic coasts of the Pacific ocean, is of vast importance to every portion of this country; that such communication can be obtained by ship canal or Railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Nicaragua or Panama, or across them all, which Railroads or canals may be constructed by private enterprise, and this convention, in order to encourage the undertaking and completion of such works, recommend the passage of a law, by the Congress of the United States, directing the Postmaster General, Secretary of War, and Secretary of the Navy, to make annual contracts for the transportation of the mails, troops, military and naval stores of the government, from the Atlantic to the Pacific posts of the country, by the shortest, speediest and cheapest route.

The committee on resolutions, to which was referred the resolution that declares "That, in the event of the approbation by Congress of a considerable portion of the proceeds of the public lands to be used for the construction of a Railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, that, at the same time, liberal appropriations of the public lands, lying within the limits of the States, should be made to aid them respectively in

their works of Internal Improvement," have had the same under consideration and have instructed me to report: that the claim of the States is equitable, because the lands of United States within the State bear no charges for local improvement, nor for the expenditure of the State government, and receive benefit from both sources of expenditure." They therefore recommend the adoption of the resolution:

Resolved, That, in the event of the appropriation by Congress of a considerable portion of the public lands, for a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean, liberal appropriations of the public lands, lying within the limits of the respective States, should be made, to aid them in the construction of their works of internal improvement.

The following additional resolution was adopted, "with tremendous applause":

"Resolved, That, in the present state of our knowledge, we feel warranted in recommending to the particular attention of the General Government for examination, as a possessing special advantages, the route commencing at San Diego, on the Pacific Ocean, crossing the Colorado of the West, running along the Gila river or near it, in a direction to the Paso del Norte, and thence across the State of Texas to its northeastern boundary, between the 32 and 33 degrees of north latitude, terminating at some point on the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Ohio river and the mouth of Red river."

The following resolutions were offered by the Hon. J. A. Woodward, of South Carolina, but not adopted:

"Resolved, That it is highly expedient, in a military and commercial point of view, that a communication, by railway, should exist between the waters of the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean; and that every means and facility that may live within the constitutional powers of the Government, if any do, should be applied to such object.

"Resolved, That a route to terminate westwardly at San Diego, on the Pacific ocean, and eastwardly at Memphis, on the Mississippi river, is strongly indicated by climate, temperature, geographical and commercial relations, directness of course, centrality, and an equal regard to the interest of every part of the Union."

Mr. W. was excused from serving on the committee of Seven was appointed by the President to memorialize Congress, viz: J. B. D. DeBow, of Louisiana; Absalom Fowler, of Arkansas; James C. Jones, of Tennessee; J. R. Strother, of Missouri; J. F. G. Mittag, of South Carolina; C. C. Mills, of Texas; G. S. Yerger, of Mississippi.

From the South Carolina.

Great Display of Erolites, Fire Balls, and Shooting Stars.

On Thursday, the 1st day of November, 1849, from eight o'clock, a. m. throughout the entire day, and until a late hour of the night, in this section of the country, there was a magnificent display of these cosmical or atmospheric phenomena, which have so properly been regarded by Humboldt as "small masses moving with planetary velocity in concentric sections round the sun, in harmony with the laws of universal gravitation." Early in the morning explosions resembling distant artillery were heard by various persons, which were mistaken for blasting operations, until the afternoon when these fire-wheels, messengers of the stars became visible to the naked eye. One exploded about two miles northeast from my residence with a stunning noise, which shook the surrounding hills, and in its downward transit emitted a clear phosphorescent light, leaving a distinct line illuminated in its course. Another, five miles northwest, was observed winging its course in the same direction, at quite a leisure pace, horizontally with the earth, and being spent, exploded with noise and smoke. It appeared to be a revolving ball of white flames. At 4 o'clock, p. m. I was walking in a field at Pomaria, when a startling explosion took place at my back, apparently three hundred yards from me. The sound was fuller than the loudest report of artillery could be at that distance, and sensibly shook the earth. Similar instances were observed in the upper part of Newberry's district, thirty miles north of this place, and throughout our whole section they were visible to many of the most respectable citizens. I have not had leisure to examine any of the locations where the explosions took place, to determine whether there have been specific mineral deposits. At night there was a beautiful display of those "fiery tears" from the skies, commonly denominated shooting stars.

The sky was perfectly clear during the entire day, and a brilliant blue was observable even to the horizon. The sunset was of the most brilliant crimson, and about ten o'clock, p. m. the flush of the northern light was plainly visible. The weather since has been warm to an intolerable degree, and we are now in the midst of a most charming Indian summer. Humboldt satisfactorily accounts for the visible appearance of these masses, from the fact that when they encounter the earth in their course, and, attracted by it, they become on the verge of our atmosphere extremely luminous. Fire balls and shooting stars, we learn from the same source, are not only frequently contemporaneous and intermingled, but frequently pass into one another. A meteoric shower recently fell from the sky, which was observed at Barbours, on the 21st July, 1790; at Lima on the 16th June, 1791; at Weston, Connecticut, on the 14th December, 1807; and at Juvens, in the department of Ardèche, on the 15th June, 1821. Sometimes these have fallen from a progressive cloud forming suddenly in the midst of a

clear sky, accompanied with a noise like the report of a single piece of artillery. At Mulhausen, in the department of Aisa, France, in September, 1843, large aroettes fell from the clear sky amidst a noise like thunder. At Angers, in 1822, fire balls emitted stones, similar in diameter to the balls projected from fire works called Roman candles.

The formation of all these phenomena are still involved in inexplicable mystery—the mineral deposits and specific earths precipitated, as yet furnishing the scientific no satisfactory clue to a perfect solution. The magnitude of these precipitations in some instances has been surprising. Rubi de Celis describes those of Bohia and Otumpa, in Chaco, to be from seven to seven and a half feet in length; that of Aego Potamos, renowned in antiquity, and mentioned in the Maribé chronicle of Paris, as large as two mill stones, of the weight of a wagon load. The great Thracian meteor stone, which fell more than 2300 years ago, and which is now lost, Humboldt still hopes will be discovered in the East. An enormous aroette, which fell early in the tenth century, projected an ell above the water of the river Narne. Humboldt regards even these enormous bodies as no more than principal fragments which were scattered by the explosion when they descended.

A reference to the investigations made by Denison Olmsted, of New Haven, Connecticut, on the showers of shooting stars and fire balls, of November, 1833, would be highly satisfactory to those who desire an explanation and confirmation of the cosmic origin of such phenomena. A further reference to Humboldt's Cosmos will give the reader, perhaps, a satisfactory elucidation of the mysterious phenomena connected with these matters, which could not even be referred to in the limits of a hasty communication like this, given only in order to induce a public account from all sections in which this almost certain annual November display may have taken place.—The facts and instances cited are chiefly from Humboldt. A. G. SUMMER. RAVENSCROFT, Lexington, Nov. 5, 1849.

THE SUMTER BANNER:

Sumterville, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1849.

M. M. Noah, Jun., Editor.

TRAVELLING AGENT.

Rev. FREDERICK LEECH, is a travelling agent for this paper, and is authorized to receive subscriptions and receipt for the same.

AGENTS FOR THE BANNER. Messrs. WILSON & Co. Sumterville, S. C. T. W. PETERS, Esq. Columbia, S. C.

Cotton.

Charleston.—Prices from 9 1-2 to 11 1-4.

Sumterville.—Prices from 9 1-4 to 10 1-2.

We are requested to state, that in consequence of the extra Session of the Equity Court of Appeals at Columbia on Monday the 19th, the Camden train, on the morning of the 19th inst., will run directly to Columbia on the arrival of the down train at the junction. This will free the passengers from the disagreeable necessity of remaining at the junction until late in the afternoon. The spirit of accommodation extended by the Transportation Agent of the Company merits and meets general commendation.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS AND GENERAL SESSIONS, for Sumter District, has continued its sitting throughout the first week, and until Tuesday of the second. The only case of interest was the trial of RICHARD MARSHALL for the murder of J. ASHBY Colquhoun Jun., The State was represented by Mr. Solicitor FAIR, assisted by Mr. SAMUEL MAYRANT. The accused was defended by Messrs. F. SUMTER and JAMES CHESNUT, Jun., The trial excited much interest in the community, and the speeches of the counsel engaged men worthy of the occasion, and the material facts of the case are already known. Marshall was found "guilty of Manslaughter." The presentation of the Grand Jury was an able document and we are sorry we could not give it to our readers in this week's paper. It shall appear however in our next.

Sons of Temperance. The third Quarterly Meeting of Sumter Division was held on Thursday evening last, in the Methodist Church in this place. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. NOAH GRAHAM, after which the W. P. W. F. B. HAYSWORTH, introduced the speakers, in a few very appropriate remarks, to the crowded and enthusiastic audience.—The Addresses both of Mr. CASTON and of Mr. BOWMAN, who by invitation addressed the Meeting, were replete with eloquence and argument and well worthy of themselves and of the cause for which they were pleading. We regret that our space does not allow us to give our readers a more extended account of them. When the meeting was about closing a member of the Order from Virginia, arose and in a few remarks, told its history in his native country, and passed a glowing compliment, upon the zeal which he witnessed on the occasion.

The procession was, as usual, a very large one and every thing which was well calculated to gratify the friends of Temperance in our District.

Hon. J. A. Woodward. The N. O. Playman contains the following report of the records of our Representative the Hon. J. A. Woodward, in the late Memphis Convention. "Hon. J. A. Woodward of South Carolina, being called for, returned thanks to the audience for the demonstration of good feeling manifested toward him. He spoke of the pure motives by which he had been actuated in his course in regard to the proceedings of this convention. He was free from the suspicion of political motive. He spoke of the manner in which bills passed Congress. There was no hope for the Mem-

phis route, except we presented ourselves before Congress with a fixed determination to obtain it. He would scorn to retract what he had said to Congressmen, but he would qualify it. There were honorable men there, but many were essentially incompetent and utterly incapable of sustaining the position they held. Others were unfit for the proper discharge of their duties on account of their political dishonesty. He had known a hundred men in Congress who had condemned their own votes in private, but said their "political interest" required them to vote as they did. It was right that the people should know these facts, and it was only for the purpose of making the people understand them that he had been induced to allude to the subject.

"His great object was to point out manner in which they should approach Congress.—We must show that body that this measure is for the great interest of the whole country, and demand justice, or we should never get it."

Mr. WOODWARD is a fearless advocate of truth, and fearless in the discharge of his duty, in whatever position he may be thrown. He has a right to speak of the condition of things at Washington, for he has been an eye witness of the intrigues of politicians and the influence of "interest" of individuals in regulating the affairs of the nation. The state of things which it reveals is one which augurs badly for the prospects of our country.

The Message of Gov. Towns.

The Annual Message of Gov. Towns, of Georgia contains the specific recommendation of a provisional State Convention, in the event of the passage of the Wilmot Proviso or any kindred measure by the Congress of the United States. The following extract contains the recommendation.

"Feeling, as I do, the incalculable value of the Union, in that purity of equality handed down to us by the great apostles of liberty that formed it; entertaining, with ardor and sincerity, a feeling of horror at all attempts by one section of the Union to violate the rights of another; and cherishing the spirit of liberty and equality, actual and positive in the government, as above and far beyond unequal laws and odious oppression, I may be permitted here to reaffirm the sentiments, with which I went before the People of the State, in the late election, as containing my opinion that further aggression is not to be endured, and, if attempted by the Federal Government, must be repelled by all available means being first exhausted, by all the power moral and physical, at the command of the State.

"With the confident belief that the common sense and feeling of the people of the great body of our constituents, I feel it my duty to ask you the passage of an act inviting the Executive with the authority to convene a convention of the people of the State, to take into consideration, in the event of the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, or other kindred measure, by the Congress of the United States. Relying upon the purity of our motives, and feeling deeply impressed with the magnitude of the duties that devolve upon us, let us be ever mindful that our strength and capacity for usefulness come alone from that Being, whose favor is success, whose aid is omnipotence."

We hope that this suggestion of Governor Towns is not intended as a substitute for a Southern Convention, and indeed we cannot suppose that it is so meant. Separate State action, in the event of such an outrage being perpetrated upon the institutions of the whole South, would be out of the question. When the whole South is ready for action, it is idle to talk about State action. The view which we are inclined to take on this message is, that it is in favor of efficient and authoritative but not separate action. A State Convention, called in this way will represent the sovereignty of the people of Georgia, and may adopt any measure of defence, even should it be secession and re-organization into a Southern Confederacy; and when Georgia does take her position in the ranks, she will be armed with the authority of law. When she speaks her voice must be heard. We regret however, in connection with our contemporary of the Courier, that Gov. Towns has let slip an opportunity of lending his name and influence to the great object of the call of a Southern Convention by Mississippi, a consultation of parties equally outraged as to the best mode and measure of redress.

The Courier says.—The Commissioners of Main Roads richly deserve the thanks of our community, of both the City and Neck, for the plank road they have recently laid, through the heavy sand along King-street, from the square to Line street. We understand that we shall have still further reason to commend their enterprise and public spirit, if, for the extension of the plank road, with a double track, i. e., a track on each side of the street, from the Citadel Square to the Four Mile House. We know no tax which we shall more cheerfully pay, and which, we believe, will be generally more cheerfully paid, than one for this purpose. Such a road will not only add to the convenience of those who ride for exercise or recreation, but will also be a great facility and advantage to farmers, draymen, and the travelling public generally, and act as an improved avenue of inland trade and commerce to our thriving city, which is now fast lifting up her crest, and putting on her beautiful garment, preparatory to her coronation as Queen of the South.

Would not such roads be of essential benefit to some portions of our District? Some of our level sandy roads, should be subjected to the experiment. The advantages would be incalculable. A plank road costs not one tenth of what a rail road does, and yet the system of plank roads bids fair to be a formidable rival of Rail Roads; we may have more to say on this subject in future.

COLLEGE EXAMINATION.—The final examination of the Senior Class takes place on Monday next. It will be the largest Class ever graduated at this College, and has been characterized by great intellectual ability and propriety of conduct on the parts of the present body. The Board of Visitors for the present year is composed of the following gentlemen, some of whom we are pleased to observe are already here. Mr. Calhoun's other engagements will prevent his attendance. Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Hon. Angus Patter-

son, Hon. David Johnson, Wm. Elliott, Esq., Dr. Thomas Smith, Rev. M. A. Curtis, Rev. S. S. Davis, Rev. S. Gilman, Rev. C. C. Jones and Dr. R. W. Gibbs.—Col. Tel.

HEALTH OF CHARLESTON.

The Strangers fever still prevails in Charleston notwithstanding the frost which has occurred. The Courier of the 12th instant says.

It may be expected, indeed the time has arrived when it is due to our readers to give them whatever information we have been able to obtain, as to the true state of the health of the City, as an epidemic, although unusually mild in its character, as compared with almost any other season in our experience, has prevailed for some weeks past, and has, from the grossly exaggerated reports that have gone forth, proved prejudicial to the business of our City.

We have no disposition to set up our opinions as authority. We are but the recorders of public sentiment, and claim no other position. But we feel that a journal that reflects public opinion, occupies a highly responsible position, and its conductors, especially where serious matters are concerned, should be cautious and assured of the correctness of its assertions.

These remarks are made, and it is distinctly desired that they should apply to those who have, during the prevalence of the Strangers' Fever, been in any way concerned in giving currency to the outrageous rumors that have been so industriously circulated abroad, to the prejudice, as we desire to impress on the minds of those who read our remarks, that they are not made without good authority to substantiate their truth.

During the week ending on the 1st September, there were six deaths of white persons reported, two by bilious fever. The following week ten whites died, four of which by bilious fever. The succeeding weekly report announced six deaths by Strangers' Fever. The knowledge that several deaths by that disease had previously taken place, having become generally known, the Board of Health decided to announce it officially, although it was then doubted by many whether it was even necessary to do so, as the lateness of the season led all to believe that the fever would not be of a serious character. On one or two occasions, as often as we deemed it important, the weekly reports were referred to, and on the 31st ult. we gave a summary of the deaths, as officially reported, then amounting to 61. Since the publication of the report on which that article was predicated, there were during the week, ending 31st inst., 12 deaths by the disease, making a total of only one hundred and six in two months, by Strangers' Fever.

The bills of mortality, during the whole of this period, would not compare disadvantageously with many cities enjoying perfect freedom from epidemical disease, and this proves conclusively, what we have before asserted, that the fever has been of a milder form, and less fatal in its character, than ever before known, when it has appeared at all.

Now for the present state of our health.—Some believe that the weather has been cold enough to produce frost, which would effectually prevent the further progress of the disease. It may be that white frost has been produced, but that the thermometer has fallen to a point that would produce a frost entirely eradicating the fever, we do not credit. The deaths since last report have been, as we learn from an authorized source very few in number, and these were the effects of imprudent exposure, and but few isolated cases have come to our knowledge for several days past, although we have made especial inquiry.

It is our opinion that there is now but very little apprehension of the further progress of the disease, even in the absence of a killing frost, and shall gladly hail the appearance of the welcome morning that gives tangible evidence of its lightning, yet anxiously desired presence.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

FOR CHARLESTON COURIER.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10. Dispatched from Washington, Nov. 10, 6:38 p. m. Received in Charleston, Nov. 10, 12:15 p. m.

Arrival of the Steamer Cambria.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Another Advance in Cotton.

The Steamer Cambria arrived at Halifax, at 5 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon. She brings 80 passengers.

The Markets.

The Liverpool papers of the 27th, state that the general tone of business affairs for the past week was of a healthy character.

COTTON.—There was an active demand for Cotton in the early part of the week, and on Monday speculators operated to a considerable extent, buying at an advance on the currency of the past week of 1-8 to 1-4, on nearly all descriptions; subsequently, however, less activity prevailed. The estimated sales of the week amounted to 62,710 bales. The market closed with a quiet but steady feeling. The quotations for Fair Orleans are 63-4; Ordinary to Middling, 5 1-2 to 6 1-4. [The quotation for Upland is not given.] The Stock in Liverpool is estimated at 421,000 bales, of which 288,000 are American.

CORN.—The trade throughout the country was brisk. Buyers were operating only to meet their immediate wants, and holders have been unable to maintain quotations; prices have still a declining tendency. Indian Corn is held firmly with limited sales.

PROVISIONS.—There was a steady business going on at firm prices. In the early part of the week, there large sales in Bacon at an advance of 1 to 2s. per cwt., which advance was sustained by the trade in subsequent sales; few sales having been made at steady prices, but without change. There had been a good demand for Pork; the low quotations are secure; fair quality is wanted and would readily sell at 35s. Shoulders Bacon have sold freely at from 18 to 21s.

A good business has been done in Lard, at easy rates. The sales reached 100 tons, from 34 to 36 shillings.

WHEAT.—There have been sales of 2000 bushels of Argentine from 6s. 6d. to 7s. per cwt., which is an improvement on former prices.

FOR SALE.

A desirable Summer Residence on the High Hills near Providence. Twenty-five Acres of Land are attached to the premises. For terms which will be accommodating apply to J. M. Spahn, on the spot, or to W. F. B. Haynsworth, in Sumterville. 11 Nov. 1849. 3 5t

MARRIED.—On the 1st, inst., by the Rev. N. Graham Mr. A. J. CHANDLER of Sumter, to Miss MARY J. STUART, of Williamsburg District.

Notice.

There will be the building of a new church lot out to the lowest bidder in Middletown at Shiloh Church on Saturday the 1st day of December next, specifications for building made known on that day.

HENRY GOODMAN, Sr. LEVY GOODMAN, JOHN CLAYER, Jr. EZEKIEL KEBLES, D. N. GAMBLE, JOHN FRIERSON, Building Committee

Nov. 10, 1849 3 1t

FOR SALE.

The tract of land of the late Rev. JAMES DUPRE of about 300 acres by permission of the Ordinary, I will sell to the highest bidder, sale day in December next. Terms about \$200 cash to meet pressing debts; the balance, on a credit of two and three years, with security, and interest from day of sale. The Ordinary will be charged with the duty of executing titles, at the legal time.

W. B. BARRETT Agent. P. Dupre, Adm'r.

Sumterville Nov. 12, 1849 3 3t

Equity Notice.

To Guardians, Trustees, Receivers, and Committees.

All guardians, trustees, receivers and others who are bound to account to the Commissioner in Equity for Sumter District, are hereby required to be and appear before said Commissioner at his office at Sumter Court House the second Tuesday in January, and the Tuesdays in January and February next, to make returns of the estates in their hands, possession or management, setting forth on oath, the particulars and value of such estate, and an account of all money received and paid for said estates, and to substantiate the same by proper and sufficient vouchers; also to produce all bonds, notes, certificates of stock and other evidences of choses in action, which are specified in said return; and also all title deeds, bills of sale and other muniments of title of property purchased by him or her, or them, for his, her or their ward or estate, who fail to do so, their titles will be immediately issued against them.

JOHN B. MILLER, c. e. s. d. Nov. 7th 1849. 3 1f

For Sale.

Will be sold at Sumterville on Monday 3rd of December next, the plantation belonging to the estate of Mrs. A. E. ROACH deceased, containing two hundred and thirty (230) acres of land, under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation.

It is unnecessary to say of the productiveness of this place, than to state that it has the present season produced more than five bales of cotton to the hand, besides an abundant provision crop.

It is situated one mile from the Claremont Depot—Camden Branch Rail Road. Terms, on a credit of one, two, and three years; secured by Bond with personal security, and mortgage of the place. Interest on the whole paid annually.

WILLIAM SANDERS, Esq. Nov. 10, 1849 3 3t

Attention Cavalry!

In pursuance of orders from Brig. General OWENS, the 5th Regiment of CAVALRY, will assemble in Columbia, on the 5th December next, at 10 o'clock A. M. equipped for Drill and Inspection.

The Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers will assemble the day previous at the same hour for Drill. Captains of Companies will extend orders to their respective corps.

By order of Colonel ANCRUM. R. H. GOODWYN, Jr. Adjutant.

JAMES S. ROBERTS,

Would respectfully acquaint his friends and the Public generally, that he has now in STORE his FALL STOCK, consisting in part of—Gent's extra fine Calf Pump Dress Boots, from the most celebrated Philadelphia Manufacturers; Gent's Plain sewed and pegged Boots, some very low priced; Gent's Congress Gaiters, Patent Leather, in Oxford and Monterey Styles, (super); Ladies' white and Black, Kid and Satin Slippers; Ladies Black, Bronze, Blue and light colored Gaiters; Ladies Morocco, Kid and Calf walking Shoes, of different styles; Misses and Childrens Gaiter Boots, Morocco and Seal, dress and School Shoes.

ALSO

Black and Russett Brogans of various qualities; A large supply of House Servants S. es, both Men and Women, some at very low prices; Besides the above he has an extensive variety of Iron and Wood frame Travelling and Hair Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags &c. The stock embraces as large a variety of fashionable Boots and Shoes, as can be found in any similar establishment in the county.—A full description of which would be altogether beyond the limits of a newspaper advertisement. They were carefully selected by myself, and will be offered at a very small, advance on first cost.

233 King Street, opposite Hasell. Charleston S. C. Nov. 14, 1849. 3 3t

PRIVATE BOARDING.

The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the Public generally, that he has taken the Stateburg Hotel, and is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call, with good Fare and comfortable Rooms. Drivers can be furnished with lots and stable room.

HALE JOHNSON. Stateburg, S. C. Nov. 14, 1849. 3 1f

Dwelling and Store for Sale.

The very desirable HOUSE and LOT of 18 acres, now occupied by Mr. H. Skinner, a beautiful and retired residence for a private family; and the STORE HOUSE, at present occupied by Mr. L. B. Hanks, opposite to Mr. China's Hotel, a first rate business stand, are now in market and will be sold low. Enquire of the owner at Rev. N. Graham's or of Maj. T. McD. Baker, or to W. F. B. Haynsworth, Esq. Oct 24 5t