THE BANNER! Foreign News Items.

Kossuth's Defense.

THE following letter, defensive of Kos suth, and unmasking the treason of Gorgey, was written from Pesth, by a correspondent of the London Daily News. "The walls of Buda, the citadel of which overlooks the beautiful City of Pesth, and its transfluvial suburbs, are still in the condition in which they were left by Gorgey, when battered previous to the final assault. Buda is interesting as the point where the empire was probably saved from destruction by the formidable defence made by the gallant Heintz, and the determined di obedience of Georgey. On this subject, people here are amused by the rank nonsense written, by a ram bling correspondent of The Times, who asserts that Gorgey committed the grave funit of stopping to besiege Buda, instead of pressing forward to Vienna, against his own inclination, and by the positive gressional Documents. order of Kossuth. Now the very reverse is notoriously the case. Gorgey received peremptory instructions from Kossuth to eave a corps of 12,000 mento invest Buda, and to press lorward with his who'e force to Vienna and Olmutz. Gorgey did precisely the contrary, and sat down with 35,000 men and 7,000 hussars before Buda, which he lost his time by battering with twelve-pounders, and his men, by attempting to storm without having made a breach. After these failures, Gorgey wrote to Kossuth, proposing to abandon the siege, and Kossuth then replied that after having committed so great Can error as his disobelience, and after such a failure, Buda must be taken at any

"A battering train was then brought up, and the place succumbed. This is the real version of the transaction, which, if I am not mistaken, has been given already in your columns. The very order to march on Vienna addressed to Gorgey in the first instance, I have read in Turkey. It is matter of history already, and *I wish only to observe that I find every one here as perfectly cognizant of the fact as myself, so that I am at a loss to know whence the Times correspondent can have derived his misinformation. At the Hungarian theatre at Pesth, I was witness to a curious scene. In the vaudeville, of which the plot turns on the embarrassment of the heroine at the supposed return of her absent husband after her re-mirriage, occurred the remark, "that those only absent are sure to turn up and return some day." This observation was taken as a political allusion to the responded to by a momentary burst of earnest enthusiasm, hastily suppressed. A few weeks back even such a demonstration would have had serious consequences, but the government has its hands too full to continue noticing such outbreaks of a feeling which it would fill all its prisons

in a vain endeavor to repress. "The promulgation of the new Consti tution meets with the most serious obstacles from the passive resistance of the few ex-loyalist families who refuse to fill any public situations, and talk seriously of emigrating, while the mass of the people treat it with contempt, as a mere insulting series of ephemeral regulation. In the Bakonya Wald a considerable guerilla was on foot, possessed of twelve pieces of cannon. At the commencement of last month they surprised and cut to being concentrated to sweep, and it was and variegated rosette of the Sons. teries and three batteries had left Pesth. I have, however, since ascertained that about the 22d, a recent Commissary of Kossuth conveyed to them the order to bury their cannon and muskets and disperse. What an extraordinary reputa-tion this man Kossuth has left after him. to Vienna, by water or by dly ever pass ten minutes ou do not hear mention in the of lils name, ... in Pesth, where the sale

of his portrait is a capital offence, the Magyars club together to purchase a singlo copy at an exorbitant price, and tear it into fragments, which are shared between them." As THE accounts of Austrian cruelties, published from time to time, have fre-

official proclamation, a list of those to be lashed, among them are "19, Ernesta Galli of Gremona, aged 20, an opera singer, 40 cuts;" and "20, Maria Conti of Florence, aged 18, an opera singer, 30 cuts;" two young girls, favorite public singers, stripped naked to their waist, and lashed by brutes, as dangerous to Field Marshal Radetzky and his gallant Austrian Army!

We have accounts from Constantinople of the 28th ult: they confirm our last letters. The refugee question has been setfled, and the ratifications to the agreement on this subject are now alone wanting to make the settlement definitive. The Poles who have embraced the Mahomedan faith are to be withdrawn.

Great consternation was caused in a ball room, in Grantham, England, by a young man named Henry G. Nickols falling stone dead while promonading the room with his partner. A post morten examination disclosed the cause of death to have been the pressure of a large quantity of blood which had accumulated on the right side of the heart, had ruptured a valve, and caused death as instantaneous. ly as though a bullet had been shot into the heart.

A short time back a paragraph was circulated regarding an arrival of iron at Liverpool from China, the supposed produce of that country. It appears, how. ever, to have been a quantity of English pig iron, returned, via China, from Bombay, and which had been sent out probably as ballast.

The Minister of Commerce has charged M. Th. Mareau, representative of the people, to proceed to Belgium to ascertain the progress made in the cultivation and manufacture of flax. M. Mareau is a chief of an important manufactory at Montagne (Venice.)

A Madrid letter states that General Narvaez has consented to allow the Span-Ish troops to remain in Italy, but that the Minister of Finance had demanded guar. Banner. anters as to the payment by the Pope, and that these could not be given.

SUMTERVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY, 30, 1850. M. M. Noah, Jun., Editor.

Cotton. Charleston .- Prices from 12 to 18 cents.

Sumterville .-- Prices from 10 1-2 to

11 7-8. It will be seen that our Correspondent states that Cotton has slightly declinedsuch must be a mistake, as we find it quoted

PUBLIC MEETING. A public meeting will be held to-day to devise means to ensure an earlier receipt of

The Hon, Jos. A. WOODWARD, will

please accept our thanks for valuable Con-

Arrival of the Niagara. The Niagara arrived at Halifax on Thurs-

ceived the following items of intelligence.

The Cotton market was buoyant. The sales for the week ending on the 12th inst. amounted to 69,000 bales, of which speculators took 49,000 bales. Prices had advanced

The steamship Hibernia arrived at Liverpool on the 9th instant, and her news caused great excitement in the Cotton market. Earin the week preceding the departure of the Niagara, it was discovered that the Com- self, passive. He is in favor of admitting Calimittee of the Board of Brokers had made a fornia as a State, with its anti-slavery clause nistake in under-estimating the stock of Cotton on hand to the extent of \$0,000 bales!! jous to wait until New Mexico in the same Notwithstanding which the market during the past week was extremely buoyant, prices applies for admission. In the mean time he having advanced fully 1-4d on all descrip- calls upon Congress to refuse to give the tions. The Committee's quotations are fair new territories a territorial government, or Uplands and Mobiles, 6 3-1; fair Orleans, would leave them with no government at all,

On Sunday last Rt. Rev. Bishop REYNOLES consecrated the new Church of St. Lawrence to the service of God. The impressive cere- came boldly form and in defence of the Union, monics, were explained by the Rev. Dr. in a style of instructive eloquence rarely met with, and he twice held the large auditory assem-

bled enchained during the day and evening. The edifice presents a very neat appearance, and stands a speaking monument of the liberality of our townsfolks. Rev. Mr. O'-CONNELL is the pastor and will officiate once

Temperance Celebration.

We have seldom witnessed a more lively and animated scene, than the one presented tled state must necessairly be viewed with on Friday last. That being the quarterly anxiety on this side of the Atlantic. Russia, celebration of Sumter Division No. 12 Sons the great autumanton of civilised Europe ocof Temperance, who were joined therein by cupies the most conspicious position and the Grand Division of the State, the latter of commands our greater attention. Already is ty odd members.

through the principal streets of the town to which she perceives is not far distant. There the Methodist Church, the whole forming one is hardly a doubt, but that she is the main contrasting most strikingly and harmoniously. Hungary to quall the spirit of revolt that is pleces 400 Austrians. A large force was with the simple, yet beautiful, white collar rapidly manifesting itself in her own domin-

was halted and the members marched in two undoubtedly aims at aggrandizement equal by two, where were assembled an imposing to that of the Romish Empire in the time of array of the beauty and fashion of the District, the Cassars and every art she can bring into to welcome them with their approving smiles play, will be made the means of carrying and bid them a god speed in their noble efforts those her ambitious schemes into effect, in the cause of humanity.

After prayer by the Chaplin of the Grand was called on and introduced to the assembly. Mr. S. proceeded to discuss the objects of the to meet Gen. Twicos, and continued outrages, Institution, the objections that had been urged they lately having killed eight teamsters .cidedly a well delivered one, and from the reach the West. We cannot await the adquently been said to be overcharged, the cidedly a well delivered one, and from the reach the West. We cannot await the adudge it was universally thought so.

a strain of language, both classic and chaste

GRISHAM, acting as Grand Worthy Patriarch tain pessession of these lands now held by was next introduced, and although the call was quite unexpected to him, he chained their attention in remarks of some thirty minutes, which were as sound as they were well digested. As an argument, we think they were as forcible as could be brought to bear upon the subject, and undoubtedly left an impression on their minds, of the utility and manifest benefits resulting from such a society, that will not be shortly eradicated; he was repeatedly interrupted by the applause which greeted him nearly every five minutes, testifying their approbation.

After a benediction from the Grand Chaplin, the procession reformed and having escorted the Grand Division to their Hall, was burgh, Pa. Some two months previous he

We cannot conclude without testifying our approbation of the music "volunteered by the lation to Catholicism and was arrested tried Brass Band for the occasion," and which formed one of its chief attractions.

During the session of the Grand Division the resolution inserted below was unanimous- him by a very respectable majority, which ly passed and ordered to be printed. We cheerfully give it a place in our columns, exhibiting as it does the good feeling entertained towards Sumter, and their appreciation of the civilities accorded them by its citizens:

Grand Dicision of the Sons of Temperance of South Carolina.

"Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Division, be tendered to Sumter Division, and inhabitants of Sumter for the kind and hospitable manner in which the wants and comforts of this Grand Division have been supplied at this session." Passed unanimously and ordered to be published in the Sumter

A. M. KENNEDY, G. S.

THE PARSIDENTS THIRD MESSAGE, and | Correspondence of the Bramer. accompanying documents were delivered last week to Congress. It is in reference to California as a State and Territory, making several very important disclosures-firstly that the Hon. T. BUTLER KING, was sent to California as the secret agent of the Government -but with instructions not to influence the people of the Territory, and secondly, that the Military commandant appointed by President Polk, was continued in his joint office of Civil and Military Governor, so as to place the odium of his actions, should they have been any, on the late administration. Mr. CLAYTON'S instructions inform us that Mr. KING, went to California as the regular confidential government agent, he was instructed to omit nothing, as far as constitutional powe would permit him to secure the peace and prosperity of the territory, to endeavor to aid by advice, and confidentially inform them that such also was the Presidents plans, in the formation of a State, so that she could be admitted at once into the Union, to the utter exclusion of slavery topics. For these services he was to receive eight dollars per day-all expenses paid and received \$1,000 advance. Now, as far as the employment of Mr. King to ascertain the geological, statistical and poday morning, at one o'clock. We have re- litical worth, of the territory is concerned applaud the foresight of the administration, t we must unequivocally condemn his enterferance in the political affairs of a territory whose population is of a floating and indeisive character.

There has been an attempt on the part of some of the Whig press to convert this message into meaning that the President will veto the proviso-the reading of the message itself reputes such arguments. The President scens to wish Congress to remain like himmonstrous boundaries and all, and he is anx. manner organizes a State Constitution and rather than take a decisive stand one way or the other. He now stands perfectly non-Consecuation of the Catholic Church, committal. Anti-slavery in its present phase that present administration, with men of the candor attributed to the Presiden and esponsed the constitutional question .-The vascillating disposition of the administration has provoked the sentiments of the times -leave the vexed question alone-make a disposition of it in such a manner that the south may be enabled to lay its own course, and then, and not till then, can we term the Union safe.

Russia.

Every steamer brings us newer and more important news from Europe, whose unsetwhom commenced their quarterly meeting she preparing for that struggle which she the evening previous and initiated some twen- sees just exhibiting itself, and in which she is destined to act such an important part, she At about 11 o'clock A. M. the procession is ever now cohcentrating her forces on the was formed at the Town Hall, headed by the frontiers of Turkey, in order to enable her to members of the Grand Division, and muster- strike a more decisive blow at both her and ing some three hundred or more, proceeded Austria, when the time arrives for action, and of the most imposing and gorgeous proces- instrigator of the rebellions in Servia and sion we ever remember having seen. The Sclavania in order to compel Austria, from rich velvet collars and handsome emblems of whom she has most to fear, to withdraw a office of the members of the Grand Division, large portion of those troops now occupying ions, and thus make her a supplicant for men said cut, down (?) this forest. Two bat- On arriving at the church, the procession and means to Leep Hungary in subjection. The

> THE FLORIDA INDIANS .- Recent intelli-Division Mr. WALLACE; P. SUMTER Esq., gence from Florida informs us of the non-fulfilment of the promise given by the Indians against it, and the benefits that had accrued. The chiefs in control of the Seminoles seem from it, and must ever accrue; in a manner, to be in collision with each other and those and with a dexterity that proved he was ac- possessing the greater influence seem to quainted with his subject in all its features. dread emigration in consequence of their fear and the an extemporaneous effort, it was de- of losing control when their parties should state and the people now suffer the gloomy Mr. Kenshaw, of Wateree Division, a effects of the presence of hostile and savage member also of the Grand Division, was then Indians, and if any reliance is to be placed introduced, and engrossed the attention of upon the statements rife in relation to their his audience for some half hour or more with perpetration of such enormous outrages, then a war of extermination is almost inevitable. The extreme fertility of Florida, howev-The G. W. A. of the Grand Division, Col. er, may have induced persons, wishing to obthe Seminoles, and having other selfishly interested motives, to spread these prejudicial reports and on that ground many look with istrust on the continuous recitals of outrages. It is to be hoped that our government will exercise continued and close watchfulness in these movements, so as to prevent the use of more violent means in dealing with the Indians than circumstances may justify and take munediate measures for their ren oval beyond the Mississippi.

PREAKS OF ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.-The extraordinary benefits of our elective laws in the States were never better illustrated than in the election of the present Mayor of Pittshad taken up a crusade against some measures adopted by that city government in reand sentenced to six months imprisonment for exciting a mobability of that city. His friends in retaliation run him for Mayor and elected caused Gov. Johnson to exercise his pardoning power and release him from durance vile. in order to assume his office.

17 A very singular accident occurred on the Eastern railroad near Berwick, Mass, last week. The last passenger car, full of passengers was uncoupled from the rest of the train by the breaking of a hind-wheel and thrown off the tract on its side. The stove was upset and, though many were bruised and slightly burnt, the passengers were extricated and in twenty minutes after the accident, the car was consumed to ashes. accidents. And a man to possess all series

CHARLESTON, JAN. 26th 1850. Dear Banner:-The week opened with one of the heaviest rains of the season which after having in two days spent its fury gave place to a bright sunshine and a clear sky.-The weather is unusually warm, trees are budding, and other signs of vegetation can be observed in all the gardens of the city. The sun at noon is oppressive. I have never known so temperate a winter.

The city is remarkably lively. A number number of private and public balls have been given recently, and others are expected shorty to come off. The annual ball of the St. Cecelia Society took place on Thursday night and a ball is advertised for the 22d February in honor of the Savannah Military Companies, whose arrival among us is then anticipated. The number of public amusements here at present, serve to increase the general animation and gayety. On Wednesday night last the Theatre was re-opened under the direcion of Mr. F. C. Adams. The company is full and effective, the manager capable, the orchestra competent, and the building itself renovated and improved. There is every reason to anticipate a successful season, as the prosperity which so generally prevails will enable our citizens to bestow a liberal patronage on theatrical entertainments. The "Stranger" the "Hunchback," the "Lady of yons," and other sterling plays have been produced successively and have thoroughly tested the strength of the company. Das Rice the inimitable and original Shakeperian jester has been performing at the circus during the past week, he made a decided hit, and attracts crowds nightly to listen to his incomparable and mirth moving jokes. The authorities of Charleston neck have ignified to our Council their intention of

testing the constitutionality of the recent act of the State Legislature, annexing the Neck to the city. It is to be decided by appeal to the Court of Errors during their spring session. From Washington we have the grateful intelligence of the final organization of the House after weeks of mis-spent time, turmoil and discord. This late organization was only effected by postponing until March 1851. the election of Post Masier and Door Keeper. Mr. Cass has concluded his great speech against the Wilmot Proviso, which commanded the attention of Congress, and is a sound and able argument. He avowed his determination to resign his seat in the Senate rather than obey the instructions of the Michigan Legislature. There appears no probability of he passage of Wilmot Proviso through Congress. It is losing advocates every day and gaining no accessions. Mr. Dickinson of N. York made the remarkable declaration that dif the North and South came together, and he had a sword to draw, so help him God he would draw it on the side of the South."-Such seems to be the course which Northern sentiment is taking. Even the politicians are beginning to falter in their career of aggression. Benton's project of forming a new free soil State within the limits of Texas finds few supporters, while its author has been the oblect of Foote's most potent ridicule .-Gen. Taylor in a recent message to the House strives to disclaim having interfered in the affairs of California or of having assumed any control over her internal policy.

Mr. Calhoun has recovered from his attack of Pneumonea but with his general health so impaired that it is feared he will be incapable of any future exertion in the Senate. Abbot awrence minister to England is reported if at the residence of Mr. Bates, partner of Baring Bros, & Co. The report stated that he was not expected to live. A letter writer from Washington says that P. M. Wetmore notwithstanding his denial, has been proved to be a defaulter to the Government to the amount of \$180,000. His offset, commissions on disbursements during the war, has been lecided in the case of Purser Buchanan, to e invalid. The cotton narket has been lanand and drooping during the entire week ---A decline in the article of fully 1-4 ct. has taken place. On Friday little was done and sales were in favor of purchasers. I quote middling 12 to 12 1-2-fair to fully fair 12 1-2 to 12 7-8. Coffee 14 and 15. Salt 75 and

M. J. T.

We have received the following letter from Mechanicsville and have made due enquiry nto the cause of the failure of our Subscribers at that place, to receive their papers .-We can elicit no information, and must conclude that the fault lies with the office at Mechanics cille, as our papers are regularly deposited in the office here, by the publisher, and mailed by the Post Master:

JANUARY 21st 1950. Mr. Epiron:-What has become of the funiter Banner, have you discontinued it, or why is it we are neglected. I have not seen one for two weeks. We frequently miss getting at this office the Wednesday's and Phursday's Courier, the Christian Advocate, and the Temperance Advocate, but to miss getting a paper published in our own District within twelve or thirteen miles of us for two weeks is too bad. There is certainly very great neglect some where, either with publishers or post masters, and we shall begin to complain heavily shortly if there is not an mendment. We get but one mail a week from Sumterville and this is bad enough, but when we fail then of getting our papers and letters what thik you Mr, Editor, can any one blame us if we should complain of such A SUBSCRIBER.

RICHARDS' WEEKLY GAZETTE-A highly interesting sheet, devoted to Literature, Science and the arts, is a very valuable accession to our exchange list. It is published in Charleston by RICHARDS' & WHLKER, under the editorial charge of the former named

THE SCHOOLFELLOW, a monthly for Juveniles and, perhaps the best published in the Union, also an emanation from WALKER's press, to which its typographical appearance does great credit, is also welcome to our table, and from the number before us, we judge it will be eagerly sought after by the class of readers for whom it is designed.

deserves the patronage of the South.

The The total amount of the value of vessels cargoes wrecked and attendant expen-This is, we believe, the first of this class of ces on the Florida reef the past year is estimated at \$16,52,030.

The Political World. Congress, so far this present session, pre-

sents a very stringe anomoly. A seeming

dread on the part of the Northern members consequent to the determined position assumed by the South, to press the passage of the Proviso, coupled with the extraordinary methods adopted to press California in to the Union in the guise of a state. The question now seems to have entered a new phazethat of territories generally, and at the present time there are three plans before congress for the settlement of the vexed question. The first is that of is Gen. Houston, which has been presented in the form of a preamble and resolution, declaring that as the Congress of the United States possesses no power over the subject of negro slavery within the limits of the Union, either to prohibit or interfere with it in the States, Territ now exists, or to establish it in any Ter ritory or District, and that as the people in Territories have the same inherent right of self-government as the people in the States, if n the exercise of such inherent rights the people in the newly acquired Territories, by the annexation of Texas, and the acquisition of California and Mexico South of the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes of North latitude, extending to the Pacific occan, shall establish negro slavery or prohibit it, such establishment or prohibition of negro slavery in the formation of their State governments shall be deemed no objection to their admis sion as a State or States into the Union, in accordance with the Constitution of the Uni ted States.' The objectionable features of this bill is that it delegate powers to a certain portion of the inhabitants of a territory whilst t denies the assembled representatives of the whole Union, in Congress the same powers. The Second is Mr. Benton's bill, by far the most important one as far as the South is concerned. It makes a simple profession of re duction in the size of the State of Texas, so as to form three new territories and consequently engraft free-soilism in a slave-hold ing State and in the midst of the Southers country. It assumes "that all the territory included in the Texas annexation to the North of 36 30 was subject to the restriction which was applied to Oregon, and which the Free Soilers are attempting to extend to California. The following are the principal provisions of Mr. Benton's bill:--1. That the State of Texas shall reduce her boundary on the West to the one hundred and second degree of West longitude, from the meredian of Greenwich; and on the North to the Mais or Salt Fork of the Red River, between th parallel of one hundred and two degrees of West longitude. 2. That when the popula tion of said State shall equal or exceed 100 000 souls, West of the line formed by the 98th degee of West longitude, and by the iver Colorado, from its mouth to its intersection by said parallel, then the State of Tex as will further reduce her Western bounda ry to that line; and the part of Texas lying Vest of that line, as reduced by the first as ticle of this agreement, shall be and remain separate State, entitled to immediate admission into the Federal Union, on an equal foot ing with the original States. 3. The State of Texas to cede to the Uni

ed States all her territory exterior to the limits to which she reduces herself by the first article of this agreement.

There are three other stipulations, providng for the relinquishment of all claims upon he United States for liability of the debts of Texas, and for compensation or idemnity for the surrender to the United States of he ships, ports, arsenals, &c , which became the property of the United States at the time of innexation, and the United States, in consideration of said reduction of boundaries, ceson of territory, and relinguishment of wil pay to the State of Texas the sum of lifteen mil ions of dollars, in a stock bearing 5 per cent interest, redeemable at the end of ourteen years.

ton accompanied his bill:-" The bill makes a proposal to Texas for the reduction of her imits. She covers sixteen degrees of latitude and fourteen of longitude. She extends from 26 to 42 degrees of North latitude, and say from four degrees south of New Ocleans to near four degrees north of St. Louis, and from the longitude of Western Missouri to the summit of the Rocky Mountains. She has a Gulf frontier of near a thousand miles -a River frontier on the Rio Grande (part lisputed) of two thousand miles—an undisputed River frontier of a thousand miles on the Arkansas, about five hundred more on the Red River, nearly another five hundred or the Sabine frontier, and an inland frontier of three hundred miles more between the Red River and the Arkansas. She has a circumference of about five thousand miles and a superficial extent of three hundred and fifty thousand square miles. Such a State is too large either for her own welfare as well as that of other States. She is large enough to make seven States of the first class, and ought, for her own welfare, as well as that of the other States, to be reduced to a reasona.

ble size" The bill proposes to reduce her, at once, with her consent, into a State of about 150,000 squire miles; and, eventually, into two States ot about 75,000 square miles each. The reduction is proposed on the principle of leaving all the present populat on and all the organized counties untouched, and ceeding the unsettled and wild lands to the United States. The Western boundary line retired to the parallel of 102 degrees of West longitude, and the Northern boundary line retired to the Red River, would have this effect; and would leave the State in a compact form. the difficulty and besought the Englishman with very commodious and proper boundaries, and very suitable for division into two States. She would retain all her gulf coast, one half of the Rio Grande, about a thousand miles on the Red River, and the Sabine frontier as it is. A parallel of latitude through open prairies, East of the Puerto Rico, instead of claimed Rio Grande, would become her Western boundary. The Red River now the boundary of part of the State on the North, would become the whole Northern boundary. The Arkansas would be abandoned in i whole extent, and the South-west corner of the State brought down from the head of the Arkansas to near the head of the Red River -from the frozen region of 42 to the genial

Mr. Foote's bill is of greater length. gentleman. It is a valuable publication and but contains in detail all the customary provisions embraced in acts of Congress for the formation of Territorial govern ments and the admission of new States. The essential features of his bill are comprised in these provisions: Ist. The formation of three territorial

governments in California, Deseret and New-Mexico, and 2ngly, with the assent of the State of Texas, to provide a constitution and government for a new State to be called "Jacinto;" to be so laid off as to embrace all what is now Texas, lying to the East of the river Brazos. The following abstract includes the description

of the boundaries assigned in this bill to the Territorial governments and new

State as above designated—
1. California. —"All that part of California beginning at the intersection of the 42nd degree of North latitude with the shore of the Pacific Ocean; thence due East with the said parallel of latitude to the 116th degree of West longitude; until it shall strike the boundary line established between the United States and Mexico, by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; thence by and with the said boundary line to the shore of the Pacific Ocean; thence Northerly by and with the said shore to the place of beginning, extending one marine league into the sea from the Southern to the Northern boundary aforesaid and including all the harbors, bays and islands adjacent to the said shore, shall form a separate Territory, to be known and called the Territory of California, tories or Districts, where, by municipal law, provided that nothing in this act shall be construed to inhibit the Government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories in such manner and at such times as Con gress shall deem convenient and proper; r from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States." 2. Deserct .- "All that part of Califor-

nia beginning at the point on the 42d degree of North latitude, or the Northern boundary of California, where it is intersected by the 116th degree of west long's tude; thence due East, with the said Northern boundary of California, until it shall strike the Northern point of the Eastern boundary of California, as it has heretofore existed; thence South, by and with the said Eastern boundary line, until it shall arrive at the Northern point of the Western boundary line of New Mexico; thence Southwardly, by and with the said Western boundary line of New Mexico, until it shall strike the boundary line established between the United States and Mexico, by the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo: thence Westwardly, by and with the said last mentioned boundary line, to its intersection with the 116th degree of West longitude, to the point of beginning, shall form a separate Territory, to be known and called the "Territory of Descret," with the same provision that nothing in the act shall be construed to inhibit the United States from dividing the Territory into two or more Territories, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States. 3. New Mexico .- "All that part of the

Perritory of the United States called New Mexico, acquired by the treaty of Guadaloune Hidalgo, not included within the boundaries of the State of Texas, as laid down in the act of the Republic of Texas, shall be organized and constitute a tem. porary government, by the name of the Territory of New Mexico," with the same provisions as in the other acts, reserving to the United States the right of dividing said Territories into two or more Territories, &c. 4. State of Jucinto .- "That the said State of Jacinto shall consist of all the territory embraced in the following bounda.

ries, beginning at the mouth of the Brasos River, and in the middle thereof, and running by and with the boundary line of the State of Texas, as laid down in an Act of the Republic of Texas, entitled "An Act to define the boundaries of the Republic of Texas," passed in the year 1836. thence by and with the said line to the point of its intersection with the Western coundary of the State of Arkansas, thence south by and with th western boundary to the northern point of the western boundary of the State of Louisiana; thence South by and with the Western boundary of Louisiana, to the mouth of the Sabine river; thence by and with the shore of the Gulf of Mexico to the place of the beginning, at the middle of the Brazos River, including any island adjacent and opposite to that from 96 to 110 of West longitude; that is to part of the coast belonging to this State." Such are the boundaries as described Mr. Foote's bill. The resolutions of General Houston, with the bills of Mesers Benton and Foote, have opened the debate on the boundaries of Texas, and on the formation of Territorial Governments. that suggest a variety of reflections, but which we must reserve for another occasion. Our purpose now is to put our readers in possession of the leading pro-

visions of the several measures for adjust-

ing these questions, now before the Senate

of the United States.

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT JUSTLY PUNISH-ED .- The recently appointed Consul at Valparaiso Col. Z. W. POTTER, on his arrival secured rooms at French Hotel of that city and left his wife and child in possession thereof whilst he was attending to his official bus ness. During his absence the Honorable H S. Sulivan a relative of Lord Palmerston, and the British charge d' Affairs at the Chilian government entered those asigned to Col. Potter and forcibly ejected his lady and child, after heaping vulgar and obscene abuse upon the, at that time, unprotected lady. General HERRERA who was at the time at the Hotel unsuccessfully attempted the adjustment of to await the U. S. Consuls return, to which the man would not acquiesce. On the return of Col. Potter, he removed his family to other quarters for the night and the next morning he waited noon his bruteship and requested an explanation which was not granted, when Col. Potter, to the satisfactory gratification of the whole town, administered very severe and merited chastisement with his cane. We trust that this transaction will teach the English government to appoint gentle many diplomatists,

The following officers of Bishopville Division, Sons of Temperance, have been elected and installed for the present quarter, viz:

J. W. STUCKEY, W. P. WILLIAM ROGERS, W. A. THOMAS A. BOONE, R. S. BENJAMIN S. BELL, A. R. S. CHARLES SPENCER, F. S. WILLIAM K. DIXON, T. RAMON THOMPSON, C. DAVID A. HOWARD, A. C. ROBERT FRASER, L S. WM. H. HOLLEYMAN, O. S. M. DUBOSE, JR., P. W. P. Bishopville, S. C. Jan. 21, 1955.

gest foreign mull ever reingly. try. There we e forty nine the and third of which were for New York sole

Gen. Herbillion has just sent to Parthree Arab standards which were token by the French after the assort of Zustelin. They are to be placed in the Invalides.

The accounts from Piedmont of the elections are favorable to the call o order .- There are about 119 returns, and of these six to four are in favor of the

A letter from Rouen, Dec. 12, says that arge shipments of polators are in progre for the British markets.

Ohio Democratic Convention Slavery, of c A dispatch to the pitte burg papers, dated Columbus, Jan. 9th gives the following further proceedings of he Democratic State Convention. which lately nominated Reuben Wood. for Governor:

A majority of the Committee on resolutions reported resolutions on slave ry, and the banks similiar to those of the Convention of last year-also in favor of a homestead exemption, and a new Constitution.

The minority report endorsed the Wilmot Proviso, and recommends our Senators and Representatives in Congress to secure its application to Terri-

The minority report was rejected by vote of 174 to 94. The original resolution was adopted almost unanimous-

A Resolution was offerred, approving Mr. Alleu's vote in the United States Senate, and recognizing his services, which was adopted by a large

The baptismal admonition of the Hindoo is as impressing on the bystander as it is beautiful: "Little babe, thou enterest the world weeping, while all around you smile, contrive so to live that you may depart in smiles, whilst all around you weep."

OBITUARY.

Departed this life Jan. 15, WILLIAM A. KEITH, of Darlington, in the 15th year of his

The subject of this obituary was one of the most interesting of youths, kind and obligfallen upon those lips whose music is forever s lenced—the foud hope of parents and friends is forever highted—the tomb has closed from mortal gaze the ace that once beamed with intelligence and beauty-and nothing is left save the sad memorial of man's mortality-

"Leaves have their time to fall And flowers to wither at the North-winds

And stars to set-but all, Thou less all reasons for thine own, Oh death."

To Stockholders

OF THE S. C. R. R. COMPANY. OFFICE S. C. R R. Co.)

Charleston Jan 25, 50 By Resolution of the Board of Directors in a Company, the Stockholders will be rought dawn to the meeting of the 12th of February, and return free of Charge. They will likewise be permitted to bring and carry their families, free of charge.

J. & E. DALY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BOOT, Shoe, Hat and TRUME WAREHOUSE, NO. 326. KING-STREET.

(Sign of the Golden Buck.) 2 DOORS NORTH OF GEORGE-STREET. Charleston, S. C.

DRY GOODS In Charleston, South Carolina. C. & E. L. KERRISON, beg to inform he Merchants, who buy for Cash or City Acceptances, that their Stock this Spring will prove worthy of special attention; an exami

nation of the styles and prices is requester

Their Stock is New. Large and well assurted

and will be sold at their usual low prices. C. & E. L. KERRISON, Importers and Jobbers, No. 209, North-west corner King and Market-street

QUARTERS,

44TH REGIMENT, S. C. M. OLD FORD, Jan. 26, 1850. The Batalions of the the forty-ourth Re riment, S. C. Militia will parade for Drill and Review; the Upper at Sumterville, on Sature day the 16th; the Lower, at Bradford's Mills. in Clarendon, on Siturday, the 23rd days of February next, armed and equipped as the law directs.

officers, the day previous to review, for Drill and Instruction. The line to be formed at 11 o'clock A. M. Commandants of Battal. ions are charged with the extension of orders n their respective commands. The Regimental Staff will turn out on the

days of Drill and Review.
By order of Col. F. M. MELLETT,

W. T. WILDER, Adri.

Just Received. A FINE ASSORTMENT of East and

10

20

West India PRESERVES, Jellys, Cateno Prunes, Olives, Sardines, Sweet Oil, Pense Sauces, Spices, Lobsters, etc. etc. Fine Fresh Cranberries, 12 1-2 ets a quar

Fine assortment Ladies' Biskets, do. do. English Walnuts, 12 1-2 cts a

do. Brazil Nuts,

do. do. Peran do. do. Filberts, do. da

Almonds, Dates, do. Currants

Malaga Grapas. do. do. do. Lemons,

Coacoanuts, Fine SWEET ORANGES, Sielly dogs

28 boxes Tea, right from the Celestist Empire. It is neither Cantum nor Pekin-s just the thing that people want. 12 pe

All other articles equally cheap and GROVE A. PELTON.

And nearly apposite Congaros Ho. Columbia, Jan 30 14 31