[*From the Mercury*]

Letters to the North—No. 6.

Messrs. Editors: I have been, as you are aware, spending the last three days upon one of the large Rice Plantations to be found along the coast of South Carolina; where, as I have ever been told, even in your own State, that slavery was to be found in its worst form; that if cruelty and oppression, want of proper food and clothing and shelter, existed anywhere, I should find it among these plantations. Well, I have now seen, with my own eyes, a good many of them, and I propose to speak of the Island of "Jehossee," * because the establishment is the largest Rice-place that I have yet examined, and because I believe it presents a fair and impartial view of Southern slavery.

The Island is situated about thirty miles Southwest of Charleston, inside of the Edisto Island. It contains about 3390 acres of land, 1500 of which is cultivated, or will be this year, in rice, and about 500 in corn and potatoes. About 200 acres are in the lawn and gardens, yards, &c. and the remainder is woodland or unreclaimed swamp. Twenty years ago nearly the whole of it was in the latter condition, and of course the number of human souls that it would sustain was very limited, and no individual system of labor could ever reclaim it or continue its cultivation.

It was about 3 o'clock, p. m. of that beautiful sunny and summer-like day, the 25th of January, when I landed from the steamer Etiwan, that had been ever since four in the morning, winding her way along the narrow channels, among the great marshes, proper abodes of alligators, that lie waiting the same reclaiming process that has made this spot capable of supporting a host of happy human beings. Upon the wharf, and about the rice-building mill, were some twenty or thirty negroes, mostly engaged in loading a vessel belonging to the place, and navigated entirely by slaves, with no white man to superintend, direct or drive them to their labor. Delivering my over-coat and valise into the charge of the first one at hand, I walked on up to the house, which I found a very humble cottage, embowered in shrubbery, upon one of the few points of high land, the highest of which are only 15 or 20 feet above tide. The master I found absent for the day; but I was welcomed by his accomplished lady, who possesses that true politeness without ostentation, that makes a stranger feel at home at once. At four o'clock I sat down to dinner with the family, which, in the absence of the master, consisted of his lady and an only daughter, and her governess; and these four persons, with the addition of the overseer and his wife, who live in a house at some distance, constitute the whole white population of the island, living in the midst of *seven hundred negro slaves*. And for a considerable portion of the year, the overseer and wife are the only whites here, as the place is considered unhealthy for any but acclimated negroes. The proprietor retires in the summer to Charleston, and is only able to retain an overseer by giving $2000 a year wages. Now, how are these "poor oppressed, cruelly treated, miserable slaves" kept in subjection, and prevented from [illegible] the "blood thirsty tyrants who [illegible] at [illegible] to [illegible]on, [illegible] of this [illegible]ed system," without being [illegible] "oppressor of our black brothers," who might, if he was with us, hide everything that is not meet for the public eye. Let us mount and away across the lawn of live oaks, noting things as we pass them along the way. That neat looking white frame, just across the garden, is the "lying-in-hospital," where every woman goes a month before her confinement, and is attended by a skillful accoucheur and nurse, and provided with every necessary, and often visited by master and mistress. Further along are the carpenters and smiths's shops, and the great steam-power threshing barn and store houses, stables, &c. This fine two story dwelling, surrounded with convenient buildings, and shaded by those immense live oaks, is the overseer's winter residence—in summer he goes to another upon a more healthy spot. That large, airy, neat looking building is the hospital of the "home settlement," which consists of thirty-two double houses, each part containing a fire place and three rooms, and having a garden attached. A little further on, along the same great road we are riding, is the second settlement, containing the same number and same kind of houses; and about a quarter of a mile further is the third settlement of twenty houses, making in all upon this street one hundred and sixty-eight separate and very neat, comfortable tenements for families, besides the several hospitals and "children's houses," where these young specimens of white men's cruelty are gathered together during the day, and fed and taken care of by suitable nurses, while the parents are in the field. But, see, the laborers are now all at *home*. Some are threshing their own little crop of rice before the door; some are at work in the garden; some are washing; and from the display of woollen blankets and apparel upon the fences and bushes, there can be no lack of bedding or clothing. Others, true to the nature of a negro, are lounging in the warm sun, enjoying the superlative of happiness,—*nothing to do*. "Nothing to do! That is very strange." Let us inquire of our guide how it is that all these people are idle such a fine afternoon as this?

"'Case massa, him done him task. Always come home 'fore dis ebry day. Work for 'self den.

"And how do all these old people get through their task?'

"Oh, Lord! massa: dem done dat long time ago. No work old nigger here. Some den mind de chil'ren, and some watch de gate, or something like dat; but nober work much.

"And your master still feeds and clothes them, does he, and plenty, too? And are there a good many that are too old to work?'

"Oh yes, sir; good many; some old nigger hun'red years old, I spec. Plenty to eat! yes sa, plenty: rice, hominy, 'tater, hog meat, beef, and plenty ting. Clothes! Oh yes massa, good flannel shirt, cotton shirt, woollen pants, and good coat massa, jes like dis one, massa, and plenty blanket.'

"Well, Brass, you appear to be a sensible old man; are you a Christian, and will you tell me the truth?'

"I hope, massa, I is Christian, and I wont tell lie, sure of dat.'

"Well, then, I come from the North, where people think that the slaves are very badly treated, and all want to be free on this plantation?'

"Well, now, massa, I tell you de truth, as I hope I die happy. If we was like white folks, and know how to make living, I 'spect would all like to be free. But him true, massa, mos all dese people here would starve if dey had no massa, and dey know it; and dey all love massa, and missus, and young missus, and dey always want to lib jis as dey do now; dat is de truth."

Now, sirs, this conversation is as correctly reported as I am able to give it. To corroborate the statement of the love felt for "massa," I witnessed the manner of meeting between master and servant during several rides and walks with him over the plantation. Every one spoke to him with a most cheerful and affectionate "good morning, massa,' and received a return of the compliment in the kindest tones and feeling manner; calling every one by name that he could recollect, and often stopping to converse with some of the older ones upon the affairs of the plantation in a confidential manner; and then in visiting the hospitals inquiring after any one sick; complimenting the nurses upon their neat appearance; giving a kind word to every old man; or listening to any complaint with attention and patience; and invariably returning the salutation of every one down to the child three years old. Is it any wonder that such a master is revered in the highest degree?

During one of our excursions, I witnessed another most interesting scene. We came suddenly upon a group of one hundred or more children in the highest degree of enjoyment. There in the midst was "young missus," superintending a grand feas. great pot was boiling full of as rich soup an epicure could wish, made ten times more sweet to these merry children, because it was dealt out with kind condescension from the hand of one they loved. And then when they saw, they fairly shouted massa," and fairly stumbled over one another, forgetting their soup in their anxiety to shake hands with him.

I have one more scene to describe and I have done; although I might still go on to great length with this *picture of slavery as I found it in the South;* but I fear that the picture will not be seen by those who have the most need of correct information upon this subject.

I neglected purposely, to notice as we passed along, that the first settlement was headed by a handsome and commodious church; but now, come, let us enter, just as the bell has ceased its weekly toll. Here is a respectable Methodist Minister, in a neat pulpit, of a clean neat house; and, arranged upon good benches, on the one hand, are the females, and on the other the males, to the number of some four or five hundred, [illegible] congregation as I ever seen in any country. All came voluntarily, not by compulsion of the master; for in this, as well as in all their movements soberly conducted, they are quite free. Members are regularly admitted, and baptismal and marriage rites performed with as much solemnity as in any community. And this is a fair specimen of the "awful condition of the poor negro" in the South. Would emancipation benefit them?

I remain yours, &c.

SOLON ROBINSON.

U. S. Steamer Powhattan.—We learn from the Portsmouth Pilot that preparations are being made by Commodore Sloat and Constructor Hart to launch the immense steamer Powhattan on St. Valentine's day, the 14th of February, between the hours of ten and eleven o,clock. The Secretary of the Navy, with Com. Skinner, Chief the Bureau of Gonstruction and Equipment, Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, chairman of the committee on Naval Affairs, and several members of Congress, have been invited and are expected to be present on the occasion.

Later from Santa Fe.—St. Louis, Jan. 28th.—A quarrel had recently occurred at Santa Fe, between Capt. Alexander Papin and a man named Wheeler, in which the former was killed.

Mr. John Adams had been murdered by a band of Indians at Peua Blanca.

A. J. Sims, convicted of the murder of John Jackson, was sentenced to be hung at Santa Fe, on the 13th (probably 30th) of November.

Col. Calhoun, Indian Agent, was not very successful in his trading operations with the Indians in New Mexico.

Mr. Thomas Boggs had arrived at Santa Fe from California, and reported the emigrants from Santa Fe as very fortunate in obtaining gold.

Lola Montes, that masculine female, who has made so much noise in Europe, upset one throne numberless heads, was at the last accounts in a most forlorn condition and furious mood. Her lover—the youthful Heald, after having made several unsuccessful efforts at escape, succeeded on Christmas day in giving her the slip while they were in Spain. She pursued him and sent forth various agents after him. But all in vain. Heald had secreted himself on an English steamer, and has arrived safely in London.

The war establishment of the Prussian army is as follows:—Infantry 250,000; cavalry, 40,000; artillery and engineers, 12,000; total, 302,000; with field batteries in proportion.—The standing army on the peace establishment amounts to, infantry of all arms, 87,078; cavalry, 23,345; artillery, 5,945; engineers, pontoon brigade, 2,624; Landwehr, first class, 98,240; total, 217,532.

An association has been formed, at the City of London Mechanics' Institution, to promote the practice of decomposing the dead by the agency of fire. The members propose to burn with becoming solemnity, such of their dead as shall have left their remains at the disposal of the association. The entrance fee is one shilling, and the council meet to enrol members &c, on the second and last Wednesday in each month.

Three of the grand jurymen, in Cincinnati, had their pockets picked in jail, the other day, while examining the premises.

The lady of the Rev. Dr. Lindsly, of Nashville University, Tennessee, has given a donation of $15,000 to the Theological Seminary at New Albany Indiana.

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*The residence of Ex-Governor Aiken.

SUMTER BANNER.

Sumterville, So. Ca.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1850.

M. M. Noah, Jun., Editor.

Cotton.

Charleston.—Prices from 12 *to* 13 cents.

Sumterville.—Prices from 10 1-2 *to* 11 7-8.

In some two numbers back of the "Banner" we published a letter from Mechanicsville over the Signature of a "Subscriber" who complained of the failure of our paper in reaching its subscribers through that office. We of course made all enquiry into the cause and made comments. Since which we have received a letter from the *Deputy Post-Master* at that place refuting the charge of *neglect*, made by us, and producing several certificates to substantiate the truth of his reply. We are not desirous of censuring any one, least of all, *a public servant* and would most willingly give place to the letter and certificates of the D. P. M. as requested, did our crowded columns permit. We however, cheerfully acquit *him* of any blame in the matter and must take the responsibility to our Subscribers, upon our own shoulders.

[EXPRESS FOR THE BANNER.]

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

Arrival of Br. Steamer Europa at Halifax.—Two Weeks later from Europe.

Our Charleston correspondent inform us of the gratifying intelligence of an advance of 1-4d. in the cotton market—see communication.

Saturday Feb. 9. 7. P. M.

Dear Banner. The Evening News of this date publishes a telegraphic despatch from Baltimore announcing the arrival of the Europa at Halifax. This steamer brings news of an advance of 1-4d. in cotton. 83,000 Bales had been sold during the two weeks preceding the departure of the Europa.

Sutcliffe has been allowed by the court the benefit of clergy and has been sentenced to an imprisonment of too years and a fine of too thousand dollars.

Mr. Clay made his great speech on the compromise Resolutions presented by him, during Tuesday and Wednesday. It is spoken of as a powerful effort—eloquent and patriotic Senator Rusk of Texas has the floor to reply.

The Race 2 mile heats on Friday was won with ease by Gen. Cass in two straight heats. The Handicap Race 3 mile heats on Saturday was highly interesting and a glorious finale to the week's sport.

Rosalie, Stockton, Capt. Minor and Millwood contested for the purse. Three heats were run. The first being won by Rosalie after a gallant struggle, the second and third by Capt. Minor closely brushed by Millwood and Stockton.

We have had a steady rain all day with every prospect of its continuance.

Cotton market to day unchanged, but will probably be affected on Monday by the foreign advices which have just come to hand.

Yours. &c. M. J. T.

A company is being formed in Wilmington to take the contracts on the eastern portion of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, which will complete the contracts for the whole line.

Mr. Roots Territorial Bill.

The rejection of this Bill in which was incorporated the *Wilmot Proviso*, by the House of Representatives, may be regarded as a presage of that Body's course of action when the *Proviso itself* is brought up for definite action.

It shows that notwithstanding the great Excitement of Parties on the subject and which must have communicated itself somewhat, there are northern men, who know what value to place on the Union and who are not ashamed or afraid to avow to their constituents, their disapprobation, of such a measure as this one.

The Great Gaines Case.—This case, which has been pending on the Chancery side of the Circuit Court of the United States for the last fourteen years, is now being argued in New Orleans before that tribunal.—The bill was first filed by Mira Clark Whitney and her husband, in 1836. Whitney subsequently died, and his wife married Gen. E. P. Gaines, U. S. A, who thereby became a party complainant to the bill.

Since the case has come up for trial, a new claimant has appeared, for the purpose of contesting the right to the property in dispute, in opposition to those set up by Mrs. Gaines—This is Mrs. Caroline Barnes who claims to be the daughter of Danl. Clark by Zuline Carriere, and elder sister of Mrs. Gaines.

If this indeed be so, It is very likely that the case will be compromised before a verdict has been agreed to.—It was proposed some years back by some of the original Defendants to the suit, but the propositon would not be acceded to by Mrs. Gaines. The amount of property involved is about Twenty Millions of dollars.

Later from California.

On 17th Decr: Mr. Burnett was inaugurated Governor.

On 21st. Col. J. C. Fremont of So. Ca. and Wm. M. Ervin of Miss., were elected United States Senators.

24th, A large conflagration occurred at San Francisco by which a large portion of the town was destroyed—The loss is estimated at One and a half million of Dollars.

The constitution has been adopted by a majority of 4,000.

The great fall of Snow and rain has impeded the mining operations to a great degree.

Georgia.—The bill for the Rail Road from Macon to Charleston has been rejected in House and a motion made to reconsider was lost by a large majority.

Correspondence of the Banner.

Charleston, Feb'ry 8th, 1850.

Dear Banner :—After several days of intensely cold weather we are now enjoying the mild temperature of early spring while the clouds indicate the approach of a rainy spell as a finale to the most variable week. Tuesday last was the coldest day we have had for some two years and as it followed upon a period of unusual warmth its severity was very sensibly felt. The thermometer stood at 31 and ice was thick and in abundance. Much to the satisfaction of the friends of the turf the weather has since moderated and finer days for racing could not have been desired. The daily papers will furnish you a detailed account of each day's race. The attendance has been generally good, the sport excellent and the turf in fine condition. The struggle between Capt. Minor and Millwood on the 4 mile day was animated and exciting. The latter was the favorite and sustained her reputation for speed and endurance, but the victory was gained by the Captain after a hard contest.—Mr. Green's b c Stockton won the Hutchinson stakes which were contended for by several fine racers. On Thursday 3 mile heats the superiority of Free Trade over his three competitors was so manifest that little interest was aroused, and he won the race with facility in two straight heats, in the second race as in the first one of the colts was so decidedly the favorite, and so superior in speed and power that no excitement was produced and there was scarcely a struggle for the purse.

The Jockey Club Ball comes off to night and will doubtless be a brilliant affair. The club attended the Theatre last night in a body.—The house was crowded and the play (the "Rivals") was performed with great success to an admiring audiences. Fleming the Shaksperian Reader begins an engagement to night at the Theatre in the character of Hamlet.—Booth the great Tragedian and Hudson the celebrated Irish comedian are expected daily. The distinguished Violinist Reisinger will give several concerts in the city during this and next week. He is an Artiste who has attained great celebrity, and who is gifted with extraordinary musical powers. The "Creole Minstrels" a band of Serenaders from New Orleans are announced to appear at the Theatre this evening. The steamer Republic is expected to arrive in a day or two with 73 passengers. The fare on the Republic was reduced to $25 for a pleasure trip to Charleston and back, and a number of Baltimoreans have availed themselves of this reduction to visit our city.—This arrival with that of the Rail Road Stockholders and their families on the 11th and 12th will greatly increase the number of strangers, and render all uncomfortable. I understand that five gentlemen are the occupants of a single room at one of our principal hotels, and I believe that the others are similarly crowded. The decision in Sutcliffe 's case will be given to-morrow. The Sheriff is ordered to bring Sutcliffe before the Court at 12 o'clock, to receive its award. Messrs. A. G. Magrath and B. F. Hunt have been appointed Counsel for the Neck, to try the legality of the act of annexation. Our Council have declined any participation in the suit, and their action is highly commendable [illegible] prompted by motives of delicacy to our brethren of the Neck, and by a sense of respect for the laws of the land. Recent advices from California give the intelligence of the inauguration of Burnett as Governor, and of the election by the Legislature of Lieut. Col. Fremont and Mr. Gwin as U. S. Senators. A tremendous conflagration occurred at San Francisco on 24th Dec. which destroyed a large portion of the city, and property to the amount of one million and a half dollars. Hon. F. H. Elmore is writing in our daily papers a series of letters on the Bank question in reply to those of Col. Memminger recently published. I have no doubt that they will shed great light upon the subject, and in some measure weaken the effect Mr. Memminger has produced. In Congress Mr. Root's territorial bill *incorporating the Wilmot Proviso* was laid on the table of the House by a vote of 105 to 79, 30 Northern members voting in the affirmative. Resolutions offered afterwards by Mr. Geddings embodying anti Slavery provisions were likewise lost by a very decided majority. The correspondent of the Courier inserts that the Proviso cannot now even pass the House, in which body it had a clear majority of 30 at the beginning of the session. Mr. Clay was to have made his great speech on Tuesday last when his compromise resolutions were to be taken up. The Baltimore Sun has reliable information that the Nicaragua question has been brought to an amicable adjustment. Mr. Clingman's speech written out by himself, has been recently published and widely disseminated. Its effect throughout the North has been powerful producing irresolution and fluttering even among the fanatics themselves. The Senate is engaged in a decision of the Census Bill. The House upon the Revenue appropriation.

The Cotton market was quiet to-day (Friday) and rather flat. No change in prices and no actual decline, although unfavorable accounts from New York were received this morning. The following quotations are accurate. Middling to good middling 12 1-4 to 12 1-2; fair 12 5-8; strictly fair 12 3-4; extremes 11 3-4 to 12 3-4.

Yours &c. M. J. T.

At an election held at Savanah Geo., for member to Congress to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Thos. B. King—J. W. Jackson (Dem.) beat his copetitor Wm. B. Fleming (Whig.) 402 votes. In Effingham, the vote was for, Fleming 103 Jackson 43.

☞ Boston Custom House.—Mr. Greely collector of the Port of Boston has given notice to some half a dozen of his subordinates that their services would be no longer required—This is in obedience to orders from the Department at Washington—Some twenty-five dismissals are expected.—The next hit we presume will be at Charleston.

The Drury Case.—The trial of this case has come to a close without any definite result. The jury were unable to agree on a verdict and *were therefore* dismissed.

☞ We tender our acknowledgements to the Hon. Jos. A. Woodward for Congressional favors.

The Ceding of Tigre.

The extraordinary excitement which has been created both in England and at home in relation to the diplomatic quarrels in reference to the ceding of the Island of Tigre, in the Pacific Ocean to the United States by the government of Honduras renders it necessary that some light should be thrown on the subject. The preamble to Mr. Squier's treaty explains matters thus: The government of Honduras expecting a seizure of the Island by England, and unwilling that so advantageous a position should be assumed by a government inimicable to the commerce of the New World, deaded upon ceding the island into the possession of a liberal government, and chose that of the United States as the recipient. She gave us the Island in order to facilitate the carrying out of the contract entered into by several of our citizens and the State of Nicaragua for the construction of a canal over the Isthmus as well as to insure the independence of herself. By the terms of the cession, the United States was placed in possession of the Island at the signing of the articles by the accredited agents of both Governments, and only the ratification of our Senate is now wanting to confirm us in the possession. We give the concluding articles of the cession:

Art. 2. In consequence of the preceding cession, and by virtue of the present decree, the general diplomatic agent of the United States, resident in Central America, or whoever may represent him, may take immediate possession in the name of his government of said island, and adopt whatever measures he may deem expedient to secure the object expressed in the preamble of this decree.

Art. 3. None of the foregoing articles shall alter or impair the present laws and regulations established in the said island of Tigre.

Art. 4. The present decree shall be printed and circulated in the Territory of Honduras, and shall be made known to the other governments of Central America, and for the diplomatic agents and foreign Consuls resident therein.

Given in Tegucigalpa, at the Government House, this 9th Oct. 1849.

Juan Lindo,
Minister of State of Honduras.

A very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Hanover County, N. C. was held at the Court House in Wilmington on the 29.h January to consider the best and most proper action to be taken in regard to subject of slavery. From among the resolutions we clip the following.

2. Resolved, That a crisis has arrived when it becomes necessary for thinking men, at both ends of the Union, to adopt such discreet measures as may evert the consequences likely to flow from this fanaticism, dishonesty, and excitement; or, if they cannot be averted, so to meet them as to diminish, as much as possible, their mischief.

3. Resolved, That the Union of the States is not less dear and important to us politically, than is life individually, and we will therefore, maintain it at every sacrifice but that of principle.

4. Resolved, That dear and essential as is life to the individual, no brave and virtuous man will consent to hold it at the sacrifice of honor and principle; neither can we yield up principle and honor, even if the maintenance of them should involve the sacrifice of our political and individual existence in the dessolution of the Union and the bloody consequences likely to flow therefrom.

We insert below a Resolution passed by both Houses of the Legislature, of Indiana, a few days previous to its adjournment—It strikes us as being more forcible and exhibiting more deep seated animosity to us of the South than any proceeding ones.

'Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, so to cast their votes, and exert their influence, as to have ingrafted upon any law that may be passed for the organization of the territory recently acquired from Mexico, a provision forever excluding from such territory, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the party has been duly convicted.'

Transmitted for the Petersburg Intelligencer.

Washington Feb. 5, 8 P. M.

SENATE.

In the Senate, Mr. Clay's resolutions were taken up.

Mr. Clay spoke at length, in favor of them; and gave way, without concluding, to a motionn to adjourn. He will continue his speech to-morrow.

In his Speech, to day, he contended that his resolutions covered the whole ground, and ought to be satisfactory to both sides. The South, he argued, gained all it had contended for in Congress, forbearing to apply the Wilmot Proviso, and the North should be satisfied since all the new territories, in the nature of things, would be free.

The Senate Chamber was crowded from nine o'clock in the morning until the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Haymond announced the death of his predecessor, Mr. Newman, and, after passing the customary resolutions, the House adjourned.

Printing By Steam.—Messrs. Walker & James have the honor of being the first in Charleston to drive their printing presses by steam power. The engine is remarkably compact, occupying with the boiler a space of but four feet square, and is of sufficient power to drive three Adams presses. Messrs. W. & J. have quite an extensive Printing establishment, and they execute their work in a style equal to any other office in the Union.—*Mercury.*

B. H. Dixon, of Boston, has been appointed and recognized by the President of the United States, as Consul of the Netherlands for the States of Massachusetts, Maine, New-Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

New Post Office.—The name of the Post Office in Abbeville, in this State, known as 'Frasiersville,' has been changed to 'Harrisburg.'

Treasurer's Statement.—According to the statement of the U. S. Treasurer. the amount subject to draft with Assistant Treasurers, Depositories, and in the Mint and branches, on Monday, January 28, 1850, was $6.308.989,63.

A Smart Machine.—The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 4th inst. says that a mechanic has invented a maching for awakening himself early in the morning. To a Dutch clock is attached a lever, which may be set to any given hour, and when the time arrives it is released by the clock, when the machinery rings a bell, and strikes a match, and lights a lamp, boils water to make coffee, &c, ready for you by the time your clothes are on.

A new novel by Miss Bremer is announced, entitled 'The Light House; or Scenes in the North.'

Changes in the Weather.

No. 2.

1839.

March 21, thunder, rain and musketoes heard
" 22, mockingbirds singing.
" 23, thunder, 24, frost.
April 14, & 15 frost, 16th do.
May 4. frost was said to have been seen.
" 23, thermometer 66. 24, ther 88. 28, rain and hail.
" 31, a great hail-storm and much damage done.
June 3, rain and hail storm.
" 9, ther. 88. 10th, do. 89, 14th, do 92. 12th, do. 94.
" 13, ther. 98. rain and wind, corn much injured.
" 14, ther. 93. 29, do 90 to 72.
July 5 and 6, ther. 67. fire pleasant in the morning.
" 26, ther. 92.
August 19, very great rain, much fodder injured.
" 22, great rain.
Oct. 1 and 2 frost, 14, rain and hail.
Nov. 15, eat some fine water melons.
Dec. 21, sleet, 24th snow.
" 27, between 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M. it rained, sleeted and then snowed, at half past 2, sun out bright, at 3 great hail, snow, rain, thunder and lightning.
" 31, sleet, very cold.

1840

Jan. 1, sleet very cold night, 2, ther. 18, 3, 26.
" 18, snow, 29, thunder and lightning—warm for 2 days.
Feb. 2, snow and sleet, 18, ther. for several days 60 to 74. rain, 20, ther. 78, willows in leave, peach blossoms.
March 24, snow, 25, frost.
April 29, thunder storm.
May 12, frost seen, 18, and 19, great rain and freshet.
June several very cold days, high freshets, 27th, ther. 90. 28th, ther. 92 29th and 30 do. do.
July 3 to 7 fires necessary, ther. 67
Aug. a very wet month.
Sept. and Oct. dry months, 19 h fine w'r for melons, Sept. 13. frost was said to have been seen, 11 to 13 h ther. 62.
Oct. 23 and 26, frost and ice, 27th heavy frost. Nov. 8 and 9 eat figs.
Nov. 10, apple trees in bloom, 22, rain much wanted.
Dec. 20. ther. 50 27th snow, warm in the morning.

Washingtons Farewell Address.—The Senate has passed Mr. Clay's resolution to purchase this ever to be venerated document, which is to be offered at public sale on Tuesday next at Philadelphia. No one can doubt the authenticity of this document and, we trust it will not pass into foreign hands, as it is likely there will be great competition for its possession. Whatever pertains to Washington is of interest to this country, by far his most lasting monument should alone possess his relics. Speaking of his manuscripts, the following letter of his, now in possession of our consul at Vienna will be read with pleasure as another evidence of his disinterestedness:

Mount Vernon, Feb'ry 5th, 1789.

Dear Sir:

The letters which you did me the honor of writing to me on the 6th and 26th last month, came duly to hand; and their enclosures were safely delivered to my nephew, Bushrod Washington, who has lately become a resident of Alexandria, where and at the courts in its vicinity he means to establish himself in the practice of Law. No apology, my dear sir, on this or any other occasion, was or will be necessary for putting any letter you may wish to have safely conveyed to a friend in these parts under cover to me.

All the political manœuvres which were calculated to impede, if not prevent the operation of the Government. are now brought to a close until the meeting of the new Congress; and although the issue of *all* the elections is not known, they are sufficiently *displayed* to authorize a belief that the opposers of the Government have been defeated in almost every instance. Although the elections in this State are over, it will be some time from the extent of it, before the Representatives to Congress can be finally announced. From *conjecture* however, it is supposed the majority will be federalists.

Some are so sanguine as to believe that seven out of ten will be s; but this, as I have already said, is altogether conjecture and vague conjecture; for much pains has been taken, and no art left unessayed, to poison the mind and alarm the fears of the people into opposition. On the list of the Electors which has been published by the Executive authority of this State, there appear (as far as I am acquainted with character of the gentlemen) eight decided friends to the new constitution. *Be the cause of the British King's insanity what it may, his situation* (if alive) *merits commiseration.*—better perhaps would it have been for *his* nation, though not for *ours* (under present prospects), if this event had happened at the time. *Doct. Franklin, you say supposes his Majesty's constitution was first tinged with the malady under which he is now laboring.*

Mrs. Washington, the Major and Fanny, and others under this roof, unite in best wishes and affectionate regards for Mrs. Posell and yourself—and, I am, Dear Sir, your most ob't and very humble servant.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

At a Printers' Festival in Washington, the following was a regular toast :

"*Woman.*—The fairest *work* of creation. The *edition* being extensive, let no man be without a *copy.*"

A Strong Gale.—A Lieutenant Gale proposes to go in a balloon to look for Sir John Franklin. Jack Frost, we fear, would soon say to Gale, 'Cease, loud Boreas,' and we cannot but think that Gale, if he made the attempt, would only be the ill wind 'that blows nobody any good.'

Imagination forms icicles on the tips of our nose, as we figure to ourselves the daring Gale, 'blow high, blow low,' with the thermometer 15 degrees below zero, his gas contracted, his balloon congealed into a flying iceberg, or like the head of an airy giant with his night-cap on, while the poor frozen out æronaut surveys his brandy-bottle solidified into a mass of ice *a la Cognac*, and his cold fowls too cold for his knife to penetrate them.

The mere picture throws us into a chilly pickle; and we trust Gale, for his own sake, will not be able to raise the wind for so absurd a purpose.—*London Punch.*

☞ The Corner Stone of the Washington Monument to be erected by Virginia, is to be laid on the 22d inst.

Thos. Moore, the poet, continues to enjoy excellent health, he is about 70.—Ed.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Sun.

Montreal, Jan. 27, 1850.

Gentlemen.—I have to furnish you more facts in favor of annexation. In the county of Rouville, there has been a very large meeting held in favor of it. The Courier states that there were one thousand persons present. It is useless that I give you a summary of the speeches and resolutions, as they only went over the old ground. The principal that will be of interest to you is the fact of so large a meeting in the country place: and that too, a meeting in a great part composed of French Canadians, in a country which has hitherto been in favor of the present government.

Mr. Cobden's speech at Bradford, has been of great interest here. There cannot be any doubt that it will aid very much the annexation cause, and give it greater weight, by deciding the doubtful and timid. And this the more so, from the favorable manner the speech has been received both by the English, Radical and Tory Press.

The resolutions of the different branches of the League, show much division. A large portion of the Upper Canada branches have gone dead against the election principles, and one branch has passed resolutions in favor of a colonial peerage.

The *Courier* states that four more papers are edging round towards annexation; but they are only country papers, and not organs of much influence. The fact, however, shows that the new doctrines are eating their way.

The French Canadian paper called *L'Echo de Compagnes*, which I told you had turned annexationist, has turned back again.

The Attorney General, Baldwin, has had a serious fit of apoplexy, and although he has recovered, it may cause his retirement from public life.

It is likely that Mr. Rose, the annexation Queen's Counsel, will stand for the county of Sherbrooke, in the place of Mr. Gall; and if so, there is no doubt of his election.

The ministerial organs flatly deny all the reports about the recall of the Governor.

The dismissals are still going on. Some magistrates and militia officers residing in the county have resigned their commissions, to debate themselves to the cause of annexation.

Toronto, C. W., Febry. 1st.—Lord Elgin has received a dispatch from Earl Grey, urging him to use every means in his power to suppress the movement in favor of Annexation, thanking him for what has already been done in this way, declaring that so long as any portion of the Canadian people are desirous of maintaining their connection with the Mother Country, *they will be supported by the whole power, the blood, and the Treasury of England.*

Mexican Funeral.—The funeral of the late Senor Pena y Pena, Judge of the Supreme Court of Mexico, and for a short period Chief Magistrate of the Republic, after the abdication of Santa Anna, was to be conducted with great cost and ceremony. His remains were to lie in state, in the great hall of the Supreme Court, at the capital, until the 7th inst. The expense of the funeral would not be less than $10,000 or $12,000.

Artesian Wells.—The celebrated Dr. Buckland recently delivered a lecture in London on the subject of Artesian wells. A real Artesian well is one that is constantly overflowing, either from its natural source or from an artificial tube. It is stated that there are from 250 to 300 of these wells in London, but the doctor contended that one-half of them ought not to be called by that name, as the water did not rise to the surface in them. On one well, eighteen or nineteen thousand dollars had been expended, and yet the water did not rise within eighty feet of the surface. He contended that these wells could not supply London with water, but an adequate supply might be obtained from the Thames by the tapping it at Henley and carrying it into London in an open aqueduct.

A curious case of somnambulism occurred on Saturday night in the stables belonging to the New York Hotel. One of the men employed on the premises, who slept in the stable, got up in his sleep and crawled upon the roof of the building, where it is supposed he awoke and fell thro' a skylight to the cellar, a distance of fifty feet. Fortunately his fall was broken by his alighting on the back of a horse, and on being taken to the City Hospital it was ascertained that he had suffered no serious injury. His name is said to be John Dempsey.

Minnesota Bridge.—The Minnesota Pioneer is urging upon the General Government the building of a national bridge to span the Mississippi at St. Paul. It is suggested to commence its construction on the bluffs near the middle of St. Paul, one hundred feet high, and supported at the centre by piers resting upon the midway island.

A Good Toast.—At the anniversary celebration of the University of Pennsylvania, numerous sentiments were drunk, among which was the following:

'Woman—A mistress of Arts, who robs the bachelor of his degree, and forces him to study philosophy by means of 'curtain lectures.'

In a Hurry.—The Pittsfield Eagle states that the wife of a Mr. John B——died in Lennox, October 25th, was buried on the 28th, and her monument erected November 31. On the same day, and by the same minister who was called to administer consolation to the deceased, the said John was again married.

Stopping Fire in Ships.—A practical chemist of London, in a letter to one of the journals referring to the loss of the ship Caleb Grimshaw, says that fire in the hold of a ship, can easily be choked out, by keeping a barrel of chalk in the hold, connected with a two gallon bottle of sulphuric acid on the deck.—The acid poured on the chalk, will generate carbonic acid gas, which will at once extinguish flame.

Large Debt.—It is stated in an editorial article in the Delta, that the city of New Orleans owes a debt amounting in the aggregate to full *eight millions* of dollars! This for a city embracing a population of 120,000 souls, is asserted to be the heaviest debt which any town or city owes in the world.

Vernon, the English Chartist leader, has been pardoned.

The London Standard calls Gen. Taylor 'the ablest man in the United States.'

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 24th, of January at his residence in Salem Sumter District, Samuel McBride Esq. in the 63th year of his age.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Sumter Division No. 12.

The regular Weekly Meeting of this Division will be held on *Wednesday Evening* next, at their *Hall* at 7 *o'clock.*

HENRY J. HAYNSWORTH, R. S.

Sumterville, S. C. 13 1y

Notice.

Will be sold in Sumterville on the first Monday in March next, TWO LIKELY NEGRO MEN to Foreclose a Mortgage given by Henry Bradham to E. F. Arthur.

E. F. ARTHUR, Mortgagee.

Feb. 13, 1850 13 3t