

ul towards Southern sensibilities, are not to be considered as having come under pledge; and as to that portion who are expected to vote for it, I have yet to hear of the first instance of a pledge being made. But supposing all to have made pledges, who imagines that they would be kept? The bill itself is a violation of the Missouri Compromise as provided in the Texas resolutions, and of a solemn compact with Texas.

But, fellow-citizens, it just now occurs to me that I may have done injustice to the bill, in saying it makes no concession to the South. I recollect last week to have heard a Senator asked in debate, to name the concession to the South. After some hesitation, he replied: "Sir we have obtained an authentic exposition of the Texas resolutions." And what is this exposition? It is a shameless perversion, and, at the same time a gross violation of resolutions that needed no exposition, and which, for two years, never received but one interpretation, whether from the North or the South. I appeal to the debates of Congress, to bear me out in the assertion, that until recently, Northern men and Southern men, Abolitionists, Whigs and Democrats, gave to those resolutions the same exposition. When Mr. Wilmot first introduced the Proviso, he referred to the fact of his having voted for the annexation of Texas, and admitted that slavery existed throughout the territory claimed by her, and pledged himself to let slavery stand where it was; saying that he only desired that it should go no further. I have not taken time to examine the voluminous debates, but cannot be mistaken that at the first session after the war, Mr. Winthrop made the same admission and the same pledge. I do not recollect a single Northern speech of an opposite character.

Thus, in fine, does it appear that a bill which you are told is a "Compromise," and for the support of which, Southern men intend to claim the highest honors you can bestow upon them, goes more than one step further towards the Abolition platform, than David Wilmot himself had gone at the time he introduced his Proviso.

It is needless, fellow-citizens, to say more upon the subject.

Very respectfully and dutifully,

J. A. WOODWARD.

SCENE AT A BOSJESMAN EXHIBITION.—These singular species of human nature, the Bosjesmans, who were recently exhibited at the town hall, Cheltenham, paid a visit to Devizes, and on Thursday a most excited scene occurred. The room was crowded, and Mr. Tyler had given his lecture on their habits, &c; when some person at the further end of the platform caught the eye of one of the male bosjesman, and roused his attention by making grimaces, and shaking his fist at him in a menacing manner. The Bosjesman eyed him intently, and evidently with rising indignation. His eyes glared, his nostrils were dilated, and his whole frame became strongly agitated. These circumstances were observed by several of the audience in front, and by some it was supposed to be a part acted for effect, and by others to be a demonstration of real passion.—This continued for some seconds; at last the savage, unable to endure the irritation any longer, suddenly drew an arrow to its point, and let fly at the head of his foolish tormentor. Fortunately it missed the man. The arrow struck his hat, piercing it through. Then, apparently in a frenzy of passion, he sprang like an enraged outlaw, from the platform among the company; and the rest of his companions were presently leading to follow him, when the lecturer (who had witnessed a similar evidence of their insubordination, whilst exhibiting them in London) immediately rushed forward and knocked the foremost down. A struggle ensued; some keepers came to Mr. Tyler's assistance, and he was with great difficulty the Bosjesman caught he prevented rushing on his assailant. Three or four men had this little creature (only about four feet high) in their grasp, and it was all they could do to prevent him getting free; ultimately he was secured and taken out of the room. In the meantime the confusion among the company baffles all description. Those who could, got to the door and shrieked, and caught hold of the men with their hands; and some of the men themselves were well nigh frightened from their property by so strange and sudden a turn in the performance.—The whoop and the yell of this wild African were terrific, and brought scalping knives and tomahawks vividly to the imagination.

A VALUABLE SOUTHERN GRASS.—On a recent visit to Millwood, the residence of that noble Carolinian, Col. Wade Hampton, we noticed a most beautiful grass plot, growing in all the luxuriance of spring, although in gloomy wintry February weather. It is true that such a green spot there appears far more pleasant to the eye than such a spot would in spring in a grass growing country; because here all around, the earth presents but a bare surface, almost, if not entirely incapable of sustaining cultivated grasses, except at the great expense of preparation which Col. H. has given to the ground now growing in its verdant coat.

This grass is as yet without a name.—Dr. Bachman, the eminent naturalist of Charleston, at first thought it was the American Canary grass, but on further examination expresses some doubts. It grows about two feet high, with top and seed somewhat like blue grass, (*Poa pratensis*) only much larger. It is a native grass, and may be found from the sea-board to the mountains of the Atlantic Southern States; and Col. Hampton says will endure frost and drought better than any other grass he has ever seen growing at the South.—*Farmer & Planter*.

COOKING FISH.—A simple way of cooking a whiting, or good salmon trout, by the river:

Kindle a fire of dry wood. Take your fish when just out of the water—fill his mouth with salt—roll him up in two or three folds of an old newspaper, twisting the ends together. Immerse all in water until the paper has become thoroughly saturated. Then lay the fish among the embers of your fire. When the paper presents a well charred appearance, the trout is properly done, and will prove a savory and acceptable morsel. The fish, if you observe, must not be cut open and cleaned. During the firing process, the intestines, and not in the slightest degree injure the flavor of the trout.—*The Plough, the Loom and the Anvil*.

## THE SUMTER BANNER.

Sumterville, So. Ca.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1850.

J. S. G. Richardson, Editor.

Messrs. A. WHITE & Co., are Agents for the Banner in Sumterville.

### REMOVAL.

The office of the SUMTER BANNER has been removed to the new building (upstairs) one door north of A. J. & P. Moses' store.

### The Market.

COTTON.—The Charleston Cotton market was quiet on Saturday last, the transactions having been limited to some 70 bales, at prices ranging from 11 1-2 to 12 1-3 cents.

A letter from Gen. HARLEE, President of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road states, that the Company has concluded a contract for 3000 tons of iron to be delivered in Charleston, in January, March, and May next.

We have understood, that the President and Directors expect to commence laying the iron at the western terminus of the road early in January next.

MR. CALHOEN'S LAST SPEECH.—We have received from Mr. J. W. McMillan, a neatly printed copy of this work. Mr. McMillan has it for sale at the Mercury and Courier offices in Charleston. The price, for the edition on fine Satin printed in gold, is \$5 per copy; in ink, \$2. An edition has also been printed on vellum paper, in ink, at \$1 per copy, and in gold, at \$2 per copy.

"A treatise on the Science of Agriculture," which we have on hand, and expected to publish this week, has been unavoidably crowded out. We hope to be able to publish it in our next.

The Hon. R. W. BARNWELL has accepted, it is said, the appointment of U. S. Senator in place of Col. ELMORE, deceased.

DAVID S. REID is the nominee of the Democrats and CHARLES MAXLY of the Whigs, for governor of North Carolina.

From the letter of the Washington Correspondent of the Columbia Telegraph we clip the following relative to

### THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

ELWOOD FISHER, arrived here three days ago, and is busily employed in making the requisite inquiries for the permanent establishment of 'The Southern Press.' He, and EDWIN DELON of 'The Telegraph,' were selected as its Editors, at the first meeting of the sixty-three members, and telegraphed to that effect.

Should the latter consent to remain, he will resign his domicile in Carolina, for his interest in 'The Telegraph.' Both of the gentlemen above named, are actively co-operating to establish the paper—after which, its conduct will be a matter of comparative ease. All who have any experience in such enterprises, know the difficulties attendant on the launching of a large ship. The first step is half the journey.—The public should not be impatient.—"There's a good time coming."

### Cotton Crop.

We publish below, a number of extracts relative to the Cotton crop of the present year, and without a single exception, they represent the prospect of even a tolerably fair crop as exceedingly gloomy. We do not remember to have known a Spring, in which the accounts from every section of the Cotton growing region, were so unfavorable. The cause of this need hardly be stated, as our extracts state, and our readers know, it is owing to the late and wet Spring, and to the cool nights which have continued up to the time we write. That these causes, owing to the comparative lateness of our season for planting, have not operated so unfavorably in this State as in those farther South, we have no doubt, but that they have done much injury even with us—retarding the growth of the plant and stunting it—we learn from all we have seen and from all we have heard. We think therefore, that the Cotton crop of the present year will not exceed that of the last; if indeed, which we much question, it should equal it.

On the first of this month, the receipts for 1849, amounted to 1,953,187 bales being 670,280 behind those of the preceding year. We doubt very much whether this statement does not indicate a considerably larger crop for 1849, than really belongs to it, for we much suspect that many of 1,953,187 bales which we put down as belonging to the crop of 1849, really belong to previous years, and, owing to the low prices, were kept out of the market until the recent rise. Such a cause will not likely operate to swell the apparent amount of the crop for the present year. Be this however, as it may, and taking the above statement as an indication of the deficiency of the crop of 1849, we may fairly put it down as at least 650,000 bales less than that of 1848. Now putting down the crop of the present year as equal to that of 1849, and we have much reason to conclude that it will be less, we will then have a deficiency in two years of not less than 1,300,000 bales; and to what extent this deficiency is to affect the price of Cotton for the next year, is a speculation doubtless of much interest, to most of our readers.

For our part, we have little question but that it will affect it most seriously, and that 13 cents will be much below the price in June, 1851. Every arrival from Europe, brings intelligence of a gradual rise in the Cotton market, and no reliable intelligence can as yet have reached that country of the prospect of a deficiency in the coming crop. Such rise, therefore, can only be owing to the fact that the present supply does not equal the present demand, and now with the prospect before us that there will be

another considerable deficiency this year, we cannot but conclude that as the amount of the crop goes down on the one hand, so will the price go up on the other.

But if the crop of the present year should be fully equal to that of the last, we do not believe that prices would materially decline. We believe that the present prices are not owing so much to the deficiency in the last year's crop, as to the fact that the demand is rapidly increasing, and we question much, unless something should happen which we cannot anticipate, if the supply will ever again exceed the demand. The legitimate Cotton growing region of the world is not very extensive. Even in this country, we believe it to be more limited than it is generally supposed to be. It is said that four-fifths of the Cotton used, is raised in the U. S. States. This perhaps, is an extravagant statement, but even if it approximates the truth, it is strong evidence that we live in the only country where it can be raised to most advantage, and many portions of our Western States, which have hitherto been considered as most favorable for the production of that plant, owing to too much lime in the soil, which develops itself more and more every year as the vegetable matter decreases with the cultivation, the increase of insects and other causes, are failing to produce it profitably. Georgia and South Carolina may then, in a few years, become the two principal Cotton growing States in America, and, if such should be the case, we do not perceive how the supply is to equal the demand, even should the demand not increase. But that the demand will increase yearly, there cannot be a rational doubt. Manufactories are now being built up in regions where but a few years ago even the fabric was scarcely known.—We see it stated in a New York paper that Overseers have lately been received in that city from St. Petersburg, for four or five cargoes of Cotton, which, owing to the scarcity, will have to go manured. How long has it been since Cotton factories have been established in Russia, and since Cotton cloth has been extensively used upon the shores of the Baltic? Cotton is the cheapest clothing for man, and that it must ultimately be in great demand, in every civilized region of the globe, and wherever its uses are known, can scarcely be a question. With the extension of the knowledge of its uses and value, will the demand increase, and we can see no limit to the demand except the circle of the Globe. The amount of Cotton now raised, would hardly furnish an outfit for every human being in the world. How then can we well anticipate a permanent over-supply? Temporary causes may cause a temporary decline in its price, but we firmly believe that the lowest point of depression has been passed, and that we may now confidently look for a gradual and permanent rise in its value.

THE COTTON CROP.—We have conversed with several of our farmers lately, who are looking well. It is now all dead.—Another planter talks seriously of ploughing up his entire crop and putting it all in corn. "Another planter was telling me last week of a field of very fine cotton which he had nearly knee high. To day he is ploughing it up and replanting. The cotton worms are eating up the replanted cotton as fast as it comes up. The accounts are all unfavorable, but the above are specimens of the worst."

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letters, received by mercantile houses in this city, from correspondents who reside near Grand Gulf, Miss. The writer says: "The river will keep up too late to allow anything to be done on the rich low lands; and in hill lands in places the crops are truly heavy, some districts they seem to be doing pretty well. The reports of great destruction to the crops, although true in particular instances, are generally partial; if it were not so, the cotton crop would be a crop at all. I heard to-day from Copiah county; the crops are better. One gentleman's overseer writes him that he has to plough up a ninety acre field, which he never saw about a week before, and it was doing pretty well. It is now all dead.—Another planter talks seriously of ploughing up his entire crop and putting it all in corn. "Another planter was telling me last week of a field of very fine cotton which he had nearly knee high. To day he is ploughing it up and replanting. The cotton worms are eating up the replanted cotton as fast as it comes up. The accounts are all unfavorable, but the above are specimens of the worst."

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anticipate an average amount. On comparing the different statements, we are led to the conclusion that the crop will fall short of that of last year.

The rice fields along the bank of the river present a beautiful appearance—there is every prospect of a good crop.

FORT VALLEY, Houston Co., June 5. The crops are dying in this section of the State, owing to the cold weather we have had for some time. The present growing crop promises to be shorter than that of last year.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The weather is very hot and dry and the crops what little there are, need rain very much. We hear gloomy news from nearly every farmer with whom we converse. In some places, the worm destroys the corn—in others, the insects are destroying the cotton. Even where the crops prosper, they are late. The prospects of a cotton crop is exceedingly discouraging throughout this region. From every portion of the cotton growing country, the news is of a very gloomy character.—Independent, Aberdeen, (Miss.)

### Nashville Convention.

This body adjourned on the 12th inst., to meet again in the same place, six weeks after the adjournment of the present Congress. We give below, the resolutions, which were passed. An address to the South, and to the whole country, was adopted, but it has not yet reached us.

We decidedly approve of the resolutions; they are such as they ought to be, firm, dignified and conciliatory. Without undertaking to say what the South will do in the event of the passage of the Wilmot Proviso as applicable to all the territories, they yet indicate disunion as the probable result of the adoption of that measure. Admitting their willingness to acquiesce in the line of the Missouri compromise "as an extreme concession," they declare that the South cannot submit to the application of the Wilmot Proviso to territory South of that line, and that if disunion follows such application, those who make it are the disunionists.—Such is our understanding of the resolutions, and as such we approve of them. There was a time when we looked upon the union of these States with sentiments of the fondest attachment. Indeed we do so now, and nothing except the loss of our honor, would give us more anguish of heart than the breaking up of this once glorious confederacy. But, if it remain in the Union, we must submit to every species of degradation and insult; to be declared unworthy of the protection of the laws, and because we are slaveholders, to have forfeited our right to the national territory, we had better separate. We could not consistently with honor, remain in a partnership, where we are to be treated as inferiors, as outlaws and as unworthy of membership.

### RESOLUTIONS OF THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

NASHVILLE, JUNE 8, 1850.

1. Resolved, That the Territories of the United States belong to the people of the several States; that the citizens of the several States have equal rights to migrate with their property to these Territories, and are equally entitled to the protection of the Federal Government in the enjoyment of that property so long as the Territories remain under the charge of that Government.

2. Resolved, That Congress has no power to exclude from the Territory of the United States any property lawfully held in the States of the Union, and any acts which may be passed by Congress to effect this result is a plain violation of the Constitution of the United States.

3. Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to provide proper governments for the Territories since the spirit of American institutions forbids the maintenance of military governments in time of peace, and as all laws heretofore existing in Territories once belonging to foreign powers which interfere with the full enjoyment of religion; the freedom of the press; the trial by jury and all other rights of persons and property as secured or recognized in the Constitution of the United States are necessarily void so soon as such Territories become American Territories, it is the duty of the Federal Government to make early provision for the enactment of those laws which may be expedient and necessary to secure to the inhabitants of, and emigrants to, such Territories the full benefit of the constitutional rights we assert.