

Northern Politics.

The general movement of Northern politics is truly expressed in the following from the New York Herald of Monday. The picture is indeed drawn with great moderation, and it is, instead of a general view, the editor had descended to a sketch of the elements and character of the present movement. He must have exhibited a turmoil of hot and untempered passions such as seldom visit communities, and never without leaving behind the track of violent and disastrous change. It is for the Southern people to decide whether these passions shall spend their force upon us, or upon those who have aroused and infuriated them.

Char. Mercury.

[From the New York Herald.] The political horizon of the North is growing dark, and portends the swallowing up of the Whig party in the abolition movement. The course of the majority of the Syracuse Convention Committee is generally approved of throughout the North and East, and especially in the State of New York has it been adopted as the true Whig platform. In this city, where interest would prompt a different course, the resolutions of that Convention have been denounced by the more conservative of the party, but, in the interior and Western sections of the State, the principles put forth and advocated by William H. Seward are endorsed and republished as the only Whig creed. The press in these sections, with two or three exceptions of minor character, have taken up the cry, and thrown the anti-slavery standard to the breeze. The Albany State Register and Buffalo Commercial Advertiser are the only papers of this class that have taken upon the gauntlet to battle against the proceedings of the Convention. The Albany Evening Journal was the first to proclaim the cause of Seward, and the smaller prints in the interior have followed, and with every issue, denounce all who do not endorse the purity of his principles. This late postmaster at Albany, L. Benedict, has published a correspondence in the Evening Journal, between the Postmaster General and himself, and the Journal has made an attack upon President Fillmore and his administration, which cannot fail to make wider the already existing breach in the Whig party. The cause of the publication of the correspondence was because Mr. Benedict failed to obey the instructions of the Postmaster General, or left the whole business of the office to the care of an assistant, which resulted in his removal, and the appointment of another in his stead. The Democratic press are of course placed in the dilemma in which the Whig party is placed; and should the Free-soilers hold to the nominations made by the Democratic Convention, their success is more than probable.

On Saturday night last an individual, who registered his name J. S. Brown, Oxford, Mass., came to the Planter's Hotel. In less than five minutes he was recognized as the gentleman, by name Scott, who left Georgetown under peculiar circumstances, which were these: It was understood by several gentlemen in Georgetown, of an improper nature, with some slaves, and he was waited on by a committee and ordered to leave immediately. The committee not only gave the order, but saw it executed by leading him over the river. In person he is about five feet six inches high, light complexion, dark hair, goatee, and had on when last seen a blue suit, frock coat, straw hat, carried in his hand a cotton umbrella and bundle tied up in a handkerchief.—*Charleston Star.*

We have just heard of a most distressing occurrence in our city, arising out of the mistake of an apothecary's young man, named Ann H. Nell, daughter of Jesse Nell, residing at 207 Fitzroy street, had been ill with a bilious attack. Her physician, last evening, on finding her pulse was low, gave a prescription for a few grains of quinine. The prescription was taken to the drug store of Dr. Chamberlain, corner of North and Shippen, and in the absence of Dr. C., who is out of town a young man in his store gave in mistake morphine. On the arrival of her physician, Dr. Scollin, in the evening, he discovered some unusual symptoms, and on inquiry being made, he discovered the fatal error. The young lady became speedily very ill. Dr. Carter, another physician was called in, and everything possible was done, but without effect, and at 1 o'clock this morning the young lady died. Resort was had to the galvanic battery and every other conceivable means to restore her after her death; and for a time it was hoped that she was saved but the powerful drug had spread its fatal influence too surely.

The victim of this sad error was a lovely young lady the comfort of her parents, and beloved by a large circle, who are thrown into the deepest grief at this melancholy termination of her life. The young man whose mistake has led to it, is about 22 years of age. He is, we are informed, nearly married.

The coroner will hold an inquest on the body, and the matter will, we presume, be fully investigated.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, Friday.*

It is surprising that at this day, when the game of "drop pigeon" has been published in all its various modes, that victims are to be found in our city. William Trickett, from Iowa, on route for Virginia, was a few days since picked up and swindled out of his watch, valued at \$35, and \$9 in cash. He states that when on the boat he was accosted by an honest, good looking man, who represented himself as a passenger on the boat; after several hours friendly conversation the man informed him that he had been looking at some horses in the outskirts of the city, with a view of purchasing one to take around with him, but being no judge had declined the purchase, although a bargain was offered, fearing the animal was unsound. "T, being a farmer, the fellow asked him if he was a judge of horses, to which an affirmative reply was given, and at his request, T, started in his company to see the animal. When near the Camp Spring they were accosted by a man who pretended to be drunk; he produced what is called a Mexican juggle ball, and asked T's companion if he could open it; he opened it, took from the inside a small button, closed the ball again and gave it to the pretended drunken man.

Great Excitement.

A monstrous effort is now making to get up a great excitement, in the State of Georgia, in favor of Degradation! Can such an effort as that, prove successful? We have seen and heard of great efforts being made in favor of resistance to insults and wrongs, but nothing of moving heaven and earth to give success to Submission and Degradation—to fetter hands that ought to be free—to bow necks to galling yokes—to bring the greatest, richest, strongest people on earth, (the people of the Southern States), to abject, low, infamous submission, at the feet of a horde of fiery fanatics, whose property is made out of the products of our labor, would it, successful, fill a page or two of Disgraceful History. Think of it, citizens, Georgians, South-erners. Are you ready to turn the South into a capacious fold for the prey of Northern Wolves! What a towering Victor the Southern man will be who can accomplish that by his talents, his popularity, and the confidence reposed in him by a trusting and generous people! He could point to the prostration and degradation of his people, the result of my proud designs.—Behold the glorious prize for which I fought! A country in disgrace, the work of his hands! It makes the heart sick to think of it; but the people will not permit it, unless they wish to see a sky of lightnings unfolded for their destruction.—*Augusta Republican.*

An Abolitionist—Hand him Around. On Saturday night last an individual, who registered his name J. S. Brown, Oxford, Mass., came to the Planter's Hotel. In less than five minutes he was recognized as the gentleman, by name Scott, who left Georgetown under peculiar circumstances, which were these: It was understood by several gentlemen in Georgetown, of an improper nature, with some slaves, and he was waited on by a committee and ordered to leave immediately. The committee not only gave the order, but saw it executed by leading him over the river. In person he is about five feet six inches high, light complexion, dark hair, goatee, and had on when last seen a blue suit, frock coat, straw hat, carried in his hand a cotton umbrella and bundle tied up in a handkerchief.—*Charleston Star.*

Most distressing Event. We have just heard of a most distressing occurrence in our city, arising out of the mistake of an apothecary's young man, named Ann H. Nell, daughter of Jesse Nell, residing at 207 Fitzroy street, had been ill with a bilious attack. Her physician, last evening, on finding her pulse was low, gave a prescription for a few grains of quinine. The prescription was taken to the drug store of Dr. Chamberlain, corner of North and Shippen, and in the absence of Dr. C., who is out of town a young man in his store gave in mistake morphine.

The dose was administered at 7 p.m. On the arrival of her physician, Dr. Scollin, in the evening, he discovered some unusual symptoms, and on inquiry being made, he discovered the fatal error. The young lady became speedily very ill. Dr. Carter, another physician was called in, and everything possible was done, but without effect, and at 1 o'clock this morning the young lady died. Resort was had to the galvanic battery and every other conceivable means to restore her after her death; and for a time it was hoped that she was saved but the powerful drug had spread its fatal influence too surely.

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The drunken fellow says: "now you think there was any thing in that little ball." T's companion replied, "well, there ain't." A bet of \$50 was agreed upon between the two, that the ball did contain the button. The fellow, as in all such cases, had left his money on the boat, and applied to T, for the loan of the amount, promising to pay it as soon as they returned to the boat. T did not have but \$9 with him, and having seen the button taken from the ball, regarded it as a safe bet on the part of his friend; upon application he loaned his watch and the \$9 to his companion, which was staked against the \$50. In the meantime the ball had been changed for another, and when opened contained the button. The winner grabbed the money and sloped, and after dodging Trickett, leaving him minus his watch and money. After waiting some time the return of his companion, he told his story to a person near by, and found out he had been swindled.—*St. Republican.*

THE SUMNER BANNER.

Sumterville, So. Ca. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1850. J. S. G. Richardson, Editor.

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

The Market. COTTON.—The Charleston market was depressed on Saturday last. The transactions were limited to about 300 bales, at extremes ranging from 131-4 to 133-4.

Up-land Rice. We have been shown a fine specimen of up-land rice raised by Dr. WASHINGTON H. BROWN in this District. We think it equal to any swamp rice we have ever seen.

GEN. CASS.—The Democrats of Michigan have re-nominated GEN. CASS for the Presidency.

Pennsylvania Election. The elections in Pennsylvania have resulted in favor of the Democrats who have elected 15 members of Congress—being a gain of two. The Whigs have elected nine.—The Democrats have also carried both branches of the Legislature and elected their candidate for Canal Commissioner, Auditor General, Surveyor General, and other important State Officers.

Election in Ohio. The Democrats have, it is believed, elected their candidate for Governor; and the Whigs a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature.

The elections for Members of Congress have resulted in the choice of nine Whigs and nine Democrats. Geddings, the Free-soiler, Townsland, Abolitionist, and Johnson, Independent, have been returned.

Change in our Election Law. The annexed suggestion from the Charleston Mercury is worthy of consideration. The members of Congress, who have just been elected, will not take their seats (should the union last) until December 1851, a year and two months from the time of their election. We think this period too long. It would be better if the election were fixed for the October preceding the regular time for the assembling of Congress. The Governor might be authorized, should an extra session be called, to appoint, by proclamation, an earlier day for the election.

The approach of the State election reminds us of what we have long considered a grave defect in our law. In the first place, we elect members of Congress more than a year before the time when they take their seats, and a whole session intervenes before the judgment of the people at the polls can take effect. The member of Congress is elected for two years, and in the middle of his term his constituents are called on to choose his successor. If the incumbent is defeated for re-election, he yet continues to hold, for another session of Congress, an office for which his constituents have judged him not fit. If he is re-elected, he yet may do things before the expiration of his existing term which would deprive him of their confidence.

At the second place, the intermingling of State and Federal elections is, in our opinion, at the expense and integrity of both. They become jumbled, and the interests of the one swallows up the other, as they tend to infuse log-rolling. We want good and fit men for all public trusts, and the only way to secure this end is to fill every office by itself, and not to turn them all loose to the chances of a scrub race, where all the world is in the field and none but the ablest are to be supreme. If we could have our Congressional election near the beginning of April it would be a great improvement.

Committee of Vigilance for Clarendon. The following gentlemen were appointed by the President, Major Wm. HAYNES WORTH, to constitute the committee of Vigilance and Safety, for the Association of Clarendon County, for the defence of Southern Rights:

- 1st. Capt. Wm. N. 1—Upper Battalion, 20th Regiment, Capt. O. Mathis, Col. W. J. Reynolds, John Rhamo, S. M. Boykin, R. L. Herriot.
- 2d. Do. 2—Capt. J. P. Michaw, J. W. Remond, D. A. Foxworth, Willis S. Jamn, Geo. S. R. Chandler.
- 3d. Do. 3—Capt. J. T. Green, Hardy Sandler, W. G. McIntain, John S. Bradley, Jess. Woodward.
- 4th. Do. 4—Capt. W. S. Sont, Capt. M. Dubois, J. O. Durant, J. H. Dixon, Maj. R. M. English.
- 5th. Do. 5—Upper Battalion, 20th Regiment, Capt. S. Sander, Samuel Bradley, Wm. Atkinson, L. N. Lenoir, L. H. Dinkins, Do. 6—Capt. J. O. Blumling, T. J. Dinkins, J. O. Herriot, H. M. Reames, R. A. Chandler.
- 6th. Do. 7—Moses Brogdon, Capt. J. D. McFadden, W. T. Walker.
- 7th. Do. 8—Capt. L. H. Bolser, H. H. Wells, E. J. Pugh, Col. F. M. Mellett, Col. Nettles.

Correspondence of the Telegraph. PENDLETON, S. C. Oct. 10.—*Me. Editor:* I saw a statement in the last Telegraph of a cotton picking, with a challenge, "beat it who can." I sold you the following in reply: 216 lbs. and the 1 highest 1,620 lbs. The picking occurred on the 9th inst. on the plantation of R. A. Maxwell, in Pickens District, in sight of the Blue Ridge. The average of the 4 highest was 257, and of the 10 was 195.

Among the items in the Army Appropriation bill is the following: For purchasing, waiting and ditching a piece of land near the city of Mexico, for a cemetery or burial ground for such of the officers and soldiers of our army in our late war with Mexico, as fell in battle or died in and around said city, and for the interment of American citizens who have died or may die in said city, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, ten thousand dollars.

Fugitive Slave Law.

In our last, we declared that we had little confidence, that the fugitive Slave Bill would be allowed to remain long upon the Statute Book. We have now none at all. Every Northern paper that we have seen, as well as "The Abolition and free soil papers, as those which profess to support the South upon the Slavery question, and at first advocated the Bill, are now against it. To show the tone of Northern sentiment upon this subject, we make the following extracts, from two of the leading Journals of New York—the first, a Whig and free soil paper—the second, hitherto, a professional supporter of the South upon the Slavery question.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.] "The Fugitive Law"—Beau Brommel was once asked to indicate the best joke he had ever heard in his life. After considering a minute, he said he thought it was a bequest of five pounds left by a man in his will towards paying off the British National Debt. "The Beau lived in one of the darker ages. Had he been blessed with the daylight of 1850, he would have confessed that the passage of the Fugitive Slave bill (among others) expressly to settle the slave question, was a joke entirely ahead of his. And the vehement assertion of Messrs. Duez, Bush, &c., at Syracuse, that the entire slavery agitation, present and future, had been settled, quietly, but to a degree, by these measures, went even to the verge of the sublime.

"How slavery agitation has been buried by the passage, among others, of this fugitive slave bill, the telegraph and the journals already begin to show; though as yet only a very few of the thousands of "infamous laws" in the free States have been reached for under it. Yet already Massachusetts is deeply agitated by the effects of this bill, and our own State begins to be convulsed by it. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, will soon be ablaze with it. Not many members of the House will henceforth be elected from the free States, and the general attempt to enforce its provisions will obviously be met by a concerted evasion, if not by a total resistance. The law never can be enforced, except to the extent of returning to slavery, one-tenth of the fugitive slaves now living in the free States. It will be difficult to enforce it, at all fifty miles further east or north, than this city; and of the thousand to fifteen hundred fugitive slaves living in Massachusetts, we don't believe twenty could be re-enslaved without costing as many lives."

[From the Morning Star.] We published the leading features of the Fugitive Slave Bill, while it was passing through Congress; but as it subsequently received some alterations and additions, we recapitulate, in a concise form, some of its most important provisions. It provides that any person having the power of attorney, may pursue and reclaim the party alleged to be a slave, either by procuring a warrant from a Judge or Commissioner of the United States Court, or by arresting him, where the same can be done without process, and taking him before the Judge or Commissioner. Persons who obstruct, or arrest, or shall refuse, directly or indirectly, or aid the slave to escape, are subjected to a fine, not exceeding \$1,000, and imprisonment not exceeding 6 months; and, in the event of escape, compelled to forfeit, on a civil process, \$1,000 as the value of the slave. The testimony of any alleged fugitive slave will not be admitted at any trial. The law also repeals the Habeas Corpus Act with regard to fugitive slaves. According to it, "the certificates of Judges or Commissioners are conclusive of the right of the person in whose favor a warrant is granted, to remove a fugitive slave to the State or Territory from which he may have escaped; and prevent all molestation by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate, or any other person." The U. States Marshal, after the arrest of the slave, is held responsible for his safe custody, in the sum of \$1,000. He is also responsible for his safe delivery, after the owner apprehends an arrest, through the remuneration of the various officers who superintend the working of the act, is amply provided for. The officer making the arrest is to have \$5, and other reasonable expenses. The Commissioner before whom the slave is brought is to have \$10 in the event of the accused party being convicted, and \$5 should the evidence of guilt be insufficient.

The last mentioned provision is a bad one, as it gives the Commissioner a direct pecuniary interest in the conviction of the alleged slave. It would have been quite as just, and more humane to have placed the inducement in the other scale. The law, as a whole, is unjust and oppressive.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—We fear that the attempts which will be made to enforce this law, will lead to riot and bloodshed, at Boston, and in Chester, Springfield, Oswego, Utica, Rochester, Pittsburg, Bedford, Cincinnati, and in fact, throughout New England, this State, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, there are strong indications that the provisions of the act cannot be enforced without creating serious disturbances. Those who suppose that the abolitionists and the negroes themselves are the only parties hostile to the law, are greatly in error.—*Ibid.*

THE FUGITIVE SLAVES.—The Eric (Pa.) Observer notices the passage through that place, in one day, of forty-five fugitive slaves, who had fled from Pittsburg and are going to Canada.

A Compliment. The Mississippiian published at the seat of government that of all states, in organizing action on the part of the South and intermeddling the states, that will promptly unite in defence of the rights of the south, pays the following compliment to our own State: "South Carolina—entitled to the very first honors which history can award—is silent, but prepared. The sword for her is crowned! Amidst the twelve hundred millions of the earth the South Carolinians have no equals in their knowledge of their rights, and in their sports to defend them. Yet South Carolina did not cause the Mississippi movement. Not at all. But she approved it. Misunderstood and traduced, she, with becoming composure, awaits the action of the South."

South Carolina is prepared. Among her people there are few who feel not the importance of the crisis. Her silence is the silence of composure and determination, and although it is unnecessary to reiterate assurances of this sort, especially to our friends in Mississippi, yet we take occasion to say to them that South Carolina is up to the point of action. Her traders know it, and they are wofully disappointed

that she has not taken the lead in the present movement. Without appropriating the handsome compliment above, we can safely say that our people and our state will not be laggard in their duty to her sister southern states.—*Carolinian.*

[FOR THE BANNER.] Public Meeting in Clarendon. A very large and respectable meeting of the people of Clarendon County, was held at Buckingham Mills, on the 3rd. Oct. inst., for the purpose of organizing a Southern-Rights Association.

On motion of Maj. Owens, Col. J. P. Richardson was called to the Chair, and Dr. Jas. McCaully, and Mr. J. J. Conyers were requested to act as Secretaries. On taking the Chair, Col. Richardson delivered a most able and interesting address—at the conclusion of which, Dr. J. P. Ingram, in a neat and appropriate speech, submitted a Constitution, for the government of the Association, and was followed by Dr. McCaully, who entertained the meeting, for near an hour, in a truly eloquent and impressive speech. The following is the paper then submitted, and unanimously adopted.

Impressed as we are, with the solemn conviction, that Southern rights and institutions are eminently, (and premeditatedly) endangered by the late measures of the General Government; believing that the peaceful enjoyment of them is no longer compatible with our existing relations to this confederacy; and feeling ourselves forced, by the aggressive character of its recent legislation on our right of property, (both in the Territories, and in the District of Columbia,) to decide between the Union and our Institutions; "We, the People" of Clarendon, while invoking, as we now do, that protection from our State, which as a Sovereign, she is bound to accord to our allegiance—at the same time, do solemnly pledge ourselves, by all the considerations of honor as men, as well as of duty as citizens, to aid, support and obey her, in maintaining her rights and independence, or in any such course of action as she may think proper to pursue, in resisting the encroachments of "the Government of the United States," on the property, the interests, or the equality of the Slave-holding States of this Union.

In view, therefore, of an issue, so painful but inevitable to us; in compliance with a sense of duty so clear, and so imperative on the South, to meet it; in this deliberately forming this, our determination, to pursue our rights or perish in their defence; and to render, with readiest alacrity, our paramount allegiance to South Carolina and her sovereign behests, in any contest she may be forced to wage, in maintaining them.

Be it therefore Resolved, That we do now organize and constitute our ourselves, into "an Association," for the defence of Southern rights and interests—the objects and lives and our honor, to support and observe, until the wrongs of the Slave-holding States are fully satisfied or redressed, and in earnest whereof, we do herewith adopt the following

CONSTITUTION. ARTICLE 1ST.—The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, 8 Vice Presidents, 2 Secretaries, a Treasurer, a Committee of Correspondence and a Committee of Safety and Vigilance, to be composed of nine members each.

ART. 2ND.—In addition to the ordinary duty of presiding over its deliberations, the President shall also be empowered to convocate meetings of this, and appoint delegates to attend conventions of other affiliated associations; and, in any emergency of the State, (to repel force or aggression,) he is herewith required to call out the whole or any part of the members of this body to be marshalled under the Governor or constituted authorities.

ART. 3RD.—The Vice Presidents, with the consent or by the direction of the President, shall hold meetings of such members as may reside in their several vicinities, and report the proceedings of the same, at the next general meeting of the Association. It shall also be their duty to extend in their respective neighborhoods, such notices or information as the President may desire to communicate to the members of this Society.

ART. 4TH.—It shall be the duty of the Committee of Correspondence, to enroll the names of members, and receive collections in their vicinities—to communicate with other Southern Associations, and with our State authorities; and from time to time, furnish the President and members of the Association, with any information, they may deem promotive of the objects of this organization.

ART. 5TH.—It shall be the duty of the Committee of Safety and Vigilance, to detect, prosecute and report all attempts to corrupt our slaves—and to disseminate abolition—to produce insubordination—or otherwise impair the peaceful enjoyment of our domestic institutions. They shall also, from the roll of the Secretaries, organize all the members of this Association, under thirty-five years of age, into military corps, to be called the "Minute Men," and who, with their arms, officers, uniforms, and equipments, shall be ready to march to the point of danger, at an instant's warning. The officer appointed to command the "Minute Men," shall rank as Captain, until called into actual service, or otherwise designated by State authority. But, in all cases where a greater number of this Association than those thus enrolled as minute men are required to perform duty—the President of this Association shall be the commanding officer.

ART. 6TH.—Any person may become a member of this Association, by subscribing his name to the above rolls and articles. Resolved, That a Committee of 25 be appointed to nominate suitable persons to fill the offices, designated in the foregoing Constitution.

Under the above Resolution, on motion of L. P. Rhame, Esq., the Chairman appointed the following persons to compose the Committee. L. P. Rhame, J. J. Ingram, S. W. Witherspoon, R. C. Richardson, M. M. Benbow, B. Manning, J. R. Brock, T. E. Dickey, W. L. Reynolds, J. S. Rich, J. S. June, W. M. Davis, W. W. Owens, J. J. Nelson, T. D. Rhame, J. S. McFadden, B. Pack, W. A. James, S. Harvin, T. C. Richardson, J. H. Dingle, R. P. Haynsworth, J. C. Nelson, S. E. Plowden and J. Bagnall.

Resolved, That the Secretaries be requested to memorialise the Legislature, (or convention of the people, if such be convoked,) to interpose the Sovereignty of the State to protect the rights and property of her citizens.

The Committee of 25 made the following report. For President. Col. J. P. Richardson. Vice Presidents. J. L. Manning, S. W. Witherspoon, J. J. McFadden, Jr., J. J. Nelson, L. P. Rhame, W. W. Owens, E. B. Davis, R. P. Haynsworth. Secretaries. J. McCaully, M. M. Benbow. Treasurer. J. B. Brogdon.

Officers to command the "Minute Men." J. H. Dingle, Capt., P. M. Gibbons, 1st. Lieut. J. J. Conyers, 2nd. Lieut., B. Manning, 3rd. Lieut. Committee of Correspondence. R. C. Richardson, J. M. Hodges, P. S. Morsham, W. F. Butler, J. S. Burgess, W. W. Benbow, C. R. F. Baker, J. O. Brock, T. D. Rhame.

Committee of Safety and Vigilance. J. J. Ingram, T. C. Richardson, B. Manning, W. R. Burgess, J. H. Tindal, W. L. Reynolds, J. S. Tindal, J. Boyd, R. R. Durant.

On motion of Dr. T. W. Briggs, sixty delegates were appointed to meet the Southern Rights Association of Columbia, on the 5th inst. to wit: Dr. T. W. Briggs, R. C. Richardson, C. R. Boyd, J. S. Tindal, P. M. Butler, W. M. Davis, J. H. Ragan, J. McCaully, C. Henry, T. N. Broughton, M. H. Connors, W. M. James, M. M. Benbow, C. R. F. Baker, Charles Richardson, J. H. Montgomery, H. Nelson, A. P. Brock, J. J. Conyers, J. P. Richardson, Jr., J. G. Rhodus, R. P. Haynsworth, J. H. Dingle, J. J. Nelson, R. Plowden, J. H. King, J. L. Feller, C. Richardson, R. J. Ragan, B. J. Hodges, W. A. James, W. W. Owens, R. B. Harvin, W. P. Butler, J. H. Tindal, T. J. M. Davis, W. Dickey, B. Manning, W. W. Benbow, J. H. Mc Knight, J. Blakely, R. J. Manning, J. R. Brock, A. H. Ragan, W. R. Cokrey, J. R. Thames, J. M. Owens, J. S. Rich, T. C. Richardson, H. D. Bathune, R. S. McFadden, P. S. Wortham, E. McElveer, J. J. McFadden, A. H. Frierson, D. N. Gamble, D. H. Smith, A. H. Thompson, R. R. Durant, and H. L. McIntosh.

On motion ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Sumter and Charleston papers.

On motion of Dr. C. W. Lessemie, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the chairman for the able and dignified manner in which he had discharged the duties of the chair, which was responded to by the chairman in a few feeling and impressive remarks, and at the conclusion of which the meeting adjourned.

The Black River Watchman and the Charleston Mercury and Courier will please copy. M. M. BENBOW, Sec'y.

Hand him round. The speech of the New York demagogue has received particular notice from Southern Presses. We copy one just tribute to the infamous character of this piece of political scoundrelism from the Georgia Scimitar. Notices of him generally bear this stamp:—"Such is the title of a pamphlet which Wm. H. Seward, a Senator from New York, had the impudence to send us under his own frank. Of all the despicable miscreants whom chance has elevated to honorable position, this same Senator Seward is chief."

We think that some of his coadjutors in the scheme of abolition are the honest victims of infatuation; but this man adds to all his other sins that most odious of all others, hypocrisy. Mr. Seward is not an abolitionist from principle, but from policy. He knows, for he is by no means a fool, that the shortest and surest road to power, where he lives, is by pandering to the fanaticism of his constituents, and he has accordingly determined his political career, not with reference to the good of the country, but with an eye single to his own emolument.—*Washington Aurora.*

New and Important Discovery.—The Pillsbury Pat has a letter giving an account of a discovery made by a young man by the name of Adams, the assistant manager of the Brady's Bend Iron Works, in Clarendon County, in the manufacture of Railroad and merchant bars from Coke metal. By the old method, the rails were made with charcoal pig, and would crack very much and break with one or two blows. By Adam's process iron can be made from eight to ten dollars per ton lower, and of a superior quality. The process is not mentioned but the quality of iron is spoken of.

The writer of the letter was shown a rail that had been put to the severest test, by putting it, while hot, into cold water; after which they tried to break it with a sledge-hammer weighing 80 pounds. Forty blows were given by six men alternately, and they could not even crack it. The charcoal iron of the Company costs from \$18 to \$22 per ton; their "Coke metal" costs only from \$9 to \$11 per ton. The discovery has caused quite an excitement among the workmen, for they were under the impression that the works would have to suspend on account of the low price of iron.

THE ROBERT LAMB BILL.—It is stated upon respectable authority that the number of names on the roll in the Adjutant General's office, of persons entitled under the recent act, is not less than six hundred thousand, which will not appear so extravagant when we remember that those rolls contain the names of every individual who has been for any period in the military service of the United States, for fifty-seven years prior to 1816.

JUDGE BITLER.—This evening died gentleman, reached home on Saturday night last from Washington. At the request of his fellow-citizens, he addressed a large assembly of the people in the Court House on Tuesday last. For an hour and a half he listened to with the deepest interest, interrupted frequently by loud plaudits, while he portrayed in bold and dignified style the wrongs and injuries done to the Southern people. We will attempt to analyze of his remarks; but suffice it to say, they were fully up to the crisis, and all that could be desired from the patriotic statesman.—*Edgefield Advertiser.*

ALABAMA MARBLE.—A new marble quarry has been discovered in Alabama, near Sylacauga, in Tallapoosa county. In quantity it is inexhaustible, and a large portion of it is of the purest white, having a texture and susceptibility of polish equal to the best specimens of Italian Marble.

LOSS OF TEMPERANCE.—This order, organized in this city in 1842 by sixteen obscure persons, now numbers over 300,000 members, scattered over the continent from Newfoundland to the Pacific coast. News has just been received of the organization of the Grand Division of England under a charter from the National Division of North America. It is highly popular in England.

A Negro Woman WITHOUT EARS.—J. H. Benton, in a letter to the London V. A. says:—"Strange, but not without cause, yesterday saw a colored woman without ears; not only was she without the article or the external part of the ear, but there is no trace of a foramen or passage for sonorous vibration—the meatus is entirely closed, yet she can converse with others, and distinctly hear their words, for which purpose she opens her mouth. Now, is the sound transmitted to the brain by means of the tympanum, or does it act on the auditory nerve without the intervention of the drum and attendant organs? This is an interesting question for physiologists. The woman belongs to Mr. Jas. Broadbent, near Carolina Court House."

A WOLF RESULTS OF DRIVING CATTLE THROUGH PEARS.—Yesterday forenoon a bullcock escaped from his driver in Pearl street, near the Battery, and charged up the thoroughfare at a rapid speed, placing the lives of pedestrians in jeopardy. Men, women and children ran in all directions to get out of the way of the mad animal, but he did not run far before he came in contact with a small boy, named James Strader, whom he struck with his horns, so severely injured, and as he ran on he trampled on the corner of the Franklin Square, he killed a young lady, named Catherine Sprague, residing at No. 22 City Hall Place, whom he struck with his horns, and threw her over his head. The unfortunate lady was taken up for dead and conveyed to the hospital, where it was found that her arms and legs were fractured, and her face mutilated in a shocking manner, but that she was doubtless still alive. After this awful accident the bull was followed to Gatham street, where he was captured, and taken to the "Upper Bull's Head."—*N. Y. Com. Adv., 10th Inst.*

On Sunday afternoon, another singular event occurred. A mad bullcock which had been confined in a stable in Robinson street, broke his chains, and ran down the thoroughfare at a rapid speed, but without success. The animal seemed to become more infuriated, as he rapidly forced through the streets, and the owner who made an attempt to turn him was caught by the animal's horns, and carried some distance, and falling heavily upon the pavement, was badly injured. A small boy was also severely injured by the same beast, which after running for some time, proceeded through College Place, and down Warren street, followed by some hundreds of boys, and when opposite the Ohio house, he darted through the basement window, and some of the domestics within had a very narrow escape for their lives. The animal was, however, finally captured without doing further damage.

It is his wish that no law be made for prohibiting the driving of cattle, through the thoroughfares of our city.—*N. Y. Courier & Eng., 10th inst.*

LIQUID MANURE.—Much interest, says the correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, has been excited by the result of some experiments made with a new liquid, for promoting the growth and increasing the product of corn. The patent for the liquid was secured by a young man named Adams, who had been in the corn business for many years, and he had been long in the habit of using a liquid manure applied to the seed corn, and not to the earth, was taken out two or three years ago, and accounts were published of the results, which caused much surprise to agriculturists, but it appears they were not of a very authentic character. The new discovery, which is by Mr. Dessau, is said; however, to have been severely tested, and nearly 250 acres of land at St. Maur, near Paris were sown with wheat at crops for twenty-four hours in the liquid. According to the account given of the result at St. Maur, some land which had not been manured for a long time, produced a much larger quantity of wheat from the steeped grain than it had ever produced from seed in the ordinary way, when the ground was highly manured, and the steeped seed in manured land produced a crop double of what had been previously obtained.

The cost of this liquid manure is not, we believe, more than one-sixth of that of manure for earth, and consequently there is a handsome profit to the cultivators in substituting this mode of proceeding. But it is recommended to continue the old system, and to use the prepared seed also, which, it is asserted, thus doubles the produce.

Kossuth.—It is stated that the Sultan of Turkey has notified our government of his readiness to send Kossuth and his companions, free of expense, provided the United States will bring them over to this country. The matter is to be considered in executive session in the Senate.

FOUR HORSE COACHES From Sumterville to Gadsden, via Camden, Branch R. R. every day (Sundays not excepted.) Schedule for Running. Leave Sumterville, at 11 p.m. Arrive at Camden Branch at 3 p.m.—reach Gadsden in time for the down train on Monday.

RETURNING. Leave Gadsden at 4 p.m.—arrive at Camden Branch at 12 o'clock p.m. Leave Camden Branch at