

THE SUMTER BANNER  
IS PUBLISHED  
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING  
BY W. J. FRANCIS.

TERMS,  
TWO DOLLARS in advance, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of six months, or Three Dollars at the end of the year.  
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Proprietor.  
Advertisements inserted at SEVENTY-FIVE Cents per square, (12 lines or less), for the first, and half that sum for each subsequent insertion.  
The number of insertions to be marked on all Advertisements or they will be published until ordered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly.  
ONE DOLLAR per square for a single insertion. Quarterly and Monthly Advertisements will be charged the same as a single insertion, and semi-monthly the same as a week one.

From the Southern Press.  
Personal Explanation.  
The statement made by my colleague explains the silence of the Southern Press on the subject of the Democratic nominations. That silence has been protracted for longer than was agreeable to either of us, since we never have been accustomed to conceal our opinions on any subject of public interest. In this case we have only consented to waive their expression, for a time, in order to allow parties interested to relieve us, and themselves, from a most painful and embarrassing position. Self respect will not admit of our keeping silence longer. It is our right and our duty now to speak.

For two years past, since the establishment of this paper, it has been under the conduct and control of Mr. Fisher and myself; and during the whole of our connection no serious difference of sentiment has ever before arisen between us. Our differences now, (as I regard it) turns on a question of policy, not of principles; for the principles we have ever avowed and maintained are still entertained by us both. These principles neither of us can or would change; and we can look back with equal pride and pleasure on the record of our labors which the Southern Press bears and will perpetuate as the fruit of two years' earnest labor.

The question which divides us now is, whether the Southern Press should lend its aid and influence to the support of Pierce and King, or stand neutral in the Presidential contest? My colleague is in favor of the latter course—my own judgment has led me to prefer the former. But I am free to confess that events which have recently transpired have created doubts in my own mind as to the good faith of a portion of that party, and belied the professions of conciliation and harmony on their lips. A voice supposed to have come from a higher quarter, has fulminated excommunications on the Southern Press, through one of its satellites, and the Southern Press will endeavor to be denounced and proscribed before the necessity for their aid is over, what have they to expect after that necessity has past? If "Old Fogies" of the party are to be indulged in "feeding the ancient grudge they bear" those who have thwarted their views of personal aggrandizement, how can they expect their Democratic brethren to dwell in unity? Insolent and unprovoked as the assaults have been, they are not without a motive; for the kiss of Judas is often not more treacherous than the noisy vaporing of the stabber, seeking to provoke a brawl. The meekness of the Southern men has been much overrated, if they will weekly endure such buffettings, or consent to sit at the Democratic board as "prodigal sons," even with a remote prospect of a slice of the fattened calf party.

It is well known that, previous to the reorganization of the Democratic party, we strenuously insisted on the preservation of the separate organization of the Southern Rights party until the Conventions had acted, believing that our friends would have more power outside than inside of those Conventions. In that policy we were overruled; the reorganization was effected on certain conditions, and the next question was, how best to secure the interests of the party and of the South, within the pale of the Democratic party. My colleague was unavoidably absent for some weeks preceding the session of the Democratic Convention, and feeling the necessity of taking position, I took the responsibility of indicating the course which was, in my judgment, proper for the party to pursue. In a carefully considered editorial, which appeared on the Friday preceding the session of that Convention, those views were indicated. On its appearance it met the approval of those friends in whose opinions I place the most reliance. For that editorial neither Mr. Fisher nor any of my political friends should be held responsible, for none of them were either consulted or cognizant of it, before it appeared in print. Subsequent reflection and examination have only convinced me the more firmly of the correctness of the views set forth in that editorial. I still adhere to them as right and judicious, and in perfect harmony with our antecedents and those of our party. It would be needless for me here to reiterate the reasons and the arguments then so fully set forth. It is sufficient to refer to them, and to reaffirm my conviction of their truth. Those who carefully weighed and considered the language of that editorial must admit that its requisitions were not fully met by the action of the Convention, especially in relation to the platform. But they reversed the action of the Whig Convention, for the nominees were selected by the South, and have proved more acceptable to the Southern than the Northern wing of the party.

To me, as to all Southern opponents of the Compromise, there are in platform objectionable features; and I could not honestly pledge myself to adhere to and abide by all the string of resolutions it contains or implies. Yet, when the Southern Rights men in that Convention agreed to abide by its action, and presented candidates personally objectionable to us on the main issue, and it became evident that those whose interests and principles the Southern Press represented and warmly accepted the nomination—it seemed to me that the question was narrowed down to a choice between the two parties—and in making that choice I could not hesitate a moment, assuming the fact that the faith they pledged would be kept inviolate. It seemed to me, that a "masterly inactivity" would not answer in this case; and that for the sake of our friends, and the ultimate triumph of our principles, it was important promptly and openly to sustain the nominees of the Democratic party, and oppose the triumph of General Scott, and the evil influences which surround him. This was my judgment. My colleague thought otherwise; and I cheerfully accord him the same justice he will award to me, that a strong conviction alone has swayed his course. He was anxious, and in fact insisted upon promptly expressing his views on the Monday succeeding, and was only withheld from doing so by my remonstrances and declarations of decided dissent.

As the proprietor of this paper he had the undoubted right to give it that direction, as I had the right to avow my own independent opinions; but we both hoped that we might be relieved from this antagonism by the action of the Southern Rights men in Congress, at whose invitation we came here, and whose battles we had fought. At my request, we submitted our difficulties to them, and proposed to resign our trust into other hands. The result of that negotiation thus far, has been already stated; and Mr. Fisher, as far as I am concerned, is released from any impediment on that score, and free to pursue any course he may deem proper. I have done my duty, and more than my duty, in interesting and meditating thus long, and as it has proved, thus far, so fruitlessly, I can do no more. Mr. Fisher is the proprietor of the paper, and will shape its course to suit his own views of policy and propriety, should other arrangements not be consummated.

My own future connection with this paper will depend on the course which it may take; for which I cannot longer be responsible. In so far as I can cooperate with my gifted colleague, in advocating the views and the principles which we entertain in common, and in exposing the fall designs of the enemies of the South, I am still willing to lend him my aid. Believing, as I do, that this agitation far from being settled has but commenced, and will continue even to the latter end of the year, I am loath to terminate my labors in the cause, to which all my time, my means, and my energies have for the last five years been devoted, on the threshold of great events. For, without claiming the gift of prescience, I yet foresee in the future of the South impending perils, more threatening and dangerous than any yet encountered—perils, pronounced only by this Presidential contest, but into which the South will be precipitated as soon as this contest is over. But I know I can speak for my colleague as well as myself in saying that, as we did not come unbidden nor unsolicited, as volunteers to this work, nor have either sought or succeeded in making it a matter of profit, so we are perfectly content to resign our trust into other hands, more prudent and politic perhaps, if not more zealous.

For my own part, at six hours notice I left my home, my friends, and my private interests, to answer this call; and have been chained to the work—like a mill-horse to a mill—ever since, without relaxation or intermission. How I have performed that duty is not for me to determine; but I have done my best. Owing to protracted absence, ill health, and incessant occupation of mind and body in this hard fight, I have paid a heavy penalty for the honor of championing the Southern cause. But any sacrifices under such circumstances would have been cheap for it was not only in pursuance of the promptings of an ignoble ambition, but of duty also, that it was undertaken.

The call to fill such a position, at such a time, and with such a colleague, was an honor and a trust for which any Southern man might well be willing to make heavy sacrifices for a time. Therefore, claiming no indemnity for the past and no security for the future, as far as I am myself concerned, I ask of the Democratic party good faith towards their Southern Rights allies, and of the latter justice to my colleague, and to the Press, which, through good and evil report has stood by them and the great cause.

For the egotism of portions of this article, I ask indulgence, it is not my custom to sin in this way, nor shall it be repeated; but as it is, the provocation was too strong to be resisted, and all who know ought of my history know that I might have said much more. It may be that I shall soon cease to commune in love with the thousands of unknown friends with whom I have held converse through this Press for the last two years. Should this be so, I can only hope that they will cherish the principles which have been earnestly if imperfectly inculcated by me through these columns.

What is written would it were woe-woe! but nothing has been put on record of which I repent, or have cause to feel ashamed should go forth under the name of EDWIN DE LEON.

Mr. Toombs on the Whig Nomination.

On Saturday, July 3, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Stuart in the Chair,) and took up the amendment of the Senate to the Deficiency bill.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, in rising, said it was his intention to present to the House and the country some considerations connected with the approaching Presidential election. The task was not an agreeable one to him. The facts and details were dry and uninteresting, and became important only when considered with reference to that great event. There was but one motive which governed him in approaching this task, and that was public duty. The political organization with which he had acted for the past two years had declared the final settlement of the questions which had agitated the country for the last fifteen years, in connection with African slavery, to be paramount to all questions of policy which divided the two parties of this country. He concurred most fully in that declaration. It had the approval of his judgment, and he should adhere to it with fidelity. That organization declared that it would support gentlemen in all parts of this Republic, in the North as well as South, who concurred with it in opinion upon these great and vital questions. After this long agitation of fifteen years, his constituents desired repose, a unity, and an end to this sectional strife, and they intended to have it if it could be procured by any action of theirs upon the Presidential election.

He then proceeded to speak of the unauthorised and irresponsible manner of nominating Presidential candidates, pursued since 1822, by outside juries, combined for the benefit of the spoils. He deplored all such assemblies. He alluded to the respective Whig parties, saying the former did better than they expected. Pierce had declared that the principles of the Compromise annulled the approbation of his judgment; but General Scott would say this for fear of disgusting the public. Mr. Graham and Mr. King cordially approved of it; but General Scott merely accepted the nomination with the resolutions annexed—*en non*—without avowing what shall be the policy of his administration. General Scott said he did not write letters to secure the nomination. No; but because he did not write them, seemed it to him.

Mr. Toombs examined Gen. Scott's letter accepting the nomination, and said the General, not considering the platform broad enough, had put two more planks in it. He thought it extremely unfortunate that General Scott appeared to a long line as a guarantee of his political principles, and regarded every line in the letters which he has hitherto written as fatal to him. They all speak trumpet tongue against trusting him on the question vital to the South.

In conclusion, Mr. Toombs expressed the hope that the Union Whigs everywhere would come up to the defence of their great principles, and elect some one who can be entrusted with them, with the view to the peace and security of the Republic.

Progress of our State.  
A general activity and energy are evidenced in every portion of our State. In the interior of East Florida an extensive emigration from the adjoining States has added to the capital and productive industry of the country. These new comers belong principally to the class of planters owning such gangs of negroes as mentioned to the management of their own plantations and exercising their personal supervision to their crops. The best crops are universally made by this class of respectable and experienced agriculturists. They bring with them the disposition to improve the country and to aid in the development of its resources. They are earnest advocates of the government and churches, and establish schools of learning with good foresight to the children of the future. They build better homes, put up cotton gins and saw mills, and are useful thriving and intelligent people. We are principally indebted to South Carolina for this class of emigrants and we shall welcome all who will come and cast their lot with us. Their principles are all firm and unyielding whether it be in religion, morals, or politics.

Upon the river St. Johns, and its tributaries a large number of persons are engaged in lumbering and that the river is whitened with the sails of commerce. Towns and country seem thriving, new enterprises are entered into, and new channels are being opened. Our climate, health, and agricultural advantages are daily attracting and will continue to attract numbers to our State.

Every thing is encouraging for the future and we see nothing to prevent our State assuming a position in point of enterprise and character more agreeable and creditable than her past reputation. The facilities of passage are becoming daily improved, and a nearer acquaintance is gradually establishing the erroneous and absurd notions with regard to the country engendered and disseminated by the lengthy struggle of raw recruits and inexperienced troops against a wild and active Indian foe. The old battle grounds are now ploughed fields and the tassel of the green maize is now seen in the folds of the plumes of the warblers. A few years and a dense population will cover the Indian hunting grounds and the Indian war will be a legend of the distant past.—*Audubon's Cat.*

On the 29th ultimo, one hundred guns were fired in N. O. in honor of the return of John S. Thresher to that city.

Correspondence of the Courier.  
WASHINGTON, July 5.

Congress again suspended business to-day, in compliance with the usage which gives the day to public rejoicings. Very little progress was made in business last week.

The monster land bill is still before the Committee on Public Lands, of the Senate, and its fate is uncertain. That bill provides for the distribution among the States, old and new, of sixty-three millions of acres of public domain. The old States, however, get but a small share—only 150,000 acres for each Senator or Representative. The quantity of public land thus to be taken for the distribution, is more than one half of the whole quantity that has been, since the formation of the Government, disposed of by sale and donation. The whole number of acres that have been disposed of is one hundred and one millions; the whole quantity remaining, including acquisitions from Mexico, and lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, is thirty-one hundred millions of acres.

The Select Committee of the Senate, on the Census printing, have made a report against the adoption of the plan of publication proposed by the Census Bureau. It recommends the suppression of the statistical returns, as useless and erroneous, and also the omission of the proposed geological and historical notices of each State as furnished in the Maryland specimen. This will reduce the volume more than four-fifths in size. The Census Bureau has over a million and a quarter of dollars to obtain these returns, and many believe they are to be very valuable. If they are valuable they ought not to be suppressed because of a few unavoidable deficiencies or inaccuracies in the collection of facts. The report of the Superintendent, made some time ago, embraced some important statistics, and the demand for the document has been immense. More than a quarter of a million of copies have been printed and distributed.

We are in the eighth month of the session and yet not a single Appropriation Bill has passed, not even the Deficiency Bill.

Mr. Toombs made his expected political speech on the Deficiency Bill on Saturday, and has given a fresh impulse to the discussions of the nominations for the Presidency. These discussions will now proceed with great animation. It is admitted by all that Mr. Toombs' speech was a masterly effort. The friends of General Scott are a little disconcerted by it, while the Democratic members derive from its encouragement and their Executive Committee will circulate an immense number of them for effect in the South, and also upon a National and Compromise Whigs of the North.

Mr. Toombs is decidedly opposed to the election of Gen. Scott on account of his position as the nominee of the opponents of the Fugitive Slave Law. He undertakes to show that the majority that gave the nomination to General Scott do not intend to abide by the platform which they were first to concede to the South. His comments on General Scott's letter of acceptance were very severe. The new plank that General Scott adds to the platform, he says, intended to relieve him from some former complications with the Native American. He objects also to the letter, that it does not, like Mr. Pierce's, say that the platform contained with his own views and that it provides, in effect, re-creation and patronage to his free soil supporters. The history of his life, which General Scott professes to be full, Mr. Toombs says, is polluted or red. Every one of his antecedents, Mr. T. decried, were against him.

Senator John Bell, of Tennessee, has declined the offer of the Navy Department. The Hon. M. P. Gentry, of the same State, contradicted the statement that it had been offered to and declined by him.

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1852.—Dr. George A. Gardner, the head of the alleged Gardner claim, who was previously out on bail in the sum of forty thousand dollars under an indictment for perjury, was again arrested by order of the government, and brought before Judge Crawford, between two and eleven o'clock last night, under a new indictment, which was found by the grand jury yesterday, charging said Gardner with forging the signatures of the Governor and of the Secretary of the State of San Luis Potosi, the prefect Rio Verde, and his secretary, and the seal of the State. The government demanded bail in the sum of \$100,000, Judge Crawford required \$20,000, failing to obtain which Gardner was committed to jail, where he still remains. Henry May, esp. of Baltimore, (a democrat.) District Attorney General of Maryland, has been associated with the District Attorney here to conduct the prosecution by order of President Fillmore. Prior to his arrest, May was entertained that Dr. Gardner would leave before the day of trial, and forfeit his bail.

The following important witnesses have arrived within a few days past from Mexico: Mr. Barragan, Comptroller General of San Luis Potosi; his son, a lawyer; the Secretary of the Corporation of Rio Verde. A revenue cutter had been sent for these witnesses by the government, from New Orleans; but they came by way of Matamoros. The other witnesses from Mexico have been here a long time.

CORP. OF N. V. HERALD.

The Washington correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser writes (June 24): "I learn that the Government has determined to send out a party to make certain explorations in Africa. It is to be under the command of Lieut. Lynch, who gave us so interesting an account of his exploration of the Dead Sea."

THE SUMTER BANNER.  
Sumterville, So. Ca.

JOHN T. GREEN, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1852.

Our Principles.  
"There is one point on which there can be no diversity of opinion in the South among those who are true to duty, or who have made up their minds not to be slaves; that is if we should be forced to choose between resistance and submission we should take resistance at all hazards."  
"With that, consent of action must be well secured, not to save the Union, for it would then be too late, but to save ourselves. This is my view, except on the one thing useful."  
"What is the remedy? A unanimous accession, united session of the seceding States, or a united number of them. Nothing else will be worth nothing, the will be made."  
"CIVIL WAR."

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

Communications intended for the Banner must be handed in on or before Saturday morning, and those favoring us with advertisements will please let us have them at least by 8 o'clock on Monday.

We learn from the Darlington Fly that thirteen miles of the Wilmington & Manchester Road is completed from Wilmington, and the work is rapidly progressing.

A writer in the "South Carolinian" recommends General JAMES JONES as a suitable person to be our next Governor.

We have received from an unknown friend a copy, in pamphlet form, of the "Journal of the State Convention of South Carolina; together with the Resolution and Ordinance," which has just been issued from the press of JONES & CAVIS, of Columbia, who were printers to the Convention.

We learn from the last *Palm-Nett Sentinel* that the Hon. W. F. CORCORAN will not be a candidate for Governor.

The *Daily State Rights Republican*, of Columbia, has changed its title to the *Palm-Nett State Banner*, still under its former proprietor and editor.

National Portrait Gallery of distinguished Americans. We have received the first No. of a work with the above title, professing to furnish Portraits with Biographical sketches of the most eminent persons who have occupied a place in the history of the United States. This No. is embellished with three portraits of WASHINGTON, and one of Mrs. WASHINGTON.

The *American Whig Review* for July is on our table. It is always a welcome visitor, notwithstanding it gives some heavy thrusts at the Democratic party, they are often well deserved. It contains a rich article upon "The Democratic Convention," showing up the whole proceedings. The "Ghost Story" also reads very well. A "Search after Democratic Principles" is really worth reading. It gives also a portrait of the Hon. THOMAS CORWY, Secretary of the U. S. Treasury.

The Southern Press.  
Some difference of opinion seems to have arisen between the Editors of the Southern Press upon the subject of the Presidential Election. The junior editor desires to come to the support of the Democratic nominees. The senior editor is opposed to such a course and gives as his reason, his unwillingness to support the Compromise measure, upon which, as a platform, the Democratic party stand. The Press belongs principally to ELWOOD FISHER and he is therefore entitled to control its course, but we must confess we cannot see any grave reason why he cannot support PIERCE and KING—the entire South has now submitted to the Compromise, FISHER's paper claimed to be Southern in its politics, it was started to support the views and institutions of the South, and its present course seems to us to be founded in too delicate a sense of propriety. If there were other candidates for the Presidency whose views upon the measures were more agreeable to him, he certainly ought to give his support to such men; but he can only choose between two or stand neutral as he intends to do. What is to be gained by such a course he may understand but we do not. We think his patrons would much rather go into the canvass and lend a helping hand to the Democratic nomination. Mr. De LEOX has written a letter setting forth his views at large, and we think he has acted with great propriety in taking the course he proposes to himself, but we are sorry there should be any difference between those who have acted so long in concert. We believe that South Carolina is as ultra upon the subject of the Compromise as ELWOOD FISHER can claim to be, and we would not be surprised to see her cast her vote for PIERCE and KING, but after all he certainly has the right to choose his own course, his patrons having the right to approve or disapprove.

THE CROPS IN FLORIDA.—By gentlemen who have recently visited the various counties of the interior of East Florida, the Jacksonville News has received the most flattering accounts of the appearance of the crops. The corn, cane, and cotton crops all look well, and are now beyond the reach of injury from drought. The emigration to the country next fall and winter will be very great, but from all accounts there will be plenty provisions to meet all demands arising from this source.

Death of Wm. J. REES.  
It is with painful feelings we record the death of our fellow-citizen, Mr. WILLIAM J. REES. He died at his residence, near Stateburg, on Wednesday morning, the 7th inst., of congestion of the lungs, in the bloom of youth, leaving a melancholy void in the hearts of a large circle of relatives and friends, and above all a young and lovely wife to mourn her irreparable loss. We seldom hear of a case of equal sadness. Mr. Rees was wealthy; but modest and retiring in his manners. He was surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Beloved by his neighbors he had passed but six short months with his interesting and affectionate wife; and while the bright prospect of future bliss and happiness was spreading out before him, he was snatched away. The mournful event has cast a melancholy gloom over the community in which he lived.

This disease was brought on by exposure to the sun during the *indefinite* periods on the 1st inst. We fear that other serious results will follow that day's work; but we trust not.

Black River Watchman.

DEATH OF LAWRENCE PRINCE, Esq.—It is our painful duty, says the *Charleston Gazette* of the 6th inst., to announce the death on the 4th inst., at his residence in this town, of one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens, LAWRENCE PRINCE, Esq. Mr. Prince had been laboring under disease for some months, but we were quite unprepared for the sad event. He leaves a large circle of relations and friends to mourn their irreparable bereavement.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR CALHOUN.—A letter from R. H. WRIGHTMAN to the Washington Union, states that Governor JAMES S. CALHOUN of New Mexico, died on the prairies a few miles from the Missouri line, at noon on the 30th of June, while on his way from Santa Fe to Washington.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—On Friday evening last, Mr. THOMAS SANDERS arrested one Thomas MESSER for his disorderly conduct in the streets of this village, and while on his way to the jail MESSER released himself from Mr. SANDERS by a sudden shot and striking a pistol, fired at him. Fortunately he missed his aim, but from the close proximity of the parties, the ball must have passed very near Mr. SANDERS' body.

SANDERS then advanced upon him, and finally overpowered him, but not until MESSER had inflicted several wounds upon his face with the barrel of the empty pistol. MESSER gave up the struggle, and while on his way to the jail MESSER released himself from Mr. SANDERS by a sudden shot and striking a pistol, fired at him. Fortunately he missed his aim, but from the close proximity of the parties, the ball must have passed very near Mr. SANDERS' body.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.—The *Penny* has an account of an explosion on Lake Pontchartrain, this morning on board the steamer St. James, as she was returning from a pleasure excursion to Biloxi, crowded with passengers. After the explosion the boat took fire, and was burned to the water's edge. It is believed that not less than fifty passengers were lost, among them were Judge Preston of the Supreme Court, and J. M. Wolfe, a distinguished lawyer. The sufferings of the wounded were horrible. The steamer California conveyed the survivors to the city.

A fire took place at St. George, Pa., on the 6th, consuming thirty thousand dollars worth of property.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REPUBLICANISM AND ROYALTY.—The editor of the *New York Courier des Etats Unis* says of the "National Mourning" for Mr. Clay:

"In our youth we attended the funeral solemnities of a King of France. The mourning preparations were undeniably more costly; everything was conducted with that pomp, extravagance, and magnificence, which monarchies alone can give to a public ceremony; but the spectacle which we have now before our eyes surpasses far the occasion which our memory recalls. There, the people gathered from curiosity; it is true grief that assembles them. There, it was only an official mourning; here it is a national sorrow."

GREENVILLE.—We perceive that a "Union and Anti-Bank Ticket," composed of gentlemen in favor of the Union, and opposed to the re-charter of the Bank of the State has been nominated in Greenville District. It consists of Col. T. P. BROCKMAN, for the Senate, and Maj. B. F. PERRY, P. E. DUNNAN, NATHANIEL MORGAN, and C. J. ELFORD, for the House.

It is also announced that Gen. WADLY THOMPSON declines being a candidate, as was expected, and that the other highly esteemed Senator, Col. WARE, will not be a candidate for re-election.

U. S. TREASURY.—The amount of money in the Treasury of the United States, July 1, subject to draft, was \$15,576,592 85, of which \$1,056,023 was in the Sub-Treasury in Boston, \$3,231,991 at New York, \$1,138,421 at Philadelphia, \$5,431,180 at the Philadelphia mint, and the remainder at the other mints and places of deposit in the Union.

THE VENERABLE BISHOP SOULE.—This aged servant of God, and venerated Bishop of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, has, notwithstanding his advanced age, and the sickness of his estimable lady, consented to pay an official visit to the churches in California. The following is the closing sentence of the letter in which the Christian veteran informed the Mission Board of his purpose:

"Some of my friends have raised objections to my proposed visit in consideration of my advanced age, the great distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the casualties and dangers frequently attending a long sea voyage, and the liability to death and burial at sea, far from home and friends. I have weighed these objections. They are light in the balance, I have been in perils both on the sea and on the land, but God has been my shield and effected a deliverance under circumstances which seemed to be beyond the efforts of human agency. That great and good man of God, Dr. COKE, sleeps as safely in the bosom of the deep, as his venerable colleague ASHBURY, in a sepulchre of earth; and both rest in slow and certain hope of an equally glorious resurrection, when the earth and the sea shall give up the dead that are in them." And whether I shall sleep in the elementary habitations of the one or the other, is a circumstance of no importance. If may but "sleep in Christ," no matter when, no matter where."

Methodist Church Suit.—In reply to enquiries as to what the late General Conference North finally determined in relation to the Church suit, the Nashville & Louisville Advocates says: "The Conference appointed three Commissioners to act in conjunction with the Book Agents at New York, (and a like number at Cincinnati) who are clothed, as we understand it, with full power to act in the premises. We suppose said Boards are authorized either to settle with the South according to the decree of the Court, or by appeal to carry the suit to the Supreme Court of the United States. What course they will adopt we have as yet had no direct information. The suit in Ohio is set for the 23d of this month.

A *Proclamation*.—Some days since a white man sold two negroes in St. Louis, divided the money with the negroes and then they all decamped. One of the negroes was arrested soon after, with his share of the proceeds in his possession. He was brought before the Recorder, when his purchase appeared and claimed him as his property, bought and paid for. On the other hand, if the negro established his freedom, an action would be against him for obtaining money under false pretences, his *pseudo* owner becoming prosecutor. He did not make the attempt, and the Recorder, having nothing to do with the question of ownership, he was taken possession of by the gentleman who had fairly purchased him.

The great Rail Road meeting at Anderson Court House on the 1st inst. ended in the utmost harmony. The States of South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia were represented. Judge O'NEAL presided. A Committee of twenty-one was appointed, who made a report with resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. One of these provided for a Committee to memorialize the Legislature for a charter incorporating the Blue Ridge Rail Road from Anderson Court House and by the Rabun Gap; another for Committee to prepare an address to the States interested.—*Mercury*.

RAILROAD LIABILITIES.—IMPORTANT DECISION.—John Stratton vs. the New Haven Railroad Company. The plaintiff purchased a through ticket of the defendants, from N. York city to Montreal. The plaintiff retained possession of his baggage (a carpet bag) until he arrived at Northfield, Vermont, where the trains were changed, and the baggage given to the baggage-master, after which it was lost. The defence was that the defendants had carried the baggage safely over their own line, and were, consequently, not responsible for it further; but the Court decided that the defendants, by the sale of a through ticket, had undertaken to convey the passenger and his baggage safely to Montreal, and gave judgment for the plaintiff.

A NEW STEAMER BETWEEN CHARLESTON AND NEW YORK.—The *Courier* says: "The screw steamship City of Norfolk, which was recently built for the line between New York and Richmond, after receiving some alterations and improvements, went down the lower bay of New York on Tuesday, on a trial and pleasure excursion, and gave entire satisfaction by her performance, running the distance of twenty miles, against wind and tide, in one hour and thirty-five minutes. The chief improvement which has been effected in her arrangements consists in a new propeller that has been substituted in the place of the former one, of increased dimensions and better adaptedness to the power of the engine. The diameter of the present wheel is nine feet four inches, with an expanding switch of twenty-one feet, and length of blade two feet six inches, steam pressure of twenty-five pounds to the square inch, the wheel making sixty-four revolutions per minute. The vessel will re-enters be employed in the transportation of passengers and freight between New York and this city, and is now loading for this port at pier 8, east river, and will sail to-morrow at five o'clock.

GEORGIA.—The Union State Convention will be held at Milledgeville, July 15, to consult on the Presidential question.