

The Sumter Banner.

DEVOTED TO SOUTHERN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY, NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

W. J. FRANCIS, Proprietor.

"God—and our Native Land."

TERMS—Two Dollars Per Annum In Advance.

VOL. VI.

SUMTERVILLE, S. C., SEPTEMBER 21, 1852.

NO 48

BANK MEETING.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Sumter District, held in the Court House, on the 6th inst., to receive the report of a Committee, appointed at a former meeting, to inquire what might be the probable amount of stock, which may be taken, in the event of the establishment of a Bank in the Town of Sumterville, and all other matters in relation to the same—the meeting being called to order by W. L. Brunson, the said Committee, through their Chairman, Gen. S. R. Chandler, offered the following Report and Resolutions, which were adopted:

The Committee, appointed last Sale Day, to memorialize the Legislature at its next session for the Charter of a Bank in Sumter District; and to enquire, and report to this meeting, the probable amount of stock, which may be taken in said Bank, and all other matters in relation to the same; submit the following

REPORT:

That the amount of stock which may be taken, depends upon the view which the people of the District may take of the urgency of the circumstances calling for the establishment of a Bank in this particular locality, and the nature of the Charter, which the Legislature may be pleased to grant.

The Committee can say that the feeling of the citizens of this District, is almost universal as to the propriety, and even, necessity of the establishment of a local Bank, and that a well conducted Banking Institution, would be of profit to the Stockholders, and of advantage to the citizens at large.

Premising that the Legislature cannot exact harder terms of this, than any other similar Corporation heretofore created, the Committee will proceed to seek the foundation, on which is based the public sentiment, in reference to the proposed Bank.

In point of territory, Sumter, compared with her sister Districts, ranks fourth in order—Charleston, Barnwell, and Edgefield, alone comprising a greater area.

In number of slaves, she is also fourth—Charleston, Colleton, Beaufort, alone exceeding her.

In amount of taxation, she ranks seventh; Charleston, Colleton, Beaufort, Edgefield, Georgetown and Richland, paying more largely into the Treasury. The difference in the value of Town lots, and of lands under our highly artificial system of classification and valuation, will at once account for her position on this scale. She pays more into the Treasury for negro property than any other District, except Charleston, Colleton and Beaufort—and she pays more than the City of Charleston—which in 1851 paid \$13,888.15 on 16,339 slaves, whilst Sumter paid \$18,353.20 on 21,529 slaves. Under the same head Edgefield paid \$17,955.40, on 01,124 slaves; Georgetown, \$15,730.95, on 18,507; and Richland, \$10,156.65, on 11,949. †

Comparing these places in reference to the value of merchandize, Charleston, of course, is first; then, at a long interval, Richland, then Edgefield, Georgetown, Beaufort, Sumter, and lastly, Colleton. In Charleston, there are seven Banks, with an aggregate capital of more than \$11,000,000, whilst the value of her merchandize is not \$3,250,000. In Richland there are two Banks, one of which, was chartered in 1831 with a capital of \$500,000; and now the value of her merchandize is only \$480,000. In Edgefield a Bank was chartered in 1834, with a capital of \$300,000, and the value of her merchandize is now less than \$200,000. In Georgetown, a Bank with a capital of \$200,000, was chartered in 1835, and her merchandize less than \$27,000.—Beaufort has no Bank, and her merchandize is valued at \$45,500.—Whilst Colleton stands still lower, her wares being valued at \$31,116. ‡

From which appears, that the commercial rank of a District is by no means a test of its wealth or prosperity. It also appears that the merchantable goods of a District may have but a small proportion of its Banking capital, and yet the Bank

may prosper; for all the Banks named pay more than 7 per cent on the capital invested. From these figures, it is certain that Sumter, with a free population of more than 10,000, and a slave population of more than 20,000, must draw her supplies from others than her own merchants; and of course to the extent of that over draft must send her cash beyond her borders, which under a more prudent and economical policy might be retained; for Kershaw, with the two Banks, has \$159,000, in value of goods, and only 9,401 slaves. The entire taxes in 1851 were only \$12,135.36.—Chesterfield with one Bank has \$73,400 in value of goods, whilst she has only 3,713 slaves, and pays taxes only to the extent of \$5,181.96. ||—These two Districts, with a greater amount invested in commercial pursuits than Sumter, by five times and more, yet have 8,478 slaves less, and less in taxes 1,036.88, than Sumter pays on her slaves alone.—Lancaster added to them, would still leave Sumter 3,863 slaves in advance of the three, and would but little more than equal their *entire* taxes united with hers. The Committee would observe that Lancaster is as conveniently located for the North Carolina trade as Chesterfield. The former has about one thousand slaves more than the latter, a smaller territory, pays nearly the same amount of taxes, but is without a Bank and a Market of her own, and has not half the amount invested in merchandize.

From the facts detailed every one can draw his own conclusion. But the Committee will remark that, whilst the people of Sumter and Lancaster are without the money facilities, afforded by their Banks to the people of Kershaw and Chesterfield, the citizens of the latter have opened to them alike with the citizens of former, all the markets of the State; besides their local markets. The more numerous the markets, the greater the competition. Local Markets invite the sale of produce, and offer inducements for the purchase of supplies. Monopoly in trade is the ruin of the cotton producer. If forced to one particular market, he must take the prices offered; he must give the prices demanded. His interest is to create markets; competition between is his gain. Rivalry between dealers in the same market is always the gain of the farmer—the want of it is always his loss. Ready money facilities attract Merchants and dealers in produce—thus creating a market; the want of these drive the dealers off and close the markets. The merchant must have money facilities at his door, which he can use at his pleasure in a moment, and can but illy spare the time, or sustain the expense, of seeking them at distant points. The greater the number of buyers of produce of any kind, the greater the competition, the higher the price; the better for the seller. If every District in the State were to become a market, the producer would not lose. The want of a home market, compels the farmer to some extent, to contract the business of life to hired agents—the possession of it would enable him to attend "in propria persona" to his own affairs—would save him postage, commission for selling produce and buying supplies, commission for acceptance of drafts, freight, drayage, storage, and insurance; those moths which fatten themselves whilst destroying their victims. The honest debtor, he, whose misfortunes may be the result of misplaced confidence or inscrutable providences, is interested in the matter. Sympathy may be more readily excited at home than amongst strangers; and whilst a local Bank could derive profit to itself, it might aid the needy, and save him from the tender mercy of the mere money lender.

terville, that comparing the sales of merchandize in the years 1847 and 1851, an increase in the latter year, over the former, of more than two hundred per cent, is shown. That at the former period, there were in Sumterville sixteen stores and shops, with aggregate sales of \$100,000; in the latter there were thirty-two, with aggregate sales of more than \$300,000. The appearance of the place sustains these statistics. Numerous dwellings and store-houses have, in the mean time, sprung up. The Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road has, in its progress, passed the place, and left traces of continued improvement. In 1840, the population of Sumterville was about four hundred; in 1850, the census shows it to have been 860; and it is now estimated at twelve hundred. In 1846 the value of the real estate was officially assessed at 95,500; † in 1852 it had increased to 250,000. ‡

There are other gratifying evidences of the increased prosperity of the District. The population is increasing. In 1840, the census exhibited the entire population at 27,892. § at a corresponding period in 1850, it was 33,262 ||—an increase of 5,370 in ten years. The same ratio of increase would make the population at this time, 34,354. In 1850 the District sent to market 18,799 bales of Cotton, averaging 400 lbs.—equal to 21,484 bales of 350 lbs. each, and worth, at 7 cents, \$526,372.00; and in that year the crop was short about one-fifth.

Another gratifying circumstance is the increased and increasing value of real estate. This increase has been stated, by competent witnesses in judicial investigations, to be not less than 50 per cent, in the last eight or ten years. ‡

A comparison of the value of Professions between this, and other Districts named, will show favorably for the health and general well being of Sumter, in which for the year ending 30th Sept. 1851, the value of Professions (medical and legal) was only \$25,709—whilst, in the city of Charleston alone, it was (including Factorage) \$943,294.—in Richland, \$34,996, in Edgefield \$27,759; in Barnwell \$28,850; in Colleton \$22,350; in Beaufort \$25,000; and in Kershaw, Lancaster and Chesterfield combined, with a population, but little greater, and of a more northern latitude \$25,235. a

The Committee think that they have exhibited, above, facts sufficiently strong and plain, drawn from well authenticated documents, and of course reliable, to warrant them, in assigning to Sumter a high position for prosperity and wealth. Her resources are ample, and for their development, her citizens have the means in their own hands. A vast variety of business transactions, of infinite complexity of character are continually occurring. In all these transactions, Bank Bills are used as the circulating medium—as the representatives of money. So rare indeed is the use of the precious metals, and so universal the use of Bank Notes, that the idea of intrinsic value is commonly attached to the latter and their merely representative character forgotten. Habit with the people, in this regard, has become second nature, and having been confirmed, in its progressive growth, by views of safety and convenience, there is but little prospect of change, and in fact but little reason for it.—To furnish a safe medium of exchange, or money, for the purposes of Life, is therefore a plain matter of necessity, amounting to duty. This duty has ever hitherto been performed by others, than the citizens of Sumter—whilst no District has enjoyed greater advantages from the labor skill and risk of others. But trade is increasing—business transactions are expanding—wealth is augmenting by the mere force of circumstances, and yet the great medium of exchange is standing still.—Money facilities are not equal to the wants of the people, and hence we hear in every direction the cry for other and new Banking Institutions.

That a Bank in our own midst would create a market for produce and supplies, the Committee think no one can doubt, and the facts detailed abundantly prove. The Committee are informed that between \$50 and \$60,000 worth of cotton were bought at Sumterville last year—that much more was offered, which the merchants could not buy for the want of the want of the ready money facilities, that a Bank would afford. The Committee are also informed by the merchants of Sum-

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†Census of 1850 by Stucky, in Clerk's office.
‡Assessor's Return.
§Census by Stucky.
||Census of 1840 by Richardson, in Clerk's office.
¶Census of 1850. ¶†b.
**Comptroller General's Report referred to.

Columbia, Fairfield, Marion, Newberry and other places are making efforts in that direction; and here, the people themselves are moving in the matter, of their own mere notion, and not of suggestions made by holders or seekers of office. More Bank Capital is wanted. This position is fully sustained by the experience of many of our Citizens, whose applications to existing Banks, have not been met, merely because the demand exceeded the supply. As far back as 1849, this excess was seriously felt. In that year the President of the Branch Bank, at Columbia, declared, officially, that, at his Bank, there were ten applications refused where one was granted for want of means to accommodate; † and there were then, in Bank, Notes discounted to an amount, exceeding \$900,000, besides Bonds. ‡ In the meantime, the Citizens of Columbia, have resolved to apply for another Bank Charter, with a Capital of \$1,000,000, and that is now the issue before the people of Richland.

The Committee cannot ascertain to what extent the Banks, now existing, accommodate the people of this District. They have however, some data upon which to form an estimate. From them it will be seen, that our Citizens depend largely on others for the supply of their wants. It will be seen too, that prosperous as are our people, they are to no inconsiderable extent borrowers, and borrowers out of Banks. The people of Sumter were borrowers in 1849, out of the Bank of the State, at Charleston alone, to the sum of \$88,711.21; of which amount \$41,251.63 were lent in Clarendon, and \$39,459.58 in Clarendon. Of the 56 persons thus accommodated, 44 were planters and farmers. At the Branch, in Columbia, Sumter, had borrowed \$7,176.25, and of the same amount Branch \$74,270.71—the whole number of persons accommodated at the latter place were 79, of whom 59 were Planters and Farmers, whose joint accommodations amounted to \$57,334.37 ‡ The aggregate is \$165,215.13, in the Mother Bank and its Branches. Out of the eleven other Banks of the State, it is not extravagant to suppose that the people of Sumter had a like sum. This would make their total Bank indebtedness, \$330,430.26, a small sum for the population, business, and resources of the District—a District which is worth at the least \$15,000,000. † Considering the mode of Bank operations, this, of itself, would amply justify the creation of a Bank in our midst, with a Capital of two hundred thousand dollars, and the reasonable expectation of a profitable investment to the stockholder. The Committee regard their estimate as too low, for out of the same Banks above named, at the same time, the people of Kershaw had \$316,687.62, and the people of Richland \$642,693.25. ¶ But if the estimate of the Committee, is near or above the truth, then truly are our people in a condition to become lenders of money, rather than continue to be 'Hewers of wood and drawers of water' to others. The time is propitious to make their Exodus out of the Land of bondage and occupy the land of promise.

The proposed Bank would have other customers than our own citizens. The Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road unites the interests of Sumter, Darlington and Marion.—The bordering districts are not beyond its spell, particularly Williamsburg. Darlington contains 10,000 slaves, and comprises 600,000 acres of Land; Marion has over 7,000 slaves and 635,000 acres of land; Williamsburg 8,500 slaves and 579,000 acres of land. ¶ These Districts compose as fair a portion of the State as any part of her territory—they are prosperous, and their resources are rapidly developing. At the period already referred to, Darlington was borrower from the Bank of the State and its Branches, \$26,599; Marion only \$3,813. † from the Mother Bank and nothing from the Branches—whilst Williamsburg had nothing from any of them. ||—The Committee conclude that these Districts were supplied by Banks

nearer home. The Rail Road now in progress will bring two of them to the doors of the proposed Bank, and the upper part of Williamsburg, to some extent, already makes Sumterville its market. Customers from all the points mentioned, would flock to the counters of your Bank, and scatter its Bills in every direction. But Marion is herself embarked in a similar enterprise, and it is for us, in this race of honorable rivalry, to reach the goal first, if we can.

The Committee have already exceeded the limits proposed to themselves; but the importance of the subject and the novelty and magnitude of the project must be sufficient excuse. It is for the people to say whether they will concentrate a pittance of their Capital, for their own convenience and profit. The means are abundant, the fruit is ripe, the spirit need only kindle, and the 'Peoples Bank' will spring into vigorous existence. In 1836 the same people did subscribe \$150,000 to the Capital stock of the Camden Bank. || Will they not in 1852 subscribe \$200,000 for a Bank at home?

The Committee are enabled to report as already mentioned the universal sentiment in favor of the Bank. This sentiment must strengthen on the presentation of the facts. Reflection will only serve to confirm first impressions in a right direction, and self-interest will surely prompt the feelings to take care of it. But, even now, from indications, which the committee cannot disclose with propriety, they express their convictions of a probability, little less than certainty, that \$200,000 will be subscribed, as the capital stock of the proposed Bank. They therefore herewith report a Charter, in the form of 'A Bill to establish and incorporate a Bank in the Town of Sumterville, containing the provisions which they recommend.

The Committee having been guided throughout, this report, by what they conceived the spirit, rather than the letter of their instructions, finally, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the Charter, heretofore reported, be presented to the Legislature at its next session by the Senators and Representatives from Sumter, with the request that they use their best efforts for its passage.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to draft a memorial in behalf of this meeting, based on the foregoing report, on the subject of the proposed Bank, to be presented to the Legislature at its next session, by our Senators and Representatives.

Resolved, That a Committee of fifteen be appointed by the Chair, to enquire and ascertain, if possible, what amount of stock may be taken, in case the Bank Charter be granted, and that each member of said Committee furnish his statement to some member of the Legislature from this District, at any time prior to its next session.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. R. CHANDLER,
Chair. Com.

Committee, to memorialize the Legislature, appointed under the 1st Resolution: J. S. G. Richardson, Maj. T. B. Fraser, Col. M. Moses, W. F. B. Haynsworth, and J. B. N. Hammet.

The Committee, to inquire and ascertain what stock may be taken in Case the Bank Charter be granted: John J. Moore, J. M. Nelson, J. E. Rombert, L. F. Rhame, S. R. Chandler, Dr. T. W. Briggs, Capt. Richard Richardson, W. F. Muldrow, A. J. Moses, J. D. Blanding, Dr. Junius A. Mays, S. W. Witherspoon, J. H. Dingle, T. D. Frier-son, and A. White, Sr.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed, by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to contract for the printing of the proceedings of last sale-day, and of to-day, including the report of the Committee of nine, the proposed Charter, the Act of 1840, and other matter touching the proposed Bank; provided the printing can be had for a reasonable price. Also, that said Committee be charged with the supervision of said printing.

Committee on Printing: A. J.

Information from Sumter Commissioners to open Books for subscription.

Moses, J. W. Ervin, and Dr. J. L. Millor. The following was offered by A. J. Moses, and adopted. On motion the meeting adjourned. W. L. BRUNSON, Chairman. J. B. N. HAMMET, Secretary.

Cuba. If we may judge from the information received from Cuba, and especially from the letter of our own moderate and well-informed correspondent, the discontent of the Creoles has reached a point which threatens a serious outbreak. The publication at Havana of such a journal as the *Voz del Pueblo* alone evinces a degree of resolution and courage which only needs to become general in order to efface every vestige of foreign sovereignty; and the fact—if it be a fact—that arms have been distributed through the island in considerable numbers indicates a widely prepared conspiracy. The Captain General acts with great severity, hoping no doubt, like Tacon, to suppress in the germs every stirring of rebellion, but his measures would seem rather provocative than preventive of patriotic effort. Indeed, it is more than possible that his rigorous course is better adapted than any other to favor the aspirations of the Cubans. It is, perhaps, the last drop in the cup of tyranny which might else long have remained without overflowing. And it may confidently be expected that when Creole apathy and sluggishness are at last supplanted by the energy of rage and despair, they will exhibit a fiery and volcanic power which will no superficial restraints at the command of the Spanish Government can keep under or subdue.—When a general rebellion does take place among the people it will be as a positive and permanent one.

own torpedoes. And in such a meeting, less than this is their duty if they desire to make good in the eyes of the world their right to be free and independent.

We see no evidences in the present agitation in the island of a reliance upon outward help for the achievement of Cuban liberty.—There is no Lopez to come from abroad on whom they rest their hopes of salvation, and no invasion from the United States is the main stay of their patriotism. This agitation wears all the features of an internal one, produced by local causes, and carried on at the personal peril of native Cubans. Undoubtedly there is some connection between the conspiracy, if indeed, there really be one,—in Cuba and sundry organizations of restless spirits in our own country, but this is wisely kept in the background. We believe there is no expedition now organized here, and presume none will be till a positive revolt has taken place in the island and the Cubans have shown that their friends will not be left to the fate of Lopez and his companions. When such a manifestation has taken place, it requires no prophet to say that American aid will abound for the completion of the work, but until then even the ardent filibusters of the South will not be anxious to repeat the fatal experiment.—N. Y. Tribune.

Slavery among the Mexicans.—A letter from Albuquerque, New-Mexico, to the St. Louis Republican, speaking of treaties concluded between the United States and the Indians, says: "There is one difficulty which has given, and will give more trouble in the stability of our treaties with the Indians here, than anything else, and that is, that we require them to give up all stock and captives taken after a certain period of our possession of the country, and when they ask to have their women and children, we reply that we cannot do it—that it would cause a revolution. There is in this country a state of things existing which is much more worthy the efforts of your philanthropists, your Abolitionists and your nigger-loving whites, than the question of slavery; and that is the fact that there are thousands, I might say of Indian women and children who have been stolen from their families and sold into slavery, worse than Southern Slavery. I have seen frequently little children, from eighteen months to six years old, led around the country like beasts, by a Mexican who had probably stolen them from their mother not more than a week, and offered for sale from forty

to one hundred and twenty dollars. They will go out upon the pretence of trading with the Indians, and watch the time when the men are absent, pounce upon the women and children, and take such as they think will sell profitably. All this is known, and has been brought to the attention of the authorities; yet it is still encouraged and permitted to be carried on openly. I say encouraged, for it could easily be stopped. Hence the continued war with the Mexicans, the difficulty of treaties being kept, and the bitter feelings engendered.

Marriage. Marriage is a change of existence—a death-birth, as our German friends would say—An Ezodus—a transit from one life to another, and with an impenetrable veil of doubt and uncertainty spread over that other life, as is over that life to those dominions death is the portal.—"Where we are we know," may a man about to be married well exclaim; "where we have been we also know; whether we are going no man knoweth, nor can know, till the going has merged into the gone."—Charles V said no man could be said to be truly brave until he had snuffed a candle with his fingers; but my idea is, that no man's can be so severely tested, as by entering into the holy state of matrimony, provided always that the man be of a contemplative, reflective nature. This courage is more required on the woman's part than on the man's. She must infallibly know less of him than he of her, as he beholds her ever in the world she moves in; whereas he, when he leaves her, mingles and is lost in the crowd of outer life.—Whether he keeps himself apart among the virtuous, or has his haunts among the vicious, she can only hear by report, and report is not a witness to be trusted;

Then again, he has more resources than she, if the home be made unhappy by the ill assorted union. The tavern, the theatre, the meeting, the mart, are all open for him. He can be away from home when he likes; and when from home to all intents and purposes, he is a bachelor again. Not so she, poor lady. Once a wife, a wife forever. She may not, cannot, would not, dare not leave him. The laws, her children, her womanly instinct, alike forbid it. She never can lay down her wretched and become a maid again. And even if she do separate from him, and return once more to her father's house, the gay heart, the unspeakable palpitations of maidenly desires and hopes, the budding promises of coming life—these are no longer; the butterfly is freed, but its wings are torn and unfeathered—it can fly no more. Hence there is nothing more lovely, than when a maiden leans her fair cheek upon her lover's breast, and whispers, "Dear heart! I cannot see, but I believe—the past was beautiful, but the future I can trust—with thee!"

SHARKS.—The Nantucket Mirror says that during the last two months there have been taken at Quindit, Siasconset and the south side of the island from 300 to 1000 Sharks, varying in length from five to twelve feet. On Thursday of last week 61 were taken at the South shore by three boats. Considerable quantities of oil are obtained from their livers, and the bodies are sold to the farmers of the island for manure.

A new Post Office has been established at Lowrysville in Chester District in this State, and James Lowry appointed Postmaster.

Judge Edwards, of the New York Supreme Court, has decided to admit Collyer and others, officers of the Henry Clay, to bail, in the sum of \$10,000 each.

An election to choose a member of Congress in Massachusetts, in place of Mr. Rantoul, deceased, will take place on the 2d Monday of November.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.—This body have made some fifty ballots for Speaker without coming to an election. The Benton Democrats are in the ascendant, but cannot command enough votes to prevail against the Whigs and anti-Bentonists.

Death is the wish of some, the relief of many, and the end of all.

Moses, J. W. Ervin, and Dr. J. L. Millor.

The following was offered by A. J. Moses, and adopted.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

W. L. BRUNSON, Chairman.

J. B. N. HAMMET, Secretary.

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If we may judge from the information received from Cuba, and especially from the letter of our own moderate and well-informed correspondent, the discontent of the Creoles has reached a point which threatens a serious outbreak. The publication at Havana of such a journal as the *Voz del Pueblo* alone evinces a degree of resolution and courage which only needs to become general in order to efface every vestige of foreign sovereignty; and the fact—if it be a fact—that arms have been distributed through the island in considerable numbers indicates a widely prepared conspiracy. The Captain General acts with great severity, hoping no doubt, like Tacon, to suppress in the germs every stirring of rebellion, but his measures would seem rather provocative than preventive of patriotic effort. Indeed, it is more than possible that his rigorous course is better adapted than any other to favor the aspirations of the Cubans. It is, perhaps, the last drop in the cup of tyranny which might else long have remained without overflowing. And it may confidently be expected that when Creole apathy and sluggishness are at last supplanted by the energy of rage and despair, they will exhibit a fiery and volcanic power which will no superficial restraints at the command of the Spanish Government can keep under or subdue.—When a general rebellion does take place among the people it will be as a positive and permanent one.

own torpedoes. And in such a meeting, less than this is their duty if they desire to make good in the eyes of the world their right to be free and independent.

We see no evidences in the present agitation in the island of a reliance upon outward help for the achievement of Cuban liberty.—There is no Lopez to come from abroad on whom they rest their hopes of salvation, and no invasion from the United States is the main stay of their patriotism. This agitation wears all the features of an internal one, produced by local causes, and carried on at the personal peril of native Cubans. Undoubtedly there is some connection between the conspiracy, if indeed, there really be one,—in Cuba and sundry organizations of restless spirits in our own country, but this is wisely kept in the background. We believe there is no expedition now organized here, and presume none will be till a positive revolt has taken place in the island and the Cubans have shown that their friends will not be left to the fate of Lopez and his companions. When such a manifestation has taken place, it requires no prophet to say that American aid will abound for the completion of the work, but until then even the ardent filibusters of the South will not be anxious to repeat the fatal experiment.—N. Y. Tribune.

Slavery among the Mexicans.—A letter from Albuquerque, New-Mexico, to the St. Louis Republican, speaking of treaties concluded between the United States and the Indians, says: "There is one difficulty which has given, and will give more trouble in the stability of our treaties with the Indians here, than anything else, and that is, that we require them to give up all stock and captives taken after a certain period of our possession of the country, and when they ask to have their women and children, we reply that we cannot do it—that it would cause a revolution. There is in this country a state of things existing which is much more worthy the efforts of your philanthropists, your Abolitionists and your nigger-loving whites, than the question of slavery; and that is the fact that there are thousands, I might say of Indian women and children who have been stolen from their families and sold into slavery, worse than Southern Slavery. I have seen frequently little children, from eighteen months to six years old, led around the country like beasts, by a Mexican who had probably stolen them from their mother not more than a week, and offered for sale from forty

to one hundred and twenty dollars. They will go out upon the pretence of trading with the Indians, and watch the time when the men are absent, pounce upon the women and children, and take such as they think will sell profitably. All this is known, and has been brought to the attention of the authorities; yet it is still encouraged and permitted to be carried on openly. I say encouraged, for it could easily be stopped. Hence the continued war with the Mexicans, the difficulty of treaties being kept, and the bitter feelings engendered.

Marriage. Marriage is a change of existence—a death-birth, as our German friends would say—An Ezodus—a transit from one life to another, and with an impenetrable veil of doubt and uncertainty spread over that other life, as is over that life to those dominions death is the portal.—"Where we are we know," may a man about to be married well exclaim; "where we have been we also know; whether we are going no man knoweth, nor can know, till the going has merged into the gone."—Charles V said no man could be said to be truly brave until he had snuffed a candle with his fingers; but my idea is, that no man's can be so severely tested, as by entering into the holy state of matrimony, provided always that the man be of a contemplative, reflective nature. This courage is more required on the woman's part than on the man's. She must infallibly know less of him than he of her, as he beholds her ever in the world she moves in; whereas he, when he leaves her, mingles and is lost in the crowd of outer life.—Whether he keeps himself apart among the virtuous, or has his haunts among the vicious, she can only hear by report, and report is not a witness to be trusted;

Then again, he has more resources than she, if the home be made unhappy by the ill assorted union. The tavern, the theatre, the meeting, the mart, are all open for him. He can be away from home when he likes; and when from home to all intents and purposes, he is a bachelor again. Not so she, poor lady. Once a wife, a wife forever. She may not, cannot, would not, dare not leave him. The laws, her children, her womanly instinct, alike forbid it. She never can lay down her wretched and become a maid again. And even if she do separate from him, and return once more to her father's house, the gay heart, the unspeakable palpitations of maidenly desires and hopes, the budding promises of coming life—these are no longer; the butterfly is freed, but its wings are torn and unfeathered—it can fly no more. Hence there is nothing more lovely, than when a maiden leans her fair cheek upon her lover's breast, and whispers, "Dear heart! I cannot see, but I believe—the past was beautiful, but the future I can trust—with thee!"