

Persons wishing to see us upon business connected with the Paper or Law, can find us at any hour during the day, except from four to five in the afternoon, at our office, just back of Solomon's New Store. All business connected with the paper must be transacted with WILLIAM LEWIS, JOHN S. RICHARDSON, JR., or R. C. LOGAN. Mr. R. C. LOGAN, the Foreman of Banner Office, is our only authorized Agent to receive money and give receipts for the same, and may always be found at the Banner Office. All letters addressed to the Banner must be pre-paid to insure attention.

Notice. The Vigilant Society of Sumterville, will take notice that Band No. 6, will turn out from Monday the 1st of May, for the usual term. L. P. LORING, Pres't. J. H. DINGLE, Sec'y. May 1st 1854.

COTTON MARKET. CHARLESTON, APRIL 24.

There was a good demand to day and transactions generally at former prices, except the strictly middling and good middlings for which prices ruled more in favor of holders than at our last weekly notice.

McKenzie's Vaudeville Troupe.

We stepped into the Town Hall, on Monday evening, during the performance of this Troupe. There was not a very large crowd assembled, but those who were present seemed to be enjoying themselves very much. Miss Kate McGee performed well in her favorite dances, and very manifestly to the great delight of all present. This Troupe exhibits something new for Sumterville, and very different from anything attempted here before. To those who like such amusements, we doubt not, Mr. McKenzie will afford ample interest.

They will perform in the Town Hall to-night. Tickets to be had at the Hotels and at the door.

Dreadful Shipwreck.

Our exchanges contain the account of a dreadful shipwreck, which occurred on Absecon Beach, during the storm on the 16th inst. The unfortunate ship was the Powhatan, bound for New York from Havre and laden with some 400 emigrants all of whom were lost.

Ex-President Fillmore.

We see from the Charleston Courier that this gentleman, with his friend Mr. KENNEDY, has been enjoying the hospitality of the city of Savannah and is daily expected to visit Charleston, where he will doubtless be received in a style commensurate with the high reputation for hospitality and liberality which the "Queen city of the South" has so long enjoyed and so well deserved. We doubt not that Charleston will do abundant justice in honoring the man who so faithfully performed his duties when occupying the highest and most responsible position to which an American can aspire.

The European War.

By the arrival of the steamship Hermann from Europe, all doubt in regard to the war is at rest, by the publication of the declaration of hostilities by France and England against Russia.

This is no startling fact, but one, that has been anticipated and only postponed from the dread, with which the enlightened world now regards fields of blood and carnage. What may be the result of such a war no human foresight can divine, and what part the United States may have eventually to bear therein is wrapped in the impenetrable mists of the future, still there is no reason on our part to dread the worst, that might happen; our involvement, which is extremely improbable; France and England know too well the prosperous condition of this country, to hesitate in yielding us our rights as neutrals, and from Russia there is nothing to be apprehended. From the seat of war there is no further news, but a collision between the Russian and allied fleets is looked for. Prussia and Austria have not declared their position and will probably remain undecided, until forced, by the contending parties into the fight. The rise of the republican party in Europe is evidently apprehended by those, who have cause to dread such a movement and hence perhaps the present lukewarmness of Austria and dread of sending abroad troops which she may require for her own protection.

Corn is selling at sixty cents per bushel in Chattanooga, Tennessee. The supply on hand is said to be large. Bacon is selling at five cents per pound, the hog around, in middle Tennessee.

In the court of sessions at Laurens, last week, KINSMAN, tried for Negro Stealing, was found guilty and sentenced to be hung.

Negro Trial.

The trial of the other negroes implicated in the murder of Mr. CHASE has just come off. The trial occupied three days, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last. Nine of the negroes belonged to Mr. GEO. McC. WITHERSPOON, and two were the property of Dr. THOMAS WELLS. The trial took place at Landford before Magistrate Connell. Four of Mr. WITHERSPOON'S negroes were found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the first Friday in June next. We understand Mr. WITHERSPOON will appeal for a new trial.

Praise where praise is Due.

A writer in the Intelligencer of the 21st inst., a flourishing paper published at Petersburg, Va., makes some very complimentary and fair remarks about Sumterville and the "Harlee House." We have frequently spoken of the style in which things are conducted at the "Harlee House" by its attentive and gentlemanly host WILLIAM S. MITCHELL, of whose well furnished and richly laden table we have had frequent evidences afforded us, and we are glad to see that the public are beginning to appreciate his efforts to please. Thus speaks the Intelligencer: "In our recent visit to Charleston we had to pass through the village of Sumterville, in Sumter District, both going and returning. It is one of the stopping places on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, about 140 miles from Wilmington, and about the same distance from Charleston. The passengers, according to the present mail arrangement, take breakfast there going South and dinner coming North. We were so much pleased with our entertainment, and with the general appearance of this village that we determined to give it a brief notice upon our return. It is a remarkably neat and quite a pretty locality, containing about 1500 inhabitants, and evidently progressing. The avenues of green trees (mostly the cedar oak, as it is called there, but known as the willow oak in this region,) with which it is adorned, are beautiful. There are three or four Churches, several stores, a very handsome Court House, and an excellent Hotel,—"The Harlee House," kept by Mr. William S. Mitchell, whose table and attentions are such as to entitle him to the most favorable consideration of all who stop with him. We particularly commend him and his establishment to the travelling public. The country around Sumterville has an improving aspect, and we understand from reports to our inquiries is fertile and productive. The Wilmington and Manchester Railroad is rapidly enhancing its value, and it will in the course of a few years be one of the finest and most thriving regions in South Carolina.

ITEMS.

A rumor has reached New Orleans that fifty Americans had been arrested at San Blas for landing without the proper passports, and that they would be shot.

The skeleton of the Mastodon, dug up at Newburgh, N. Y. a few years ago, is in the possession of Dr. Warren, of Boston, who has created a fire proof building for its preservation, at an expense of about ten thousand dollars. It is twelve feet high, and weighs twenty-two thousand pounds.

Washington correspondents state it to be the intention of our government to occupy the Mesilla valley, in consequence of the rejection of the Gadsden treaty.

Our exchanges contain accounts of a snow storm in Greenville, Spartanburg and Anderson Districts on Saturday 15th and Monday 17th inst.

POWDER.—A well known French gunsmith Devisme, has invented a new kind of powder, which explodes when dry or moist, costs less, and is made more rapidly than the ordinary powder.

Correspondence of the Banner. PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1854.

A Plea for the "Know Nothings."

Messrs Editors: In a former article on this subject, we showed in a very brief and cursory manner, the purpose for which the "Know Nothings" had been formed and the principles by which its founders and supporters were actuated in projecting and sustaining such an organization. It is our purpose in this communication to show the progress made by this organization during the year ending Dec. 31st, 1853.

Previous to that year the order stood as follows:

- No. Members, 11,000.
" Newspapers, 2.
Am't in Treasury, \$30,000.
Tracts published, 13.
In 1853 a considerable advancement was made by them in every way as the following statistics will show.
No. members joined, 30,000.
" Regular " 41,000.
" Newspapers publish'd 6.
Amount in Treasury \$75,000.

The order is now most numerous in New York City, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia. It is also scattered extensively over Massachusetts and New York State.

The "Know Nothings" hold their meetings in secret and no one except the initiated know the hour and place of meeting. The utmost secrecy is observed in all their proceedings. And as regards election the same secrecy is observed. Very often the names of their candidates are never published or made public except on the day of election when they proceed to the

polls quietly and vote for their candidate. In this way men are elevated to office without any of the "outsiders" knowing or dreaming that they would be voted for, much less elected.

It is true that many have opposed the "Know Nothings" on account of their being "secret societies;" but it is only by practising secrecy that they can be secure from fraud or imposition.

We neglected to mention in the proper place, that there was a large and flourishing society of this order in Washington City. It was only organized in January of this year, and now numbers over 400 members.

We are aware, Messrs. Editors, that the views we may have set forth in regard to this subject may not be acceptable to many—perhaps to a large majority of the Southern people. But let the opponents of that noble order be present in New York City on "Election day"—stand by the ballot box and see hordes of foreigners led up in bodies, drunk and bribed—see many of them committing perjury—knowing that for fifty cents their sins can be forgiven by man. Let them, we repeat, see decent, naturalized Protestant citizens, and intelligent, honest natives bullied and driven back by hired bullies, and he will no longer oppose any society of men who would fain remove such a dangerous disease from the body politic.

VERITAS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, GA., April 22, 1854.

Messrs. Editors: Heartily tired of the monotony of village life, and anxious to breathe an atmosphere more congenial to the taste of youthful hope, I stepped into the cars at Orangeburgh Depot on Thursday last and turned my eyes westward. I soon met up with some of my acquaintances with whom I entered into conversation, and the fire horse landed me on the Branchville platform in less time, perhaps, than it takes to tell it. There I took the Hamburg train, on which I also found several very agreeable acquaintances. Among them were Mr. C. W. of my own District, whom I always like to meet on any occasion. Mr. O. A. C. of Columbia, quite an enterprising young man, who delighted me with a development of Bank facts and principles and Rail Road statistics; and last but not least, a young married lady, Mrs. E. F. formerly of my District, but now residing in the State of Georgia—for one of Georgia's handsome youths stole her heart and induced her to leave her native soil. I always admired her as one fair in looks and possessed of a noble and generous heart. Jimmy won a prize of great value in winning her affections; let him preserve it in its beauty and excellence, and rich must be the reward. You can easily perceive that these incidents of travel rendered my journey pleasant.

Well, I landed in Augusta about four o'clock, p. m., and took up lodgings of sojourn at the Planter's Hotel, Proprietor, Mr. Simpson. By the-by, Messrs. Editors, should any strange infatuation lead you to this place, you cannot do better than give Mr. S. a call. You will certainly be highly pleased with this house, every thing about it is managed in the proper way.

At this season Augusta is undoubtedly a handsome city. Some of her streets cannot be surpassed in beauty and convenience. From appearances she is gradually improving and if she keeps her eye to certain projected Rail Roads, she is destined to take a high and permanent stand among the inland cities of the South. In her incorporation is one street, Green, which can challenge comparison with any of her sisters. It is full wide and beautifully adorned with four rows of trees which are now in foliage. She can boast of many fine buildings, private and public, but I cannot particularize.

On the eighth of May next a Rail Road Convention is to be held here, and no doubt there will be an immense assemblage of people at that time. It is of course anticipated with a great variety of sensations, hopes, pleasures, enjoyments, and benefits. Many a heart will leap with joy as hand grasps hand, and old associations are renewed, kind words are uttered and reciprocated, late promises are fulfilled, and happier days are predicted in the favorable signs of the times. When the Convention is dissolved, some may leave with empty pockets, some rich in gain, some with bricks in their hats. Yes, some may leave with hearts overflowing with joy, some bright in the hope of future bliss, and alas, some with saddened hearts and tortured brains, some the victims of grief and sorrow. But let none complain, but trust in the wise dispensations of Him

who holdeth the Universe in the palm of his hand. More anon. CALTON.

For the Banner. Gov. Manning & the Vigilant Society of Clarendon.

Messrs Editors: It was with pain and regret I read in your paper of the 12th inst., a report and resolutions from the Vigilant society of Clarendon denunciatory of Gov. MANNING for the too free use of the pardoning power.

Three things strike me very forcibly in the action of the society, viz: 1st. The evident effort of the writer of the preamble and resolutions which so far from being confined to the history and vindication of the society, (which by the by has not been attacked) shows in its face, that the grand object of the writer is to manufacture a public sentiment against the Governor. 2d. The absence of the facts and representations made to Gov. Manning, inducing him to exercise the prerogative of mercy, with which the constitution and the laws of the land clothe him. (There are two sides to all questions, as yet we have heard but one.) 3d. The most important fact still, that this society is self constituted, irresponsible and (and though composed as we know it is, of the most respectable citizens) has no higher rights, than any individual citizen—may, not so much, (the individual citizen is known in law, but this society is not) whilst on the other hand Gov. Manning represents in his person as the chief Executive of South Carolina, one of the three regularly organized branches of the State Government, with certain prescribed duties to perform under that Government. Is he the man to tamely, as you have well said in your Editorial, to put at defiance the law, or to perform the duties of his office and position under it? We have indeed come to a pretty pass in South Carolina, if these self constituted irresponsible bodies or societies, are to overrule and overawe the action of the organized departments of the Government.—Why sirs, cannot those very gentlemen proclaim to your judicial tribunals these tribunals fail to carry out their views and opinions, that they have "abused the power conferred upon them," and that consequently "they have forfeited the confidence of this society." Again Messrs Editors: Cannot these gentlemen with the same propriety call a meeting if their association and denounce the law making power, the General Assembly of the State, the other organized branch of the Government, with the same propriety (for not carrying out to the letter their view of matters) as they can and have done in the case of Gov. Manning?

The truth is, Messrs Editors, in my opinion these Gentlemen have acted hastily and under the influence of feelings, of which they themselves are not conscious? Their high respectability alone gives consequence to their action, and in the heat and furor of their feelings they have overlooked, in adopting and publishing to the world these denunciatory resolutions against Gov. Manning, that they are setting one of the most dangerous precedents known in the history of all Governments, viz: An effort to bring one of the organized departments of Government under the lash of self constituted and irresponsible judges; or in other words subject to the clamor of county cross road gatherings. I repeat that these gentlemen must have been forgetful of the dangerous example they are setting.

But Messrs Editors, what are the facts in this case? What has been Gov. Manning's action in the premises? Without knowing the facts, I understand that they are substantially these, viz: At Fall Term 1853, two persons were convicted for trading with slaves and were sentenced perhaps for six months imprisonment. The friends of the parties called on Gov. Manning a few weeks ago, petitioning him to remit a few weeks of their imprisonment. The condition of their families, the long imprisonment already endured and the planting season passing away without seed in the ground, but particularly the delicate and distressing situation of the wife of one of the prisoners, all combined to induce him, to take off a few weeks of imprisonment after months of incarceration within the walls of the Jail, had been submitted to. I say sirs, that I understand those are substantially the facts of the case! Has this been an act or acts worthy to be denounced in such strong language? Suppose Gov. Manning has erred; has he not erred on the side of mercy? Is he not sustained by the principles of all law, both human and divine?

Messrs Editors, I will not comment further on this, I think unnecessary and unfortunate movement of the Vigilant Society of Clarendon. I know most of the men composing it. They are my friends, and if I have uttered one sentence that grates harshly upon their ears, I assure them that it is unintentional. I am sure that I have written no offensive one. My sole object is to do Gov. Manning justice and to point out to them how open they are to assault and re-crimination if one was so disposed as to make it. It will indeed be a dark day for the weal of the Commonwealth of South Carolina when irresponsible bodies of men can assemble and by their action control public sentiment without rhyme or reason. BLACKSTONE. P. S.—I understand the Watchman published the report and resolutions of the society, though I have not seen it in that paper. If so will the Editors do the justice to copy this. B.

From the seat of war on the Danube there is no official intelligence of great importance; we must, however, soon hear of fighting in that quarter. The allied fleets are in the Black Sea, and Sir Charles Napier is advancing into the Baltic. The Russians are said to have abandoned the island of Aland, and he can occupy it without difficulty. In England the opinion is being adopted that the war must be a long and hard one. They are looking carefully into their state of preparation to carry it on. Sir Charles Napier has issued the following address to the fleet: "We are to meet a bold and numerous enemy! Should they offer us battle you know how to dispose of them! Should they remain in port we must try to get at them! Success depends upon the quickness and precision of your fire! Lads: Sharpen your cutlasses and the day is your own!"

A private dispatch says that the allied fleets have entered the Black Sea, to effect a movement in conjunction with Omer Pasha.

Another contains an account of a battle between the Russians and Turks, on the 22nd and 23rd ultimo. The Russians attempting to force the passage of the Danube, and the Turks opposing them. The following is an extract from the letter: "The passage was five or six times fruitlessly attempted on the 22d. The attempts were renewed on the following day with a little success, until between 12 and 1, when a part of the Turks, for some unknown reason, began to retire, "slowly and in perfect order," from the entrenchments (probably to oppose the landing of the main corps from Galatz.) By degrees the Turks disappeared entirely from the bank of the river, of which between 4 and 7 in the evening, the Russians were in full possession. The latter certainly did not calculate on forcing a passage of the river at Matshin with the loss of no more than 400 men, half of whom were drowned, but such appears to have been the case. The passage about Tulsha, between that fortress and Isakich was, however, a far more serious affair. General Ushakoff had either to silence three batteries or to take them at the point of the bayonet. In the afternoon it became necessary to have recourse to cold steel, and a battalion advanced to the attack. Within less than half an hour one half of the men had fallen, and a second battalion was brought up, but it fared as badly as its predecessor. A third battalion, however, succeeded in gaining a firm footing on the right bank.

While this sanguinary conflict was going on in the immediate neighborhood of the batteries, other Russian troops, both infantry and cavalry, had crossed the river and advanced on the flank of the Turks. The Mussulmans, although fearfully over-matched, fought desperately for their guns two batteries of which, with the exception of one gun, they managed to carry off. The third battery was defended by three companies, which were completely surrounded by the Russians who after a struggle of half an hour succeeded in securing all the guns, though not until one half of the Turks had been killed and the other half taken prisoners.

Private letters state the loss of the Russians in the engagement to have been 1,500 men. On the 24th the battle was renewed with increased fury both at Tulsha and Matshin, but when the post left it was not known with what result. On the 25th the Russians suffered a severe defeat at that fatal spot, Otteniza. Their loss was far greater than that of the last autumn. The number of killed and wounded is said to have been far above 2,000 men, but this estimate is probably greatly exaggerated. At all events, the defeat was so complete that it has somewhat diminished the moral effect produced by the victory at Matshin. On the following day (the 25th of March) the same correspondent wrote, "Gen. Ushakoff has been driven back with great loss into Bessarabia, but the Russians are totally silent on the subject."

Dinwiddie Fire.

At between one and two o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the third story of the extensive Drug and Chemical establishment of Messrs. P. M. Cohen & Co., situated in Hayne and extending through to market street. Notwithstanding the energetic efforts of our indefatigable Fire Companies, who were quickly on the spot, the flames soon wrapped the adjacent stores in a blaze, and at 5 o'clock—the hour we were compelled to send our paper to press—the establishment of Messrs. P. M. Cohen & Co., Z. G. Waldron & Co., F. D. Fanning & Co., G. Milbrants & Howell & Co., and Haviland, Harrall & Co., had been destroyed.

The establishment of Messrs. T. M. Horsey & Co., on the East, and Messrs. Courtney, Tennant & Co., on the West of the buildings destroyed, were on fire as we intimated the above. — Charleston Courier.

In the addition to the above we omissions from the Courier, of the 19th, the following items: The establishment of T. M. Horsey & Co., Courtney, Tennant & Co., Hyatt, McBurney & Co., were destroyed, and much damage was done to several other large establishments contiguous. The Charleston Hotel had a narrow escape. The amount of property consumed

is estimated at from \$400,000 to 500,000; mostly covered by insurance. From more accurate estimate of losses by the fire in Hayne-street, than could be made before, it appears they will not exceed \$250,000—buildings about \$100,000, and merchandise \$150,000.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.—A DARING LEAP.—Two fellows, named Henry Hoffman and Henry Thornton, convicted at Troy of an attempt to murder an officer, made their escape on Wednesday last, while on their way to the Auburn State Prison. They jumped from a railway train when it was within ten miles of their destination, and going at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The officer left Troy with them on that day. They were properly shackled and handcuffed, and no fears were entertained that, thus fettered, they would even attempt to escape.

Soon after leaving Syracuse, one of them feigned sickness, declaring to the officer that he was about vomiting, and wishing to get on the platform. The officer not mistrusting him, nor even imagining that it was a mere pretence to get beyond his reach, took them on the platform, they being chained together, where they stood, he on one side of the car and the brakeman on the opposite side of the adjoining car.

They remained but a short time, when the sick man said he felt better, and soon after, as the train was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, they both sprang from the cars and rolled over several times on the ground. The brakeman, on seeing it, sprang for the bell-hope, but from some unknown cause, either from it being detached from the bell, or fastened on the roof of a car, it would not give the word of command to the engineer to stop, and it was not until officer Phillips had run through the train and reached the locomotive that the cars were brought to a stand-still. This was not effected until the train had ran half a mile beyond the jumping off spot. Officer Phillips and others immediately retraced their steps, and in a short time were on the spot where the prisoners landed, but they were not seen. After a fruitless search of several hours, and not being able to gain any traces of them, he returned to Albany.—N. Y. Sun.

Encouragement to White Labor.

We find the following communication in the Charleston Standard of the 19th inst., and deeming the subject worthy of thought and attention, give it a place in our columns. The home truths presented should attract the notice of our capitalists, who may have been pursuing a suicidal policy: "Among the many matters of interest brought before the Convention, there was none that so completely pointed out what the mechanics of the South require, as the resolution introduced by Mr. L. M. Ayer, of Barnwell.

Mr. L. M. Ayer, of South Carolina, offered the following resolution, and upon his motion, it was referred to Committee on Resolutions, viz: Resolved, That dense population being essential to the development of the natural resources of every country, it be referred to the general committee to prepare business, to inquire and report on the propriety and expediency of this Convention memorializing the States here represented, in favor of the passage of general law exempting from taxation, for a considerable term of years, the property of actual, bona fide naturalized citizen settlers, as a means of promoting and encouraging immigration to the South.

The sterling good sense of the mover, had shown him, in a proper light, how utterly useless all attempts to advance our permanent prosperity was, so long as our white population was constantly diminishing, whilst the slave property was increasing. A reference to the statement below, taken from the census of 1850, will show how the matter now stands, and the statesman who provides for the future, will lay his plans with reference to the removal of the evil. It may be blinkered for the moment, but it is calculated to demand attention from our children, if not from ourselves, and we only regret that Mr. A., did not make some suggestion calculated to enlighten the public mind upon the subject.

For reasons that are pretty generally understood, this State, for many years past, has had scarcely any accession to its white population, by immigration. Persons in power have not thought it wise to invite any accessions; and so, whilst the supply from abroad has been stopped, various causes have combined to carry off large numbers of the native population.—The very highest prices that wealthy land-owners have been enabled to pay for the small possessions of their neighbors, has resulted in carrying into the hands of a few, nearly all the valuable lands of the State, and they have been bought as permanent investments; for were they disposed to sell, none but the rich, can buy at present prices—so that the planter of small means, who would settle here, finds himself kept away by causes not likely to be removed. In the meantime, the former owners of these little spots of land have heard of cheap lands in the West; have left the homes of their childhood, to seek equality and independence in other countries—and thus, from causes gaining strength every day, the white population is diminishing, whilst the black is increasing. Mr. A. thinks that some means should be devised, to preserve an equilibrium, and we think so too.

But, how can this be done? Not by tempting small planters from other States, for these are not able to buy

our lands, and the owners do not wish to sell them—and as to the wealthy planter, it is not likely that an accession of them could be had upon any terms, even if they would tend to the removal of existing evils. The only way that occurs to the writer, is to offer inducements to mechanics of every description, and let them form a class of themselves, with privileges liberally granted to them. We have the means of tempting them, for the wealth of the South can pay them well, and the wants of the South will furnish them with employment. There is a way to bring them on, and that too with a very small sacrifice on the part of the planters—and if in truth there exists a necessity for it, the sacrifice will be made—if that can be called a sacrifice which brings the means of perfect security for all that we have.

These remarks are made upon the assumption that an increase of the white population is necessary. Those who think so, may acknowledge the propriety of what has been said; to those who think otherwise, we would submit for consideration, whether a nation having enemies can safely trust to their moral sense for justice,—or would they not act more wisely, to keep themselves, at all times, in a situation to demand and enforce it,—and is there any better way of preserving Southern institutions than by swelling the ranks of those who would be interested in maintaining them?

It seems to the writer that this whole subject is well worthy of profound consideration at our hands, and that it would be well, not only for Mr. A., but others who are competent to the task, to give the State the benefit of their reflections upon it. D.

NOTE.

Table with 3 columns: Whites, Slaves, and a third column. Values range from 1780 to 1850.

Showing an excess of the Slave population of 110,421—and an increase, per cent. from 1840 to 1850 of 17 7/16 per cent., and of only 5 9/16 per cent. of the Whites. In Virginia, the increase per cent of the Whites for the same time was 20 7/16—Slaves 5 2/16; the whole White population 894,800—Slaves 492,528; excess of whites, 422,272. In North Carolina, the excess of population is 264,480. In Georgia, the excess of White population is 139,890. In Alabama, the excess of White population is 83,670. In Mississippi and Louisiana, the excess is on the side of the Slaves.

A new P. O. has been established in Spartanburg District to be called Mount Zion Post Office, Will am J. Wingo appointed Post Master.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills have effected an Astonishing Cure of an Abscess that the Faculty pronounced incurable.—Robert Parlett, mariner, of Wolsoken, near Wisbech, was afflicted with a dreadful abscess in the arm. He had been two years in a Hospital abroad, and for a considerable time in one at home, without receiving the least benefit, and at last was given up by the faculty, who pronounced him to be incurable; but after using Holloway's Ointment and Pills for a short time the wound was completely healed, and his health permanently restored. This can be attested by Mr. Abraham Callin, and other respectable inhabitants of the parish of Wolsoken.

New and Wonderful MACHINE.

WILLIAM STODDARD, PATENTEE.

The Right for the State of South Carolina in the only Machine now invented, for RIFTLING and SHAVING SHINGLES, BARRIL HEADING, &c., is prepared to sell the Right of the Districts, or single Machines, at prices sufficiently low to make it an inducement for purchasers. The Machine being simple in its construction, and is not liable to get out of order, is capable of splitting and Shaving Two Thousand Shingles per hour,—better than made by hand,—is portable, and can be worked by hand, horse or steam power. Ten to fifteen days work of a Machine will make enough Shingles to pay the price asked for a single one.

Large inducements are offered to persons wishing to purchase the right of several Districts. One of the Machines can be seen in operation in the City of Augusta, at Wm. H. Goodrich's Planing Mill, and one also may be seen in a short time, at Mr. J. Witt's Machine Shop, at Edgefield, C. H.

THOS. G. LAMAR, Jr. Hamburg, April 26, 1854.

Post Office Stamps. To Postmasters.

THE Advertiser, Postmaster at Pleasant Grove, Allegheny county, Maryland, is the first person in the United States, who conceived and undertook extensively to publish the idea of furnishing all the Post Offices in the country with cheap Stamps. All Stamps made by him warranted equal or superior to any other that can be procured for the same price, and whenever any are sent out in any manner defective or unsatisfactory, duplicates will be forwarded on notice without extra charge. All who order a set of stamps with a full set of changes for dates, only \$2, (for thirty pieces,) shall be kept in Stamps, ad libitum. Full set with change \$1.

When Stamps are neatly made, with turned handles and screws, same style as the regular Post Office Stamp, durable, efficient, warranted, one to two dollars only; and special authority to send by mail free. Address, Postmaster, Pleasant Grove, Allegheny County, Maryland. Any editor publishing the above with this notice three times, and sending a copy of the paper, shall receive credit for ten dollars in word letters, or a ten dollar proof press, or if preferred, a wooden-grating or an engraved newspaper head of the above value will be forwarded. April 25 1854.