

Editors:  
J. S. RICHARDSON, JR.  
W. F. B. HAYNSWORTH.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1855.

Agents for the Banner.

The following persons have been appointed Agents and are authorized to receive, and receipt for, all sums due the Sunter Banner. Any person wishing to become a subscriber to the Banner, by handing them their name and address will have the paper forwarded promptly.

W. W. WALKER, JR., Columbia S. C.  
S. W. WHITAKER, Wilmington, N. C.  
WILLIAM HYDE, ...  
R. C. LOGAN, ... Sunterville S. C.

Persons wishing to see us upon business connected with the Paper or Law, can find us at any hour during the day, at our office, just back of Solomon's New Store. All letters addressed to the Banner must be pre-paid to insure attention.

The Times

Are brightening slowly, but surely, we hope and think. In common with our readers we have a personal interest in this institution; and therefore, apart from the performance of our duties as a journalist, we have our own reasons private and personal, for looking after our own investment in "The Times." Money has, to all seeming, had very little vitality, lately; it has circulated with difficulty, and so dry had the land become, that the sluggish shallow stream seemed likely to soak back into mother earth. Some of us are troubled with notions about periodicity; like Peter Simple's carpenter, who was certain that every 27672 years the same events happened over again precisely in the same manner to the same persons and in the same places.

Where Shall the Eating House be?

We see by the new schedule that the passenger cars which leave Wilmington at 8 o'clock A. M., arrive at Sunterville about 3 P. M. and those which leave Kingsville at 5 A. M., arrive here at 6 1/2 A. M., thus reaching Sunterville, going one way, at a convenient hour for dinner, and going the other at a good hour for breakfast. Why not then make Sunterville the eating place, and give back to Mr. MITCHELL that which he once enjoyed and so well deserves to continue to have—the eating house? He has been at much trouble and considerable expense to establish his house, and we hope now that all things seem to suit and to point to this place as the proper place for an eating house, that the necessary time for stopping in order to effect this, will be allowed by those in authority. The cars leave Kingsville (5 o'clock,) too early for breakfast at that place and reach Mrs. BIORNER's too early for dinner there, and MITCHELL's is the only intermediate eating house on the line. Let him have it.

Are it a Free Fight?

We remember once reading a Western anecdote, which ran somewhat thus: A traveler, riding musingly along, came suddenly upon quite an excited, bustling scene. Men were knocking down and gouging each other in a very animated manner. So inspiring was the sight that our traveler forgot his misgivings and his weariness, hastily fastened his horse to an overhanging limb, dismounted and asked "if it was a free fight," and he was told "it was;" then says he "count me in;" whereupon he was instantly prostrated. He rose hurriedly to his feet, put again the question "if it was a free fight," and he was again told "it was;" then says he "count me out."—He loosed his horse, mounted and resumed his musings.

We cannot tell from what association of ideas, whether of similarities or opposites, that the above short history revived in our recollection when we read of the sudden stop put, the other day, to Congressional action upon the subject of mediation, by the information that the President had, already made some proffers, and that it was not deemed advisable to take any further steps in the matter. We have not yet heard the particulars; but we think there was a general feeling of surprise, that though for some time past the country has been canvassing the propriety of a proposal of mediation, no one, not even those in Congress who are generally in the confidence of the Administration, knew that the President had privately, and of his own motion, mixed in the fray; until the position of the House upon the question forced him to the partial explanation, that he had been "in;" but that he was now to be "counted out."

have been met successfully. Yet this has been done, without, as far as we have been informed, a single failure; the critical time has safely passed, and the swelling waters of the Great Valley are waiting aid and succor to the great emporium.

The transactions in Mobile, in one day of that same fortnight, were estimated at a million of dollars, without the dishonor of a single check.

We have closely observed the accounts of financial affairs in Charleston and have been pleased to see signs of encouragement and promise.

The New York San of the 8th states that the money market shows a decided improvement and that the weekly statement of the city Banks shows favorably.

In Boston there is, according to the Journal, a decidedly more comfortable and hopeful feeling in the money market.

Cities are the most sensitive points in times of monetary difficulties, and we are satisfied that these great financial centres could not so well have sustained themselves had not the condition of the whole country been sound. And when the accumulated products of the country shall have found their way to market the monied current will flow back, carrying with it relief from many an embarrassment and fear. We do not look forward to easy times coming soon; the stringency may not be soon relaxed; it is no season for extravagance or speculation; peace may be yet far away from Europe, and our great staple may not soon recover from its depression; but we believe there is no cause for panic. Hopefulness and energy will carry us safely past the eventful point and start us cheerfully on the revolution of another 20 years.

Col. Mellett.

We have been requested to call attention to the statement, on another column, of monies received and expended by the above officer in his management of the Financial affairs of the 4th Regiment, S. C. M.

The Rail Roads and the Government have made up their quarrel we have had unusual advantages in travelling, but we think the postal facilities are by no means increased. The Charleston papers do not reach us until the morning after they are published. In these excited times it is annoying, to say the least of it, that intelligence should be so long delayed, when there are two trains passing by us daily, from each terminus of the Road.

Something should be done to remove such an inconvenience.

Death of Ex-Governor Johnson.

This distinguished gentleman died at his residence at Limestone Springs, on the 6th instant, and was buried at Unionville the Sunday after.

He had reached a good old age, and we are pleased to learn, died in the consolations and joys of that Faith which makes light and glad the dark passage from this mortal life to the eternal world beyond. In his death our State has lost one of her best men. His life was filled up with usefulness. His great powers of mind have in one or another service been constantly devoted to the public weal. As a Judge he needs no other monument than the mass of judicial writings which, during his long service on the Bench, came from his pen. In every public position which he occupied he discharged his duties with ability and purity. When old age rendered it necessary for him to cease from his arduous employments, he went into private life with the esteem and veneration of all, and now, after a few years of retirement, the calmness and repose of which were much marred by bodily afflictions, his well spent life has closed in a happy death.

The College Presidency.

A writer in the Yorkville Enquirer, whom that paper endorses as a most respectable gentleman, thus speaks of Dr. LEIBER in connection with this high station:

"Since my arrival I have been required to converse, most frequently, concerning the vacancy to be created by the resignation of President Thornwell. With regard to his successors, with the exception of several who could not be induced to serve, the only gentleman, of those whose name I have heard mentioned, who would worthily occupy the position, is Dr. Francis Leibor. His vast acquisitions, enthusiastic love of truth, extended reputation and long acquaintance with the college are qualifications, then Dr. Leibor is well prepared to take the Presidential Chair."

We have known Dr. LEIBOR for several years and have been fortunate enough to sit under his instructions while at College, and we unhesitatingly endorse all that is here said of him. The Trustees might do a great deal farther after a President and would not find so efficient a one as the present learned Professor of History and political economy.

A Few Days.

This, we are told is all the rage at present. One of our exchanges thus takes it off:

"You may present to a man a small account, he will pay in a few days; the river is expected to rise in a few days; business is expected to be better in a few days; pretty girls expect to marry in a few days; bigger boys whistle a few days; brass bands blow out a few days; high fellows sing a few days; and we expect to give the reader some interesting local items in a few days."

Sale of Negroes.

We have heard it frequently said of late that this species of property has fallen 15, 20, and some say as much as 30 per cent on last year's prices, but the following rate, which we have clipped from our exchanges, do not so argue. We advise those having negroes to dispose of, not to sell at reduced prices. Those reports we hear may all be got up to order, and for a particular purpose:

"SALE OF NEGROES YESTERDAY.—There were 25 or 30 negroes sold yesterday, at prices still in keeping with the high rates which have characterized former sales. One negro man, aged about fifty, brought \$1,035; two young boys, one about eighteen, and the other about twenty, brought at an average about \$1,150. A negro girl, about fourteen, brought \$575; another, about sixteen, brought \$1,025. A family, consisting of a man, wife and five children, the eldest about twelve, brought \$2635."

There were ten negroes sold by the Commissioner in Equity, (two small children and one woman about 38 or 40.) They were disposed of on a credit of five years, and averaged \$606 a head.—Winsboro Register 2d Jan.

negroes, which brought fine prices.—Among the last we noticed fellows who sold at \$1,050, \$1,020, \$970, &c., and women and children at proportionate prices.—Carolinian.

SALE DAY.—Monday last was sale day, and a large number of persons attended the sale of negroes advertised by the Commissioner. Negroes brought high prices. We were present when a negro boy, about 23 years of age, brought \$1250. Ordinary negro men brought \$1000 and upwards.—Lancaster Ledger.

Election for Clerk.

The following is the official return of the general polls at the recent election for Clerk of the Court for Sunter District:

DESCHAMPS,	586
RHOBUS,	368
McKELLAR,	219
HAMMET,	208
WHEELER,	161
DINKINS,	79

Total, 1631

Our Wonderful Country.

The great and the grotesque, the admirable and the absurd, are comprised and commingled in this land of ours to an extent and in a degree most astonishing. One of our singular national traits is that of bestowing our sympathies upon distant objects, — to read the call in the New Orleans papers for a public meeting for the purpose of raising a Russian patriotic fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who have fallen or may fall in the present war, one might think that there are not thousands, in our land, whom this very war has deprived of employment and resources, and who can procure no food for themselves and their wives and children, except the bowl of soup which here and there is doled out to them. This is a new expression of that same feeling which, as exhibited by Northerners, drives the free negroes among them into starvation, while it lavishes thousands in bettering the condition of the same race at the distant South.

News Items.

In the North Carolina Legislature, on Friday, the 6th, the bill introduced into the Commons for the incorporation of a Railroad from Wilmington to Charlotte, passed its second reading by quite a decisive vote. On Saturday, the 6th, the bill for the extension of the North Carolina Railroad East to Beaufort, came before the Commons on its second reading, and passed triumphantly through—only fourteen voting against it.

The tax of Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, amounts this year to thirty thousand, three hundred and twenty eight dollars.

Late advices from Europe furnishes the unwelcome news that Mr. Mason, our Minister to Paris, lies dangerously ill.

The Southern Convention, in session at New Orleans, have adopted a resolution urging the necessity of acquiring Cuba, recommends the repeal of all laws against the Slave Trade, and indicated a new line for a Railroad from Norfolk to the mouth of the Ohio.

The fifth Fair of the South Carolina Institute, for the promotion of art, mechanical ingenuity, and industry, will be held at the new Hall, recently erected on Meeting street, in Charleston, commencing on Wednesday, the 11th of April, and will continue for two weeks.

Cattle drivers who have lately crossed the plains to California, complain that they lost more of their stock during the past than on any previous year, and almost altogether from the depredations of Indians. Two gentlemen of St. Louis, one of whom had a large contract for cattle to fill, and the other had purchased several thousand head of sheep, have abandoned their contracts in consequence of being afraid to venture across the country with their droves.

We learn from the Courier of Saturday that ex-Gov. B. K. Hennigan has expired at his residence, in Marion District, on the night of Wednesday, the 10th inst., after an illness of several months. Dr. Hennigan was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1840, and soon after, by the death of Gov. Noble, became chief magistrate of the State.

Gen. ALMONTE, Mexican Minister at Washington, it is stated, has received instructions from Santa Anna to commence a civil suit against Don Francisco de Arrangois, late Mexican Consul General, for the recovery of sixty-eight thousand dollars which he holds as his private commission for receiving the Gadsden treaty money in behalf of Mexico.

The concert given by Madame Grisi for the benefit of the poor of New York, yielded the handsome sum of five thousand dollars, clear of all expenses.

At a public meeting held in New York on the 26th ult., for the relief of the destitute, it was stated that there are at the present time 27,000 females out of employment in that city.

Our Exchanges.

The Mercury.—We were happy to greet, at the commencement of the year, our old acquaintance, the Charleston Mercury, in an enlarged form and in a new and beautiful dress. The Mercury is one of our oldest and best journals and is every way worthy of the high favor and patronage it is receiving, and we congratulate her upon this manifestation of her prosperity and success.

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER for January, has been received. This valuable periodical, whose monthly numbers average sixty four pages each, is now offered to subscribers at the low rate of \$3 00 per annum. Published by McFARLANE, FERGUSON & Co., Richmond Virginia.

NEW PAPER.—We have been visited during the last week by a new comer and one, too, whose acquaintance we are glad to make—"The Yorkville Enquirer." This paper is edited by Messrs. SAMUEL W. MELTON and J. I. MILLER, at Yorkville, S. C., and is one of the largest weeklies in the State. Their first issue is quite an interesting and remarkably neat sheet, and is no doubt a sample of what they will hereafter send out. Mr. MELTON, is the late editor of the "Chester Standard" the conduct of which paper, while in his hands, gives a sufficient guarantee for the success of the "Enquirer."

S. E. CAUGHMAN, and J. R. BREARE, have disposed of their interest in the "South Carolina Temperance Standard" to their partner SIMON CORLEY. The Standard is an excellent temperance journal, and will be conducted upon the same principles, and in the same spirit as heretofore.

The South Carolinian.—Last, but by no means least, we welcome again the visits of this valuable journal. The Carolinian comes to us now in its usual size, and containing as it always did, a large amount of news, and reading matter. The proprietors of this excellent sheet, sustained a great loss when their office with all their accumulated stock of materials was totally destroyed some months or so ago by fire, yet they have persevered through all this, and are now out in a sheet fully equal to their former issue. They surely deserve and we hope will receive encouragement of the most flattering and substantial kind.

The Last European News.

Yesterday's mail brought us Northern papers containing full details of the European intelligence to the 30th ult., brought to New York by the steamer Baltic. The steamship Sirah Sands, for whose safety great fears were entertained, had put into Cork with her sails damaged. There is very little if anything to report about the condition of the markets.

The greatest event of the week has been Napoleon's speech to the French Legislature. It was warlike in its tone, and makes no mention of any prospects of peace. It was immediately followed by a loan of 500,000,000 francs, unanimously voted.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.—THE CONFERENCE AT VIENNA, ETC.

A high political conference was to be held at the residence of the British Minister at Vienna, on the 28th ultimo. The ambassadors of England, France, Prussia, and Prince Gortschakoff, were to take part in the discussion. The conference was to be of the most positive character.

A despatch from Vienna, dated the 26th, says that Prince Gortschakoff, had presented a note received from St. Petersburg to Count Buol. It is believed to be unsatisfactory, but is not the final reply of Russia.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—Condition of affairs at Sebastopol—both parties reinforced and ready for another desperate fight, &c.

Affairs at Sebastopol, up to the 24th of December, were unclouded. The Russians, however, claimed to be doing considerable damage to the approaches of the allies, but nevertheless the third parallel of the French was bristling with mounted cannon.

Gen. Menshikoff (who, by the way, was at the latest date reported to be lying sick—Osten Sarken being in command of the Russians)—telegraphed on the 20th December that there was nothing new at Sebastopol since the previous accounts.—The weather was very severe and disagreeable. He further states that a well directed fire of the Russians had interrupted the enemies works.

Large reinforcements were rapidly arriving to the allies. Up to the 18th over thirty thousand of these troops had arrived. Five thousand Turks had landed at Eupatoria. The destination of Omar Pasha's army was a profound secret. It was thought he would leave the north side of Sebastopol. He left Shumla for Constantinople on the 17th of December, but his future movements were not known. The Turkish troops began to arrive from Varne on the 18th.

It was stated that the storming of Sebastopol would commence on the arrival of the Turkish reinforcements. The French are to storm while the English and Turks are to attack Menshikoff. Large reinforcements of Russians were daily arriving at Sebastopol, and the next battle is expected to be the most desperate and bloody of all.

Turks, with a division of French and English artillery, were about to seize Perekop. There are 53 lines there.

At the last accounts the weather had improved and there had been a heavy frost. Both armies were renewing their activity. Several sorties were reported, and the Russians had been victorious.

The New York papers are beginning to express serious fears of the peace of their city, owing to the state of mind under which thousands there rest, for want of new taking place in the Park similar to those which preceded the bread riots which occurred in New York in 1837.

The Savannah papers announce the completion of the Monument to Count Pulaski, who fell at the siege of that city during the Revolutionary war.—The monument is a chaste and beautiful structure, sixty feet high, made of the finest Italian Marble.

Recent demonstrations of the existence of a volcano in Arkansas have been the cause of much uneasiness and anxiety to a portion of the inhabitants of that State. The subterranean fires appear to be located in a mountain, about five miles from Waldron, in Scott county. Three explosions lately occurred in one week; they were very loud and terrific; threw up stones and earth; filled the atmosphere with clouds of dust and smoke, and caused the earth to quake for miles around.

One of the reports was heard at a distance of forty or fifty miles. The earth of the mountains is represented as having sunk to a considerable depth.

A Swede, by the name of A. F. Svenson, in the employment of Mr. P. H. Hammarskold, of Columbia, committed suicide, Saturday night, by hanging himself. The body was found Sunday morning, suspended by a small cotton cord, to the rafters of an old carriage house on Mr. Hammarskold's lot. Life was completely extinct.

A man by the name of Nathan Cook was severely injured yesterday, in Columbia, by the falling of a block of granite, which struck against his leg, mashing it severely. He was at work on the new State Capitol.

If reports be true, the country will soon be thrown into a state of excitement by a sequel to the biography of Maria Monk, that promises to surpass even the latter in startling developments. Miss Brinkly, the young nun who recently escaped from the convent at Pittsburg, Md., is writing a long letter in reply to the one sent forth by the superiors of the institution. She intends to give a complete history of all the events of life. Now we shall know all about the miseries and mysteries of the exclusive sisterhood.

An anti-slavery petition has been drawn up, addressed to the Massachusetts Senate and House, urging the passage of the law: "That any person who engages in arresting, holding or returning a fugitive slave, either as United States Judge, Commissioner, Marshal, Deputy Marshal, or in any capacity whatsoever, or even as a private citizen shall be forever incapable of acting as a Juror in any Court of this State, or of holding any office of trust, honor or emolument, whether such office be a State, County, City or Town office, unless relieved from such disgrace by a pardon; and also to punish by fine and imprisonment any claimant of an alleged slave or any aider or abettor of such claimant who shall attempt to remove such alleged slave from this State without his first having a jury trial on the question of his slavery or freedom."

A FORTUITOUS WONDER.—According to a correspondent of Hera path's (English) Journal, steam power is to be superseded by "Poulson's Patent Pendulum Lever," which will be brought before the public in about a month. Two men, in a sitting position, will be able with ease to propel a railway engine of 25 horse power, with its full complement of carriages, at any speed attainable by steam power. The tenders and boilers of the present engines will be no longer required, and the new engines will be constructed of about one-fourth the weight, and say at one-sixth or one-eighth the cost. The wheels and frames of the present engines will be available for the new ones.

MARRIED.—On Wednesday the 10th inst., by J. Newton Ridgway, Mr. JOSIAH BRUNSON to Miss MARY E. RIDGWAY, all of Clarendon County. May he through life smoothly glide With his young, smart, and handsome Bride!

COTTON MARKET.

CHARLESTON, JAN. 15. COTTON.—With a brisk demand, and at buoyant and full prices—the sales today reached fully 1700 bales, the particulars of which were reported to us as follows: 9 bales at 53-4; 9 at 61-2; 100 at 65-8; 113 at 7; 21 at 7 1-8; 100 at 7 1-2; 71 at 7 3-8; 340 at 7 1-8; 183 at 7 5-8; 337 at 7 3-4; 72 at 7 7-8; 400 at 9; 34 at 8 1-2.

Don't Read This!!!

All persons indebted to the Firm of W. Jas. Dargan, & Co., are requested to make immediate payment, as we will lodge all papers with the proper authorities on the first day of March next for collection. This is positive,—we cannot give further indulgence. Jan. 17, 1855. 11 Watchman Copy. 11

Coghlan & Gay.

BLACKSMITHS, Engineers, Machinists and General Mechanics, offer their services to their friends and the public. Terms Cash.—Or, when it is convenient and safe to open accounts for parties, they must settle up at the end of each quarter of the year, either by cash, discount or note. Our business will be strictly conducted on this system during the present year. T. J. COGHLAN, REDMUN GAY. January 17, 1855

Statement of Military Executions

Issued on behalf of the 34th Regiment, by Col. F. M. Mellett. The remark should be made, with regard to the percentage upon the General Tax of defaulters, ordered by the Executions to be collected, that it is the duty of the Sheriff to ascertain such percentage by reference to the tax books, that the percentages appearing in this statement are taken from the Sheriff's books, and the correctness thereof is, therefore, not certified to by the Colonel.

STATEMENT.

Oct. 28, 1848. Execution issued by Col. F. M. Mellett, Am't, of Fines \$146 00.  
Per centage \$13 94. Am't, paid to Pay-master Jones, \$3 00.  
Feb. 27, 1849. Execution issued by same, Am't, of fines \$65 00.  
Per centage, 89 57. Nothing paid to paymaster. June 25, 1840. Execution issued by same, Am't, of fines \$106 00.  
Am't, pd H. Britton, Paymaster, \$30 00. Nov. 19, 1849. Execution issued by same, Am't, of fines \$92 00.  
Pd H. J. Haynsworth, Paymaster \$2 00. H. Britton, " 18 00. Feb. 27, 1850. Execution issued by same, Am't of fines \$143 00.

Paid H. Britton, Paymaster 1 00 July 1, 1850. Execution issued by same, Am't, of fines \$37 00.  
Paid to H. Britton, Paymaster \$6 00 Nov. 4, 1850. Execution issued by same, Am't, of fines \$36 00.  
Percentage 3 80 Nov. 6, 1850. Execution issued by same, Am't, of fines \$10 00.  
Paid to H. Britton, Paymaster 8 00 March 1, 1851. Execution issued by same, Am't, of fines \$66 00.  
Per centage 6 50 Paid to H. Britton, Paymaster 36 50 July 1, 1851. Execution issued by same, Am't of fines \$80 00.

Paid H. Britton, paymaster 37 00 Oct. 15, 1851. Execution issued by same, Am't of fines \$55 00.  
Paid H. Britton, paymaster 27 00 March 4, 1852. Execution issued by same, Am't of fines \$105 00.  
July 8, 1852. Execution issued by same, Am't of fines \$141 00.  
Percentage 19 59. Paid H. Britton, paymaster 54 50 Dec. 22, 1852. Execution issued by same, Am't of fines 66 00.  
Percentage, 10 00 Paid to H. Britton 31 00 April 11, 1853. Execution issued by same, Am't of fines \$89 00.  
Percentage 7 85.

Paid H. Britton, paymaster \$9 56 July 22, 1853. Execution issued by the same, Am't of fines \$177 00.  
Percentage 6 42. April 18, 1854. Execution issued by same, Am't of fines 91 00.  
Percentage 7 58. Aug. 7, 1854. Execution issued by same, Am't of fines 85 00.

Summary of the Foregoing.

Amount of fines and percentage on the above stated executions \$1679 05. Amount received on said Executions by J. D. Jones, Paymaster, 8 71. Amount rec'd on same by H. J. Haynsworth, Paymaster, 2 00. Amount rec'd on same by H. Britton, Paymaster, 346 65. General Account of Receipts and Expenditures.

Amount as above received by H. J. Haynsworth, \$2 00. Amount of other receipts by him, \$13 27. \$183 27.  
Paid by him for Field Officers, Painting &c., \$71 00.  
Paid by him for musical instruments, 35 00.  
Paid by him for expenses Court Martial, to wit: dinners & crier, 25 00.  
Paid by same for musicians at various parades, 26 50.  
Paid by same for Sheriff's commissions, 20 00.  
Paid by him for Paymasters commissions 18 33.  
" " " postage, 1 15.  
" " on other accounts, 2 85. 100 52.  
Due him (overpaid) \$ 16 55.

Am't rec'd as above by H. Britton, \$46 65. Am't of additional receipts by him 253 64. \$630 29.

Cr. Paid by him the amount Due H. J. Haynsworth, \$16 55. " for Sheriff's commiss. 20 00. " arrest & Jail fees, 107 86. Refunded to Sheriff, fines remitted &c., 47 28. Paid to Magistrate for swearing out defaulters, 3 00. Paid for advertising, 32 00. " expenses of various Court Martials, to wit: dinners & crier, 99 00. Paid for musicians at various parades, 113 00. Paid for powder, 4 75. Refunded fine remitted, 3 40. Paid for markers' flags, 6 50. Other payments, 6 40. Paymaster's commission, 63 02.

Balance in Paymasters hands, 1 93. \$630 29. By order of Col. F. M. MELLETT. H. BRITTON, Paymaster, 44 h Reg't, S. C. M. Jan. 10, 1855. Yarn and Osnaburges. THE subscriber, Agent for the De Rals Man. factory, offers their goods at Manufacturers' prices. PERCY MOORE, No. 3, 1854.