THE SUMTER BANNER

SUMTERVILLE, S. C.

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

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1855.

Agents for the Banner.

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

They will also see to forwarding all advertising business connected with the paper.

W. W. WALKER JR.,..Columbia S. C.
S. W. WHITAKER,..Wilmington, N. C.
WILLIAM HYDE,.....".....".."
W. F. B. HAYNSWORTH, St'rville, S. C.
R. C. LOGAN, " "
W. S. LAWTON & Co. Charleston, S. C.
J. RUSSELL BAKER, " " "

No other person is authorized to receipt for the Banner.

☞ 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 SOLOMONS' New Store. ☞ All letters addressed to the *Banner* must be pre-paid to insure attention.

To Our Patrons.

We would announce to our patrons that Mr. R. C. LOGAN, the former foreman of our office, has again been engaged to take charge of and conduct the business of the office. Mr. LOGAN, for some time past, has not been connected with the *Banner*, having refused to remain in the office while it was under the management of CHARLES N. HOLCOMB, the *Northern scoundrel*, who lately palmed himself off upon us and then absconded with several small sums which had been thoughtlessly paid, by some of our patrons, into his hands.

We make this announcement as a guarantee to subscribers, that the paper, which we learn from numerous sources, has been very irregularly received by many, during his (Holcomb's) foremanship, will hereafter be conducted in a more satisfactory manner by our former foreman, from whom we were always sorry to have parted.

Regretted Death.

A gloom has been thrown over our community by the death of one, who had, by her manifold estimable qualities, endeared herself, in a remarkable manner, to a numerous circle of relatives and friends. MRS. SUSAN HAYNSWORTH, the consort of our esteemed co-editor is no more. After a painful illness of eight weeks, she calmly and without a struggle yielded up her spir. it into the hands of God.

This is truly a sad event, when we think of the bereaved, and especially of him to whom she was endeared by a thousand tender ties. Though young in years, she had early "chosen that good part which could not be taken from her."

"Is that a death-bed where a Christain lies!
Yes, but not his; 'tis Death itself that dies."

If the sympathy of friends could avail any thing in a great affliction like this, we feel confident that, they were never, in any case, more heartily rendered.

The Riot.

We learn from our city exchanges that, on the 8th inst., the Irishmen engaged at work on the Northeastern Railroad, near Charleston, positively refused to work or to let a body of Germans proceed in their work unless their wages were raised. A riot ensued and the city authorities were called upon to enterfere, and were themselves resisted by the Irishmen until a dispatch was sent to the Governor and the military ordered out, who succeeded in quelling the fuss, and arresting some twenty-four out of the thirty-two proceeded against. The others had made off with themselves.

The *Courier* in commenting upon the affair says:

"With the question of wages between these men and the Railroad contractors, we have nothing to do.—If they were dissatisfied, they had a right to complain, and to leave their work. But they proceeded to force other parties to quit their work, and finally defied, insulted and threatened the lawful authorties. It was this last act, and this alone, which justified and enforced the employment of the military, and which threatened to be a precedent of violence and defiance of law, which gave it importance.

We know of riots here almost nothing, and this one has naturally excited great feeling."

'This is the first and we hope it may be the last instance of the kind in South Carolina.

While we hope these men have been taught that the civil authorities *must be obeyed*, we can not refrain from hoping too that the Railroad authorities will not go unwhipped of that censure which they deserve for introducing such laborers into our country. We endorse the *Times* in saying "They are not needed here. We have plenty of labor of our own, which can be easily controlled, without resort to the military of the State. It is only necessary to command, and our slaves cheerfully and promptly obey the command."

We rejoice to see industrious white mechanics coming among us, come whence they may. They should be welcomed and honored. They constitute not a little of the strength of any community in which they are to be found. But as regards mere day laborers, the place of such in the Southern States is best filled with African slaves.

THE NEW POSTAGE BILL.—The new post office bill passed by Congress requires everything to be pre-paid after the 1st of July next; the postage to California is to be ten cents instead of six.

The rates on single letters for any distance, not exceeding three thousand miles, three cents; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, ten cents. For a double letter the charge is to be double, for a treble letter, treble, and for a quadruple letter, quadruple these rates.

And from and after January 1, 1856, the Postmaster General may require postmasters to place postage stamps upon all pre-paid letters upon which such stamps may not have been placed by the writers. All drop-letters, or letters placed in any post office not for transmission through the mail, but for delivery only, are to be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each; and all letters which are hereafter advertised as remaining over, or uncalled for, in any post office, are to be charged with one cent each, in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as other postages now are.

The Postmaster General is authorised to establish a uniform plan for the registration of such letters on application of the parties posting the same, to require the pre-payment of the postage as well as registration fee of five cents on every such letter or packet, to be accounted for by postmasters receiving the same in such manner as the Postmaster General shall direct: Provided, however, that such registration shall not be compulsory, and it shall not render the Post office Department, or its revenue, liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof."

DOINGS OF THE LAST CONGRESS — The great work of the first session of the Thirty-third Congress was the passage of the Nebraska Kansas bills. The second session is not distinguished by any measure of equal import and interest.

Beyond the large appropriation made at the close of the session, for one purpose or other, and considerable legislation for the Territories, only a few acts of general interest were passed. Among the latter, are the Bounty Land Bill; the Consular and Diplomatic Reform Bill—a very imperfect reform indeed; the Court of Claims Bill; the Bill for the Re-organization of the Navy, and the Naval Discipline Bill; the Ship Passengers Bill, providing better treatment and accommodation for emigrant passengers; the Bill for the better protection of life and property from vessels ship-wrecked on our coasts; the Fortification Bill; the Bill for the Construction of a Line of Telegraph from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and the Postage Bill, fixing the postage for any distance (not across the ocean) less than three thousand miles at three cents, and over that distance at ten cents; also providing for a registry of money letters, and obliging the pre-payment of all letters by stamps after December next.

THE BRITISH BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—A letter from Paris dated January the 18th says: "The English, who are horribly decimated, cannot any longer defend their works; they have not been able even to finish the construction of the batteries on the right of their attack. The care of occupying these positions, of fortifying, of arming, and of defending them, has been confided to us, the French."

Another French letter of the 20th January says: "*Since yesterday we have taken all the posts of the English.*"

SOMETHING FINE.—We have just enjoyed a most delightful glass of Lemon Syrup, from a bottle which, Madam informs us, was presented by Messrs. RICE & THOMSON. It is an extra fine article and the donors have our sincere thanks for the very acceptable present.

The Late Fire.

From every quarter of our District is coming in the news of "fire! fire!" while from all the adjoining Districts the sound is echoed and re-echoed.

On Friday last, the information of "fire in the woods" first reached us, when it was discovered that it was rapidly extending itself towards our village from the North. For a time it was thought that the village was in considerable danger, owing to the high wind, which blew a perfect gale from that direction, but through the exertions of a number of citizens, who went out, the danger was averted from us. The fire spread rapidly, however, far and wide throughout the country, destroying a great deal of property and doing a great deal of injury to our farmers. A great many of them have lost more or less of their fencing, some their barns and stables and in a few instances their dwelling houses.

Mr. G. W. BRADFORD, we are sorry to learn, had some twenty head of sheep burnt to death in a thicket in where they had taken refuge.

St. Paul's Church, situated in the lower part of the District, we hear is burnt to the ground. The fire has been every where. Up to this date, 13th, the whole country has been enveloped in a perfect cloud of smoke, since Saturday morning.

We are told the injury done to Darlington, Marion and Williamsburg Districts is immense. The whole country in South and North Carolina along the line of the W. & M. Rail Road has been on fire.

We subjoin a few extracts from our exchanges in the upper and lower parts of the State, to show its general extent, and also a few from exchanges out of the State, from which it will be seen that South Carolina has not been the only sufferer. The Charleston *Mercury* says:

"A fire started in the woods, about 15 miles from the city, night before last, and spread with great rapidity along the line of the Railroad, till at our latest information last evening, it had reached the Five Mile Post. The fire was exceedingly violent and destructive, and has done great injury to the farms on its route. A train, loaded with Cotton taken in at Kingsville, caught fire yesterday from the current of burning flakes, and two cars, containing eighty bales, were burned."

The Columbia South Carolinian of March 10th contains the following:

"There are tremendous fires in the woods all around us. Near Lexington, Houses, Mills, Fences and a vast amount of property has been destroyed. At the last accounts, the town of Lexington was threatened with destruction.

On the Charlotte Railroad the woods for many miles is on fire, and many Saw Mills and Dwellings burned. The track of the Road is on fire, interrupting travel on the Camden Branch Railroad. A number of Houses and many telegraphic posts have been burned, thus interrupting communication with the North.

On the South Carolina road, the woods on both sides of the track are on fire."

The Barnwell *Sentinel* of the same date says:

"We regret to learn that a fire broke out yesterday about 11 o'clock, A. M. on the plantation of Mr. Wood, near this place. It extended with irresistible fury over his large plantation, and it was with great difficulty that his dwelling was saved from the devouring flames. In its rapid flight, it reached the plantation of Hon. J. Duncan Allen, and his residence, together with his magnificent furniture, was entirely destroyed. He also lost a splendid carriage and a large quantity of provisions. It is seldom that we are called upon to record such fearful destruction.

FIRE IN THE WOODS.—We learn from passengers arrived last evening by the Georgia Railroad that a little distance above Thompson, the woods were on fire and that a considerable quantity of wood along the, road, and much fencing was destroyed.—*Augusta Constitutionalist of Saturday.*

FIRE IN THE WOODS.—For several days fires have been raging extensively through the Pine Land between this City and Macon, and our City has been unusually filled with smoke. We learn that the greatest caution, is necessary on the Central Railroad to preserve the track. On yesterday the fire was so high near Macon, that the downward Cotton Trains could not risk the passage, and the Augusta Cotton Trains also were detained at Millen in consequence of the quantity of fire in the vicinity of Paromaries Hill. No damage whatever has been, as yet, sustained, and we trust that all danger on this account will soon pass away. The country generally never required rain more than at the present time. The passenger trains have all passed regularly through.—*Savannah Courier.*

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Democrat of the 22d ult., says it has been communicated by a gentleman living in Lexington, Missouri, that two Irish pedlars, named John Kanehan and James Carrigan, left that city about two weeks ago, carrying with them two large and valuable packs, containing dry goods and jewelry. They travelled about 45 miles to the town of Warrenburg, Johnson county, where they concluded to stop for the night. Feeling very much fatigued, one of them, Kanehan, immediately retired to rest. About an hour afterwards, Carrigan went to the bedroom of his companion, and was surprised at not finding him. However, he finally concluded to lie down.

As soon as he touched the bed he found it was wet. He lit a candle, and discovered the bed was covered with blood, and upon looking under it, discovered the body of his companion. While looking at the body he heard footsteps on the stairs. He extinguished the candle, drew his bowie knife, and stationed himself behind the door. In a few moments three men entered, one having a candle and a bloody axe in his hands, and the others clubs. He sprang upon them suddenly, and, before they could recover from their surprise, succeeded *in killing all three of them.* He then went to a magistrete's office, made his statement, was tried, and acquitted.

An ordinance has been presented to the Common Council of Albany, by the Mayor of that city, imposing a fine of $25 upon every person using camphene in any house, store or shop.

News Items.

The Secretary of the Treasury's statement in relation to the condition of the banks of the United States shews an increase during the year of 99 in the number of banks and of $30,802,202 in the amount of capital paid in. But though there has been an increase in the number of banks and in the capital paid in, it appears that their specie has been reduced between five and six millions, or from $50,400,253 to $53,944.546, and their circulation nearly eighteen millions, or from $204,689,208 to $186,452,223.

The Hanover (Pa.) Spectator has raised the flag of Millard Fillmore, of New York, for President, and John P. Kennedy, of Maryland, for Vice President, and will support them, "convention or no convention."

The New York Herald says that the owner of the famous race horse Wild Irishman has challenged Lecomte, or any other Southern horse, to run three races on Long Island the coming season, one mile, two mile and three mile heats, for $8,000 each.

The validity of the will of the late Col. Samuel B. Davis, of Wilmington, Delaware, is about to be tested by his wife and children. The property involved is valued at $120,000, and by the will is devised to a lawyer, who, under its provisions, is to pay something less than half the yearly income and interest towards the maintenance of the widow and her children until the youngest child, who is now only six years old, shall attain her full age. It also contains some other very singular provisions. The amount left to the children, who are all under age, is said to be inadequate to their maintenance and education.

The Spanish Consul at Key West has issued a notification that all vessels approaching the coast of Cuba are liable to be overhauled by men-of war, and made to give a good account of themselves.

Advices from Havarna to the 4th inst, state that all fears of an invasion were subsiding and business was reviving.

The New York *Tribune* is loud in its praise of the President for vetoing the appropriation bill for the aid of Collins line of Atlantic steamers. The bill is denounced as a filthy scheme for robbing the United States Treasury.

The London Times is down upon the aristocracy of "Old England" and calls loudly for leaders from the "Commons.

An extra session of Congress is freely spoken of as inevitable, although the President would wish to avoid making the call, if he could do so without compromising the interests of the country. Many of the Western members of Congress express an intention to remain in Washington for the remainder of the week, believing that the President will determine the question in a few days, and thus save them the trouble of long and fatiguing journeys.

Among the appropriations inserted in the civil and diplomatic bill by the Senate, and agreed to by the House of Representatives, before the adjournment, was one of $25,000 to enable the President to give a commission to our distinguished countryman, Hiram Powers, for the execution of some suitable work of statuary for the capitol.

His Honor Judge O'Neall's decision, in the case of the Commissioners of the new State Capitol vs. the Comptroler General, sustains the rule for the mandamus requiring the Comptroler General to pay over the money to the Commissioners.

In the case of P. H. Haurmarskold vs. Wm J. Bull and others in which his Honor granted a motion to quash the writ and the proceedings, a notice of an appeal has been given.

We learn from the *Mercury* that several hundred acres of wild Land in Laurens District, was sold on Monday the 5th inst. by T. M. Hume, at eight dollars and fifty cents per acre.

From the Camden Journal we learn that ninety-nine negroes, belonging to the Estate of Mrs, Brevard, were sold by the Commissioner in Equity on Monday for $64,575, which is an average of $652.27 and a fraction, including in the number several children and old negroes.

In pursuance of a resolution passed by the late convention at New Orleans, a call for a special meeting of cotton growers in favor of direct trade has been issued, to meet the 4th of July next, at "Cooper's Well," in the State of Mississippi. A special agent has been despatched to Europe to obtain in full, and in detail, all necessary information in regard to the cotton interest in Europe, and the remedies for the present ruinous Liverpool monopoly. The planters of the adjoining States are invited to attend by an appointed delegation or otherwise.

Quite an excitement occurred at the City Hotel, in Pittsburg, on Wednesday morning. It appears a gentleman named Shaymaker, and his aunt, from Lancaster, Pa. arrived there, en route for Illinois, having with them a colored female. The colored waiters of the hotel, supposing her to be a slave, seized Mr. S. while sitting at the breakfast table, and held him until the woman had been taken off to the house of a colored barber. Fortunately she established, to the satisfaction of her abductors, that she was free, and was permitted to rejoin her friends and leave for Illinois.

The Kosciusko (Miss.) Sun of the 17th ult., has the following: A report has reached Kosciusko that Dr. Woodward, who formerly preached at this place, was recently stabbed by an expelled member of the Methodist Church, at Port Gibson. It is said that the Doctor expired immediately after receiving the wound. The particulars of the horrible affair are, that the person who murdered Mr. Woodward had made application to be reinstated into the church, and all the members consented except Mr. Woodward. The excommunicated member became indignant, and while the trial was in progress, he rushed upon Dr. Woodward and stabbed him to the heart, in front of the pulpit of the Methodist Church.

The whole amount actually received by Gardiner for three-fourths of his fraudulent Mexican claim was about $320,000. Of this the Government has recovered about $230,000.

The Illinois Legislature has passed an act requiring railroad companies to fence in their roads. A good law that.

It has been discovered that a keeper of a lager beer cellar in the Bowery, New York, for the purpose of evading the law requiring him to close his place on Sunday, has been in the habit of holding pretended religious services therein, officiating himself as the leader of ceremonies. He takes the Bible, reads a chapter or two, serves each of his hearers with a glass of beer, and takes up a collection.—As the Constitution probably did not contemplate so much liberty of conscience, the arrangement will be interfered with by the police.

Gov. Medill, of Ohio, has made it a rule, in pardoning convicts, to publish his reasons thereof, together with the substance of the recommendations of the prosecuting attorney and judges, when those officers join in urging the pardon.

Proceedings of Council.

SUMTERVILLE, Jan. 31st.

Regular Meeting:—The first regular meeting of the Council was held this day Present:

INTENDANT—L. P. Loring.

WARDENS.—Dargin, Gilbert, Haynsworth, and Rice.

Minutes of a called meeting of January 29th read approved and ordered to be recorded. The petition of Dr. E. Solomons laid over at last meeting taken up and considered—not granted. On motion it was ordered that the Executions in the hand of the Marshall in favor of the Council, be presented and if not settled, placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Sumter Dist. for collection. On motion ordered that the Minutes of each meeting of this Council be published. On motion ordered that the Council in committee of the whole, proceed to make the assessment on real Est. for the present year, the assessment not concluded at 2 o'clock. On motion the Council adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, Feb, 7th at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. BELL, C. C.

Special Meeting.—Feb. 1st, 1825.

A Special meeting, of the Council called this day, present:

INTENDANT.—L. P. Loring.

WARDENS.—Gilbert, Dargan, Haynsworth and Rice.

The object of the meeting being explained by the Intendant, Mr. W. S. Hudson, former Marshall, Clerk and Treasurer, rendered the following as a settlement in full by cash, $252 72, also a number of accts. ordered to be paid by former Council, sufficient to cover near the amount of funds in hand. The Council in committee of the whole ordered that the present Marshall receipt the Books, which being done the bond of Mr. W. S. Hudson, was delivered up to him, he having complied in good faith with its requisitions, On motion the council adjourned.

J. BELL, C. C.

Special Meeting.—Feb. 7th, 1855.

Pursuant to adjournment at the Council met this day, present:

INTENDANT.—L. P. Loring.

WARDENS.—Gilbert, Dargan, Haynsworth and Rice.

Minutes of the regular meeting and called meeting of Feb. 1st, were read, as information, the Intendant acknowledged the receipt of the Marshall's bond duly executed. On motion ordered that the bond be accepted and referred to the Intendant. The Council in committee of the whole, resumed and concluded the assessments on real Estate. On motion ordered that the Marshall see what arrangements can be made as to a plan for swinging the Bell.

An acct. presented in favor of W. J. Singleton. $1 25, for Recording Deed, also, in favor of Thos. Monaghan, for Provisions. Ordered to be paid. On motion ordered that taxes due the town Council if not settled by the first of April, executions will be lodged with the Sheriff. On motion the Council adjourned.

J. BELL, C. C.

THE LATE INDIAN MASSACRE ON THE ARKANSAS.—The terrible massacre by Indians at the Pueblo on the Arkansas, in New Mexico, has already been briefly mentioned. It occurred on last Christmas day, and the murderers were Utah and Apache Indians, about one hundred in number. The Sante Fe Gazette says:

They went up to the Pueblo, and professed much friendship for the inhabitants, and asked them to make a tole for them, which they did. The people, suspecting no harm, received the Indians kindly, and mingled freely with them, when the latter without the least warning, surrounded and massacred them. Fourteen men were killed and two wounded, who were left for dead, and three women and two children were made captives. One man fortunately escaped by hiding in the bushes near the village. The Indians then rode away, taking all the stock, some two hundred head. All the women of the village, except the three captured, were at the St. Charles, attending a Christmas party the night before, and had not yet returned, and in this manner probably saved their lives. The same Indians returned the next day and killed one man and wounded another, opposite the mouth of the St. Charles, and within half a mile of the Fort; and that night they run off near one hundred head of animals belonging to the Fort. Mr. Atwood was at the St. Charles, on his way from Salt Lake City to Taos, when the massacre took place, and half an hour afterwards was at the Pueblo. He describes the scene as heart rending in the extreme. The victims were lying as they fell, stripped, and the warm blood was still running from their wounds. The two wounded men he met on the road, crawling towards the Fort, one died on the road, but the other reached there, and was alive when Mr. Atwood left.

For the Sumter Banner.

The Riot.

Messrs. Editors: You have seen in the papers, some accounts of a riot which took place on the North Eastern Rail Road. I happened to be present, in Columbia, at the time application was made to Governor Adams for an exercise of his authority in quelling this petty rebellion. It seems that some German laborers had landed in Charleston, and the Irish, who were already on the North Eastern Road, showed some violent manifestations towards their newly arrived rivals for work. The Irish were prevented from any violence at the time, but merely desisted for the time declaring what they would do when they got their rivals on the road. Accordingly to prevent the Germans, by artifice, from taking part in the work which they wished to monopolize, they pretended to strike for wages, forming their forces upon a line of the rail road refusing to work themselves or to allow any one else to do so. In this state of affairs the Attorney General, Col. Isaac W. Hayne, issued a warrant for the most unruly of those whose names he could get; and sent, with the Sheriff, an Irish and a German Constable, and also a Catholic priest, with the hope that they might be informed as to the consequences of their conduct and yield to the authority of law. But the rebellionists refused to be arrested.

At that that stage of the disorderly conduct, Col. Hayne, who had left Charleston in the meanwhile, was telegraphed to, that he might present the matter to the Governor. He did so; and the Governor very promptly despatched orders to Maj. General Schnierle to call out one Company of Riflemen, one of Dragoons, and, if necessary, a Company of Infantry and Flying Artilery. From the newspaper reports I see that twenty-four of the rioters were arrested.

I am very sorry to see manifestations of this kind, upon the part of the lawless multitude, in South Carolina; and very happy to see a prompt disposition to quell such outrages. If the laws of South Carolina are not sufficient to redress the wrongs of those who seek citizenship with us, it were far better they should seek protection elsewhere than that they should take their cause into their own hands, to the disturbances of the public peace and good order.

ALPHA.

THE REV. ORVILLE DEWEY, D. D.—This distinguished divine, we see by the Charleston papers, was to have commenced a course of lectures on "The problem of human life and destiny" in Charleston on Monday last.

Dr. DEWEY is one of the most distinguished divines in America and his lectures have been looked forward to with much interest and pleasure. An exchange speaking of him says:

He seems to acquire new powers at every step of his progress in the discussion of his theme, which may be said to be the world at large; the whole creation, animate and inanimate; and the great purpose of the discussion thus far, has evidently been to "vindicate the ways of God to man"

In the means which he has taken to accomplish this purpose, we scarcely know whether most to admire the variety of his learning, the rich influence of his ideas, the beautiful simplicity of his expressions, the deep pathos of his tones, the fervor of his piety, or the vigor and comprehension of his mind. Every succeeding lecture displays more and more his originality of thought, his profound acquaintance with nature, his familiarity with science in its most comprehensive sense, and, above all, a heart that seems to yearn for the happiness of his fellow man. He shows, as far as voice and gesture can show, that he himself feels the truths that he desires to impress upon others; and without this essential characteristic, no man, let his qualifications in other respects be what they may, can never hope to be a persuasive orator, for without the power of persuasion, of what avail are well turned sentences, brilliant phrases or logical precision! In this particular we have heard no orator, of Church or State, at all comparable to Dewey. We purposely avoid saying any thing of the inference to be drawn from his theory of evil as it exists in the world. Those whose mode of faith differ from him may safely listen to all that is beautiful and true in the display of his splendid intellect, and yet hear nothing offensive to their creed. We did not take up our pen to controvert a religious dogma, but to pay the tribute of our homage to genius, learning, and eloquence."

At an election held in St. Peter's Parish on 26th and 27th ultimo, for State Senator, to supply the place made vacant by the death of the late Col. A. M. Ruth, Hon. Joseph Maner Lawton, was elected, by a majority of fourteen (14) votes, over his opponent Major Aquilla R. Johnson.

KNOW NOTHINGS IN COURT.—At the commencement of the trial of Arthur McMahon for the murder of his wife, in Troy, N. Y., some curious proceedings were had on empanelling the jury. The Troy Budget of the 24th ult. says: The prisoner being a Catholic Irishman, his counsel thought it advisable to question the jurors called in relation to their feeling towards foreigners, and their connection with the Know Nothing organization. Without a formal decision that persons belonging to that oath-bound secret organization are, from that connection merely, incompetent to sit as jurors in a case between the people and a Catholic foreigner, the course pursued by the Court, counsel and triers in the making of this pannel, appeared to be in effect equivalent to a recognition of that principle.

Mr. Townsend, for the prosecution, in answer to the objection raised by Mr. Beach, did not concede that the obligations of the society would necessarily prevent a member, as a juror, from returning a just and fair verdict, in a case like the present; yet, to a certain extent he acquiesced in the views expressed by Mr. Beach, who regarded the tendency of that connection as dangerous, liable to defeat the ends of justice, and one that should be carefully guarded against, in cases especially where the life or liberty of a Catholic foreigner is involved.

MORE BLOODSHED IN JACKSON.—The Jackson (Miss.) Mercury of the 20th ult., says:

"Our community was shocked by the occurrence of another terrible tragedy on Saturday evening. Mr. J. F. Irish stabbed Mr. Henry Hipple with a bowie-knife, causing his almost instant death. The parties were brothers in-law, and long residents here.—We forbear from any publication of the circumstances. An examination will be had before the Magistrate this morning at 10 o'clock."

Mr. Hipple, we believe, was a member of the First Mississippi Regiment in the Mexican war. This is the fourth citizen of Jackson killed within three months back.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, At Sumterville, by the Rev. N. Graham, on Saturday the 10th inst., HENRY S. BROWN, M. D. of Washington, D. C., and Miss MIRIAM HOLTON of New York City.

PRICES CURRENT OF THE
CHARLESTON MARKET.
Corrected weekly by
W. S. Lawton & Co.
FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, March 10.

COTTON.—Upland—The sales the past week up to this date was about 13,000 bales at 1-4 to 3-8 c. per lb. advance. Our quotations are for fair 9 to 9 1-4; prime 9 1-2 c. and upwards.

RICE.—Clean $3 50 to $4 75. Advanced 1-4c. pr. lb.

CORN.—$1 to $1 05 per bushel.

OATS.—65 to 68c. Scarce and in demand.

PEAS.—Black $1, Red $1 10 to $1 15 per bushel.

HAY.—North River $1 20 per hundred lb.

FLOUR.—$9 50 to 10 per Barrel. Scarce and in demand.

BACON.—Sides, 8 to 9 1-4c. Hams, 11 to 14c. Shoulders, 7 to 8c.

LARD.—10 1-2 to 11 1-2 and prime 12 cts per lb.

BUTTER—Goshen 25 to 28c. for prime.

SALT.—95c. to 1 20 per sack.

COFFEE.—Cuba 10 to 11c. Rio 9 1-2 to 12c. per lb.

MOLASSES.—N. O. 26 to 27c. Cuba 22 to 24c.

SUGAR.—Brown 4 to 6c. and upwards.

BAGGING.—Dundee 10 1-2 to 11c. Gunny 11 to 13c.

ROPE.—Western 10 to 10 1-2 and upwards.

CATTLE.—Car loads 7 1-2 to 8 1-2c. per lb. nett.

HOGS.—Car loads 6 1-2 to 7 1-2c. per lb. nett.

The Sumterville Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY
For The Sumter Banner.
MARCH 14, 1855.

COTTON per pound	6 1-4	a	8	cts.
COFFEE, " "	12	a	14	"
SUGAR, " "	6 1-4	a	10	"
BUTTER, " "	18	a	37	"
BACON, " "	9 3-4	a	12	"
BEEF, " "	7	a	9	"
CORN per bushel,	1 00	a	1 12	"
PEAS, " "	1 00			"
MOLASSES per gal.	25	a	75	"
SALT, per sack	2 00	a	2 25.	"
POULTRY, ready sales at good prices.				

☞ NEURALGIA.—This formidable disease, which seems to baffle the skill of physicians, yields like magic to Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Mr. F. Boyden, formerly of the Astor House, New York, and late proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va., is one of the hundreds who have been cured of severe Neuralgia, by Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Since his cure, he has recommended it to numbers of others, who were suffering with nearly every form of disease, with the most wonderful success.

He says it is the most extraordinary medicine he has ever seen used, and the best blood purifier known.

☞ Sold by RICE & THOMSON,
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Sole agents for the Proprietors.

Among diseases, dyspepsia and liver complaint rank as most difficult to cure. We are pleased to have it in our power to point out a remedy which has proved effectual in many cases, and which we can safely recommend as a certain and infallible cure; it has been the means of rescuing thousands from an untimely grave. We mean the Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

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Wanted,

The undersigned wishes to purchase a negro girl or young woman, of good intelligence and of warranted health. The age to be between 12 and 18 years. For one to suit, a liberal cash price will be paid.

For further information apply to
J. A. MAYES.

Mayesville, March 14, 1855 19 tf