

THE SUMNER BANNER
SUMTERVILLE, S. C.
EDITORS:
J. S. RICHARDSON, JR.
W. F. B. HAYNSWORTH.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1855.

Agents for the Banner.
The following persons have been appointed Agents and are authorized to receive and receipt for, all sums due the *Sumner 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, Sumterville, S. C.
R. C. LACAS,
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 Solomon's News Store. All letters addressed to the *Banner* must be pre-paid to insure attention.

All kinds of Law Blanks for sale at this office.

South Carolina Bible Agent.
The Rev. E. A. BOLLES, Agent of the American Bible Society, will visit the following Churches:

Sabbath Services.
Mt. Zion Presbyterian Church, May 6th, Bishopville, " 13th, Rembert's Methodist, " 20th, Concord Presb'n, " 26th.
N. B. As Mr. Bolles cannot conveniently attend the Methodist church at Bishopville, his Methodist brethren will oblige the " Bible cause " if they will all meet him at the Bishopville Presbyterian church on Sabbath the 13th day of May. All persons friendly to the distribution of the Bible "without note or comment" are invited to attend at all these appointments.

HOME MADE WINE.—Mr. B. D. GRAHAM, presented us, a few days since, with a bottle of his excellent home made wine. It is from the pure juice of the Scuppernon Grape, and is an excellent article, raised and made by himself, in Williamsburg District, where he will be glad to receive orders either for the wine or cuttings of the Grape, from all who would enjoy a pure article and encourage home industry and enterprise.

BIBLE SOCIETY.—A Bible Society was formed, in this place, on Sabbath evening last; the proceedings of the meeting and the constitution adopted will be found in another column, to which we invite the attention of all interested in so good a move; and we hope all will feel a deep interest in this effort to distribute "The bread of Life" to those of our race, who are yet without the light and blessed influence of the Gospel.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Grand Division of this order, in South Carolina, held a meeting in this village, on Thursday and Friday last. There was a goodly number of delegates present and the business was despatched in quite and with satisfaction, as far as we learn, to all. The morning on Friday was occupied in a public meeting at which Messrs. Evans and C. PEPPER, of Darlington, Greco, of Cheraw, and Kennedy, of Camden, delivered addresses to a large respectable and interested audience.

HORACE WATERS, the great Music Publisher, Manufacturer and Dealer in Piano Fortes, of No. 333 Broadway, New York, has sent us the following sheets of popular Music, published by him, with the information that any person sending him \$1, will receive the four pieces by mail, post-paid.
"Sparkling Polka"—By THOMAS BAKER, price 35 cents.
"Lilly White," Schottisch—Arranged from the air of the Lilly White Song, (as sung by the BUCKLEYS), by JAMES BALLAN, 25 cts.
"Tis OUR CHURCH HEAVENS"—A beautiful, affecting and expressive song, by the favorite composer, I. B. WOODBURY, who has infused in this new song a like character to his other popular productions, 25 cents.

"Our Boys"—A song of the genuine "Young America" school. Words by C. D. STUART, Esq.; Music by THOMAS BAKER, 35 cents.
A curious sect of Religionists has arisen in England called the Disciples. They believe Christ will appear in 1864; that the Russians will triumph over the Turks, and the Jews over the Russians; the latter event to happen in just ten years time when the Jews will become a nation in the holy land. Abraham, Isaac Jacob and the rest of the righteous Jews of old, with the few elect among the Christians, will rise from the dead and live forever in Palestine; but the heathen and the wicked Jews will sleep eternally.

Division of Sumter District.

These are startling words to many of our readers, and yet the proposition is not new. It has not only been mooted but urged before our Legislature. It is too late to exclaim, as many no doubt will, "What divide old Sumter—the land of a common ancestry, and the home of MANTON and of SUMTER! What, read asunder and strange and in doing so set at variance the people of a common name—common feelings—common pride and common interest? Yes, the effort is now being made, and has been made for a year just upon what grounds, will be seen in the petition published on our first page and presented to the last Legislature. It has just reached us and we lay it at once before our readers as a matter in which all are interested, with which all should be made acquainted, and which should not be carried on without the knowledge of the whole District or without open and free discussion. We do not intend to discuss the question, but in reply to call the attention of others to the fact, yet we cannot refrain from saying that in our humble opinion the grounds taken, in the petition, are weak and unfounded and wanting in facts to support them; as instance the following extract:

"Its division into 'election' and 'tax paying counties' have long since severed many of these ties of citizenship, which usually connect the members of a community with each other. There is, perhaps, no judicial Division of the State, in which the interests of the people are more diversified, their character less homogeneous, and the composition of a Jury so little calculated to produce a fair, impartial, and uniform administration of justice."

We have yet to learn that the people of Clarendon feel that the "ties of citizenship" between the inhabitants of Clarendon and Clarendon have been severed! This is the first intimation we have had of it: We speak for Clarendon when we say that we have always believed that we are one people, and that we feel, and as a general thing, act as one people—that our interests are the same, and our character "homogeneous." What better Jury, too, could we ask! What Jury more likely to do justice to all without distinction of birth or place, or less prejudiced to the parties litigant, than a Jury composed, as we have, of citizens of both or either County? How then we ask, can it be said that the citizens of one County are not really tried by their Peers, or that "the jury is composed of the Partisans of another" County?

But we have said we do not intend to discuss the question now, and close by referring our readers to the petition in which they will find the above as a sample of the grounds and reasons offered for a division of our own old, proud and gallant Game-Cock District.

A National Convention of Editors and Printers.

Throughout the country editors and printers seem to be awakening to their interests, and are holding local conventions, to counsel together, and regulate many of the evils which have grown up among them for want of a concert of action. The evil which is working the greatest harm, and one of which their attention is not sufficiently directed, is the credit system now in practice among them, and especially for advertising and subscriptions. It is calculated, by those capable of judging, that one hundred thousand dollars are annually lost by newspaper publishers in doing the advertising without the cash in advance. Perhaps the same amount is annually lost in subscription lists in the same manner. These large sums could be saved if a mutual understanding could be had, and publishers and editors protect themselves, as other professions and trades are doing every day with encouraging success.

The above we clip from the *Lak Pontchartrain*, a Northern journal; and would recommend that measures be taken to secure the *Southern press* against the evil here so justly complained of, and which so universally prevails among us. There is no calculating the loss we suffer by the credit system. It is the great bane of our business. The short experience of eighteen months in the business has resulted in satisfying us that there is no money to be made at it unless the cash system is adopted. We are expected, and in many instances required, to pay cash for the labor we employ, cash for the material we use, and cash for every thing in the business; unless then we receive cash for our labors in return, we lose the interest upon the expenses of our business, to say nothing of the amount of bad debts we must and will contract. We need concert of action to remedy this evil, we need to secure one uniform system of rates by which to be governed in our charges, and we need it to protect ourselves against numerous impositions which are every day practiced upon us. Let us then take the proper steps to secure concert of action and through it secure the ends desired.

It appears that Matt. J. Ward, who shot the schoolmaster Butler, in Kentucky, is the great lion of the streets of New Orleans. He sports a beautiful span of bay horses beautifully caparisoned, and a carriage that is brilliant with splendor, and upon the box sit two colored gentlemen, with blue suits, white gloves, black hats, a green band around, and a small feather upon the upper edge.

The North and the South.

The cause of abolition is triumphant, and its altar is prepared for the sacrifice, either of the Union or of the South. One of those it demands, and the South has to choose whether it will remain in the Union and embrace the faith, and wear the yoke of its fanatic foes, or form a separate Confederacy. There is nothing new or unexpected, however to the South, in the present aspect of its affairs. No dire calamity awaits it with the prospect of which it has not long been familiar. The end in view is but the natural and foreseen sequel of what has been passing before its eyes for a long series of years. It foresaw long since the blackness from the Northern sky. Twenty years have passed since Southern statesmen forewarned the North of the danger to which it exposed the Union, whose blessings it so lavishly enjoyed, by nurturing in its midst, that fanaticism which, with unbalanced hands, now tears asunder our fraternal stripes. The course then pursued by Northern politicians, who flattered it and courted its favor to accomplish their selfish purposes, was denounced in a spirit of prophetic warning, but denounced in vain; and the statesmen who lent to it "the plant hinges of the keel," with a view to the iron elevators, have since been found to make a lying profession of their faith in its divine mission, and to array themselves under its standard and wage a direct war upon the South. The advancing tide of abolition has rolled on, till at length the whole North is abolitionized, and presents to the South an unbroken front.

Is the southern mind prepared for action in one sense, we believe it is. The South has long since determined which of the two to choose,—Union, with the yoke of a fanatic foe about its neck, or disunion, with its honor unstained, and its freedom secure. One spirit animates the whole South, and prepares each State to act, but to act separately in defence of its honor and its interests. But does the approaching crisis demand no more? Shall we wait till the blow is struck before we show a united front to the foe? Ought not the South to unite in defining and making known its position? Ought it not with one voice to say to the enemy, "thus far thou shalt go and no farther!" Ought not the freemen of the South to know what act of the aggressor is to be the signal for rallying, in battle array, around the standard of Southern Rights? Ought not the assembled wisdom and patriotism of the South to speak and say, where Southern action is to begin, and in what course of action the South will unite in defence of its liberties? The South *would* have but little to do;—one single move upsets the caldron in which the wizards and witches of the North have been preparing its doom, and puts its enemies to shame and confusion. But whatever spirit may animate the South the separate action of each State, must unavoidably prove weak or protracted, discordant and inefficient. On the other hand, the united action of the whole, can not fail to be peaceful, efficient and final.

Northern Patronage to Southern Papers.

While writing upon the necessity of adopting the cash system generally in the printing business, we were reminded of the game, which the credit system allowed to be played off upon our neighbor, the *Watchman*, by one McKnight of Northern extract and origin, who sent on his advertisement with an order to insert four times and when the time was about out, followed it, not with payment, but with an excuse for refusing payment upon the ground that his clerk had had more circulars struck and sent off than he intended and the *Watchman* had thus received one by mistake. This is but a sample of a system adopted to evade payment by northern houses. Indeed it seems a common practice with northern advertisers to trick, cheat and defraud, if they can, Southern printers. They send on their advertisements with orders to be inserted for such and such a length of time, and when paying comes and the bills are sent on, some of these northern gentlemen are never troubled by your accounts, at any rate they do not condescend to answer them—others inform you that you received the notice to insert by mistake. Some acknowledge that they are broke and unable to pay, and of these a few will magnanimously offer to pay you in letters as correspondence or some such trifling and worthless thing. Others suddenly discover that you have not inserted precisely according to order or contract and refuse therefore to pay, and others again inform you that "all is right and the money is in hand and waiting your order," yet they take great care never to receive your orders or obstinately remain silent when they are received. In this way and by these means have Southern printers been defrauded annually to the amount of thousands of dollars. We hear and see it explained of from every part of the South and yet the South continues to do a credit business for the North. We have experienced this thing ourselves. Out of a business of some hundred dollars of Northern advertising, done within the last year, we have

received for our labors, an order (which we have found it impossible to get any one to take off of our hands) upon a northern house for \$12.50 and 75 cts. in post office stamps, and the balance some eighty or ninety dollars, money well earned, has been refused us upon one or the other of the excuses enumerated.

The credit system *would* do, and especially with the north. For ourselves we have resolved hereafter to do a cash business with northern customers, and we advise all others, who have a proper regard for their feelings and a due care of their pecuniary interests, to a similar course.

Wm. S. Lawton & Co.

By private despatch from these gentlemen, we learn that the receipts of cotton in all the ports in the Union show a falling off of about 230,000 bales compared with last year. The prices current of the Charleston market corrected weekly by them will be found in our columns. In the despatch just received they inform us that they are Agents for N. Longworth's wares of Cincinnati, Ohio, for which they have just received a premium at the Fair; also for Long, Barnett & Co., tobacco of Pittsburg, N. C., and for a Gin recently invented by A. D. Brown, of Columbus, Ga., which gets out the long staple cotton by the use of iron plates and at the same time cleans off the notes and trash without impairing the staple. This Gin it is said will get out 450 lbs. of clean cotton per day with one strong horse. It is as strong as the saw gins for short cotton and is as easy to manage. The plates of iron are so constructed that it does not cut the staple and will gin out short cotton as well as long; the short staple gined on it is said to be better by 1-2 to 3 cents per lb. than that that gined on the common saw gins, but it does not get it out quite as fast. The price of the one they have to exhibit is \$110, and will give out 450 lbs. per day.

Messrs. Lawton & Co. are obliging gentlemen and business men and will fill orders from the country for any of these articles for which they are Agents, as well as transact any business usual with forwarding and commission merchants.

News Items.

A London letter by the *Nashville* states that the tone of American papers in reference to Cuba, is beginning to cause great uneasiness in commercial circles in England. Louis Napoleon is said to have a far stronger prejudice against any interference with Cuba than the English Government, but there is no doubt that they will act together.

The territorial legislature of New Mexico, it is said, is about to memorialize Congress to erect a new territory out of its southern portion.

The name suggested and recommended in the memorial is Pimeria, which was originally the name of the region now proposed to be erected into a new territory.

The present territory is about eight hundred miles long by six hundred and fifty broad, with a superficial area of 520,000 square miles, inhabited by about 100,000 people.

The ship *Siddons*, which arrived in Philadelphia on Friday night from Liverpool, had on board 425 Mormon emigrants, destined as the marks upon their baggage indicated for "Salt Lake City."

When the news reached the Methodist Conference, in session at Chelsea, Mass., that the address for the removal of Judge Loring had passed the House of Representatives, the whole body, some three hundred strong, rose to their feet and gave three cheers.

A lawyer in the Boston Municipal Court has been suspended from practice for having said to one of the Jurors: "You know that you and I belong to the same political party. You are the only man I know on the jury, and I shall rely on you. I have about forty liquor cases in Court, and expect to enjoy half of them. A disagreement of the jury is just as good for my purpose, you know, as an acquittal."

Send your letters with care. It takes a little more time, but it is much safer than gummed envelopes or waters. Foreign commercial letters are always sealed with wax. They cannot be opened and again struck together like self-sealing envelopes, without detection. Money can be enclosed in letters sealed as suggested, and sent through the mails with comparative safety. Post office thieves are afraid to steal them.

Kendall, the postmaster at New Orleans, has been arrested for an alleged robbery of \$675, from the mail. He gave \$40,000 bail for his appearance.

The Minister from Nicaragua, at Washington, denounces Col. Kennedy's proposed expedition as a filibustering scheme, the object of which is to overthrow the present government of Nicaragua.

There have been serious and bloody riots between the foreign inhabitants and civil authorities of Chicago.

The militia Act just passed by the Legislature of Canada, closes with the following words: "The Canadian journals thinking war not unlikely in the event of troubles between the United States and Spain."

Provided, that if at the time when this act would otherwise expire there should happen to be war between the United States and her Majesty, then this act shall continue in force until the end of the session of the Provincial Parliament next after the Proclamation of peace."

Mr. T. A. Whitney, says the *Charleston Courier*, sold at auction sixteen negroes belonging to an assigned estate including one child, for the large sum of \$16,979,—being an average of \$1060 each man, aged about 26, a superior horse carter and plumber, brought \$2,150.

The last number of the *Wilmington Herald* says:

A distressing rumor comes to us that whilst two white women were absorbed in roasting the encroachments of a fire in the woods on the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Road the other day so rapid was its progress that they were completely surrounded, and before they discovered their situation, all means of escape were cut off, and they perished in the flames. At another point, another barely saved her life by forcing her way through the flames into an open field, and thence into a pond of water.

The Providence (R. I.) Journal says: there exists against the State of Rhode Island, claims to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, for debts contracted during the revolution.—They remain a standing memorial of the bad faith of the State, as the French claims are a monument of the faithfulness of the national government.

The vast extent of the United States is illustrated by the fact that while the inhabitants of New Orleans are feasting on strawberries, people at the northern extremity have snow three feet in depth in their forests.

The Liverpool Correspondent of the *New York Herald*, an hour before the *Nashville* left that port, wrote that great agitation prevailed in consequence of a private despatch having been received in London stating that a great battle had been fought before Eupatoria in which the Russians were defeated with the loss of five thousand men, and Omar Pasha killed.

On the 19th ult, the steamer *Falls City*, from Wheeling Virginia, for St. Louis Missouri, arrived at Cincinnati with sixteen slaves in the custody of their owners. Crowds of whites and negroes, upon hearing the fact, gathered around the boat, and about 9 o'clock at night H. B. Blackwell, the abolitionist, arrived on board with a habes corpus, to take the negroes off. The owners, however, had taken them over to the Kentucky side of the river in the yawl boats, and there they remained until the *Falls City* left Cincinnati.

A BILL is now before the Pennsylvania Legislature for the establishment of a Board of Medical Censors, to consist of three regular physicians, to be appointed by the governor, before whom all practitioners of medicine in that State, irrespective of age or standing in their profession shall be annually summoned, in order to undergo an examination, not only as to their qualifications, but as to the progress they have made as relates to the development and improvements in the science of medicine; subjecting them, upon the first examination, to a tax of twenty-five dollars, and five dollars for every subsequent year, by inquest. In the event of non-compliance with this act, the penalty is, "no recourse in law for the collection of their bills or medical services."

The rumor that France will interfere between the United States and Cuba, excites no little remark; and many Journals which strenuously oppose filibustering, indignantly reject the idea that our government should relax one iota of its just demands against Spain through fear of any impudent threats of the French government.

We learn from the *Edgefield Advertiser* that a religious revival, in the Baptist church of that village has been in progress there for the last three weeks, the result has been the addition to the church of some eighty persons, nearly seventy of whom are whites.

From the letter of the Cuba correspondent of the *Charleston Standard* just received and published in an extra of yesterday, we learn that Dr. Charles A. Peck has been released and permitted to leave the island without any cause being assigned for his arrest and removal from Puerto Principe to Havana, either by malignity or justice. He was allowed in the final process, to live in Cuba, if he desired to do so, in any other place than that where his business was established, but not feeling assured that in another week or two a more fatal mistake might not be made, he wisely determined to return to the United States, and his passports were granted him without charge, for New Orleans per *Black Warrior*, on the 15th inst.

From the same source we learn that on Sunday last there was a great parade of all the troops that could be mustered, including the black and white volunteers, the last two classes appearing to great advantage over the regular soldiers. This gathering numbered some 7500 or 8000 men, and was creditable as a "militia showing." Commodore McCarty was on the ground in the carriage of the Captain General, attended by Capt. Strubling, and aide-de-camp of Gen. Concha, the Count of Villaverde. We were not particularly gratified that the "old commander" should have been so directly "tapped" or "trapped" in the opinion that, with or without sound limbs, he might have been present with other mode of conveyance without incivility, or loss of self respect.

The people of Kansas have issued a proclamation declaring Reeder incompetent for the post of Governor, and his appointment without the consent of the governed an arbitrary exercise of power. The Delegates meet at Leavenworth on the 28th to select a suitable person for Governor, whose name will be forwarded to the President for appointment.

On Wednesday, a curious incident happened in the Supreme Court, in Boston.—Judge Shaw was on the bench, and at the commencement of the docket number one was the first called, but it appeared that it was not ready for trial. Upon this the Judge arose and stated that he himself, as counsel, had entered that suit long before he became a judge. He has been on the bench more than twenty-three years.

The San Francisco Correspondent of the *New York Times*, says that the miners had offered a reward of \$2,000 for the head of Mr. Wood, the chief partner of Messrs. Adams & Co.

The California papers are urgent in their demands to have all the business of the Mint transferred to that city. The arguments used to transfer it to New York apply with double force to San Francisco, where all the gold is produced.

There are 112,000 applicants for land warrants under the recent law.

The Commissioner of Pensions has decided that a power of attorney cannot be executed until after a warrant has been issued.

The expenditures of our Government for the last quarter exceed the receipts by \$500,000.

The Massachusetts Senate has concurred in the resolution expelling Judge Loring, by a vote of 27 to 11.

The English papers announce the death of Mrs. Nichol, formerly Miss Bronte, who, under the name of *Charlotte*, published a lasting reputation by the publication of "Jane Eyre."

A New Vegetable--the Dioscorea Japonica.

It seems more than probable from the great productiveness, and easy culture and preservation of this vegetable, as well as its delicious flavor, that it will, in the course of a few years, constitute a most valuable addition to the list of our agricultural products. It is a native of Japan, where it is extensively cultivated and feasted upon by rich and poor, and was brought some years since from thence to France, where it has been cultivated with success. A gentleman of New York (Mr. BOLL) is now making the experiment of its culture in that city, and intends, if the experiment is successful, to distribute the roots for cultivation throughout the country. If the latitude of New York is not adapted to its culture, it may yet be successfully cultivated farther South. Mr. BOLL gives the following account of its qualities and cultivation:

"The cultivation of the *Dioscorea* is very simple, not requiring so much labor as the potato. It will do well in any soil, but light or sandy is preferred, as they will be more nearly than when raised in heavy bottomed lands. The roots are cut two inches long and planted ten or twelve inches apart, in rows, and kept clean of weeds until ready to dig, which will be in October and November.

"If left in the ground two years it will go on increasing and improving in quality. It keeps dry they will keep eight and ten months out of the ground, which will be a great advantage, especially for shipping purposes. It is estimated that *Dioscorea* will exceed any other produce. It may be remarked here that the inner part is a fine white, very mealy—very agreeable to the taste, resembling arrow root—and is cooked in ten minutes.

"Its growth and upward appearance resemble the sweet potato, and there is no doubt it will be cultivated more extensively than that excellent vegetable; as it possesses the advantage of being heavy, and of being kept a much longer time."

For the Banner.

Bible Meeting.
SUMTERVILLE, April 30, 1855.

The Rev. E. A. Bolles, being in the town of Sumterville to promote the cause of the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, preached in the morning of the 29th of April 1855 (Sunday) at the Presbyterian Church. By invitation the Rev. Mr. Fleming of the Methodist Church and his congregation were present at the afternoon service at the Presbyterian Church. At the close of the sermon by the Rev. Mr. Bolles, he presented the subject of the formation of a Bible Society, as the Agent of the American Bible Society. On motion the Rev. Mr. Fleming was called to the chair and several persons appointed to obtain subscriptions and names for the re-organization of the Bible Society formed at this place some few years ago. Seventy two names were obtained and the sum of one hundred and twenty-three dollars and eighty-five cents were subscribed.

The Constitution which follows was presented by the Rev. Mr. Bolles and adopted, it being the usual Constitution of such Societies.

The following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year:
WM. H. SPAIN, President.
WM. M. DELORME, V. President.
T. B. FRASER, Secretary.
J. H. DINGLE, Sen., Treasurer.

Rev. Wm. Fleming, Rev. D. McQueen, A. White, Sen., L. P. Loring, David J. Winn, Executive Committee.

On motion it was resolved that an anniversary sermon be preached on the next Anniversary of our Society.

Rev. Donald McQueen was appointed to preach the sermon and the Rev. H. Spain alternate.

It was also resolved that an address be delivered on the Anniversary of the Society.

T. B. Fraser was appointed to deliver the address, John S. Richardson, Jr., alternate.

On motion it was resolved that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the papers of this town and in the Southern Presbyterian, and Southern Christian Advocate.

dollars to constitute their Pastor, a life member of the American Bible Society. The Methodist congregation have also contributed the sum of thirty-six dollars and fifty cents to constitute their Pastor the Rev. Wm. Fleming a life member of the American Bible Society.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned with the benediction by the Rev. Mr. Fleming.

T. B. FRASER, Sec'y.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1.—This Society shall be called "The Bible Society of Sumter District," auxiliary to the American Bible Society.

ART. 2.—The object of the Society shall be to promote the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, "without note or comment," and in English, those of the commonly received version.

ART. 3.—All persons contributing any sum to its funds shall be members for one year; those contributing \$1 or more, shall receive (if called for within twelve months) a common Bible in return; those contributing \$15 at one time, or \$20 at two payments, shall be members for life.

ART. 4.—All funds not wanted for circulating the Scriptures within the Society's own limits, shall be paid over annually to the Parent Society, to aid distributions among the destitute in other parts of the country and in foreign lands.

ART. 5.—The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, whose duties shall be such as their respective titles import.

ART. 6.—The management of the Society shall be intrusted to an Executive Committee of five, not exceeding three, consisting of the Secretary and Treasurer, and two others, who shall appoint its own Chairman, and make its own By-Laws.

ART. 7.—It shall be the duty of this Committee to meet frequently on adjournment, or on call of the Chairman—to keep a good supply of books on hand—to appoint local distributors—to see that collections, in some way, are made annually in every congregation—and that all funds are forwarded early to the Parent Society, with a statement as to the portion designed for the payment of books, and that as a free donation.

ART. 8.—There shall be a general meeting of the Society on the last Sabbath in April in each year, when a full report of their doings shall be presented by the Committee, (a copy of which shall be furnished to the Parent Society) and when a new election of Officers and Committee shall take place. Should the Society fail of an annual meeting, the same officers and Committee shall be continued until an election does occur.

ART. 9.—Any branch Society, or Bible Committee, formed within the bounds of this Society, by paying over its funds annually, shall receive Bibles and Testaments at cost prices.

ART. 10.—No alteration shall be made in this Constitution, except at an annual meeting, and by consent of two-thirds of the members present.

HYMENEAU.

MARRIED.—On Thursday the 26th inst., at the residence of Mr. L. D. Bradham, by the Rev. D. W. Seals, Mr. J. M. BELL, to Miss JANE C. BRADHAM, only daughter of I. D. Bradham, all of Clarendon County, Sumter District. May she through life, pass smoothly on. As she has married the Best of Clarendon.

PRICES CURRENT OF THE Charleston Market.
Corrected weekly by
W. S. LAWTON & Co.
FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Charleston, S. C.

Charleston, April 24th, 1855.

UPLAND COTTON.—The sales of this article yesterday were 332 bales at rather lower prices. Our quotations are prime 7-3-4 to 10, and fine 10-1-1/2, per lb.

RICE.—Clean \$5.00 to \$6.1-8 per hundred lb. Market firm.

GRAIN.—Corn, \$1.05, to \$1.10 per bush. Peas \$1.00, to \$1.05. Oats 75c per bush. Scarce and rising.

Flour.—\$10 1-4 to \$11 10 per bl, for Southern. \$10 1-4 to \$14 for good Northern.

SALT.—Sacks \$1.12 to \$1.35. We have 2000 sacks for sale.

BACON.—Hog round, 11 to 12c per lb, according to quality and quantity.

HIDES.—Cowhides 10 to 10 1-2 per lb. Deer Skins 20 to 25c per lb.—Coon and other small skins 10c each.

COFFEE.—Rio 10 3-4, to 12 1-2c according to quality.

SUGAR.—Brown, 4 1-2 to 6c according to quality.

MOLASSES.—Cuba 23 to 25, N. O. 83 to 85 c. per gal.

WAX.—23 to 25c. per lb.

Tobacco.—Virginia and North Carolina 15 to 50c. per lb. We are agents for the factories of these States, and for Long Bernet & Co's brand received a premium at our Fair.

Wines.—Longworth's wines of Ohio, \$10 to \$15 per doz. We are agents for these wines, for which we have received a premium at our Fair recently.

Wool.—Washed, 15 to 22c. per lb. Trashy, 6 to 15c. per lb.

BEEF CATTLE.—Car loads 7 1-2 to 8 3-4 c. per lb. nett. Getting scarce.

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

NAVAL STORES.—Spts. Turpentine 36 to 38c per gal. Rosin \$1.25, to \$2.50 per barrel.

As a SPRING and SUMMER MEDICINE, Carter's Spanish Mistletoe stands pre-eminently above all others. Its singularly efficacious action on the blood; its strengthening and vivifying qualities; its tonic action on the Liver; its tendency to drive all humors to the surface, thereby cleansing the system according to Nature's own prescription; its harmless and its safe; its extraordinary power in curing and the number of cures testified to by many of the most respectable citizens of Richmond, Va., and elsewhere, must be conclusive evidence that there is no humbug about it. The trial of a single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical of our people.

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