



Alben Chase and A. N. Sibley, Editors.

SAFFRDAY, MARCH 29, 1833.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We have at length the pleasure of redeeming a promise made to the patrons of this paper some time since, and to-day present the Banner to them, much enlarged and improved.

With this number also, commences the second volume of our publication—and we here tender our heartfelt and grateful acknowledgments to those through whose kindness and patronage we have been enabled successfully to prosecute our labors.

The frequent inquiries we hear made for advertisements of sales of land in the Cherokee Circuit, has led us to believe that we could not do a more acceptable service to our readers, than to give them a place among our other advertisements.

Cherokee Elections.

The following is the result of the elections on the first Monday in the present month, in the Cherokee Circuit, as far as we have learned.

In Cherokee County—Major John P. Brooks, Sheriff; R. F. Daniel, Esq. Clerk of the Superior Court; Wm. Grisham, Esq. Clerk of the Inferior Court; Luke Longston, Esq. Coroner; Robert Green, Esq. Surveyor.

In Lumpkin County—John S. Fields, Ambrose K. Blackwell, Wm. Dean, John Oxford, and John C. Jones, Justices of the Inferior Court; Jesse F. Riley, Clerk of the Superior Court; William Quillian, Clerk of the Inferior Court; Samuel Jones, Sheriff; Thomas Moore, Tax Collector; James Martin, Receiver of Tax Returns; John Hanson Surveyor; Isaac R. Foster, Coroner.

In Gilmer County—Ralph Smith, Benjamin Cooper, Cornelius Cooper, Benj. M. Griffith, and Robert Berry, Justices of the Inferior Court; Levi Hufsteler, Sheriff; Thomas Barnett, Clerk of the Superior Court; Henry K. Quillian, Clerk of the Inferior Court.

In the county of Cass, James Orr, Samuel May, J. A. Thompson, Nathaniel Wolford and J. L. Parker, Justices of the Inferior Court; Chester Hawks, Clerk of the Superior Court; L. Rankin, Clerk of the Inferior Court; B. F. Adair, Sheriff; E. R. Forsyth, R. T. R.; W. Dameron, T. C.; J. Pack, Coroner.

In the County of Floyd, James Hemphill, James Ellis, John Ellis, E. Mayby, J. Caldwell, Justices of the Inferior Court; E. G. Rogers, Clerk of the Superior Court; P. W. Hemphill, Clerk of the Inferior Court; A. H. Johnson, Sheriff; S. T. Mayo, T. C.; P. Randolph, R. T. R.

In the County of Murray, Robert C. Cane, Hugh Price, W. Oates, R. Reed and N. May, Justices of the Inferior Court; Nelson Dickerson, Clerk of the Superior Court; James Barnett, Sheriff.

In the County of Paulding, W. Hubbard, John Brooks, J. Johnston, Green Kearnes and Thomas Dohard, Justices of the Inferior Court; J. Hicks, Clerk of the Superior Court; E. Brooks, Clerk of the Inferior Court; William S. Hoge, Sheriff.

"The Times and Star: His Advocate." The article headed Gen. Jackson, and published under the editorial head of the Southern Banner, of the 23d ult. seems to have given considerable pain to the Editor of this print. His strictures on that article, we look upon as more courteous in manner than just in criticism; and in the notice which we intend to take of them, we hope not to be outdone by the former, in making, as a duty we owe to ourselves, the latter apparent.

The Editor asks, "Has the Southern Banner, in the phrenzy of Jackson idolatry, furl'd the streamer of State Rights?" In reply to this enquiry, we will begin by denying that we have either bowed obsequiously to the one, or furl'd the other. We are no worshippers of Gen. Jackson; all that we contended for in behalf of the President, was, simply, that justice which we found the new converts to a certain doctrine were determined if possible to withhold from him.

Unwarped by that phrenzy which seems to have possessed the new converts in Georgia, to the doctrine of nullification, we have been enabled, calmly and coolly to look on passing events—to censure, where censure was merited, and to praise, where praise was due. If we had "idolized" Gen. Jackson as much as "The Times" does nullification, we should in all probability, have been as blind to the demerits of the Proclamation, as the Times has proven itself to be to the claims of its author to a share of the public gratitude of a country, in whose service he has spent a long and eventful life, our praise would have been as unqualified, as the denunciations of the "Times" have been general. We looked upon Gen. Jackson, as having by the whole practice of his public life, con-

tradicted the speculative opinions contained, in his proclamation; we were therefore disposed, feeling a liberal spirit of charity towards a man who had done so much for his whole country, and particularly the South, to attribute the errors of the proclamation to the peculiar situation in which he found himself, and to the perplexing circumstances that called it forth—as the result of a praiseworthy zeal for the Union and happiness of the country, however mistaken the course resolved upon for the attainment of that object. Surrounded by the circumstances and influences that he was, when that document was ushered forth to the world, he would have been more than man, had he steered a course entirely free from the just censure of his friends, much less the unmerited denunciations and obloquy of his enemies.

The Times does us very great injustice in asserting that, "we fix the stain of ingratitude upon all those who have arrayed themselves in opposition to the proclamation, and the spirit which dictated it." If we had intended this, we should, to a considerable extent, have fixed the stain upon our own skirts. We only intended to fix it where it was merited—upon those, who, in their zeal for nullification, had (for errors which we believed to have emanated more from the head than the heart) heaped upon the President that odium which alone could have merited by a Caligula or a Nero. If "The Times" did indeed experience any of "this shame" of which it speaks, on perusing the article alluded to, it must look near or home for the source of it. We did not intend it for those who were free from the imputation.

With regard to our having mistaken public gratitude we respectfully beg leave to differ with "The Times." In a government like ours, based as it is for success and perpetuity on the purity, the honor, and the integrity of our public men, if you cut off all inducements for the attainment of those honorable distinctions, you sap the very foundations of the Republic! Stigmatize those who have labored and toiled in the service of their country with the character of traitor, tyrant, or usurper, for the commission of a single error, and let the prevalence of such feelings pervade the nation, and we should soon have nothing but tyrants and traitors to deal with. If the views taken of public gratitude by the Times had unhappily prevailed in '95, and 1800, the examples of the Great Washington and the Patriot Jefferson would not now be stimulating to deeds of glory and virtue, the actions of their countrymen. Their memories would have been consigned to infamy, and their very names made a by-word and a reproach throughout the world; for errors they both committed, which were considered at the time by many, as glaring and as inconsistent as are those that have lately brought down upon the head of Gen. Jackson, the imprecations and curses of an infuriated faction. We should watch with a jealous eye the movements of our public men. When they branch doctrines which we believe to be at war with our free institutions, we should check them—when they attempt to act upon them we should oppose them; but we never should brand them as traitors and despots, until their motives are manifest, clear, and not to be mistaken.

"The Times" winds up its strictures by propounding the following question:—"Does the Banner believe that all or any of our reserved rights are constitutional?" In answering this, we hope to satisfy it on another point, viz. "has the Banner furl'd the streamer of State Rights?" We profess the doctrines of State Rights as taught by Jefferson, Madison, Macon, Crawford, Troup and Smith, not those lately invented by Calhoun, M'Duffie, Cooper, Hayne and Hamilton. We never have, nor do we intend, to furl this glorious Banner, because inscribed on it is REPUBLICANISM, equal rights, Union. We hope to live and die, if necessary, fighting under its ample folds! The reserved rights of the States we believe to be all those, in the enjoyment of which, the States found themselves at the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and not then delegated to the General Government. And here it is that we differ from the new lights of the present day. The South Carolina school believe they have delegated no rights at all to the General Government, and that the States are absolutely independent and possess the right, Constitutionally, of doing in a peaceable way, "all those acts which by the laws of nations any Prince or Potentate may of right do." Here they claim all rights for the States, both delegated and reserved. It is this constitution that "The Times" calls the Streamer of State Rights, we never placed ourselves under it, and consequently never could have furl'd it.

We believe that all the fair and legitimate rights that the States were in the enjoyment of when the Constitution was adopted, and not delegated, are strictly constitutional. And when the General Government usurps such rights, if resisted by the constituted authorities of a State, and if plainly and palpably an usurpation, the other States equally jealous of the same rights, will never consent to aid the General Government in coercing her into obedience, and consequently, the experiment will have to be abandoned, and the State left in the peaceable enjoyment of her privileges; as exemplified in the cases originating out of the interference of the General Government in the internal affairs of our State, touching our rights of soil and jurisdiction within our chartered limits. In touching those rights, every State in the Union felt the vibration. It aroused them to a true sense of their own danger, should such an attempt to control the legitimate legislation of a State once prove successful. But what would be the effect should a State claim the right constitutionally to secede from the Union, and act upon it? Would the other States feel that their security and happiness were involved in the success of such a cause? or would they not feel that it aimed a blow directly at the vitals of their own interests as States, and their rights under the compact? Would they stop, think you, under such circumstances, to discuss the mystical, bewildering and mooted question of constitutional secession? Self-preservation is said to be the first law of nature, and were it clearly a constitutional act, we cannot but believe that the exercise of it would at once change right into might, and unite against a State assuming such a position, the others, in order as Gov. Troup says, to "complete a fulfillment of its obligations under the public law." But the questions arise: Is secession a reserved right, or not? Did the States reserve this right to themselves when they solemnly adopted the Federal Constitution, or did they not by that very act itself, part with it forever, only as a natural or revolutionary right? But we have extended this article beyond our ordinary limits, and must take leave of the Times for the present, reserving, however, to ourselves the right to continue the subject in our next.

IMPROVED SPECIES OF COTTON.—Mr. Burroll Dyles, in Newberry District, South Carolina, lately brought to Market three bales of Cotton, the staple of which is allowed to be superior to any heretofore seen in that country, and for which 11 cents had been refused. It appears that four years ago, Mr. Lyles observed in his crop a single stalk remarkable for its height and the number of its pods, which came to maturity earlier than the rest, saved the seed, and from year to year planted it in a separate patch, and this year, he was enabled to plant 14 acres. He calculates the produce at a bale of 325 lbs. to the acre. Mr. D. proposes to distribute the seed in different parts of the State, and if it succeeds agreeably to expectation, it will be of greater value than the discovery of Gold Mines.—Raleigh Register.

The Legislature of Maine have ordered the engrossing of a bill, dispensing with training and musters of militia in that state, and requiring only an annual inspection by companies.

This law, it is observed, will save the people \$40,000 annually.

Why have not our legislators shown equal wisdom in abolishing a system that is both unpopular, and worse than useless?—Phil. Daily Advertiser.

NATIONAL BANK.—The following project of a National Bank has been extensively copied in the country papers generally, with expressions of approbation. It originally appeared in the Washington Globe, and is, we are assured by the Editor, the production of a gentleman intimate with the operation of government, and whose opinions on the subject are entitled to consideration and weight.

1. Capital 40,000,000.

2. The capital to be distributed among the respective states, according to population, giving right to the States and the citizens thereof, to subscribe within a limited time for their respective proportions of the stock.

3. Branches to be established in the States, at the request of their respective Legislatures.

4. No bonus to be required, but the capital employed in the branches and in the principal bank, to be subject to State taxation, the same as other bank stock.

5. No real property to be held by the bank except what may be necessary for bank houses.

6. Foreigners to be excluded from holding stock in the bank.

7. A certain number of the principal Directors to be appointed by the President and Senate, and Congress to have power to investigate the concerns of the bank.

8. The bank to become the depository of the public funds and to transfer moneys and make disbursements, as is now done by the bank of the United States.

This plan is believed to obviate all the important objections and those which had weight with the public, that were urged against the present Bank. It gives all the advantages of local institutions, and to the notes a currency throughout the Union, which will make them equal to specie.—Phil. Daily Intelligencer.

The Journal of Commerce gives a curious recapitulation concerning the Government express between Philadelphia and New-York. Out of ten trips it was useful only once. The average cost of each trip is put down at \$500, total for the ten trips \$5000. All this expense in order that the good citizens of Gotham might know, a few hours in advance, what business is transacted at Washington. We wish the \$5000 had been appropriated to mending the ways on which the Southern Mail travels.—Sav. Georgian.

The annual Commencement of the South Carolina Medical College took place at Charleston on the 8th inst. The premium of the Silver-Cup was adjudged to Dr. L. Reeve Sams, of Beaufort, S. C. Thirty-one gentlemen were graduated as Doctors of Medicine. Among them we observe the names of the following from Georgia:—J. M. Cuyler, of this city; E. F. Campbell, of Madison, and E. S. Aldrich, of St. Marys.—Sav. Georgian.

The Lancaster (Pa.) Journal, intimates that Mr. Buchanan, having succeeded in negotiating a commercial treaty with Russia, will most probably request permission to return to this country by next winter.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.—We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Hanna of the fast sailing schr. Annette, 7 days from Tampico, for an extract of a letter, which states that "Congress on the 2d of January recognized Gen. Pedraza as President, until the election in March, when some disturbance is expected from Bustamante's party. But government has liberally appointed men of both parties to office and command.

Yucatan, Jalisco, and San Luis are dissatisfied with the new arrangement, and some animosity still subsisted between the old parties. Finances are in a deplorable condition.

This is the substance of the letter, for which we have no room.

Business at Tampico was lively. The convey had arrived from Mexico on the 14th of February, with thirteen hundred thousand dollars—six hundred thousand shipped in the British packet, for England; the greater quantity of the residue was destined for New Orleans. Another convey was expected to arrive at Tampico on the 25th inst. with a like sum.

[We augur better than the writer at Tampico. Santa Anna's popularity and address will suppress disorder in a short time—if he be elected.]

NOTICE.

Brought to Clayton Jail, Rich county, on Tuesday the 5th inst. a male negro, who says he is a free man, and was hired to P. Caldwell at the gold mines in Lumpkin, and was raised by James Campbell of Federal county, North Carolina. The owner is requested to come and pay charges, and take him away.

T. M. HENSON, Jailor.

March 23—1—4.

ADD SPECTOR, who did not vote of course.

THE RECENT MURDER OF JAMES L. BOWMAN AND HIS FAMILY, AT PINE-LOG IN CASS COUNTY.—George Tooke, one of the Indians implicated in this transaction, was on the 14th ult. brought before John McConnel, J. I. C. and Eli McConnel, J. P. for examination. These are the circumstances, briefly related to us, that came out upon the examination—it was proven by two Indians, that the murderers went to the house of Bowman, about the 14th December last, after dark, for the purpose of robbing him; on entering the house Bowman seized his gun and a fight ensued, which Bowman protracted until overpowered. The Indians killed Bowman, his mother-in-law, his wife and child, who composed every member of the family; after killing them with their usual barbarity, they split open each head with an axe, took out all they found in the house, and then set it on fire. The plundered property was sent off, by one Indian, called Creek Ben, into the Creek nation to sell. Tooke's accomplices in this murder and arson, have not yet been fully ascertained. Tooke was committed & is now in jail at Decatur, in DeKalb County, awaiting the sitting of the Superior Court of Cass County, on the second Monday in September, at which time he will be tried.

The circumstances of this cruel outrage, we know have been variously stated and the number of persons, its victims, much augmented. Persons at a distance are, we think unnecessarily alarmed for the safety of their friends, residing in or visiting this section of the State. We do not believe that the Indians had any other motive than robbing Bowman, which from his spirited resistance, could not be done, but with the loss of his life. We mingle with the Indians every day, large numbers of them visit the house where we are situated, and we do not perceive any cause or feel any apprehension of danger from them. We believe there is no danger; persons alone and in companies are, continually, traversing the country, in every direction, looking at what fortune may have given them in this interesting country, or bringing their families to a new home. We have not heard of the slightest circumstance calculated to excite the least alarm since the murder of Bowman. We are indebted to the politeness of Eli McConnel, Esq; for the statement of facts we have above detailed.—Cherokee Intelligencer.

The Albany Correspondent of the New-York Commercial Advertiser, considers Mr. Clay's Tariff Act, as highly advantageous to the manufacturing interests—a bill, says the writer, "which proceeds for nine or ten years on a scale of gradual reduction, and finally leave the duties thirty-three and one-third per cent. more favorable to the manufacturer than Verplanck's bill—that gives a preference of probably 10 per cent. more in the valuation—superadded to which is eventually cash duties, which the chamber of commerce once stated to Congress would diminish importations one third, and thereby equal an additional duty of about 33 per cent. more—that raises coarse woollens from 5 per cent. to 50 per cent."

THE FINAL VOTE ON THE TARIFF BILL.—The following table, with regard to the vote in the House of Representatives, on the final passage of Mr. Clay's Bill, possesses interest.

Table with columns: States, Ayes, Noes, Absent, Total. Rows include Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi.

Cherokee Sheriff's Sales. FOR APRIL.

Table with columns: Lot, Sheriff, Property. Lists various lots and their descriptions, including land parcels and personal property.

TO THE PUBLIC.

On the first day of this month there took place a tremendous storm at Thomaston, which is found to have extended wide and far, and to have done much damage—owing to which the insurance agents employed to sell tickets, could not arrive in time, and the drawing of the Union Lottery Company Lottery could not take place on the 2d inst. As there is considerable stock yet to dispose of the Proprietor thinks it best to have the drawing when the stock is sold, or most certainly the first day of January next; this will give him time to sell the balance of the tickets.

Messrs. Salthamer & Overton start a fine Post Coach Union Line, to leave Micon and Columbus, on the first Monday in April next, and meet at the Union Hotel in Thomaston, three times a week.—This splendid Line must raise the stock and be a great inducement for purchasers who ever indulge in Lotteries. J. B. BATEMAN, Proprietor.

Thomaston, March 4, 1833—1—cowlj.

MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.

With a view to the promotion of Military Science, and the encouragement of Volunteer Corps, a system of annual encampments is proposed. Arrangements are in progress for an extensive Encampment in this neighborhood, to commence on the 2d Monday in May next, in which all the Volunteer Corps of Infantry in the State, are respectfully invited to join us.

The time proposed for the continuance of the encampment, is one week. A beautiful location has been selected, commanding an extensive view of the town and surrounding country. An arrangement has been made for the construction of comfortable Tents and Marquees, for the accommodation of all the companies that may come. A contract has been made with individuals who will act as sutlers, and furnish the men with good board, on the ground, for 75 cents each per day. On the last day an Encampment medal will be struck for the first time. The first of the proposed series of encampments took place near Micon last Spring, and was attended with much benefit to the companies present.

L. D. BUCKNER, } Committee
T. F. GREEN, }
E. E. PARK, } of
J. G. POHLL, } Arrangements
JOHN MILLER, }

Milledgeville, March 19, 1833.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold on the first Saturday in May next, at the house of Missy Duke, in Bamboe District, Clark county, all the personal property of Beverly A. Duke, late of Clark county, deceased. Sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale.

WILLIAM STROUD, Admr.

March 23—1—ids.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

A GREATABLY to an order of the Honorable the Inferior Court of Hall county, when sitting for Ordinary purposes, will be sold on the first Tuesday in May next at the Court House in said county, one Negro Woman Hannah and her child.

JAMES LAW, } Admr.
GEO. WOODLIFF, }

March 9—51—ids.

The Trustees OF THE SALEM ACADEMIES.

—restore the independence of the States, and put an end to all these questions of disputed power, against which we have constantly protested. It is this aspect of the question which has reconciled us to the provisions of the new bill (certainly not free from objections) which provide for the introduction of linens, silks, worsted, and a number of other articles, free of duty. The reduction of revenue which will thereby be effected, and the beneficial influence of a free trade, in several of these articles which are almost exclusively purchased by the agricultural staples of the Southern States, and which will furnish an advantageous exchange for these productions, to the amount of several millions of dollars annually, are considerations not to be overlooked. Nor can we be insensible to the benefits to be derived from the united efforts of the whole South, aided by other States, having interests identified with our own in bringing about the adjustment of the Tariff, promising, we trust, for the future, that union of sentiment, and concert in action, which are necessary to secure the rights and interests of the Southern States. On the whole, in whatever aspect the question is contemplated, your committee find in the late modification of the tariff, cause for congratulation and triumph. If we have not yet succeeded in the complete establishment of the great principles of free trade and constitutional liberty, such progress has been made towards the accomplishment of the former, as must serve to rekindle our hopes, and to excite us to fresh exertions in the glorious work of reform in which we are engaged.—Influenced by these views, the committee is satisfied that it would not comport with the liberal feelings of the people of S. Carolina; nor be consistent with the sincere desire by which they have always been animated, not only to live in harmony with their brethren, but to preserve the Union of the States, could they hesitate under existing circumstances, in recommending that the Ordinance of Nullification, and the acts of the Legislature consequent thereon, be henceforth held and deemed of no force and effect. And they recommend the following

ORDINANCE.

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by an act recently passed, has made such a reduction and modification of the duties upon foreign imports, as amounts substantially to an ultimate reduction of the duties to the Revenue Standard; and that no higher duties shall be laid than may be necessary to defray the economical expenditures of the Government.

It is therefore Ordained and Declared, That the Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Nullify certain acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws laying duties on the importation of foreign commodities," and all acts passed in pursuance thereof, be henceforth deemed and held to have no force or effect; provided that the act entitled "an act further to alter and amend the militia laws of this State," passed on the 20th day of Dec. 1832, shall remain in force until it shall be repealed or modified by the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. J. L. Wilson, the Report and Ordinance were made the order of the day for to-morrow, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. J. L. Wilson submitted the following Resolution: Resolved, that a Committee be appointed to wait upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress, now in the town of Columbia, and request them to give us genuine information, relative to the late proceedings of the Federal Government towards South Carolina, in consequence of the Ordinance of Nullification, passed by the people of this State in November last; and that the Committee report, what arrangements may be made, as to the manner and time of giving the information desired; which was agreed to, and Messrs. Wilson, Hamilton and Johnson, were appointed the Committee.

Mr. J. L. Wilson submitted also the following Pre-amble and Resolutions: Whereas, a Convention of the State has been called to place the State of South Carolina upon its sovereignty; and to consider of, and to do all such acts as may in the opinion of this Convention, serve more effectually to perpetuate the same; and whereas, protection and allegiance are reciprocal duties, and a fundamental principle of all governments; Be it therefore Resolved, That it is expedient and proper, that the Constitution of this State be so altered and amended, as to require every elector, who may claim to exercise the elective franchise, in addition to the oath of qualification now prescribed, to take an oath of allegiance to the State of South Carolina, and upon the refusal of any elector to take such oath, the Managers of Elections shall not be permitted to receive his vote.

Resolved, That it is expedient and proper, that all Officers hereafter to be elected to any Offices of honor, profit and trust, civil or military, be required to take an oath of paramount allegiance to the State of S. Carolina.

On the question of considering the Preamble and resolutions, Mr. Turbutt informed the Convention, that the subject matter thereof was already before the Committee, and that a report thereon, would be submitted as soon as prepared. Mr. Wilson then moved a reference of them to the Committee of twenty-one, which being agreed to, Mr. Hamilton moved that Mr. Wilson be added to the Committee.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

A letter from Columbia informs us that a large assemblage of persons paraded the streets of that place on the night of the 13th inst. bearing a transparency, representing Messrs. Drayton, Blair and Mitchell, which was exhibited in various parts of the town, accompanied with music, and the hooting and huzzing of the mob; after which, to the shame, the eternal shame, of the perpetrators, not the objects of the impotent outrage, these gentlemen were hung and burned in effigy in front of the Theatre. We understand that a member of the Convention was among the crowd, and sanctioned the disgraceful scene by his expressions of gratification.—Chas. Courrier.