GEORGIA SENTIMENT.

The Augusta "*Constitutionalist*," a true exponent of the dominant feeling in our sister State over the river, thus talks in the course of a review of Gov. JOHNSON's late message:

The two topics which have an interest beyond the limits of our State, and will claim the attention of other States, are those discussed under the heads of Internal Improvements—State Aid, and Federal Relations. The first should enlist the enlightened enterprise and co-operation of contiguous States, for purposes of mutual material advancement—the second presents the whole vital and fundamental question of constitutional rights, and our duty to our own interest and honor involved in the paramount question of the day.

The Governor deserves the aprobation of our people, for presenting this question to the whole country, in its true light, and in this formal manner recommending the Legislature to vindicate the sincerity of Georgia, and her pledges to the world in reference to the contingencies contemplated in the fourth Resolution of the Convention of 1850. Her position, her aims and purposes, are set forth with clearness and precision, and the Legislature owes it to the State, and the sister States of the Confederacy, to take the action suggested by the message, for the call of another Convention, should the course of Congress, in the case contemplated, make it necessary.

We would have been better pleased with that portion of the message, had it indulged less in anxious deprecation of the consequences that might ensue in case Georgia took the decisive and irrevocable step of calling a convention with a view to "*disruption*." We should "do our duty and leave the consequences to God." Leave it to the North to feel that the rejection of Kansas, on account of a pro-slavery Constitution, would be a "*fearful ultimatum*," but let not our people be taught to consider that the refusal to stay in a Union that had become thus desecrated and valueless is a "*fearful* step." To fear a position is the initiatory movement toward shrinking from it. Long since Wm. H. Seward declared the conviction, that the Union was stronger than the institution of slavery. When, therefore, he and his coadjutors are moving Heaven and earth to bring about a contingency, which must compel Georgia, in conformity with her declared purpose, to disprove the truth of this insulting boast, let us not cast about to devise other means than the adoption of the "last resort," for the vindication of Georgia's honor and consistency. As we read the language of her convention, we understand her to declare that such Congressional action as is contemplated in the fourth resolution, would drive her to the last resort. To temporize after that, and seek grounds for compromising with indignity, would be tantamount to indorsing the declaration, that the Union is stronger than the institution of slavery.

If Kansas be rejected from the Union, on account of her desire to come in as a slave-holding State, Georgia should go out of the Union. And so should every Southern State, who feels like her, that such congressional action would be a declaration by the freesoil States, that Union with slave-holding States, was contamination and dishonor. Where would be the pride of a Southern State, if it could consent to remain one day in association with them under such an insult. The Union is not a boon to be prized at such a price. It is not claimed by the South as a boon, at any price, from the hands of her Northern confederates. It is an association of sovereign States, on equal terms, conferring as much honor and benefit at least, on the North, as on the South. The moment the Northern States, by combined action in the rejection of Kansas, virtually declare that a Union with slave-holding States is at a sacrifice of conscience and morality on their part, the South should be ready to cut loose the bond that unites them. It is a bond of consent, of equality, and of fraternity. When it ceases to be that, it should cease to exist.

Whether a provision for the call of a Convention would be considered by the North in the light of a threat or not, should be a matter of supreme indifference to Georgia. She should shape her course with sole reference to what she considers due to herself and her Southern sisters. The Northern people can think upon it and act in reference to it to suit their own views of propriety. That concerns them more than us.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER ARAGO.

The Arago arrived at New York Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, with four, days later intelligence. The Arago left Southampton on the 24th ult.

The America reached Liverpool on the 22d ult.

Sir William Molesworth, Secretary of State for the Colinies, died on the 22d ult., of a low gastric fever.

Another bread demonstration took place in Hyde Park, on Sunday, and after a little speechifying, the people separated. One of the leaders in the affair stated that, during the winter, when it would be too cold to assemble in the Park, the meetings would take place in Smithfield.

The English Parliament has been further prorogued to the 11th December.

FROM THE CRIMEA.—Private letters received in Paris from officers in the French army state that it is believed that Prince Gortschakoff, seeing no possibility of keeping his communication open and regularly receiving supplies, was preparing to evacuate the Crimea.

A private telegraphic despatch from Marseilles brings accounts from the Crimea of the 13th. The mortar batteries had opened on this last day against the northern forts. The divisions of Infantry of Gen. d'Autemarre occupied the plateau of Belbek and the French cavalry had advanced to Baider.

The army at Eupatoria daily received reinforcements. An entire division of French infantry, commanded by Gen. De Fally, and a strong body of English cavalry, landed on the 11th.

It was believed that Gen. Gortschakoff intended to concentrate the forces round Simpheropol.

Private letters, written by officers of the French army, state that the Russians will avoid as much as possible giving battle in or out of their intrenched positions.

A memorandum of the Danish Circular Letter to the Maritime Powers—calling for a Congress to consider the questions of the Sound Dues—is published in the Independence Belge. Denmark insists that the "affair" shall be treated. not as an affair of trade or money, but as a political question.

The "Times" announces that General Simpson has been recalled. The Herald states that Lieut. General Sir W. Codrington is to be his successor.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA.—The Lectures in this Institution was opended on Monday, 5th inst., at 12 o'clock, by a chaste and practical Introductory from Professor Joseph A. Eve, in the course of which he paid a beautiful and just tribute to the late Dr. Mackie, of this city who fell a martyr to his profession in the epidemic of last year. The whole tenor and scope of the lecture was eminently calculated to produce a good effect upon the very large class in attendance—much larger than any previous one here. We are glad to see our College open under auspices so favorably as at present, and hope still to see large accessions to the present class; for we are confident that it has advantages inferior to none in the South. We have able and experienced Professors, both as teachers and practitioners, and the facilities for teaching are equal to that of any other Institution of the kind in the country.—Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel.

AN old lady who did not know whether her plantation was in Virginia or North Carolina, found, when the line was drawn, that she was a resident of the former. "Wal," said she "I am glad I don't live in North Carolina! It was always such a sickly State."

MAYOR WOOD, of New York, has recently sent back to one of the German towns four criminals shipped by it to this country. The States and seaport towns have abundant authority to protect themselves from the importation of paupers and crimnals, without the necessity of asking aid through the Know Nothing movement.

The Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR.

EDGEFIELD, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1855.

☞ THE Editor is absent this week in Columbia on business of the "Plow."

The Spectacles are Coming!

SEE Prof. GEDEON's advertisement. Let all the blind, weak eyed, and near and far sighted who want new eyes recollect the day (first Monday in December) and be punctual in attendance.

The Professor and his Spectacles are highly recommended.

HAMBURG HOTELS.

THERE are now in Hamburg for the accommodation of the transient public and the citizens of that place, two as fine Hotels as any similar Town can boast of. One of these, the "*American*," with Capt. O. H. P. SCOTT, one of the Proprietors and general superintendant of the establishment, is conducted with such a degree of satisfaction to its friends and patrons, that, at this season in particular, it is almost invariably crowded. Capt. SCOTT makes a capital landlord, furnishes his table with the best the market affords, and then it is served up in a style that must please the palate of the most fastidious.

The "*Carolina Hotel*," Mrs. CAROLINE A. GRAY, Proprietor, and Mr. HINCH GOODWIN, as Manager, is becoming quite popular, and we are told equals the other in every respect. Mr. GOODWIN is very accomodating, strives to make every one perfectly satisfied, and can, for the amusement of friends, spin out as exagerated and laughable a yarn as the next one. With a little more experience, he will make what might be termed a real "jolly landlord."

Both of these hotels should be patronized, for they deserve encouragement.

EVERETT'S EXHIBITION.

ACCORDING to previous notice, EVERETT, the renowned American Magician, together with his talented Company, performed in our Town on Monday and Tuesday nights. We attended the first evening, but cannot say that we were highly pleased or that we observed anything strikingly wonderful. We suppose though our anticipations were somewhat exalted, and perhaps we expected a little too much. And the dense and crowded state of the pavillion prevented us from enjoying the performance as well as we otherwise might have done. Our people were literally starved out for a show, and consequently they attended in goodly numbers for ten miles round.

Well, as to the performances, old BILLY CREIGHTON, with his old songs, that he used to sing in olden times, was received with much applause, and sung as usual with great eclat, to the no little amusement of all. May this old gentleman be spared for these many years to sing "Four and twenty bachelors all in a row,"—and finally when death overtakes him may he be enabled to find a heavenly resting place from which he may never wish to "Push along, keep moving."

EVERETT, did two or three tricks admirably. It was manifest though that he was somewhat irritated by the annoyance of a few in attendance.

The little girls done as well as could have been expected, inasmuch as they were both suffering from severe cold.

WRAY, the bandjo picker, sung two or three songs, played one or two solos, or something else, and clearly exhibited to the audience that he has some "music in his soul," as well as in his old banjo.

But the Band——Jehu! what a croaking.

However, taking it all in all, to use a Yankee phrase, we "guess" the Exhibition will do tolerable well, and is perhaps worth a half dollar now and then.

A RARE CHANCE.

IT will be seen by examing another column, that Col. LALLERSTEDT, of Broad Street, Augusta, Ga., intends closing up his business, and therefore offers his large and varied selection of splendid Dry Goods at prime cost for cash. Knowing Col. L. as we do, we feel warranted in saying that great bargains may be obtained by visiting his Store. CHARLIE GOODWIN, late of this Village, and the other gentlemanly clerks, are always behind the counter ready to do the handsome thing for their customers.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

THE Orangeburg "*Southron*" uses the following bold and determined language in allusion to the Kansas difficulty:

Let the South then act and speedily.—Let each Southern State Legislature appropriate one hundred thousand dollars to equip and furnish with a negro each, young men to go and settle in Kansas. Let the Legislature of South Carolina do it. This is a contest in which the whole South is vitally interested, and therefore let each Southern State contribute. Let private citizens aid too. The Editors of this paper, as individuals, will contribute one negro in furtherance of this scheme, and this cause.

The South is now engaged in the bitterest and deadliest quarrel which ever menaced her homes and safety. In this crisis, let not demagogues administer an opiate to her intellect, and a tonic to her vanity. The "mortal thunder" of Eastern Armies rings out no clearer or louder, than the shout of her fanatic foes.

GOING ANY HOW.

THE following goes to show that South Carolina will be represented in part next May at Cincinnati. We copy from the Anderson "*Gazette*."

Be the views of Col's. Orr and Keitt, what they may, we feel confident that the Democracy of North Western Carolina, *intend to send delegates to that Convention*. It is *their right* and their *interest* to be represented at Cincinnati, in May next, and intend to be, whether any other portion of the State is or not. And we can assure friend Simpkins, that we intend to send to that Cvnvention good men and true; men of political honesty and capacity; men of true Southern feeling, and that too under the express "*stipulation, that if our principles are compromitted in the least for the purpose of securing the election of any given candidate, our delegation shall instantly leave the body.*" They will go there, jealous of the rights and honor of the State; not to support any particular candidate, but to assist in laying down sound principles, nominating a sound man for the Presidency, who will endorse those principles; if they fail in this, they will retire from the Convention; and not feel bound by its action. We would be glad, if the Democracy of the whole State could, with these stipulations, go with us into the next Convention. South Carolina, going into that convention as a unit, would carry more weight and have more influence, than any State in the Union. She would strengthen the hands, and nerve the heart of the Democracy in a manner, that would secure the victory in 1856. Why should our people not act in this matter, with their brethren of the South? Are we purer or better than they, or more jealous of Southern Rights, that we should keep out of, or refuse to enter a National Convention with them? Certainly not. We send delegates to Congress, so do they; and they there sit and deliberate together; and no one will say that we are injured by it. And thus should we act in reference to the next National Convention. Georgia we consider so sound upon Southern Rights, that we are willing to adopt her resistance platform and act with her; and why can we not trust Georgia and the other Southern States so far, as to act with them in the next Convention? We ought to do so, and it will be wise in us thus to act.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

THE "Carolina *Times*" labors of late to prove that President PIERCE favors especially the New York *Softs*. The "New York *Times*" asseverates the very reverse. The *times* are assuredly "out of joint." The "*Times*" of the South, after quoting a passage from the "Washington *Evening Star*," thus remarks:

"Now, here is authority for asserting that President Pierce favors the Soft Shells or freesoil Democrats of New York, if evidence of the fact were wanting. The *Star*, we warrant, carefully sounded the feelings of the Administration, before inditing the above. It knows too well which side of its bread is buttered to hazard an exposition of the kind without some warrant of authority. The Softs, then, are the favorites of the Administration, and the people of South Carolina are counselled to affiliate with them, and co-operate harmoniously with them for the success of the party in 1856."

Whereas the "*Times*" of the North runs on in this way:

"The position assumed by the Whig Party, by its merger in the Republican organization, has been recognized by Messrs. Pierce, Marcy, and Company, as the only legitimate and proper party of the Union. By disowning the Soft Shells, as, through the columns of the Union, the Administration has quite unceremoniously done, the pretence of nationality, the affected aversion to sectional influences, have been discarded, and it is boldly avowed that their whole hope of support and indorsement rests on so much of the Union as lies south of Mason and Dixon's Line. The issue is distinctly made. The President has turned his back on that Northern faction to which he owes his position; ignores the existence of any Democratic organization in the Free States, that can contribute materially to the decision of the next Presidential contest; and looks to the South exclusively for the reward which his self-immolation in behalf of Slavery certainly merits there, if anywhere. The various factions standing between the conservative Republicans on the one hand, and the revolutionary faction gathered about the Administration on the other, are declared by the latter to be hostile to the South, and, of course, unworthy of the countenance or recognition of those whom they are so willing, and even indecently anxious to serve. The Democratic party of the future is the one which guarantees Slavery. There can be no neutrality."

THE FEELING ELSEWHERE.

THE Columbus (Ga.) "*Times*," one of the most spirited papers of the South, thus alludes to our recent suggestions as to preparing for the Cincinnatti Convention:

We hope the compromise of the *Advertiser* will be accepted. The Georgia delegates will be specially instructed to insist upon an endorsement of the Nebraska Kansas act and of the fugitive slave law as a preliminary to co-operation on their part with the National Democracy. Cannot South Carolina follow suit? She has stood aloof too long already and weakened her influence by her *supposed* haughtiness and self conceit. It must now be evident that if the Union is saved, and the rights of the South are protected in the Union, the National Democracy is the only party which has the will and power to do the work. It is, therefore, the duty of every Southern State to strengthen the Democratic party and at the same time to purify it by the infusion of sound men and the expulsion of unsound men from its bosom.

CALCULATING THE VALUE OF THE UNION

THE following, from the "Newberry *Mirror*," breathes the right spirit and puts a case which the "Union praisers in South Carolina" will indeed find it hard to get over. WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address may possibly clear away the difficulty; but we must be allowed to doubt until the "*Patriot*" tells us how.

The "*Mirror*" says: Some articles have recently appeared in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, upon the benefits of the Union to the North and South, respectively. The articles are republished in DeBow's Review with the approbation of its editor. Is the following statement, which we copy, correct?

"The South has been burdened with an unequal taxation for the support of the Federal Government, which has been a source of thrift to the North, from which it would be measureably relieved (by separation.) For example from 1791 till 1845, the principal receipts of revenue at the Custom houses of the United States amounted to $927,050,067, of which the slave States paid $711,200,000, and the free States $215,850,097. We will take a period of four years, from 1833 to 1837, and the figures of Mr. Woodbury, to explain in what manner the public money is expended relatively in the two sections. The free States received $65,000,000, and the slave States only $32,000,000, while the latter contributed $90,000,000 to the Treasury, and the former but $17,500,000."

From this it follows: that the South pays to the support of the Government three or four times as much as the North, while it *receives* in disbursements less than half of what the North receives; and that the North receives three or four times as much as it pays. The burden of the Government therefore falls not partly but *exclusively* upon the South, the North not only enjoying the benefits of the Government, but being a clear gainer, *pecuniarily*, to more than three times the amount it pays.

If these facts are correct, and they stand uncontradicted in newspapers of the highest authority in the country there was never upon earth a huger swindling concern than the Federal Government.

We invite the attention to these figures of the vociferous Union praisers in South Carolina. There is one Editor who refers to the Farewell Address of Washington to prove the great benefits and blessings of the Union, in about every other number of his paper. By showing these figures to be false, or by explaining them, he will make a more pertinent argument for the Union, than by digging in the dry bones and fossil remains of antiquity, in the shape of farewell addresses, or other antiquated documents.

Election of Mayor.

AT an election recently held in Charleston for Mayor and Aldermen of that City, we learn that WM. PORCHER MILES, Esq., the Anti-Know Nothing Candidate, was elected over RICHARDSON by a majority of 420 votes.

For the Advertiser.

MR. EDITOR:—In your issue before the last we saw a *requiem* upon the "EDGEFIELD FLYING ARTILLERY." We know your feelings are kind towards the Company, and that you meant to give it a decent and graceful burial. We beg to inform your readers, however, that the patient is n t dead, but only sick. Indeed, we think he is convalescing, and with proper treatment may fully recover. To drop the metaphor, the Company is somewhat reviving, and with proper energy on the part of our young men, may yet be one of finest in the upcountry. Every one will admit that the new uniform is very neat and very handsome.

Will not the military ardor of our young men prompt them to fill our ranks? Nearly every Village in the State has a Volunteer Company, shall ours form an exception? What has become of the high-toned, military young men of Edgefield? Fifteen members added to the present list, will make out a respectable Company. Surely this number can be supplied. We appeal to the patriotism of our young men.

SPONGE-STAFF.

For the Advertiser.

THE IRON PLOW STOCK.

MR. EDITOR:—As most of the Planters are now sowing wheat or preparing to do so, I would recommend every farmer to purchase one or more of these valuable Plows in order to break up his land thoroughly. Then cross plow with the common stock, and apply a coat of cotton seed, and when you go to gather your wheat you will find yourself amply remunerated for your trouble now.

The Iron Stock is not only superior for its depth, but in rough land it is not as liable to choke as the common stock. If all of our lands were broken up with them would they not plow much easier through the summer? Would it not retain its moisture much longer, and prevent the soil from washing? And surely it would be the cause of gathering more abundant crops. A word should suffice.

I write this for the purpose of inducing others to try the Iron Plow. I have used it the past season, and am highly pleased with the result.

SALUDA.

KANSAS AGAIN.

We recently invited the attention of our readers to the views of the Hon. D. R. Atchison, with respect to the momentous character of the struggle now pending in this Territory. In view of the subject, we feel justified in recurring to it, and advocating action in the premises.—Missouri has appealed to us. She calls upon her sister Southern States to aid her in planting the Southern standard on the plains of Kansas. Already have Georgia and Alabama, through county meetings and individual contribution, responded, and South Carolina, we trust, will not be backward in this great work, dictated alike by self-interest and sectional love. Have we not enterprising young men amongst us, who, whilst seeking to better their condition in Kansas, shall, at the same time, add meterially to the strengthening of the Southern cause? Have we not, too, purses ready to open, in order to send the needy on their patriotic mission? We earnestly hope that this matter will attract the attention of our people, to the end that proper measures may be adopted to effect the object in view.

In the great cause of the South—from the days of Nullification tothose of Secession—our State has ever taken a leading part, and now, when a *practical* issue stares her broadly in the face, it cannot be that she will decline to meet it, thereby falsifying her motto, and dimming the lustre of her past history.

Already has the South the vantage ground in Kansas, and shall her indifference and inactivity cause this to be lost? Amid the dust of party warfare, shall we show ourselves blind to the impending danger? Shall the calls of Missouri for aid be drowned in the insane cries of "Americanism?" Shall imaginary dangers make us unmindful of actual and immediate ones? Oh, that the Southern people, burying all their dissensions in one common grave, would unite as one man, and laying firm hold on Kansas, resolve henceforth to maintain, without compromises, their rights, their honor, their civilization, their laws! Then would the Southern heart rejoice—then would the bow of promise extend across our Southern say, and the future of the South grow bright and well-defined.—South Carolinian.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.

THE RAILROAD MASSACRE.—Advices of Saturday announce the arrival of the train bringing the bodies of the dead and wounded by the late accident on the Pacific Railroad, Thursday last.

The whole number of killed amounts to twenty-two. The whole number of wounded has not been estimated, but it is not less than fifty. Scarcely a man on the train escaped injury, and large numbers now suffering from severe wounds and contusions, broken limbs, &c., are arriving constantly.

OBITUARY.

DIED, in Hamburg, on the 2d inst., of Croup IDA MELVINA, daughter of J. A. & S. M. GURLEY, age two years, five months and sixteen days,

"The night dew that falls, tho' in silence it weeps,
Shall brighten with verdure the grave where she sleeps,
And the tears that we shed, tho' in secret it rolls
Shall long keep her memory green in our souls."

MR. EDITOR.—It again becomes our melancholy duty to record the death of another lovely little babe "CARRIE" infant daughter of FRANKLIN VINCENT and ELIZABETH JANE COOPER, in the second year of her age. She died at the residence of her Grand Father on the 18th October last.

The love of a devoted Mother, the affection of a Father, nor the kindness of friends, could not stay her flight. A kind Saviour bid her come, and she must go. May this sad event to them, (but joyful to her) teach them that their stay on earth is short, and may they be more engaged in doing their Heavenly Father's will, that when life's fleeting hour is over, they may meet their dear little CARRIE where parting is no more,

"For we know thou hast forever
Little "CARRIE, gone to rest,
To return, we'd have thee never,
From the kingdom of the blest."

R. C. G.

DIED, at his residence, in this District, Saturday 20th October last, JESSE HART, Sr., in the seventy-eighth year of his age,

Death rides on every passing breeze,
He lurks in every flower;
Each season has its own disease,
Its peril every hour.

It is a painful duty to chronicle the death of a valuable and highly esteemed citizen and neighbour; but how immeasurably more painful is it, thus to recall to the heart-stricken children, sons and daughters of the departed, to the surviving sister or brother, the melancholy fact, that a void has been made, by the inexorable hand of death, in their midst, which no power on earth can fill. A neighbour lost may be replaced; the place of a departed friend may be supplied; but a father; Oh, how melancholy the thought, how appalling to our hearts when once taken from us, his place can never be supplied. JESSE HART Sr., has been gathered to his fathers, and the places that have known him, will henceforth know him no more forever.

He was our neighbour, and as such he possessed many virtues; his heart was animated with the liveliest emotions of sympathy towards the poor of his community, frequently manifested in acts of practical benevolence and charity. He was, in the widest sense of the term, an honest man, "the noblest work of God."

He did not connect himself with any church, but was not without the consolations of religion, having entertained for thirty years an abiding hope of salvation through our blessed Saviour; and but a short time previous to his death gave the reasons for the hope that was within him.

By his death the neighbourhood has sustained a great loss, and to his children and relitives we tender our sincerest sympathies and christian condolence, and bereaved as they are by this afflictive dispensation of an all wise Providence, in all christian charity, we commend them to the tender compassion of our Saviour, whose grace is more than sufficient to heal all their wounds and to alleviate all their sorrows.

C. T.

☞ Christian Index please copy.

DIED, at his residence near Cusseta Chambers County Aladama, on the 6th of September, 1855, DERYL HART, who was born in Edgefield District S. C. on the 9th of March, 1789. He was married to Miss Jane Pitts in 1815 with whom he lived in great harmony, and raised one daughter and eight sons. He was baptized at Little Stephen's Church, by Elder Samuel Worthington in August 1832, his wife having made a profession of religion some years previous. In 1825 soon after moving to this State, he joined in the constitution of Bethesada Baptist Church, of which he remained a member in full fellowship up to the time of his death.

Though a very examplary member, yet for some years he was quite timid, and backward about engaging in family and public prayer, but as he grew stronger in faith he manifested more zeal and interest in his Heavenly Father's Cause, and took up his cross with a good degree of cheerfulness, engaging in family worship, and joining his brethren in prayer meetings and other religious duties. For several years previous to his death he was ready to talk on religions experience, and other kindred subjects whenever an opportunity occurred. clearly manifesting that his light grew brighter and brighter, as age and infirmity increased. His last illness was of several weeks duration, a large portion of which time he suffered extremely, yet he bore it with christian fortitude. When conversed with about his prospects beyond the grave he said he was a sinner saved by grace, and his hope in Christ was firm to the last.

Several days before he died, he called his family together, all of his children being present but one, and gave the instructions about the disposition of his property &c. He also especially charged and exhorted them all to meet him in Heaven, particularly did he press this important matter upon his two younger sons, the only two of his children that had not made a profession of religion, he exhorted his servants likewise to meet in a better world, and expressed a similar desire for all persons, saying if there was any body that had anything against him, he would like to see him, that there might be a reconciliation between them, it is presumable however that there were but few if any that had ought against him, for he was kind to the poor and needy and just with all men.

So lived and died our brother, therefore his wife, children, relatives and brethren, sorrow not as those who have no hope, but they look forward to the time of a glorious union in heaven when sorrow and separation shall be no more.

J. W. W.

OUR SESSION PAPER.

Having made the necessary arrangements to furnish full and accurate reports of legislative and other proceedings, by the engagement of the best reporters, we offer our DAILY SESSION PAPER on the usual terms of ONE DOLLAR for the session, free of postage.

Having the advantage of HOE'S MAMMOTH PRESS, which will print both sides of the paper at the same time, we will be able to keep it open to the latest hour, and thus have an advantage never previously enjoyed in Columbia. Every effort will be used to make it satisfactory to our subscribers.

R. W. GIBBES,
Publisher South Carolinian and Banner.

LEGISLATIVE REPORTS.

The subscribers will issue every morning during the session of the South Carolina Legislature, full reports of the proceedings of both branches, including Speeches and Debates, and at the close of the session put up, in a neat quarto form, the entire matter, printed on first quality paper and neatly bound, for $5 per copy.

As our reports are intented to be *complete*, our patrons may expect to learn more of the business of the Legislature than has heretofore been reported.

The "*Times*" will be supplied daily for $1.00 during the session and directed through the Post Office to any point.

First class Stenographic Reporters are engaged, and no expense or labor will be avoided that may be necessary to our complete success. Our friends will please forward their orders.

E. H. BRITTON & Co.
Publishes Carolina Times.

Notice!

To the Stockholders of the Edgefield Odd Fellows and Masonic Building Associ'n:

GENTLEMEN:—At a meeting of the Stockholders in October 1854 the following Resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Stockholders be and are hereby required to give their Notes payable six months from this date, with interest from the 1st January 1855, for all the Stock not yet called in, and that their Notes be endorsed by the President of the Company, and offered in payment of the instalments due by the Company.

Gentlemen, it is my duty to inform you that many have not complied with the requirements of the Resolution, although I have sent to most of them twice. The amount of each individual is so small that they treat it with indifference, thinking they will attend to it soon, and forget it. Our Building is now rapidly advancing to completion, and we must have money or good notes to pay the Contractor. Indeed, we are now due him a large part of the last instalment, and another will be due in a few days.

Gentlemen, I think I have said enough, and that you will no longer delay, but come forward at once and pay your Stock, either by money or note to S. F. Goode, Treasurer.

A. G. TEAGUE, Pres.

Nov 12 3t 44

State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.
IN ORDINARY.

BY H. T. WRIGHT, Esquire, Ordinary of Edgefield District.

Wherers, D. D. Brunson has applied to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits of Samuel C. Brunson late of the District aforesaid deceased.

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Edgefield C. H., on the 23d day of November inst., to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 6th day of Nov., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five and in the eightieth year of American Independence.

H. T. WRIGHT, O. E. D.

Nov. 11 2t 44

Masonic Notice.

A REGULAR Communication of CONCORDIA LODGE, No. 50, A. F. M., will be held at their Hall, on Saturday evening, 17th Nov. at 7 o'clock.

By order of the W. M.

A. G. TEAGUE, SEC'RY.

Nov 14 1t 44

ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ELECTION will be held on the SECOND MONDAY in January next, to fill the vacancies about to occur in the Offices of CLERK, ORDINARY and SHERIFF, for Edgefield District.

The Polls will be opened for ONE DAY ONLY.

The Managers will meet at Edgefield Court House on the Wednesday following, count out the votes and declare the Election.

THOS. G. BACON, C. E. D.

Nov 10, 1855. 3m 44

NOTICE.

ON Sale day next, I will sell at the Court House Steps, a *BEAUTIFUL THREE ACRE LOT*, unimproved, between the Public and Plank Roads.

My name is Gray, of Company A.—
I sell my land my debts to pay;
If I should fail to make this sale,
Then march me right to Edgefield Jail.

C. M. GRAY, of Company A.,
7th Regiment, U. S. I.

Nov 14 3t 44

PROF. GEDEON'S GLASSES.

The Greatest Improvement of the Age.

SPECTACLES, &c., ground on the exact principles of Spherical Accuracy, by A. GEDEON, the celebrated Optician, from the Improved Spectacle Manufactory and Berlin Optical Establishment, No. 107, Frederick William street, Berlin, established more than a century ago.

Prof. GEDEON submitting to the request of a great many persons of Edgefield and vicinity, will visit that place on the first Monday in December for ONLY TWO DAYS, *positively*, as other engagements prevent him from staying longer. He may be consulted at his Rooms at the Carolina Hotel, Edgefield C. H., on those two days.

Office hours from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.

These celebrated Glasses deserve to be particularly recommended for their density and transparency for, as Spectacles are designed to remedy the defects of sight, it is proper that the article of the Lenses are made, should be as transparent in its nature, and the Lenses as perfect in their form, as the eye itself. Prof. Gedeon has accomplished these two great principles by manufacturing his Glasses out of *Scotch Pebble, the only substance analogous to the humors of the eye*, and has constructed them in accordance with the Philosophy of Nature, in the peculiar form of a *Concave Convex Mirror*.

These Spectacles enables persons of weak eyesight to pursue the most minute employment, either by day or candle light, never causing that unpleasant sensation of giddiness or "Drawing of the Eyes" that is produced by the common Glasses. The Frames are likewise so constructed that the rays of light may be directed through the centre of the Glasses, to unite correctly upon the retina, and form a perfect picture of the object.

Added to the advantages possessed by him of long practice in the Eye Infirmaries, and under one of the most eminent Oculists, by which he has obtained a thorough knowledge of the diseases of vision, he has in his possession documents from individuals of rank, conveying the highest testimonials of approbation.

HOME TESTIMONIALS.

☞ MR. GEDEON having presented his Improved Spectacle Glasses to me, for examination, I cheerfully herein place at his disposal my opinion in regard to them:

So far as I am aware, the use of the Meniscus, is entirely novel for the purpose to which he has applied it; but after a careful examination into the merits of the improvement, and much conversation with him in relation to it, I can express myself as highly pleased with his application of the principle to the improvement of vision. His explanation of its advantages, is in accordance with philosophic principles, and so far as I have examined the subject, meets my approval. The Glasses are certainly constructed with great care, and out of the best material.

H. F. CAMPBELL. M. D.,
Prof. of Microscopic Anatomy, &c., Med. Coll. of Ga. Augusta-Ga., Oct. 31, 1855.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 30th, 1855.

PROF GEDEON—Dear Sir: I have carefully examined your Concavo-Convex Spectacles, and most cheerfully add my testimony of their superiority over any Lenses that I have seen. I am, sir, yours &c.,

H. A. BIGNON, M. D.

We are using a pair of Prof. GEDEON's Concavo-Convex Glasses, and find them remarkbly easy and pleasant to the sight. We can read fine print with them, and write for hours without feeling that unpleasant sensation of "Drawing the Eyes," which the common Glasses have done. We do not know whether it is the superiority of the material, or the principle on which they are ground, but we can say, conscientously, that they are the best Glasses we ever had.

G. SIMMONS,
B. C. DIMICK.
Of the State Bank, Augusta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 30th 1855.

We have purchased Glasses of Prof. GEDEON, and on trial, find them the best Glasses we ever used. We recommend them to all our friends, believing that we confer a favor on them.

MRS. P. SISTRUNKS,
MISS JOHNSONN,
Corner of Centre and Telfair streets.

AUGUSTA Ga. Oct. 31, 1855.

I have examined the Crystal Spectacles of Mr. A. GEDEON, and find that they are constructed upon correct principles. I therefore have no hesitation in recommending them.

L. A. DUGUS, M. D.
Professor of Medical College Ga.

EDGEFIELD, S. C. Nov. 12, 1855.

I have been using for several days and closely examining the glasses of Prof. GEDEON, and find in them considerable comfort and aid to my vision, especially at night.

I willingly add my testimony in addition to the above, believing that they are constructed on correct philosophical principles.

E. J. MIMS, M. D.

☞ A French writer, Dr. M. SICHEL, says: "Persons cannot be too careful of whom they purchase Spectacles, for it is a fact that, they are to be bought wholesale, at little more than one Franc a dozen. The use of such inferior articles cannot be too much reprobated."

Nov. 14 3t 44.

LAND AT AUCTION.

THAT BEAUTIFAL **Farm or Plantation** of *OAK* and *HICKORY LAND* belonging to Wm. A. Harris, adjoining the Village of Edgefield and the Lands of Col. F. W. Pickens, James Sheppard and others, will be sold at Edgefield C. H., on the 1st Monday in January next.—The Tract contains

Five Hundred & Eighty-Three Acres,

One half Woodland.

The place has on it all of the buildings necessary to a well arranged Plantation. The entire Lands are enclosed with a good fence.

Terms, Three Thousand ($3,000) Dollars cash, and the ballance on a credit of twelve months with interest from date of sale, with approved security.

☞ Good and warranted titles will be given.

Nov 14 3t 44

Public Sale.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust to me, executed February 1850, I will sell on Tuesday the 20th day of November inst., at the "Home Place" of John Bates, dec'd., all the remainder of his personal property otherwise undisposed of, consisting of all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Crop of Cotton, Corn, 500 bushels Oats, three Waggons, Plantation Tools, Stock of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c. Also, one excellent Carriage and Buggy.

TERMS—For notes with approved security a credit of twelve months will be given from date.

JOHN P. BATES, Trustee.

Nov 14 1t 44

State of South Carolina,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
IN ORDINARY.

BY H. T. WRIGHT, Esq., Ordinary of Edgefield District.

Whereas, Jabez B. Talbert has applied to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits of Lucy Summerall, late of the District aforesaid, deceased.

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Edgefield C. H., on the 19th day of November inst., to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 5th day of Nov., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and in the 80th year of American Independence.

H. T. WRIGHT, O. E. D.

Nov. 7 2t 43

IMMENSE SALE OF DRY GOODS, AT COST!

L. D. LALLERSTEDT, Augusta, Georgia, contemplating a change in his business on the first of January, offers his LARGE and BEAUTIFULLY assorted Stock of

Dry Goods, at Cost, for Cash!

—Just received an invoice of—

Moiro Antique and Striped SILKS;
Black and Colored Plaid and Brocade do.;
Lupin's Bombazine and Alpaceas;
Extra Styles Muslin DeLaines;
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs;
Great variety of EMBROIDERIES;
Kid and Silk Gloves, best s yles;
Moiro Antique and Velvet CLOAKS;

—ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF—

Negro and Bed Blankets,
Georgia Plains, Osnaburgs, &c., &c.

☞ Planters visiting the City will find it to their interest to call and examine for themselves, at the Corner of the Globe Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

Nov 14 6t 44

"THE EXAMINER."

THE first number of this NEW JOURNAL will be issued early in December next.

The publisher would be obligted to those who contemplate subscribing if they would forward their names without delay.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum. One year's subscription required on the receipt of the first number. Address me at Columbia.

WM. B. JOHNSON.

Columbia, Nov 14, 2tg 44

MASONIC Female Collegiate Institute,

AT COKESBURY.

THIS Institution will be open for the reception of Pupils on the first Monday in January next, and close the last day in September, making one long Term of Nine Months. The Faculty will consist of

Mr. F. A. CONNOR, A. M., PRESIDENT AND PROFESSOR OF NATURAL SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS, &c.

REV. T. E. WANNAMAKER, A. M., PROFESSOR OF MORAL PHYLOSOPHY, EVIDENCE OF CHRISTIANITY AND BELLE LETTRES.

MR. E. LÆGER, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

MISS MARY E. SNEAD, INSTRUCTRESS IN PAINTING, EMBROIDERY, &C.

The Board of Trustees have secured the services of a Faculty composed of worthy Master Masons, eminent for purity of character, and high literary attainments, whose every effort will be to educate young ladies so as to adorn any sphere in life.

Our new Masonic building will be completed by the opening of the Term, and the Board intend furnishing it with every appurtenance necessary to the acquisition of an education of the highest order. As they have determined that this Institution shall be second to none, so they confidently expect the encouragement and patronage of an enlightened public.

For any information necessary, we refer to our Circular, or to any member of the Committee, or President of the Faculty.

J. K. VANCE,
B. Z. HERNDON, } Committee.
F. F. GARY.

Cokesbury, Oct 20, 10t 41

Valu