THE INDEPENDENT PRESS
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

C. C. PUCKETT, M. PUCKETT, } Editors.

Individuals, like nations, fail in nothing which they boldly attempt, when sustained by virtuous purpose, and determined resolution.—HENRY CLAY.
"*Willing to praise, yet not afraid to blame.*"

Terms—One Dollar a Year, in Advance.

ABBEVILLE C. H.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1854.

Male Academy.

THE exercises of the *Abbeville Male Academy* will be resumed on Monday, the 18th September instant.

Reprieved.

GABRIEL, the youngest of the three boys now in prison for the murder of MATTOX, has been reprieved.

Court and Politics.

TUESDAY, the 26th instant, commences the extra session of the Common Pleas Court at this place. We would again announce that Col. BROOKS will address the people on that day. Col. GARLINGTON will also, we are informed, speak here on the same day.

Tri-Weekly Papers.

OUR friends of the Spartanburg *Express* and of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Examiner*, both excellent sheets, will please accept our acknowledgments for the regular reception of their tri-weekly issues. We wish for each of them all merited success; and that is as much as we *ought* to wish for ourselves.

Municipal Election.

THE election for Town Council, on Monday last, resulted as follows: Intendant, R. H. WARDLAW; Wardens, JAS. A. ALL, P. HUGHES, JOHN ENRIGHT, and H. W. L[illegible] This is the "dry ticket," and was elected, [illegible] believe, with little effort, and no excitement. We rejoice at all such triumphs. The successful vindication of the "dry" principle we desire to see here and everywhere, now and evermore.

Health of Charleston.

THE epidemic in Charleston is still, though not rapidly, on the increase. The deaths from yellow fever reported on Friday, the 8th inst., were ten; Saturday and Sunday, twenty-seven; and Monday, seventeen.

From the 3d to the 9th of the present month, there were seventy-six deaths from the prevailing disease. Of these, fifty-nine were foreigners, and sixteen from different States in the Union.

Apart from our sympathy for individual suffering, we regret deeply the injury that will accrue to the fall trade of our capital city. We hope, however, the fearful ravages of the pestilence will soon be stayed, and health and prosperity again be vouchsafed.

The Charleston Gale.

ON Thursday and Friday, 7th and 8th inst., Charleston was visited by a [illegible] It commenced early in the morning of Thursday, and continued through that and the following day. The accounts of damages sustained are truly appalling. Houses were unroofed—some blown down—and some washed down. The shipping in the harbor suffered considerably. The loss along the wharves alone is roughly estimated at $250,000 or $300,000.

The rice plantations in the vicinity suffered greatly. It is said to have been the severest gale which has occurred in that region since the memorable one of 1804, and it is a remarkable fact that both commenced on the same day of the same month, at an interval of just fifty years. There has been no loss of life reported that we have seen.

Railroad Meetings.

HON. J. L. PETIGRU, of Charleston, who is a native of this District, addressed a meeting of citizens at Calhoun's Mills, on Wednesday of last week. It was a railroad meeting, having the advancement of the Savannah River Valley Railroad in view, and we are told Mr. PETIGRU acquitted himself well on the occasion.—Not knowing beforehand that such a meeting was contemplated, had other circumstances allowed, of course we could not attend. But we feel nevertheless (as our declarations in a previous number testify) warm desires for the success of the enterprise. It is not as speculative schemes for the purpose of profit to stockholders merely that we desire the extension of railroads. If that should be one of the results, certainly we should by no means lament it.—But mainly for the general and varied benefits and conveniences realized by the whole community. A railroad, such as contemplated by the Savannah River Company, would confer benefits on a large portion of the citizens of this District which they do not now enjoy.

Neither were we present at the meeting held at Lowndsville, on the 2d instant, and as no one has reported to us the doings, sayings and results of the same, we appropriate the following notice from the Anderson *Advocate*:—

"Hon. P. S. Brooks was present, and occupied two hours in a politico-railroad speech. Speeches were also made by Gen. Harrison and Maj. Earle, of Anderson, and Mr. Thompson, of Abbeville. There is a good feeling existing among the people of Lowndsville and vicinity on the subject of the building of the road. We have not ascertained the amount of stock subscribed on Saturday, but learn that about thirty thousand dollars had already been subscribed by that neighborhood, and it is thought that the subscription will be raised to fifty thousand dollars. Well done for Lowndsville!"

Aiken and Ninety-Six Railroad.

WE have thought for some time past of bringing the subject-matter of this important enterprise prominently before our readers. We have noticed it from time to time, in a passing way—have extracted occasional articles into the columns of the *Press*, in regard to its claims, and published the able report of the President of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad entire in our columns immediately after the adjournment of the Greenville convention.

Before we notice the importance of the Aiken and Ninety-Six Road we will say a word in regard to the Rabun Gap or Blue Ridge Road. We regard the building and early completion of this road, through which wealth and prosperity are to flow into the lap of South Carolina, as a fixed fact. It is idle—it is *worse* than idle, it is consummate folly—to talk of its failure. And still our "mind's eye" is upon some who would rejoice at its overthrow. We not only do not envy the feelings of such a man, but we unhesitatingly pronounce him an enemy to our beloved State.

The completion of the Blue Ridge Road, then, forces upon us the necessity of building the Aiken and Ninety-Six Road as soon as possible. The charter ought to be secured at once. The times are hard, it is true, but every man who can spare twenty dollars ought to subscribe the widow's mite, at least—one share—to this great and indispensable enterprise. We understand the able presiding officer of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, Hon. T. C. PERRIN, made a very lucid and convincing speech at a large meeting of the citizens of Ninety-Six recently, and regret that some of our friends there did not give us the results of that meeting for publication. The force of circumstances compels us to remain at home much more than we could wish, to superintend and aid in the publication of our paper, or we should have attended ourself and reported its proceedings.

We have also understood that Mr. PERRIN attended a large meeting at Edgefield C. H., on Thursday, the 31st ult.—that he addressed the citizens there, that a subscription of about seventy thousand dollars was taken up, and that there is a probability that the amount will be increased to one hundred thousand. Mr. PERRIN is certainly entitled to the gratitude of the entire State for the interest he is manifesting in this laudable enterprise.

We shall pursue the subject in our next.

The Dinner at Whitehall.

PURSUANT to expressed intention, we were at Whitehall on Thursday, the 7th instant, and found much to gratify and little or naught to displease. The dinner was most abundant, well prepared, handsomely served, and, as reporters usually say of speeches, *well received*.

There was quite a crowd of creation's lords in attendance, whilst the scene was enlivened and lighted by a goodly number of fair faces and bright eyes.

Candidates were out in strong array, all apparently enjoying in anticipation the honors and emoluments of promotion, if manifest good humor and cheerfulness were at all indicative. That there is more pleasure in pursuit than in possession, we have ventured in our school boy time to maintain, and still holding to the dogma, we sometimes regret that, inasmuch as some never can possess, the pursuit is not perpetual—that they are not always candidates.

The columns of the *Press* show six candidates for Legislative honors, and there is another whose name does not appear in our paper.—There is therefore seven in all. Out of these five are to be elected. Two will therefore be left at home. It is for the people to say which five can be best spared! They are running a quiet race—no exciting questions upon the tapis to develop fuss and fever. We cannot say that we rejoice always to witness quiet [illegible] to an inclination to see a moving of the waters now and then. It is the life of republicanism. When there are questions to be agitated, we like to see them stirred. But we do not like to see a spurious article manufactured for the occasion. Humbug hobbies and unprincipled demagoguism we most heartily detest. At present there is no question before the people in this State in which individually we feel much interest. Some reforms we believe are needed, but we rest assured that time will eventually work out the things which are right, and we apprehend that the country will not suffer a great deal by waiting a while. The electoral, military, penitentiary, and others, are all questions of more or less interest to the people; but rising far above all in importance is that of popular education. We shall never lose sight of this—never cease to urge its importance until the genius of learning shall have expanded the soul of every white man to the dimensions of an intelligent freeman's. "Educate the masses," is the first article of our political confession.—It is the corner-stone of the republican temple, the dislodgment of which the surges of fanaticism never can effect.

But we are away from the dinner and its more immediate associations.

Col. GARLINGTON addressed the democracy in the forenoon. He is an excellent speaker, and were he less contracted in his political views, Col. BROOKS might consider it another feather in his plume to defeat him. As it is, however, he contends against fearful odds. He is running against the head winds of popular sentiment in regard to more than one question of national politics, besides the personal popularity and *tested* ability of the present incumbent. Mr. GARLINGTON made as pretty a speech as could have been made out of the materials at hand and to the style he adopted. The materials were rather scanty and miserably worn. The cry of disunion and wolf has been rung till it has few terrors and no charms. One had as well undertake to secure his election by treating in cakes and playing a banjo, as by denouncing so vehemently the very body of which he seeks to be a member. The speech was a brief review of the acts of the Government for the last quarter of a century, and a denunciation of most of the same. He could see nothing in the past to rejoice his heart or kindle emotions of hope for the future. But most of our readers have already heard, or will hear, Mr. GARLINGTON, and it would be unnecessary, even if memory served us, to attempt a synopsis of his speech on this occasion.

At half-past one in the evening Col. BROOKS, though laboring under much exhaustion from a severe attack of cholera morbus the preceding night, took the stand, and in a speech of two hours sketched the history of the prominent enactments of the last session of Congress, and triumphantly vindicated his course thereupon. The principal objection to the Nebraska-Kansas bill—its alleged establishment of "squatter sovereignty"—he answered, it seemed to us, beyond cavil. His remarks were in the plainest and simplest language, which is not only indicative of good taste, but of sound judgment.—Every man having a moiety of [illegible] will could not fail to understand him. In defending himself against the assaults of newspaper editors and writers, he was severely sarcastic—He dealt with them as though he were neither handling edged tools nor hot irons. It is well, perhaps, when a man is called upon to defend himself at all, for him to demolish the assailant with as few shots as possible—especially when there is no prospect of "conquering a peace." He submitted that charges of defection to one's own section against a man having thousands in her soil and institutions—tied to her by every bond of interest which exists—came with a bad grace from those who, in case of fire or other danger, could deposit their all in a cart and fly beyond the reach of harm in a few hours.—We have a due regard for our professional brethren, and usually when they are attacked from outside the camp, are ready to consider ourself one of the family, and therefore aggrieved. And answering as we might to the description in point of "stock in trade"—a steel pen and scissors—we might have appropriated personally a share of the castigation; but we disliked to swallow such a potion, and concluded to avoid it by maintaining that ours is not a "third-rate paper," and that we have never practiced law, physic, nor juvenile training! Hence not of that particular branch of the family alluded to by the speaker. And having thus "separated ourself from sinners," we enjoyed this portion of his speech no less than other portions. Those editors who, like the wolf in the fable, wished to slay, but had no excuse, can now show their teeth, brandish their *swords*, and rush to the glorious effusion of ink!

The attempt to produce the impression that Col. BROOKS denies patriotism to poverty, or ridicules men because they are poor, is an unjust misrepresentation, and those who undertake by such shallow devices to affect his re election will find themselves miserably deluded. The people have heard him, and will hear him; and there are enough of them, fully competent to judge for themselves, who know the motives which prompt to, and the falsity of, such charges, who appreciate his honesty and ability, to send him back again by such a majority as shall render opposition in the next election "beautifully less." We should not fear to stake *our* "cart load" on this prediction.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.]

Messrs. Editors: I hope you will extend to me the use of a small space in your columns to make a request of one of the leading papers in our State. The *Carolinian*, in commenting upon the Taylor Spring discussion in Richland, between Hon. JOHN S. PRESTON and Gen. JAMES H. ADAMS, on the Electoral question, promised to lay before the people of South Carolina the speech of Mr. PRESTON.

I have no interest whatever in the elections of Richland District, and my only reason for making this request is to learn the arguments of Col. PRESTON. As the question is one of importance to the people of the whole State, I do hope the *Carolinian* will gratify the public by a publication of the speech alluded to; and I assure them that it will be read with great interest and pleasure.

Yours, S.

[FOR THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.]

Dear Sirs: In your *Independent* of the 26th instant, I have received a call to enter the present canvass for the Legislature. I express myself fully sensible to this flattering announcement, and it is a fit occasion for me to suggest to "many voters" to urge upon their Representatives a reformation in the mode of electing Governor and Electors in South Carolina. The Legislature, composed chiefly of politicians, say these changes are unimportant and not desirable. It is false—the wisdom and practice of the whole country have pronounced it so. This body is more inexorable and averse to yielding these elections to the people, than was GEORGE III, under similar circumstances. His limited monarchy is more preferable and tolerable than a half-handed democracy.

I commend you to press these changes, and to *press them home*. Urge them to have less sectional discord in their political organizations and councils. We are tired of the everlasting cry of *disunion*, especially from those who court and now hold high places under the Federal Administration.

The heretical and fanatical doctrines of South Carolina on this subject, for the last twenty-three years, have been repudiated by the judgment of mankind, and numbered with the things that were. "Requiescat in pace!" It is time to learn lessons of instruction from the teachings of the past—to spit from our mouths this treasonable spirit of hell, and like the children of Israel, from the wilderness return with increased devotion to our political inheritance. If I have one patriotic emotion, it is that the "stars and stripes" may forever wave over this undivided Union.

With these suggestions, and my acknowledgments to "many voters," I decline, as gracefully as possible, their repeated and honorable mention of my name as a candidate for the Legislature.

Your fellow-citizen,

GEO. R. McCALLA.

Fork, Abbeville, S. C., Aug. 29.

A CHINESE WONDER.—Europeans and Americans are very apt to consider the Chinese as barbarians, when compared with our own and other Christian nations. Yet we are constantly meeting with facts in relation to that singular people, which put to the blush all our vainglorious boasting. What are our great canals when compared with that extraordinary work of art, the Imperial Canal of China, which was built by the Mongol Emperor, Kublai Khan, and extends a distance of more than 600 miles? Great heights are tunnelled, lakes bridged, and stupendous embankments thrown over marshes and low ground to afford it a passage. Unlike our canals, its capacity is not limited to small boats, but large ships sail upon its waters, which are filled by mighty rivers, and serve not only the purpose of a commercial highway, but are used for the two-fold objects of irrigation and drainage, thus rendering available for cultivation much land which would otherwise be useless. This canal has been pronounced by Europeans a gigantic work, and one displaying sound practical engineering skill, and even genius in the construction. Yet it is only one among many achievements of art to be found on a larger scale in China than in any other country in the world. Doubtless, they may be for aggrandizing or warlike purposes; and in many other respects they will prove of quite as much utility to the Eureka State as their self-sufficient traducers.

NEWS ITEMS.

BANK FAILURE.—The Farmer's and Merchant's Bank of Memphis, suspended operations on the 22d ult.

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.—The advance of this Board from the first to the seventeenth year is from $15,000 to $174,000.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company have decided to build a fence on each side of their track the whole lenghth of their road.

In Philadelphia on Monday, a negro was committed to jail by the Mayor, charged with having committed murder 17 years ago.

The steamer Timour exploded at Jefferson City killing 20 and wounding 15 persons. The vessel is a total wreck.

The treaty between the United States and the Netherlands, is very advantageous to us. It provides for the recognition of American Consuls in Dutch ports.

It is stated that the Ohio and Mississippi Rail Road Company have ordered a locomotive to be constructed, which shall be propelled by hot air, on an entirely new principle.

The Massachusetts Legislature at its last session appropriated funds to the New England Female Medical College, located in Boston, to pay the tuition of forty students annually for five years.

NO FORGERY.—A man was recently tried for forgery in Ireland, but it turned out that he had forged the signature of a man who could neither read nor write, which the judge ruled was no forgery at all.

It is stated that the election of the Hon. J. C. Doblin, as United States Senator from North Carolina, has been definitely arranged, and that Mr. Mallery, of Florida, will succeed him as head of the Navy Department.

Col. J. Watson Webb, who is now in England, writes to the New-York *Courier & Enquirer*, that in three months or before Christmas, wheat will have fallen from 65 to less than 45 shillings per quarter.

NEWSPAPERS IN CAMP.—The commander-in-chief of the Turkish "allies" has issued orders that a commissariat ration shall be issued to the correspondent of the London Times, and forage to his horse

For the transportation alone of the mails, the amount appropriated is $5,200,000; for the compensation of postmasters, $2,000,000. The whole expense of the Department for the next fiscal year is estimated at $8,319,000; and an anticipated deficiency of $2,311,161 is provided for.

On Monday last, Mr. Pike, of the *Flag*, Paris, Ky., who was then in Lexington, was assaulted by a man named Flournoy, a relative of Matthew Ward. Pike, a few days before, had mentioned that "Ward, the murderer," had passed through, on his way to Blue Licks, and hence the assault.

A young man who arrived at Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio, from Wheeling, Va., and registered his name at the hotel as "Rev. W. Bernard, Daneville, Va.," was found on the evening of the 17th, in the yard of the hotel, with his throat cut so that he died in a few hours.

THE ARTESIAN WELL.—The tubing has now been let down to a depth of 1,200 feet—the total depth of the borings exceeding that slightly. The borer now rests in hard sand stone rock, which has already been penetrated, with great difficulty, to the extent of twenty-three feet.

[*Charleston Courier.*

The Washington City Postmaster having removed a clerk in his office for being a Know Nothing, the Mayor of Washington has removed five members of the Auxiliary Guard, for being opposed to the Know Nothings. So the accounts say.

The number of German emigrants who embarked at Antwerp during the first six months of the present year, amounted to 15,896, being more than in the whole of last year. From the 1st of July, 10,000 Swedes emigrated, being 1 in 300 of the whole population of that country.

The Munich journals state that there is at Haselmoor, in Bavaria, a manufactory, where a sort of peat is made which possesses all the qualities of coal, and is used by the engines on several of the railways in that country. This manufactory last year supplied ten millions of cubic feet of the fuel.

ESCAPE OF SLAVES.—The Parkersburg News publishes the number and value of the slaves that have escaped from Wood county, Virginia, for the last 15 or 20 years, together with the names of owners, as ascertained by the Commissioner of the Revenue in his recent assessment. The number that absconded is 211—valued at $131,200.

Since the pay of the non-commissioned officers and privates has been raised, it is stated there is quite a rush to enlist. The number of applicants is unprecedented. The pay of the dragoons is the best in the world; and it is an agreeable and pleasant service, full of interest and adventure, affording a fine chance to see the world.

LICENSE QUESTION IN TEXAS.—The question of granting license to retail spirituous liquors was voted upon by the people of Texas, on Monday the 7th. As far as heard from the vote is very decidedly against license. In Marshall, Jefferson, Nacogdoches, and other towns, the vote against license was very large.

SALE DAY.—Janney's Hotel was sold at public auction yesterday for the sum of $37,000. W. S. Goodwyn, esq., was the purchaser. March & Sharp, Auctioneers.

Seventeen town lots, belonging to an estate, were sold for $4,651.

Three lots were sold for $2.200. Messrs. Allen & Phillips, Auctioneers.—*Carolinian.*

A locomotive on the Columdus and Erie Rail Road, in Ohio, lately performed a feat of running two hundred and sixty-five miles with but a single tender of wood. This fact shows to what an extent the saving in the mere article of fuel, in the hands of prudent and skilful engineers, combined with the use of good engines, can be made to lessen the expenses of running rail roads.

A letter from Miss Fredrika Bremer, dated at Stockholm, is published in the National Intelligencer, proposing that the association of christian women, formed in various places of the earth, should form a Peace Alliance, looking to a union of all denominations and nations, whereby peace and good feeling may be made lasting, and war forever after averted.

"There is," says a Boston paper, "a very curious and ingenious safety money drawer, which is to screw up under the counter, and has no lock, but as sure as a rogue touches it, an alarm bell rings, and he is glad to escape; yet it opens to the right one with ease and without noise. There are two hundred kinds of these tills, made with a difference, so that it would take an adroit thief all his lifetime to find out how to rob them.

BRITISH DIPLOMACY.—General O'Donnel the Spanish republican leader, is said to have been secreted at Madrid prior to the breaking out of the revolt, in the house of Lord Howden, the British envoy, and to have remained there under his protection for several months. It is added that the moment he shewed himself at the head of the revolt, Lord Howden left Madrid and went to Paris, alleging reasons therefor which were not even plausible. From this fact, and the continued defence of the rebels by the British peers, and the final placing of Espartero at the head of the new government, it is believed that the insurrection was aided by the British.

At a recent meeting of one of the French agricultural societies, a curious fact was related. A farmer stuck a pea in a potato, and planted them together, in March last. The pea produced a stock which was covered wit pods, and the potato gave eleven healthy roots. The farmer is of opinion that by this system it is possible not only to obtain a two-fold crop, but to prevent the malady to potatos.

The London *Times*, in the course of a recent editorial review of the various naval invasions chronicled in the world's history, admits that "The success of the British force that dashed up the Potomac, landed, and after a quick march, destroyed Washington, and then as speedily beat a retreat, can hardly be considered an affair of legitimate warfare, being little more than a piratical and fruitless surprise on an unarmed and unsuspecting population." This is a noteworthy confession.

The following is given as the cost per mile of several important railroads: Western, (Mass.) $64,250; Boston and Worcester, $70.231; New York and New Haven, $81,614; New Haven and Hartford, $54,355; New York Central, $67,181; Hudson River, $81,812; Camden and Amboy, $66,576; Pennsylvania Central, $54,400; Baltimore and Ohio, $51,292; Michigan Central, $35,657; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, $14,327; Little Miami, $31,359; Michigan Southern and Northern Indianna Rail Roads, $23,500; Cleveland and Toledo, $25,000.

PREVENTIVE TO YELLOW FEVER.—A correspondent in the Charleston *Courier*, "Wanderer," gives the following:

One-quarter ounce of copperas, powdered; one-quarter ounce of charcoal, powdered—to be mixed together and carried about your person.

The above is a simple, but certain antidote to yellow fever, and, if adhered to from this date by a majority of the citizens, yellow fever will have disappeared from Charleston, or any other city that is afflicted by it in 20 days. Try it and thousands are saved.

SINGULAR DISCLOSURE.—A surgeon in the United States army recently desired to know the most common cause of enlistment. By permission of the captain, in a company containing fifty-five, the writer pledged never to disclose the name of officer or private, except as a physical or metaphysical fact, the true history was obtained of every man. On investigation, it appeared that nine-tenths enlisted on account of some female difficulty, thirteen of them had changed their names, and forty-three were drunk, or partially so, at the time of their enlistment. Most of them were men of fine talents and learning, and had once been in elevated positions in life. Four had been lawyers, three doctors, and two ministers.

A DANCING PARTY BROKEN UP.—The South Alabamian of the 5th inst., published at Greenville, says:—

"The youthful portion of our citizens, ladies and gentlemen, had assembled on Tuesday night at Mr. Bolling's Hotel, to mingle in the gay pleasures of the dance, when everything for an hour or two passed off as the most devout pleasure seeker could desire. At this juncture, and as it was then thought very unaccountably, several of the company paled and left violently sick, and what was before a scene of unalloyed enjoyment was converted into one of anxiety and terror. It was discovered that some black-hearted fiend had drugged the water in the pail from which the company was supplied. Fortunately no ill consequences resulted further than prematurely breaking up the party."

AN INCIDENT.—We have the following statement from an authortitative source. Some weeks ago, a vessel sailed from Turk's Island, bound to Boston, with a cargo of salt. During the voyage, the master, a very stout man, died, and the mate, his son, desiring to bring his body to Boston for Christian burial, and deeming that salt was a preservative from corruption, dug a hole in the cargo several feet deep, placed the dead body of his father within, and covered it up. Upon the arrival of the vessel at this port, the body was found to be in a state of decomposition, and was with difficulty buried. Upon the representation of the owners, the custom house authorities took off the duty on the salt, it being the intention of the owners to sell it for manure.—*Boston Traveller.*

A REMEDY FOR YELLOW FEVER.—We find the subjoined important communication from Dr. Wildman, of Savannah, in the *Georgian*.

Messrs. Editors:—Gentlemen: I notice in your paper of this morning, an allusion to the "Muriated Tincture of Iron," as a remedy in cases of "Yellow Fever."

Several reasons, which I cannot now enumerate, have prevented me from hitherto giving this remedy publicity through the columns of the city papers. Feeling however, that it is my "duty to place this new mode of treatment before the public," I beg to publish the following facts in connection with it:

1. I have treated over one hundred and fifty cases of Yellow Fever since 21st ult., and of that number not one has died who commenced this remedy prior to "Black Vomit." And,

2. Since 21st ult., *I have not administered five doses of any other medicine.*

I give the Tincture in doses varying from 20 to 60 drops every *two* hours in a tablespoonful of water for adults; and smaller doses for children. The cure is generally perfected in three days. This preparation of Iron acts by medicating the blood and exerting its styptic qualities upon the coats of the stomach.

I would respectfully call the attention of the medical profession to this preparation of Iron, as an invaluable remedy in Yellow Fever.

I am yours, respectfully,

September 2, 1854. P. H. WILDMAN.

The Market.

ABBEVILLE, Sept. 13.—Cotton ranges from 5 to 8½.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 13.—The cotton market was rather more settled yesterday, with prices steady and uniform. 100 bales were sold, at 6 to 8½ cents for inferior to good middling old cotton, and 8½ to 9½ for new.

VALUED TESTIMONY. A citizen of Baltimore, well known and highly respected, (Wm. H. Thumlert,) says of STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, that it cured him of a threatened Consumption of six months standing. If persons generally, while suffering from Coughs, Colds, and other slight diseases of the lungs and throat, would regard them as a "threatened Consumption," and apply an efficient remedy *at once*, there would be far less fatality from this fell disease than at present. Stabler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant is confidently recommended in all such cases, as it rarely fails to cure, and always gives comfort and relief to the sufferer. STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL is an excellent remedy for diseases of the bowels, and is also offered to the public, with all confidence in its merits. See descriptive pamphlets, to be had gratis of the agents. Price for each, only 50 cents, or six bottles for $3 50.

E. H. STABBLER & CO., Proprietors,
Wholesale Druggists, Baltimore.

Sold by Dr. F. P. GARY, Cokesbury.
WARDLAW & LYON, Abbeville C. H.
HAYHAND, HARRAL & Co.,
Wholesale agents, Charleston.
And by Merchants generally.

Aug. 12 '54. 13 3m

100 BAGS SALT.

JUST Received and for sale at
H. S. KERR'S.

June 17 6 tf

OBITUARY.

DIED,—At the residence of his father, near Ninety-Six, on the morning of the 8th instant, GEORGE W. CALHOUN, in the 23d year of his age. The deceased had been engaged for a few years past in mercantile pursuits at Ninety-Six. He was a member of the Siloam Baptist Church, having been baptised there, July 29th, 1849. His sickness was long and severe—being confined to his bed for nine weeks, by that malignant disease, called slow fever. Yet, notwithstanding this, those who attended him constantly, heard not a murmur escape his lips. And although his temporal affairs were somewhat complicated, they seemed to have no place in his thoughts. He spake not of them; but observed to the writer some time before his death that he had often endeavored to compose his mind and place his thoughts on Heavenly things. When asked if he was prepared for death, he replied, "I think I am." He was buried at his church, after funeral services had been performed by B. F. Corley, who preached a sermon adapted to the occasion, from the words "For to me to live is Christ, to die is gain." Showing how beautifully the life of the deceased illustrated the first proposition of the text, then the happy results of such a life.

Seldom have we seen a deeper impression made upon a community by the fall of any one, than by that of our young brother. The writer would not say another word in regard to brother C., were it not *well known* in this community, that his christian character was altogether extraordinary; and that *very few* examples so much deserve to be held up for imitation as his.

He loved God's house. For the first two years after he joined the church, the writer observed that he was absent but two days—on one of these, he was in bed; on the other, he was from home—although his church meets two Sabbaths in each month; attending 22 Sabbaths out of 24. He was found among the few who met on inclement days. We have known him to come to God's house through rain, through sleet and through snow—when God did not prevent him, he was there.

He loved God's cause. He contributed liberally to the support of the ministry—the expenses of the church and the benevolent institutions of the day. He did it cheerfully, punctually, and from principle.

He loved God's word. Two years ago, the writer had occasion to step into his store, late at night, and found him reading the Bible—often have we seen his Bible upon his counter—often has the question been asked "Who had the Bible here?" All were ready to answer, "George."

He loved his parents. Often visited them—sought their counsel and advice—exhibiting a beautiful contrast to those youths who long to throw off paternal restraint, even before they are grown. He had a deep affection for his mother, and shared this in his attention to, and in his respect for her.

All loved him. He had no enemies. As we returned from his grave, a gentleman who had been long and intimately acquainted with him, said, "I believe he is the first man I ever knew to die, and leave no enemies behind." An aged brother hearing this remark, said, "I never knew him to have a difficulty, much less an enemy." Yet, he was mild, gentle, timid, and unassuming, and seemed unconscious of the noble elements of character which he possessed. His death has blasted the fondest hopes of his aged parents, who deeply feel their loss. He has left brothers, sisters, and a large connection to weep over his fall; but all have a well-grounded hope that he rests in a land far more bright and lovely than this.

Well done good and faithful servant. Rest, brother from all thy toils—from all thy labors—thy works will follow thee. B. F. C.

Sept. 12, 1854.

*** Abbeville *Banner* and Southern *Baptist* will please copy.

Attention Calhoun Troop!

YOU are hereby ordered to attend your parade at Greenwood, on the first Saturday in October. A full attendance is requested, as there will be an Election for first and second Lieutenants. Those persons who have given notice of resignation, and whose time has expired, will be required to present Certificates of their Memberships in other Companies, as the law is very positive on that head; also, they are repuested to return their Swords and Holsters. By order of

W. W. PERRYMAN, Capt.

Sept. 16, 1854. 2-19 1t

*** Abbeville *Banner* please copy.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, I will sell at Abbeville Court House, on the first Monday in OCTOBER next—

One house and lot in the village of Abbeville, containing one acre more or less, bounded by lots of Charles Dendy and others; levied on as the property of M. L. Pope, ads. B. L. Posey and others.

300 acres of land more or less, bounded by J. F. Lyon, Mrs. Wideman and others; levied on as the property of John Lyon ads. G. W. and W. B. Brannon, and others.

200 acres of land more or less, bounded by William Ware, William T. Jones and others; levied on as the property of James Kilingsworth, ads. John Smith.

400 acres of land more or less, bounded by Charles Dendy, William Wharton and others; levied on as the property of William S. Ansley, ads. Henry Atkins and others.

Terms cash. S. A. HODGES, S. A. D.

Sheriff's Office, Sept. 14, 1854.

Sept. 14, 1854 19

Three Likely Negroes for Sale; A Young Woman and her two Children,

BELONGING to the Estate of the late William Morrison, will be sold at Abbeville C. H., on sale day in October next. Also a Four Horse Wagon.

Terms.—A credit of Eleven Months, by the purchaser giving note and approved security.

JAMES MORRISON,
Adm'r, will annexed.

Aug. 31, 1854. 2-18 3t

Bagging, Rope & Twine,

A GOOD Supply of BAGGING, ROPE and TWINE, just Received and for Sale low, *for cash only*, by

H. S. KERR.

Sept. 9, '54. 2-18 tf

Nails.

50 KEGS NAILS, in store and for sale low, by

H. S. KERR.

Sept. 9, '54. 2-18 tf

A SPLENDID MAP

OF SOUTH CAROLINA, by Johnson and Walker, can be bought cheap by applying at this office. A rare chance. There are no more of the same sort now for sale.

Sept. 9, '54. 18

BACON! BACON!

5,000 LBS. Choice BACON, direct from Cincinnati, for sale low for cash or on time to good men.

500 lbs. Extra Country Cincinnati Hams,
1000 " Tennessee Shoulders,
1000 " Choice Country Leaf Lard.

H. S. KERR.