THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.

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 23, 1854.

Advertisements.

Do not neglect to notice the new advertisements, especially those of Mr. Posey and W. D. Calhoun, Esq. Town property and new invention.

Fever in Charleston.

The epidemic in Charleston, we are happy to say, seems to be rather decreasing. Eighteen is about the average number of deaths per day for the last week.

Dedication.

We are requested to state that Rev. Dr. Thornwell will perform the services in connection with the dedication of the new Presbyterian church in this village, on Sunday next.

The Female Mind.

The perusal of the address of Rev. Dr. Cross, at the last commencement in the Madison Female College, on the subject above, has afforded us much instruction and entertainment. It is a noble defence of the capabilities of the female intellect, and a worthy tribute to the cause of female education. Thanks to the friend whose kind remembrance placed it in our way.

Mysterious Visitor.

By some *mysterious* oversight, this little visitor in its first round did not observe our abode. We are glad to say that its second round has discovered to it our whereabouts. It now knows the way, and we cordially solicit its monthly visits. There is a charming display of modesty and real good sense in its conversation exactly to our taste.—Published at Spartanburg, S. C., at 25 cents per six months.

Col. Brooks and Poverty.

A caustic writer in the last issue of the Newberry *Sentinel*, in a long and able defence of Col. Brooks, thus puts his foot upon the slander which we denounced last week. He must have read the last *Press*. At any rate he has notions very much like we have:

"Remarks have been made respecting his strictures on the easy manner in which some editor or editors might decamp in a night. This perhaps may be true, but as to any attempt to produce an impression that he denies patriotism to *poverty*, or ridicules men because they are poor, is an unjust and false mirepresentation. He never uttered such a thing."

"Yonkers."

On the preceding page will be found the communication over the above signature. The state of society is indeed lamentable, where such outlaws as he describes are suffered to override the strong hosts of the law. But a redeeming feature it is, that when justice fails to find an executioner in cowering officials, she rarely turns in vain to individual responsibility. We should blush for human nature, if such outrages moved it not to vengeance.

Will our friend "Yonkers" tell us more of how things wag out west? Nothing but a lack of disposition to try could prevent him from doing much towards the entertainment of the *Press*-taking public. There are doubtless many stirring events in his region more than worth the recording.

Religious Revival.

Quite an interesting series of meetings has been progressing in the village and at Upper Long Cane church, during the past week. Rev. Dr. Baker has been preaching during that time with an earnestness and efficiency rarely equaled. Meetings were held in the day at Long Cane, and in the village at night. No very marked effect has been produced in the village except that a deep solemnity has uniformly pervaded the large congregations who wait on his ministrations. At Long Cane, however, a very extensive revival has been the result. We learned on Wednesday evening (the last opportunity we had of hearing) that there were some sixty-five persons who would very probably connect themselves with the Church. And many, many more whose serious demeanor betokened that they were thinking as they had never thought before.

The pleasure of listening to Dr. Baker was ours but twice during his stay, and each occasion was at night after his arduous labors in the country church during the day. Hence, doubtless, many of his ablest sermons were unheard by us. But these were amply sufficient to impress us with a sense of his uncommon power as a minister. Perseverance, zeal and a most lively faith seem to be his characteristics, and crown his labors with such extraordinary success. Long may he continue, for we seldom look upon his like!

Stealing and Hanging.

The *Black River Watchman* has failed so utterly to understand our position on this subject, that we must be excused for another brief allusion to it. It misrepresents us, entirely, but from its whole bearing in this as in every other discussion, we are in no wise inclined to charge it with *intentional* misrepresentation. We may have expressed ourselves ambiguously.

The *Watchman* states our position to be: 1st, "For slave stealing, death is the penalty, unauthorized by Divine law, and not demanded by the exigency of the times." 2d, "Whenever the Executive thinks that the Legislature has annexed a penalty too great in his judgment, it is his duty, *with or without extenuating circumstances*, to remit that penalty and substitute another." The first proposition is correctly stated. We did take, and do take, that ground; and if we have failed to sustain it, it is our own fault [illegible] the unsoundness of the doctrine.

But the *Watchman* is far off from a right construction of the second position assumed by us. We have never taken such ground. We suppose it got the idea from our declaration that we knew nothing about the circumstances of Kinman's case; but yet expressed the desire that he might have his sentence commuted. This desire arose from our opposition to hanging for negro stealing, under any ordinary circumstance? and not that we hold the duty of the Governor to be to pardon with or without extenuating circumstances; and because his Excellency *had* pardoned criminals guilty of at least as heinous offences; and we conceived it due to his consistency to commute this case. We distinctly stated that we had no idea of charging the responsibility of the law's *existence* upon the Executive; but when the power was given him to modify or withdraw the penalty annexed he should act consistently with precedents established in other cases. We repeat, has the Executive not pardoned crimes as enormous and as destitute of extenuating circumstances as the one we have alluded to? We could mention them, but forbear.

Our positions in reference to the law and the pardoning power are simply these: 1st, The law is not a just or expedient one; 2d, The pardoning power should not rest in the hands of any single individual. These are our positions; and it will take more logic than our friends of the *Watchman* possess to dislodge us. We think we have demonstrated, in former numbers, their correctness; and, as the *Watchman* has failed to perceive it, it is useless to add more. When we have time and space, we may give our notions in regard to the pardoning power more definitely and at length.

Aiken and Ninety-Six Railroad.

We have appropriated the above name to this Railroad, not because we advocate either of these specified points as the termini of the Road. We have no particular feeling or anxiety upon that particular subject. We say the Road must be built, and that the charter ought to be secured at once, and then that the Road ought to be located over the best and most practicable route, and we are rejoiced to learn that Edgefield C. H. seems to be directly on that route. This being the case, that place alone ought to contribute a smooth hundred thousand to secure the charter, and the location of the Road through that village. We understand that the charter requires an individual subscription of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars by about the 15th of December next, or that, by its own provisions, it is forfeited. This Road when built will make the communication between Anderson and Charleston almost direct. It will be about twenty miles nearer than over the contemplated Savannah Valley Road, and nearly fifty miles shorter than the Columbia route. As to injuring the business on the Columbia stem of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, it is all folly to talk about it. After the completion of the Blue Ridge Road there will be more business thrown upon the Greenville and Columbia Road than can possibly be performed by both stems without the addition of a second track. This is the deliberate opinion of Mr. Gourdin, the intelligent and enterprising President of the Blue Ridge Road, and so much alive is he and the friends of the latter road to this connexion that we understand he has offered to complete the entire line for us and equip it out and out within twelve months, and to take the entire pay in the Bonds of the Greenville and Columbia Rail Road Company. In our opinion the friends of the Greenville and Columbia Rail Road ought to be wide awake on this subject, or there is great danger that they will be cut out entirely. An air line Railroad from Aiken to Anderson would shorten the distance a few miles—perhaps ten, and just so sure as the G. & C. Road throws cold water on the Aiken and Ninety-Six connection, the interest will be awakened in behalf of the air line project which will result in the final defeat and overthrow of the G. & C. Railroad so far as the communication with Charleston is concerned. The South Carolina Rail Road Company ought to subscribe liberally to this project, and so ought the Charlotte Road.

Execution of Sentence.

On Friday, 15th instant, Mose and Tom, slaves of Mr. Barmore and murderers of Jesse Mattox, expiated their crime on the gallows. There were, we should suppose, not less than two thousand five hundred or three thousand human beings—men, women and children,—at the place of execution.

And why was there such a vast number there? Was it sympathy for the wretched victims of crime? Nay, the multitude were there neither in the character of mourners, nor to learn a lesson of wisdom from this mournful exhibition of the depravity of human nature. There is an undefinable, uncontrollable morbid curiosity which prompts us to witness such scenes. It is a kind of ferocity in our nature; such as seeks amusement by witnessing "gander pullings," cock-fights, bull fights, and such other barbarian sources of vulgar pleasure. It is a part of the rubbish of barbaric ages. We are not yet wholly civilized. Human nature is truly a strange compound—a kind of milk, water, oil, and vinegar mixture. When a human being is about to die naturally, a few relatives may crowd around and weep over expiring existence, but it is too common an occurrence to excite the curiosity or sympathy of distant people. The most distinguished man in the country might publish to the world that on such a day he should proceed naturally to give up the ghost, and accompany the publication with such assurances (were it possible) as should convince every one that the event would most certainly occur as appointed; at the same time let a proclamation go forth, setting apart the same day for the public execution of the poorest criminal; and which of the twain would receive the largest number of farewell visitors on that day? That the criminal would, admits of no question. Such scenes as the public execution of convicts, an unsophisticated mind might presume, would affect for good the heart of almost every individual who witnessed them; but it is not so. The crowd go away just as they came, with the single exception that curiosity has been partially, not wholly, satiated. With rare exceptions, the people leave as mirthful and as devoid of serious impressions as they would at the scene of a horse race. The public execution of criminals serve neither to soften the heart of or warn by its fearful example the callous, soulless, crowd. They only familiarize us with what the imagination conceives to be horrible, and hence it is divested of much of its horror. They are, therefore, demoralizing and impolitic.

This was the first we ever witnessed. God grant it may be the last!

Abolition Literature.

Some of our cotemporaries are denouncing very fiercely the abolition literature of the North, and urging upon the Southern people the propriety of "sawing off" their support.—Now this preaching does very well—is eloquent, and for aught we know, is earnest. But example is better than preaching, and should always accompany it. How Southern newspapers can publish flaming prospectuses of Northern journals from week to week, indite commendatory notices of every number they receive, and then expect their preaching to have any effect, passes our comprehension. People do not regard the words of a mouth that first blows hot and then cold; and if this is not blowing hot and cold, it is closely akin to it.

We are reminded, by these indignant denunciations, of a certain editor whom we once knew to publish a warm phillipic against the *Yankee Blade*, refusing to insert its prospectus, and afterwards extracting two or three articles from its columns, with the credits annexed, and then directing his publisher to direct a copy of his paper to the *Blade* with the extracts *marked*; "for," remarked he, "that is a good prospectus for him, and perhaps he will continue the exchange"! And again, of a certain honorable committee of vigilance who, it was said, used to ransack the post-office, take out all the abolition documents they could find, pocket their own, march into the street and burn those directed to their neighbors! The people know these things, and when they are urged to absolve themselves from this particular sin, they remember the very reasonable injunction—"Physician, heal thyself!" Quit publishing the prospectuses of abolition journals and magazines attended now and then with eulogistic "puffing," and see what effect a consistent preaching and practice combined will have.

We have preached once and again upon the subject, but if any practical conversions have as yet resulted, we are unconscious of the fact. We have said, and again say, give Southern publishers the means, and they *can* give us literature. But as it is difficult to turn a mighty stream from its long coursed channel, so is it almost impossible to divert the stream of money which is constantly setting towards the North. We can, by consistent advice and example, perhaps, prevail upon a few of its tributaries to stay their course, but the great trunk flows on, and finding no tide setting back, they are forced to rejoin the original stream or remain stagnant. In other words, a few Southern men, impressed with the importance of the subject, determine to withdraw their support from this intermeddling literature, and contribute it towards the sustenance of struggling, perishing Southern literature; but the great mass will not follow the example, and the few eventually fall in again with the crowd, and leave it to languish and die.

The South has a habit of looking North for good things in this as in almost every other line; and every one knows the giant strength of habit. One will say, "If I could get as good, or nearly as good, literature at home, and as cheap, why I would cease to patronize that of the North." This is the cry of thousands, and if they would only *act*, as well as cry, in harmony, results at once beneficent and pleasing would soon follow.

Putnam and Harper are doubtless able literary magazines, and if they confined their practice within the limits of their profession, would be worthy of patronage from any and every section. But when they leave the flowery field of literature and stray into the brushwood of politics, thereby taking advantage of the thousands of patrons who have subscribed with a confidence in the good faith of the conductors, to pour forth their fœtid torrents of abolitionism, they perpetrate a fraud, and merit punishment. But will they suffer? We have no ground to cherish any such hope; especially whilst we continue to advertise and "puff" their wares.

It is a positive truth that whilst hundreds of Northern journals have so strong a hold upon the affections of Southern readers as to enable them to enforce most rigidly (as we know they do) the advance system of payment, if a Southern journal modestly hints to its subscribers the duty of settling ancient accounts, "Stop my paper," is the consoling response!

Literature at the North is a trade—a paying trade. Who ever heard of a man making his bread at the business in the South? One might as well hope to live by preaching to a congregation of Hard-shells. Until the trade gets so it will pay in our latitude, it is vain to talk of having a Southern literature *worthy* of existence. Let the fertilizing streams, then, which now flow so profusely over the literary fields of the North be rolled back to those of our own sunny clime, and soon the now dreary waste shall be made to "rejoice and blossom as the rose."

Rabun Gap Railroad.

An excellent article on this subject, taken from the Charleston *Mercury*, appears in our present issue. We respectfully solicit attention to it. Especially do we hope that those who expect to represent the people in the next Legislature will read it, and not only it, but every other article bearing upon the subject. We presume the Rabun Gap Railroad is to constitute a prominent feature in the transactions of the approaching session, and we are sure no other subject could scarcely compare with it in importance.

Vigorous efforts are being made to forestall the action of the State in regard to the application of the Rabun Gap Company for State aid, ostensibly on the ground that the Road has been injudiciously located, and will therefore fail, if built as located, of the ends contemplated. But the real ground of opposition, we conceive, is to be found in a *sectionalism* even more contracted than some of our compeers would have the South Carolina congressmen to cherish and exhibit. The Blue Ridge Road does not run through the centre of the State, it has recently been discovered, and hence cannot expand its beneficent influence to every section and neighborhood. Truly this is a lamentable mistake, either in Nature who planted the troublesome hills, or else in the engineers who were dull enough to believe the Rabun Gap was the shortest and cheapest way of getting through them! The Rabun Gap Road comes into South Carolina in [illegible] District, the most new and improving District in the State. It traverses that entire District, and unites at Anderson with the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, which runs to Columbia, *the centre and Capital of the State*, and there connects with our whole system of Railroads. In thus running to the Capital of the State, that Road passes through not only the District of Pickens, but Anderson, Abbeville, Edgefield, Newberry, Fairfield and Richland. We are not *sectional*, but we desire to be informed if there is any portion of South Carolina superior in any respect to the region covered by the Districts named. We can surely say, with all becoming modesty, that these Districts are equal to any portion of the State of South Carolina.

It would be a disgrace to South Carolina were she to suffer the abandonment of this enterprize at this day. Full well does she know the advantages which will accrue to her from its completion. And aside from the actual advantages which it is to bestow, the honor of having so magnificent a railway traversing our borders—the admiration of the whole country—should exert some influence in nerving the Carolina arm to its aid. Yet the course pursued by gentlemen in other sections of the State is the very one pregnant with defeat to the whole scheme. And would not, we repeat, such a result be an everlasting, burning disgrace? Do such gentlemen think that the Road, as now located, is to be abandoned, because forsooth it does not traverse the centre of the State, or start from Spartanburg C. H.?

This discovery and this opposition, it seems to us, at this late day, comes with questionable grace, to say the least. Was Spartanburg originally opposed to the selection of the Rabun Gap route? If so, then it was her right and duty to declare herself so, or ever after hold her peace. If she was not then opposed to it, her recent conversion, after a lapse of two years, argues a kind of Rip Van Winkle awakening altogether too tardy for this sleepless age. In either view of the case, we think it the wisest and most becoming policy for her to have closed the debate when the question was passed upon. In the language of Jackson, "when the time for action arrives, stop thinking."

Let this great enterprize be secured to the *State*, and not to Spartanburg, Greenville, Anderson, Abbeville, or any other particular district and village. Let it run through whatever section it may, and cross the mountains at what gap it may, so that it connects our seaboard with the great North-west, and draws thence a trade to Charleston which shall render it a market equal to the first class. This will have been "the consummation devoutly to be wished" by every South Carolinian.

In 1852, when this project was first mooted, after Mr. Calhoun and others had laid it to rest, we should have been mortified to discover any disposition to divide and distract the councils whose guidance was to usher it forth and direct its incipient steps, by a predominance of sectional feeling in the mere question of its location. Much more, then, is our grief and astonishment now, when we see efforts to introduce the brand for the explosion of that which has already been done, and to effectually arrest the further prosecution of the work in any direction.

But we do not beg the question. We hold that the Road has been judiciously located—that the Rabun Gap is the best route. We may simply remark, though, for the present, without entering a detail, that the distance is shorter than any other *surveyed* route; that, from Anderson to Pendleton, the Road can be built (or nearly so) with the stock of the Pendleton Railroad Company. Pendleton, then, is the point from which the Road now asking State aid is to start. Will any one assume for a moment the distance from the latter point to Knoxville, Tenn., to be greater than that from Spartanburg? From Pendleton to the Stump House Mountain is a route which cannot be surpassed. After crossing Seneca River, four miles from Pendleton, the face of the country is almost a perfect level. The cost of construction then from Seneca to the Stump House is obliged to be light. We venture the assertion that there is no tract of country in South Carolina over which a Road can be built at as small a cost. From Stump House thence as far as we have any personal knowledge the route is indeed rough, but can be no rougher than the French Broad route. That monster of our friend the *Spartan*, the Tunnel, is here.—And it is truly a formidable undertaking, and will require labor and money for its completion. But let us remember that this is not the first tunnel that was ever undertaken. The Georgia Road, if we mistake not, runs through one of considerable length, and who will suppose that if it had been even twice the length of the Stump House tunnel, the energetic Georgians would have quailed before it?

Another consideration in favor of the Rabun Gap route is, that Tennessee has not only granted a charter, but is pledged to build the Road to the N. Carolina line. Where, we ask, are any such provisions for any other route? Where is the charter? the pledged funds? indeed, where is the survey, even? We have failed to learn of the existence of either. Let Spartanburg and those who may be disposed to act with her, put down their instruments, and tell us by actual measurement the difference in the respective distances. Let them compute the actual difference in costs of construction. Let them procure their charters, and the guarantee of Tennessee to build to the North Carolina line. And then—then—why then, by that time, the Rabun Gap Road will have been graded to the Stump House Mountain—forty miles from Anderson C. H.—and *then*, surely, it will be too late to talk about abandoning the route for another.

As leisure and space allow, we may recur to the subject again, and give our views more fully and connectedly.

Affray at Walhalla.—We regret to learn that an affray occurred at Walhalla on Sunday last, between Joseph Broom and H. C. Mayberry, employees on the Blue Ridge Railroad, which resulted in Mayberry's receiving a severe wound in the side, inflicted by a knife in the hands of Broom. Broom was arrested, and is now in Jail at this place. Mayberry is in a critical situation.—*Pickens Courier.*

The British Government has notified the State Department that the Queen has ratified the Canadian Reciprocity treaty, and that orders have been given for the withdrawal of the British fleet, and the immediate admission of our fishermen to the unrestricted freedom of the fisheries.

NEWS ITEMS.

It is said there is a good potato crop on the Upper Mississippi.

Augusta has nobly subscribed over $4000 for the relief of Savannah.

Col. A. C. Garlington was, on the 8th inst., elected Brigadier General, 10th Brigade S. C. Militia.

The Town Council of Columbia, in obedience to the request of a public meeting in that city, have donated $500 for the relief of Savannah.

There was a frost in the neighborhood of Albany on Sunday night, the 10th inst., not severe enough to do any harm.

A new Post Office has been established in the lower part of Greenville District by the name of *Cottage Hill*, and T. H. Stokes appointed Postmaster.

The crops in North Carolina promise to yield abundantly. The wheat harvest is said to have been large, and the cotton and tobacco crops look well.

The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* learns that frost was see on Monday morning in some parts of Connecticut, where, 36 hours before, the heat was oppressive in the extreme.

Clinton W. Pickett, late a clerk in Cincinnati post office, and the son of a respectable citizen, has been arrested on the charge of pilfering from the mails. The *Gazette* says he has confessed to abstracting, at different times, about $400 from the mails.

A grand National Convention of Babies is to be held at Springfield, Massachusetts, on the 5th of next month, when prizes amounting in value to $500 will be awarded to the finest babies exhibited.

The number of immigrants arrived from foreign countries, from the first of January to 6th instant, is officially stated to have been 217,662—showing an excess of 22,515 over the arrivals for the corresponding period last year.

Health of Augusta.—The Board of Health of Augusta makes the following report:

Saturday, September 16, 5 o'clock p. m.—The Board of Health reports three deaths from yellow fever during the last twenty-four hours, one of which contracted the disease in Charleston.

The Corn Crop Panic.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette ridicules the extravagant stories that have been in circulation in relation to the failure of the corn crop, and says:

"We hear such melancholy accounts of the corn crops that the country is up in arms, and I have no doubt the farmer thinks that his crop is the only one in the country, all others having failed. I will admit in some sections the gathering will be small, in others one-half and three-fourth, and so on; then if you please add the stock of old corn now in the country to the present crop, you have more than an average; this is not guess work, but thorough investigation. I am not any way interested in flour or corn, but merely in my travels this summer have made personal examinations, and find no cause of alarm, only to speculators and humbug livers."

Receipts.

The following persons have paid their subscriptions to the 2d Volume of the *Independent Press*:—

A A Roberts, Lagrange, ($2)	Ga.
Willson & Williams, Abbeville C H	S C
J W Darby, Lowndsville	"
T J Hill, Diamond Hill	"
Wm Moore, "	"
J J Uldrich, Monterey,	"
R C Sharp, Due West,	"
Wm McGill, Warrenton,	"
Garlington Owens, Cokesbury,	"
John C Hays, Sandover,	"
J J McGaw, (by John Link) Mt Willing,	Ala
E P Speed, Harper's Ferry,	S C
S E Traylor, Marion,	La
J R Bryant, "	"
G W Derdon, "	"
Rev E George, "	"
Mrs C McAdams, "	"
A J Conner, Long Cane,	S C
Isaac Kennedy, Harrisburg,	"
Jas Rosamond, Pilatka,	Fla
Wm Wilson, Donnaldsville,	S C
Dr C C Higgins, Chappel's Depot,	"
J E Hubert, Charleston,	"
Maj J H Hughes, Edgefield C H	"
John Davenport, Laurens C H	"
Dr J W Stokes, Hamburg,	"
A F Everett, Cokesbury, (6 months)	"
Elihu Campbell, "	"
R A Kirkpatrick, Madison C H	"
J H Sharp, Mt Pleasant,	Miss
J T Miller, Due West,	S C
Andrew Cobb, Cokesbury,	"
Capt J J McGowan, Cross Hill	"
M Erwin, Abbeville,	"
Rev Z W Barnes, Lowndsville,	"
W H Alexander, Richland,	Miss
R H Mounce, Greenwood,	S C
Jesse Spruell, Long Cane	"
D Holder, Ninety-Six,	"
John Workman, Lebanon	"
T M Morrow, Abbeville	"
Robt Hodges, Lowndsville	"
Capt J P Nixon, Woodlawn,	"
Thos McKie, "	"
P H Larey, Orangeburg	"
M Magee, Mt Hill	"
Wm McClelland, Shelbyville	Texas
R A Crawford, Richland	Miss
R Y H Terry, Dunklin	S C
R J Delph, Hamburg	"
Addison Clinkscales, Due West	"
Timothy Stevens, Marietta,	Ga
J H Blease, Newberry C H	S C
E Evans, Calhouns Mills	"
Frederick Ives, Abbeville C H	"
J F C Settle, Duntonsville,	"
Dr S T Brunson, "	"
R L Williams, Temple of Health	"
Wm Robertson, Hodges Depot	"
J B Black, Steeles	"
W A Lomax, Yazoo City,	Miss
Col L E Jackson, Dalton	Ga
S T Stewart, Huntington	S C
J W Wilcutt, Newberry C H	"
Thos E Owen, Abbeville	"
J J Campbell, Mountainview	"
Jno P Campbell, "	"
Jas Crowther, Diamond Hill	"
Wm Sherard, Moffattsville	"
Dr H G Klugh, Greenwood	"

Don't Neglect a Bad Cold, it may speedily lead you to your grave. Get a bottle of STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT at once—a safe, efficient and scientific remedy, which has been well tried and not found wanting. Many physicians have been informed of its composition, used it in their practice, and have given certificates recommending it in the highest manner. It is the best remedy known for the cure of Coughs, Hoarseness, and other forms of common colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Consumption in an early stage, and for the relief of the patient even in the advanced stages of that fatal disease. See descriptive pamphlets, to be had gratis of the Agents. Price of each, only 50 cents per bottle, or six bottles for $2 50.

E. H. STABLER & CO., Proprietors, Wholesale Druggists, [illegible]

Sold by [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Wholesale Agents, [illegible]

And by Merchants generally.

Aug. 12 '54. 14 3t

Singular Hallucination.—The Zanesville Courier says the other morning a young girl some twelve or fourteen years of age, residing in the family of one of the editors of this paper, arose from her bed, remarked to another girl, who slept in the same room with her, that she thought something must be wrong at home, as she dreamed she saw her little brother and he looked as if he was dead; and since she was up she still saw his face whichever way she looked—still looking as if he was dead. She dressed herself and went down stairs to pursue her work; but in less than fifteen minutes afterwards word was brought her that her brother *had* died that morning. Strange, wasn't it?

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.

OBITUARY.

DIED,—On the 13th inst., of inflammation of the liver and stomach, Mrs. DRUCILLA PACE, in the 38th year of her age. Mrs. Pace has been a member of the church since the year 1846; and, although it is usual to extol the virtues of the dead, we venture nothing more than will be endorsed by all who knew her when we say that her whole life has been an existence of evenness of temper, piety, and practical christianity. She left behind her no enemies; but many warm and ever abiding friends, among whom is an affectionate and kind husband with nine children (the youngest an infant) to mourn their irreparable loss. D.

VALUABLE TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

I WILL Sell, on very accommodating terms, the following LOTS OF LAND, lying in the incorporate limits of the Town of Abbeville, immediately on the Cokesbury road, to wit:

LOT NO. 1,

Containing 5 acres 1 rood and 38 perches. Upon this lot there are two good kitchens and an excellent garden.

LOT NO. 2,

Containing 7 acres and 11 perches. Upon this lot there is a fine DWELLING HOUSE, with all necessary outbuildings, all new, and a good well of water.

LOT NO. 3,

Containing 4 acres 3 roods and 36 perches.—Upon this lot there is a fine DWELLING HOUSE, now completed, with a good kitchen, and will be other necessary outbuildings.

LOT NO. 4,

Containing 1 acre 2 roods and 31 perches. Upon this lot there is a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, with necessary outbuildings, &c.

These lots lie adjoining each other, and are situated about far enough from the business part of Town to render them very desirable for private residences, and in full view of the Railroad. There is a sufficiency of wood upon them to furnish firewood for twenty years.

To approved purchasers I will sell upon very accommodating terms, and will take good Negroes in part payment. Those who wish good bargains would do well to see me and examine the lots before purchasing elsewhere.

B. V. POSEY.

Abbeville C. H., Sept. 18, 1854. 20tf

A NEW INVENTION.

THIS will inform the PLANTERS of Abbeville and Laurens Districts that I have recently purchased the Celebrated

Cotton Seed Planter,

lately Patented by Mr. J. T. & L. J. Wait, (the right of the above named Districts.) And will send an Agent over the two Districts and exhibit it, who will be authorised to sell Individual Rights or the Machines themselves, on as reasonable terms as can be afforded. The Planter will be an excellent thing to drill GUANO or any other MANURE. I feel assured it will not fail to give satisfaction to every one who will try it.

W. D. CALHOUN.

Sept. 19, 1854 2-20 tf

To The Planters of Abbeville and Laurens.

We have sold W. D. Calhoun the exclusive right to our Patent Cotton Planter for the Districts above named, and can cheerfully recommend it as a very useful and vauable Machine.

J. T. & L. J. WAIT.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Abbeville District—Citation.

WHEREAS, Samuel P. Leard has applied to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits of John Leard, 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 Abbeville Court House, on the fourth day of October next, to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this nineteenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and in the seventy-ninth year of American Independence.

W. HILL, *O. A. D.*

Sept. 19, '54. 2-20 2t

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Abbeville District—Citation.

WHEREAS, Jane McCallister has applied to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Joseph L. McCallister, 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 Abbeville Court House, on the second day of October next, to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this [illegible] day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and in the seventy-ninth year of American Independence.

W. HILL, O. A. D.

Sept. 16, '54 2-20 2t

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 Dandy and others, levied on as the property of M. L. Pope, ads. [illegible] and others.

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

[illegible]

Sheriff's Office, Sept. [illegible], 1854. [illegible]