

# The Independent Press.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, THE ARTS, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, POLITICS, &c., &c.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

"Let it be instilled into the Hearts of your Children that the Liberty of the Press is the Palladium of all your Rights."—*Junius*.

[PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.]

VOLUME 3—NO. 24.

ABBEVILLE C. H., SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1855.

WHOLE NUMBER 131.

## THE INDEPENDENT PRESS,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT ABBEVILLE, S. C.,  
AT ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

HAS a circulation of nearly one thousand in Abbeville District, and is constantly increasing. Its circulation in this State is about fourteen hundred, and its entire list of subscribers numbers over sixteen hundred. It is therefore offered to the mercantile and business community generally as the best advertising medium in the up-country of South Carolina.

### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square 3 months	\$ 4 00
1 square 6 months	6 00
1 square 12 months	10 00
2 squares 3 months	6 00
2 squares 6 months	10 00
2 squares 12 months	15 00
3 squares 3 months	8 00
3 squares 6 months	12 00
3 squares 12 months	20 00
4 squares 3 months	10 00
4 squares 6 months	15 00
4 squares 12 months	25 00
5 squares 3 months	15 00
5 squares 6 months	20 00
5 squares 12 months	30 00

Advertisements inserted for a shorter period than three months will be charged 75 cents per square (12 lines or less) for first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Any one advertising by annual or semi-annual contract can change his advertisement monthly, if he desires.

Subscribers to the paper who do not pay their subscriptions within the year will be charged \$1 50. [April 20, 1855]

### MISCELLANY.

[FOR THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.]

#### Sober Second Thoughts About Intemperance.

WHATEVER our enquiries may be, we ought to arrive at the truth. Therefore we recommend to the friends of the "Maine Liquor Law" a sober second thought. We beg them to look back into the history of ages past, and in the experience of the present Temperance movement, and compare it with its first humble and "respectable" object, that of reclaiming the intemperate by moral suasion. The teachings of those days are not the present intolerant doctrines of total prohibition—of the "Maine Law." If they would look back, a flash of truth might pass through their minds and dispel the darkness that obscures their dim prejudiced vision. We have reached, at last, the climax of sumptuary fanatical laws (at the North) calculated only to do harm to the good cause of temperance.

We must confess in candor that the friends of temperance, at first with the proper power of moral suasion directed to the habitual drunkard, was crowned with great success as long as it was confined to its legitimate object—the reformation of the drunkard by moral suasion.

Yes, let the temperance advocates go back to their first and honest principles, and then no opposition will attend their praiseworthy efforts. Under those principles, I was among the first, in Philadelphia, where they had their origin, to advocate them. But as soon as they departed from the principle of moral suasion, and passed into a law intolerant measures, I quit them. I could not countenance fanatical lectures, which only started up a fresh supply of drunkards, and created discontent among all classes, and discouragement and disgust among the best friends of the temperance reform.

We all see and agree as to the horror of intemperance, and as to the abuse of eating or drinking, we agree as to the existing evil. The question is, "how shall we go about to assist with all our moral power to eradicate it, at least, in its greatest extent?"

Our Legislature, in their wisdom, have passed a "License Law," which in its spirit, is intended to regulate, and not prohibit the sale of all kinds of liquors, wines, &c. The people by that law are made to elect who shall be the persons who are entrusted with the execution of the law, and to carrying into actual practice this law; and the Council thus elected are to supply, with great sobriety and discretion, the wants of the people by allowing whom they think fit, and proper persons to sell every kind of liquors and wines. The vendors are required to give bond that they will keep a orderly house. And here ends the power and jurisdiction of the Council. The law does not leave it at the option of the Council to grant, or not to grant the license to any one, but to grant it only to those that are fit and proper persons. This law is faithfully carried out, and executed with much mitigate the evils of intemperance, without depriving the temperate of drink, or the intemperate of the means of obtaining it. The law has not been a failure, as it would have been had it been left to the Council to grant, or not to grant the license to any one, but to grant it only to those that are fit and proper persons. The law does not leave it at the option of the Council to grant, or not to grant the license to any one, but to grant it only to those that are fit and proper persons.

retailers of liquors shall not sell them in less quantities than a stipulated number of gallons, and still, it is expected, that the Council should evade the law when they have taken an oath to fulfill the law, and when the majority of the people did elect them for the proper regulation of the sale of liquors.

I know that well thinking persons have found fault with the Council of this place for granting any licenses at all, under, I think, a false conception of the application of the law. Their blind zeal has ever made them find great fault with all the voters that have elected the Council that did grant at all any license. All these erroneous views on this matter prove the old adage, "Various men, various minds—so many men, so many minds."

J. TOGNO.

#### A Year in the Crimea—The Siege of Sevastopol.

We find in the New York Herald the annexed record of a year's events in the Crimea. It embraces a journal of the siege of Sevastopol, from the commencement to the evacuation by the Russians of the South side. It is very interesting, and will enable the reader to see at a glance how the operations which have attracted the attention of the whole civilized world have progressed:

Sept. 14, 1854.—The Allied army, 70,000 men, consisting of English, French and Turkish troops, landed at Eupatoria, in the Crimea. It was conveyed in one hundred vessels and escorted by the entire Allied fleet of war ships then in the Black Sea. Twelve thousand men were held at Baltschik, (Turkey,) with an immense force of artillery.

20.—Battle of the Alma. In this engagement the English brought into action 20,000 men; the French 25,000; the Turks (as estimated by readers and the hints of civilized general officers,) 8,000. The Russians had 38,000 men in a good position on the heights across the river, which were stormed and turned by the Allies. As a result, the generals stated that the English had 310 killed, 1,818 wounded; the French 318 killed, 1,033 wounded; the Russians 2,480 killed and 4,680 wounded; that the Turks (no official reports regarding their losses,) 250 killed and 1,280 wounded. The list returned as wounded, contain all who were lost by accident or in crossing the river, or just after the battle. Amongst the English dead were 66 officers; 114 sergeants, and 24 drummers. The French loss in officers was reported as about the same with that of the English. The Turkish loss is only estimated, as the English or French officers did not allude to it, and the Sultan has never made a return, in any way known to Christian readers, in public.

23.—A powder Magazine belonging to the Russian army exploded at Perekop, and 480 men were killed.

26.—Marshal Saint Arnaud resigned the chief command of the French army, and left for Constantinople. He was then in bad health, and died in a few days.

October 12.—From 5th to this day the Russian garrison of Sevastopol had by bombardment, 120 men killed and 480 wounded. Admiral Kornileff was among the killed.

17.—Renewed bombardment. The Allies fired by sea and land on Sevastopol, when the English had 43 men killed and 186 wounded on their ships by the Russian fire from the batteries. Russian loss not known—supposed to be trifling.

28.—The Russian garrison in Sevastopol sallied forth and captured a French battery. The French had 64 men killed, and the Russians 20. During the sortie the English had 4 men wounded, the French 76, and the Russians 7. Lord Dunkellin was taken prisoner.

18.—Two hundred and thirty French killed by the explosion of a siege battery. Four hundred and sixty Russians killed by an explosion in the Redan.

25.—Battle of Balaklava. There were engaged 30,000 Russians, 3,000 English, 4,000 French, and a little more than that number of Turks. The Russians had 1,780 killed; the English 1,100, the French 230, and the Turks about 880. The wounded were not counted by any party. The English light cavalry, "the Light Brigade," were nearly annihilated in their charge. The horses are included among their killed.

20.—The Russians made a sortie towards Balaklava from Sevastopol. They numbered 8,000. They had 675 killed. The Allied loss was between two and three hundred.

November 5.—Battle of Inkermann. Here the Russians had 40,000 to 50,000 men; the English 8,000 and the French 5,840. The English had 462 killed and 2,143 wounded; the French 389 killed, and 1,887 wounded; and the Russians 3,011 killed and 3,000 wounded. One hundred and five officers were killed.

6.—A Turkish troop ship lost in the Black Sea and 701 men drowned.

14.—A terrible storm occurred in the Black Sea. The English lost five war ships, including "the Prince," and thirty-five merchantmen. About 3,000 lives were lost, and twenty-three other trading vessels were much damaged.

19.—Four hundred of the English and French lost by a second storm in the Black Sea.

25.—Russian sortie from Sevastopol. Forty-three English, 27 French and 245 Russians killed; wounded not enumerated. The English took nine Russian guns.

28.—Seven hundred Russian powder wagons lost in a snow storm near Perekop, with 7,000 men.

29.—For eleven nights (up to December 18) from this date, the Russians made sorties from Sevastopol on the French trenches. Each night the French lost (in killed) about forty men and the Russians seventy. The French would have thus lost 440 and the Russians 770. No returns of the wounded.

Cholera and fever raged in the Allied lines. The commanders estimated their losses from these diseases alone at the rate of fifty men a day from November 15 to December 28, thus running a dead list of 1,680.

From November 10 to December 1, 1,000 Turks had died from cholera and 255 from the effects of wounds. Total Turkish dead 1,275.

December 12.—One thousand one hundred sick men of the Allied army removed from the trenches and camps of Balaklava; 190 English soldiers (Foot Guards and 97th Regiment) died of wounds and diseases.

16.—From this night to the 28th the Russians made eight sorties and had 897 men killed. The Allies lost 608.

22.—The French had 8,794 sick in the hospitals of Constantinople, of whom 1,387 were dangerously wounded.

24.—Four hundred and fifty-six Russians drowned in the Sea of Azoff by the loss of five war ships.

23.—The Russians had lost 6,000 men in and around Sevastopol in ten days.

January 7, 1855.—The English had 4,387 men in the hospitals at Sentari, dying at an average rate of sixty per day. The Turkish army was being cut off at the rate of forty men a day.

11.—Forty Russians and seventeen French killed in a sortie.

13.—Seventy-four Russians, sixty-eight English and twenty-six French killed in a sortie.

15.—Allies lost 101 men in a sortie, and the Russians 210.

20.—Russians and French lost 49 men in a sortie.

23.—176 French and 59 Russians killed in a sortie.

31.—185 French killed and 115 wounded in a sortie.

French 28th December, 1854, to 27th January, the Russians said they had lost: Killed or disease of wounds. . . 7,801 Died of which or accident. . . 4,019

Total. . . 11,820 Of others wounded and prisoners they had also, 15,448—total hors de combat.

February.—The English army in the Crimea had dwindled down to 12,000 men. The Russian army in the Debrudschia was being swept off at the rate of fifty men a day by fever and cholera.

The Turks in the Crimea were dying in large numbers, but no returns were made.

13—35 Russians killed in a sortie, and 5 French.

17.—Battle of Eupatoria. The Russians had 20,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry. The Turks and British fleet defended the place. Russian loss 260 killed and 1,140 wounded. The Turks had 150 killed, but wounded not stated. British lost none.

March 1.—Allied fire re-opened on Sevastopol.

12.—The Russians fired from the heights of Balaklava on the Allies.

14.—The Turkish cavalry made an advance from Eupatoria, but was repulsed by the Russians and lost 35 men.

17.—The Russians routed an advance of the Turkish infantry from Eupatoria and killed 60 men; Russians lost 14 killed.

—The French attacked the Russian rebois before Sevastopol, but were repulsed, losing 163 men.

22.—Russian sortie from Sevastopol. They had 463 killed and 1,000 wounded. English and French loss is reported as only "slight."

23.—Tremendous sortie of the Russians. They had 760 killed, and large number wounded.—French had 350 killed, including two officers, and the English 430 killed, including four officers.

April 9.—Three hundred and forty Allied guns opened fire on Sevastopol.

13.—Severe sortie engagement. Loss on all sides 1,000 killed and 2,580 wounded.

24.—Loss of Sardinian transport by fire, with eight men.

May 1.—The French took the Russians rifle pits. French loss 880 killed, and had (about) 600 wounded. Russians killed 408, and wounded (supposed) 2,000.

2.—Allied advance upon Russian works of counter approach. Severe engagement, but losses not reported.

8.—Russians attempt to retake their works, but were defeated with great loss.

10.—Two severe Russian sorties on the right line of the Allied attack were repulsed with great loss on all sides.

11.—Another desperate sortie by the Russians.

12.—Sortie on the British right line. Over 100 English killed. Russian loss much greater.

19.—The English, French, Turks, and

Sardinians had 220,000 men operating in the Crimea.

23.—The French carried on a severe fight with nearly the entire garrison of Sevastopol, who were defending a *place de armer* near the Quarantine bastion. The French took part in it. The battle lasted all night, but the losses were not given.

24.—The French carried the remaining portion of the works. The Russians had 2,500 men hors de combat, and the French (seventeen battalions) nearly as many.

The Allied squadron entered the Straits of Kertsch and commenced the destruction of all the houses, food, supplies, public buildings, &c., near which the ship could reach.

28.—Up to this day the Allies, in the Sea of Azoff, had committed great ravages. June 6.—Another bombardment of Sevastopol. The French made a fierce attack on the Mamelon.

7.—Capture of the Mamelon and White Towers, after a dreadful fight. Russian loss 4,360; French 4,000 men hors de combat; English 150 men and 11 officers killed, 510 wounded, and 15 missing.

14.—The Allies, in the Sea of Azoff, had taken Kertsch, Arabat Anapa, Genetich, Bardiansk, Mariopol and Taganrog. Most of them were buried, inhabitants plundered, and the country devastated.

18.—Assault on the Mamelon and Redan by the French and English. They were repulsed.—French lost 37 officers killed, 19 desperately wounded and 17 prisoners; 1,544 men killed and missing, and 1,644 gone to ambulances. English officers killed 19; wounded 74; men killed and wounded 1,598. Russian lost—killed, 2 general officers and 78 men, and 4,798 wounded.

July 10.—Fourth bombardment of Sevastopol.

14.—Russian sortie on the French.

16.—Another sortie. Estimated losses of these operations: Allies 2,000 killed and wounded; Russians 5,000.

August 11.—Bombardment of Swenborg. Forty-five Russians killed, and 260 wounded.

16.—Battle of Traktir Bridge. French loss—9 officers and 318 men killed, 8 officers and 1,163 wounded. Russians—3 generals, and about 3,000 men killed, with over 5,000 wounded. English loss, none. Sardinian loss, 600 men hors de combat.

Sept. 5.—Renewed bombardment. Continued until the morning of the 9th.

8.—Successful assault by the allies, and evacuation by the Russians of the South side of Sevastopol.

#### Sam Slick's Last.

Here is Sam Slick's last, and one of his very best:

"I shall never forget a rise I once took out of a set of jockies at Albany. I had an everlasting fast Narraganset pacer once to Slickville. I was considerable proud of him, I do assure you, for he took the rag off the bush in grand style. Well, our stable help Pat Monaghan (him I used to call Mr. Monaghan) would stuff him with fresh clover without me knowing it, and as sure as I rates, I broke his wind by driving him too fast. It gave him the 'heaves,' that is made his flanks heave like a blacksmith's bellows. We call it 'heaves,' Britishers call it 'broken-wind.'—Well, there is no cure for it, though some folks tell you a hornet's nest cut up fine, and put in their meal will do it; and others says sift the oats clean, and give them juniper berries in it, and that will do it, or ginger, or what not; but these are all quackeries. You can't cure it, for it's a rupture of an air-vessel, and you can't get to it to sew it up. But you can fix it up by diet, and care and proper usage, so that you can deceive an old hand, provided you don't let him ride or drive the beast too fast.

"Well, I doctored and worked with him so, the most that could be perceived was a slight cold, nothing to mind, much less to frighten you. And when I got him up to the notch, I advertised him for sale, as belonging to a person going down East, who only parted with him because he thought him too heavy for a man who never traveled less than a mile in two minutes and twenty seconds. Well, he was sold at auction, and knocked down to Rip Van Dam, the attorney general, for five hundred dollars; and the owner put a saddle and bridle on him and took a bet of two hundred dollars with me he could do a mile in two minutes fifty seconds. He didn't know me from Adam, personally, at the time, but he had heard of me, and bought the horse because it was said Sam Slick owned him.

"Well, he started off, and lost his bet; for when he got near the winnins' post the horse choked, fell, and pitched the rider off half-way to Troy, and nearly died himself. The umpire handed me the money, and I dug out for the steamboat, intending to pull just as I reached the wharf I heard my name called out but I didn't let on I noticed it, and walked ahead. Presently Van Dam seized me by the shoulder, pulled me out of the crowd, and bowed like a porpoise. 'Mr. Slick,' said he.

"Yes, Mr. Slick, what's left of me, but good graces! Give it your love and the heaves!—I hope it isn't fatal!

"No, I haven't, and he put his arm round my neck, and broke my neck. You and I shall the same way, and have a nasty, mean, wicked, long-legged, fat-

row-chested, slabsided, narrow-souled, lantern-jawed, Yankee cheat."

"Well, said I, that's a considerable of a long name to write on the back of a letter, ain't it? It ain't good to use such a swad of words, it's no wonder you have the heaves; but I'll cure you, I warn't brought up to wranglin' I ain't time to fight you, and besides," said I, "you are broken-winded," but I'll leave you over the wharf to cool you, boots and all, by gravity.

"Didn't you advertise," said he, "that the only reason you had to part with the horse was, that he was too heavy for a man who never traveled slower than a mile in two minutes and twenty seconds."

"Never," said I, "I never said such a word. What will you bet I did?"

"Five dollars," said he.

"Done," said I. And Vanderbilt (he was just going on board the steamer at the time) "Vanderbilt," said I, "hold these stakes, friend," said I; "I won't say you lie, but you talk uncommonly like the way I do when I lie. Now prove it."

"And he pulled out one of my printed advertisements, and said 'Read that.'"

"Well, I read it. 'It ain't here,' said I. 'Ain't it?' said he. 'I leave it to Vanderbilt.'"

"Mr. Slick," said he, "you have lost—it is here."

"Will you bet five dollars," said I, "though you have seen it, that it's here?"

"Yes," said he, "I will."

"Done," said I. "Now how do you spell heavy?"

"H-e-a-v-y," said he.

"Exactly," said I; "so do I. But this is spelt heavy. I did it on purpose. I seem to take a man in about a horse, so I published his defect to all the world. I said he was too heavy for harness, and so he is. He ain't worthy fifty dollars. I wouldn't take him as a gift—he ain't worth noddin'."

"Well, I did see that," said he, "but I thought it was an error of the press, or that the owner couldn't spell."

"Oh!" said I, "don't take me for one of your Dutch bores, I beg of you. I can spell, but you can't read, that's all. You remind me," said I, "of a feller in Slickville, when the sixcent letter stamp came into fashion. He licked the stamp so hard he took all the gum off, and it wouldn't stay on, no how he could fix it, so that what does he do but put a pin through it, and writes on the letter, 'Paid if the darned thing will only stick.' Now if you go and lick a stamp eternally that way, folks will put a pin through it, and the story will stick to you forever and ever. But come on board, and let's liquor, and I will stand treat."

"I felt sorry for the poor critter, and told him how to feed the horse, and advised him to take him to Saratoga, advertise him, and sell him the same way; and he did, and got rid of him. The rise raised his character as a lawyer amazing. He was elected governor next year."

The City Council of Columbia.

The following is from the Columbia *Carolinian*, in reply to the recent manifesto of the City Council in relation to the ejection of Dr. Gibbs from the Council Chamber:

"We are indebted to the courtesy of the Mayor for a copy of the address of the Council to the public on the late issue. There are some points in it relative to supposed personal hostility which might need comment, but we let them pass, with the statement that we think we have clearly shown rather an humble temper in the matter, and that feelings of irritation had nothing to do with the determination to test the right of the Mayor to question us as to purpose at a public meeting, which was the special point made with him in private conversation and at the public issue."

"We have no secret influences to prevent our giving publicity to the document, however arrogant its claims, or labored its explanations. It is a very bold paper in the face of the accumulated and unanimous evidence of every other Municipal board we have heard from as to other communities, and we are more than ever satisfied with the propriety of our position, since the Council openly avows—

"The present city printers do not report our proceedings, and have never applied for permission to do so. Had they applied, their application would have been rejected, as Dr. Gibbs was, for reasons which will hereafter be given."

"If they are to adopt the rules of a secret order, to sit by the light of a dark lantern in their legislation, and thus isolate Columbia from other cities, whether larger or smaller, let the people know it, and bow their heads to authority, since they have not the privileges enjoyed elsewhere. In the language of the Charleston *Mercury*—

"We claim it as a fundamental principle of our institutions, and perhaps set forth upon the statute book, that as a broad, universal principle, that every citizen has a right to be present at the deliberations of the government, whether Federal, State or Municipal. A secret Council Legislature, is a thing unknown to us, and even the occasional exercise of such a principle is more to be deprecated than the exercise of any other."

"It is a long time since, however, that the question has been made, it will not derogate from the character of Columbia that one of our citizens has felt it his duty to present it. We have no fears of the result.

As to secret meetings for police and other consultations, we have never questioned their right to exclude citizens on such occasions—but in our case, at an ordinary public meeting, distinction was made between our personal self and that of other citizens in attendance—and that too, when we claimed to be there as 'a citizen and corporator.' The publication of the letters of Mayors in relation to the publicity of their meetings and the usual rules as to reporters was not to create opposition to the Mayor or to the Council, but to show facts to the citizens as to their extraordinary assumptions—and the comments of the press were given, and will be continued, to let them see how the case is viewed abroad.

The outrage of ejection by the Council was not the less an indignity because it was premeditated and anticipated—and had resistance been made, which would have been done if personal feelings had governed us, the amount of force ordered by the Mayor may have been a subject of serious results to that officer and to the community. It was always our intention to bring the case before the judicial tribunals in such form as might be necessary to test the principle, and furnish a warning to 'men clothed in a little brief authority.'

As the Council has attempted to attribute our late issue with them to 'angry feelings,'—'excitement and irritation of the moment,' and recommends to us 'a more dispassionate review of the affair,' we think it due to self respect to say that, however deeply we felt our position, we never acted with more calmness and deliberation—and have neither shown anger nor irritation in the matter. The Mayor was informed before hand that the act of expulsion would of course be considered an indignity, and this in the presence of witnesses. In relation to the elaborate effort to make it appear that 'only a ceremony' was arranged, the only notice we deem necessary is to call attention to the reply of the Mayor to our protest:

"You may protest as much as you please, but you have got to leave."

her citizens has felt it his duty to present it. We have no fears of the result.

As to secret meetings for police and other consultations, we have never questioned their right to exclude citizens on such occasions—but in our case, at an ordinary public meeting, distinction was made between our personal self and that of other citizens in attendance—and that too, when we claimed to be there as 'a citizen and corporator.'

The publication of the letters of Mayors in relation to the publicity of their meetings and the usual rules as to reporters was not to create opposition to the Mayor or to the Council, but to show facts to the citizens as to their extraordinary assumptions—and the comments of the press were given, and will be continued, to let them see how the case is viewed abroad.

The outrage of ejection by the Council was not the less an indignity because it was premeditated and anticipated—and had resistance been made, which would have been done if personal feelings had governed us, the amount of force ordered by the Mayor may have been a subject of serious results to that officer and to the community. It was always our intention to bring the case before the judicial tribunals in such form as might be necessary to test the principle, and furnish a warning to 'men clothed in a little brief authority.'

As the Council has attempted to attribute our late issue with them to 'angry feelings,'—'excitement and irritation of the moment,' and recommends to us 'a more dispassionate review of the affair,' we think it due to self respect to say that, however deeply we felt our position, we never acted with more calmness and deliberation—and have neither shown anger nor irritation in the matter. The Mayor was informed before hand that the act of expulsion would of course be considered an indignity, and this in the presence of witnesses. In relation to the elaborate effort to make it appear that 'only a ceremony' was arranged, the only notice we deem necessary is to call attention to the reply of the Mayor to our protest:

"You may protest as much as you please, but you have got to leave."

The Mayor authorized this report of his reply, which is inconsistent with the statement of the Council.

[From the Presbyterian Advocate.]

Something Playful.

Mr. Amman.—The Minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church have just come to hand; and the list of names of ministers presents these laborers in an encouraging light.

As husbandmen, which they profess to be, they have several fields for sowing the good seed. To break up the following ground, there are three Colters; to reap the harvest, two Sickles; and to clean the grain, two Riddles. That they are good farmers it would seem from the fact that among all the fields there is but one Weed, and this is medicinal, (D. D.), one Root and one Bush. Connected with the landscape, are Bogges, and Woods, and Hills, and Dales, and Parks, and Glens. Sharon is there, with his Rose, a Hawthorn, and a Lilly.

All builders, (which these ministers also profess to be) there are among them Carpenters, Masons, and a Painter. For building material they have Wood and Stone. They have already a House, besides Hill-houses, with Walls and Halls. They have a Town with one Street, an Overstreet, a Stone-road, and five Lanes. They have two Churches, with six Bells. They have also two Banks, believed to be sound; also a Hattery, but no Hatter. There are men of various trades among them, viz: fifteen Millers with their Mills, a Weaver, a Waggoner, three Carters, three Potters, with Coopers, Wrights, and a great many Smiths. There is a Sailor also, with a Helm, but no ship to launch from the Quay. Though they hold to ministerial parity, they have three Bishops to one Priest. They seem to have come from various parts of the world, as there are among them Moors, French, English, and Welsh, while there is but one Brittain. They are of almost all complexions, White, Black, Dunn, Brown, and Grey, and yet it is admitted that there is but one