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ABBEVILLE C. H., SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 138.

THE INDEPENDENT PRESS BLISHED WEEKLY, AT ABBEVILLE, S. C.,

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, 1 A3 a circulation of nearly one thousand in Abbeville District, and is constantly normanness. Its circulation in this State is about fourteen hundred, and its entire list of callections numbers over sixteen hundred. It refore offered to the mercantile and busi-ommunity generally as the best adverti-medium in the up-country of South Car-

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Any one advertising by annual or seminance on the continuance of the continuan

SPERIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.

Spice 1 MEDICAL NOTICE.

Was called to die when life was in its spring. When liopes were clustering round thy heart, the first from all parts of the Union, by those who are suffering from Dyspersta and its consequent general weakness, muscular relaxions and nectors delibility. Having for the list lew years in his practice of medicine, turned his absention entirely to the treatment of this deeses he is enabled from his latge exportance to institute a peculiarity of treatment that will enable the patient to see, feel, and know after a day of two s freatment, that his recovery has already commenced. Has he a dry tongue, thirst, loss of appetite, constipation of bossels, nausea and vomiting—is the skin day, hively solemnency, impaired volition—with palpitatics or fluttering of the heart, and castly out of bireath by quickened exertions. All these after one to disappear.

Terms or Textures.—\$5,00, for first consultation. Medicine forwarded by mail, with fill and explicit written directions of the course of treatment, fac, to be pursued. Each subsequent consultation and medicine forwarded. Would we call thee back, for in this mournful.

of treatment, de., to be pursued. Each subsequent consultation and medicine forwarded, \$2.00. Money remitted in all instances should be "registered" at the post office. All letters to be addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM W. BLISS, M. D., 20 Beckman Street, New York.

Nov. 2, 1856. 6m.

The Mills House.

care thanks to the many friends who care thanks to the many friends who have favored him with their patronage, since the addition of his new and thoroughly fursibust house to the first-class llotels of distriction. He takes pleasure in announcing that the stills House, although new and in 19000 over, has been re-touched during the seament, and so re-fitted as to keep up with this domained of siste, comfort and clegance.—
The arrangements of the House, in all respects, are continued, with a serippious and unsparing regard to the wasis of the traveler or sojourner, and the travelling public are assured of all ef, and the travelling public are assured of all the accommodations of a first-class Southern flourers the model and established prices of such hotels. The constant personal attentions and cares of the proprietor are bestowed on the house, and he is aided in all departments by the wall-tried and approved assistants that have made themselves facorably known to former patrons.

THOS S NICKERSON.

MBIA RAILROAD

of January

MISCELLANY.

[FOR THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.] To the Memory of Miss Sis Moragne, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE SOME MONTHS AC "Adorn'd with all that heaven or earth could

give To make her amiable."—Milton. A little while ago, and thou wert with us, Sis, A fair and lovely thing. But death

Has taken thee, and we, slast a. left To mourn as we have mourned for none before \$ 4 00 Thou wast to us a lovely one-e'en beautiful-6 00 And few there were who knew thee well, 10 00 But loved thee well. Thou wert a mother's Pride-s father's love-a bud of hope to

15 00 Thy fond parents' hearts. Thou wast to us 8 00 A faithful friend, an honest one, and in thy 12 00 Friendly way thou wast a living truth Of virtue, kindness-and too, 'tis well to tell, That none, though poor, however poor, e'er 25 00 Turned from thee with empty hand, or felt The sting of alight, when in thy power to give A boon, or still the sorrowing heart. And none More ready e'er than thou to plan for others' Good, and throw the veil of charity o'er

Paults of those who err in human way and Turn aside from wisdom's path. Thou wast The light and joy of all thy circle, and in The festal throng thou wast the centre thought And few there were that looked upon thy Face or form but spoke of thee in loudest praise But, Sis, dear Sis, we mourn to think that thou,

So young in years, wast torn away! that thou Wast called to die when life was in its spring.

Caust thou come to us again; nor, Sis, e'en Would we call thee back, for in this mournful World there is too much of sadness for one So good, so kind as thou. We give thee back, A gem of light, and when we reach that land So fair, we hope, dear Sis, to meet thee there.

Mt. Carmel.

Speech of Hon. J. Foster Marshall.

On the bill giving the election of electors to the people, in the Senate Dec. 1855.

Mr. President, when I submitted yester- Santee, (Mr. Mazyck,) says this Legislature day that amendment which lies on your can meet of its own will and cast the vote made any remarks upon the question now before the Senate; but simply to indicate fix on another time. That is unnecessary the position I should take in regard to the however. question of giving the election of electors o the people. But as the subject has been

tled policy, Mr. President, is a very imper tant one, as all invovations should be watched with a careful eye, and should not be made unless there is an imperious necessity. The question then presented for our consid eration is, does there exist any necessity for but for this Legislature to give the election a change; shall we adhere to the present mode of appointing electors by a joint ballot of both branches of the Legislature, or islature. shall we give the election directly to the people! Having thus shown the constitutional difficulties of the Governor having the power to convene the Legislature every four years.

threatens to bring rain upon the people.

There are events, or "occasions," which the wisdom of men cannot foresee. They are

the "extraordinary occasions" contemplated

and I, as a lawyer, here undertake to say,

termini or under the Constitution.

But my honorable friend from St. James'

Governor has no authority under the Con-

stitution; then there is no alternative left

fix another day for the meeting of the Leg- that they may all become politicians.

expense, as the case now is. I say that be an act of usurpation on the part of the the people of the present generation. by Congress; and the people might have have the rashness to question. If this right for the benefit of Senators, submit a comsubmitted. But a change has been made in is not denied, then I ask why withhold the parison between the up and low country as sessment. submitted. But a change has been made in the time of holding the election, and if we claim to be a part of the United States, and desire to claim the benefits and protection of the laws of Congress, passed in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, we must conform to the supermelaw of the land, which law demands at the hands of this Legislature a change of the machinery of our Government, to a submitted. But a change has been made in is not denied, then I ask why withhold the privilege from the people? Why seek to the relative strength of their vote under our present joint ballot system, under the plan of throwing the election into the House of Representatives as proposed by Mr. Chestomany words say to the people, we cannot under the general ticket system. The interest upon this debt to the Back to the relative strength of their vote under our present joint ballot system, under the plan of throwing the election into the House of Representatives as proposed by Mr. Chestomany words say to the people, we cannot under the general ticket system. The present number on joint ballot, in both branches of the Legislature, is one hundred and sixty-nine votes, of these the lower braid, the matter is brought to the attention of the day, or the working of the machinery of our Government, to preme land, which I had demands at the hands of this Legislature a change from the present mode of appointing electors. The question again comes up, how shall we give the election of Electors to the people, or retain it in the hands of this Legislature? By what authority can this Legislature be convened on the day fixed by Congress! I differ from some of my honorable friends, when they say that the Governor has the right to convene the Legislature for the Constitution of this State, the Governor can convene the Legislature for the conve

den revolution on the part of the people the number of votes, scattered over a large spirit of compromise, if a compromise is against law and order, or by a servile insurrection, or such a financial crisis that for cliques, caucuses and corruption, than common interest, and common destiny, dein a small body, as is the case with one present Legislature, or, as my friend Mr. Chesnut proposes in his bill, of only one change for corruption and of perverting the

by the letter and spirit of the Constitution, will of the people.

Again, by withholding this election from that the Governor has no more right, under the people, we say they are not capable this clause of the Constitution to convene an of judging for themselves, and it will tend extra session of the Legislature, to perform to demoralize them. I answer, that by givthat duty which was foreseen, and ought to ing this election to them you create a new have been performed, than any individual spirit of inquiry, and cultivate a new zeal of the Legislature to grant them rights now Senator on this floor. I ask, is the day and thirst for knowledge on their part. It withheld by their own agents. They will appointed by Congress, for the election of is said by some persons that not half the say, you have as much right to vote for ectors, not a fixed fact? Does not the people of this State know what the ques-Governor know it? Does not the Legistions are in the Presidential elections. lature know it? Do not the people of this fact is, a large portion of the people of the State know it? If it is known to all, has State have been accustomed, for a long sethe Governor the right to say this is an extraordinary event, or "occasion?" Surely their respective districts for their political knowledge and instruction. I want this stration, than to have this privilege wrested old system broken down, I want the masses from us by the sovereign will? In a monot. He has no such power inherent ex vi educated, and then they will become in-structed in the political issues of the day, structed in the political issues of the day, and be able to reason and reflect for themdesk, I did not at that time intend to have of the State. Did I misunderstand him? selves. Thus they will be able to take an Mr. Mazyek. I said they could by law active interest in all the various questions, the broad blaze of education, the right to not only of politics, but of the arts and sei- think and act for once-self is a right that ences. But some of my friends say that will never be surrendered by the people. Mr. Marshall. I maintain that this Legthis political education of the masses will With these remarks, I islature cannot meet on the day fixed by lead to the formatin of political parties, tion to the serious consideration of made the special order for to-day, I think it incumbent upon me to say a word or two incumbent upon me to say a word or two unless you after the Constitution. The Conin support of the amendment I have had stitution of this State expressly says, that the honor of introducing.

In company the constitution of the 4th Monday of November, annually, and State you find national parties, there you on no other day. How then can the Leg-find a people intelligent, and capable of islature meet on the day fixed by Congress? thinking and acting for themselves. I am I think I have conclusively shown that the

one of those who are willing to vote any

reasonable amount of money for the edu-

But my friend from St, James' Santee giving the election to the people, may differ upon the plans that may be submitted for that purpose; some may be in favor of the district system, and others (and I am of that number,) are in favor of the general fieldet system.

I conceive, Mr. President, that this necessity for a change exists from the very fact. Temocrey, Mr. President, that this necessity for a change exists, from the very fact fliat since the passage of the law of 1792 by this Legislature, which prescribes the mode and manner of appointing electors in this State, a law of Congress passed in 1845, which in my humble judgment abrogates the switch in my humble judgment abrogates the have of 1792. This act of Congress which is the supreme law of the dand, prescribed a uniform day throughout the United States and promote the first bloods of November in every fourth year, as in the law of 1792, which is now of force in the State, reproduced the State and Comprosite of the first bloods of the Legislature, on the Tuesday of November in every fourth year, as in day before the first bloods of the State reproduced the suprementation of electors by the Legislature, on the Tuesday to combine the suprementation of electors by the Legislature, on the Tuesday to combine the suprementation of electors by the Legislature, on the Tuesday to combine the first bloods of the State reproduced the suprementation of electors by the Legislature, on the Tuesday to combine the first bloods of the State reproduced the suprementation of electors by the Legislature, on the Tuesday to combine the first bloods of the State reproduced the suprementation of electors by the Legislature, on the Tuesday to add three votes for every five share promoted the day for election of the way appear that the promoted the suprementation of the suprementation of genpowder upon the old man of the suprementation of the supreme

of the State for electors, and be at no extra whenever they can exercise it, it would applicable in all cases, to the condition of dividual Stock, was equally assessed. This

the part of the Executive? The answer must be, it is such an occasion, or such an event, which could not have been foreseen and provided for by the Legisluture; such as directl calamities to the people of the State, by pestilence famine or fire—by sudden as directly considered by the Legisluture and provided for by the Legisluture; such as directly considered and the people of the State, by pestilence famine or fire—by sudden as directly for the electors and the people. The greater you. Will they not come forward in a surface spirit of compromise it a compromise it a sessions near the Boad or large spirit of compromise it a sessions near the Boad or large spirit of compromise it a sessions near the Boad or large spirit of compromise it a sessions near the Boad or large spirit of compromise it a sessions near the Boad or large spirit of compromise it a sessions near the Boad or large spirit of compromise it a sessions near the Boad or large spirit of compromise is sess

termined to give the people their long de-ferred rights? We may shift the question as we please; we may disguise and hoodevents known only to Him who holds the hundred and twenty-four men to cast the wink the people now, but the time is coming destiny of nations in his hands. These are strength and wreat this power from you. I know there are Senators who feel perfectly secure in their position, here, and think too much knowledge and light among the people is a dangerous thing, but I say to them, the people are awakening up upon this sub-

They will not come here and beg members of Congress, Sheriffs, Ordinaries and Clerks, as you have to cast their votes for electors. If you have the right, they will say, in the one case, you have it in all Is it not better that we should take the step ourselves in advance of any popular demonnarchical form of government, you may speech, but in this government, and under

To the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina

In obedience to the requirements of an Act of your honorable body, the Green-ville and Columbia Railroad Company sub-mit this "Annual Report exhibiting its concation of the poor people; even to taxing but for this Legislature to give the election to the people, or alter the Costitution, and from Chester proposes in his Bill, in order dition."

Including the two Branches, one to Abbeville and the other to Anderson, the Road is one hundred and sixty-four miles in length. It passes through the following districts, to wit: Richland, Fairfield, Lexington, Newberry, Edgefield, Abbeville, Anderson, and Greenville, and offers its aid, as a common carrier, with its facilities and advanlages to passengers, to the entire northwestern portion of the State.

The whole cost of the Road in its construction and equipment is about \$2,200,000 00 or \$13,414 per mile,

he whole amount of Stock

Making of Stock and as sessment through of \$1,983,469 78

No part of the assessment on the State Stock has as yet been paid. The halance of the exist at the Road has been raised principally upon the credit of the Company, reference is made to the Annual Report of the President and Directors, made to the Stockholders in July but it is Stockholders in July but it is stockholders in July but it is suppressed to the Company, a larger portion of the dobt contracted his both funded, and is now in Bonds pitched.

THOMAS

plan might have been pursued for all time dovernment to withhold it." These are to come, if there had been no change made truths which no Senator on this floor will the election of electors to the people, I will, payment, the Company borrowed from the Bank of the State a sum to cover the as-

convene the General Assembly, &c." Now what is the true intent and meaning of this State, proves conclusively to my what is the true intent and meaning of those "extraordinary occasions," which is to call for the exercise of such power on the legislature. Lock back on some of the elections that have the province and sixteen. Thus is included a damned due for expenses for the previous year, and payments made for the advantage whichever way you may view the three plans. Then I say if there is no difference as to the relative strength of the were only about \$150,000.

The incomparison of the expenses for the previous year, and payments made for the difference as to the relative strength of the were only about \$150,000.

The incomparison of the previous year, and payments made for the difference as to the relative strength of the were only about \$150,000.

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The incomparison of the previous year, and payments made for the previous year, and payments made for the previous year, and payments made for the advantage whichever way you may view the three plans. Then I say if there is no difference as to the previous year, and payments made for the previous year.

sessions near the Road, or have used it, a

If the indebtedness of the Company were now all funded, its income is sufficient to defray its expenses, pay the interest on the entire debt, and divide about six per cent, per aunum upon the Stock. But until the debt is either funded or paid, it is believed that it is the true policy of the Company to apply the earnings, first to the expenses, and then to the debts. A premature payment of dividends would only make the Company poorer, and, instead of advancing the Stock, would necessarily depress it, and with it all our securities.

The Road has now been in operation its entire length for nearly two years, and it is believed that it has fully satisfied all the reasonable demands of the public upon it, and has come up to the most sanguine hopes of its friends. The mails have been conveyed with promptness and regularity, passengers have been carried in comfort and safety, and the produce and supplies of the country have been transported with great promptness; in short, it has, without rexaious delay, done all the business that has

Since the Road has been put in opera-tion, much attention has been bestowed upon its improvement and repairs; where it was exposed to injury by freshets, it has been guarded, and where it was weak, it been strengthened. These ments have involved heavy expenditures of money; not less than one hundred thousand dollars have in this way been laid out during the present year. Amongst these improvements are the heavy works at Broadaway, in the neighborhood of Newberry, on the Abbeville Branch, and in the valley of Broad River—which have given great value and strength to the Road, and entitle it now to rank in the first class of

Railroads.
Surrounded by difficulties of immensanagnitude-pressed by pecuniary liabilities during a money crisis, protracted beyond any that has preceded it—the friends of this great enterprise, with an ardent patriotism and an enthusiasm that has never faltered. have pressed it forward to its present condi-tion of successful operation. A midst its rejoicings in this gratifying success, the Com-pany is not unmindful of its obligations to the State for its aid and patronage. It has been, and will still continue to be the aim of the Company fully to discharge all its obligations; and it is hoped that the State will be doubly rewarded for all dual it has done. Besides the Stock is the Company, (which, it is believed, will soon reach par he whole amount of Stock paid in is 1,192,410 78 value;) it has the increased wealth imparted by the Boad, which is already at least double the amount of its cost, and middle in thereto, the satisfaction arising from the incalculable advantages conferred upon a individual Stock paid in 150,059 00 large portion of its address.

For a more minute and particular state,