

The banking house of Messrs. Fuller & Co., of Morgan street, is to amalgamate at the end of the present month with that of Messrs. Taple, Babury & Co., of Lombard street.

Land and Labor.

The present extraordinary demand for labor in the cotton States is mainly supplied from Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. Increased rather than diminished by the profits of agriculture during the four past years, it at length causes such an amount of emigration from the Northern tier of slave States, that many begin to entertain the fear it will so reduce their population of bondsmen as to convert them into free communities.

This apprehension cannot be well founded until the price of land begins to show a decided decline in value in those States. Agricultural capital at the South consists of lands, labor and its implements. The land, however, is nearly valueless without the labor to render it productive. If the price of labor rises to such a point that the crops will not pay an interest upon the whole capital invested, the price of the land must fall, provided a demand for the labor exists elsewhere so as to command its removal. If such a demand does not exist, and labor both must decline. For on some agriculturalist will embark capital in an industrial enterprise which gradually exhausts it and threatens to bring him to ruin.

The emigration of considerable numbers of slaves from the Northern slave States during the four past years is admitted. Has it diminished the value of their lands? Is their productive energy lessened? Are they comparatively less prosperous than they were ten years ago?

A paper just published by Mr. Ruffin, of Virginia, a gentleman of considerable ability and well known as a successful agriculturalist of that State, furnishes the pleasing fact that its lands have lately increased on an average of forty per cent. in value. "On particular farms it has been two hundred per cent." The cultivated lands of the Old Dominion are now as well worth one hundred and forty dollars per acre as they were some years since one hundred dollars.

The same facts can be stated in regard to the appreciation of farming lands in Kentucky and Missouri. It is well known that the farmers of these States are growing rich. New improvements in farm buildings and a degree of taste and luxury a few years since unknown in the West characterize country life both in Kentucky and Missouri.

It follows, then, irresistibly, that neither of these commonwealths, which contribute liberally to meet the demand for labor at the extreme South, have yet suffered any serious loss. They still retain that labor which satisfies their wants. The same thrift—the steady income of capital and investment it is in the extensions of their cultivated lands—is witnessed in the region of tobacco, hemp, stock and grain, which follows the prosperity of the cotton States. The statistics of production of either of the former commonwealths show a large increase in amount and value. There is no complaint of fields being lately deserted, of homesteads falling into ruins, and of desolation and barrenness taking the place of fertility and abundant harvests. No note of warning—no cry for succor—has been heard from the Old Dominion, from Kentucky, or from Missouri.

The natural result of the mode of culture which has long been almost universal at the South, should be the depreciation of old lands and their abandonment for the fresher soil or the virgin West. The young men would naturally be expected to seek a soil which, as Macaulay said of some portions of Australia, is so fertile "that if you tickle it with a hoe it will smile into harvest," instead of attempting to renovate lands exhausted by the neglect of all the laws of culture. To some extent the young West and South-west, with its greater promise, has induced a withdrawal of investments in these older commonwealths. This, not the diminution of labor, has caused what change may have taken place.

It will be time enough to croak about the future position of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, in regard to the cotton States, when their lands begin to decline, their produce to be diminished, and their prosperity to wane.

It is instructive, in this connection, to recall the argument in favor of the admission of Texas, used by those who now pretend it is a duty to urge measures to prevent the conversion of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, into free States. They demanded an increase of territory as a safeguard against the destruction of the institution of slavery, from its confinement to the region to which it was then limited. The natural increase of the bondsmen of the South was a cause of alarm. It would render the slave valueless, and prompt measures to get rid of the burden of the support of institution.

Now, we are in danger from the want of slave labor. The demand of the cotton States for slaves is about to convert slave States into free communities.

Fortunately this subject of supply and demand will regulate itself. The present eager struggle at every sacrifice to increase the production of cotton must ere long reduce the price by over-production, and the profits of this species of agriculture being diminished, the demand for labor, at least at present prices, must decline. Indian peace will increase its production of this staple. She is only required to export to Great Britain one-fifth more than she now raises to supply the manufacturers of that country with all their stocks. Egypt and the Barbary States begin to extend their production. In other regions of the temperate zone cotton is already favorably introduced. Our safety is in not speedily putting the whole cotton belt of the Union into cultivation with that staple. We may be thankful that a check exists upon ultimate supply at mere nominal prices of blacks, to people the wilds of the cotton growing States.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

Terrific Tornado.

NORFOLK, June 21, 1859.—Accounts of a terrible tornado which passed over Gloucester county on Friday last, reached here yesterday afternoon. Its track was from east to west; it was funnel shaped, and is represented as having been about one hundred feet wide. When first seen it was coming from York river and passed over Gloucester Point, which is immediately opposite the famous little town of York. As it whirled past the Point it upset the ferry boat, and an old negro man, who for thirty years had managed the ferry, was drowned; his assistant escaped by clinging to the boat.

It then took its course through the country, meeting first the residence of Capt. William Hobbins, near Sear's Creek, it speedily demolished the chimneys and all prominent projections, blew his large barn, from its foundation; a smaller barn was blown over all the other out-houses, and even the fruit trees were upset and destroyed, while a very large tree near the barn was torn up by the roots.

A large barn and shed on the farm of Mr. Benj. Rowe, were torn literally to pieces; a corn sheller which was in this house, was afterwards found half a mile off, where it had been carried by the "storm king."

A gentleman named Diggs saw it coming, and had presence of mind to take his wife and little ones out of the house, which in a few moments afterwards was swept entirely away. Mr. Diggs subsequently found a trunk, belonging to him, five miles from where the house had stood. This trunk among other things contained \$130.

A school house was blown over, and the teacher (Miss Glass) and fourteen children turned over with it. Miss Glass received some injuries about the head, while one of the children had its collar bone broken.

In addition to the above, we learn that nine other buildings—mostly dwellings—were destroyed, blown away or materially damaged among which was the dwelling of Mr. Robbins, which has sustained considerable damage. The tornado, which is represented as having been frightfully destructive, cut a perfect road through the woods, about thirty or forty yards wide, and in its course wrung trees from their stumps which will measure from two to three feet in diameter, and which were swept before it like chaff before the wind.

It is reported that at one time a human form was seen in the midst of this terrible whirlwind, who, without power to help himself, was borne upon the wings of the wind, from the river side, far into the interior—while all around him were trees, limbs of trees; loose plank, posts, carts, barn doors, and portions of fences.

There is no doubt, but the destruction of life has been considerable, but the gentleman who brings this information was on the river, and knows not what occurred in the interior.

A Man Arrested for a Murder Committed Twenty-Four Years Ago.

The Memphis Bulletin of a recent date, says:

"A striking instance of the certainty of punishment which, sooner or later, never fails to follow the commission of murder, came to our knowledge yesterday. It seems that a little over twenty-four years ago, a man named C. B. Ivey, residing in Roane county, East Tenn., conceived a dislike to a sister-in-law, residing in that county, and murdered her in a deliberate and cold-blooded manner. He was arrested for the crime, tried, convicted, and owing to some paltering circumstance connected with the affair, instead of being executed he was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. Shortly after his incarceration in jail, however, he effected his escape and made his way to Arkansas, where he settled on the Arkansas river, and resided up to within a few weeks past. During his residence in Arkansas—a period of some twenty-two years—he married a highly respectable young lady of that State, became the father of a family, the owner of a large plantation, and was honored by his fellow-citizens with the post of magistrate for a term of some ten years and the duties of which position he discharged with fidelity and to the general acceptance of the citizens. He also became connected with and for years was a leading member of one of the prominent Christian denominations of the day. Surrounded by his family, possessed of an abundance of this world's goods, and enjoying the esteem and confidence of his neighbors and a large circle of friends he lived in fancied security, having long since ceased to fear that the hand of justice would trace him to this far removed position from the scene of the murder he had committed. But the appearance at his home, about two weeks since, of an officer, armed with a requisition from the Governor of the State whose laws he had outraged, at once and forever dissipated all his assurances of safety, and without resistance he yielded himself up to the official's custody. He arrived in this city last evening, in charge of the person who traced him out, and will be conveyed at once to Roane county, taking to-day's train on the Memphis and Charleston railroad."

FROSTY SUMMER IN TIME PAST.—In New England, the Spring of 1794 was distinguished by the forwardness of the season, and by the destruction occasioned by the frost on the night between the 10th and 18th of May. Apples were then as large as grapes. Winter rye had attained its full height. The apples and a great part of the rye were destroyed.

In 1798, snow fell November 17, and lasted nearly all the time until April. "The cold year" was in 1816. That summer there was frost in every month.—On the 7th of June there was snow; and on the 8th it was too cold to ride comfortably toward the North, even in winter clothes; and for three successive nights there were large white frosts, which cut the corn down to the roots. Corn was so thoroughly frozen on the 25th of September, that it was hardly worth harvesting.

In 1818, the season was extremely backward. It rained or snowed nearly every day in the month of March and April.

A WIFE'S PRAYER.—If there is anything that comes nearer to the imploration of Naomi than the subjoined, we have not seen it: "Lord! bless and preserve that dear person whom Thou hast chosen to be my husband; let his life be long and blessed, comfortable and holy; and let me also become a great blessing and a comfort unto him, a sharer in all his sorrows, a meet helper in all the accidents and changes in the world; make me amiable forever in his eyes, and forever dear to him. Unite his heart to me in the dearest love and holiness, and mine to him in all sweetness, charity and compliance. Keep me from all ungentleness, all discontentedness, and unreasonableness of passion and humor; and make me humble and obedient, useful and observant, that we may delight in each other according to Thy blessed word, and both of us may rejoice in Thee, having our portion in the love and service of God forever. Amen."

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED on the 30th June last, by Rev. W. G. Mullinix, Mr. DANIEL MAGILL, of Anderson, to Miss MARY C. CAMPBELL, of Pendleton.

The Washington States says: "private accounts from Kentucky represent that the election of Mr. Breckinridge to the Senate of the United States, is almost positively certain to occur."

Pendleton Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY JOHN T. SLOAN & CO.	
PENDLETON, July 7, 1859.	
Cotton, per lb	9 a 10 Coffee, Rio, per lb 12 a 14
Corn, bush 7 a 9	Java " 20 a 22
Corn meal " 80 a 100	Laguira " 16 a 17
Bacon, hog R 10 a 13	Bale Rope " 13 a 14
Bagging, Gun'y 20 a 25	Beeswax " 18 a 20
Butter, per lb 15 a 16	Eggs, per doz 10 a 15
Flour, per bl 500 a 56	Iron, Sweden, 63 a 7
Indigo, " 137 a 150	" 5 to 7 7 a 7 1/2
Lead, " 10 a 12	English 6 a 6 1/2
Madder, " 20 a 25	Molasses, N O 60 a 65
Nails, per keg 6 a 6 50	W I 45 a 50
Ons, per bush 40 a 45	Powder, per keg \$750 a 8
Peas, " 75 a 90	" 37 a 40
Rice, " 61 a 64	Pepper, " lb 16 a 18
Steel, Blister, " 11 a 13	Salt, persack 225 a 250
" German, " 12 a 13	Sugar, brown, 94 a 12
" Cast, " 22 a 25	Shot, per sack 250
Segars, per doz 25 a 60	Tobacco, per bl 25 a 100
Tea, " 75 a 150	Wheat, per bl 1 a \$100
Whisky, " gal 50 a 150	Yarn, Factory, 120 a 125
Onalburgs, per yard, 12 1/2 a 14	

A choice lot of the above articles, always on hand at

JOHN T. SLOAN & CO'S.

Anderson Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY BLACKLEY & CRAYTONS.	
ANDERSON C. H., July 7, 1859.	
Cotton per lb	8 a 9 1/2
Salt, (Liverpool) persack	2 00
Coffee, Rio, per lb	12 1/2 a 14
" Java, per lb	18 a 20
" Laguira, per lb	15 a 16
Sugar brown, per lb	9 1/2 a 11
Molasses, West India, per gallon	40 a 45
" N. Orleans, " "	55 a 60
Bagging, Gunny, per yard	17 a 18
Bale Rope, " lb	11 1/2 a 12 1/2
Bacon, hog round, " "	11 1/2 a 12 1/2
Butter, per lb	12 1/2 a 15
Steel, cast, " "	20 a 25
" German, " "	12 a 15
" Blister, " "	10 1/2 a 12 1/2
Iron, common size Sweden, per lb	6 1/2
" " 5 to 7 inches G 1/2 a 7	
" English, per lb	5 a 6
Nails, best brands, per keg	5 1/2 a 6 1/2
Castings, per lb	6 a 10
Powder, Rifle, per keg	7 1/2 a 8
" blasting, " "	5 50 a 6 00
Rice, per lb	6 a 6 1/2
Flour, per barrel	6 a 6 50
Wheat, per bushel	95 a 1 00
Corn, " "	85 a 90
Oats, per bushel	27 a 30
Beeswax, per lb	20 a 22
Wool, " "	25 a 30
Yarn (best) per bunch	1 10 a 1 20
Cow Pens, per bushel	90 a 1 00
Corn Meal, " "	90 a 1 00
Raw Hides, (dry) " "	12 1/2
Sole Leather, (hemlock) per lb	27 a 30

You will always find a large lot of Groceries and other heavy goods on hand and for sale at low prices at

B & C'S.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

PICKENS—IN EQUITY.

Joseph E. Neville Bill for Specific Perform

John W. Terry, et al.

UNDER a decretal order of the Court of Equity, made in this case at June Term, 1859, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at Pickens Court House, on Saturday in August next, (unless the defendant, John W. Terry, does specifically perform his contract with the complainant, Joseph E. Neville, by payment on or before that day of the purchase money,) the

Tract of Land

Described in the bill, containing Two Hundred and Twelve Acres, and adjoining lands of Dr. L. B. Johnson, Col. W. S. Grisham, and others.

TERMS.—Cash.

ROBT. A. THOMPSON, C.E.P.D.

Com'r's Office, July 7, 1859 50 4

Beeswax! Beeswax!

WE want to buy 1000 lbs. BEESWAX, for which we will give GOODS or

CASH.

J. B. E. SLOAN & CO.

Pendleton, July 4, 1859 50 4f

Rags! Rags!

WE want to buy 25,000 pounds CLEAN RAGS.

J. B. E. SLOAN & CO.

Pendleton, July 4, 1859 50 4f

Headquarters.

UNION C. H., JUNE 28, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given that all applications to the Governor for Arms shall be made through the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General; therefore, hereafter no application will be considered unless sent through the Adjutant and Inspector General. By order

R. G. M. DUVOYANT,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

July 6, 1859 50

State of South Carolina,

IN ORDINARY—CITATION.

WHEREAS, J. Jameson hath applied to me for letters of administration with will annexed, upon and singular the personal estate of Wm. Barrett, dec'd, late of the State aforesaid and district of Pickens: The kindred and creditors of said deceased are, therefore, cited to appear before me, at Pickens C. H., on Monday the 25th July inst., to show cause, if any they can, why said letters should not be granted. Given under my hand and seal, 4th July, 1859.

W. J. PARSONS, C.E.P.D.

RAILROAD NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Pendleton Railroad Company this day, it was unanimously resolved, that

PENDLETON, Sec. 7, 1859.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Pendleton Railroad Company, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the Treasurer be instructed to collect without delay the balance that remains due on the subscription to the Pendleton Railroad Company, and that he be authorized to accept of any subscriber who may desire to do so, his Note payable in three equal installments on the first of May, August and October next.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be instructed to deliver to the Blue Ridge Railroad Company the Notes he may take.

Resolved, That if any subscriber shall fail to pay the balance due on his subscription or to give his Note for the same, that the Treasurer shall proceed to collect the balance by suit.

W. H. D. GAILLARD, Sec. & Treas.

March 8, 1859 53 4m.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias to me directed, will be sold before the Court House in Pickens District, within the legal hours, on the first Monday and Tuesday in August next:

One tract of land, containing one hundred acres more or less on waters of Comeross, adjoining lands of Wm. Lacy and others, levied on as the property of C. Barsh, at the suit of Isaac C. & Norman, for another.

One tract of land, containing thirteen hundred acres more or less, adjoining lands of L. Morehead and others, levied on as the property of E. M. Keith at the suit of Henry Stuck and others.

One house and lot in the town of Wallhalla, containing one half acre, adjoining Jno. Ansel and others; also, on Tuesday after sale day, on the same lot, a stock of jewelry, iron safe, 28 clocks, and a great variety of other articles, levied on as the property of A. Fischesser, at the suit of H. C. Hochman.

Terms cash; purchasers to pay for papers.

L. C. CRAIG, S.E.P.D.

July 7, 1859 50 4f

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, being determined to change their business, will sell out their remaining STOCK OF GROCERIES, at a very small advance on first cost for cash.

Persons indebted to the firm must come forward and settle without delay, as the entire affairs of the concern must be closed at an early period.

DENNEY & PULLEN.

Pendleton, S. C., July 2, 1859, 49 4

A NO. 1 JACK FOR SALE.

OFFER for sale my superior Jack (GIL BLAS). He was got by Easley's Mammoth Spanish Jack, and has proved himself a sure find getter. Said Jack is of a jet black color, and is between 5 and 6 years old. He will prove a profitable investment to any one who has time to attend to him. Apply to the subscriber at Fair Play P. O., S. C.—Residence 4 miles above Fair Play.

B. F. SLOAN.

June 15, 1859 48 5

ROADS! ROADS!!

THE question of closing the Road from the Regimental Muster Ground of the 2d Regiment by Steele's (now Rhetts) Mills, toward Flat Rock Muster Ground, and of opening a Road from Salem church by Flat Shoal and Duncan's mill to Bethel Church, will be considered at the meeting of the Board at Wallhalla the 2d Saturday in September next.

Application will be made the same time at a place making public (on certain conditions) the new Road being opened from Pickens C. H. to the General Muster Ground

June 10, 1859 47 11

Hides and Bark!

CASH will be paid for Hides and Tan Bark on delivery at my Tan Yard.

WM. VANWYCK.

April 18, 1859 39 6m

GROCERIES!

MOCHA, JAVA, LAGUIRA and RIO Coffee, Choquette and Coffee Sugars, Green and Black Tea of superior quality; Golden Syrup and West India Honey, for sale low by

J. B. E. SLOAN & CO.

TIN WARE,

Heavy and extra well made for sale cheap by

J. B. E. SLOAN & CO.

Light! Light!!

Kerosine and Burning Fluid, Oil and Lamps. Kerosine Oil and Burning Fluid for sale by

J. B. E. SLOAN & CO.

NAILS.

Cutlery, Horse Shoes, Clinch and Wrought Nails at

J. B. E. SLOAN & CO.

J. B. E. SLOAN & CO.,

HAVE received their Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, among which are many Novelties. All of which they are offering unusually low.

Pendleton, May 12, 1859 42 4f

H. FAJEN,

AT WALLHALLA, S. C.

IS now receiving a splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

For Ladies and Gentlemen's Wear,

—ALSO—

Ready-made Clothing.

He also has on hand the finest Cassimers and Linens, for the Spring and Summer; together with many other articles not necessary to mention.

Mr. FAJEN continues the Tailoring Business in all its branches, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

M. E. 12, 1859 42 4f

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION.

PRIZE MEDAL, awarded to C. MEYER, for his two PIANOS, London, October 15, 1851.



C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received, during the last fifteen years more Medals than any other maker, from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warehouses, No. 772 Aron Street, below Eighth, South side, Philadelphia.

June 15, 1859 47

Notice Meddlers and Tattlers.