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"LIBERTY AND MY NATIVE SOIL."

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(WRITTEN FOR THE ABBEVILLE BANNER.)

GEOLOGY, NO. 6.

Having made what remarks we intended to make in regard to the primitive transition and secondary classes of rocks, we shall now go back for the purpose of simplifying a little. By referring to what we have said in the preceeding numbers it will be seen that we have enumerated six rocks as belonging to the primitive class-that we have placed Gold in close proximity with Talcose slate which is the fourth rock in order, and that we have said that the only limestone in this class is the sixth rock of the series-the Granular limestone or Statuary marble. The transition class consists of but five rock and is tather an unimportant class. With the first rock of this classthe seventh in the order in which we are now considering them we find roof slate and anthracite coal-with the ninth we have said the silver mines of South America are associated, and with the tenth we find Grindstones and Hones. Passing on to the secondary class we come in the first place-the twelth rock in the present order to Mill stone grit where the celebrated Esopus mill stones are found, and between which and the thirteenth rock are extensive coal beds, and associated with the thirteenth we find all of the salt springs, rock salt, &c. With the seventeenth we find common lime stone Gpysum and Water lime stone or Silicious limestone. Now for the purpose of illustration suppose we place the figure 1 at the bottom of the page, figure 2 immediately over it and so on until we come to 20 .-Gold is always associated with 4, Statuary marble with figure 6, the silver mines of South America and probably of this country with 9, Grind Stones and Hones with 11 with figure 12 the Esopus mill stones between which and 13 are extensive Coal beds, with 13 all of the known Salt springs in existence and with 17 Common limestone Gypsum and Silicious limestone. Now we are living below the transition series and upon figure 6, we have no transition or secondary rocks in this country, Consequently it would be folly for us to attempt to look for Coal of any kind, probably Silver in any considerable quantity, Grindstones, Esopus Mill Stones, Salt, common lime Stone, Gypsum or Silicious limestone. -All of these valuable articles are above us, and we should certainly exhibit as much wisdom in boring up for these articles as we should in boring down for them-they are not below us-Geologically speaking they are above us.

SCIENTIA.

GAMBLER TO BE SOLD .-- A trial took place at St. Luis recently, which lasted three days, of a man named William Enos, who was taken up under the vagrant law. It appears that Enos was a professional gambler, having the "visible means of support," so for as ready cash is an element of such means, for he produced more money than was perhaps in the pessession at the time of any other person present. He was found guilty, however, and Justice Butler ordered his commitment under the law, in order that he might, within three days time, be offered for sale by public auction, to the highest bidder for six month of his valuable services.

Expensive.—Uncle Sam's expenses for the last quarter amounted to \$22,475,505. This is at the rate of nearly missiy millions of dollars per annum.

From the Charleston Mercury. RAIL ROAD.

MR. EDITOR: When I left Charleston a fortnight ago, I had no anticipation of find-ing in the western portion of the State such an active and commendable spirit of internal improvement A Rail Road from Aiken to Edgefield C. H. will no doubt be built. The planters on the Savannah river, both sides, are alive to the necessity and anvantage of opening their highway for steam navigation; and when crops "are laid by," will hold meetings to consider and carry out the enterprise. It will be one of the cheapest, most practicable, and useful of any proposed.

But the scheme that most attracted my attention, is that of the late earnest effort and energy of Northeastern Abbeville and Anderson districts to bring the proposed Railroad from Columbia to Greenville, through their section; the route to be from Newberry C. H. across the Saluda river opposite "old Ninety-six," (now Cambridge,) by Greenwood and Cokesbury, in Abbeville, and Calhoun, in Anderson, again across the Saluda to Greenville. I was present at a strong meeting on day before yesterday at Greenwood, held among others for this purose. It was vigorously addressed by Hellar and Perrin of Abbeville, Pope, Summer, and Fair of Newberry, and Reed of Anderson. The proposed subscription is one of \$250,000 to \$300,000 Southwest of Saluda, to divert the road across it, and pay the additional expense that must result from the diversion. If it is accomplished Laurens will loose the route entirely, and yet be compelled to patronize the road. An issue is thus produced between Abbeville and Laurens; one the largest producer of Cotton and the other of Wheat in the State.— As Laurens is somewhat at their mercy, Newberry is strongly in favor of the pro-posed route through Abbeville. On the other hand, the country between the Saluda and Savannah rivers well complains that in the deliberations at Columbia last winter as to extending Railroads through the up-per part of the State, a just and due regard was not had for that best portion of it.

Reflection after leaving the Greenwood Meeting has suggested this communication. Looking calmly and impartially over the whole field, I thought I saw an arrangement that would reconcile and subserve the interests and convenience of all the sections concerned; and I therefore would suggest a route for the consideration of Abbeville, Laurens and Anderson, and of the stock-holders of the road generally (who have yet to fix the route,) that would answer these ends, and from the amount of subscription that it would command in comparison with others, as well as from its locality, would be he cheapest and most profitable

The route I suggest is from Newberry owards and near the Saluda river, opposite Cambridge-then up the river without crossing it, on a line about two miles from it, to avoid its immediate hills, across the Reedy river, and along the ridge between it and Saluda to Greenville, inclining as much as practicle towards the borders of Anderson. The argument in favor of this route I deem conclusive.

Let us compare all the routes. I will assume that the Columbia and Greenville road will pay costs and some profit, what-

First. The Abbeville route. The portion of Abbeville and Anderson Districts lying on the Savannah river, having it as its highway, will not and cannot be diverted to the proposed route. Its purpose is the improvement of that river, which affords its cheapest possible transportation, by saving almost all the trouble and expense of wagoning over a few miles. In truth not more than half of those Districts will have or take any interest in the route; and that half must bear the expense of the increased cost, in order to divert the road through or What will be that expense? In my judgment \$400,000 instead \$300,000 will be required. The proposed Abbeville route will be at least 25 miles longer than the direct route by Laurens C. H., one being at least 135 miles and the other 110 miles. Leaving out cost of machinery, officers and depots, the cost per miles must be \$10,-000-\$6,000 for iron, timbers an laying them, (see estimate on this point of Mr. Memminger's report,) and at least \$4,000 for grading. The first item then is \$250,-000. The two bridges across the Saluda, (which often rises 30 feet and is then a bold and rapid stream,) must be heavy work of masonry, and will cost at least \$100,000. Then also what will be lost to the Road generally from want of subsciption by Lau-

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\$400,000 to obtain the diversion and con- Road from that point will be the most sion of the box of bows and arrows before struct the increase of Road, and this too without adding a dollar to the means necessary to secure the completion of the Road to Greenville. This route also, as proposed, will run on a line nearly 10 miles from Saluda river after crossing it, thus cutting off Laurens and compelling its people to wagon over bad roads to Newberry, at distances from 20 to 50 miles. If the advocates of this route do not come to the procates of this route do not come to the proposed compromise route they may loose all:

1st, because the stockholders of the Road generally will not consent to their circuitous and expensive route and at an initial consent to their circuitous and expensive route and at an initial consent to the route, and has absorbed the body of the available means of the country. Both cannot be built, there would be neither means nor profit. The Savannah River planters will consent to the route, and has absorbed the body of the available means of the country. Both cannot be built, there would be neither means nor profit. ous and expensive route, und at an injustice to Laurens; 2d, because they cannot raise \$400,000, the amount necessary to obtain it; 3d, because with that addition of capital the problematical question whether the Road will at all pay costs and some interest upon the investment will address itself not only to themselves but all parties. Though compromises of principle and of political and constitutional rights are not to be tolerated, yet in these matters they generally prove useful and successful.

Now as to the Laurens C. II route. If that is pursued there will be neither subscription nor but little freight from Southwest of the Saluda. That fine section of the State will be left hopelessly dependent on bad roads and want of a market. Laurens itself, if certain of the route, and knowing that it will come at least to its borders or be carried through by others, may not fully subscribe-she has as yet shown great apathy. A direct route would not sufficiently accommodate the middle and Southwestern up-country of the State. The Northeastern will find its facility and development in the Columbia and Charlotte Road-a route that the State should probably prefer to the Camden for that reason.

As the Laurens C. H. route would not, by any means so effectually as the proposed compromise route, develop the resources and obtain the business of so large and productive a section of the State, the latter is decidedly preferable, and will cost but compartively little more. This is the great and paramount consideration at any rate that should govern all deliberations and projects as to extending Rail-roads through the upper portion of the State. As obtaining the generous aid of the State is a leading consideration, and in all probability indispensably necessary to the success of the enterprise, it should be observed that this recommendation will address itself forcibly to the mind of the Legislature. But it should be particularly borne in mind that enlisting through its interests and aroused zeal, the power and influence of the strong section Southwest of the Saluda, may have a determining and favorable bearing upon the liberality and enterprise of the common mother. Let Laurens and all sections re-

member this. We can now realize the advantages of the proposed compromise route-having those of either or both the other routes, and none of the objections, except that it may cost a little more than one, though much less than the other. Its distance would be near about one and twenty miles, ten miles only more than the Laurens C. H. route. The extra cost would then be, from this fact, only \$100,000. A bridge across Reedy River (a small stream) could not be over \$25,000, probably not \$5,000. The subscription for this route by Laurens District would, I think, be as large as for the one by the Court House; but say it is less by \$25,000. Here then, in comparison with the Abbeville route, we have and extra sum to be made up of only \$150,000 to \$400,000, a saving from not crossing the Saluda River of \$250,000. But, as the portion of Abbeville and Anderson concerned would have from one route nearly equal advantages with those from the other, the should and would pay this \$150,000, and probably subscribe largely more, while the Laurens subscription would be obtained

instead of lost. It may well be estimated that the general means of the Company, for the road along the compromise route, to complete it to Greenville, over and above the entra sum for the extra length may be increased \$100,000, upon considering the probable amount of the Abbeville, Anderson, and

practicable and cheap. A road from Edgefield C. H. to Anderson C. H. would cost at least \$800,000, the distance being over seventy miles. Edgefield, too, will not consent to the extention of any connection. If it be run into Anderson it will not approach Saluda, nor can it go to Greenville. The Columbia and Greenville Road has the start and supersession of the Aiken route, support neither Road These Saluda men must now see that their project is at this stage and time not only too late, but hopeless. But if they cannot get what they prefer, let them as sensible, wealthy and liberal men, get what they can, and help the most practicable enterprise. My proposition is most favorable to their interests—it brings the road to their own doors. Let them come forward, then, in their strength.

Charleston and Columbia must perceive, not only in the chaper cost and greater certainty of the compromise route, but in the fact that it will divert to them a trade that otherwise is divided with Savannah, the assurance to themselves of increased and certain advantages.

It is earnestly to be hoped that all par-ties and sections will consider these suggestions; that all will determine to have as the paramount consideration a road to Greenville; and to this end that they will come forward with their means and influence, in a spirit of liberality, mutual concession and enlarged enterprise. If they do. the great work will be accomplished, and great and permanent and increasing ends

will be achieved. LAURENS DISTRICT, July 26, 1847.

ORIGIN OF THE HUMAN RACES.

The "Mercury," of Charleston, in giving some brief but interesting reminiscences of Nehemathla, a chief of the Seminoles, re-lates the following to show what is the tradition, among this tribe of Indians at least, n relation to the origin of the White, Red and Black races:

In the progress of the nogotiation at Camp Moultrie, in 1823, between the U.S. Commissioners and the Indians, it became important to ascertain the population of the Seminole nation. By request, a census was handed in by the chiefs, and on the commissioners asking if the statement embraced the blacks who were slaves, there was so violent a burst of indignation from Nehe mathla as to require rejoinder and reproof from those who represented the U. States. On explaining the motive of the inquiry, however, that the commissioners, in the allotment of territory, were desirous of providing for the negro as well as for the Indian, Nehemathla was reconciled to the supposed indignity cast upon his people, and the negotiation proceeded and terminated harmoniously. On the exchange of documents and treaties, the commissioners received the head chiefs of the Seminoles at an entertainment. On the removal of the cloth, (for Nehemathla, Blunt, and many others were not ignorant of the forms and courtesies of the dinner table,) and while the glass was circulating, Nehemathla adverted to the unpleasant incident of the morning, in which he had exhibited so much temper. He stated, that they had among them a wise man, a philosopher, who had communion with the Great Spirit and that if agreeable to the commissioners, it would be gratifying to him that he should be heard, that they might read in his revealments the only apology he had to offer for the displeasure he had expressed on the negro's being considered a member of the Red Family. The wise man commenced: "In the beginning the Great Spirit made

this earth, and he was pleased with its hunting grounds, its rich soils, its mountains and valleys, its oceans and rivers. He deand saved to the general means of the Road, creed that he would people it. He labored for seven days and he made a negro.-Though gratified at this first of human beings into whom he had blown the breath of life, he was not satisfied. He worked seven days more and produced an Indian. Though more pleased with this second than the first of his creation, he was not altogether reconciled to the Red Skin. He return-Laurens subscriptions that it will command. ed for seven days more to his labors, and This route, then, will have the advantage of accommodating on the whole the larger section of country at the cheapest cost, regarding the two together; will therefore be the most easily carried out, and hereafter the most profitable and useful; and will prevent injustice to, and reconcile the feelings and subserve the interests of, all sections.

I find that many strong men on both sides of the Saluda are disinctioned to either the

The state of the second section is a second second

the Great Spirit said, 'You now choose.' The box of Books fell to the white man-not by accident, but by design.' With the most emphatic action, the Indian philosopher then said: "The Great Spirit has decreed that the negro shall fell the forest and till the soil to make subsistence for man. The Indian shall roam the wilderness, and canoe on the rivers, and in hunting and fishing, seek his pastime and support. The white man shall read and gather those stores of knowledge from which he is to derive the rules for instructing and governing the others. While these relations exist, peace and harmony will prevail; disturb them, and no other results can follow, but annihilation of the Black and Red race. The negro and Indian will disappear before the march and rapacity of the white

With prophetic instinct, Nehemathla, and his philosopher, seem to have predicted what the abolitionist is now attempting to

Advetisement of an Honest Rumseller.

Friends and neighbors! Having just opened a commodious shop for the sale of 'Liquid Fire,' I embrace this early opportunity of informing you that on Saturday I shall commence the business of making drunkards, paupers, and beggars, for the sober, industrious, and respectable to support.

I shall deal in 'familiar spirits,' which shall excite men to deeds of riot and robbery, and blood; and by so doing diminish the comforts, augment the expense, and endanthe welfare of the community.

I will undertake at short notice, for a small sum, and with great expedition, to prepare inmates for the asylum, the poor house, the prison and the gallows.

I will furnish an article which will increase the amount of fatal accidents, multiply the number of distressing diseases, and render those harmless incurable.

I will furnish a drug which shall deprive some of life, many of reason, most property, all of peace; which shall cause fathers to be fiends; wives, widows; children orphans; and all mendicats.

I will cause the rising generation to grow up in ignorance, and prove a burden and a neusance to the nation.

I will cause mothers to forget their sucking infants, virgins to forget their priceless

I will corrupt the ministers of religeon obstruct the progress of the Gospel, defie the purity of the church, and cause temporal, spiritual, and eternal death; and if any be so imperetent as to inquire why I had the audacity to bring such accumulated misery upon a comparative happy land, my honest

The spirit trade is the most lucrative, and professing Christians give it their cheerful countenance.

I have a licence from the court, and if I do not bring these evils upon you, somebody

I live in a land of liberty.

I have purchased the right to demolish the character, destroy the health, shorten the lives, and ruin the souls of those who choose to honor me with their custom.

I know that the Bible says 'thou shalt not kill;' that it pronounces a woe upon him who giveth his neighbor strong drink; and I also in the Divine Record that 'no drunks ard shall inherit the Kingdom of Heaven. and I cannot expect the drunkard maker to share a better fate. Yet what else can

CAN THIS BE SO?-There is now living, n one of the chief towns of New Hamp shire, a woman who has had ten husbands, all of whom are now living, upon the best of terms with her and each other. The woman is highly respected among her neighbors, who see nothing to censure, but much to approve. Strange as it may appear, an action for bigamy could not be sustained against her.

Russia and Circassia —A letter from St. Petersburg of the 4th ult. says: —"Immense preparations are being made in the Caucasian provinces for the approaching campaign against the mountaineers. The army which is to act against them will be of nearly 150,000 men. We are assured that as soon as the Emperor shall be perfectly to covered from the sickness with which he at present afflicted, he will place himself at the head of the army."

BREAD IN A BARREL OF FLOUR. To en. generally from want of subsciption by Laurens, if the road does not pass through it, would, in the end, be \$50,000 after all deductions. I know the whole up-country well, from long residence and frequent travel in it, and I assure the parties concerned, this estimate will be near the mark. Here, then, we see that the portion alluded to, Southwest of Saluda, will have to advance