

array color into one. Or perhaps he never read the story and muttered to himself, Ned Forgeron whipped by a Methodist preacher!

From that time his whole conduct manifested a change of feeling. The gossip of the neighborhood observed it, and whispered that Ned was silent, and had gone to meeting every Sunday since that accident.

They wondered greatly at his burning the books he used to read so much. Strange stories were circulating as to the metamorphosis of this jovial, dare devil, blacksmith into a gloomy and taciturn man; some supposed very sagely, that a spirit had enticed him unto the mountains and, after giving him a glimpse into the future, had misled him to a crag, where he had fallen and bruised his head.

Others gave the prince of darkness the credit to the charge, but none suspected the Methodist preacher; and the latter having no vanity to gratify, the secret remained with Ned. The gloomy state of mind continued until Forgeron visited a campmeeting. Rev. Mr. Stubbleworth preached a sermon that seemed to enter his soul and relieve it of a burden; and the song of—

'How happy are they who their Savior obey, was only half through when he felt like a new man.

Forgeron was from that time a shouting Methodist. At a love feast a short time subsequent, he gave in his experience, and revealed the mystery to astonished neighbors.

The Rev. Mr. Stubbleworth, who had faithfully kept the secret until that time, could not contain himself any longer, but gave vent to his feelings in convulsive peals of laughter, as the burning tears of joy coursed their way down his cheeks.

Yes, my brethren, said he, 'it is a fact, I did nail the grace into his unbelieving soul, there is no doubt.'

The blacksmith of the mountain pass, himself became, soon after, a Methodist preacher.

NO TRUCE—OUR OBLIGATIONS TO THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

After the repulse of Black Republicanism in the recent canvass, even the most despondent among us anticipated at least some brief pause in the progress of anti-slavery agitation. Under the influence of this reasonable expectation, the South composed itself for a short respite from the excitement of sectional controversy, and declared a disposition to suspend its preparations for the conflict which the fortunate success of the Democracy promised to postpone for a season.

The moderation in the tone of this journal, ascribed to other agencies by the uncharitable critic of the New York Herald, was a concession to the truce which it was understood the Black Republican Party intended to observe. The South occupies a defensive position, and is ever ready to intermit hostilities at the instance of its adversary. Averse to agitation except in resistance to threatened aggression, we very cheerfully accepted the assurances of peace and repose which Mr. Buchanan's election was thought to imply.

To what extent the South was deceived in the promise of a cessation of hostilities, any person may ascertain by reference to the current debate in Congress. The Black Republican representatives eagerly embraced the earliest opportunity for the renewal of the anti-slavery agitation. In the President's Message they affect to find a provocation of acrimonious accusation against the South; and so they have wantonly rekindled the flames of sectional controversy. Instead of that moderation of temper which misfortune begets in a philosophic mind, and which a decent submission to the declared will of the people inspire as a duty upon all patriots, the Abolition leaders in Congress betray an extreme exasperation of feeling and the most determined purpose to precipitate a conflict with the South.

The people of the South desired some pause in the controversy, to afford the conservative sentiment of the North opportunity of wholesome reaction on the raging mass of fanaticism. But since our enemies choose to renew the battle with increased energy of attack, the South must accept the alternative, and prepare to repel the threatened aggression upon its rights. The factious resistance to Whitfield's admission betrays the perfidy and obstinacy of the enemy with whom we have to contend.

If there had been that suspension of hostilities between the North and the South which we are induced to anticipate from the defeat of the Black Republican party, Mr. Buchanan might have ventured upon an experiment of compromise and conciliation between the two sections. Though elected in the interest, and mainly by the vote of the South, we would not have objected if his Administration had been organized upon a principle of mutual concession, and with the view of pacifying the country. In its support the South cherished no selfish purpose; and we were ready to compromise our success for the sake of the Union.

But the aggressive demonstration of the Black Republican leaders in Congress, neutralizes the effect of their defeat, inflames afresh the resentments of the recent contest, arrays the two sections of the confederacy in angry controversy, and challenges another trial of the great issues between the South and the dominant power of the North. In the heat of the battle, it is impossible to reconcile the belligerent parties. There can be no impartial adjustment of the dispute when one side refuses to submit to arbitrations and insists upon war and an absolute triumph. Mr. Buchanan finds that circumstances have shifted his position, and he will be compelled to change his policy accordingly. It is the merest madness to dream now of effecting a compromise between the aggressive abolitionism of the North and the conservative spirit of resistance in the South. And the President elect will commit a fatal folly if he thinks to organize his administration upon any other principle than that of an avowed and inflexible support of the rights and institutions of the slaveholding States. He who is not with us is against us; and the South cannot attach itself to an administration which occupies a neutral ground, without descending from its own lofty and impregnable position. We do not ask the President elect to become the partisan of our peculiar interests, but only to administer the government in the spirit of the Constitution, and to preserve inviolate the guarantees of our rights. To this end it is necessary that the Executive patronage and authority should be so employed as to strengthen the hands of our friends and to confound the schemes of our enemies.

In these suggestions it is very far from our purpose to imply any distrust of Mr. Buchanan's intentions. A frank and full understanding, in advance, of the relative positions of parties, is essential to ultimate agreement and concert of action. And this explanation, in limine, on the part of the South, is the more necessary, as some persons who are supposed to speak the sentiments of the President elect, have foreshadowed a policy for the incoming administration, in which the Democracy of this section will never concur. Thus, in the recent speech of Senator Bigler, it is implied, rather than distinctly announced, that Mr. Buchanan has no sympathy with the "extremists" of the South, and that he intends to direct his administration with the view of converting Kansas into a free State. It is by the "extremists of the South" Mr. Bigler refers only to that small school of statesmen who propose the revival of the African slave trade and the immediate organization of the slave States into an independent republic, then his declaration is equally harmless and supererogatory. But, if we are to understand that Mr. Buchanan means to avert his countenance from all who stand upon the rights of the South with the resolution to resist rather than retreat another step—if we are to understand that the Cabinet are to pursue a trimming policy, and to be controlled by the counsels of men who affect the distinction of exclusive moderation—if we are to understand that any impediment is to be opposed to the legitimate expansion of slavery in accordance with the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act—then is Senator Bigler's speech a distinct declaration of war against an irresistible majority of the Southern Democracy.

In harmony with this subdued tone of the Senator who is understood to enjoy Mr. Buchanan's intimate confidence, we observe a potent article in the paper which is reported to be the special organ of his opinions. The Pennsylvania recently started the country with a panegyric on Thomas Hart Benton. Can it be possible, at once exclaims every considerate friend of Mr. Buchanan in the South, that the apostate in a double sense, both from his party and his section—can it be possible, that he is to be restored to the full fellowship with the Democracy, and to be reinstated in power by the incoming Administration? Is it credible that Mr. Buchanan intends to bestow his confidence upon one so unworthy of trust? Is there danger that the impatient veteran of the crusade against slavery is to enjoy the favor of an Administration upon which the South relies for the support of its rights?

These inquiries are in everybody's mouth, but, for ourselves, we are satisfied that they do injustice to Mr. Buchanan's intentions. We repeat upon the declarations of implicit confidence in the President elect, upon which we ventured in absence of any indication of his feelings and purposes. We reaffirm our resolutions to support his Administration in good faith and to the best of our ability. But, at the same time, we do not intend by such protestations to restrict our liberty of action, or to commit ourselves even to an inactive neutrality, in the event that the policy of his Administration should violate the pledges of his election—Fidelity to principle is our supreme obligation.

The same line of conduct we prescribe to ourselves, we would suggest to the Democracy of the South. It is no time to talk of peace and repose while the enemy is collecting his forces for another assault upon our institutions. It is no time to make a parade of our pacific disposition while he challenges us to concentrate our own energies and to strengthen our resolution to receive the threatened shock. Let us neither moderate our spirit, nor embarrass our efforts by inconsistent obligations.

Richmond Enquirer.

CHERAW, S. C.

Tuesday December 30, 1856.

To Advertisers. As we intend to have the Herald published regularly every Tuesday morning, it will be necessary that advertisements be handed in by 1 o'clock, m., on Monday.

OUR "Devil" had "his due" before Christmas, and therefore does not complain of an issue this week. He is rather more fond of that kind of pie, which is to be found in a printing office than of Mince pie, and indeed, a little too fond of it at times.

Arrested. Jim, a valuable negro carpenter; belonging to Mr. EDWARD BOWEN of this place, attempted on last Saturday to make his escape to New York by the following means: He got into the car where were already a large number of negroes returning home from their Christmas frolics, and procured a free negro from Charleston, called PAUL BAZOS, to get a ticket to Florence, PAUL and JOHN DAVIS, another free negro living at this place, between them, managed to get the ticket which was delivered through the window just as the cars were starting. At Florence, JIM applied a ticket office for a through ticket to New York, but of course, succeeded in getting one no further than to Wilmington; but Mr. JAMES POWELL of this place, being at Florence, recognized the fellow and gave notice to the officers of the W. & M. R. R. Co., that he was a slave belonging to Mr. BOWEN, and also ascertained the number of his ticket, and informed the Conductor of it. JIM kept out of the way and has not since been heard from.

SAM, a carpenter in the employ of Mr. BOWEN and owned by Mr. J. J. BUNCH of this district, was also at Florence with a forged pass, (as it is thought) and a ticket to Marion C. H., but when he saw that JIM was discovered, he returned to Cheraw—but not to his employer as yet. His pass was taken from him, and RICHARD, a slave of JOHN McFARLAND, engaged as a Tailor and Barber at this place, has been arrested on the charge of having written it. PAUL has been also arrested on a charge of aiding JIM to escape.

These are Capital offences.

Homicide. On Christmas night, at Springville, in Darlington District. A man named HENRY MOORE was almost instantly killed by a knife, in the hands of a woman, named Martha Kennedy. We understand that the femoral artery was severed, and that Moore bled to death in a few minutes.

Change of Schedule. The traveling public are interested in knowing the arrangements of the Rail Road company for conveying passengers from place to place, and therefore do well to look at the schedule. It will be seen that no train runs on the Sabbath on the Cheraw & Darlington Road.

Gen. McQueen. We see that our worthy Congressman has written a letter on the prospects of the Cotton crop, and to acquaint himself with the prospects of the different sections of the cotton growing country, enquired of the individual members of Congress with regard to their respective sections. Gen. McQueen is fulfilling the true aim of a Congressman in so doing, it shows that he has the interest of his constituents at heart, and endeavours to promote their welfare.

Gin House Burnt. We have just been informed that the Gin House of Mr. A. G. JOHNSON, of Marlborough, was destroyed by fire during last week, the cause of which we have not heard. It gives us pleasure to add however that Mr. JOHNSON has lost no cotton by the fire as he had finished ginning the evening before. His loss is only the house and gin.

The Weather. Since our last issue we have had all kinds of weather, temperatures ranging from 18° to 79°. On Tuesday and Wednesday last, the cold was almost unprecedented, but on Sunday it seemed as if Spring, which ALEXANDER SMITH says, "leaps in the lap of winter," had kicked off the "wintering," and woke up for it was almost too warm, the Thermometer standing above 70°.

The Bible Society. Mr. J. P. HANNAH, the agent of this Society, has just received a new and large assortment of Bibles, &c., which will be delivered at a very low price, it is a mystery to us, how the Society can afford to vend Bibles at such prices, any one may obtain a Bible from 16 cents up. How different from the olden time, when it was the work of a life time to transcribe the books of the old and new Testament, but now they are printed by means of the Association from the "mountains on land in the islands in the sea." We wish it all secured, more especially the branch at this place.

Etroy. If our friend of the "Poe Deo Times" is at a loss to know why the "York District Chronicle" has not visited his sanctum as regularly as it ought, we can explain it by assuring him that it has lost its way and fallen into our office. We receive our own copy, and that intended for the "Times," also.

Onachita Herald. We have received a copy of this neat and well conducted paper, published at Camden, Arkansas, with a request to exchange, and cheerfully comply.

Sudden Death. On last Saturday week, Mr. THORNTON ODOM, of Marlboro District, was found dead in the road near his residence, he was returning from Bennettsville when his death occurred, it is supposed that congestion of the brain was the cause. He leaves a widow and a large family surviving him.

New Advertisements. By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the valuable property of the late Col. J. F. EWING, will be sold on the 10th of January. Purchasers will do well to be present. Messrs. WESTRACOCK & Co., of Greenboro' N. C., offer a fine assortment of acclimated fruit trees. Every one should possess an orchard, for it saves lacon in the summer, and no where can we get a better assortment of trees than of Messrs. WESTRACOCK & Co.

Also, 28 negroes belonging to the estate of DANIEL ODOM, will be sold on the 20th of next month. They are a valuable lot. F. THURMAN, Esq., gives fair warning that he is going to enter the cash business, if he succeeds others ought to try it.

The Directors of the Merchants Bank have declared a dividend of five per cent for the past six months. The card of Messrs. Morrison & Lindsley of the Aiken Institute, also appears in another place. With regard to this school, we can only speak from hearsay, that it is one of the best in the State. We sincerely hope that success may attend it.

Mr. Culpepper still remains in this place, and on all sides we hear the highest praise given him and his associates as artists. This is the first opportunity our citizens ever had, for procuring Ambrotypes.

Communications.

THE DYING YEAR. "How swiftly the years of our pilgrimage fly."—It seems but yesterday that we were called to mourn over a dying year, and here is the close of another.—Time flies—Oh! how swiftly! Soon we will all be called hence, and many of us, that now greet the return of a new year, and mourn over the one that is gone, ere another year closes will be numbered with the dead. Oh! memory! why will you lead me back to dwell on scenes of by-gone days? Retrospection, let your curtain fall, and veil from my sight past recollection. How interesting—yet what melancholy association are invariably connected with a review of the past. Pleasant; for with it comes the remembrance of those we have loved—mournfully; when we think of the number of our friends and associates that have gone to that bourne from whence no traveller returns.

'Tis true there are fond recollections, and endearing associations mingled with the past—but

"Who has not known some gloomy hours, When naught could bring relief; And joys more transient than the flowers, And hope's bright dream, as brief?"

Many young, and trusting hearts have been crushed and broken; and hopes, that once seemed fresh and bright, have been blighted in the bud—disappointment has wrecked the heart's best affections; has seared, and withered its noblest and finest feelings; bright prospects have faded ere they could be matured—loved ones have died; buds of innocence, and beauty ere they could unfold their leaves have sunk into untimely graves.—The fall blown rose at morn the queen of the valley ere eye, has drooped and died—All in one short year have experienced change—trouble, disappointment and sorrow, have been the lot of so many others have been in the sunshine of hope and joy, and in the circle of the gay, and thoughtless; and others have plunged into the vortex of dissipation and steered their bark into the gulf of endless ruin. Oh, mankind! how frail and vile—deluded man; why will you grasp at seeming pleasure, and with it sink into endless woe? Earthly joys will fade, why will you not seek things that cannot die? But if the past year brought to some, naught but darkness and despair; if it has been to others a messenger of hope, peace and consolation; while not a few have been called to witness the desolation of all earthly hopes of happiness; many have had a bright halo of sunshine thrown around their pathway.

"Blessings brighten as they take their flight." We know not how to appreciate the worth of time until it is gone—One more year has fled, and with it are numbered the events of the past. Who is there among us that can look back without a regret for some fault committed, or opportunity neglected? But repentance comes too late, the year has gone and we cannot recall it.

"Another year has gone, with all its merriment, rarely they have been more than we can number. Every day has brought a return of some new token of divine goodness. Health and life and friends and

comforts have all come from the hand of our heavenly Father. Let us think of all his mercies, and offer to him the incense of our grateful praise and thanksgiving. One long and last farewell to the dying year. EVA.

SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR, AS A LIVER MEDICINE. THERE has long existed a demand for such a remedy that could be relied on as safe and effectual. This remedy has been prepared to meet that demand; and an extensive trial of its virtues has shown how universally it has accomplished the purpose designed. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by the use of the Invigorator we mention Liver Complaint, which is the cause of many other diseases—among which are Biliousness, Head ache, Pain in the Side and Loins, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and loss of Appetite, Listlessness and Irritability—all of which are caused by a diseased action of the Liver. The Invigorator is compounded with particular reference to the Liver, and when that disease is removed all the rest are cured, as the cause of them is taken away. A few doses of the Invigorator rarely ever fail to stimulate the Liver to a proper action, and by its continued use to remove the disease. It has been taken with great success in cases of Cholera, Dysentery, &c., and for these it has been found a very efficacious remedy. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach to a healthy action and restores the appetite and vigor. One dose will relieve the oppressive uneasiness experienced by eating a hearty dinner, as it excites the digestive organs to vigorous action. For a debilitated state of the system the Invigorator has no equal which experience proves, as it restores the system and removes the yellowness from the skin, which is the result of a diseased Liver.

Prepared and sold by Sandford & Co., 188 Front St., New York. Price \$1.00 per bottle, containing forty doses. Also, sold by MALLOY & COIT, Cheraw, S. C.

And by A. N. BRISTOW, Bennettsville, S. C. (Oct. 27, '56. 20—1y.

Shall I leave off eating meat or drinking coffee? is frequently asked by those troubled with liver complaints and indigestion. I will answer them by saying, eat anything that is good and nourishing, and drink your regular drinks, and if the stomach is not sufficiently active to digest these it needs something to quicken its action and make it do its work better.

Dr. Sandford's Invigorator acts directly on the stomach and liver—giving them a healthy action, causing food to digest well, and if taken immediately after eating it will prevent the food from rising, or souring on the stomach and for an overloaded stomach the Invigorator gives instant relief by stimulating the digestive organs to more rapid action.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. We take pleasure in referring to the virtues of Davis' Pain Killer. We have used the article and found it valuable. The sale of this article in the United States is beyond all precedent, as the books of the office will show.—Cincinnati Commercial.

Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer.—We first heard of this medicine during a visit to the New England States, and being struck with the novelty of the title, were induced to make some inquiry about it; and we were surprised to learn that it was kept constantly in the houses of most of the inhabitants of the cities and villages where we stopped, to be used in cases of sudden attacks of pain, burns, scalds, &c., and we heard it spoken of in terms of high commendation; both by druggists and Physicians.—Philadelphia Eagle.

Perry Davis' Pain Killer.—It is a real pleasure to us to speak favorably of this article known almost universally to be a good and safe remedy for burns and other pains of the body. It is valuable not only for colds in the winter, but for various summer complaints, and should be in every family. The casualty which demands it, may come unawares.—Christian Advocate.

Valuable Medicine.—The sale of that remarkable and truly valuable preparation, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, is constantly and rapidly increasing. During the past year, the demand for this great remedy has been altogether unprecedented. Scarcely a week passes by during which we do not hear of some remarkable cure having been performed, within the circle of our acquaintance, by the use of "Perry Davis' Pain Killer."—Prov. Gen. Advertiser.

For sale by Dr. J. W. GULICK, Cheraw S. C.

MARKETS CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. M. THREAGILL. COTTON—Received this week 235 Received previously 9359

Total 9594 Prices to-day average from 10 1/2 to 12 1/2 Bacon, per lb. 11 @ 14 Bagging, per yd. 25 @ 30 Coffee, per lb. 14 @ 15 Corn, per bushel, 80 @ 85 Feathers, per lb. 40 @ 45 Flour, per barrel, 6.50 @ 7.50 Hides, per cow, 8 1/2 @ 10 Iron, per lb. 8 @ 9 Lard, per lb. 14 @ 17 Beef, per lb. 5 @ 6 Butter, per lb. 20 @ 25 Buttermilk, per lb. 20 @ 25 Candles Tallow per lb. 25 @ 30 do. Sperm 35 @ 40 Molasses—Cuba, per gal. 50 @ 55 do. New Orleans 75 @ 80 Salt, per sack 1.50 Sugar, per lb. 11 @ 14 Tallow, per lb. 12 @ 13 River in boating order.

RYMENEAL. MARKED, in Talladega, Ala., on the 16th Dec., by Rev. R. H. Chapman, D. D., of North Carolina. Mr. JOSEPH HARRIS, of Selma, Ala., to Miss MAGGIE D. ISSLETT, daughter of Maj. Jas. Isbell, of the former place.

At Liberty Hill, Kershaw District, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Small, Mr. C. H. CURTIS to Miss NANNIE CUNNINGHAM, both of Liberty Hill.

Take in abundance accompanied the above notices, which was sadly devoted,—while thinking of "by gone days." We wish that your honey moons may never change nor set, hoping Joe, that you will be as kind and as noble a husband as you were a chum. As you are both about to start out on this lonesome and perilous journey of life. We take this occasion to "pitch our old shoes" after you for "good luck." Farewell!

J. R. MALLOY, Attorney at Law, Will Practice in the Courts of Chesterfield and the adjoining Districts. Office at Cheraw, S. C. Jan. 1, 1856. 27—1f.

Merchants Bank, S. C. Cheraw, Dec. 24th, 1856. THE Directors of this Bank have declared a DIVIDEND of Five Dollars per share, for the last half year, payable on and after the 1st January next. W. GODFREY, Cash. Dec 30 28—3f.

NOTICE. I HEREBY give notice, that with the view of changing my business to the CASH SYSTEM, that all accounts after the first of January, 1857, will be considered due when called for, and payment expected at least quarterly. FRANKLIN TURNER, Cheraw, S. C., Dec 30 28—1f.

28 NEGROES. Will be Sold at CHERAW, On Tuesday, the 20th of January next, Twenty-eight Young and Likely Negroes, belonging to the Estate of Daniel Odom. To be sold at the risk of the former purchaser. TERMS.—Notes at 1 and 2 years, payable at the Bank, with interest from date, payable annually, and with unobscured security. GEO. W. McIVER, Executor. Dec. 30, 1856. 28—1f. Darlington Flag copy until day of sale, and send bill to this office.

Executive Department. COLUMBIA, December 23, 1856. By His Excellency ROBERT F. W. ALLSTON, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the State of South Carolina. Whereas, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of this State, the votes for Representatives of the Thirty-Fifth Congress have been counted by Commissioners appointed for the purpose, and it appears that John McQueen has been elected for the first Congressional District, composed of the Election Districts of Lancaster, Chesterfield, Marlboro, Darlington, Marion, Williamsburg, Horry and Georgetown; W. Porcher Miles has been elected for the Second Congressional District, composed of the Judicial District of Charleston; L. M. Keitt has been elected for the Third Congressional District, composed of Beaufort, Barwell, Orangeburg, Colleton, and the Election District of St. John's Colleton; P. S. Brooks has been elected for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of Lexington, Edgefield, Newberry, Laurens and Abbeville; Jas. L. Orr has been elected for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of Anderson, Pickens, Greenville, Spartanburg and Union; W. W. Boyce has been elected for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of York, Chester, Fairfield, Richland, Kershaw and Sumter;

Now, therefore, I, ROBERT F. W. ALLSTON, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over the State aforesaid, do issue this my proclamation, notifying and declaring, according to the provisions of the said act, that John McQueen, W. Porcher Miles, L. M. Keitt, P. S. Brooks, Jas. L. Orr, and W. W. Boyce had a majority of the votes in their respective Congressional Districts, and are therefore duly elected Representatives in the Congress of the United States, to serve for two years from the 4th day of March next. Given under my hand and the seal of the State, in Columbia, the 22d day of December, 1856, and in the eighty-first year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America.

ROBERT F. W. ALLSTON, JAMES PATTERSON, Secretary of State.