THE INDEPENDENT PRESS

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

C. C. PUCKETT, M. PUCKETT, } Editors.

Individuals, like nations, fail in nothing which they boldly attempt, when sustained by virtuous purpose, and determined resolution.—HENRY CLAY.
"Willing to praise, yet not afraid to blame."

Terms—One Dollar a Year, in Advance.

ABBEVILLE C. H.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1854.

Religious Notice.

BISHOP DAVIS, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will preach in the Episcopal church of this village on Saturday night and Sunday morning next, at the usual hours.

Hon. P. S. Brooks.

THIS gentleman will be present during the session of the approaching extra Court for this District, and will address his constituents on Tuesday of that week, which will be the 26th day of the present month.

Bible Society.

WE are pleased to learn from the communication of Dr. BRANCH in another place, that another promising Bible Society has been established in the District. Greenville congregation will not come up in the rear, if we know anything of its resources and spirit.

Yellow Fever in Charleston.

SOME alarm has been excited the last week from the appearance of yellow fever in Charleston. For two or three days, the number of deaths are set down at seven or eight per day. The *Mercury* says it is on the decrease. The Board of Health promise to publish daily reports of deaths, henceforth.

Erskine Recorder.

THE August number of the Erskine Collegiate Recorder is out as fresh and as entertaining as any of its predecessors. This number is the last to be issued until the opening of the session in November. The first corps of editors take leave, and in the next number a new corps will come in. If the new ones bear themselves as gallantly as their predecessors, Erskine will still have cause to be proud of her magazine offspring. It is now a good time to subscribe.—Three hundred and twenty pages of reading, for $1 00, cannot be surpassed in cheapness by any paper in the country but one, and that exception we will not specify—the readers of this notice will be apt to guess correctly what paper we allude to.

Lands in Market.

WE solicit attention to the offers, in this issue, of Messrs. BARMORE and AGNEW to dispose of their plantations. It is to be regretted when such worthy citizens as these determine to leave our District and State; but if they will go, we say let prosperity follow them.

It will be recollected that we advertised, a few weeks ago, lands for sale in Hart county, Ga. Mr. HENLEY, the owner, in remitting the amount of his bill, informs us that he is desirous of removing to some point in Carolina affording educational facilities. To those, therefore, in this State, who have estates contiguous to schools, and desire to settle in Georgia, we suggest the expediency of an exchange with Mr. HENLEY. Address HENLEY'S Store, Hart county, Ga.

There are several other notices, of various kinds, to all of which attention may very properly be directed.

Union Campmeeting.

SUNDAY we attended the campmeeting at the Dead Fall, four miles below Hodges Depot, on the Railroad.

It was a gathering, and a vast gathering, of the old and young, rich and poor, white and black, proud and humble, saint and sinner—the washed and the unwashed.

We arrived in time for the eight o'clock service and to hear an excellent discourse from Mr. WALKER, pastor of the M. E. congregation in this village. The duty of forgiveness was his subject, and faithfully did he urge its importance.

Bishop CAPERS delivered one of his ablest sermons at the eleven o'clock services. We have never heard the Bishop make an *ordinary* effort, and when we say one of *his best*, we say much—we mean much. It was gratifying to us to meet with the venerable Bishop. Some years had elapsed since we had seen him—when we stood before him at the hymenial altar—and we were rejoiced to see the appearance of good health attending him, though he informed us that owing to exposure, on the Western waters, in his travels the last spring, his health is not altogether so good as it has been. Long may Bishop CAPERS live, to bless the Church and the world with the exercise of his lofty talents and the example of his humble piety!

The evening services consisted of Dr. TAYLOR'S narrative, to which we devote a column elsewhere.

There were many excellent ministers on the ground besides those we have mentioned, among the rest the presiding elder, Rev. SAM'L LAND, a man eminently qualified to do a large amount of labor and to do it well.

General good order prevailed as far as we heard, during the whole progress of the meeting, and considerable interest was manifested by the multitude in the exercises, though quite a small accession to the Church was realized.

The Breastpin.

WE were once standing near the "show box" in the store of our friend S——, when a young man, of seeming limited advantages, came in.—He rested his elbow for a short time upon the jewelry case, and then asked "Let me see this breastpin," at the same time pointing to a large galvanized pin that had caught his fancy. The request was complied with, and our friend [illegible] the glittering article.—[illegible] form, size, [illegible] Above the [illegible] [illegible] for our [illegible] it's [illegible] assistance has frequently led us to moralize in the following manner:

When we see a young man endeavoring to become rich by seeking to "marry a fortune"—not a wife—we can but whisper to ourself, "Take care, girls, he's no account, anyhow!"

When we see a young lady so whimsical and void of judgment as not to be able to discriminate between moral worth and coxcomical flourish, we are moved again to think as did he of the breastpin, and say, "Be careful boys, the truth of the business is, she's not—worth marrying, anyhow!"

Again, when we see a "gentleman" who enjoys the blessing of idle life—does nothing—attends every party—makes love to all the young ladies present—"courts" them both in the singular and plural—when we see such an one puckering up his mouth at the more industrious part of society, because they are mechanics, and so forth, we would whisper almost audibly, "Be cautious, girls, the truth of the business is, he's not worth a galvanized breastpin!"

And yet again, when we see a "young lady" of full thirty, who has received the addresses of all the young men of her acquaintance, who has rejected them all, and is still waiting the arrival of the *unknown*—in short, when we see a flirting, flouncing coquette, who smiles in the face of every man, old and young, wise and ignorant, seeks the admiration of all, and glories in nothing save her own fancied personal attractions, we would say to all our young friends, "Beware! the truth of the business is, you had better remember the breastpin."

Dr. Taylor's Labors in China.

THE narrative of Dr. CHAS. TAYLOR, missionary to China, on Sunday evening at the campmeeting, was one of the most intensely interesting rehearsals to which we have ever lent an ear.

Dr. TAYLOR read from the Bible the passage "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find it after many days," and proceeded to an account of missionary labor in the Celestial Empire as illustrative of the truth of the Divine injunction and promise. We will attempt to follow him over a few of his thrilling adventures, as many of our readers were not present on the occasion of his rehearsal.

His statement discloses the true source and character of the revolutionary movement in China which promises the overthrow of idolatry and heathenism and the establishment of the Christian religion and civilization. It was in 1813, if we recollect rightly, that Rev. Mr. MILN went to China as a missionary. He labored several years most assiduously, and saw as the manifest results of his toils not exceeding two conversions to the Christian faith. One of these became a preacher. Some time subsequent to the departure of Mr. MILN from the Empire, and the arrival of another missionary, there came to the station a young Chinaman who evinced great interest in pursuit of the knowledge of Christian doctrines. He remained with the missionary some two months, in the constant study of the books with which he was supplied, but owing to some erroneous notions which he was found to entertain, he was not admitted to the full privileges of the Church. He seemed to possess an ardent temperament. After having remained two months with his preceptor, this young disciple suddenly disappeared without leaving the slightest clue as to whither he had gone, and was not heard of more.

In 1848, Dr. TAYLOR was sent to China, and took up his abode at the city of Shanghai. After being there some time, engaged in acquiring the Shanghai dialect and in teaching the people, rumors reached that city of a formidable insurrection in a different quarter of the Empire, about one hundred miles distant. There had never been a missionary in those regions, and it was thought the darkness of idolatry was still profound—unbroken by a single ray of Christian illumination. But proclamations, purporting to come from the leader of the insurgents, and containing indications of a vague knowledge of much of the history and doctrines of the Bible, reached Shanghai from time to time, and excited the wonder of the missionaries. It was at first suspected that these proclamations came from some other source, but eventually they became satisfied of their authenticity.

Seeing that by some means a degree of light had penetrated this most darkened region, and entertaining the belief that a field was open for the display of more brilliant beams, Dr. TAYLOR determined to visit the encampment of the insurgent army. The city occupied by them (the name of which we cannot recall to memory) was about one hundred miles distant from Shanghai, and on the same river. Dr. TAYLOR procured the services of five boatman, native Chinamen, and, supplying himself with a considerable number of tracts and books, set out upon his hazardous expedition. Along the way, this stream, varying in width from one to seven miles, was infested with plundering pirates, and to avoid them Dr. TAYLOR and his companions anchored at nights in creeks which emptied into the river. In daylight, little danger was apprehended from such a source. On their way, as they neared the city, they encountered the Imperialist fleet. Through this the company made their way after night. To every challenge of the Imperialists Dr. TAYLOR himself steadily refused to reply, and prevented his comrades likewise from making any answer. The Imperialists threatened to sink their little craft, but TAYLOR reminded his boatmen that they were but poor shots at best, and could not probably hit their little boat in daylight much less in the midst of darkness. Pursuing a devious way, they finally cleared the fleet. In the further prosecution of their voyage, and near the city of their aim, they encountered a most beautiful island. Here the company anchored and went ashore. On the island they found a most magnificent temple, and on gaining admittance into it, found that a splendid image of idol god had recently occurred. [illegible] "long-haired men," the priests said, had treated them kindly; had done no violence save to their gods, and had commanded them to cease the practice of shaving their heads. (Here the speaker remarked that it is a custom among the Chinese to closely shave a great portion of the head, leaving a small wisp which is left to hang down in a queue behind. Some of these queues reach the feet of the wearer.)

Spending a while on this beautiful island in conversation with the priests, and distributing his pamphlets, Dr. TAYLOR concluded to resume his journey to the city, which was then not far away. And after obtaining from the priests several fragments of their demolished gods, besides one complete marble image, which happened not to be broken, he started for his destined point. (Here the speaker exhibited the *thumb* which he had taken from the hand of one of their idols. It was a complete imitation of the human thumb, beautifully gilded, and not less than seven or eight inches in length. The inquiry arose to our mind, how can a people having the genius to fashion such beautiful images, have the stupidity to fall down and adore them?) But on approaching the city, his boatmen grew timid, and no inducement could prevail upon them to go on shore. They even refused to land him. So, after having toiled five days, through so many dangers, and arriving in full view of the city, he was forced to return to Shanghai without effecting the prime object of his journey.

But Dr. TAYLOR was not satisfied with one fruitless effort to visit these insurgents; and after resting a few days, he and his boatmen set out again up the river. They went on much the same way as before, encountering the same obstructions, and overcoming them as before. Passing through the Imperialist fleet, they again visited the hospitable priests on the island, and afterwards pursued their way towards the insurgent city. Again the boatmen became alarmed, and refused to accompany the missionary to the city. He at length, however, prevailed upon them to set him on shore, and "solitary and alone" proceeded up the river. Along the bank of the river a kind of dike wall or levee had been thrown up, and to screen himself from the cognizance of the besieging Imperialists, he followed a narrow defile which ran along inside of the wall and close to the water's edge. Getting out of view of the Imperialists, he left the river and started up an ascent towards the city. Here again he met with formidable obstructions. Trees thrown across the way; sharp spikes of bamboo thickly and firmly set in the ground, besides numerous pits dug in the road and superficially covered with straw. Over all these he finally made his way, and came in view of a party of the insurgents. Seeing that he was observed by them, he laid down his carpet-bag and by signs requested some of them to come to him. A man came down and carried his burden up the remaining portion of the hill. On his reaching the city, the greatest wonder pervaded the population; a foreigner had never before been amongst them. They crowded around him, and inquired his business, earnestly pressing a disclosure; but he refused to tell them, saying that he must first communicate with their leader. After repeated efforts to induce him to make known to them the object of his visit had failed, they conducted him through seven different opening gateways, each of which was guarded by sentinels, to the quarters of their Chief. As he passed, the multiplicity of soldiers, and the strength of their fortifications, overwhelmed him with surprise. Entering the apartments of the Chief, a plain, ordinary looking man appeared and told him he was the one sought, and asked him his business. The visitor would not believe that his host was the Chief, and still refused on that ground to communicate. Finding that he was incredulous, the Chief ordered his attendants to array him in his official costume, which being done, his doubts were removed, and he unfolded the object of his presence. He found that the insurgents were indeed fighting against idolatry; that they were professing and practising to the extent of their knowledge the doctrines of the Christian faith. They engaged in morning exercises after a manner similar to that of Christians. Here Dr. TAYLOR learned what had become of the young man who had so mysteriously left the missionary at Shanghai. He it was who had promulgated these doctrines, and set the revolution in motion.

After breakfasting with the officers, and distributing his tracts, Dr. TAYLOR started back to his boat. Reaching the place, he found that his boatmen had gone back down the river some half mile; but he followed and found them. They met him with surprise and joy; said they expected never to see him again.—But still they could not be induced to go with him to the city; and taking the remainder of his books, he set out again for another visit.—After leaving the river, and as he ascended the hill, by a strange and unfavorable coincidence, the Imperialist fleet moved towards the city, and commenced firing. This seemed to excite a suspicion among the insurgents that their visitor was a spy, and when he gained the city the second time he was greeted rather coolly. Anxious, however, to disabuse their minds of any unfounded prejudice, he remained some time with them; and before his departure, was conducted around, doubtless with a special design, to witness the strength of their works, the number and discipline of their soldiers, and all their resources of defence. It was truly an imposing scene. There were probably not less than sixty thousand troops, apparently the best disciplined he ever had seen in any country; and their fortifications were surpassingly complete. He was then provided with a couple of the finest hams, a brace of large Shanghai chickens, and started again to his boat, a young officer accompanying him. On coming near the lines of the besieging army, he persuaded the attendant to return to the city; he did not wish his life endangered in aiding him. On [illegible] [illegible] Dr. TAYLOR [illegible] that this [illegible] "long-haired men" [illegible] that they had [illegible] their gods, and [illegible] way of destroy[illegible] to worship the one true and living God. [illegible] and the missionary sought his boat. His basket of ham and chickens became burdensome, and observing a destitute-looking man sitting at the door of a miserable hovel, he beckoned him and gave him the basket. The poor man fell on his knees, and wanted to worship the giver! Raising him up and leaving him, the missionary pursued his way, reached his boat, and finally Shanghai.

The speaker closed by alluding to his early association with the people of this community, having preached his first sermons here, and that no congregation in the wide world could awaken emotions like those that swayed his breast on that occasion. His chapel in Shanghai, since his return to the United States, had been demolished in some of the conflicts of the contending parties, the insurrection having reached that city, and he desired to commence right here to re-build it. His narrative was truly thrilling, and this allusion and appeal brought tears to the cheeks and money to the purse's mouth of hundreds. Over one hundred dollars were raised in a few moments, and in more prosperous times, we have no doubt thrice that amount would have been contributed.

We have thus followed the narrative of Dr. TAYLOR, imperfectly it is true, but as best our memory serves us, and space will allow. He is evidently a man of iron nerve and extraordinary energy, although his appearance betokens the mildness and gentleness almost of woman.

[FOR THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.]

Messrs. Editors:—I am requested to give notice that a Bible Society was organized at Greenville church in this District on the 27th inst., after the delivery of an appropriate and forcible sermon by the Rev. E. A. BOLLES, Agent of the American Bible Society. This society is auxiliary to the Abbeville District Bible Society, and contributed on the occasion thirty dollars to constitute their Pastor, the Rev. J. C. WILLIAMS, a life member of the Parent Society. The following constitute the board of officers:

Rev. J. C. WILLIAMS, President; ROBERT BROWNLEE, Vice President; JOHN DONALD, Sen., JOSEPH DICKSON, JAMES SEARIGHT, JAMES COWAN, A. STEVENSON, THOMAS HAWTHORN and SAMUEL DONALD, Executive Committee; SAMUEL DONALD, Secretary and Treasurer.

I am informed that the congregation was small, owing, doubtless in part, to the progress of a campmeeting in an adjoining neighborhood.

Mr. BOLLES seems to be a very efficient Agent in behalf of this great cause.

ISAAC BRANCH,
Secretary Abbeville Dist. Bible Society.
August 30, 1851.

NEWS ITEMS.

Ten editors have been elected to the Canadian Parliament.

Eight oxen make only one meal, it is said, for the crews of the British fleet in the Baltic.

A reward of $1,000 is offered at St. Louis for the murderer of Mr. Violett during the late riot. His brother offers it.

Two prisoners, Parker and Fox, under arrest for burglary, made their escape on Monday night from Richland jail.

The wheat crop of Wisconsin is reported to be abundant. The granaries of the farmers were never filled more plentifully.

The King of Saxony was killed on the 9th, by the kick of a horse—his carriage being overturned, and he thrown under the horses.

There are at present six hundred and forty-six prisoners in the House of Correction at Boston, which is the largest family ever before assembled in that pleasant city homestead.

Vevay, Indiana, is the only town on the Ohio river where a case of cholera has never occurred. There is not a well in the whole place. The inhabitants use cistern water altogether.

A destructive fire has taken place at Troy. Eight blocks in the centre of the business part of the town have been consumed, and the loss estimated at $1,000,000.

It is stated that 1,000,000 bushels of wheat will be raised in Dodge county, Wisconsin, this year. It is also certain that there are thousands of acres that will yield from fifty to sixty bushels to the acre.

A new Post Office has been established in the lower part of Greenville District, six miles from Line Creek, in Laurens District, by the name of Cottage Hill P. O., and Captain T. H. Stokes appointed Postmaster.

Two more bales of new cotton were received yesterday—one from the plantation of Mr. J. Davis, of Fairfield district, and the other from the plantation of Mr. J. Hendrix, of Lexington district, and bought by J. A. Kenney, esq., at 9½ cents. Qualify fair.—*Carolinian.*

The Hon. Thomas Clayton, formerly a member of the House of Representatives, and afterwards U. S. Senator from Delaware, and at one time chief justice of the superior court of that State, died at New Castle on Monday last, in the 77th year of his age.

NEW COTTON.—The first bale of new cotton this season was sold in our town on last Wednesday, by Col. J. W. Duckett to Col. S. T. Agnew, at the high price of 10 cents per pound. The quality is fair and the staple superior to the old crop of 1853.—*Newberrian.*

Captain Hollins was arrested in New York on Friday at the instance of those who suffered by losing property at the bombardment of Greytown, and held to bail for further investigation in the sum of $20,000. The affair has caused great excitement.

James Roundtree, charged with being connected with an extensive band of counterfeiters, was arrested at Paris, Ky., on Monday. $7,050 was found upon him—fifties on the Bank of North Carolina, and other denominations on the Bank of Louisiana.

SINGULAR.—The Patterson (N. Y.) *Intelligencer* gives a curious incident of the late thunder storm. A little girl was standing at a window before which was a young maple tree. After a brilliant flash, a complete image of the tree was found imprinted on her body. This is not the first instance of the kind, but it is a singular phenomenon.

HOMICIDE.—At a shooting match on last Friday 25th instant, about 7 miles from this place a fatal meeting took place between James M. Franklin and Robert O. Franklin. Shot guns and a revolver were used. James Franklin died immediately from his wounds. As the matter will be judicially investigated we will not say more on the subject.—*Newberry Sentinel.*

RESPECTABLE REVIVAL.—We are pleased to hear [illegible] from the recent revivals in the Methodist, Baptist and Lutheran [illegible] [illegible] baptised already.—*Express.*

Some of the highflying aristocracy refuse to dance this season at the springs, because common folks could do the same. That puts us in mind of what our teacher, Jno. S. Pressly, said to us once when we had been imbibing, "It ain't smart, any negro can get drunk." The next thing we hear of, these brainless rapscallions will refuse to eat, because decent people are supported thereby. When will wonders cease?—*Newberry Sentinel.*

Charles L. Lewis, the Democratic candidate, who is said to be elected to Congress from the Kanawha district of Virginia, is the son of a tailor, and worked at the trade in his father's shop until he was eighteen years of age, when he left home, and by dint of hard toil succeeded in procuring a college education and studying law. When admitted to practice he returned to his native village, where he has been elected to the Virginia Legislature, and served a term quite creditably.

A DARING ATTEMPT.—Henry Grange, an Englishman, aged twenty years or thereabouts, and an upholsterer by trade, arrived in this city lately, and took lodgings at the Sailor's boarding house of Michael Quinn, in Bedon's alley.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, he entered the proprietor's private room for the purpose of robbery, but had not executed his scheme, before the proprietor accidentally entered and interrupted him. On being thus discovered, he made a desperate assault on the proprietor, and inflicted several wounds with a knife—three wounds in the back, one in the side, one on the forehead, and one on the shoulder. Grange attempted to escape by clearing the enclosures across to Church street, but was closely pursued and arrested, when he was taken before John A. Gyles, Esq., for commitment and prosecution.

Although severe, the wounds received by Michael Quinn are not regarded dangerous.

[*Charleston Courier.*

THE GREYTOWN AFFAIR.—The Washington correspondent of the National Democrat, Aug. 10th, says:

"The Greytown affair is just becoming a matter of interest in the cabinet. The action of the British officers in the premises was the subject of a protracted Cabinet meeting to-day, and the Columbia, (Com. Newton's flag ship) Cyane and Vixen will be ordered to the Gulf, to regulate matters and things. In a day or two I shall be enabled to give you the views of the administration, and the details determined upon. For the present, I am satisfied. Commodore Newton is ordered to repair to the Gulf with the Home Squadron.

"Despatches have been received at the State department from Mr. Buchanan concerning the details of a treaty he is negotiating, relative to the Mosquito kingdom and the British protectorate. If this treaty is consummated, it at once settles the San Juan Difficulty."

Accounts from all parts of the country represent the wheat to have been safely housed. Thrashing is going forward, and large quantities of new wheat will be prepared for the mill by the time high water will enable them to get generally and fully in operation. At Rochester, N. Y., a decline in the price of wheat is said to be not only expected, but "confidently fixed upon by all concerned." The millers manifest little anxiety to commence grinding, and therefore do not press their offers for purchase upon farmers, and, it is added, "with the present expectation of farmers, the millers are afraid to begin operations, lest their first purchases may not reach the Eastern market before the decline anticipated shall have taken place."

In Baltimore the receipt of new flour is increasing, the inspections for last week being seventeen thousand barrels against fourteen thousand for the previous week.

[*Charleston Courier.*

A Solar Phenomenon, of an interesting character, was observed at New-York and Newark, on the 11th instant, between 9 and 11 o'clock in the morning. It is quite unusual in those latitudes, but will be found described in the books as seen elsewhere. The sun appeared to be surrounded by several rings of different shades, shapes, and centres. Two of these intersected each other at two points. The inner circumference of the rings within the points of intersection were dark, but beyond these points they were luminous. Several other circles and arcs appeared, with the sun either in their circumference or near one side, while under the sun was an inverted rainbow. Brande says of these phenomena:

"No very satisfactory explanation of the cause of these curious but rare phenomena has yet been given. Huygens supposed them to be produced partly by the reflection and partly by the refraction of the sun's rays, falling on an infinite number of small cylinders of ice suspended vertically in the atmosphere, and having certain determinate positions relative to the sun and the observer. This theory is explained at length in the second volume of his Opera Posthuma."

FOR A COUGH OR COLD, use the best remedy known, viz: STABBLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, a medicine which has saved the lives of thousands, is used in the practice by hundreds of the most experienced physicians, many of whom have given their testimony in writing that it is more reliable than any other proprietary medicine with which they are acquainted, for the cure of diseases of the throat and lungs. Don't neglect your cold—it may be the precursor of Consumption, and speedily lead you to your grave. Every family ought to keep this medicine on hand, ready for instant use.

See descriptive pamphlets to be had gratis of the agents. Price for each, only fifty cents per bottle, or 6 for $2 50.

E. H. STABBLER & CO., Proprietors,
Wholesale Druggists, Baltimore.

Sold by DR. F. F. GARY, Cokesbury;
WARDLAW & LYON, Abbeville C. H.;
HAVILAND, HARRAL & Co.,
Wholesale agents, Charleston;
And by Merchants generally.

Aug. 12 '54. 14 2t

The Market.

COLUMBIA, Aug. 30.—The demand for cotton in our market was dull and inactive, at unsettled and irregular prices. 50 bales sold at 6 cents for inferior to 8¼ for good middling.

ABBEVILLE, Aug. 31.—Cotton ranges from 5½ to 8¼.

MATRIMONIAL.

MARRIED.—On the 15th August, at the residence of Thomas J. Williams, Esq., of Russell county, Ala., by Rev. W. P. Brown, Dr. G. W. GUTTER, of Pike county, Ala., and Miss SARAH R. SALE, of Abbeville District, S. C.

Public Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the Estate of the late William Morrison, [illegible]

NOTICE.

TO patrons and the public generally, that my Mills has undergone a thorough state of repairs, and is now in complete operation for grinding wheat and corn.

JOHN DONALD.
August 31, 1854. 17 4t

To the Finder.

LOST, On Saturday, 26th ult., on the road from Abbeville village to Warrenton, a GOLD BRACELET, having in it an encased daguerreotype likeness. The finder will confer a favor and be suitably rewarded, by returning it to the owner, whose name may be found at the *Press* office.

Sept. 2 17 1t

NOTICE.

THERE will be a Rail Road meeting at Lowndesville on Saturday the 2d of September next, to which the public is invited to attend. Addresses are expected on that occasion, from several distinguished gentlemen of this and the adjoining Districts. By order of

JOHN SPEER,
Director.
August 31, 1854. 20 1t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the Legislature of South Carolina at its next Session, for an Act of Incorporation of The Society for the support of Indigent and Superannuated Ministers of the Presbyterian Church and other benevolent purposes.

Abbeville, August 25, '54 2-17 3m

Notice.

WE, the Trustees of Smyrna Church and Camp-ground, do hereby give notice that we will apply at the next session of the Legislature for an Act incorporating us as a body legal and politic, with the privilege of extending our jurisdiction half a mile each way.

B. D. KAY, Sec'y.
August 24, 1854 17 3m

'A VALUABLE PLANTATION For Sale.

SITUATED on the waters of Mulberry Creek, in Abbeville District, in a very pleasant and healthy section, about three miles from Hodges' Depot on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, and containing

235 Acres,

About one-half good woodland, and the other half mostly fresh and in a high state of cultivation. A very comfortable dwelling-house, new gin-house, and screw, good negro cabins, and all other necessary out-buildings.

Purchasers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

JOSEPH AGNEW.
August 25, 1854. 17 8t

Lands for Sale.

AS I intend removing to the West the ensuing winter, I offer my lands for sale.—Consisting of my home place, containing about

560 Acres,

lying on the Railroad, two and a half miles below Donaldsville. The plantation is in excellent repair; on the premises are a comfortable dwelling, gin-house and screw, and every necessary building, together with a first-rate well of water. A sufficient portion of this tract is woodland.

My other place lies on Goose Creek, one and a half miles from Donaldsville, and contains

307 Acres

of very excellent land. On this place are all necessary buildings, and a never-failing spring. The plantation is in good repair. The half of this place, at least, is in woods, the balance freshly cleared land and is in fine fix for cultivation.

Those in want of lands would do well to call and see these places, as I am determined to give a good bargain.

LARKIN BARMORE.
August 24, 1854. 17 8t

☞ Newberry Sentinel copy 3 times and forward account to the Ordinary's office, Abbeville.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Abbeville District—Citation.

WHEREAS, J. I. Bonner and L. T. Lindsay have applied to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, of James Lindsay, late of the District aforesaid, deceased.

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Abbeville Court House, on the eleventh day of September next, to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this twenty-ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and in the seventy-ninth year of American Independence.

W. HILL, O. A. D.
Sept. 2, '54 17 3t

COMMITTED TO JAIL,

ON the 23d day of August inst., a NEGRO BOY, who gives his name as ALLEN. He says he belongs to William Dorn, of this District, from whom he ran away on Tuesday, the 22d instant.

Allen is about five feet ten inches in height, eighteen or twenty years of age, black color, and speaks readily and intelligently when spoken to. No particular marks by which to describe him.

The owner of said boy is notified to claim and prove his property within the time prescribed by law, else he will be disposed of in the manner and form as directed by the law in such cases made and provided.

S. G. W. DILL, J. A. C.
Abbeville C. H., S. C.
August 30, 1854. 17 3t

COMMITTED TO JAIL,

ON the 30th day of August, a NEGRO BOY, who says he belongs to Col. Butler Brooks, near New Market, in this District, and gives his name as SAM.

Sam says he ran away from his master on Sunday last, 27th inst. He is about sixteen or twenty years old, about five feet [illegible] high; weighs about [illegible] pounds; coal black complexion; [illegible] to be quite an intelligent boy. No particular marks.

The owner of said boy is notified to claim and prove his property within the time prescribed by law, else he will be disposed of in the manner and form as directed by the law in such cases made and provided.

[illegible]
Abbeville C. H., S. C.
[illegible]