

Acknowledgement. ROBERT H. WARDLAW, Treasurer of Abbeville District Bible Society, begs leave at this late day, to acknowledge, as he should have done before this, a donation of Eight Dollars made by Jury No. 2, at the Extra Court, to this Society.

Interesting Miscellany. THERE will be found two columns of particularly interesting original matter on our advertising page. Read the communications of the Ordinary, Commissioner, ROBERTS & ADAMS, Mr. BROOKS, MILLER & WARREN, LEONARD CHAPIN, and others. These several articles are quite interesting to us, and we feel sure will prove so to others.

Possibility Robs—Magnanimity Repairs. SEVERAL communications recently addressed to us have expressed the hope that the Press might survive the late disastrous desertion of a certain "trio" of whom the public have already heard.

Several communications recently addressed to us have expressed the hope that the Press might survive the late disastrous desertion of a certain "trio" of whom the public have already heard. These kind expressions of solicitude for our welfare are most highly appreciated, and we hereby acknowledge our gratitude to all who feel and avow so warm an interest in our behalf.

A few days ago, a friend, whose zeal for our success is only equaled by our appreciation of his kindness, handed us five dollars, remarking—"This is indemnity for the loss of your money lately imposed upon you." We replied, no incongruity whatever had resulted, as only one other gentleman had followed the illustrious example of the great indignat; and besides we had no idea of being indemnified at his expense.

These are no-boastings. If the reader be disposed, however, to regard them as such, our apology is, when the pocket is made heavier and the heart lighter songs of rejoicings naturally gush forth. Such friends are our most valued jewels. Whilst they are "for us, who can be against us?"

Our Reward.

Just five months and a half ago we succeeded the founder of the Independent to the chair-editorial. We were duly conscious that, like JACK DOWNING when he tried the coat of Gen. JACKSON, we were assuming a mantle too capacious for our dimensions—that we were taking the lever from HERCULES' hand. But notwithstanding the odds against us, we have met a reward, at the hands of a generous public, for the efforts we have put forth to sustain the dignity and usefulness of the press, at once wholly unlooked-for and gratifying in the highest degree.

To balance against this withdrawal, we have received an actual accession of one hundred and eighty-five new subscribers.—This is a fact, for the evidence of which we are ready to produce the record at any day and to any one. And they have not been "drummed up," by resort to the club system—they have spontaneously come forward and pledged their support so long as we uphold right and denounce wrong. It shall never be an error of the heart on our part that forfeits the confidence reposed in us by so many glorious friends.

Should a like increase continue, by the time our first anniversary arrives, we shall have made the acquaintance of near five hundred new friends.

Solicitor of the Western Circuit.

We have noticed, with some surprise, that the last issue of the Anderson Advocate has an editorial upon the subject of the election of a Solicitor for the Western Circuit, which is to take place during the approaching session of the Legislature. We think it is unusual for the press to endeavor to control the Legislature in their selection of the officers to be chosen by them, especially Judges and Solicitors.—These officers are elected by the Legislature for very good reasons, and for those very reasons, we think it would be better to leave them to the Legislature.

Mr. REED, the candidate of Anderson. But we object to any effort to forestall the judgment of the Legislature. We object to the Southern Rights Advocate, or any other press, undertaking to speak for "the gentlemen of the Bar and the people of the Western Circuit."

Judge WHITNER was Solicitor some twelve or fourteen years previous to the election of Mr. REED, and we know no reason why Anderson should always have the Solicitor of the Western Circuit, especially as her Bar, though excellent, is not in any particular that we are aware of, superior to that of other Districts of the Circuit, and as other gentlemen of the Circuit can be found equal, at least, in every qualification, to Mr. REED. We are of opinion that the office of Solicitor is one in reference to which there should be rotation.

Mr. JONES is a candidate for the office, and we judge him quite competent to discharge its duties. He is a young and energetic lawyer, quite as capable of discharging the duties of the Solicitor's office as the present incumbent; and whilst we would not detract a single mite from the well-earned and well-worn honors of Mr. REED, we decidedly object to attempts to block up the way to Mr. JONES' success.

Indemnity Refused—Another chance for Capt. Hollins.

SOME weeks since, the following paragraph, announcing the determination of the Dutch Government to reject the claim of Capt. GIBSON for indemnity for injuries alleged to have been sustained by him from said Government, first appeared in the papers:—

"We have given to the American Government all the particulars relating to this matter, and have insisted on this axiom in the law of nations—that when a foreigner on our territory violates our laws, his crime may justify his punishment, but certainly not his claim to indemnity."

We have, from the first, regarded this Capt. GIBSON claim as we are wont to regard every thing that smells of humbug, and it was our belief and hope that it would end as speedily as it had sprung into being. Our Government has abundant to do, if it will employ itself wisely, without attempting to settle all the disputes between the restless adventurers of this country, who leave their wives and children, it may be, and go into the world to seek disputes, and other Governments. If Uncle Sam undertakes to adjust all similar difficulties for his prodigal sons, we fear matters of far higher import will go sadly neglected.

Let us advert briefly to the nature of this affair, and see if it is not one of those speculative schemes which promise to become quite prevalent if the United States Government manifests a willingness to play the hands that ambitious and avaricious adventurers may deal out to it. Believing, as intimated, the whole affair to be a humbug, we confess we have not been very astute in the investigation of its history, and have only to present a general outline as memory recalls the story of the principal himself.

Captain W. M. GIBSON is, we believe, a native of Anderson District in this State. At any rate, he resided there for a time, there was married, and there buried his wife. Not a great while subsequent to this latter event, leaving his children in care of his father-in-law, he set out to try his luck at adventure. After trying various fields, he at length became proprietor of a small schooner, styled The Flirt, and started upon a sea-faring career. This was, we think, several years after he had left his home in Carolina, and we are not apprized that any one in this or any other State was acquainted with the incidents of the Captain's career, or even of his whereabouts, save those who might have been in his immediate locality. His fame had not spread then as now. But to proceed. He went on, until he came within the jurisdiction of the Dutch dynasty and subsequently within the confines of a Dutch prison! Of course the Dutch contend that the Captain violated their laws, and of course the Captain protests that Myrheer locked him up and seized his craft without cause. The question is therefore one of veracity between him and the Dutch authorities. We are inclined to think (albeit the Captain is one of our own countrymen) that the statements of the Dutch are entitled to as much credit at least as those of the Captain. If we believed the administration of any Government to dedicate itself to the investigation of falling the truth in such a case, it should be our policy to have it investigated with them.

between Captain GIBSON and the Dutch, as between strangers, we think the whole affair cannot possibly result in anything more than a non-suit. The accused pleads justification for his conduct, and the accuser cannot prove the contrary. So the Government of the United States must choose between the respective statements of the parties. If it accepts that of the Captain, and the Dutch still persist in his dogged obstinacy, a chance may exist for another Greytown achievement.

We would not be misunderstood. No one can insist more strongly on the protection by this Government of its citizens abroad than we do. And at the same time we hold that when foreigners, from any country, upon our soil, trample upon our laws, he should be promptly punished without regard to the strength or weakness, hostility or friendship of that power whose protection he may claim. But we would allow other nations the same right to protect their citizens, and to punish ours when they deserve punishment. Let the truth be known, before we undertake to enforce a reparation of injuries which may exist only in fiction.

We would inveigh in the strongest terms against the idea of our Government undertaking to enforce the demands of such adventurers, without having first satisfied itself beyond all question of the entire justice of the claim. If it lends its ear to such stories every time, and its strong arm to the will of every one, KOSZTA affairs, BORLAND complaints, GARDINER frauds, and GIBSON romances will be as plentiful as golden medals, gallant sea-captains or thousands in the treasury.

Public Schools.

THE subject of popular education has long engaged the attention of every class of minds, and is well worthy of a continuance of such attention until the glorious ends it contemplates shall have been secured. Very few have ever had the audacity, in a republican latitude, to question the propriety of general education—it is a conceded, a settled point. Upon the virtue of a people is surely laid the corner-stone of a republican fabric, and general education is the best means of polish and strength that can possibly be used in the preparation of that corner-stone. We cannot believe that there is either individual bliss or national safety in ignorance.—There may be a kind of animal pleasure accompanying a state of brutal ignorance; but there is likewise a corresponding degree of animal pain. Ignorance contracts disease, and renders efforts to heal only aggravative of pain. No true philanthropist, whose heart yearns to see the attainment of the highest destiny by his fellow-man as a race of beings, can avoid being an advocate of general education. Yet, as is often the case in reference to momentous subjects, it has not yet elicited that amount of labor which its importance demands and its full practical development requires. In our own State, it is true, thousands are annually expended for the promotion of this great work of popular enlightenment, but, sad to tell, as yet but little mark is left of the progress made. One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, it would seem, annually appropriated, might educate, and substantially, nearly if not quite all of the poor children in South Carolina; but yet few, very few comparatively, examples can be shown of anything approaching a substantial education from that source. There is nothing more palpable than that money will educate. The children of the wealthy are abundant proof of this fact. The money of the rich will educate the children of the rich. Then why is it that the money of the State does not do more towards the education of the children of the poor? Doubtless our reply will be anticipated, and it is said, because the money of the State is not properly applied. Motive power, however strong, must be applied rationally, or it will fail to move other than its own weight. Money, the motive power to the march of mind, must be applied in the right place and in the proper way else it will be naught but waste.

The present system of free schools is certainly defective; and in this, the misapplication of the means, consists one of its greatest defects. The remedy we acknowledge to be difficult of discovery, and we can hardly presume to claim "the honor of having surmounted that difficulty." We therefore have no remedy to propose at present. But there is another cause which must be removed before popular education can advance as fast as it should advance; and it is by far the most formidable obstacle to its progress. We mean the want of a disposition on the part of parents to send their children to school. It has been said, and with considerable truth, that "where there is a will there is a way." A determined resolve to accomplish an object, rarely fails to discover the means of success. Thus if every poor man in the State were firmly resolved that his children should receive the benefits of an English education, even though the State sent him no money, he would do it, and his children would be educated.

More Hanging. JAMES and NEWTON VICKERS, brothers and orphans, were tried at the late term of the Court for York District, and convicted of the murder of Wm. DOBSON, on the 27th of July last—the same day on which MATROX was murdered by the slaves whose execution we witnessed. The two VICKERS are to be hung on the 29th December.

The address of Judge O'NEALL, on pronouncing the terrible sentence of the law, was truly affecting. Our space will only admit that portion which alludes to the circumstances attending the murder of DOBSON, and which discloses a disposition of cruelty in the young men that might well move a savage breast. On this showing of the case, they certainly deserve death, and we would not, if we could, interpose between them and their doom. But in view of their orphanage, poverty, and total want of education, we cannot but feel that others of our own State, and of our own day, have cheated the hangman as badly as the escape of the VICKERS could possibly do. We do not know, but should guess, that the Court was scarcely employed three days in the disposition of this case; the unfortunate youths hadn't the proper stimulus to keep the steam of the lawyers up that long, or the jury awake. God save us from lawyers and jurors whilst we are poor!

His Honor says: "Your deed of blood was characterized by more wantonness and cruelty than is generally presented to me. I speak of you both together; for although you, James, was the slayer, yet you, Newton, began the affair by drawing your knife and commencing the pursuit of the retreating DOBSON. You are therefore just as guilty as James. Let me ask you to look now at the scene. Each armed with a knife, each hurrying with rage your victim retreating step by step with his upturned heels, and you, James, thrust yourself between, and being struck three blows, drew your concealed sword-knife from your belt, and plunged it into the arm of the innocent. The stroke was fatal, and the victim fell. The knife followed, immediately below the collar bone, and which, with fiendish cruelty, you drew across his breast. One blade of your knife was broken. The deceased retreated into the store and sat down bleeding and faint near the door where you were standing. Like the tiger, having tasted blood, you thirsted for more, and again pursued your victim, who fled before you, until seized by you, when he fell from mere weakness; you placed yourself upon his prostrate body, and struck blow upon blow upon him, with the small (the remaining) blade of your knife, until at last you drove it into the floor, and you were then dragged by two young men from your victim, and out of the house.—Was ever more fiendish cruelty exhibited? Too probable, from the testimony, this was the result of long premeditation on your part, guilty James. Twice, in the two preceding weeks, you threatened to McPherson to use the very knife on the person of DOBSON."

Hard-Fisted. EVERYBODY has heard of close-fisted and hard-fisted men, and if everybody has not seen such characters, especially the first, he is either miserably blind or has "been out" amazingly seldom; for close fists and hard fists are tenfold more abundant than open hearts and hard heads.—A writer in the Carolinian, dating at Paris, gives a specimen of the hard (but much the more respectable) genus:—

"As I was returning from church, my attention was attracted to a large crowd collected in one of the principle streets, and on approaching I found it was to witness a man break stones with his fist. I saw him break a piece of blue limestone rock, apparently very hard, with two or three blows of his fist, with only a thin handkerchief wrapped twice around it. He placed the stone to be broken on a large rock on the pavement, and after handing round a plate and collecting ten or twelve sous, he went to work, and after a few sudden blows, given with great rapidity, he broke the stone, amid great cheers from the spectators."

one-fourth of that class who might be the recipients of the public bounty; and the result is, that, in very few neighborhoods, can such a school as will pay a competent teacher a living salary be made and kept up. The State will only pay at a certain rate for the actual number of scholars who attend, and the days they are present; and as this apathy exists on the part of parents, the public school is almost always a killing business to the teacher. The result is, few competent teachers will remain in the field. If, therefore, we could once arouse the grown up masses to a full sense of the weight of responsibility resting upon them in regard to the education of the young, the work would be half-finished already, and its early completion would be an inevitable consequence. Could we but get one generation of all classes well taught in the schools of common English, it would need no Herculean efforts every year to keep the car moving onward from age to age. Having tasted and seen that education was good, the father and mother could not rest until sons and daughters were made partakers of the same great incalculable blessing. The work then must commence at the stump. Means to educate the poor must not only be provided, but the poor must be induced to accept the benefits offered them. It is a want of education alone on the part of parents that causes the indisposition to send their children to school. For no one need be too proud to accept an education at the hands of charity, because he may in due time, if he receive the gift gratefully, and improve it as he should, more than ten fold repay the State in increased service to her interests by having the advantage of such gift. Unfold the illustrious roll of American statesmen and patriots, and see how many were the recipients of such charities! And if such men as FRANKLIN, CLAY, BENTON, McDUFFIE, and HAMMOND, and hosts of others at different periods of our country's history, had no need to veil their faces before learned Senators, why should any one fear that he will not reach a position from which he may render to his country full remuneration for that pittance of learning she gave him in the "old field school"? Nay! let no such false pride keep any one from the humble sanctuary of rudimentary learning. Some of the brightest stars that ever dotted our political firmament rose from the log-house academy, and from under the training of the "old field pedagogue." All honor to both! Would that their humble but powerful instrumentality were a thousand times more appreciated by our countrymen.

It is not our province to dictate to any freeman; much less to those who have the management of public affairs entrusted to them. But we may express the hope that the Legislature may commence the good work, at its approaching session, and that labor may never weary until it shall be said the system of free schools is as perfect as human wisdom can render it, and not a white man, endowed with reasoning faculties, in South Carolina can be found who cannot read and write intelligently. Republicanism will find in such a state of things its strongest stay—popular rights their surest vindicator.

Napoleon's Tomb.

A correspondent of the Carolinian, writing from Paris, thus speaks of the tomb of NAPOLEON:—

To-day being one on which Napoleon's tomb is allowed to be seen, I paid a visit to it at the "Hotel des Invalides." On entering the gate of the hotel I had the pleasure of seeing about two hundred of Napoleon's old veterans. They are supported by government. It is a strange sight, such a crowd of old soldiers around you—most of them minus a leg or an arm. They are from seventy to ninety years of age, but all retain their martial bearing despite of age; they wear a uniform of blue with silver buttons. In this hotel or hospital there are altogether three thousand old soldiers. After passing through the hotel I entered the chapel, which is a plain building of stone, having an arch on top; the pulpit and altar, however, are the most handsomely ornamented that I ever witnessed. The pulpit is built of white marble. The candlesticks are four and a half or five feet high, with candles seven or eight feet long. The high altar is built of green marble, some twelve feet high; then there are four spiral columns of about three feet diameter; on these is an entablature, surmounted by six angels eight feet in height, who support a canopy of most brilliant gilt work. It is dazzling to the eye to look at.

A SCREAMER.—"Where is your house?" asked a traveller of a man he met in the depth of the "old solemn wilderness" of the great West. "House? I ain't got no house." "Well, where do you live?" "I live in the woods—sleep on the great Government purchase, eat raw bear and wild turkey, and drink out of the Mississippi."

"How do you get on with your arithmetic and catechism?" asked a father of his little boy, the other night. "How far have you got?" "I've ciphered through addition, subtraction, justification, sanctification and adoption," answered the little fellow, to the perfect astonishment of the parent.

AN INDUCEMENT.—As an inducement to their clients, the Circleville Journal says, that all subscribers paying in advance, will be entitled to a first-rate obituary notice in case of death.

You have no business to have business with other people's business; but mind your own business, and that is enough for any business man.

The Market.

ABBEVILLE, Nov. 9.—The cotton market ranges at about 8 1/2 cents per pound. COLUMBIA, Nov. 8.—Prices varying from 6 1/2 to 8 1/2 cents.

MARRIED.

On Monday, 6th instant, by Rev. J. F. Ober, Mr. R. M. PALMER and Miss C. LOCKRIDGE, all of this District.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

The Subscriber's old stand having been entirely destroyed by fire, he has removed to No. 143, Meeting Street, Corner of Wentworth, the stand formerly occupied by W. J. GUYTON, where he continues his business in all its branches. He can offer to his friends a large assortment of first-class VEHICLES, composed of BUGGIES, SPANISH KITCHENS, BAROUCHES, COACHES, WAGONS, SADDLERY, &c. &c. He has also a large stock of FURNITURE, &c. &c. He is prepared to receive orders for any of the above, and to deliver them at any time.

knife followed, immediately below the collar bone, and which, with fiendish cruelty, you drew across his breast. One blade of your knife was broken. The deceased retreated into the store and sat down bleeding and faint near the door where you were standing. Like the tiger, having tasted blood, you thirsted for more, and again pursued your victim, who fled before you, until seized by you, when he fell from mere weakness; you placed yourself upon his prostrate body, and struck blow upon blow upon him, with the small (the remaining) blade of your knife, until at last you drove it into the floor, and you were then dragged by two young men from your victim, and out of the house.—Was ever more fiendish cruelty exhibited? Too probable, from the testimony, this was the result of long premeditation on your part, guilty James. Twice, in the two preceding weeks, you threatened to McPherson to use the very knife on the person of DOBSON."

Notice to Creditors.

The Final settlement of the Estate of Benjamin Barksdale, deceased, will be made in the Ordinary's office on Tuesday, the 13th of February next. Persons owing to the estate will pay by that time, and those to whom the estate is indebted will present their demands. B. D. BARKSDALE. November 7, 1854.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

MILLER & WARREN, (Augusta, Ga.), have in store a large and superior lot of Bed BLANKETS, from \$3 to \$80 a pair. Also, Heavy Negro BLANKETS, from 75c to \$1.00 each, weighing from 6 1/2 to 8 pounds, to which they invite the attention of House-keepers and Planters. Nov 10 27 3m

ESTATE SALE.

BY permission of the Ordinary of Abbeville District, I will expose to sale, at my residence, on Friday, the 24th of November, inst., Seventeen Likely Negroes, Being the personal estate of Nancy Brooks, late of the District aforesaid, deceased. STANMORE B. BROOKS, Adm'r. November 6, 1854 27 2w

Note Lost.

ALL Persons are hereby warned not to trade for a certain note of hand for Seventy Dollars, payable to Freeman Tetards and signed by David Malone with B. W. Sales as security. Said note has been lost. B. W. SALE. November 6, 1854 27 1t

Notice of Election.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ABBEVILLE DISTRICT. OFFICE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS AND COMMON PLEAS. MATTHEW McDONALD, Clerk of the said Court, in pursuance of the directions of the Act of the Legislature, in such cases made and provided, do hereby give Public Notice that an Election for CLERK and SHERIFF for Abbeville District will be held on Monday, the eighth day of January next, at the usual places of Election throughout the said District. Witness my hand, at Abbeville, this fourth day of November, A. D. 1854. MATTHEW McDONALD, C. C. S. & C. P. Nov 10 27 9w

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Abbeville Circuit.—In Ordinary.

Amelia Cason, Applicant, vs. William K. Bradley, Guardian, ad litem, of Henry, Mary, and Cynthia Cason, minors, Defendants.

Order of Sale for Partition.

ON due examination, it is ordered and decreed, that the lands described in the Summons in Partition in this case be sold by the Sheriff of Abbeville District, on the first Monday in December next, or on such other day as will be more advantageous for the parties in interest, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with good security and a mortgage of the premises, if deemed necessary, to the Ordinary, for the payment of the purchase money.—Costs to be paid in cash. WILLIAM HILL, O. A. D. November 7, 1854. 27 1w

Order of Sale for Partition.

IN Accordance with the above order, I will sell, on the first Monday in December next, at Abbeville Court House, the real estate of Benjamin A. Cason, deceased, viz: One Hundred and Twenty-five Acres of Land, more or less, situated in Abbeville District, on waters of Long Cane, adjoining lands of Wilson Wadkins, Joshua Wideman, and others, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with good security, and a mortgage of the premises, if deemed necessary, to the Ordinary, for the payment of the purchase money.—Costs to be paid in cash. SAMUEL A. HODGES, O. A. D. November 7, 1854. 27 1w

RICH AND ELEGANT DRY GOODS.

AT HODGES' DEPOT. ROBERTS & ADAMS are now receiving a rich, elegant and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, as can be exhibited in Abbeville District, to which they invite the attention of their friends and customers and the public generally. Their stocks have been carefully selected in the Baltimore and Charleston markets, and consist, in part, as follows:—

Ladies' Dress Goods.

CASHMERE, ALPACAS, DELAINES, CHALLES, BOMBAZES, MERINO, SILKS, EMBOSS, DRESSES, CHEMISETTES, COLLARS, UNDERWEAVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS, LAOES, MANTILLAS, GLOVES, LADIES' SHOES, GAITERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITTS, &c. &c.

For Gentlemen's Wear.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERE, TWEEDS, LEANS, HATS, INETS, BROADCLOTHS, FURTINGS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c. &c.

Also.

TABLE CLOTHS, TOWELLINGS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, NEGRO CLOTHES, &c. &c. HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c. &c. ROPE, ROPES, &c. &c. RAILROADS, &c. &c. We are prepared to receive orders for any of the above, and to deliver them at any time.