

WILLIAM HILL and JOHN McBRIDE, Esqs., are our agents. Any orders left with them will be attended to.

Discontinued.

The post-office at Mount Hill, in this District, has been discontinued. Cause: No one will act as postmaster.

Newspaper for Sale.

The proprietors of the Madison (Ga.) Visitor offer to sell that paper on accommodating terms. Address LIDDON & SULLIVAN, Madison, Ga.

Executive Department.

ALL applications for Executive clemency must be accompanied with a report of the case from the presiding judge; otherwise they will not be considered.

April 6, 1855. 49 31

A New Paper.

MESSRS. FILDES & BAREFOOT, the former once of this office, propose to commence at an early day, at Madison C. H., Fla., the publication of a weekly journal to be called The Madison Messenger. Terms two dollars. They have our sincere wishes for the success of the enterprise.

To Contributors.

We have two or three poetical contributions which have been on hand several weeks. They have been delayed by causes which would require too much space to explain, and which would scarcely be fully appreciated by any but printers. We will attend to them next week, and hope the writers will pardon the delay, seeing it has been imperative.

Fine Cigars.

LOVERS of cigars will find as fine a lot of the article at the drug store of WARDLAW & LYON, in this place, as can be found anywhere. Specimens of the various brands have undergone the puffing process—a thing by the way which occurs to everything sent to printers—in this office, and the above is the unanimous verdict of the jurors in the case. If you doubt, take an appeal, and try the case (of them) yourself.

Handsome Present of Books.

We have an evidence of the kind regards of our popular Representative in Congress in the recent reception of four large and handsomely bound volumes of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. They contain the full proceedings—debates, speeches, resolutions and laws—of the first session of the last Congress, and make a handsome and valuable accession to our little library.

"One good turn deserves another." Col. Brooks must, therefore, remember us when the second part is ready for distribution, so that we may have the complete history of one Congress at least.

Native Americanism.

It has been aptly said that, whilst in one country an idea crawls, in another walks, in a third runs, and in a fourth soars, in America it spreads. The startling inventions and discoveries in science, religion, and politics; in this country, have prepared the popular mind, to a sorrowful extent, for the adoption of anything new or that presents itself in a new dress and an altered name. Hence the expansion of the new order called Know Nothings; for we can account for it in no other way, being of the belief that it does not stand or move upon the intrinsic merit of its principles and professions.

When this new child of Yankee political genius was first announced, we hoped and believed it would find an early grave in the land of its birth, nor find its way thither to languish amidst questions whose overshadowing proportions would prohibit its fungus development. But we have been, in a measure, disappointed. It has raised its banner in the South. It has achieved a triumph or two even in conservative Carolina. Even here, in South Carolina, men have forgotten for a while their hatred to the "Abolition Government," in their opposition to the few Irishmen, Jews and Germans who have cast in their lot with us.

When Know Nothingism proclaims its aversion to the touch of anti-republican Popery, we respond, Amen. When it avows its purpose to guard these shores against the invasion of foreign convicts and paupers, we bid it success. But when it raises its foot to overstep the Federal Constitution, that it may strip the adopted citizen of the freeman's privileges whilst it absolves him from any duty; when it proceeds to levy upon the foreigner, in common with the native, contributions for a feast, and then bids him from the board; in a word, when it practically adopts the doctrine of "taxation without representation," in the name of justice and liberty, we protest.

The Cuban Question.

For some time past the relations subsisting between this Government and that of Spain have been somewhat embarrassed, and have afforded matter of daily discussion by editors and politicians. There is no doubt that the difficulties existing and threatened all arise out of the apprehensions of Spain in regard to our designs upon Cuba.

Spain undoubtedly has reason to believe that we have the acquisition of Cuba in view. Two or three successive Administrations have had recourse to proclamations and awakened vigilance to protect Cuba from the invasion of lawless adventurers from this country. The desire for its possession has not been concealed. We want it, and Spain is aware of the fact. The present Administration came into power amidst the general belief that it was a Cuba-acquiring Administration. The leading article in Mr. SOULE's diplomatic card was the acquisition of Cuba. He attempted to carry it out by proposing a purchase. Spain evinced no disposition to sell; and SOULE, in conjunction with MASON and BUCHANAN, said to the Cabinet at Washington that there was no chance to gain the desired end by purchase, and intimated a willingness to resort to force. The Administration declined to accede to such a proposition, and SOULE forthwith resigned.

It is said that the Administration has been vacillating in its policy with Spain on this subject—that it advanced SOULE and then called him back. We deny it. The Administration never intended, under existing circumstances, to present to Spain the alternative of selling or submitting to robbery. It wished to purchase. It was its desire to settle all differences with that Government amicably, and then acquire Cuba in peace and in honor. But our Minister was hasty. He wanted Cuba above all things else, and was determined to settle no differences until Cuba was given up to us. He advanced farther than the Administration designed him to go. He was therefore the deserter, and not the deserted.

Hot haste almost always results in delay. It has so resulted in this instance. The effervescence of filibusterism, and the impetuosity of SOULE's diplomacy, have aroused the apprehensions and distaste of Spain towards us, and tightened her grasp upon the "Gem of the Antilles." And moreover, they have done much in provoking the "atrocious outrages" so frequently reported by the filibuster press of the country. Weakness, individual or governmental, is ever sensitive and jealous. The filibuster looks upon every movement of the giant in his direction as a threaten of assault. Spain is weak, and this country is strong. No wonder then that, knowing as she does our desire for the acquisition of Cuba, that her apprehensions should be aroused and her suspicions active. No wonder she watches American vessels in the region of Cuba. She perhaps judges of us by what she knows she would be if possessed of our might.

We would not be understood as excusing the conduct of Spain or any other power when it tramples wantonly upon our rights. We should be the last one to advocate any submission on the part of this Government to wanton insult at the hands of another, whether it be the weakest or the strongest. Our doctrine is to repel insult with a promptness in exact ratio with the strength and respectability of the aggressor. A strong and powerful man can afford to exercise forbearance towards a weak one. Indeed it is honorable and magnanimous to do so. Yet there is a point where forbearance ceases to be magnanimity, and at that point we would counsel to arms.

If Cuba would be an acquisition indeed to this country, and especially to our section, we desire it most heartily. And we do not doubt for a moment that the possession of it as a slaveholding State would be a vast benefit to us. But let us take care that our avarice and hot haste to satiate it, do not spoil the pie in the baking. If we treat Spain as becomes a powerful Government to treat a weak one, the time will come when our money can acquire it, without a loss of our self-respect and an effusion of our blood.

The subject is becoming somewhat interesting to us, and we may take occasion to say more of it anon.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY.—The Mobile Advertiser says a quarrel took place in that city, between Wm. Metcalf, Thos. Tuggles, and Berry Odum, all pilots on the river, which resulted in Odum's shooting and killing Tuggles and seriously wounding Metcalf. He surrendered himself to the officer.

GOOD "STOUT" FORTUNE.—Daniel Stout, of Rock River, Ill., gives notice to the legal heirs of John Stout that there is a legacy of \$100,000 which they can obtain by applying to him. John Stout, it is said, was a resident of South Carolina prior to the revolution.

FIRE.—The last Edgefield Advertiser says: "On Wednesday last the court-house at this place caught on fire from a spark that fell on the roof. The flames were discovered when quite small, and by the activity of several daring citizens was arrested at an early stage of its progress."

The European News.

The Steamer Baltic arrived at New York, on Friday last, with Liverpool dates to 24th March. The news of Eastern affairs is void of particular interest. We subjoin the most important items from the telegraphic reports in the Times and Carolinian:

The Vienna Conference had unanimously adopted the first of the four points, placing the Danubian principalities under the joint protectorate of the four powers.

Cotton had been active at 1-16 to 1-8 advance. Sales of the week 87,500 bales. Breadstuffs steady.

The money market was easier. Consols closed at 92-3/4.

The French Government has chartered the City of Baltimore for six months, to convey troops to the Crimea.

The Czar's addresses to the diplomatic bodies were mild; but those to the army were warlike.

The latest despatches from Vienna state the conferences were going on favorably. The second point was either settled or will be shortly. The question of peace or war, however, depends on the adjustment of the third point. Count Nesselrode will go to Vienna when the critical moment arrives.

Alexander has given strong evidence that he aided his father in all his warlike plans.

Rumors were current of a new basis of arrangement, including the freedom of the Black Sea, the opening of the Danube, and the erection of Turkish Forts in Asia.

The Porte has determined to maintain undiminished sovereignty over the Dardanelles. It also protests against the Christians of the empire being placed under any foreign protection, and desires that Prussia may participate in the conference.

The health of the allied army was satisfactory. The English position was well fortified. The Russians had received reinforcements. The allies had resolved on active operations. A new British battery had caused two Russian steamers to leave the moorings.

Omer Pacha's army now amounted to 35,000 men, and was being augmented.

It was stated that Gortschakoff had received orders to take Eupatoria at any price, and that he was preparing to do so.

An Anglo-French squadron of twenty-five steamers was on its way to Genoa to convey the Sardinian troops to the Crimea.

The Russians had sunk three more ships in the harbor of Sevastopol.

The French hospital at Constantinople had been burnt, and 96 lives lost.

LIVERPOOL, March 24, 1855.—Cotton closes firm, with a steady demand. The quotations are: fair Orleans, 5 3-4d, middling 5 3-16d; fair upland 5 1-2d, middling 5-1; middling Mobile 5 1-16d. Stock 644,000 bales, including 422,000 American. Of the sales of the week, speculators took 14,500, and exporters 13,000 bales, leaving 60,000 to spinners.

At London American stocks were firm. Sugars easier. Coffee firm. Breadstuffs dull.

The Savannah Valley Railroad.

On Wednesday last the Directors met here for the purpose of deliberating upon the affairs of the Company. We were not at home, but it affords us great pleasure to be able to inform the friends of the Road that measures were adopted looking to an immediate commencement of the work. A corps of Engineers were elected, with Mr. F. C. Arms as chief, and ordered forthwith to proceed to the location of the Road, and the making up of estimates necessary for the letting of contracts. This is the most gratifying step yet taken in the Direction to follow it up with vigorous action until the process of completion shall be fully under way and upon a sure footing. The Stockholders may congratulate themselves on the certainty of having, at no distant day, a steam horse ploughing the hills and forests from here to Anderson. But they have got the work to themselves, and with their own resources. Augusta ignores the bill, and refuses to lend a helping hand. The Direction receded from the indications manifested at Calhoun's Mills, relative to the State subscription, the non-connection with the South Carolina Road, and the horse-power track across the bridge, and fell back upon the original proposition submitted in December last.

This action, noble and praiseworthy on the part of the Direction, was simply a refusal to restrict the company in their sphere of operations, and to bind them up in perpetuity, by the imposition of conditions at once onerous, unjust and illiberal.—They justly decried the proposed subscription of \$500,000 as too small a consideration for the extravagant demands of Augusta; and taking a proper view of both horns of the dilemma, wisely determined to reject the said subscription unless it be made upon terms as liberal towards the company, as beneficial to the City. This course produced some disaffection in the committee, and the result was a unanimous recommendation to the City Council not to make the subscription. We are sorry our neighbors have taken such a contracted view of the matter; and still more do we regret that they were so illiberal as to manifest a disposition to impose upon the Company in consideration of the aid proposed conditions so repugnant to their interests, and such as could not be accepted. We at one time looked to that quarter, with some degree of confidence for assistance in the great work before us; and could that assistance have been secured, the work would certainly have gone on with great rapidity to a speedy termination; but delay is not always ruinous, and in this instance the uttermost it can do will retard for a short period, the prosperity and the wealth that must attend the enterprise, and with its completion crown the labors of its friends. The Stockholders along the line can build the Road, and manfully have they determined to do it. We commend their course, and bid them God-speed in the great work.

Since writing the above, we notice in the Constitutionalist and Republic, a paragraph stating that the Valley Road is to run from Anderson to Aiken, and that Hamburg is to have a branch about ten miles in length. All we have to say upon this part of the subject at present is, that we would much prefer the voluntary donation of ourselves to Charleston, than a sale to the City of Augusta. That City will learn when it will be too late to remedy the error perhaps, that "literary trade that is bound to pass over this important road," will be controlled by men whose recollection of their appeals for aid, and the refusal on the part of the City authorities to grant it, will not easily be obliterated.—Hamburg Pioneer.

stating that the Valley Road is to run from Anderson to Aiken, and that Hamburg is to have a branch about ten miles in length. All we have to say upon this part of the subject at present is, that we would much prefer the voluntary donation of ourselves to Charleston, than a sale to the City of Augusta. That City will learn when it will be too late to remedy the error perhaps, that "literary trade that is bound to pass over this important road," will be controlled by men whose recollection of their appeals for aid, and the refusal on the part of the City authorities to grant it, will not easily be obliterated.—Hamburg Pioneer.

Letter from Mr. Orr.

The following letter was addressed by Hon. Jas. L. Orr in reply to an invitation to address the Democracy of New York at WASHINGTON, March 4, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I have delayed responding to your cordial invitation to attend at and address the democracy of New York on the 7th instant, with the confident expectation that I would be able to accept it.

Circumstances over which I could have no control, I regret now to say, will deny me that pleasure. I am compelled to leave this afternoon for my home.

The disasters of the democratic party in the Empire State admonish all of its members who are devoted to principles of the necessity of allying intestine divisions, and once more uniting under the common colors of the democratic faith.

What have your discussions resulted in? Look over the old democratic field, and see, where once its camp fires illuminated the horizon, now the lurid glare of all the isms sends up its hateful blaze. The enemy have even possessed himself not only of the outposts, but of the citadel itself.

Your Senators are gone; your Representatives in the Federal Legislature are gone; your State Legislature is gone; and your Chief Executive is gone. Who ever anticipated the day when your banners were in such humiliation, doomed to trail in the dust?

Are no enemies left to oppose your principles? Let the present condition of your State and Federal Legislature answer. You have frittered away your strength in a vain and fruitless fratricidal war. When is it to end and when will the time arrive when brotherly concord be restored? Your meeting and its purposes encourages hope. I trust it may be the opening of a new and more cheerful volume than the one just closed. It is well that you should organize. The signs of the times in our sectional controversy are now more portentous than I have yet seen them. This fair fabric is only to be preserved by crushing out faction, and building up national men in your midst. Much of the hopes of the future are confined to the national men of the North; if fanaticism is permanently to overwhelm them, I see nothing hopeful in the prospective. I earnestly hope your meeting will cement the friendship of all the fraternity, and that when you unfurl your banner in its folds such constitutional and national principles as will make it command the confidence and excite the enthusiasm of a South Carolinian as much as a New Yorker. Our principles have been broad enough in times past for all to endorse them, whether they hailed from Maine or Georgia. Let it be so for the future, and my word upon it, you will redeem your State from the practice of intolerance, and from the principals of consolidation.

I must again express my regret at not having the pleasure of being with you on the occasion of your meeting.

I am truly, gentlemen, yours, &c., JAMES L. ORR.

The Ball Trick.

The following, from the Macon (Ga.) Citizen, describes the modus operandi of a trick which is frequently played, as also relates how a couple of the operators were recently detected and eared for:

Our efficient Deputy Marshall, J. T. Pryce, was successful, on Tuesday morning last, in capturing a couple of individuals, whose swindling devices a day or two previous, at Augusta, had been communicated to him, through Mr. Denn, the Railroad Conductor. It appears that two persons had swindled Mr. Richard Fearn out of \$150 by what is called the "ball trick," which consists in having a brass ball so constructed as to admit a small piece of white paper in two places, covered by a cap ingeniously screwed on, in a way only known to the initiated. It takes three to play the game—one verand or flat, and two sharps. One of the latter shows the ball to flat, and offers to bet that it cannot be opened. He then calls up sharp No. 2, as a stranger, and hands over the ball for him to try to open it, retiring in the mean time a short distance under some pretext. No. 2 opens the ball and discovers a piece of paper, which he takes out and closes up the aperture. He then proposes to flat to get a bet out of sharp No. 1, as to the existence of paper in the ball. The bet is made and accepted and the stakes held by sharp No. 2. Sharp No. 1 then takes the ball and opens the other place where a bit of paper is found. Of course, verand loses his bet, which the sharps divide between them.

ACCIDENT.—On the 23 instant, a valuable negro man, belonging to the Messrs. Allen, contractors on the Railroad, was killed while working on their contract. It seems that the boy in question, with others, were employed in making a cut of twenty-five feet, when the earth suddenly caving caught and completely buried him. Hands were employed three quarters of an hour in digging him out. Another negro was badly crippled.

CENSUS OF MEXICO.—The Mexican papers have recently been publishing a census of that country. From it we gather that there are in that country 85 cities, 193 towns or large villages, 400 villages, 119 missions, &c.; 170 haciendas, and 6,092 farms, &c. Population 7,853,395.

Awful Tragedy.

We learn from a private letter, that an awful tragedy occurred in Barbour County, Alabama, on Saturday the 25th of March, ult., between two men named Chambers and Littleton. It appears that Chambers was on his way to meeting, and had been in the habit formerly of passing through Littleton's yard—but a short time previous, some difficulty occurred between them, and Littleton forbade Chambers going through his place; whereupon, Chambers forced the gate of the yard open, and was in the act of entering, when Littleton threatened to shoot him with a rifle which he held in his hand; Chambers immediately went home, which was but a short distance off, and returned with a double barrel gun, and before reaching the gate, commenced firing upon Littleton. Some four discharges were made at each other, when Chambers fell dead, shot through the head.

Lexington Telegraph.

MURDER OF A NEGRO.—The Yorkville Enquirer says:—MURDER.—We sincerely regret to learn the particulars of a sad event which occurred in Chester District, on Friday last, and resulted in the death of a slave Andrew, the property of Mr. Richard E. Kennedy, at the hands of a young man named Bell. The boy, who had been hired by Mr. Bell as a laborer on his farm, ran a way several weeks ago and remained in the woods until Friday, when he was caught and whipped so severely and unmercifully as to cause immediate death. His skull was fractured in several places, and the entire body mangled in a most horrid manner. A jury of inquest rendered in a verdict in accordance with these facts. Mr. Bell has not yet been apprehended.

DEATH OF A NEGRESS 115 YEARS OLD.—A colored woman has just died in the Morris county poor house, who attained the great age of 115 years. When a child she was stolen from Africa, and continued to remember that the slave catchers took the jewels from her ears. She was first brought to South Carolina, and from thence was brought to New Jersey, where for a time she was owned as a slave. She has been in Morris county more than sixty years. Four generations of her descendants were present at her funeral, the dead and living making five generations.

Newark Advertiser.

The people of Indiana seem determined to enforce their liquor law. The Wabash Gazette says that Julia Walker received \$475 damages against James Ditton, "for causing the death of her husband by making him drunk, whereby he fell into the canal and was drowned." The Wabash Courier gives an account of another case, where W. D. Johnson went into a liquor store, called for a drink, and while the bar-keeper's back was turned, drank a whole tumbler of brandy, and died in a few hours. The bar-keeper was arrested, and mulcted in \$500 damages, for the benefit of the child of the deceased.

BOUNTY LANDS.—The passage of the Old Soldiers' bill, approved March 3, 1855, has produced busy times not only among those whom the law is designed to benefit, but among claim agents and attorneys, and at the Pension office. Twenty-four thousand and eight hundred applications have already been received at that well-regulated bureau; and of this number twenty-five hundred came in during Tuesday last!

Washington Sentinel.

TRAGEDY IN VIRGINIA.—J. A. Graham, of Wytheville, Va., wished to marry a Miss Spiller, who was said to be worth \$200,000. She declined his offer, and engaged herself to one Dr. Hamet. Graham became enraged in consequence, and going into a hotel one night where sat Mr. Spiller and three other gentlemen, he drew a revolver and commenced firing. Spiller was killed and the other three wounded.

NEGRO FOUND DEAD.—A negro man, belonging to Col. John Bauskett, was found dead within the last week, near Edgefield and Hamburg Plank Road some miles below this place. We learn that an inquest was held over the body, John L. Addison, Magistrate, and a verdict was rendered of "death from intemperance and exposure."

Edgefield Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Intelligencer contains a letter from Luzuriaga, the Spanish Minister of War, to Gen. Concha, stating that the Cortes, on the 8th, resolved to protect slave property in Cuba, and that under any change of government, slaveholders might be assured of their property.

MEETING OF PRESBYTERY.—The Presbytery of South Carolina will hold its next regular Session at Rock-Spring Church, in Laurens District, on Wednesday before the fourth Sabbath instant, at 1 o'clock p. m.

General A. C. Garlington, of South Carolina has been elected Commencement Orator, to deliver the Address before the two Literary Societies of the University of Georgia, in August.

The Know Nothing candidate for Mayor of Troy, gives us a new rendition of the Declaration of Independence, viz: "Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Irishmen!"

A REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT.—Aaron Rogers died in Newbury, Mass., recently.—He was a soldier in the revolution, and one of the guard at the execution of Major Andre, the British spy.

About sixty-five thousand bales of cotton, valued at over three millions of dollars, have been destroyed by fire in this country, during the last three months.

KNOW NOTHING VICTORY.—The recent municipal election in Columbia resulted in the triumph of the Know Nothing ticket.

In Virginia the wheat crop is reported as looking remarkably well, having sustained no damage from frosts.

The Turks have a very simple method of making pantaloons. They fasten two coffee bags to a vest, and the thing is done. The bags answer for legs, and the vest for the waistbands.

RECEIPTS.

The following persons have paid their subscriptions to the Independent Press for the current year:—

David Keller, Esq. Abbeville	S C
S M Bowen, Diamond Hill	"
J M Townsend, Fruit Hill	"
W A Lesley, Mountview	"
M L Edwards, Abbeville	"
R C Brown, Ninety-Six	"
Larkin Barnore, Donaldsville	"
J A Wilson, (per E A W.) Monterey	"
James Crossiter, (6 months), Diamond Hill	"
John S. Dyer, (2d vol.), Lebanon	"
E Nelson, (6 months), Diamond Hill	"
Jas S Jones, (6 months), Diamond Hill	"
Jas B McWhorter, Harper's Ferry	"
J Burton, Lowndesville	"
W F Clinkscales, Larksville	"
P Lindsay, Indian Hill	"
M N Martin, Due West	"
Jas W Smith, (6 months), Lebanon	"
R F Young, (6 months), Columbia	"
Wm T Perry, Warrington	"
Thos W Childs, (3d vol.), Millway,	"
Thos McAllister, Bordeaux	"
W W Burris, Diamond Hill	"
Wm Tugart, Calhoun's Mills	"
J L Gilbert, Sanderover	"
Robt Smith, Cokesbury	"
Johnson Sale, Phoenix	"
Jno A Parlow, New Market	"
Mrs E A Burton,	"
Maj Wm Clinkscales, Due West	"
Dr T J Hester, Monterey	"
Rev T S Daniel, Cambridge	"
J P Young, Lowndesville	"
J M Young,	"
Caleb Burton, Level Land	"
T A Daniel, Lowndesville	"
James Fuller, Greenwood	"
David Edridge, Indian Hill	"
Wm McBain, Abbeville	"
Mrs E McEw, Monterey	"
Wm Graham, Cokesbury	"
Dr W H Davis, Ninety-Six	"
Benj Burnett, Smithville	"
David McWilliams, Abbeville	"
Jas Cason, Wildeman's	"
Jas W Covin, Indian Hill	"
R R Broadner, Due West	"
Wm Barber, Tyroneville	"
S Scott, Collins	"
T J Lyon, Indian Hill	"
G E Isaacs, Columbia	"
Banister Allen, Lowndesville	"
T H Stafford, Hamburg	"
Wm Bracknell, Indian Hill	"
A McCallister, Willington	"
J P Kennedy, (3d vol.), Harrisburg	"
J P Milford, Diamond Hill	"
Jas W Childs, Sr., Cambridge	"
Wm A Shaw, Harper's Ferry	"
Capt Jno Lipscomb, Edgefield	"
S B Adams, Longrunes	"
Jno H Lester, Siler Run	"
Col A J Hammond, Hamburg	"
A H Morton, Smithville	"
Lewis Smith, Whitehall	"
A D Smith, Millway	"
Peter Gilbert, Monterey	"
P M Meadows, Reynosa	"
Miss Lizzie Hill, Richardsonville	"
E H Chamberlin,	"
J B Tolleson, Spartanburg	"
Alfred Tolleson,	"
Jos S Carvile, Diamond Hill	"
J W Keller, Tyroneville	"
Jas Richey, Whetstone	"
Saul Mitchell, Lowndesville	"
W C Power, (3d vol.), Monterey	"
E H Spruell, Stilesboro	Ga.
J G Adams (per Robt Richey), Bushaby	"
W G Bass, Madison	"
J P Jones, Cassville	"
T P Jones, Aquila	"
Col A Weir (per W N Blake), Carrolton,	Ala
S S Weir,	"
Butler	"
Sam Adams (per John Adams), Greenville,	"
Jno Lucius, Court Hill	"
Jas A Tallman, Greensboro	"
W W Cochran, Hardway	"
Jos Richey (per J Richey), Tuscaloosa	"
Jno Henderson, Greensboro	"
A C Puckett, Lowndesboro	"
Mrs L C Hunter, Union Springs	"
Jno Prince, Childersburg	"
Wm Thompson, Louisville	Miss
Dr E Agnew, Calhoun	"
Thos Burnett (per Jno Burnett), Mt Pleasant	"
Mahlon Morgan, Calhoun	"
J M Channing, Koseucos	"
W Elmore (per S Moore), Lockhart store	"
S F Jacobs (per A M Coe), Greenleaf	"
Dr D C Waller, New Albany	"
Larkin Harris, Madison C H	Fla
T L Whitlock,	"
E Vann, Beasley's	"
Wm Plummer, Marion	La
Mrs F Gray (per F M Childs), Brush Valley	"
D Puckett, Esq. Marion.	"

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, 3d instant, by Rev. Joel W. Townsend, Mr. RICHARD M. BUSHART, of Greenwood, and Miss NANCY A. HEFFERNAN, youngest daughter of John and Nancy M. Heffernan, of Cokesbury.

DIED.

"Another mother in Jesus is gone." Died, at the residence of N. J. Davis, near this village, on the morning of the 28th ultimo, Mrs. E. M. TUSTEN, in the 53d year of her age.

Truly, it may be said, in the midst of life we are in death. She had gone to Mr. Davis' to spend a few days in a social visit, was taken sick, and in less than one short week was in the spirit world. But death to her had no terrors; she had long anticipated the day, and when it came, had nothing to do but to commend her children to the care of the Lord; and her only wish was that they might be prepared to meet her in heaven, and then she calmly resigned her soul into the hands of the Lord who gave it. May we all, too, live the life of the righteous, and may our last end be like her's. B.

Died, of pneumonia, at her residence near this village, on the 29th ultimo, Mrs. JANE GILLESPIE, in the seventy-ninth year of her age. Had the deceased lived a few months longer, she would have been a member of the Presbyterian Church sixty years. In an eminent degree she adorned the doctrines of her Church by a godly walk and conversation.—Although weighed down by afflictions—blindness, and all the afflictions incident to advanced age—she was never known to murmur, or repine. She left four children, and a large circle of relatives and friends, not to mourn; but even to rejoice at the departure of her pure spirit—at its liberation from a body overwhelmed with infirmity, and its entrance into a world of uninterrupted peace.

Abbeville C. H. B. Banner copy.

CONSIGNEES.

The following persons have freight in the Depot at Abbeville:—

H S Kerr, P. Orono
