

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING. C. C. FUCKETT, Editor.

Terms—One Dollar a Year, in Advance. ABBEVILLE C. H. FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1855.

Our Agents. WILLIAM HILL and JOHN MCBRYDE, Esqs., of this village, are our agents, with whom all orders can be left with certainty of receiving prompt attention.

A Case of Drowning. We are informed that a negro boy was accidentally drowned, on Sunday last, whilst bathing in Little River, in this District, on which stream his owner, Mrs. FRAZIER, resides.

The Junior Exhibition. We acknowledge, with great appreciation of the honor, the reception of a special invitation to attend at Erskine College on Wednesday evening, the 4th of July ensuing, at which time the annual exhibition by the Junior Class is to be.

Hodges Institute. We take pleasure in asking a general reference to the advertisement of this institution of learning.

It is not our fortune yet to have much of an acquaintance with Greenwood, its schools, and its people; and hence we are not prepared to speak, from personal knowledge, of the condition and prospects of the Hodges Institute and other Schools of that village.

The Abbeville Female Academy. This flourishing school is moving on in its quiet course, and its patrons and friends are creditable to the able and accomplished corps of instructors having it in charge.

Cokesbury Masonic Female Institute. The exercises in connection with the annual examination in the Masonic Female Institute at Cokesbury closed on Wednesday last with an admirable speech from our gallant and able representative Hon. P. S. BROOKS.

Cokesbury Conference Institute. It was made our duty, (and we found it a pleasant one,) to attend the Anniversary exercises in this institution last week.

Owing to a detention of the morning train on Wednesday, which was caused by damage to a portion of the Abbeville branch, then and now under repairs, by the very heavy rains of the previous evening, the examination had well nigh closed when we reached the beautiful village of Cokesbury at three o'clock in the evening; only two classes remaining to be examined after our arrival, which was done in their Greek and Algebraic studies.

On the programme of the evening appeared the names of nine who were to speak, but one of the number having that evening received the melancholy intelligence of the death of a parent, only eight orations were delivered.

would be hard for us to say who of the young men bore off the palm. They all, without exception, in our judgment, acquitted themselves in a manner of once gratifying to their friends, honorable to themselves, to their preceptors, and to the Institution.

On the following morning, (Thursday,) Rev. A. H. LESTER delivered an address before the Erosophic Literary Society. We had indulged and expressed sanguine anticipations of a highly creditable performance by our young and esteemed friend, and we were in no degree disappointed.

This, with the benediction by Rev. Mr. LEARD, (who, we should have remarked, opened the morning exercises with an appropriate and fervid prayer,) closed the interesting exercises.

Having been admitted to the deliberations of the Board of Trustees in their annual meeting, we had an opportunity of learning that the School, in its financial condition, as well as otherwise, is entirely sound, healthy and prosperous.

The very short time to elapse before the hour of publication will necessarily render our present report hasty and inadequate; but answers for such inadequacy, we are glad to know, already exist in a great degree by the proceedings having been attended throughout by hundreds more competent to judge of their character than we claim to be.

On Tuesday evening some dozen of the young ladies read, before a very large assembly, as many fine specimens of original composition. And we must say, in all candor, that no exhibition of similar productions was ever made in our presence, at any institution of learning, male or female, that evinced a higher order of excellence in this important branch than did those read on that occasion.

On Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, after two exceedingly interesting classes had concluded the examination, Col. BROOKS, as before intimated, proceeded to crown the whole by the delivery of an address, which, for elegance of diction, originality and vigor of thought, for good sense, for truth and for patriotism, we have never heard excelled.

BUFFALO, June 21.—The statement that the wounds of Leavenworth have healed is incorrect. Every day the progress of his recovery is better, and his danger is becoming less.

Though of a literary character and on a literary occasion, the address contained an admirable and incontrovertible argument against the Know Nothing heresy, which was received with such a round of applause as plainly to indicate that audience had no faith in this new system of political religion, at whose altar GARDNER and HALE and TRUMBULL and WILSON and others of their stripe officiate as high priests.

But a report of Col. BROOKS' address is not designed here. We presume the Trustees will solicit its publication entire, and we promise our readers the pleasure of its perusal as soon as a copy can be obtained.

The Cokesbury Masonic Female Institute, though but an infant in age, is already a vigorous child in the rising family of female seminaries, and it wants but a few years more under the skillful guardianship of such teachers as Mr. WANNAMAKER and Miss THOMPSON, and the watchful care of the Mystic Brotherhood, to develop it into a charming, beautiful and useful womanhood amongst its sisters of the country.

We conclude this meagre report with a remark more pertinent to Cokesbury itself than to the subject above. After having spent nearly a week in her most agreeable and hospitable society, we are prepared to reiterate and heartily endorse the sentiment of Col. BROOKS, which was called forth by the tender of a unanimous vote of thanks from the audience at the close of his address, and is as follows: "The natural productions of Cokesbury—Beautiful women and warm-hearted men."

Why Don't They? To every lawyer in the State generally, and of Abbeville particularly, we commend the subjoined paragraph. It shows the folly of not advertising, and we suppose the wisdom of advertising follows as a natural sequence.

"WHY DON'T LAWYERS ADVERTISE.—We ask the members of the bar why their business cards are not found in our journals? Apropos to the question—we saw a paragraph in a Virginia paper the other day to this effect: A gentleman went to a printing office to examine an exchange paper, coming from a place some fifty or one hundred miles distant, with the view to disown he wished to confide the transaction of some business matters of pressing importance.

Meeting of the Doctors. The following announcement appeared in the Banner last week, with a request for all papers friendly to the cause to copy. If such an association is likely to result in any good to the cause of afflicted humanity, (of which the doctors, of course, are the best judges,) the paragraph is certainly more than welcome to a place in our columns:

"MEETING OF THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Association, at their Annual Meeting in Charleston in February, resolved to have a called meeting of their body in Greenwood, on the third Wednesday in July, which will be the 18th of the month. This meeting will be called in session at four o'clock p. m. July 18th, for the purpose of shewing forth the objects of the Association, and opening a door of admission to the whole profession.

JOHN P. BARRATT, Committee of Arrangement, S. C. Medical Association."

Sharp Retort. JOKES at lawyers' expense are becoming almost as numerous as lawsuits at clients' expense. The following, which we find in an exchange is not bad:

"CROSS EXAMINATION.—Mr. Witness, you stated that my client manifested great astonishment when you told him the facts you just stated.—Now, how did he manifest astonishment? He looked astonished. 'But what were the indications of astonishment, sir? You seem to be a very smart witness, and ought to be able to tell me this.' 'Oh, I merely judged of his feelings by his general appearance.' 'That won't answer, sir. If you can't describe the appearance of my client, when astonished, in order to give the jury an idea of it, suppose you look astonished once yourself!' 'That I will do, if you will show me something astonishing.' 'Well, now, my sharp fellow, what would astonish such an astonishing witness as yourself, say?' 'Why, if you want to paralyze me with astonishment, just show me an honest lawyer!' 'Th—the wi—witness can take his seat.'"

BUFFALO, June 21.—The statement that the wounds of Leavenworth have healed is incorrect. Every day the progress of his recovery is better, and his danger is becoming less.

In Luck Once. The Atlanta (Ga.) Examiner chronicles the following case of lottery luck. We do not wonder at the corresponding "flow of soul" such a streak of luck would set any poor man to whistling, if not to dancing. We profess ourselves to be rather unexcitable, and would like, just as a kind of test, to have a similar galvanic battery applied to our usually dormant vocal powers about once a year. However, if all the patrons of the Press will but "shell out" as duty requires, there will be no temptation for us to buy lottery tickets:

"An honest working citizen of Atlanta, not far from our office, drew a prize of \$2,000, at the late drawing of the Fort Gaines Academy Lottery, managed by Swan, in this city. The day after the drawing, he could be heard whistling for a mile."

Lament of a Know Nothing. THE following is the concluding paragraph in a letter from a repentant Know Nothing. Truly he hath been badly diseased, and deviseth a desperate remedy:

"And now what is to become of me? I who have run through all parties beginning with old Federalism as long ago as 1810! No party wants me now. (You don't think the Democrats would take me, do you?) Well, I will tell you the conclusions at which I have arrived. First of all I mean to go to bed and lie in a bed a whole day. Then I'll have my head shaved as smooth as an ivory ball, and after this I'll be sick, alarmingly sick, for a period of ninety days. I'll have the small-pox, the measles, the whooping cough, and a smart touch of neuralgia, and if all these don't render me proof against the contagion of Know Nothingism a second time, I'll ask admission to some house of reformation for chronic offenders.

Furman University. THE Southern Patriot makes the following announcement, and we add that all who desire to hear a first-rate address would do well to attend:—

"We are requested to give notice that the Annual Commencement of this Institution will take place on the 19th of July next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. The anniversary address before the Literary Societies of the College will be delivered the day previous, by Hon. James L. Orr, our distinguished Representative in Congress. At eight o'clock, p. m., Rev. Mr. Howell, D. D., will preach the Commencement Sermon."

ANOTHER SCHOOLMASTER MURDERED.—The Memphis papers state that a keeper of an academy at Pontotoc, Miss., named Brown, recently punished one of his pupils, for which he was wretchedly abused and those who saw it, thought it only to be a scuffle between them, until they saw B. run a few yards, his hands upon his abdomen, and fall, down lifeless. The young man was arrested at once. Mr. Brown was a man much respected, and leaves a young widow. According to the verdict in the case of Ward, for killing Butler, there is no law to punish the murderer of a schoolmaster.

A PORTION of the Suspension Bridge at Nashville gave way on Saturday last, while a heavily laden wagon and a buggy was crossing, both of which went through to the water, a distance of one hundred and ten feet. Several persons were on the bridge at the time of the accident and escaped by running. The driver of the wagon escaped with a broken thigh; and the gentleman in the buggy without any serious injury whatever. A later account says a youth, nephew of Dr. Ross, of Nashville, was drowned.—Athens Post.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—Extensive arrangements are being made for celebrating the 4th of July here, and notice has been given that Roman Catholics or foreign military companies will not be permitted to join the procession. All the foreign Protestant Associations will, however, unite in the proceedings.

The Know Nothing Platform. I.—The acknowledgement of the Almighty Being who rules over the universe—who presides over the council of nations—who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an independent nation, has distinguished us by some token of providential agency.

II.—The cultivation and development of a sentiment of profoundly intense American feeling; of passionate attachment to our country, its history and its institutions; of admiration for the purer days of our national existence; of veneration for the heroism that precipitated our revolution; and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom and patriotism that framed our constitution, and first successfully applied its provisions.

III.—The maintenance of the union, of these United States as the paramount political good; or, to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence:—

- 1. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.
2. Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it.
3. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threaten its integrity or perpetuity.
4. The suppression of all the tendencies to political division, founded on geographical discriminations, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interest and views between the various sections of the Union.
5. The full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the constitution; and the avoidance, by the general government, of all interference with their respective legislative

or executive action. IV.—Obedience to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and members; and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexes. Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judicial power of the United States.

And, as a corollary to the above:— 1. A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmanship which are to be distinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements; and so to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

V.—A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant who, from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection; but unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our shores of felons and paupers.

VI.—The essential modification of the naturalization laws. The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective States of all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote. The repeal, without retro-active operation, of all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territories.

VII.—Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our rules and our political creeds. Impeachable enmity against this prevalent demoralizing system of rewards for political subservency, and of punishments for political independence.

Disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age. These on the one hand. On the other:— Imitation of the practice of the purer days of the republic, and admiration of the maxim that "office should seek the man, and not the man the office;" and of the rule, that the best mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness, and the honesty of the incumbent or candidate.

VIII.—Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupt tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by the advancement to all political stations—executive, legislative, judicial or diplomatic—of those only who do not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education and training—thus fulfilling the maxim, "Americans only shall govern America."

IX.—The reformation of the character of our national Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position, men of higher qualifications, purer morals, and more unselfish patriotism.

X.—The restriction of executive patronage—especially in the matter of appointments to office—so far as it may be permitted by the constitution, and consistent with the public good. XI.—The education of the youth of our country in Schools provided by the State, which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence of a denominational or partisan character.

And, inasmuch as Christianity by the constitutions of nearly all the States, by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities, and by the consent of the people of America, is considered an element of our political system; and as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity, and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus established in the States.

XII.—The American party having arisen upon the ruins, and in spite of the opposition, of the whig and democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it to be the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace, to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and in substance.

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of the National Council, that Congress, having no power, under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States, where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because its constitution does or does not recognize the institution of slavery as a part of its social system, and consequently

pretermitted any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the district to the United States, and a breach of the national faith.

XIII.—The policy of the government of the United States, in its relations with foreign governments, is to exact justice from the strongest, and do justice to the weakest; restraining, by all the power of the government, all its citizens from interference with the internal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace.

XIV.—This National Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall be henceforward everywhere openly avowed; and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member; and it recommends that there be no concealment of the places of meeting of subordinate Councils.

A FACT WORTH REMEMBERING. In this age of empiricism, when "Cure-alls" abound, a medicine which has stood the test of scientific investigation, and received the unqualified approval of the medical faculty, is certainly a rarity. Such a medicine is STABLE'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, which has been recommended by numbers of the best and most experienced physicians, used by them in Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and diseases of the lungs and throat generally. It will be well for all to bear this in mind, during the inclement season now approaching, as by so doing they may be the means of preventing much suffering to themselves or friends.

See descriptive pamphlets, to be had gratis of the agents. Price of each, only 50 cents per bottle, or six bottles for \$2.60. E. H. STABLE & 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.

CONSIGNEES. The following persons have freight in the Depot at Abbeville:— E. Tilton, J. H. Marshall, Dr. F. Branch, H. S. Kerr, W. Wilson, J. M. Perrin, O. D. Forcher, H. A. Jones, H. C. B. & Co., G. T. Haskell, J. S. Cochran, J. F. Marshall, Rev. H. Duran, P. Conner, H. W. Lawson, Wier & Miller, N. Knox, F. M. Davis, Mrs. M. A. Fraser. D. R. SONDELY, Ag't.

MARKETS. ABBEVILLE, June 28.—Cotton.—Prices unchanged, and very little of the article offering. New Flour.—Prices \$4 1/2 to \$5 per 100 lbs. CHARLESTON, June 27.—Cotton.—Our cotton market is still at a stand, not a bale has been offered during the past two days, viz: Monday and Tuesday; consequently we cannot give quotations, but can say what the article is actually worth.

AUGUSTA, June 25.—Valence of a sale today of a single lot of about 500 bales to one buyer at the rate of 11 1/2 for Middling. CHARLESTON, June 25.—The transactions to-day reached 494 bales, at extremes ranging from 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; principally at 10 1/2 to 12 1/2. The market firm and prices unchanged.

Stray Titled. L. D. JOHNSON, being near this place, Tolls before me an estray Horse Mule, of a Brown Bay color, medium size, with considerable marks of gear, supposed to be about six or seven years old, and appraised by F. A. Conner, Charles Smith and J. P. Blackwell at Seventy Dollars. S. E. GRAYDON, M. A. D. Cokesbury, June 20, 1855. 8 4t

HODGES INSTITUTE. W. P. MCKELLAR, A. D., Principal. Tuition, from \$8 to \$10 per Session of 6 Months. Board, from \$8 to \$10 per Month. THIS Institution possesses advantages not surpassed by any of a like character in the State. Its location is physically and morally healthy; its building large and conveniently arranged; and its Library and Apparatus, already extensive, are continually increasing. The 2d Session will open on the last Monday in July. Greenwood, S. C. June 25, 1855. 4t

To the Inhabitants of the Village of Abbeville. ON THURSDAY next, July 3d, a Committee of the Town Council will inspect the lots in the village, to see that they are in a proper state of cleanliness to preserve the health of the place. Owners and occupants of lots are therefore warned to have by that day, their lots well cleaned up, all water, if any, in cisterns removed, cisterns secured against the entry of water, all accumulations of filth, or whatever is prejudicial to health removed, or they will be dealt with as directed by the "Ordinance for the Preservation of Health." By order of Council, R. H. WARDLAW, Intendant. June 27, 1855. 8 4t

Committed to Jail. ON the 26th instant, a negro boy who had been found guilty of the murder of Anderson village, was committed to the jail. The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise, he will be proceeded in manner and form provided by law. In such case, the Sheriff will be bound to execute the law. D. H. DILL, Jailor. Abbeville C. H. S. C. June 29, 1855.