

The Independent Press.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, THE ARTS, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, POLITICS, &G., &G.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,

"Let it be instilled into the hearts of your children that the Liberty of the Press is the Palladium of all your Rights."—*Jenius.*

[PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.]

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AS a circulation of nearly one thousand in Abbeville District, and is constantly increasing. Its circulation in this State is about fourteen hundred, and its entire list of subscribers numbers over sixteen hundred. It is therefore offered to the mercantile and business community generally as the best advertising medium in the up-country of South Carolina.

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MISCELLANY.

[FOR THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.]

The Republic of the United States in Contrast with Ancient Republics.

Every thing formed by the hands of man is subject alike to decay. Governments, like the machines of the mechanics, have a limited period of existence. States and empires, like the trees of the forest, have fallen, when least expected, of their own accord. The instances connected with the great Republics of Greece and Rome, show that they have been the masters of their own downfall and ruin.

The world has been surveyed almost from pole to pole; the rise and downfall of every State and empire that has ever existed have been studied and reviewed with great interest and attention; none seem to have possessed those stable and sound principles upon which the government of the United States is based, none had their institutions so well developed, none enjoyed that freedom which we have so long enjoyed. At one time the progress of ancient Greece in civilization was wonderfully rapid, though subjected to many vicissitudes and disadvantages; such, for example, as the invasion of the Persians, intestine wars, &c.; but she declined almost as fast as she advanced. Rome, too, with her great philosophers, made rapid strides towards civilization, from her infancy until the second Punic war; she had a glorious career from that time to the reign of Augustus; when the aspect began to change; ignorance and superstition again spread their black crimes over the whole country.

It is, indeed, strange that such Republics as Greece and Rome, with all their wealth and magnificence, with their great philosophers and law-givers, should be overthrown with so little difficulty, and despotism and anarchy be made to reign in their most degraded forms. Ignorance, and the feebleness of their laws, no one will doubt, were the causes which brought to these great Republics so sad a fate.

Barbarity, degradation and despair spread their plagues and curses of darkness over the whole land; recovery seemed almost impossible; their endeavors to establish harmony was for a considerable time unsuccessful. Civil and religious liberty was trampled to the dust. Agriculture, commerce, and all that tends to civilize a nation, was neglected; nothing was effected in any way to promote the great cause of education.

How can a nation exist without laws to protect them? We, the people of the United States may thank our stars for the great government under which we have been placed. It was our wise forefathers who laid its foundation, and banished from our fair land cruelty and vice, which seem to have been the predominating power in ancient times.

The astonishing progress we have made in the cultivation of the arts and sciences, and above all in education, and in ameliorating the condition of the masses, we shall think it attributable to the vast number of our representatives who have labored for the good of the nation.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, has addressed a letter to his constituents, earnestly advising them to sustain the present Democratic administration, and Democratic policy.

and clad, than the inhabitants of any other country in the civilized world.

By pursuing a wise policy, by protecting alike agriculture, manufactures and commerce, by extending to each department of industry its fostering care, it has succeeded in securing to all an unexampled degree of prosperity. The ancients had their great Temples, Pantheons, and other works of grandeur and sublimity; but now the most of them lie level with the ground; their masses of mouldering ruins are the only relics left to mark the places where they once stood. Their great philosophers and law-givers have long since been laid beneath the green sod of their country. It was the want of laws which caused the destruction of such great things.

The men who laid the foundation of our great Republic wisely studied all the forms of government which had gone before them. They endeavored to construct a code of laws entirely different from any that had ever existed; in order to do this, they were obliged to be original in almost every form. Their first object was to lay a firm and lasting foundation; this they accomplished to the envy and admiration of the world. The great and wise laws under which we now live may be justly considered the fruits of their labor. We have inherited from them the great boon of civil and religious liberty, which we are bound to transmit unimpaired to posterity. "In the overflowing cup of philanthropy, many are the drops of patriotism." It was the great aim of our forefathers to exhibit to the world a model Republic; one to protect the welfare of her citizens, and to extend happiness and peace over as wide a field as possible. View her as she now stands. All the other nations of the globe would act wisely in imitating her example, and copying her institutions.

In the annals of history, the United States will ever be the most conspicuous.

JENIUS.

[FOR THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.]

On the Death of Miss S. L.

The King of kings a warrant sealed,
And sent it forth by Death,
And charged him to lay the same
Upon her feeble breath.
Death came with speed and seized on her,
As she in anguish lay;
He laid his cold hand on her heart
And took her life away.
Angels immediately came down,
With power from on high,
To bear her spirit safely home,
To dwell beyond the sky.
Sweet pleasures, all the way she went,
She found did multiply,
From angel-songs which sounded loud—
"Salvation now is nigh!"

The pearly gates stood open wide,
And Jesus in the place—
He welcomed her with words and smiles,
And joyed to see her face.

He loud proclaims the sovereign word,
And bids her enter in,
And says—"My child, I've died for thee
And blotted out thy sin."

Oh now her soul with angels sing
Amid the heavenly choir;
Her talk, her walk with Jesus is,
Which was her soul's desire.

And now her dust shall rest in hope,
Until that happy day
When Christ shall raise our bodies up,
To dwell with him away.

SONG.

BANK ROBBERY.—On Thursday night last, about one o'clock, some daring thief or thieves, by means of a false key, entered the office of Geo. C. Gibbs, Agent for the "Planters' Bank of Fairfield," and stole therefrom a package of money, containing, we are informed, about six thousand four hundred dollars, in Bank bills, chiefly of the Banks of Charleston and Fairfield. Mr. Gibbs was just about starting by the Carolina for South Carolina to settle up his accounts with the Bank, and had taken the money out of the safe, and packed it with his books in the bottom of his trunk, preparatory to going on board the boat. Being called out a short while, he left his trunk locked in his office, the night being a bright moonlight one, and the street being thronged with people. But the thief, who was no doubt aware of his purpose, and had watched his motions, took advantage of his short absence, and entered the office by means of a false key, forced the top of the trunk, fumbled the clothes out upon the floor, and carried off the package of money and books. —*Journal News.*

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, has addressed a letter to his constituents, earnestly advising them to sustain the present Democratic administration, and Democratic policy.

The Duty of the North.

The New York *Evening Post* has a full report of a long address on this subject by the notorious Theodore Parker. We extract the following statistical and political paragraphs:

These 300,000 slaveholders own 4,000,000 of bondmen, whose market value is at least \$2,000,000,000. These slaves are engaged chiefly in agricultural labor. They produce cotton and tobacco, which form considerably more than one-third part of all the exports of the country. Now, as the 300,000 slaveholders own the \$2,000,000,000, and furnish \$1,000,000 of value to be exported every year, that gives them great power in the money market. Accordingly they control the money markets in this country; they control the leading capitalists, the great merchants and the great manufacturers. There are some very honorable exceptions, but as a general thing, slavery controls the great capitalists.

Controlling these, slavery is lord of most of the great commercial centres. It is master of Baltimore, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, with all the vassal towns which are subordinate to these. Whosoever the soil is paved with stone—the stone of commerce and concentrated wealth—there slavery is the master. This is the way it gets pecuniary power. Now, controlling the pavement, master of the purse, it easily controls the wealthy pulpits of all denominations. There are some very honorable exceptions, and I need not go a great way from the city of New York to find some of them. But, as a general thing, the same power which controls the press controls also the pulpit.

Now, see how our masters at the South have used the power which we have given them. First, Slavery appoints the President. Of twelve Presidents, eight were born in the slave States, and four in the Northern States; and of these the one most Northern in his birth is Southernmost in his politics. For he who was born in the Old Granite State of New Hampshire, nearest the North Star of Liberty, has gone down, like the serpent in the Book of Genesis, crawling on his belly, that he may do his master's will and eat the devil's dust. Of the eight Southern Presidents, five have been re-elected; of the four Northern, not one has been chosen twice. The South has had her President fifty-two years; the North sixteen. But there never has been an anti-slavery President. As the Vice President, however, is only the fifth wheel to a cannon, while the South has had six, the North has been allowed eight, and one of these was actually put on the Presidential axle, and served to carry the Federal cannon where it did most efficient service for slavery. In consequence of that service, the new American party has just nominated Mr. Fillmore for its Southern platform.—Slavery next appoints the Judiciary. Out of thirty-five Judges of the Supreme Court, nineteen have been from the South, and sixteen from the North. And the Chief Justice, who moulds these vessels—I was going to say of honor—of dishonor, just as he will, is almost always a Southern man. The oldest man here cannot remember when the North had the chief justiceship, for it was sixty years ago. The North has held it for eleven years, and the South for fifty-five.—There have been thirty-five Attorney Generals, and to eight from the North there have been fifteen from the South. In 1854 there had been two hundred and sixteen men appointed to diplomatic offices; of these ninety-nine were from the North and one hundred and seventeen from the South. Our masters must always have the largest number. But these figures do not describe the enormity of the fact. For at the present day, in all our diplomatic offices, there is not a single man abroad who was ever known even to have uttered an anti-slavery word. And if any man of them should now utter a single word for freedom, the next steamer would carry out his recall.—Thus Slavery controls the great offices of the country.

ARCHBISHOP USHER was, in his younger days, wrecked on the coast of Ireland, at a place where his person and character were alike unknown. Stripped of everything, he wandered to the house of a dignitary of the Church in search of shelter and relief, craving assistance as a brother clergyman. The dignitary of the Church, struck with his squalid appearance after the wreck, distrusted his tale and doubted his character, and said that, so far from being a clergyman, he did not believe he could tell him how many commandments there were. "I can at once satisfy you," said the Archbishop, "that I am not the ignorant impostor you take me for. There are seven commandments." This answer convinced the dignitary in his suspicions, and he replied, with a sneer, "Indeed, there are but ten commandments in my Bible—tell me the eleventh, and I will believe you." "I will," said the Archbishop.—"The commandment I give unto you, that you love one another."

The entertainment given at the residence of Allen, of South Carolina, on the 27th inst., was in elegance and beauty unequalled in Washington.

Speaking in Congress.

About one-fourth of the "Bunkum" speeches which "go to the country," from the halls of Congress, are, in fact, never delivered there, whilst a large majority of those which are really delivered are received in the manner described below by a correspondent of the *Charleston News*:

The subject of sending for persons and papers in the Kansas contested election case, is entirely worn out, yet members persist in inflicting dry speeches upon the House.—They are scarcely listened to. Once in a while an interesting off-hand speaker puts in, and affords, as it were, a green oasis in the desert of dry discussion. Most of the novices read their speeches. The result is that the orator has his eyes on his manuscript, which lies on his desk. His hands work backwards and forwards in meaningless gestures. The Speaker sits in his chair and reads not the commencement of each new paragraph of the speech which begins with addressing him by his official title. The members, whose attention is every minute invoked by the orator to some strong point he is about to make, turn a deaf ear to the force of the aforesaid point. Some are writing letters. Others are clapping their hands on the desks to call pages to do some errand for them. Some are loitering in the lobby. The balance are laughing and talking. The member who is speaking keeps his eye so intently on his manuscript for fear he will miss a word, that he knows not of the inattention that is paid to him. And yet this dry and prosy speech, if the manuscript was thrown away and it boldly spoken to the House, as if its author did not care a cent for anybody, would have effect. His boldness would attract attention and insure him a respectful hearing.

Maxims for Young Men.

Keep good company or none.
Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind.
Always speak the truth.
Never listen to loose or idle conversation. You had better be poisoned in your blood than in your principles.

Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts.
If any one speak evil of you, let your life be so virtuous that none will believe him.

Always speak and act as if in the presence of God.
Drink no intoxicating liquor.
Never play at any kind of game.

Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind.
Avoid the temptation, through fear that you may not withstand it.

Earn your money before you spend it.
Never run in debt, unless you see a way to get out again.

Never borrow, if you can possibly avoid it. Be just before you are generous.
Keep yourself innocent, if you would be happy.

Never think that which you do for religion is time or money misspent.
Read some portion of the Bible every day.
Often think of death and your accountability to God.

WORTH TELLING.—Mrs. Polly Beeman, of Birmingham, Connecticut, is in her 92d year. Her husband, Tracy Beeman, died a short time since; he was two years the senior of his wife. They had lived in the same farm-house sixty-nine years. They had a family of nine children, the eldest of whom now is 73, and was married when she was 14. Of the grandchildren there are now forty-nine, the oldest of whom is 56 years. There are one hundred and fifty-six great grandchildren, and eighteen great great grandchildren. The family enjoy iron constitutions. This venerable woman can call, two hundred and thirty of her lineal pedigree around her thanksgiving table. Their united ages now amount to 7,724 years; so that, if this family had followed each other consecutively, the first might have been an old lady of seventeen hundred summers at the day Adam woke up and ate forbidden fruit with his partner. Our Connecticut old lady intends to take a long journey next week behind the "iron-horse." She ought to have a free ticket. —*Hartford Courant.*

We quite agree with the editor of the *Nashville Gazette* when he says:
"A man that has a soul worth a sixpence must expect to have enemies.—It is utterly impossible for the best of men to please the whole world, and the sooner this is understood, and a position taken in view of the fact, the better. Do right—though you have enemies. You cannot escape them by doing wrong. And it is little gain to barter away your honor and integrity, and direct yourself of moral courage, to gain what? Nothing. Better abide by the truth—down down all opposition, and rejoice in the feeling which must inspire a free and independent man."

The Spartanburg Express states that corn selling at 55 cents in that District, and will probably experience a still further decline.

Savannah River Valley Railroad.

At a call meeting of the City Council of Augusta, the following preamble and resolutions, introduced by Mr. Butt, were adopted:

Whereas, A majority of the Committee appointed to report upon the propriety of the City's siding in the construction of the Savannah Valley Railroad, and said majority being supposed to represent the views of a majority of the legal voters of this city, therefore,

Resolved, That the City Council will, with the concurrence of a majority of the legal voters of the City, to be expressed in the mode prescribed by law, subscribe \$500,000 to the capital stock of said Company, on the following terms, as a basis for future negotiations:

1st. The subscription not to be obligatory, unless the Savannah Valley Railroad Company shall, within six months, obtain good and reliable subscriptions of \$1,000,000, payable without qualification or condition, except the condition of the whole sum being made up from parties other than the City Council of Augusta.

2d. No discrimination shall ever be made against this point. In any future arrangement of freights, whether local or through, Augusta shall participate fully in the advantages of the minimum rate, whether it be in the up or down charge for the transportation of passengers, produce or merchandise.

3d. The principal business office and work shops of the Valley Road to be in Augusta.

4th. The construction of the Valley Railroad shall be commenced at Augusta and proceed continuously to its junction with the Rabun Gap road, and shall, from some point to be designated by the City Council, be constructed on the northern or river side of the Augusta Canal, so as to make the Canal embankment on that side the bed of said road from the point so designated, to some other point to be in like manner designated, between Rae's Creek and the head wall of said Canal.

5th. The connection between the Valley Road and the Georgia Railroad shall be at some point West of Cumming street, and that of both of these roads with the South Carolina Railroad shall be between the new Eastern terminus of the Georgia Railroad and the through Depot lot of the South Carolina Railroad, South of Walker street, and this latter connection shall be by horse power only.

6th. For the connection herein proposed, the Railroads in interest shall pay, or cause to be paid to the City Council of Augusta, such sum as the Council may deem a just equivalent for the same.

7th. The City Council of Augusta to be secured one-third of the Directors of said Valley Railroad, and that the Direction thus provided for and secured, shall be annually nominated by the City Council.

Our Emigrants.

The Kansas Association of Charleston forwarded its second corps of emigrants, by railroad, this morning at seven o'clock. It is composed of a fine body of spirited and active young men, numbering twenty-eight, who go with a firm purpose to advance, by industry, their private fortunes; and to maintain, by their manliness as citizens, law and order and Southern rights in Kansas.—They proceed under the business charge of Mr. F. G. Palmer, a graduate of our Citadel Academy, and a practical civil engineer. They embrace a number of mechanics and artisans. Not a doubt can be entertained that they will well represent South Carolina. Their equipment has cost the Association a considerable amount, a portion of which has yet to be met by voluntary contributions. It is to be hoped that our citizens will promptly step forward and make them, and also enable the Association to continue its patriotic and urgent work.

A body of fourteen or fifteen other emigrants, mostly from Orangeburg District, proceeded on from Branchville yesterday. —*Charleston News.*

A NEW GUN.—A new fire-arm has been patented by J. W. Post. It is a repeating rifle which can be loaded and discharged thirty times a minute; is light and convenient, has but one discharging barrel, and does not revolve. Under the barrel—in place of the ramrod in other guns—is a tube which receives thirty acorn-shaped, water-proof balls, each containing within itself powder and percussion for propulsion. The act of cocking the piece places a ball in the breach, and the work thirty may be discharged in the most rapid succession. At a late trial, the gun was discharged ten times in ten seconds. The ball is shaped like that of the Minnie rifle, and the gun itself is calculated for long distances as well as rapid firing.

A few days ago, a Mrs. Carson, residing on the Liburnia road near Belfast, found in the gizzard of a Cochon-China fowl, a marble, a flint, a brass button, several pieces of shell, a percussion cap, and no less than one pin. The bird was in excellent condition, plump and fat, and did not have been injured in the slightest degree by the admixture of such dangerous materials with its food.

The Use of Remembering.

"What's the use of remembering all this?" pettishly cried a boy, after his father, who had been giving him some instructions, had left the room.

"I'll tell you what, remembering is of great service sometimes," said his cousin. "Let me now read to you from the *Living Age*. Please hear."

"My dog Dash was once stolen from me," says Mr. Kidd. "After being absent thirteen months he one day entered my office in town with a long string tied round his neck. He had broken away from the fellow who held him prisoner. Our meeting was a joyful one. I found out the thief, had him arrested, and took him before the magistrate. He swore the dog was his, and called witnesses to bear him out.

"Mr. Kidd" asked the lawyer, addressing me, "can you give any satisfactory proof of this dog being your property?"

"Placing my mouth to the dog's ear—first giving him a knowing look—I whispered a little communication known only to us two. Dash immediately reared upon his hind legs, went through a series of manoeuvres with a stick guided by my eyes, which set the whole court in a roar. My evidence needed nothing more, the thief stood convicted. Dash was liberated and among the cheers of the multitude, merrily bounded homeward."

"There, boy, do you hear that! That dog's remembering was of service to him; it was taken as evidence in a court, and it fairly got the case."

"Yes, he was set free, and a thief convicted. Well, if remembering a master's instructions served a dog so well, how much more likely is it to be important for a body to treasure up the instructions of his father, not knowing what they may keep him out of."

The lesson is a pretty good one, and others might profit by it.

Slavery in Kansas.

The Lawrence papers are laboring hard to convince their Yankee brethren that slavery does not and cannot exist in this Territory. They may succeed in satisfying their Northern friends in this, but how will they get over the census returns, which will show over one thousand slaves in Kansas! An examination of the Assessor's book of each county, will probably surprise our editorial brethren in Lawrence. They will find that several hundred thousand dollars of slave property is owned in Kansas, and profitably employed; and what is better, the master and slave both satisfied with the country. The addition to the property in this country is gradually increasing by the arrival of wealthy farmers from Missouri, Virginia, Kentucky, and other Southern States. In every instance where it has been tried, their labor has brought to their owners a larger return than where they formerly resided; and the planter from Virginia, who has been in the habit of supporting his negroes, will find that in Kansas they can not only feed themselves but be a profit to their owners. The climate and soil of Kansas are peculiarly adapted to slave labor; and hemp, corn, wheat, tobacco, and other staples, can be as profitably produced here as in Kentucky or other Southern States. In view of these facts, it becomes the duty of every Southern planter who is not making money fast in the South to remove with his slaves to Kansas, where a fortune awaits him.—*Squatter Sovereign.*

MISS PEGGY LAND.—Our friend, James A. Doyle, Esq., of Pickens District, stated to us, whilst attending Pickens Court, that he had seen some notice of ours about the profits of farming in that District, and he desired to say a word to us about the farming of Miss Peggy Land, a young woman in his neighborhood, about twenty-four years old. She was left, some years ago, with an aged mother to support by her industry. She tried weaving, carding, spinning and sewing, and found that "Jordan was a hard road to travel" and live honestly; whereupon, she concluded to rent a piece of land, and make a crop of cotton, corn and wheat. The last year she made cotton which netted her \$103. Her corn crop was 260 bushels, worth sixty cents a bushel, and she made thirty-five bushels of wheat, worth one dollar and fifty cents a bushel! This Peggy did herself, without any assistance or hiring. "She ploughed, droye the cart, culther wheat, and cribbed her corn, &c." —*Southern Patriot.*

TO MAKE A BAILEY HORSE DRAW.—The *London Times* gives a remedy which has proved successful. After all sorts of means had been tried, and failed, it was suggested that a simple remedy used in India should be tried—that is, to get a small rope and attach it to one of the fore feet of the stubborn animal, the person holding the end of the rope to advance a few paces, taking with him the horse's foot, when a smart course the horse must follow. The suggestion was at first ridiculed, but at last a rope was brought and applied as described, when the horse promptly obeyed, and in a few minutes was out of sight, and to the amazement of the crowd, the experiment was a simple and worth a try.

As many days as we have seen that dog some good, so we may see that dog some bad.