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BY W. A. LEE AND HUGH WILSON.

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## NELLIE DEAR.

Life to m . was all a vision, Dark and drear Till I sought thy che Nellie dear !-

I had cherished the pr Legand well-Darling Nell.

When the friends of happy childhood All were gone,

And my stricken heart was dropping, Sad and lone-When the shadows o'er my pathway

Thickly fell. Then thy cheerful smile did great me, Gentle Nell!

Inthe dismal hour of suffering. Care and pain, Thy loved voice refreshed my spirit

Once again. Oh! those soft and tender watchings, Who can tell

In the solemn shades of midnight, Dearest Nell! When my life's allotted measure

Has been passed, And I view each earthly treasure Fuding fast, Let me, while my soul is leaving

Its frail cell. Breathe my last upon the bosom Of sweet Nell.

Charleston, S. C.

SYNCPSIS OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE-WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 .- The Message of the President was communicated to Congress to day, at twelve o'clock.

The President, after expressing gratitude to the Almighty for the many blessing which have been extended to this country throughout the past year refers to recent bloody occurrence, which took place at that the President would feel authority to Harper's Ferry. These evils, though bad euter Mexico with military forces at the will weigh down five hundred by their and cruel in themselves, derive their chief importance from apprehension, and are but symptoms of that apparently incurable rights. Unless such authority is conferred there have been men against the grain of disease in the public mind which may on the President, outrages will continue to life all their days who yet were most prubreak-out in still more dangerous outrages, be committed on our citizens and our dent men. He substitutes love of apto abolish slavery in the Southern portion of our Union. While the President him self entertained no such apprehensions, they ought to afford a solemn warning to us all, to beware of the insidious approach of such dangers.

The President implores his fellow country men of the North and the South to cultivate their ancient feelings towards each other, and strive to allay the influence of tie demon spirit of sectional hatred and strile now alive in the land. He says this advice proceeds from the heart of an old public functionary whose service commenced in the last generation, and with the wise conservative states-men of that day. He indulges in no gloomy forebodings of the future, and thinks that the Harper's Ferry affair will be the means of indemnity for the past, and security for the allaying the existing excitement and preventing farther outbreaks.

He congratulates Congress on the final settlement, by the Supreme Court, of the question of slavery in the Territories. The right has been established that every citizen can take his property, of every kind, including slaves, into all the Territories belonging equally to the whole of the Confederacy, and have it protected there under the Federal Constitution. Neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, nor any huan nower, has any authority to annul or super this vested right. Thus has the status of a Territory, during the fotermediste period from its first settlement until it becomes a State, been irravocably fixed by the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, The President then describes the mode for the admission of Territory as a State into the Auton. He says it may be admitted with or eithout slavery, as its Constitution may prescribe at the time of its application. This principle has been fully recognized, in some form or other, in former years, and by the slmost unenimons vote of both Houses of the last

The President says that all lawful means will continue to be employed, egainst vic tions of our laws probibiting the lave trails. Our history proves that the there of our Republic, in advar nations, condemned the slave tra-

oeen satisfactorily adjusted.

Our relations with France and Russia, and with all the continental governments of Europe, Spain perhaps excepted, continue through the present and next fiscal year most friendly.

The President recommends that an apof the Armisted claimants.

The President's opinion in favor of the by a fair and honorable, purchase remains of the District of Columbia. unchanged. He, therefore, again invites the serious attention of Congress to this important subject.

He had good reasons, until recently, to believe that he would be able to announce that our difficulties with Great Britain, growing out of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. would he been finally adjusted, in a manner alike honorable and satisfactory to both countries. From causes, however, which Great Britain had not anticipated, she has not yet completed her treaty arrangement with Honduras and Nicaragua, in pursuance of the understanding between the two Governments. It is, nevertheless, confidently expected that these pending negotiations will be soon accomplished.

In relation to San Juan, the Preside entertains no doubt of the validity of our for after life. Reputation is easily got; it title. He is happy to state that the nenotiations which were left to Gen Scott's discretion could not have been placed in better hands, and he successfully accom- hungry, suck all the blood they can, but plished the purposes of his mission. There make none-who live on suction. In is no longer any reason to apprehend a collision betwen the respective forces during originally; a man naturally mean may be the pending negotiations.

He regrets that Mexican affairs are unimproved. He speaks on the subject at length and states that outrages of the worst description have been committed on the persons and property of citizens of the United States. There is scarcely any form of injury which has not been suffered by our citizens there during the past few years. banks that issue three paper dollars for We have been nominally at peace with Mexico, but so far as our interests, our commerce, or citizens there in any private capacity, is concerned, we might as well have been engaged in open war.

of the United States to Mexico, sent a communication, in which he expressed the hope call of the constitutional authorities, in order to protect our citizens and our treaty Prudence is coincident with rectitude; and guarantied rights. The President adds that same opinion, and he feels bound to announce this con clusion to Congress. This is a question which relates to the future. as well as to the present and the past. The which repudiates the intervention of any

of that Republic. For reasons stated, the President recomhim to employ military force as may be necessary for the purpose of obtaining future. Should it be the pleasure of Congress that volunteers should be selected for such a purpose, a force could be casily raised in this country, among those who sympathise with the sufferings of our fellowitizens in Mexico, and with the past and enable it soon to reach the capital.

The Peesident recommeds the establish ment of Military posts across the Mexican lines in Sonora and Chillushna, for the pro-tection of the lives and property of Ameri-cans, against Indian depredations.

He recommends the establishment temporary Government in Arizona.

The Presidnt thinks that the provisions of the recently concluded treaty with Nicaragua will not fail to be- satisfactory; and recommends the passage of a law authorising the employment of our naval force for the purpose of protecting Americans in passing the Panama, Nicaragua, and Tehnantered routes.

He again recommends to Congress

pass a langiving the President authority to employ our naval force in protecting American commerce against seizure and confiscation in Mexico and in Spanish

session of Con

All our difficulties with Paraguay have recommended, for reasons urged in his former annual messages.

The President says it appears extremely doubtful whether we shall be able to pass without additional revenue. Should a deficiency occur, he recommends that the necespropriation be made to meet the demands sary revenue shall be raised by an increase in the present duties on imports.

In conclusion, he recommends to the acquisition of Cuba, by the United States just liberality of Congress, the local interests

## CHARACTER AND REPUTATION.

I will draw a distinction between charac ter and reputation, which are not synonymous. A man's character is the reality himself; his reputation, the opinion others have formed about him; character resides in him, reputation in other people; that is the substance, this the shadow; they are sometimes greater or less. If a man be able to achieve things beyond his time, his reputation will be different from his character He who seeks reputation must not be bevond the times he lives in. It is important to men begining life to know which they want-character or reputation. To build a character is a work of time; as ships are built on one element and used in another. so character is formed in youth and home is generally charlatanism, taking many forms-as that of the patriot, a tribe numer ous as mosquitoes, who, like them, lean and man, as in a ship, the material must exist improved, but never will be a noble man Reputation may be made for a man; character must be made by him, with slabor and time, and it cannot be taken away. The antagonism between the two is not so great as the disproportion. Thus, a man, if wise, will be content to be considered wiser; he likes a shadow three times his size; likes every one in specie they have ; if worth a quarter he likes to be called worth half a million, until the assessor brings him to his senses. He will disclaim "popularity," but glaim the same thing under the name In August last, Mr. McLane, the Minister of "influence;" but it is what God made a man and be makes of himself that determines his influence; the weights never ask a favor of the scales; a thousand pounds natural force. So he speaks of "prudence, lose their character to save their reputa-

was a man in Lancashire whose appetite aid which Mexico requires, and which the was enormous; he was always cating, and interests of all commercial countries require vet could never get fat. He was the thinest should be extended to her, it devolves on and most miserable of creatures to look this Government to render, not only by at. He always declared, that he had somevirtue of our neighborhood to Mexico, but thing alive in his stomach, and a kind by virtue also of our established policy, friend learned in doctoring, confirmed his opinion, and prescribed a most ingenious European power in the domestic concerns plan to dislodge the enemy-a water-newt who had taken up his quarter's in the man's stomach. He was ordered to eat nothing mends the passage of a law authorising but salt food, and to drink no water; and when he had continued this treatment as long as he could bear it, he was to go and lie down near a wier of the river, when the water was running over, "with the mouth open.' The man did as he was told, and open mouthed and expectant, placed himself by the side of the wier. The lizard inside, tormented by the salt food, and parched for want of water; heard the sound present unhappy condition of that country, of the running stream, and came scamper-Such an accession to the forces of the log up the man's throat, and, jumping out Constitutional Government of Mexico would of his mouth, ran down to the water to of his mouth, ran down to the water to drink. The sudden appearance of the brute so terrified the weakened patient that he fainted away, still with his month open. In the meantime the lizard had drunk his ull and was coming back to return down he man's throat into his stomach. He had nearly succeeded in so doing, when the patient awoke, and seizing the enemy by

> STATISTICS OF BACHELOES .- A married ady has favored us with the following statistics :- Bachelors henpecked by housekeepers, three thousand one hundred and eighty five pestered by legacy-hunting relatives, one thousand seven hundred cares two thousand and sinty-four troubled and tormented by nepher (so called,) one thousand eight findered, and eighty-three; crabbed, cross grained,

the tail, killed him on the spot.'

WRITTEN FOR THE PRESS. JOHN'S BAPTISM. NO. 4.

1. "By what formulæ did John administer Baptism ?

2. Was John's Baptism, Christian Bap-

3. If John's Baptism was Christian Bap-

it baptized ? 4. Why was our Lord Jesus Christ baptized?

5. And, upon what profession of Faith?

6. What does baptism represent? 7. If it represents the burial and resur rection of Christ, what represents the descension of the Holy Ghost, or, the baptism of the Holy Ghost?

8. By what mode was baptism adminis. 9. If by immersion, how does "into

mean under ?" 5. Query. "Upon what profession

faith was Christ baptized ?"

I suppose the author of the queries will admit the Saviour was baptized either at, in or with the river Jordan; and either by sprinkling pouring or immersion. If he admits this be is as responsible for the pro-

fession of faith as I am. Baptizing in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, means unto the Father Son and Holy-the idea is not that it was by the authority of the Trinity, but that by baptism there was to be professed a subjection to the Father Son and Holy Spirt, in respect to faith and and obedienco. Now the Saviour's baptism no more implied a necessity for this subjection, than his partaking of the supper implied that he was a sinner or that he exercised faith in himself. But viewing the blessed Saviour John administered it thers? What John said, we are not informed; nor are we informed (independent of the Commission) what the spostles said in baptising after the Saviour's ascension, from the mere historical account of the ordinance. John acknowledged the superiority of the Saviour, and besitated saying "I have need to be bapfized of thee." And he may have said I paptize you according to your own request. This would have been true. But whatever John said, it was right, as it met the approbation of the Trinity. But whatever opinons we may form two facts are obvious.

1st. That the scriptural account of John's ordinance clearly shows that it bad a relation to all the persons of the Trinity, and that he so understood and taught.

2nd. That we are not informed exception to this rule.

Query 1st. "By what formulæ did John administer baptism." This query is intim-PHILOSOPHY AND LEANNESS .- "There niely connected with the last, We know that the disciples baptized in the name of the Father Son and Holy Ghost, because they were commanded to do so. Yet so ar as the historical accounts of the ordinance is given in the scripture, it would be easier to prove that John used this formulæ than that the disciples did. John in his addresses at the waterside brought distinctly to iew the offices of the Father Son and House seem quite the prodigy in your eyes, which shost, and hence we have reason to say the the admirably made up nobleman did who ormulæ of John was the same as that presented in the commission. John's was the paptism of repentance; all those whom be paptized "confessed their sins." This exsluded all infants, for they could not confess their sings it shows also that his baptism was not in the place of circumcision ; for there would infants have been admitted at eight days old. So was that of he commission the baptism of repentance, John's was the baptism of faith, so was that of the commission. Both were appointed by Christ. The ordinance was immersion in both. The subject, were adult believers in both. The baptism of John and that of the disciples after the Saviour's ascension were the same ; the same in mode, qualifications and design. But it may be saked pent and believe in himself, for John's was slain for us." Now did Christ by partaking

nathing in last

Nipety Six, S. C. B. F. C.

of it, express faith in himself to

AN OLD PARLIAMENT MAN---LORD PALM-

Come and see Palmerston, the statesman. question by a joke; the same skilful dodone so disappoints the eager stranger as Lord Palmerston. His hollow, feeble voice - his intolerable haw-hawing-his air of hauteur and flippancy -all combine

'Life is a jest, and all things show it; 1 thought so once, and now I know it." will be an appropriate epitaph wherewith to deck the marble monument that the grateful nation shall erect when death shall have torn the wilv Premier from the doctor's care. Lord Palmerston, with one memorable exception, never speaks long; he is down almost as soon as he is up ; he seldom rises about the level of an after dinner oratory and as you watch his lordship out of the House at 1 p. m., at the close of a debate which has tried his ordship's mettle and damaged the handiwork of his lordship's valet, the shambling old gentleman, leaning on a friendly arm, does not

the admirably made up nobleman did who stepped out of his carriaga just as you reached WestminsterHall.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S DRESS.

The Englishman's dress scenes to be, on the whole, as dittle exceptionable as any that can be pointed out. We are not thinking of our soldiers dressed in tight wooled garments, stocks, and heavy head gear in all thinking by the poor did not receive the country. It was impossible to me countries the country one not to observe that, in Fablin, the steet that the country one not to observe that, in Fablin, the steet that the country one not to observe that, in Fablin, the steet that the countries is an exception of the largest countries in larger bay the neglect three presentation of the largest countries in larger bay the neglect three presentation of the largest countries in larger bay the neglect three presentation of the largest countries in larger bay the neglect three presentation of the largest countries in larger bay the neglect three presentation of the largest countries in larger bay the neglect three presentation of the largest countries in larger bay the neglect three presentation of the largest countries in larger bay the neglect three presentation of the largest countries in larger bay the neglect three presentation of the largest countries in larger bay the neglect of the ward of the largest countries in larger bay the neglect of the largest countries in larger bay the neglect of the largest countries in larger bay the neglect of the largest countries in larger bay the neglect of the largest countries in larger bay the neglect of the ward of the largest countries in larger bay the neglect of the ward of the largest countries in larger bay the neglect of the presentation of the largest countries in larger bay the neglect of the ward of the largest countries in larger bay the neglect of the presentation of the largest countries in larger bay the neglect of the presentation of the largest countries in larger bay the neglect of the presentation of the largest countries in lar climates and seasons alike. The mortality from that tremendous cruelty and folly is a separate item to be urged against the military authorities. Non-miltary Englishmen wear a costume which may be rendered warmer or cooler without loosing its characteristictics ; which indicates the form may fit it easily, at the wearer's pleasures, leave the timbs free, and need press in injuif they were the same how could Christ rehave denounced the cravet, or stock, as danthe baptism of faith and repentance? I answer the passover pointed to the sacrifice wessels, and its importance as connecting on the cross sed those who partock of it by faith recognized Christ as "our passover feet to so little pressure that we have only slain for us." Now did Christ by partaking there is none at all. Twenty years ago people and yournight know a philanthropist source of its in grade in America by his turn down collar, as an Mr. Editor will please oblige by making evangelical lady will supposed to be known be following correction which either I or the in England by a peke bonnet; but the bon or light scrip of colored allk, long ago on their way far begins the ranks of the professional faiends of manking. Those who had the sense and course

PARTON'S LIFE OF JACKSON.

There is but one other name that stirs the hearts of the American people like that engineer. That is him; that old gentlemrn in the of Andrew Jackson, whom all foes went That is him; that old gentlemen in the old Andrew of Nach, and who always of a girl for a cadet:

of Commons, with hat pulled down tightly returned from battle laden with the trophies

Why is a cat's tail like a swan's bosom? over his eyes, arms across his breast, and of victory. He is the here of heroes; inone leg thrown over. Is not be in a cap- domitable, incorruptible; even pognacious tism, why were the people who submitted to ital state of preservation, with nothing to never fugacions; unflinching Old War hurt him but now and then a twinge of House-immortal Old Hickory- To this his old enemy, the gout-a souvenir of hour, who ever great national troubles arise jollier years ? A wonderful old man, truly ; - when same haughty for needs condign still erecte on horseback as ever youthful rebuke- whenever there is any great work knight wending his way to lady's hower, to be done, and no official nerve to do it Dr. Johnson said of dancing dogs, The the universal prayer goes up from the Amer wonder is not that they dance so well, but bean heart, "Would that Old Hickory were that they dance at all,' So with Lord Pal- President!' And he won this universal merston, the wonder is, not that he rules trust and love fairly. Among a race and the country so well, but that he does it at generation of unusually brave and true all, when most men would be in a state of them, he was the bravest and truest—the idiotic decay. It says something for the spontaneously elected cheif of heroes. And goodness of his lordship's canstitution his brave heart, like all genninely brave Longfellow. something for the light character of his hearts, was also tender and loving. He labors as a statesman, of half a century, was one of the most affectionate and de and something for the Romsey air and his voted husbands ever known. His tenderness lordship's medical attendants. But mark! of heart was so exquisite, that he could not he is on his legr with all the briskness of a even hear a lamb bleating in a storm at four year old. His pertness is quite juren- night, without getting up and going out to ile. How neat and effective is his retort; relieve its distress. He was honest, too and yet how little there is in it! Disraeli, He paid his debts promptly, though it mak said Robert Peele played on the House his last farthing, asking no "extension," no like an old fiddle. Palmerston does the compromise. From the hour when, a mere same. His birth, his office, his expectation child, his British captors dragged him, all make him feel athome in it? and when wounded and bleeding, from his home . . . he sits down there is a laugh, and the prison, where he saw revolutionary martyrs questioner, somehow or other, feels he has dying all around him, to the day of awful done something very foolish, though he retribution at New Orleans, and on to his scarce knows what. Your expectations last span of life, he was the same honest are heightened. Very naturally you image unflinching, tender hearted, heroic, Anine that, as the evening passes on, and the drew Jackson. The story of such a man's excitement deepens, his lordship, in a cor- life, if fairly told, must, of course, be full of responding manner, will become carnest interest and fascination. And Mr. Parton as the representative of his people where was and passionate and overpowering. Wait a has not only told the story of Andrew Jackthe impropriety of submitting to it just as little while, and you will find out your son's life fairly, but thoroughly, conscientimistake. There is the same pertness and onsly, and enthusiastically. He has ploughlevity; the same engerness to evade the ed neep, turned up fresh soil, and garnered a rich harvest of facts touching the old heging ; and the same artful adaption of his ro's life, that have never before been given speech, not to the conscience of convictions to the public. Consequently, his "Life of of the public, but to the prejudices, and Jackson, is one of the most readable of country lad, who rejected it with the greaknowledge and interests of the House. No books. Every page is alive. It is as romantic as a medizeval romance, and yet has the advantage of being true. It is full of adventure-terrible, pathetic, heartrending hergic, and glorious. No such to dispel the illusion which, in a manner book could be written out of America, for most wonderful, his lordship has contrived no other land could grow' such a hero, or to gather around his namelife and narrate bis deeds .- Home Jurnal.

## MRI SMITH O'ERTEN ON TRELAND AND grief, of deep contrition and of a

Mr. Smith O'Brien stated in his second ecture on America, that, although from the apidity of his journey, he was not prepared to say how far the various allegations against the ballot were well founded, he was sure that peither corruption nor intimilation prevailed at all to the same extent in America as in the United King oil; and associated with women than with ment he would add that, though he did not like Florence Nightingale and Grace Darling secret voting, was compelled to say that if the billot was not soon adopted in a mateuline peers and soperiors are forgotten Ireland, they would be returning to that state of things which existed during the money said a fidely stressed gentlement.

since amount of care as those inhabited by the wealthiest citizens, whilst the contrary was the case in New York. As to the social qualities of the Americans, he said, in their atercourse with women their address was most respectful and in their intercourse with each other they were free and lide. pendent, but not obtrustve. No man in America, no matter bow large his means, iked to be called a longer that was, no ler-whilst in this country the son of a poor country gentleman wound father starve han engage in trade or commerces and his feeling autongst the Americans was the true source of their greatness, while contrary feeling in Ireland, second to t

Horses taken in to grass. Long

EXCERPTS;
The best safety valve to a boiler is a so

Uniform love is now defined as the love

-Because it growa down. Those periodicals are most likely to explade which haven't a spark of fire in or as

The studio of a first-rate portrait-painter must be a perfect bedlam : it is full of

The young woman who was driven to distraction, now fears that she will have to

A rhymer sends us some of his verses; and describes himself as six feet four inches high. In spite of his height, he is no

We must look downwards as well as upwards in human life. Though many have bassed you in the race, there are many you. ave left behind.

Trifling precautions will often prevent eat mischiefs; as a slight turn of the wrist parries a mortal thrust.

ugh lost to sight to memory dear; as the maiden said to her lover, when his face was buried in beard and whiskers.

BALM FOR BLUE STOCKINGS. BEAUTY is great thing, but learning is better. In the estimation of the ancients, even, the Muses counted for three times as much as

Harmiess mirth is the best cordial against the consumption of the spirits; wherefore, jesting is not unlawful if it trespasseth not in quantity, quality, or season.

However much painters may complain of adies' dresses being inartistic, they are certainly not without that essential element of good picture-breadth.

A glass of soda water was offered to test indignation, 'Do you think I am salamander,' said be, to drink water biling hot Town

Say nothing respecting yourself, either good, back, or indifferent a nothing good, for that is affectation; nothing indifferent, for

that is silly.

There is a sacredness in tears. They not the mark of weakness, but of power They are the messengers of overwhelmin

We never respect persons who aim pfy to nouse use. There is a vast difference between them and those we denominate on tertaining we laugh with the former and reflect with the latter

Heroism lives longer in the mind when