AN ACT TO RAISE SUPPLIES FOR THE YEAR

COMMENCING IN OCTOBER 1855. 1. BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by authority of the same, That a tax for the sums, and in the manner hereinafter mentioned, shall be raised and paid into the public treasury of this State, for the use and service thereof, that is to say: sixty cents ad calorem on every hundred dollars of the value of all the lands granted in this State, according to the existing classification as here tofore established; seventy-five cents per head on all slaves; two dollars on each free negro, mulatto or mestizo, Egyptians and Indians (free Indians in amity with this government excepted,) between the ages of fifteen and fifty years, except such as small be clearly proved to the sat-Infaction of the collector to be incapable, from maims or otherwise, of procuring a livelihood twenty-five cents ad calorem on every hundred dollars of the value of all lots, lands and buildings within any city, town, village or borough in this State; sixty cents per hundred dollars on factorage, employments, faculties, and professions, including the profession of dentistry. (whether, in the profession of the law, the profits be derived from the costs of suit, fees, or other sources of professional income.) excepting elergymen, schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, and mechanics, and on the amount of commissions received by vendue masters and commission merchants; forty cents per hundred dollars on the capital stock paid in on the first of October, paid a bonus to the State; twenty cents per in a few minutef. hundred dollars on the capital stock of all incorporated gas-light companies; one per cent. on all premiums taken in this State by incorporated insurance companies, and by the agencies of insurance companies and underwrites without the limits of this State: twenty-five cents upon goods, wares, and merchandise, embracing all and many of our citizens, old and young, were "out a the articles of trade for sale, barter, or exchange, | sleighing. (the products of this State and the unmanufactured products of any of the United States or territories thereof excepted,) which any person shall have made from the first day of January of the present year, to the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight any person or persons as agent, attorney, or consignee; twenty-five cents upon every hundred dollars of the amount of sales of goods, wares, and merchandize whatever, which any transient person, not resident in this State, shall make in any house, stall, or public place; ten favor us with their contributions. dollars per day for representing publicly, for gain and reward, any play, comedy, tragedy, interlude, or force, or other employment of the stage or any part therein, or for exhibiting waxfigures or other shows of any kind whatsoever, gentlemen: to be paid into the hands of the Clerks of the Court respectively, who shall be bound to pay the same into the public treasury, except in cases where the same is now required by law to be paid to corporations or otherwise. II. That all taxes levied on property, as pre-

scribed in the first section of this Act, shall be paid to the Tax Collector for the District or Parish in which said property is located.

III. In making assessments for taxes on the ford, Esq. value of taxable property used in manufacturing or for railroad purposes within this State, the value of the machinery used therein shall not be included, but only the value of the lots and buildings as property merely.

IV. That the Tax Collectors in the several Districts and Parishes in this State, in their returns hereafter to be made, be and they are hereby required and enjoined to state the precise amount of taxes collected by them, for the purpose of supporting the police of the said several Districts and Parishes aforesaid, stating the rates per centum on the amounts of the State tax collected for said District and Parish

v. That free negroes, mulative, mustizoes, Egyptians and Indians, (free Indians in amity with this government excepted.) be, and they are hereby rquired to make their returns, and pay their taxes, during the month of March. VI. That the lots and houses on Sullivan's

Island shall be returned to the tax collector of the tax district in which they are situate, in the same manner as other sown lots and houses, and shall be liable to the same rate of taxation. In the Senate House, the nineteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and in the eightieth year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America.

ROBERT F. ALLSTON President of the Senate JAMES SIMONS. Speaker House of Rep.

An Act to prohibit non-residents from Hunting,

Ducking and Fishing, within the limits of this I. BE IT ENACTED, by the Senate and House

of Representatives, now met and sitting in Gen-eral Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any non-resident of this State to use a gun, set a trap, or decoy, or to employ any other device for killing or taking deer, turkeys, ducks, or any other game, nor to set a trap, or seine, or net, or draw or use the same, or any other contrivance for taking or State.

the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding three months nor less than one month for each and every violation of any of the provisions of this

III. That all persons shall be deemed and and taken as non-residents within the meaning of this Act, who shall not have had their actual domicil in this State for two years next preceeding their use of any of the implements of the chase or fishery forbidden by this Act. But nothing herein contained shall be construed as prohibiting any landholder from authorizing any person to hunt or shoot ducks or other game, or to fish within the bounaries of his own

In the Seante House, the nineteenth day of Decomber, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and in the eightieth year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America.

ROB'T F. W. ALLSTON, President of the Senate. JAMES SIMONS, Speaker House of Rep.

THE NEW U. S. ARMS .- The War Department at Washington, anxious to adopt the latest improvements in all the munitions of war, have been magnifecturing at the different armories a new rifle musket that is far superior to any of calibre of 0.58 of an inch, and has three decreasing grooves cut in it, with sights graduated primers, which are regarded as greatly superior the Minnie plan-weighs 497 grains-sixty grains heavier than the round ball now in use. The new piece is one quarter of a pound lighter than the old one, and requires but about onehalf the charge of powder to make it equally effective to the service charge of the other These new rifles will probably soon entirely displace the ones now in use, as they are more reliable in service, and less expensive to manu-

SEVEN CRIMINALS CONDEMNED TO BE HUNG .-The Yazoo City (Miss.) Banner, of Tuesday,

Seven of the criminals tried in the Circuit Court, now in session in this city, have been convicted of murder-the three negroes, for the murder of Prichard; Cotton, for the murder of for the murder of James; and last, that demon in human shape, Boyard, for the murder of his greeing on their verdict.

The Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR. EDCEFIELD, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1856.

Help the Needy !

Mr. H. P. CROONER is our authorized Agent to collect, and receipt for the same, all unpaid accounts due this Office, either for Subscription, Advertising or Joh Work. We hope all indebted will hold It is richly amusing to observe, the complacency themselves prepared when he calls on them, and with which he attacks my position, that " the Legisla-

THE Rev. Mr. BERMINGHAM will preach on funday the 27th of this month, at 11 o'clock in the defeated antagonist in the following elegant manforenoon, in Capt. Louge's School-House. The ner: "But we are not surprised that this would-be real presence of Christ in the Holy Eucharist, will be

SICKNESS. A severe attack of the Pneumonia, renders it im-

MELANCHOLLY DEATH.

We are pained to learn that JOHN DOREY, Esq., an aged and highly respectable citizen of this District. died at the Hotel of Mr. B. J. RYAN, in this village. at 2 o'clock P. M., Tuesday Evening. He had sat down to dinner in seeming good health but was banks which for their present charters have not suddenly taken ill at the table, and breathed his last ANOTHER SNOW.

Snows are now getting quite frequent in this lati-

tude. On Friday evening and night we had a tre-

mendous drifting, and on Saturday morning the Snow

was six inches deep-the heaviest fall of Snow we

Ox Monday and Tuesday last, an election was held at the various election precints in this District, for State Senator and District Offices; but as the votes will not be counted until this evening we are unable hundred and fifty-six, either on his, her, or their to give the result in to-day's paper, we will publish an capital, or borrowed capital, or on account of extra as soon after the election is declared as possible.

> COMMUNICATIONS. WE lay before our readers to-day three or four very interesting communications, and ask a careful perusal of each of them. We hope these writers will continue to

NEW COUNCIL. Ax election was held in this Village, on Monday

last, which resulted in the election of the following Dr. B. WALDO, Intendant

W. C. MORAGNE, Esq., Col. M. FRAZIER Wardens Dr. E. J. MIMS.

John L. Addison, Esq., has been appointed Magistrate for the Horn's Creek Beat Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Jas. Rains-

APPOINTMENT.

WASHBURN'S CIRCUS.

Ox Monday evening and night last, this noted Circus and Indian Amphitheatre gave two of their interesting entertainments in this Village; but owing to the inclemency of the weather and the limited notice given of their visit, the andience was rather slim. And although the ground was too soft and boggy to admit of the equestrian performance, yet the tumbling, singing, &c., we are told, amply compensated for the time and money spent.

Those who have not purchased their Bacon, Lard, &c., will please examine the advertisement of police purposes; and the Comptroller General T. W. Fleming, of Augusta, Ga., and then make arrangements to call on him soon, for he has a very rulers; if they would be equally and fairly represented his work, can readily imagine how even children can fine and large stock on hand which we know in will, in the Legislature with the Parishes; if they would be made to feel an interest in whatever never sell at the lowest cash prices.

A glance at our advertising columns will clearly prove that our citizens can have no excuse for not giving their children a finished educations

now offering "Great Bargains" to all who favor him with their patronage; and whatever that man CRANE says about his Goods we may rest assured is so. Therefore, we trust all visiting Augusta, will give him a call, as we are convinced that they will be offered excellent goods, and at low prices.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Edgefield Advertiser : Sta: I observed in looking over a recent number of your paper, since my return from Columbia, that "A JUNIOR MEMBER OF THE BAR," has taken me to task for certain remarks and positions of mine in regard to Lawyers and the Division of Edgefield and Barnwell, as reported by the Secretaries of the Aiken Meeting, which I had the honor to address. I greatly admire the spirit and eleverness which the young gentleman exhibits in the zealous defence of his " profession." but the merit of the production is seriously marred by the too frequent use of ungenerous epithets, tilling fish within the territorial limits of this such as "would-be-Statesman," "modern I-mael," and the like. Hard names are not arguments, and II. That every person who shall offend against the former are much easier produced than the latter.

The following extract, from the published sketch of my remarks, contains the sting which wounded so deeply the professional pride of "A JUNIOR MEMBER OF THE BAR." viz: "Lawyers would oppose it (division) from

that large Districts increased litigation, and that in-stead of seeking business themselves, business was brought to them, and because, as a body, they were competitors for offices in the gift of the Legislature, which was under the control of the Parishes." "JUNIOR," (I hope he will pardon me for abridg-

ing his very lengthy name,) thinks that I contradict and refute the position here taken, "that large Districts increase litigation," by what the reporter makes me say elsewhere, to wit, that " A two week's Court frequently induces parties to forego an adjudication of their difficulties by law, and to settle them by their own strong arm." But I cannot doubt that every carufid reader, will acquit me of any such charge as self-contradiction in the matter. When men settle difficulties "by their own strong arm" it is evident that injuries must be inflicted upon the person or property of some one, and that criminal prosecutions, or actions of trespass and case, are the natural result, in addition to the necessary suits about the matter that had caused the first dispute. This is but arguing from cause and effect. I presented several other arguments to show that large judicial Districts jucrease litigation. Why did not "Junion" attempt to controvert them !

Battalions of Militia in Edgefield, to rule the other But "Junion" has just cause to be offended with five, as it is now, to let the Parishes rule the State. me, occording to his construction of my remark as reported, that Lawyers would oppose division, because a negative on the proceedings of all the other Battalinstead of seeking business themselves, business was ions in the District; that a man, because he chanced the small arms now in use. The barrel of this brought to them." I agree most cordially with to reside in that Battalion, should have say twenty new wespon is but 40 inches in length, with a "Junion" that "Lawyers as a class do not seek, or times as much political power as any voter in either electioneer for business, though there may be individgal exceptions to the general rule." I never said at from one hundred to one thousand yards. The Aiken, or any where else, that the Bar as a class cisely as unjust a thing in respect to the Parishes. locks are adapted to the use of Maynard's patent electioneer for business. I should be ashamed of my-Is the air purer, or the water better in the Parishes self, and would deserve the rebake of all honest men. than it is in the Districts? Are the people wiser, or to the old percussion priming. The ball-on if I had made or could make such a remark about the more fit to govern there than they are here! Are profession. I simply said, or meant to say, that one reason why Lawyers in large judicial Districts, would the Parishes, or are we all plebians, all ignoramuses oppose division, is that they are averse to circuit riding in the Districts? Do saints only inhabit the frogand desire to have business brought to them, instead ponds of the Parishes, or do evil genii only inhabit of being compeled to leave their homes and go to it, the Districts? I have an invincible faith that when as is the case with all Attorneys in small Districts. If it is published that I spoke otherwise, the reporter the whole argument in behalf of division, that they of the proceedings is responsible for it, not myself.

But it is clear to my mind, that even the Reporter, three following classes of persons: never made me say, that Lawyers electioneer for husiness and although the sentence may be an awkward one to express what I did say as now explained. vet language would have to be tortured very much, to make the phrase "instead of seeking business them" selves, business was brought to them" mean the same thing, as "electioneer for business," Every man Smith; Lynch, for the murder of Wright; Kent, delights to increase the business by which he supports himself and accumulates his fortune. He likewise desires to dispatch that business with as little inconwife. They are all condemned to be hanged, venience as possible, and if large judicial Districts do not increase litigation, and if lawyers are not averse goes, and there is no chance, as anybody has yet Boyard, were out only a few minutes before to circuit riding, why is "Junion" opposed to division? Why are most of the Bar of Edgefield and or conscaled force."

Barnwell opposed to it? Why did the Lawyers oppose the division of Pendleton until the people drove them to it ! Why did the Bar of Charleston, in the early history of the State, resist and resist successfully for House outside of the Queen City, for the benefit of the country people !

"JUNIOR" essays to handle me without gloves, for another expression in that short, but truthful paragraph in regard to lawyers and Division-namely, that as a Body, they would oppose division, because "they were competitors for offices in the gift of the Legislature, which was under the control of the Parishes." ture is under the control of the Parishes." And because the Districts have a majority of twenty-three on joint ballot of the two houses he exults over his statesman, with jaundiced eye should have mistaken these facts also." "JUNIOR" forgot that each House of the Legislature has a negative on the other-he forgot that although the Districts have far more terripossible for the Editor to prepare any Editorial items tory, wealth, white population, or slaves than the parishes, that yet the latter have a majority in the senate and always control it-he forgot that the parishes are ever united against us because they wish to retain the politicial power which rightly belongs to the upcountry, while we are hopelessly divided by the ambition of traitors amongst us-he forgot that the Legislature elects every important officer in the State
-he forgot that the Districts have nearly four times as many candidates for offices in the gift of the Legislature as the parishes-he forgot that the manner of voting in the Legislature is by secret ballot-he forgot that ambition is as strong a feeling in man's nature, as religion, love of property, or any other great principle that actuates humanity-I say, he must have forgotten or overlooked these things and many every hundred dollars of the amount of sales of have had for several years. Sleighs were soon built others, which might be named, or he could not have been so unjust, as to charge me with gross ignorance mon a subject, which I had studied long and closely.

As a general rule, about one half of the hundred and sixty-nine members in both branches of our Legislature are lawyers and of this number, a large majority always represent the Districts. Very few offices are ever given by our Legislature to Farmers, Doctors, Merchants, or any other class except Lawyers. This "JUNIOR" concedes because he could not deny it and as he admits that "Lawyers aspire to offices of distinction" he might as well go a step further with me and say that the Bar are opposed to division, because as a Body they are competitors for offices in the gift of the Legislature. The parishes are all united against establishing any new District in the up-country, lest such District might demand a Senator. And as the parishes have seventy-three of the hundred and sixty-nine votes in the Legislature, no Lawyer in the up-country, who hopes to get an office from the Legislature at any period of his life will advocate division, simply for the reason that by that one act, he would alienate all the parishes votes and be defeated by some boot-licking, truckling, intriguing traitor from the Districts.

I do not wish to be understood as asserting that all the lawyers who represent the up-country, are false to their section. On the contrary, I can hear willing estimony to the fidelity, ability and boldness with which some of them speak and act in presence of their Parish masters. But I do maintain most emphatically, that at least two thirds of the lawyers in the Legisthe election of Governor and of Presidential electors to the people, as all the other States have done-if LaBonne has in the arrangement of his work, as a they would be represented in the National Conventions, abolish the secret ballot system of voting in the Legis- not adapted at once to instruct and interest. In this lature, as all the other States have abolished it; if he has evidently comprehended the wants of those for

vise them to elect but few lawyers to the Legislature,

without exacting pledges from them, not to accept any

office in the gift of the Legislature, at least, until after

I concur with " Junion." in his remark as to the

propriety of putting Lawyers into all the high offices

of the Government and for a very obvious reason.

Every office is but a part of the Government and every

Government is but a practical application of law to

the wants of the particu'ar community. Therefore,

as a general rule, the more law a man knows, the

better he is prepared to discharge the duties of any

office in civil society. All Americans concede this

and hence the trite observation that law is the only

road to distinction in any free country. If our State

Government were not organized so as to corrupt the

Representative by its ordinary operation, I should be

the last man to say ought against electing Attorneys

to the Legislature, as perfecting and applying law is

their constant study and daily labor. But as I cannot

shut my eyes to the fact that the Lawyer's " nest" in

it claused. "Junion's" quotation from "a distin-

me. I am quite as proud of the profession as "Junt-

on," or even the great Chancellor to whom he refers;

but I cannot defend it in the wrong, as well as in the

right. It may be said that I desire to rank myself as

but such is not the case. Professionally there are

several members of the Bar here, who are my equals

in character, and my superiors in ability and acquire-

I may be wrong in some of my views, and who is not?

enomies is to answer my arguments, not traduce my

I am in favor of division, and shall never cease

advocate it, either as a citizen or as a Representative.

I believe that our people ought to go for it unanimous

ly, not only on account of the merits of the measure

itself, but to secure more power in the Senate. It

would be just as reasonable to permit one of the six

of the other battalions, would our people submit to it?

I think not, and yet they are now acquiesing in pre-

1. The Lawyers, their friends and relations.

1. The inhabitants at, or near the Court Houses.

District offices of profit, their friends and relations.

3. The incumbents, candidates and aspirants for the

A man named Willis has on exhibition at New

Haven, a machine which he claims to be the so-

lution of the perpetual motion problem. The

Palladium says that "the machine certainly

G. D. TILLMAN.

character.

the necessary reforms shall have been effected.

For the Advertiser

PROF. LABORDE'S PHYSIOLOGY. MR. EDITOR: Some time since a friend placed in our hands a copy of PROF. LABORDE's recent work ninety-eight years, every attempt to establish a Court on Physiology, with the request that we would examine it, and see if we thought it a suitable text book for a school. We promised to do so; but being quite closely engaged with other matters at the time, we fuller energy of the vital powers, and their greater failed until quite recently, to give it that attention resistance to the inroads of death. But even in these cases of fatal disease, the Creator has not ordered that which we intended. Upon rising from a recent perasal of it, however, we are so strongly impressed with its merits, that although we have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the accomplished author, we shall take the liberty of publicly stating our opinion of the judicious manner in which his self-

posed task has been performed. Having been for many years accustomed to the almost daily use of some one of the different Elementary text books upon Physiology, compiled to meet the wants of students in our higher seminaries, it has occurred to us that one cannot appreciate more readily the excellencies of Prof. LaBorne's treatise, than by noticing wherein it seems to differ from those which have been for some few years before the public. And first we think the general style in which the Professor has expressed himself is greatly preferable to that of many authors upon the same subject, whose works are now in very general use. Most text books are intended to be very concise, and as the result of such good intention on the part of the author, they become models of that exceeding stiffness and dryness, which is so repugnant to the tastes of learners. Ruschenberger's elementary reatise, though on the whole excellent, is an example of such faultiness. Cutter's Physiology on the other hand, borders in its style upon the opposite extreme. and for want of conciseness, fails in making an impression upon the mind of the learner sufficiently definite, to fix firmly in his memory the facts and principles which the work is designed to teach. Avoiding both these extremes, Prof. LABORDE has succeeded in reaching a very happy medium, and while preserving great clearness has thrown a charm around the interesting subjects of which his work treats, which charm is owing not more to the intrinsic interest of the truth which he is elucidating, than to the exceeding clear and beautiful manner in which these truths are ex-

The Professor has also been peculiar happy in the general selection of the subject of which his work reats. In this he has shown as much good judgment. as in his style of writing he has shown good taste. It is a great point in an elementary treatise upon any department of science, to know what to retain and what to reject. In a work strictly elementary, some reference must be had to the immediate effect which will be produced upon the mind of the learner, by the excitation of pleasurable emotions, as these are aroused by the pleasing nature of the truths which are presented to him. If knowledge is made attractive, if the student becomes interested in his studies, and learns to love any science from the gratification which the reception of its truths impart, he has derived from his author a two-fold benefit. Not only has he gained knowledge, but he has felt the charm attending its acquisition, and learned to love the truth itself, from the very pleasure which its study has afforded him. No wthere is no department of scientific investigation which, by a judicious arrangement of its text books, can be made more fascinating to learners than this which investigates the phenomena of life, and there is none which, by an injudicious arrangement, can be made to become more wearisome. Most authors of the elementary treatises upon Physiology, seem to have lature, from the Districts, betray their constituents and forgotten, at times, that they were writing for those bend the supple knee to the Parishes. And if the up- who were less interested in professional details than country, which contains four fifths of the white in- their medical brethren. And most teachers have nabitants of the State, would erect a penitentiary as witnessed the weariness and lassitude, at times all the other States have done-if its voters would give amounting, on the part of the pupil, almost to disgust, which has resulted from such forgetfulness. Prof. text book, shown the tact and judgment of an experias all the other State are represented; if they would enced instructor, in carefully avoiding whatever is they would have any voice in the choice of their whom he has written. And any one who will read

Mr. WM. H. CRANE, of Augusta, Ga., says he is Legislators and not of electors; or in a few words, and weary by their technical minuties, all whose tastes if they would have any reform whatever, I should ad- are not purely professional, s features of the work

most charming and refreshing. Another peculiarity of Prof. LaBonde's work is the very succint and happy manner in which he has introduced those great questions of Physical Science which are supposed to have so direct a bearing upon Revelation, such as the Development Hypothesis.

Were we writing a formal review of the Professor's work, we would like to transcribe the whole of the section which treats of this Hypothesis. But to do so now would not comport with the limits of a brief notice like this. Its introduction at all into a work devoted to Physiology, is a most happy thought. And the author has introduced it so appropriately and naturally that one is at the same time surprised and delighted on reading it. It is just what we have longed to see finding its way into our elementary works. For although the author does not pretend to settle the questions at issue, or even to enter at large upon their discussion, yet he says enough to enable an intelligent instructor to bring the subject before his classes, and to excite their attention; so that they may learn what the theory is, and what are its tendencies. Such our Legislature is a " foul" one, I am anxious to have discussions also vary the monotony of a text book. guished Chancellor," therefore, has no reproach for and furnish the occasion of calling forth whatever intelligence and knowledge a teacher may possess, concerning subjects somewhat scientific in their characters, but not of less general interest. Here, as well as elsewhere, Prof. LaB. shows his ability and disposition to make his work keep pace with whatever is required, that the great questions of the day may be

the only honest Lawyer at Edgefield Court House: inderstood by his readers. It has occurred to us while reading his work-and we may as well mention it in this connection-that ments; but politically I do claim to speak and act Prof. L. might do good service to the cause of educawith, at least, as much independence as any of them. tion generally, and more particularly to the cause of ministerial education, by preparing a work adapted to But if I am, the error should be ascribed to the head, the wants of our Theological Seminaries, and arrangnot the heart. I know that I shall be denounced for ing it very much upon the plan of the work before us. the position that I have taken in this matter, as well There is a sad deficiency at present existing in the as for the bitter truths which I dared to proclaim on course of studies adopted in most, if not all of our a recent occasion in the Legislature. I anticipate that seminaries, for the education of ministers. As the renothing will be left undone, to break me down, but I suit of this deficiency, there is a lamentable ignorance have told the truth and shall have a clear concience, prevailing among our preachers, on all subjects conwhether I be sustained or not. All that I ask of my nected with physical and physiological science. And all this, in turn, may be traced to the want of a text book suitable to accomplish the desired end; and yet adapted to the use of Theological Students. By enlarging some sections of the work, to meet this want, and entering more fully into the discussion of those theories which are intended to deal heavy blows at Revelation la most capital work might be produced without deviating materially from the general arrangement which Prof. J., has here adopted. We throw out this suggestion just as it has occurred to us, hope-Suppose the Lower Buttalion of the 7th Regiment had

ing that it may attract his attention. But not to make our notice tedious by its length, and thus defeat our object in calling attention to the work of our accomplished fellow-townsman, we will in conclusion specify but one other most interesting feature of his book, and that is the introduction of the section upon the " Nature of Death."

The introduction of this subject, in the conclusion of the work, upon the Science of Life, is a happy thought, and in working it out the Professor has given us several passages conspicuous for their eloquence they all Philosophers, all Cuesers, all Douglasses in and beauty. Those who have read the work itself have noticed these, while those who have not, will, no doubt, he interested in the truths contained in the following brief extract. Who can tell how great the the people of Edgefield and Barnwell shall have heard round the death-beds of dear friends if they could will go for it, as Pendleton did, to a man, except the

> " Death is not necessarily attended with great sufmind instances in which the patient was free from all pain, in full possession of consciousness, and sunk in-to death as if into the gentlest and most placid slum-ber. And yet so terrible is death, so encircled with horror, that we are apt to believe the last scene must he one of indescribable torture and misery, and that there is no escape from this life except through pains to which former sufferings furnish no parallel. Death, o which former sufferings furnish no parallel. physiologically speaking, is the result of certain changes in the molecular and integral constitution of changes in the molecular and integral constitution of organized bodies. These changes may be brought organized bodies. These changes may be brought of the former, and from old age is an at Columbus G., committed suicide on Thursday died in the United States, seventy one soldiers at Columbus G., committed suicide on Thursday of the revolutionary war, and forty-three perexample of the former, and from disease or accident of by taking laudanum, furnished by his wife. He sons who were over one hundred years of age. the latter. The old man dies from decrepitude; his organs, like the parts of a machine, are worn out by

the intellectual faculties are weakened; the body dies

slowly; life becomes gradually extinguished, and, says Buffon, death is but the last term of this series of degrees. This, manifestly, is not a condition of much pain and suffering. It is to be expected that in accidental death, except when it takes place suddenly, the suffering will be greater. This arises from the higher sensibility, the greater susceptibility of pain, the severe suffering shall be a necessary attendant. On the contrary, the progress to the tomb not unfrequently is as gentle and gradual us in old age. What is called the agony of death is but a state of insensibility. The peculiar respiration, the inverted and fixed eye, the convulsive agitation, are now ascertained to be signs of insensibility, and not of suffering."

long-continued action; their sensibility is exhausted;

In closing, we may express the hope that Prof. L. will feel called upon by the success attending his work to continue in the department of authorship which he has chosen. We need such books as he has given us. They are useful in connection with the nore rigidly scientific works of Agassiz and Gould, nd will be used in connection with them. All that can be hoped or asked by the Professor himself, or by his best friends, is that the public will grant to the present work a reception, the cordiality of which shall be equal to its merits.

EDGEFIELD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
Jan. 8, 1856.

For the Advertiser.

"MANIFEST DESTINY." If a Ship Canal can be accomplished through the thmus of Darien or any part of Central America either the Cape of Good Hope nor Cape Horn would ver be doubled again by a Merchant vessel. The commerce of the world would pass through that Canal. If a Canal is impracticable, a Rail Road can be made without doubt. The only question is its cost. If a Rail Road with twelve or twenty tracks were completed, it would pay. It would pay largely if at each rminus there were machinery capable of lifting out of the water a loaded vessel of 1200 tons, placing her on a car, carrying her across the lathmus in two hours, and again dropping her into the water. Surely modern science can accomplish this, since Archemedes proposed to lift the Earth if a Fulcrum were furnished

The nation that possesses and controls this passage nust necessarily be the most powerful on earth-because whenever it wills to close it, it can paralyse the world. What nation, then, shall possess this paramont power? Every thing points to the United States of America. It is " Manifest Destiny." But England and France with their great naval and commercial resources, aided, perhaps, by all Europe-save Russia -will go to war rather than submit to this. They will not permit the United States to over-top the world without an appeal, ingeniously conducted, to the trial by combat." This is certain. But with such Territory as we possess, and its population-approximating thirty millions-with five hundred thouand fighting men-and such men. If we only take care to provide fifty thousand sailors and as many nariners and steam vessels to hold them, we need not fear the Tesult. We can whip the "world in arms." We can and we should take Canada and all North and Central America, including the West India Islands, Mexico and every foot of ground washed by the Western Atlantic, the Gulf and the Carribean Sea,

And what then? Are we to admit these inferior races, and half savage people into full fellowship with arsolves? Shall they share Sourcigata with us? God forbid! Let us take new views-broader views; views forced on us by "Manifest Destiny." Let our constitution be altered, and this clause added From and after this date no new Territory acquired by the United States, nor any portion thereof shall be shall have elapsed from the period of the organization of such Territory, unto Territories of the said United States; and the Congress of the United States shall such acquisitions as shall seem to the inhabitants thereof all the right and privileges now enjoyed by the inhabitants of the "Territories" of these United Sates." They shall not, they cannot, and they will

ask for more. a you not see how happily such an amendment of would operate on the political parties rough the States.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Ship Canada, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday with advices from Liverpool to the 22d ult. tinued quiet at last accounts.

The rumors of peace negotiations have been confirmed to a considerable extent.

It appears that the Austrian government had sent Prince Esterhazy on a mission to St. Petersburg, with an ultimatum which had received the neck a fresh tarred rope of the size of he approval of the Allies. Sweeden had, also, bedcord, covered with a thin ribbon. The aroma oined the Allies, and addressed an ultimatum to of the tar has a wonderful effect in quieting the Russia. The terms, however, of all the treaties, cough and preventing the spasms. &c., were kept very private.

In regard to the Liverpool Cotton market, there seems to be some discrepancy in the Islands, except in the direction of a church, is accounts. A dispatch furnished the Columbia

"At Liverpool, fair Orleans cotton was quo ed at 65 d., and Mobile at 61., which would show an advance of 1-8d, for the week." A dispatch in the Richmond papers on

other hand says: "Liverpool Cotton market languid. Sales of the week 30,000 bales. As compared with the Pacific's advices Orleans was 1-16d, lower, and

Uplands unchanged." had declined 1s, in consequence of large arrivals from Ireland and the Black Sea, and white was quoted at 50s, and yellow at 44s, 6d, per 480 lbs. iverpool Circulars quote Wheat as having declined 2d., and state that white was worth from 11s. 9d.a12s. 3d., and red from 10s. 9.a11s. 2d.

For Provisions there was an improved demand The London Money market was more stringent. Consols closed at 88%.

----MURDER MOST FOUL .- A most awful tragedy ook p'ace on Monday night last, about 10 miles below this city in Twiggs co., at the house of Mr. Samuel Taylor, an old resident of that county. Taylor was found dead in his bed, and his wife Sarah gashing in death along side of him, each with one large wound on the head, inflicted with the cutting edge of an axe! Mrs. Taylor lived, in an insensible state, about two hours after Mr. Taylor's son, James, reached the house, from his own residence, less than a mile distant. The fiend who committed the double murder, had afterwards attempted to burn the house, having kindled a fire on the bed, between the murdered couple and laid a pile of kindling wood under the same, more effectually to destroy all traces of the atrocious act. Owing to the bed clothing being chiefly of woolen material, the fire did not progress rapidly, but filled the house with smoke which caused a child of Mrs. Taylor's grand daughter, sleeping with its mother in another part of the house to awake and rouse its mother, who, though deaf and dumb, managed to arouse the negroes and give the alarm to the neighbors, after putting out

From an eye witness of the scene, we learn that so offensive was the order of burning human flesh and blood, and of woolen and cotton goods in the room where the dead bodies lay, that the company assembled, (about a dozen neighbors,) were compelled to lay out the dead and remains of the beding, before the Coroner, living 20 miles off, could be summoned to hold an inquest. This was done on Tuesday afterrelief which would be experienced by those who sur- noon, and a verdict given according to the foregoing facts, and with suspicion that Lewis, a fully appreciate, and understand such important negro fellow of Mr. Taylor's, about 28 years truth: proof of this, but various circumstances point fering and agony. Most of my readers can call to mind instances in which the patient was free from all and he has been committed to Marion jail to to the boy as the perpetrator of the outrage, await his trial on the charge.

Mr. Taylor was 70 and his wife 72 years old. They were very indulgent to their servants, and the only cause the boy could have was to prevent his master's selling him, which he was negotiating .- Macon Citizen. ----

t Columbus G., committed suicide on Thursday | died in the United States, seventy one soldiers was to have been hung on Friday.

Miscellaneous Items.

Abolition Allies .- It is alleged, during the late difficulties in Kansas, a large number of Shawnee and Delaware Indians expressed their willingness to join in the fight under the banner of the Free Statesmen. The Lawrence correspendent of the New York Times, writing under date of December 2d, says their head men and braves had arrived in that town, "with the blood of war yet running in their veins."

A correspondent of the London Times. ommenting upon the process of Irish agriculture, states that during the past fourteen years the value of farm stock in Ireland has increased from £22,000,000 to £35,000,000 sterling, and that the number of horned cattle has risen from 2,000,000 to 3,230,000, while the quality has correspondingly improved. Still, however, of the 20,000,000 of acres which Ireland comprises, only about one-fourth is under direct tillage, and fully one-third in pasture.

A SUSPICIOUS ARMED VESSEL IN THE GULF STREAM .- The ships Westmoreland, of Philadelphia, and the Sultana, of New York, were recently chased for some distance in the Gulf Stream by an armed brig showing Spanish colors. The brig hauled to under the Westmoreland, but she outsailed her, and the suspicious vessel followed the Sultana for half an hour, and then told the captain he "might go," after fireing a shot at her, without replying to the question "Why she thus insulted the American flag?"

A humorous paper published in New York under the title of Young sam, says that although John Bull may make rue faces at the United States across the water, for our suppossed sympathy with Russin, we are still the best friend and ally she has ingrain, and she must acknowl-

edge the corn. THREATENED DISCLOSURES.—It is said that he family of the late Robert Schuyler are determined to make such disclosures as his death enables them to, and which, it is asserted, will relieve his memory from a large share of the bloquy that now rests upon it in connection with his enormous defalcations. We learn that this threat causes a good deal of fluttering in certain quarters, and it is supposed that parties hitherto unsuspected will be he d up in an unenviable light, if a full statement is made.

SWEARING .- The absurdity and utter folly of swearing is admirably set forth in the following anecdote of Belezebub and his imps. The latter went out in the morning, each to command his set of men-one the murderers, mother the liars, and another the swearers, &c. At evening they stopped at the mouth of a cave. The question arose among them who commanded he meanest set of men. The subject was debated at length but without coming to a decision. Finally, his Satanic Majesty was called upon to decide the matter in dispute. Whereupon, he said: " The murderer got something for killing, the thief for stealing, and the liar for lying, but the swearer was the meanest of all, he served without pay." They were his majesty's best subjects : for while they were costless their name was legion, and presented the largest division in his (Satan's) employ.

Do Young LADIES GET IN DEET ?-In the course of the recent debate upon the Marital Rights question, in the South Carolina Senate, Mr. C. W. Dudley said:

But it is said that every man is to shoulder his wife's debt. Why, sir, what debts did he ever know a blushing young maiden of seventeen to owe to any one in the world? Has there ever been found an instance where a young lady of seventeen, eighteen, nineteen or twenty, approach admitted as a State or States thereof, until fifty years | the altar perfectly unsophisticated, who perhaps never contracted a debt in life, saddled her bus band with debts? And are we to turn the cold shoulder to this law for such an extraordinary in the meantime devise a system of government for all reason? Young ladies are not in debt; they owe no accounts. Wherever it happens that the husband is called upon to pay the debts of a wife, it is the case of one who has married a

157" An Affecting Incident .- Among the passengers on the ill-fated steamer Anthony ow distract us? I think it could be easily car- from Chicago, (III.) to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with the remains of his wife. When the explosion took place, Mr. Walters was thrown to a considerable height, and fell into the water almost lifeless. Struggling to keep affoat, he aceidentally struck against a box, by means of which he supported himself through that dark, From the seat of war there is nothing of interest. Affairs in the Crimea and in Asia conthe corpse of his wife.

QUEER REMEDY FOR WHOOPING COUGH. -The Springfield Republican says: A very great relief we are assured upon practical knowledge, is obtained by wearing about

SUNDAY IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. Travelling on the Sabbath in the Sandwich

strictly forbidden by law. WHAT A FALL !- A hotel in San Francisco, which rented last year for \$6,000 per month, has been leased now at \$1,000 per month. It is a new idea to lease such property by the month-probably owing to the rapidity with which people either break or grow rich in Cali-

fornia THE best idea of weight was given by an Indian, who, when asked how much he weigh-Flour was dull and unchanged, and Southern ed, replied, "As I am I weigh one hundred and commanded 42s, 6d, per bbl. of 196 lbs. Corn fifty pounds, but when I am mad I weigh a ton.

THE following, from an exchange, would be applicable to more than one of our acquaint-At rest beneath the church-yard stone

Lies stingy Jimmy Wyatt; He died one morning, just at ten, And saved a dinner by it.

MARSHAL PELISSIER has recently confer red on young Lient. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, formerly of Baltimore, the decoration of the Legion of Honor, "for great zeal and activity in the performance of his duties during the entire campaign."

MONSTER BONES .- The bones of an anediluvian monster were recently discovered in excavating a deep cut in the Jackson and Canton (Miss.) Railroad. The Canton Citizen says thirty-five feet of an animal, including the head had been taken up, but the " end is not yet." THE expense of governing New York,

for the present year, is estimated at seven millions of dollars-an increase over the tax levy for 1855, of one million ninety-nine thousand five hundred and fifteen dollars! THE Syracuse Chronicle says, two hundred fugitive slaves passed through that city

the past year, and thirteen within the last twelve ₩ THE easiest way to get a living is to si on a gate and wait for good luck. In case good luck don't come along, you are no worse off than you were before.

AGREEABLE to an ordinance passed by the City Council of Augusta, all bar rooms are required to be closed on City, County and State Election days.

A machine has been invented by a French man for making boots and shoes, which will do the work of eight men. THE New Day Book says the court has at length decided that Mrs. Gaines is entitled to

the property claimed by her in New Orleans. So at last, after twenty years litigation, she will come into possession of about \$15,000,000. THE New York Legislature, like the Congress of the United States, has not yet or-

agree upon the choice of a Speaker. 137" "What plan," said an actor to another shall I adopt to fill the house at my benefit? 'Invite your creditors," was the surly reply.

ganized, the various parties being unable to

An eccentric millionare, of London, named Saunders, has dispatched a vessel to the Crimea for stones from Sebastopol, with which he intends building a residence.

DURING the present year there have sons who were over one hundred years of age. WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Dispatches from Washington, dated the 8th inst., contain the following intelligence: " A meeting of the bond-holders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was held this afternoon, representing nearly a million of dollars. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to represent their interest before the Legislature of Maryland, in order to procure a management of the Canal divested of State control, the sale of said work on terms securing to the bond-holders the payment of their claims. A

coupon of 1 percent was assessed on every bond as a tax to defray expenses. "It is stated that the outlay of the Canal will absord its income of \$600,000, interest unpaid, independant of the Virginia guaranteed bo the entire debt being \$2,600,000. The bondholders pronounced the Canal nearly bankruptonly needing a declaration to that effect to make it so. The entire cost of the Canal was from \$14,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

"The Democratic Committee met at noon to day at the National Hotel. After a brief discussion as to the proper time for holding the Democratic National Convention, the committee appointed the first Monday in June as the day, and Cincinnati as the place. No other busine was transacted.

" The Committee, after accepting an infitation o attend a meeting of the Jackson Democratic Association, this evening, adjourned.
"Congress was not in session to-day.

" An adjourned meeting of the soldiers of the war of 1812 was held to night. An address was delivered by George Washington Parke Custis. The meeting passed resolutions declaring their conviction that our Government was under the most solemn obligations to earry out the promises of the Continental Congress regarding provisions for the officers and soldiers of the Revolution, and petitioning Congress to supply the omissions of former sessions for the care of soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, in declining years, as had been done in the case of Revolutioary patriots.

ning in celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, Amos Kendall in the

PRESIDENT PIERCE.

We observe with much pleasure that the President's Message has met with general favor from the Southern press. Some, it is true, have been slow to acknowledge it; but "all's well that ends well," and we are much gratified at the proper tributes we daily meet to the intrinsie merits of this admirable State paper.

There is a degree of moral courage, which we do not remember to have seen in the position of any other President, which belongs to this distinguished gentleman. In the presence of the many factions existing in the Councils of the Confederacy, and throughout our wide country-in the face of the most active sectional opposition, and of a majority against his administration-he has not hesitated to place before the country the true constitutional principles of the Confederacy. He has boldly and nobly come forward, with the authority placed in him by the people, to tell them that the Gov-ernment is to be held together by strict adherence to the true rights of the parties to the compact. He has clearly and forcibly set before them the voice of history," in relation to the constitutional relations of the States, with special reference to the present cause of difficulty. He appeals to all, in the sincere language of conviction, and that of the patriot statesum, to consider the deplorable results, of the present agitation. He says, with much force " The interests, the honor, the duty, the peace, and the prosperity of the people of all sections

are equally and imperilled in this question."
We would be delighted to see his counsels heeded in the controversy now existing in the Halls of Legislation, where party and men, and not principles, are in the ascendant, and where the practical working of the Government is an aspect sadly subsersive of true Democratic principles.

Gen. Pierce has done his duty to the Southto the North-to the whole country, in placing mself in the elevated position -in rising above the trammels of party, and the ephemeral influence of a personal or popular character, and taken the lofty ground of a representative of the great and proud Confederacy of these United States.

He deserves the support of every lover of the Union—of every advocate of States' rights—of every devotee of constitutional liberty. With such views, and so nobly presented when the occasion demands it, may he receive the united support of the true friends of the Union. South Carolinian.

To TELL GOOD EGGS .- If you desire to be certain that your eggs are good and fresh, put them in water-if the butts turn up they are not fresh. This is an infallible rule to distinguish a good egg from a bad one.- Exchange.

HYMENIAL.

MARRIED on the 10th inst, by the Rev. Sumpter Daniel, Mr. J. F. CASON and Miss. SALLIE JONES daughter of A. E. Jones all of Abbeville.

OBITUARY.

DEPARTED this life on the 4th day of January 1856 after an illness of several months, Mrs. Savan-NAH L. ADAMS, wife of W. W. Adams, in the 27th year of her ago. The deceased united with the Baptist Church at

Edgefield C. H., in April 1855. Frequently during her protracted illness, she talked freely and calmly of death and expressed on all such occasions a willingness to die if it was God's will to remove her. On the evening of her death, she expressed her confidence in the Savior and was resinged to death She was an affectionate wife, - a fond and devoted mother. She left a husband, four children and many friends to mourn over her early departure. " Not dead, but gone before."

Masonic Notice. A. F. M., will be held at their Hall, on Saturday evening, 19th Land REGULAR Communication of 7 o'clock.

A. G. TEAGUE, SEC'RY.

Now is the Time. THE Sale of W. A. Harris' land has postponed

until Sale day in February, at which time it will be positively sold.

L. JONES AGENT.

Jan 16 I must have money. LL persons indebted to me must call and settle.

as it impossible for me to give longer indulgence. JOHN COLGAN.

Law Card. MY OFFICE is now in this Village, next door to W. W. Adams, where I can be found st C. W. STYLES:

Saluda Sentinels. Attention. A COURT MARTIAL will be held at Mount Willing on the first Saturday in February next, for the purpose of trying all defaulters in said Corps. The Court will consist of the following

Officers. Lieut. P. WEST, President. Sergt. Jas. A. Dozier, Sergt. WM. RUTLAND, Corp. THEY ETHERIDGE and Corp JAS HERLONG. Capt. A. D. BATES.

Jas. A. Dozter, O. S.

For Hire LIKELY YOUNG FELLOW. He has worked two years at the Carpenter's trade. Those who need would do well to apply soon.

JOHN LANDRUM.

Overseer Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to engage, for the present year, a gentleman competent to act as Overseer, to whom liberal wages will be given. Applicants must bring good recommendations, WASH. WISE