AN ACT TO RAISE SUFFLIES 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 heretofore established; seventy-five cents per head on all slaves; two dollars on each free negro, mulatto or thestizo, 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-isfaction of the collector to be incapable, from maims or otherwise, of procuring a livelihood; twenty-five cents ad ralorem on every hundre 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, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, of all banks which for their present charters have not paid a bonus to the State; twenty cents per 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 every hundred dollars of the amount of sales of goods, wares, and merchandise, embracing all the articles of trade for sale, barter, or exchange, (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 hundred and fifty-six, either on his, her, or their capital, or borrowed capital, or on account of extra as soon after the election is declared as possible. 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 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. 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 ca ses where the same is now required by law to be paid to corporations or otherwise. If 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 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 police purposes; and the Comptroller General

shall return the same in his repo V. That free negroes, mulatical justizoes, Egyptians and Indians, (free his is in amity with this government excepted.) be, and they 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 State. I. BE IT ENACTED, by the Senate and House

of Representatives, now met and sitting in General 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 killing fish within the territorial limits of this

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 actua 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 Scante 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 en marmixcturing at the different armories a new rifle musket that is far superior to any of 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,

25th ult., says: Seron 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 Smith ; Lynch, for the murder of Wright ; Kent, 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. EDGEFIELD, S. C. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1856. Help the Needy !

Mr. H. P. CROOKER is our authorized Agent to collect, and receipt for the same, all unpaid accounts due this Office, either for Subscription, Advertising or Job Work. We hope all indebted will hold themselves prepared when he calls on them, and

THE Rev. Mr. BERMINGHAM will preach on Sunday the 27th of this month, at 11 o'clock in the defeated antagonist in the following elegant man forenoun, 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

A severe attack of the Pneumonia, renders it imossible for the Editor to prepare any Editorial items

MELANCHOLLY DEATH. We are pained to learn that JOHN DOBEY, 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 suddenly taken ill at the table, and breathed his last in a few minutef.

ANOTHER SNOW. Snows are now getting quite frequent in this latitude. On Friday evening and night we had a tremendous drifting, and on Saturday morning the Snow was six inches deep-the heaviest fall of Snow we.

and many of our citizens, old and young, were "out a THE ELECTION. On 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

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

to give the result in to-day's paper, we will publish an

favor us with their contributions. NEW COUNCIL. An 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, W. W. ADAMS, Esq., Dr. E. J. MIMS. Wardens

APPOINTMENT. 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-

WASHBURN'S CIRCUS.

On Monday evening and night last, this noted Circus and Indian Amphitheatre gave two of their interesting entertainments in this Village; but owing to the in clemency of the weather and the limited notice given of their visit, the audience 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 T. W. FLEMING, of Augusta, Ga., and then make arrangements to call on him soon, for he has a very fine and large stock on hand which we know it will in the Legislature with the Parishes; if they would sell at the lowest cash prices.

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

Mr. WM. H. CRANE, of Augusta, Ga., says he is 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 : Sin: 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. such as "would-be-Statesman," "modern Ismael," and the like. Hard names are not arguments, and State.

II. That every person who shall offend against the former are much easier produced than the latter.

III. 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 the fact 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 abridging 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 candid 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 "JUNIOR" attempt to controvert them ?

But "Junion" has just cause to be offended with me, occording to his construction of my remark as reported, that Lawyers would oppose division, because "instead of seeking business themselves, business was the small arms now in use. The barrel of this brought to them." I agree most cordially with new wexpon is but 40 inches in length, with a "Junion" that "Lawyers as a class do not seek, or calibre of 0.58 of an inch, and has three de- electioneer for business, though there may be individcreasing grooves cut in it, with sights graduated nal 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 locks are adapted to the use of Maynard's patent electioneer for business. I should be ashamed of myprimers, which are regarded as greatly superior self, and would deserve the rebuke of all honest men, to the old percussion priming. The ball—on the Minnie plan—weighs 497 grains—sixty profession. I simply said, or meant to say, that one reason why Lawyers in large judicial Districts, would oppose division, is that they are averse to circuit riding and desire to have business brought to them, instead of being compeled to leave their homes and go to it, as is the case with all Attorneys in small Districts. If it is published that I spoke otherwise, the reporter

of the proceedings is responsible for it, not myself. But it is clear to my mind, that even the Reporter, never made me say, that Lawyers electioneer for business and although the sentence may be an awkward one to express what I did say as now explained, yet 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 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 We understand the jury in the last case, that of Bovard, 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 consequed 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." It is richly amusing to observe, the complacency with which he attacks my position, that " the Legisla ture is under the control of the Parishes." And be cause the Districts have a majority of twenty-thre 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 territory; 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 up country, 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-hi 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 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 upon 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 Lawvers. This "Juxion" concedes because he could not denv 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, bethe gift of the Legislature. The parishes are all united against establishing any new District in the up-country, lest such Districi 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 he 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 bear willing testimony 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 Legisature, from the Districts, betray their constituents and bend the supple knee to the Parishes. And if the upcountry, which contains foor fifths of the white inhabitants of the State, would erect a penitentiary as all the other States have done-if its voters would give the election of Governor and of Presidential electors to the people, as all the other States have done-if they would be represented in the National Conventions, as all the other State are represented; if they would abolish the secret ballot system of voting in the Legislature, as all the other States have abolished it; if

If they would make their tage if they would have any reform whatever, I should ad- are not purely professional, a features of the work vise them to elect but few lawyers to the Legislature, most charming and refreshing. without exacting pledges from them, not to accept any office in the gift of the Legislature, at least, until after the necessary reforms shall have been effected.

I concur with " JUNIOR," 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 our Legislature is a " foul" one, I am anxious to have it clensed. "Junion's" quotation from "a distinguished Chancellor," therefore, has no reproach for me. I am quite as proud of the profession as "Junion," 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 the only honest Lawyer at Edgefield Court House; 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 acquirements; but politically I do claim to speak and act with, at least, as much independence as any of them. I may be wrong in some of my views, and who is not ? But if I am, the error should be ascribed to the head. not the heart. I know that I shall be denounced for the position that I have taken in this matter, as well as for the bitter truths which I dared to proclaim on a recent occasion in the Legislature. I anticipate that nothing will be left undone, to break me down, but I have told the truth and shall have a clear concience, whether I be sustained or not. All that I ask of my enemies is to answer my arguments, not traduce my

I am in favor of division, and shall never cease to 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 Battalions of Militia in Edgefield, to rule the other five, as it is now, to let the Parishes rule the State. Suppose the Lower Battalion of the 7th Regiment had a negative on the proceedings of all the other Battalions in the District; that a man, because he chanced to reside in that Battalion, should have say twenty times as much political power as any voter in either of the other battalions, would our people submit to it? I think not, and yet they are now acquiesing in precisely as unjust a thing in respect to the Parishes. Is the air purer, or the water better in the Parisher than it is in the Districts? Are the people wiser, or more fit to govern there than they are here? Are they all Philosophers, all Cesers, all Douglasses in the Parishes, or are we all plebians, all ignoramuses in the Districts? Do saints only inhabit the frogponds of the Parishes, or do evil genii only inhabit the Districts? I have an invincible faith that when the people of Edgefield and Barnwell shall have heard the whole argument in behalf of division, that they will go for it, as Pendleton did, to a man, except the three following classes of persons:

1. The Lawyers, their friends and relations. 1. The inhabitants at, or near the Court Houses. 3. The incumbents, candidates and aspirants for the District offices of profit, their friends and relations. G. D. TILLMAN.

A man named Willis has on exhibition at New layen, a machine which he claims to be the soution of the perpetual motion problem. The Palladium says that "the machine certainly goes, and there is no chance, as anybody has yet discovered of its being moved by any extraneous 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 failed until quite recently, to give it that attention which we intended. Upon rising from a recent perasal of it, however, we are so strongly impressed with ts 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 selfmposed task has been performed.

Having been for many tears accustomed to the alnost daily use of some one of the different Elementary text books upon Physiology, compiled to meet the wants cellencies of Prof. LaBorne's treatise, than by noticbeen 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 and, 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. LaBonde 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 truths 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 treats. 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, i 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 one which, by an injudicious arrangement, can be made to become more wearisome. Most authors of the elementary treatises upon Physiology, seem to have forgotten, at times, that they were writing for those who were less interested in professional details than their medical brethren. And most teachers have witnessed the weariness and lassitude, at times amounting, on the part of the pupil, almost to disgust, which has resulted from such forgetfulness. Prof. LaBonde has in the arrangement of his work, as a text book, shown the tact and judgment of an experienced instructor, in carefully avoiding whatever is not adapted at once to instruct and interest. In this he has evidently comprehended the wants of those for they would have any voice in the choice of their whom he has written. And any one who will read rulers; if they would be equally and fairly represented his work, can readily imagine how even children can

Legislators and not of electors; or in a few words, | and weary by their technical minutiee, all whose tastes

Another peculiarity of Prof. LaBonne'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 lesus, 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 discussions also vary the monotony of a text book. 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

understood by his readers. It has occurred to us while reading his work-and we may as well mention it in this connection-that Prof. L. might do good service to the cause of education generally, and more particularly to the cause of ministerial education, by preparing a work adapted to the wants of our Theological Seminaries, and arranging it very much upon the plan of the work before us. There is a sad deficiency at present existing in the course of studies adopted in most, if not all of our seminaries, for the education of ministers. As the result of this deficiency, there is a lamentable ignorance prevailing among our preachers, on all subjects connected 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. ment which Prof. L. has here adopted. We throw out this suggestion just as it has occurred to us, hope-

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 necomplished 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 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 relief which would be experienced by those who surround the death-beds of dear friends if they could fully appreciate, and understand such important

"Death is not necessarily attended with great suffering and agony. Most of my readers can call to mind instances in which the patient was free from all mind 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 horror, that we are apt to believe the last scene must be 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, physiologically speaking, is the result of certain changes in the molecular and integral constitution of organized bodies. These changes may be brought about slowly or suddenly. Death from old age is an example of the former, and from disease or accident of the latter. The old man dies from decrepitude; his organs, like the parts of a machine, are worn out by

long-continued action; their sensibility is exhausted; 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 fuller energy of the vital powers, and their greater resistance to the inroads of death. But even in these cases of fatal disease, the Creator has not ordered that the contrary, the progress to the tomb not unfrequently is as gentle and gradual as 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 of students in our higher seminaries, it has occurred to has given us. They are useful in connection with the us that one cannot appreciate more readily the exand will be used in connection with them. All that ng wherein it seems to differ from those which have | 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

EDGEFIELD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
Jan. 8, 1856. be equal to its merits.

For the Advertiser.

"MANIFEST DESTINY." If a Ship Canal can be accomplished through the Isthmus of Darien or any part of Central America, neither the Cape of Good Hope nor Cape Horn would ever 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 erminus 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 Isthmus 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 para mont 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 mariners and steam vessels to hold them, we need not fear the Tesuit. 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 aces, and half savage people into full fellowship with ourselves? Shall they share Sourcignty with us?
No! God forbid! Let us take new views—broader views; views forced on us by "Manifest Destiny." et 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 n the meantime devise a system of government for all such acquisitions as shall seem to the inhabitants thereof all the rights and privileges now enjoyed by the inhabitants of the "Territories" of these United Cates." They shall not, they cannot, and they will

a you not see how happily such an amendment of onstitution would operate on the political parties low distract us? I think it could cough 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. interest. Affairs in the Crimea and in Asia continued 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 mis-ion to St. Petersburg, with an ultimatum which had received the approval of the Allies. Sweeden had, also, joined the Allies, and addressed an ultimatum to 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 accounts. A dispatch furnished the Columbia papers says: 'At Liverpool, fair Orleans cotton was quo-

ted 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 the other hand says:

"Liverpool Cotton market languid. Sales of the week 30,000 bales. As compared with the Pacifie's advices Orleans was 1-16d. lower, and Uplands unchanged."

Flour was dull and unchanged, and Southern commanded 42s, 6d, per bbl. of 196 lbs. Corn 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. Liverpool Circulars quote Wheat as having declined 2d., and state that white was worth from 11s. 9d.a12s. 2d., and red from 10s. 9.a11s. 2d. per 70 lbs.

For Provisions there was an improved demand The London Money market was more stringent. Consols closed at 883.

----MURDER MOST FOUL .- A most awful tragedy took 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 and entering more fully into the discussion of those burn the house, having kindled a fire on the bed, theories which are intended to deal heavy blows at between the murdered couple and laid a pile of Revelation Ia most capital work might be produced kindling wood under the same, more effectually without deviating materially from the general arrange- to destroy all traces of the atrocious act. Ow ing 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

the fire. From an eye will a 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 lav. 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 afternoon, and a verdict given according to the foregoing facts, and with suspicion that Lewis. negro fellow of Mr. Taylor's, about 28 years old, was the murderer. There was no positive proof of this, but various circumstances point to the boy as the perpetrator of the outrage, and he has been committed to Marion jail to await his trial on the charge.

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

by taking laudanum, furnished by his wife. He of the revolutionary war, and forty-three perwas 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, in commenting 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 vesse 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 Russia, we are still the best friend and ally she has ingrain, and she must acknowl-

edge the corn. THREATENED DISCLOSURES .- It is eaid that the 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 obloouv 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, another the liars, and another the swearers, &c. At evening they stopped at the mouth of a cave. The question arose among them who commanded the 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 DEBT ?-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 o seventeen, eighteen, nineteen or twenty, approach the altar perfectly unsophisticated, who perhaps never contracted a debt in life, saddled her husband with debts? And are we to turn the cold shoulder to this law for such an extraordinary 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

An Affecting Incident .- Among the passengers on the ill-fated steamer Anthony Wayne, was a Mr. Walters, who was on his way from Chicago, (III.) to Phil nia, 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 accidentally struck against a box, by means of which he supported himself through that dark, From the seat of war there is nothing of dreary night. When daylight appeared, he found that the box which had saved his life contained the 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 the neck a fresh farred rope of the size of a bedcord, covered with a thin ribbon. The aroma of the tar has a wonderful effect in quieting the

SUNDAY IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. Travelling on the Sabbath in the Sandwich Islands, except in the direction of a church, is

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-ed, replied, "As I am I weigh one hundred and fifty pounds, but when I am mad I weigh a ton. THE following, from an exchange, would se 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 conferred on young Lieut. 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 Can-ton (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 mil-lions 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 ensiest way to get a living is to sit 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.

Congress of the United States, has not yet organized, the various parties being unable to agree upon the choice of a Speaker. "WHAT plan," said an actor to another shall I adopt to fill the house at my benefit?"

THE New York Legislature, like the

Invite your creditors," was the surly reply. OF An eccentric millionare, of London, named Saunders, has dispatched a vessel to the Crimea for stones from Sebastopol, with which

JACOB MERCER, under sentence of death to Columbus G., committed suicide on Thursday died in the United States, seventy one soldiers DURING the present year there have sons who were over one hundred years of age.

he intends building a residence.

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 esolution 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, or for 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 unpain independant of the Virginia guaranteed bonds the entire debt being \$2,600,000. The bond-holders pronounced the Canal nearly bankrnpt only 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 for 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 business was transacted. The Committee, after accepting an infitation

to 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 carry 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 Revolutionry patriots.

"The democrats also held a meeting this eve-

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 intrin-sic 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 many factions existing an the coupans 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 princi-ples 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 constitu-tional relations of the States, with special ref-erence to the present cause of difficulty. He ppeals to all, in the sincere language officenction, and that of the patriot states were, to consider the deplorable results, of the present agitation. He says, with much for " 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 needed 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 prin-Gen. Pierce has done his duty to the South-

to the North-to the whole country, in placing himself in the elevated position he has as in rising above the tran ephemeral influence of a personal 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 thes occasion demands it, may he receive the unftides support of the true friends of the Union and it 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. Savanyear of her ago.

The deceased united with the Baptist Church at Edgefield C. II., in April 1855. Frequently during her protracted illness, she talked freely and saming 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 hor of onfidence in the Savior and was resinged to death. She was an affectionate wife, -n fond and devoted mother. She left a busband, four children and many

friends to mourn over her early departure.

Masonic Notice A REGULAR Communication of CONCORDIA LODGE, No. 50, A. F. M., will be held at their Hall, on Saturday evening, 19th Jan. at REGULAR Communication of

" Not dead, but gone before."

7 o'elock. By order of the W. M. 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

3

I must have money. LL persons indebted to me must call and settle, A LL persons indebted to me must be a larger to dulge need as it impossible for me to give longer to dulge need.

Jan 16.

Law Card." " , wellmany

MY OFFICE is now in this Village, next door to W. W. Adams, where I can be fould at C. W. STYLES. Edgefield C. H., Jan 15, 1856 if nemakang

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

Officers.
Lieut. P. Wast, President: 62 1.00 to than the Lieut. P. WEST, President:
Sergt. Jas. A. Dozzer, Sorgt: WH. RUTLING,
Corp. Timer ETHERIDGE and Corp Jas. H. Srlong.
By order of Capt. A. D. BATES.
Jas. A. Dozzer, O. S.
Jun 16

For Hire - "

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

JOHN LANDRUM.

Overseer Wanted wall THE Subscriber wishes to engage, for the pres-1 ent year, a gentleman competent to act as Overseer, to whom liberal wages will be given.

Applicants must bring good recommendations, WASIL, WISE.