

Charleston—Augustus E. COHEN, Columbia—W. W. WALKER, Jr., Lancaster—A. MAYER, Jacksonville—S. A. BOSSER.

We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Adams & Co's Express line, which is now in operation to this place, an arrangement which has long been needed very much by our citizens, and one that we hope may answer all our reasonable expectations and wishes.

Frost.

We understand frost was seen in our vicinity on Wednesday and Thursday mornings last.

Hon. James Chesnut.

We are gratified to find the following just and well merited tribute paid our distinguished Senator, in the last number of the Greenville Mountaineer:

COL. JAMES CHESNUT.—This distinguished and talented gentleman has published his views in regard to the Electoral question, in a very able letter to the Camden Journal. He represents Kershaw in the Senate, and is a candidate for re-election. He admits that he was once in favor of the change of our present mode of appointing Electors of President, but that more serious consideration of the question leaves him fully convinced that it is constitutional, wise and expedient for the State to appoint her Electors by the Legislature, as heretofore.

Col. Chesnut is only one of many candid and intelligent gentlemen, whose views have undergone the same change. It is of such men, "of good and honest hearts," that the truth makes converts; and we will see more avowing the same sentiments.

We shall publish the letter of Col. Chesnut next week, and follow it with the letter of Col. Chesnut, and thus give our readers the argument on both sides. We are particularly gratified at this paragraph, comparing as it does from a part of the State where the Electoral question seems to be the all absorbing topic, and the popular mode, advocated there, a sine qua non to the acquisition of legislative honors.

Apert from the compliment which is paid Col. Chesnut, we like the endorsement of the views which his letter presents, by a paper of the age and respectability of the Mountaineer, which has ever been, since we have known it, on the right side of State and Federal politics.

We would state that the election for Senator in this district does not occur for two years, and we are not apprized that Col. Chesnut should be a candidate for re-election, will have any opposition.

Hon. W. W. Boyce.

A barbecue in honor of our esteemed Representative in Congress was given at Ford's Place, Fairfield District, on the 30th ult. We learn from the Register, that there was a very large attendance. Mr. B. delivered an able and eloquent address, in which he touched upon the Kansas Bill, the Gadsden Treaty, and Cuba. His address evidently gave great satisfaction.

Congaree House.

We invite attention to the Card of this excellent House, into Janney's Hotel. A recent visit has satisfied us that a more comfortable or pleasant place cannot be found in Columbia or elsewhere, in the shape of a public House. With Mr. Goodwyn, the owner and Proprietor, we have had an acquaintance for some time; that he is a gentleman needs not to be mentioned.

Mr. Ewart, the superintendent, who has more immediately the management of the House, is also known to us, and no effort is required to pronounce him one of the most gentlemanly, polite and attentive landlords with whom we have ever met.

The table is most capably provided with everything necessary for the "material aid" of the inner man, whilst nothing is overlooked which could tend to promote the comfort and convenience of all who tabernacle there. We wish our friends distinctly to understand that we regard the CONGAREE HOUSE as a very desirable place to sojourn at, and, barring "a hole in the wall," alias a SALOON below stairs, it is unexceptionable.

Charleston Telegraph Office.

We learn from the Charleston papers that Mr. Bingham, chief operator in that city has recovered from sickness, and is again at his post in the Telegraph office. We also learn that Mr. Edwards, formerly chief operator at Macon, Geo., has arrived in Charleston, to assist Mr. B.

The Slave Trade.

In another column we publish the Presentments of the Grand Jury of Richland District, in which is prominently presented the subject of the Slave Trade. Although it is a novel one in this shape, yet we are gratified that the matter is thus held up to our view, and the ideas given are admirably proper at this particular political juncture. It seems to us that they will strike every thinking mind with much force, for the subject viewed either in a moral, political or religious point of view, is one of the first and last importance to us, as well as the basis of all true republicanism. We shall likely recur to this subject again; our object now is merely to invite attention to the article which is well worth a careful reading.

We see the subject is beginning to attract attention in other quarters. The St. Louis (Mo.) Intelligencer in alluding to it quotes and adopts the following language:

"One thing, however, is assuredly not right—to aggravate four-fold the hardships of the voyage and the cruelties of the factors by sending out hypocritical fleets of cruising, canting pirates to watch the boats and break up the barcoons and chase the traders. It is done under the false pretence of humanity, but the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel; for demand will create supply: 100,000 negroes are annually sent across the Atlantic, notwithstanding the existing laws and treacherous treaties."

On the Evening News, another leading paper of the same city says:

"The re-opening of the slave trade is beginning to elicit discussion from those who view the subject from different positions, and we are likely to have its effects and operation fully exposed and better appreciated than in times past."

The Eldisto Clarion.

We have received the first number of this new paper, published at Orangeburg, O. H., by P. H. Terry, Esq. It is a neat journal, and the number before us satisfies us that it will be conducted with ability.

Southern Quarterly Review.

We thank Mr. Mortimer for sending us, while in Columbia, the October number of his excellent Review, which we shall take pleasure in noticing next week in extenso. Amid all the difficulties peculiar to his very peculiarly embarrassing situation with the work, superadded to which the prevailing epidemic in Charleston, forcing him to publish the present number in Columbia, he has succeeded, by his indomitable will and energy, in producing, as far as we can at present judge, an excellent number.

Yellows Fever. There were 49 deaths from yellow fever in Charleston for the week ending at 10 p. m. on Sunday.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

The Russians are importing cotton from Khiva, which can furnish it in considerable quantities. The Cossacks of Orenburg, with their wagons transport it from Khiva to steambark navigation on the Volga, at the rate of 50 cents per hundred pounds.

The statement that the British Consul at Blewfields has notified the people of Sen Juan that they must not expect British interference is fully confirmed.

A letter received at New York from London, asserts in positive terms, that Mr. Buchanan, our Minister in England will resign his office and return to the United States in July.

SALT.—The Turk's Island Royal Standard of the 9th of September says: "During the greater part of this week the weather has been very unfavorable for our salt shippers, in consequence of a heavy squall throughout it has been excellent for the salt makers. In consequence of the unfavorable weather only 28, 284 bushels have been shipped from this Cay, although several vessels were waiting for cargo. Quantity on hand within the week 250,000 bushels. Price 26 cents. Export duty, half a cent."

A grand banquet took place at Glasgow, on the 16th ult, in honor of the erection of a statue of Queen Victoria. Mr. Buchanan, the Minister of the United States, was present, and delivered a short and excellent speech—said to be the best of the three or four addresses on the occasion.

The Negy Emperor of Ethiopia, it is said, had Uncle Tom's Cabin read to him twice in French, and was so delighted with it that he wrote a letter to Mrs. Stowe, thanking her for the pleasure he had derived from her book.

HON. DANIEL S. BRIDGES.—The gentleman recently delivered a speech in the Assembly of New York, defining his position in the election of Democratic politics in New York. He strongly endorsed the nomination of Judge Bronson, and ridiculed the abolition of the South upon the National question. He counselled an uncompromising war against the Administration.

THE NEW GOLD DOLLAR.—The new gold dollars now in circulation are said to be better than any other coins that have issued in 1849, and different from the latter both in design and execution. The new coin is the head of "Liberty," of a new stamp, surrounded in the margin by the words "United States of America." On the reverse side, included in a rim plaited at the bottom and meeting the above, is "1854," is impressed. The most striking peculiarity noticeable in the new coin is the position of the thirteen stars, which have always been characteristic of our specie. The new dollar is the best of our half-dime.

Among the premiums awarded at the Pennsylvania Agricultural Fair, was a silver medal to Dr. R. Davis, of Charleston, for a Cashmere buck goat and two kids.

EFFECTS OF COFFEE.—Dr. Moore observes in his "Treatise on Coffee," that the greatest evil which coffee in France is supposed to have done to the prevalence of the gravel. In the French colonies, where coffee is more used than in the English, as well as in Turkey, where it is the principal beverage, not only the gravel, but the gout is scarcely known. Dr. Moore relates, as an extraordinary instance of the effects of coffee on the case of Mr. Deveron, who was attacked with gout at the age of 25 years, and died severely until he was upwards of 50, with chalk stones in the joints of his hands and feet, but for four years preceding the account of his case being given to Du Forc to try, before the public he had no stone, need coffee, and had no return of the gout afterwards.

The "Whig" candidates for Governor in this State of New York has been found of the right stamp to suit the most able of the abolitionists of that State. The entire "Whig" ticket, indeed, was adopted by the Anti-Slavery Convention proper, at Auburn; but Raymond, the candidate for Lieut. Governor, was thrown overboard by the Seceders from that Convention, and Benjamin R. Wood, formerly a member of Congress, substituted. The Election takes place on Tuesday, the 7th of November.

Mrs. Anne Royal, editress of the Huntsville, published in Washington City, died on the 1st inst, at the age of 90 years.

Telegraphic dispatches from Washington state that the Administration has determined to assert the right of Nicaragua to Greytown. It is rumored that the U. S. ship Independence has been ordered to Nicaragua to salute the Nicaraguan flag.

SUBSTITUTION.—When a bank suspends in Australia they take the president to a neighboring tree and serve him in the same manner. A simple remedy, but very efficacious.

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.—The Methodist Ministers has been informed that quite a revival is in progress at Tranquil Church, a Methodist denomination in Newberry District. The number of conversions had reached ninety-eight. The meeting was conducted by the Presiding Elder, Mr. Lewis, assisted by the Revs. Messrs. Pickett and Townsend.

INDIAN OR NEGRO.—An interesting case, which has been on the docket for three years, was tried on Thursday, as to the status of a girl claimed as a slave by a gentleman of Chester District. It occupied the court nearly two days, and was decided in favor of the girl being an Indian and entitled to freedom. The case we understand, will be fully reported.—Carolinaian.

ELECTION OF BANK DIRECTORS.—The following gentlemen were on Wednesday elected Directors of the Planters' Bank of Fairfield, at the annual meeting of the Stockholders, viz:—

John B. Aiken, David McDowell, Jr., J. McCants, John A. J. McCoy, McCrorey, J. B. Pugh, J. Wood, E. S. G. Barkley, W. R. Anderson, and A. McCrorey, Jno. Simpson, D. H. Buff, G. Woodward. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, James B. Aiken, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

NEW DIRECTORS.—Ray. Dr. THOMAS WATSON, who learned that at the late Session of the Legislature of South Carolina, at Pendleton during an introductory meeting, a conference was held upon the question of the removal of Dr. Thornwell from the Presidency of the South Carolina College to the Theological Seminary of Columbia. A very interesting discussion took place in which Dr. Adger, Judge, and other gentlemen participated, discussing the merits of the case, and opposing the contemplated removal. The result will come out in due season. Dr. Thornwell, as a Southern Christian at his own request, has returned to New York, and is engaged in the interests of the Seminary, and is expected to return to Columbia, to take the charge of the Seminary. We are inclined to predict that the Seminary will be able to do more for the Seminary than it has done for some time past. It is expected that the Seminary will be able to do more for the Seminary than it has done for some time past. It is expected that the Seminary will be able to do more for the Seminary than it has done for some time past.

Speech of Hon. W. W. Boyce.

Yesterday we stated cursorily the result of the barbecue in honor of Mr. Boyce, the eloquent representative of the 6th Congressional District. Since then, we have read more carefully the Register's report of his speech on the occasion, and can readily appreciate the facts stated by the Register, that it evidently gave much satisfaction. We would gladly publish the full report of the speech, but the state of our columns forbid it, so our readers must be content with the extract on the Kansas Bill. We invite especial attention to the portion which urges upon the South the duty of fitting out expeditions and furnishing aid for the settlement of Kansas.

He commenced by an allusion to the condition of the country previous to the present Congress. The Democratic Party in all sections of the country had become tired of agitation. Acting under this impulse, they had elected the present Administration to office, and with him a large portion of the members of Congress, imbued with the same desire for peace.

One of the first subjects that engaged their attention was the organization of the vast territory contained in the Northwest,—that immense empire of uninhabited wilderness, lying contiguous to the Northwestern States, and the slave States of Missouri and Arkansas.—To this territory the hardy pioneers of these States had been casting a wistful eye, and desiring that it should be placed by Congress in a condition to be settled. In the organization, the first obstacle that met them, was the unjust and odious Missouri restriction, by which the slave holders of Missouri saw, in close proximity, the rich fertile and virgin soil of Kansas, from which they were excluded. Liberal Northern men saw this; Southern men felt it; acting under this feeling, it was determined in the organization of the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, to connect with it a repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1821, as an act of Justice to the slave holders of Missouri and Arkansas. All the members from those States with the exception of Benton urged them to this. They represented to them, that all the hardy slaveholding pioneers of these States wanted, was the removal of this restriction, and they would immediately take possession of the country with their rifles, revolvers, and bow-knives, in defiance of all the abolitionists in Christendom. The position of Missouri was a precarious one. Look at it on the map and observe how boldly it juts out like a promontory into the very heart of the non-slaveholding States. Illinois bounded it on the East and extended down almost to its Southern boundary. Iowa headed it on the North, and if Kansas should be made a free State, her fate was sealed, and she would inevitably be sacrificed to free-soilism. Such was the imminent danger which threatened her. If the Missouri line were repealed, there was some hope of her preserving slavery; if it were not, and the Kansas country be withheld from them and given up to Northern settlers, there was no hope. With the repeal there was a chance, without the repeal there was no chance.

Another consideration, which he thought entitled to much weight, was the relative position of Utah territory towards the South, and its hostility to the North growing out of the treatment they had received. In viewing this people, although we may regard them as deluded still they were honest and fanatical in their creed; and believed as religiously in the divinity and inspiration of their Prophet, Joe Smith, as we did of Jesus Christ. They were religious fanatics—the most terrible to be encountered. Driven from their homes, forced to abandon their beautiful city of Nauvoo, and with the impious murder of their Prophet, as they regard him, still ranking in their bosoms, they carried with them to their new homes in the environs of the Rocky Mountains an applicable hatred for the agents of their persecution and expulsion. They, therefore, entertained no friendly feeling for Northern men.—In this lonely and isolated position, they felt themselves without sympathy in the Union.—As an act of policy, to obtain the friendly disposition of the slaveholding States, they legal slavery in their territory, so that the institution is now established and protected by their statutes. Now all we want is, to make Kansas a slave State and we will have a continuous line of slave territory reaching out to Utah, thus securing that territory.

The fate of slavery in Utah, as well as in Missouri, would be determined by the fate of the Kansas, all possibility of a favorable decision of which was precluded by the Missouri Compromise, and could only be effected by its repeal. Another advantage to be gained by securing Kansas was, that it would strengthen our position. To see this more clearly, refer to a map. It will be seen that the free States extend out westward, between the slave States and Canada, forming a single line of States, whose flank could be easily turned. Opposing this line are the slave States lying three deep, and presenting a much more formidable front. Now suppose that we gain Kansas; and with her Utah, any one of practical sense will perceive what great strength it will add. Our front will be fortified, and in case of rupture between the two sections, which will result, if abolitionism accomplishes its purposes, those hardy and fanatical mountaineers of Utah, would descend upon their flank, and like the mountaineers of Scotland and Switzerland, carry ruin and devastation in their incursions.—Another point was the moral force which was gained by having defeated the abolitionists and free-soilers. It allowed to them our unity and strength, and would, even though unattended with practical good results, exercise a discouraging and depressing influence in their ranks. Napoleon understood the moral influence of a victory, and even reprieved one of his Generals for dating a despatch from an obscure village instead of from an important town or city.

Such were the reasons which actuated him in giving his vote to the Bill. It had been urged by some that the bill establishes squatter sovereignty. But he could not consent to such a conclusion. The Bill left the people free to form their own institutions, under the constitution. It, therefore, the proposition, that Congress has no right to exclude or establish slavery, under the Constitution, be correct, how can the Territorial government, whose power is derived from Congress, be able to exclude or establish it? If there was no power in Congress, there could be none in the Territorial governments; where there was no power, none could be granted; from nothing, nothing could come. The question of slavery would have to be determined when they formed their State Constitution.—He had great hopes that it would be brought

in as a slave State. The rough, desperate and determined yeomanry of Arkansas, Missouri and Kentucky have been flocking there, and laying off their claims. Did any one for a moment believe that these men were going to be driven out by a parcel of cowardly abolitionists? He doubted it; very much doubted it.—One of them was more than a match for ten abolitionists. But could they be defeated at the ballot box and slavery excluded, whom are we to blame but ourselves? These men are almost, if not quite equal to the task; for we had all seen published proceedings held there, in which they had determined to run every abolitionist out of the Territory. This did not look as if they intended to be defeated. He thought that the whole South was culpable; why were they not subscribing money and fitting out expeditions for their aid. If they would act with energy there was no doubt of the result. But even without it, he had great confidence in the expansive power of slavery, which Mr. Calhoun thought when he advocated the Clayton Compromise, if left untrammelled by Congress, would reach every section of country to which it was congenial.

Another objection, and he was free to confess that it was a serious one, was the clause which permitted foreigners to vote in the territory as soon as they landed, irrespective of the period of naturalization required by the laws on the subject. Had there been a possibility of passing the Bill without it, he for one would have insisted on its being stricken out. That was impossible. The Northwestern men, a large portion of whose constituency was foreign, would not support the Bill without it, because they could not sustain themselves at home. The naturalization term was sufficiently short, now. But we must remember upon those Northwestern States and territories every free white man was allowed to vote.—Under the circumstances rather than lose the Bill, the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and with it Kansas and the other slaveholding countries he had indicated above, he determined to take it as it was.

Another objection was to the Badger Provision. This also he would have left out if he had had the framing of the Bill. But this also was necessary to sustain the Northern men at home who gave it their support.

He was free to confess that the Bill was not altogether as he desired it, but it was the best that could be done under the circumstances.—He had an exalted admiration of those Southern men, who like Millson of Virginia, objected to the Bill, because it did not go far enough. But he could not appreciate the conduct of Benton, and other Southern men, who based their objections on other grounds. Benton entertained none other than the most malignant hatred for the South, and he wished to avenge himself upon the land of his birth, for the dis-appointments he had met with in his ambitious designs.

THE seventy-first Protestant Episcopal Convention of the diocese of New York closed its three days' session on the evening of the 29th. The chief portion of the day previous to the adjournment was occupied by the convention in balloting for a successor to the late Provisional Bishop of the diocese—the Right Rev. Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright. There were eight ballots of both branches of the convention—lay and clerical—before a choice was made. The Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany, was elected on the eighth ballot; and a committee having waited on him to inform him of the result of the election, he signified his acceptance of the high office imposed on him. He subsequently addressed the convention. On motion of Rev. Dr. Haight, it was resolved that the resolution passed at the last Convention, increasing the salary of the Bishops to \$6,000 per year, in addition to the Episcopal residence, be extended to apply to the Bishop elect—carried. The election was declared unanimous on motion of the Rev. Dr. Vinton, who was Dr. Potter's most prominent competitor. He, Dr. V., said that no one was more thankful for the result which had been brought about, and he blessed God for it. He was confident that the mantle of Elijah had fallen on Elisha. The Rev. Provisional Bishop was originally from Poughkeepsie. He graduated at Union College in 1826; and has been for many years settled in the Rectorship of St. Peter's Church in Albany. His age is probably about fifty years. He is said to be a gentleman of pleasing manners, fine culture, and much talent, and will fill the office of Bishop with honor to himself and the Diocese.

The Democrats of Massachusetts have nominated Henry W. Bishop, of Lenox, for Governor, and Caleb Stetson, of Baintree, for Lieut. Governor. Mr. Bishop is a justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and was the nominee of his party for Governor last year. The Convention passed resolutions endorsing the Administration and the Nebraska Bill, and repudiating the Know Nothings. Some disposition was manifested by a Mr. Usher, and a few others, to oppose the resolutions laudatory of the President and Mr. Douglass' Bill, but it was evident that the Hard Shell element constituted a very small portion of the Convention. The candidates now before the people are Washburn and Plunkett, Whig; Wilson and Sumner, Free Soil; Bishop and Stetson, Democratic. The Know Nothings say nothing about their nominees, but rumor says they have chosen Ephraim Wright, of Boston, their candidate for Governor.

Report of the Grand Jury. We the Grand Jurors of Richland District, S. C., Fall Term, 1854, make the following presentments, viz:— The jail, we think, is in some few particulars insecure, and recommend that the partitions between the cells in the upper story should be made more secure; and the doors leading to the second and third story be made stronger, and that the locks thereon, as well as the locks attached to the bolts and other doors, be of a better quality; and that the outer windows of the third and second stories be secured by iron grating; and that the front window on the right hand as you go into the first story be also secured by iron grating, or otherwise made more secure than it now is.

In reference to the escape of the prisoners from the city guard house, while that building was used as the district jail, it seems to have been more from the defects of the building itself than from any neglect on the part of those having them in charge. Still the information before this Jury is such that we would urge the propriety of increased vigilance on the part of those officers who are in charge of the prisoners.

In reference to matters of public interest, there is one that has very high claims to our serious consideration, and that is the removal by the General Government of the restrictions on the slave trade with Africa.

In a political point of view, we look upon the re-opening of that trade as of the highest and last importance to the interest and prosperity of the whole South and Southwestern, and we may say Western States. Indeed many of the most observant minds are impressed with the belief that the political existence of the Southern States depends upon this important change in the present policy of the government on this subject. It is well known that the immigration into the North and Northwestern States amounts annually to about 500,000; and very many of these persons bring with them a large amount of talent and capital, by which means the vast resources of those States are being developed in a most astonishing degree, while the Southern States are comparatively at a stand still; and when we look at the States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina and Georgia, we will see that their condition is peculiarly critical, for while their slave population is being constantly and rapidly drained and carried further South and Southwest, where their labor is more profitable, there still remains, and will remain for many years to come, enough of this class of labor to prevent white laborers coming in to fill up the deficiency, much less to increase it, and hence the want of that indispensable element, labor, without which it is impossible to develop the resources of a country; and hence it is that when we see the rapid strides in wealth and prosperity of our neighboring and sister States, we see so many of our people becoming dis-contented with their homes, their pursuits, and their institutions.

This discontent is greatly increased by the very high price which this class of labor has attained in consequence of this constant drain, and many are actually selling out and investing the proceeds in other pursuits, and many more are undecided what to do, while all are impressed with more or less unfavorable apprehension as to the final result of this unfortunate state of things.

And when it is observed that in consequence of the present high price of slaves, the temptation to sell them is so great that the number of slaveholders are being so diminished, that even now, according to the calculations of the best informed upon the subject, there is not more than one-fifth—certainly not more than a fourth of the voters of the States named who are slave owners. It is, indeed, enough to alarm the apprehensions of every thinking man. And when it is further considered, that under the existing state of things, the comparative number of slave owners must diminish, in a far greater ratio, each succeeding year, so that before we have fully awakened to our true condition, demagogues, in the guise of statesmen, will have found sufficient food for their ambition, and under pretence of philanthropy, will force upon us a change in our institutions long before we are prepared for it. Who, we ask, can calmly contemplate such results without the most gloomy forebodings. We think there are none. And the same causes that now bears so heavily upon the growth and prosperity of the States named, must sooner or later affect the other Southern States in the same way.

But let the General Government remove the present odious restrictions upon the African slave trade, and enact wholesome laws regulating their importation, and a remedy for all these threatened evils is at once found. That class of labor, the only kind at all available for agricultural pursuits in the South, will in a few years become plenty and cheap, so that every man amongst us, though it may be the misfortune of some to be born poor, can, by a few years of industry, avail himself of a servant to divide with him his toils. He is then, as soon as he becomes a slave owner, though it be but one, a strong and abiding friend of our best political institutions; and surely there are none so blind but they must see how important it is that every citizen should be thus interested, and that there is no way by which they can be thus interested but by their being made cheap by an abundant importation. And we take this occasion to urge upon the Legislature and our Representatives and Senators in Congress, to take such steps as seem to them most wise and prudent in bringing about this most humane and desirable object.

As to the morality of this question, it is scarcely necessary for us to allude to it; for when the fact is remarked that the plantations of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas have been and are daily being settled by the removal of slaves from the more northern of the Southern States, and that in consequence of their being raised in a more healthy climate and in most cases trained to pursuits totally different, the mortality, even on the best ordered farms, is so great, that in many instances the entire income is annually expended in the purchase of more slaves from the same source in order to replenish and keep up those plantations while in every case the condition of the slave even if his life is spared, is made worse both physically and morally. But when you bring a slave from Africa, the most inhospitable climate known to man, and where his degradation and misery is so great, that the meanest occupation in the most unfavored place in the Southern States, he is vastly elevated in the scale of social being. And if you look at the subject in a religious point of view the contrast is equally striking, for when you remove a slave from the northern to the more southern parts of the slaveholding States, you thereby diminish his religious opportunities; but when you

bring a slave from Africa, the most benighted portion of the globe, and put him even on a Louisiana plantation, you have brought him in the sound of the blessed Gospel, God's greatest and best gift to man, and not only within its sound, but where he sees its principles daily practiced, not only by the masters, but by his fellow servants; thus as it were putting him in the very harness of Christian civilization and increasing the chances of his salvation humanly speaking, a thousand fold. There are at this time, as we see it stated in one of our missionary journals, 236 Christian Missionary laboring in that dark land involving an expenditure, it may be supposed, of at least \$125,000; annually now while the zeal and love that moved those good men to such deeds is in the highest degree commendable, and it is well known that they have seen some fruits of their toil; but who does not perceive that if the same amount of money had been expended in the importation of that people to our own shores, that, with one-tenth of the labor and suffering on the part of those good men, far greater results might have accomplished; but the most conclusive evidence on this point is the condition of the three and a half million of slaves now among us, which is known and read of all men. They are a civilized—yes, a christianized people.—Thus it will be seen that whether this subject be viewed politically, morally or religiously, the reopening of the slave trade, under wholesome laws, must inure to the benefit of all the parties concerned, besides incidentally, bringing many blessings to the world at large.—This subject might, with much interest and profit, be pursued, but it is our purpose only to bring the matter to public notice, and direct the attention of our legislators to its vast importance. JAS. V. LYLES, Foreman.

ABATEMENT OF CHOLERA AT KNOXVILLE.—An Extra of the Knoxville Register of September 23d, says: It affords us sincere pleasure to be able to state that the health of our city has greatly improved within the last two or three days. On Saturday, the date of our issue, there was one death; on Sunday there were three deaths; on Monday one; on Tuesday one; and we have heard of no death yesterday nor have we heard of a new case since Tuesday evening.

Since the breaking out of the cholera, on the 31st ult, up to this morning there have been about sixty deaths in the city from the disease and there are now some six or eight cases under treatment. There have also been about twenty deaths from cholera in the country.—The mortality in town has indeed, been fearful being about one out of every eighty of our entire population; but when it is remembered that at least four-fifths of the inhabitants of Knoxville fled the city on the breaking out of the cholera, the mortality will appear truly appalling, for a town in as healthy a region as ours, and one, too, that was as well prepared, in point of cleanliness, to meet the disease as any over which it has spread its wasting and desolating malaria. Truly has it been a scourge and one whose awful visitation will long be remembered by these who have seen near and dear relatives hurried from time into eternity by its power.

A VILLAINOUS ACT.—We regret to state, that while riding up the Railroad this morning, a few hundred yards above our Depot, we discovered that some base scoundrel had placed a cross tie upon one of the rails, with the intention, undoubtedly, of throwing the cars off the track. The tie was fortunately old, and therefore easily cut in two by the wheels, or serious injury might have resulted. We are sorry to find, that there is, in our community, a person so unprincipled, so debased as to perpetrate such a deed; and the discovery is more lamentable at this particular juncture of affairs. We admonish the wretch who committed the heinous deed to beware. No one shall take advantage of the present crises, to injure the interests of the Railroad Company, and jeopardize the lives of its employees as they pass thro' our vicinity in their appropriate spheres. Should the scamp be detected, the most exemplary punishment will be inflicted upon him. Eldisto Clarion.

GRANTVILLE.—We have much pleasure in being able to state, upon the best authority, that this beautiful manufacturing Village is in a most flourishing and happy condition. The Company has reached a high point of prosperity, and their affairs are all in admirable trim. Under the superintendence of that skillful manager, Mr. Wm. Gregg, the Grantville stock has become truly valuable. The population of the village is a thriving and contented one in the main, and the tone of their society is constantly becoming more elevated. What a contrast to the condition of that section of our District twelve years ago! Then all was wild and desolate as the barrenest heath. Ignorance and crime held undisputed sway.—Now the wilderness has literally been made to blossom as the rose. Churches and School-houses have been reared. Industry and skill have been fostered. The poor have been called in from all the surrounding country, and the means of honest livelihood have been placed before them. And they have grasped these means, in many instances, with an energy that reflects upon them great credit. For the good that has been done already by means of this large manufacturing establishing, the District, says the State, owe a debt of thanks to its enterprising founders. We rejoice with them upon their present flow of prosperity. May it continue until their coffers are filled to overflowing.—Edgefield Advertiser.

A day or two since, says the Richmond Dispatch, a servant man belonging to Robert Aiken, Esq., of Henrico county, was bitten on the foot by a copperhead moccasin snake, while at work in the field. As soon as Mr. A. heard of the accident, he cut open a live chicken and applied it to the wound, and then gave the negro just as much good brandy as he could be induced to drink. After taking several glasses, intoxication ensued, the patient fell asleep, and in the course of three hours waked up entirely free from pain. The like remedy was effectually tried near Charleston a few weeks ago, on a slave of Dr. Poppenhjm, who had been bitten by a rattlesnake. The wound was in the heel, and to prevent the spread of the poison, the leg was bound with a cord or rope, as tightly as it could be drawn. It required a very large quantity of spirits to make the patient drunk. After this, an African snake doctor who had been sent for, landed the wound, and squeezed out the poison. The portion of the leg below the cord had, before this, swollen almost to bursting. We understand that the patient soon recovered, after getting sober. Charleston Standard.