

From the New York Herald.  
The Celestial Empire.  
LECTURE BY DR. BETTNER, AT HOPE CHAPEL.  
On Wednesday evening, Dr. Bettner delivered his second lecture on Oriental life, and chose China as his subject. Considering the advantageous position of China, he said, its high state of civilization, the extensive commerce and enterprise of its people, their curious customs and habits, China, the oldest and still the newest nation in the world, and standing, as it does, face to face to our own continent, must form a subject of peculiar interest to every one of us. The aspect of the country is beautiful, diversified by hills and valleys, and intersected by navigable rivers, and numerous canals. The whole of China is in fact, one extensive garden. It possesses the greatest population of any nation on the globe, being, according to the census of 1847, about four hundred and fifty millions. In order to supply such a vast number, all kinds of grain and vegetables are extensively cultivated. A great quantity of flour is imported from Sidney, and their rice from Java. It is in social life we see displayed the peculiarities of a people—their national characters and ideas. The Chinese resemble the French greatly, by frequently associating together. They have tea-gardens instead of our coffee-houses. They live very cheap. All Eastern bathing, which is very much indulged in, is also remarkably cheap. They pay compliments by saying friend, or brother. Their salutations consist in bowing, and doubling their hands. Their visiting cards are somewhat different from ours, being considerably longer. Their dinners are served up according to the French style, and very sumptuous. No nation has carried the culinary art so far as China. They are remarkably fond of gelatinous food, particularly of several kinds of sea-weed. They use chairs to sit upon, while all the other people in the East do not. In their stores they have also seats for their customers. The food of the common people consists mostly of ducks, pigs, eggs, fish &c. The higher class, again, fare very sumptuously. They have many attendants, and live, in fact, in a style which is unsurpassed by any other nation, and which could not be sustained anywhere else. Every kind of trade is considered by them as discreditable. The women are never seen in the streets. The price of labor there is about ten cents a day, on an average. First rate workmen will, however, earn forty cents a day. The Chinese wear tails or queues; they use the moustache. In habits, no people are more frugal and more economical than they are, and none more cunning and polite. They submit to the ills of life with a great degree of resignation. Suicide, that indelible blot upon the character of the western world, is scarcely known in the East. There are no houses or poor rates, the poorer classes being maintained by voluntary contributions. The Chinese surpass the whole of the eastern people in enlightenment and activity. Their institutions indicate a high degree of civilization. The Chinese education, although the oldest, is the best in the world, and somewhat similar to our own system. The government contributes a portion of the money necessary for the support of schools, while the parents make up the rest. There every one can read. Virtue and learning in both sexes are strenuously inculcated, and liberally rewarded. The first and greatest statesmen, all their public officers were, in early life, the best scholars and the topmost in their classes. In no country is knowledge prosecuted with more energy and indomitable zeal than in China. He then alluded to the little encouragement the man of learning has to expect in this country, and to the niggardly compensation for his labor. In the organization of their government the Chinese have seized upon two principles, which are parental affection and final obedience. Hence their success, and hence the extraordinary durability of their public institutions. Notwithstanding these advantages, there are some rebellions and revolutionary movements going on. China has also her political agitators, her radical reformers, her socialistic Fourierites, and religious transcendentalists, who endeavor to incite the people to rebellion. The language is very peculiar and interesting. It consists of the hieroglyphic, combinative, and symbolical characters. As a spoken language it is very harsh and unpleasant, being both guttural and nasal. When they write they use pencils and not pens. The Chinese possess at once all the fineness and politeness of the French—all the gravity and reticence of the Germans, combined with all the energy and enterprise of the Yankees. The tea plant has been cultivated in China for more than a thousand years. It is scarcely two hundred years since it was first introduced into Europe. The shrubs which produce the tea, grow to seven feet in height. They are very hardy, and are used as hedges. The soil upon which the plant grows is sterile and rocky, exactly similar to the quality in which the vine is raised. It is the same plant that gives the black and the green teas—the difference lying in the quality of the ground and the manner in which it is cured. The plants are plucked every third year; rolling, heating at a duffing, complete the process of curing. The Chinese only use black tea. The best qualities are not permitted to be exported; and, consequently, the Chinese tea markets are supplied with better and far superior qualities of tea than ours are. They have many different names for their tea as we have for our wines. They use neither milk nor sugar with the tea. The tea crop is enormous—eight hundred millions of pounds are annually raised. The Chinese take tea frequently during the day, and at every meal. The tea plant is also found pretty extensively in Java, Africa, South America, and several other places. The question has arisen

whether the cultivation of the tea plant—which has been attempted in South Carolina—will succeed in this country or not. His impression is, that there is not the slightest difficulty in raising the common kinds of tea in South America, but that the cultivation of the finest qualities will be unsuccessful, because it does not depend solely upon the latitude; the longitude also exerts an influence upon the plant. Tea is an agreeable and wholesome drink, it is also the most beneficial and the most universal; and the nation who first introduced this delicious beverage, deserves our eternal gratitude. The Chinese, notwithstanding their high state of civilization, are heathenish idolaters. They have a pantheism, or polytheism, which peoples the universe with gods. There are three sects, however; one worships reason; another what is called ancestral worship, a system based on the ties of consanguinity. The third sect is that of beauties, who without being initiated in the Catholic faith, have adopted all the paraphernalia of the Romish church. This, of course was a matter of infinite astonishment to the first Romish missionaries. Women are not admitted into the churches, for the simple reason that they live in eternal seclusion, and because appearing in public is considered a degradation. There are fifteen bishops in China, and a good number of priests. There are very few Protestant missionaries. Notwithstanding their excellent laws, the Chinese inflict the most barbarous punishment, and the crime of infanticide is of very frequent occurrence. Civilization in China is stationary, while here it is progressing. The Chinese therefore, know nothing of our modern inventions in steam and electricity. They are, also, very deficient in geographical and historical knowledge. But let christianity and true civilization enter China; let the Chinese be once instructed, and the whole empire of eastern Paganism will crumble into dust. This, however, must be the work of time. The Dutch, throughout the eastern world, are hard, cruel and merciless monsters. They live in affluence, keep the natives in the most abject poverty, and manage to send millions of dollars to their government at home. With regard to the English their policy in the East is to obstruct the free institutions of this country. They did, however, break down that monopoly of the Hong Kong merchants, before which time no Chinese could trade with foreigners, except the monopolists. But the opium trade is doing great mischief; it is destroying millions of families, and the English are still keeping it up. They clear a net revenue of twenty-five thousand dollars annually from this trade; they have, also, an additional income of twenty-five thousand dollars for taxes laid upon the tea trade. Dr. Bettner then concluded by returning his thanks for the attention that the audience bestowed upon the subject of his lecture.

**What has been Saved?**  
The New York Herald in noticing the rejection of the various schemes of plunder sought to be consummated by the passage of the bills before Congress says:  
"In a financial point of view, the House seems to have been seized with a radical and most commendable fit of economy. The regular estimates of the departments appear to have been cut down some three millions of dollars; and it seems that the want of time compelled the Senate to accept the next Congress. The failure of the French Spoliation bill of five millions, saves that additional amount of money to the Treasury. We speak of the subject financially. The money is saved, because it is hardly to be expected that with an increasing pressure for cash, these indemnities can succeed at the next Congress. The failure of Miss Dix's Land bill for the benefit of the lunatics of all the States, is a saving of \$12,500,000, as far as a saving of the public lands amounts to anything. The failure of Senate bills granting immense tracts of land to railroads and canals in the Western and Southwestern States, is probably equivalent to a saving of \$10,000,000. The defeat of all the new steamship projects is equal to a saving of at least \$5,000,000 more. Here is money saved to the extent of thirty-five millions, for the want of time. But economy was sadly overstrained in the opposition to the amendment in aid of the splendid Collins line of Atlantic steamers. Mr. Clay, whose glory is the glory of his country, took the proper view of the question. But there are Senators at Washington before whose eyes a dollar looms up to the dimensions of a cart wheel.  
"The secret of these retrenchments lies in several causes. The opponents of the administration are determined to reduce it to a short allowance... they are opposed to high tariffs; and a want of money may lead to such expedients. The failure of the several bills in the House, granting millions upon millions of acres to the new States, for internal improvements, is the natural result of the Western members 'going it too strong.' The recoil has come upon them; and the wise men of the East, like the ancient Dogberry, are beginning to think 'it is most tolerable and not to be endured.' They are beginning to find out that they are entitled to a share; and are likely to insist upon it, after making this discovery. We may, indeed, count upon land distribution as an element in the next Presidential campaign, and a very formidable thing, after having slept twelve or fifteen years among the lumber of the old political 'platforms.'  
"THE MASKED BATTERY.—Keep it before the people that (in the language of the Hon. Robert Toombs, who is member of Congress from Georgia) the 'cry of Union is the masked battery from behind which the Constitution and the rights of the South are to be assailed.'

**A WORD TO THE LADIES.—NEW MODE OF MAKING BREAD.**—Our readers may remember the notice we gave of the bread machine of Dr. Lewis, exhibited at the late fair of the Mechanics' Institute. Having been favored by the Doctor with a recipe, we (that is, wife, self, and a couple of friends in family council,) concluded to try the experiment of bread making on the new plan. The first two attempts were failures; but the third was crowned with triumphant success, and since then we have had bread not to be equalled by the bakers—light, moist, sweet, free from the mixture of sour and bitter usually found in fermented bread. Here is the recipe for a good sized loaf large enough to fill a common bread pan.  
Take three pounds of flour; mix with it three teaspoonful of soda, passing the whole through a sieve, in order that the soda may be well mixed with flour; to one quart of water add a table-spoonful of muriatic acid in the liquid form; pour the mixture into the flour, and mix the whole just enough to get the ingredients fairly incorporated together. Wet the hand in cold water and mould it into shape, clap it at once into the oven and during the cooking of any meal, with five minutes' labor, you have an excellent bread. The soda and acids constitute the elements of common salt, and they not only raise the bread by combination, but salt in the bazaar. Try the experiment, ladies.—Chicago Tribune.

**INDUSTRY REWARDED.**—An intelligent gentleman of fortune visited a country village in Maine, not very far from Bangor, and was hospitably entertained and lodged by a gentleman having three daughters, two of them, in rich dresses, entertained the distinguished stranger in the parlor, while one kept herself in the kitchen, assisting her mother in preparing the food and setting the table for tea, and after supper in doing the work till it was fully completed; when she also joined her sisters in the parlor for the remainder of the evening. The next morning the same daughter was again early in the kitchen, while the other two were in the parlor. The gentleman, like Franklin, possessed a discriminating mind—was a close observer of the habits of the young ladies, watched an opportunity and whispered something in the ear of the industrious one, and then left for a time; but revisited the same family, and in about one year the young lady of the kitchen was conveyed to Boston, the wife of the same gentlemanly visitor, where she now presides at an elegant mansion. The gentleman, whose fortune she shares, she won by a judicious department and well directed industry. So much for an industrious young lady. Bangor Whig.

**AN EXECUTION IN HUNGARY.**—A Saxon, named Bismol, was a fortnight ago condemned to death by the Criminal Court at Pesth for having, in 1818, murdered his master, a watchmaker of that city. The execution was fixed for the 28th ult., and the municipal authorities determined, but it is not known for what reason, to revive an old custom of exposing prisoners condemned to death during three days preceding the execution. Accordingly, Bismol was placed in the vestibule of the prison, behind a strong iron railing, and the public were admitted. But the crowd was so large that all could not obtain access, and the municipality, in consequence, had the extraordinary weakness to order that, for three days, the wretched man should be paraded for an hour and a half in the squares and principal streets of the city. On the day of execution upward of twenty thousand persons assembled around the scaffold, which was erected in the square of the Town Hall. The executioner and his assistants were drunk. They attached the rope round the man's neck, and then hauled him up to the beam; but, as this did not cause strangulation, they pulled violently at other ropes. Still death did not ensue, and at last the chief executioner went upon the man by means of a ladder, and seated himself on his neck, but, each shoulder. This broke the neck, but for a quarter of an hour before breathing his last, the wretched criminal suffered atrocious agony. The populace pelted the executioner, and it was with the greatest difficulty they were prevented from tearing him to pieces.—Paris Paper.

Until the last steamer arrived the general impression here, founded on reports from California, was that Colonel Fremont could not be elected to the Senate from that State. The cause assigned was his being elected to defend the titles to land in California, derived from the Mexican and Spanish governments. This was singular with the mass of American emigrants. But, now it seems that Colonel Fremont, has become a very promising candidate again. On looking over our files of California papers, we find the cause of this change. We find that Colonel Fremont's friends are urging his election, on the ground that he is in favor of making the public lands of the United States available to all the people there. So we see the North robs the South of the right of buying and occupying the territory of California.—Now here is a proposition for California to rob the United States of the land itself. The South loses not only the use of the lands, but the price—which ought to go into the federal treasury. And senators canvass for re-election on such a proposition.  
If Mr. Fremont were to offer a member of the California legislature a tract of his own gold land for a vote, the election would be sold for bribery. But to propose to all of them to take the land of the government is patriotism, and wisdom.—Southern Press.

**SINGULAR TEST.**—There is a curious ordeal in India, which shows the action of fear upon the salivary glands. If a wrong is committed, the suspected persons are got together, and each is required to keep a quantity of rice in his mouth for a certain time, and then put it out again; and, with the greatest certainty, the man who had done the deed put it out almost dry, in consequence of the fear of his mind keeping back the saliva.—English Paper.

**SPITE.**—The sum of twenty-one hundred dollars, mostly specie, was found in a secret drawer by the appraisers of the estate of Molly, an elderly maiden recently deceased near Lebanon, Pa. A Boston paper says that "where the silver goes."

**Law Notices.**  
**GEORGE W. MORGAN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
SUMMERTVILLE, S. C.  
Office one door South of A. C. SPAHN'S office.  
Summerville, June 5 32-41

**Law Notice.**  
The subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership in the practice of Law.  
T. B. FRASER,  
L. L. FRASER, JR.  
Office at Summerville.  
Jan. 1, 1851. 1y

**WILLIAM G. KENNEDY,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
SUMMERTVILLE, S. C.  
Will practice in the County of Law, for Summerville, Richland, Kershaw and Darlington.  
OFFICE AT SUMMERTVILLE.  
Jan. 1st, 1851 10 1y

**TO STOCKHOLDERS.**  
By previous order of the Board of Trustees the third instalment of twenty five dollars per share on the Capital stock of the Bradford Springs Female Institute Company, is now due.—Stockholders will please attend promptly to this call.  
D. B. MAURIN, Secy.  
N. B.—In any absence payment may be made to Rev. W. Lewis, President of the Company.  
Jan. 22, 1851. 13 1y

**ROBERT LATTA.**  
LATE THE FIRM OF DICKSON & LATTA would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving a variety of Heavy and Fancy Groceries, which he will sell low for cash.—Two doors above the Platters' Block, and immediately opposite James Dunlap's, use.  
Cameron, S. C. Dec. 10th, 1850 9 1y

**D. W. PRICE,**  
TAILOR.  
The Subscriber begs leave to inform his old friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Shop formerly occupied by A. Conway. He guarantees his work shall be got up in the most Fashionable and Substantial manner.  
All that he asks is a fair trial.  
Nov. 6, 1850 2 1y

**ANY, AND EVERY THING.**  
**A. J. & P. MOSES,**  
Having received their FALL AND WINTER STOCK, now offer at their commodious Ware Rooms.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**  
The largest and most varied assortment of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, to be found in Summerville, viz: Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and edged Tools, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery and Harness, Sole, Upper and Patent Leather, Carriage Trimmings, including Axles, Springs, and Malleable Castings.  
Sweeds and English Iron, broad and narrow bars, square and round do. Hoop, Band, and Pipe.  
5000 yds. Bagging.  
Together with Rope, Twine, &c.  
SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONARY.  
The attention of Teachers is particularly requested to the above as from our immense stock any quantity or kind can be obtained.  
We have the most complete assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING that has ever been brought to this market, together with Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings. Come and see—  
**CARPETING, BAIZE AND RUGS,** 1000 yards carpeting, Rugs to match, and stout backing sizes.  
**Paints, Glass, Oil, Putty, Whiting &c.**  
We can supply any quantity, quality, and colour of paint and can recommend our Glass as to quality and at Charleston prices.  
**PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL KINDS** including Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines. One Bath Fresh Juice not excepted.  
Pharmers will find it to their advantage to examine our Blankets, and Negro Goods as we can sell them as low as any Charleston House.  
December 14th, 1850 6 1y

**GIN MAKING, & C.**  
We are prepared to execute orders to any extent in the above line, both for new work and repairs. Our Gins are not surpassed by any made in the State, possessing all the advantages of the Pulling Breast and Stone Ribs, which saves a great deal in way of repairs. We also use the Steel Plate Saw, which is the finest staple, with an improvement to regulate the motion of the cotton or brush, constructed on a plan, going at once, the advantages of lightness, strength and force—all very material in the successful operation of a Gin. We would invite planters to call at our shop and examine for themselves, which they shall have no cause to complain of either of our work, or prices.  
**CABINET MAKING.**  
We are also prepared to do work in the Cabinet line—such as Bedssteads, Wardrobes, Sides, Book cases, Stands, Tables, Cupboards, &c. &c. at short notice, on liberal terms.  
**HUDSON & BROTHER,**  
Opposite the Presbyterian church.  
Summerville, April 22, 1847. 26

**Bradford Springs Female Institute.**  
The Exercises of the Bradford Springs Female Institute, will be resumed on the first Monday in February next, under the direction of the Rev. Lewis Cary as principal, aided by competent assistants, in the various branches of a thorough and useful Education. For Board and Tuition, the terms are those originally established, but yearly in advance.  
June 22d, 1851. 13 1y

**DeKalb Factory.**  
Having taken the Agency of the DE KALB FACTORY, we are prepared to sell their YARNS and OSNABURGS for Cash at Factory prices.  
A. J. & P. MOSES.  
June 21, 1850. 25 1y

**LEMAN & AVELHE,**  
GROCEERS  
AND  
Commission Merchants,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
Edward P. LEMAN, P. A. AVELHE, JUN.  
Oct. 29th, 1850 1 1y pl.

**Notice.**  
All persons indebted to the firm of Halbert & Langston are earnestly requested to come forward and make payment, as the Books of the concern must be closed forthwith; but if not settled by return day, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.  
HALBERT & LANGSTON.  
Jan. 26th, 1851 14 1y

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**A. ANDERSON,**  
DRAFTER AND TAILOR,  
SUMMERTVILLE, S. C.  
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a large and well selected STOCK of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of French, English and American Broad Cloths, French and English Cassimers, plain and fancy, double and single lined Do-Kings, French and English Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Ermine Cloths, Irish Linens, Gloves, Stenders, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Embroideries, &c. All of which will be sold at the most liberal terms, and at prices corresponding with the times.  
Garments manufactured by the subscriber and warranted to give satisfaction.  
A. ANDERSON.  
Oct. 9, 1850 20 1y

**LIVER COMPLAINT,**  
Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases Arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Distress for Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Harried and difficult Breathing, fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Lungs, &c., Subden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginations of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits, can be EFFECTUALLY CURED BY  
**DR. HOEFLAND'S Celebrated German Bitters,**  
PREPARED BY  
**DR. C. M. JACKSON.**

**GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,**  
No. 120 Arch St., Philadelphia.  
Their power over the above diseases is not equalled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, and the cure is so rapid, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.  
These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of disorders of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and debility of the digestive organs, they are, without doubt, certain and pleasant.  
**READ THE FOLLOWING:**  
CHAS. ROBINSON, Esq., Easton, Md., in a letter to Dr. Jackson, Jan. 9, 1850, said:—  
"My wife has long been afflicted with a very serious and chronic Liver complaint, and after trying in vain various remedies, she purchased a bottle of the Bitters, and after using it she was cured of her complaint, and is now perfectly well, and has been ever since free from the disease."  
"The Bitters," published at Woodstock, Va., by Dr. C. M. JACKSON.

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**Candidates.**  
**The Friends of W. LEWIS** announce him a Candidate for the office of Ordinary, at the ensuing election in January next.  
Feb. 19th, 1851 17 1y

**The Friends of Rev. FREDERICK RUSH**, announce him as a Candidate for the office of Ordinary, at the next election.  
Nov. 13th, 1850 3 1y

**Messrs. Editors:** You will please announce Mr. AMOS A. NETTLES a candidate for Ordinary of Sumter District at the next election and oblige  
Jan. 29th, 1851 11 1y

**FOR SHERIFF.**  
**The Friends of A. R. Bradford**, Esq., announce him as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next election.  
March 29th, 1849, 24d 1y

**We are authorized to announce MALLY BROGDON, Esq.** a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff of Sumter District, at the next Election.