

KEOWEE COURIER.

"TO THINK OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW, AS THE NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN."

VOL. 1.

PICKENS COURT HOUSE, S. C., SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1849.

NO. 11.

THE KEOWEE COURIER,

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J. W. NORRIS, JR., } Editors.
E. M. KEITH, }

TERMS.

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FOR THE "KEOWEE COURIER."

PICKENS DISTRICT—HER PROSPECTS.

But I pass on to the capabilities of our District: people at a distance may ask, what can we produce? the answer is at hand: Indian corn, (enough for the consumption of a fourth of the State;—this may meet the eye of some unfortunate corn buyers in the middle Districts in the year 1845, which was so scourged by drought, when they came up searching for Josephs in this Egypt, to get a "little food for themselves and little ones;") wheat, oats, rye, buck wheat, potatoes, cotton, tobacco, rice, apples, peaches, pears, and other fruits of various kinds.

And now I allude to our climate; it is mild and cool in summer, with refreshing breezes, and nights similar to those in New York, especially about Saratoga.—Here one lies down to sleep comfortably, not to fight insinuating mosquitoes, nor be serenaded by the hoarse croaking of overgrown frogs. We have a healthy climate—none more so—without the consumption of the North, or the chills and fever of the South and West. We are blessed, eminently so, in this particular, for,

"Health is the poor man's riches,
And rich man's bliss."

These are only a part of the advantages we enjoy in the improvement amongst us which is the order of the day. At our Village, we have an ably conducted press, disseminating knowledge and useful information over our District, presenting to them "a map of busy life" of the world without. We have also in our Village an Academy that would do credit to any part of the State, a seminary where young men are prepared to enter college; it is under the charge of that excellent man and ripe scholar, Mr. Leverett, of Anderson, a gentleman, than whom no one stands higher in moral rectitude and honesty of purpose. Added to this we have a flourishing Division of "The Sons of Temperance," whose pure principles and benevolent objects entitle it to the patronage of all. Its fruits are visible here, attested in the peaceful, sober, moral, and quiet demeanor of our citizens, whilst not a grogshop remains to stain the character of our place; no pestilential upas, whose effluvia spreads death, immorality disease and degradation around. No, thank Heaven, from this evil we are free.

I now take a bird's eye glance at our future prospects. The day is not far distant our District will become to a great degree a manufacturing one. There is no part of the State with such water powers as we have: we have enough to propel all the machinery in Massachusetts. Not a stream that flows large enough, but has ample fall to put a wheel in rapid motion. I have not space sufficient to enumerate half our water power, and shall only notice one, it being near our Village, I allude to the Falls of Little River, owned by our enterprising fellow-citizen, Col. Joseph Grisham. The whole river is precipitated 70 or 80 feet over a solid perpendicular rock, and forms of itself, the most lovely and picturesque scenery any where to be found. Having examined the Merrimack river at Lowell, Mass., I am prepared to say that fully as much water falls over this rock, as is

used in propelling all the machinery in that place: and is it just to suppose that such a water power as this is to pass on unheeded and unemployed? No, assuredly not; nothing was created in vain. I look with certainty to the period, when this torrent will whirl thousand of spindles—manufacturing our produce, such as cotton and wool—the latter article being abundantly supplied from our herds of sheep; to the raising of which our District is peculiarly adapted; while cotton, as has been said before, thrives well. We will, therefore, have our raw materials at home, and thus save the expense of transportation to which our Northern neighbors are subjected.

When our district manufactures, we shall find a home market for our farm productions, corn, wheat, vegetables, fruits, &c. will be needed by those who labor in the mills. We can ship our fabrics on our Railroad to the seaboard and from thence to any part of the world; thus drawing the patronage of the globe.—These are no fancy sketches, but facts, stubborn facts, sustain the announcement. Augusta, Graniteville and Charleston are thus engaged shipping their homespun to every market, and are declaring large per cents. We must wake up to our advantages, and not lie supinely down without an effort. Let us shake off our lethargy, and as Hercules advised the lazy wagoner, put our shoulders to the wheel, and that ultimate success will crown our efforts, no sane man will doubt. Travelling not long since on the South Carolina Rail Road, I was delighted with some valuable information relative to this District. Said Mr. Lithgo to me, (he is the Chief Engineer of the S. C. Rail Road,) the Columbia and Anderson Rail Road will not stop at Anderson C. H., but pass on through Pickens, cross the Rabun Gap and find a connection with the Tennessee River at some notable point. This, indeed, would make our District the most desirable in the State. Our cotton goods could then be taken to the West or seaboard as our interest would dictate.

We have a future of prosperity to which we are advancing. Our District offers grand inducements to emigrants and settlers. Lands are cheap now—climate fine and healthy. Society improving with the liberal spirit of the age. Mechanics find employment: and all, a healthy and quiet climate. How often have I wished when passing through the lower Districts in the autumn, and saw families down with chills and fever of every type, that they were in our District enjoying that greatest earthly boon—health. Not long ago, I was informed by an influential gentleman in one of the middle Districts, that he and half a dozen more intended soon to come to our District to make a settlement, and would devote his time to the raising of stock; a business in which he had understood that our part of the State was eminently suited; I assured him it was, for we have an immense tract of land suited for grazing. Yes, come to Pickens, those of you who are debating the subject of going to the new lands of the West. We have their advantages without their sickness and other privations.

To the traveller and seeker after the grand and beautiful in nature, here opens a panorama of loveliness that cannot fail to inspire the lover of nature with delight. By the side of our Village flows the transparent Keowee, so clear and bright, that the smallest pebble may be plainly seen at the bottom of 10 feet water. This beautiful river comes in contact with no impurity from its head to the Village, but leaps joyfully down each cascade and cataract as it passes through its own bright scenery—here and there shut out by guardian mountains and shadowed over with laurel branches.

The Falls of Little River present a romantic appearance, and well repays the visitor for a ride thither. Next come the superb Falls on Fall Creek, nine miles above the Village, well worth a week's

trouble to observe. Next comes the magnificent Cataract or Falls known as "White Water," where the Jocassee, or main branch of the Keowee, precipitates itself down, down, and still down a beautiful chasm or linn. These Falls present the most charming scenery of the kind in the Southern States; far ahead of the far-famed Toccoa Falls in Georgia; and the time is near at hand when it will be considered bad taste not to have been to this Niagara of the South. Then comes the famed Table Rock, standing erect and regal among its neighboring heights; no scenery in the United States that I have seen equals this magnificent mountain; the mountains of the Hudson River, the Crow's-nest, St. Anthony's Nose, Catskill, &c., &c., all fall when compared with the Table Rock; description is mockery, unless it were done by an Irving or Sir Walter Scott. A man placed upon the summit of this rock will feel himself a better man, for he stands, as it were, in the presence of Deity, whose impress is seen in this stupendous work of nature.

Then come to Pickens if you want good lands and good health, where you can rear up your families in safety—where disease will not so early snap the cord of life and compel you to consign to the tomb your loved wife and "little one;" flee from the malarious Districts to our pure air and water; renew your constitutions and live to a green old age.

PRO PATRIA.

PICKENS C. H., July 22, 1849.

FURTHER ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

The Baltimore Sun's Despatch contains the following additional items:

ENGLAND.

In Parliament the removal of the Jewish Disabilities has been rejected in the upper house by a majority of 25, the Minister not venturing to call for the proxies.

Baron Rothschild having been rejected, has already accepted the Chiltern hundreds and made an appeal to the electors. His success is considered certain. The House of Commons has affirmed the second reading of the marriage bill to render valid marriages with the sisters of deceased wives.

The affirmation which recently completed its passage in the House of Commons, has been rejected by the Lords by a large majority.

IRELAND.

The bill providing for the transportation of Smith O'Brien and his associates, has passed the Parliament and received the Queen's signature. It is expected however that the Queen on her proposed visit to Ireland, will signify it by granting a general pardon.

FRANCE.

The advices from Paris to Tuesday evening state that the city was perfectly tranquil, and business on the Bourse steady, with an improved tendency and a rise in prices. Five per cts. closed at 80 1/2. 25 centimes.

In the course of the debate in the Assembly on Foreign Affairs, the Minister declared that there was no danger of war.

M. de Tocqueville said that after having more carefully considered the subject, he had been unable to discover the slightest trace of that new holy alliance of which honorable members had expressed such jealousy. In the course of his speech de Tocqueville talked of the frankness of the Russian Government, an expression which was received with shouts of laughter. During the debate, General Cavaignac made a most important speech.

ROME.

The latest intelligence from Rome says that Odinet had so far succeeded that the city was entirely at his mercy, but to spare it the horrors of a frightful carnage, he has submitted terms to the triumvirate, which it is thought would be accepted.

It is said that the English government offered a friendly remonstrance against the bombardment of Rome, urging upon the French government the necessity of coming to an accommodation.

HUNGARY.

It is said that the Hungarians were partially defeated by the Austrians on the 21st, and compelled to retire beyond the Waag, where, from the nature of the country, they will be better able to repel the invading forces. The Austrian and German journal state that contests have occurred at several points on the Waag and some ascribe victory to the Hungarians and others to the Austrians.

The German Reformer, which has hitherto been favorable to Austria, says that the Austrians have sustained cheeks, and that the cholera and other maladies are raging in their camp.

It also says that the Magyars are displaying greater enthusiasm than ever, and that Kossuth has ordered Austrian prisoners numbering several thousand, to work on the Döewzin railway.

ITALY.

Ancona has at last surrendered to the Austrians, after a terrible bombardment of Venice has been suspended, on account of terms of capitulation having been proposed by the besieged.

CAPTURE OF JAVA.

From Vally the accounts announce the complete victory of the Dutch. The attack commenced on the 13th of April, and after 13 hours hard fighting, all the fortifications were taken and the Netherland flag hoisted within the walls. The Vallans, it is said, had 5000 killed and wounded. The Dutch lost about 250. It is that the Island will be forthwith annexed to the Dutch possessions.

GERMANY AND PRUSSIA.

The accounts from central Germany and Prussia are of a much more pacific character than hitherto.

ELECTRICITY AND CHOLERA—SOLUTION OF THE QUESTION.

Dr. Audraud, of Paris, has communicated to the Academy of Sciences, the following interesting letter upon the connection between the Cholera and Electricity, which appears to be a decisive solution of the problem:

PARIS, June 10, 1849.

"Throughout the varying course of the ravages of the cholera in Paris, that is to say during the past three months nearly, I have studied the action of the electrical machine daily in order to satisfy myself whether there is not a fixed connection between the intensity of that scourge and the absence of the electric fluid unusually different throughout the atmosphere.

The machine which has been the object of my daily observation is a powerful one—at ordinary times, it throws off, after two or three turns of the wheels, detonating sparks from 2 to 2 1/2 inches in length. I at first observed that from the commencement of the epidemic, it was impossible for me to produce this result once. During the months of April and May, the sparks, obtained with great difficulty, never exceeded seven tenths of an inch, and their variations agreed very closely with the irregularities of the cholera. This supplied at once a strong ground of belief that I was close upon the important fact I sought to establish; yet I was not quite convinced, since the variable moisture of the atmosphere might have caused the irregularities of the machine.

I awaited therefore, with impatience, the coming fine weather and heat, to continue my observations with more certainty. Heat and fine weather at length came, and to my amazement, the machine, though often referred to, far from denoting as should have been the case, an increase of electricity, only gave more and more feeble indications of it, to such a degree, that during the days of the 4th 5th and 6th of June, it was impossible to obtain anything more than slight crackings, without sparks, and at length, on the 7th, the machine remained entirely silent. This new decrease of the electric fluid coincided perfectly, as is well known, with the violence of the cholera. For my part, I felt appalled, rather than surprised, my conviction was fixed, and I saw in it but the result of a clearly established fact.

It may be imagined with what anxiety, in those critical instants, I consulted the machine, the sad and truthful witness to a great calamity. At length, on the morning of the 8th, feeble sparks reappeared, then intensity increased from hour to hour, and I perceived with joy that the life giving fluid was returning into the atmospheric void. Towards evening a storm announced to Paris that electricity had re-entered its domain; in my view, the cholera was vanishing with the cause that produces it. The next day, Saturday, the 9th, my experiments were continued, and every thing had then returned to its proper condition; the machine, at the slightest touch, threw out brilliant sparks with ease, and it might almost be said, with delight, as if aware of the good tidings it was bringing.

I have thought it my duty, Mr. President, to communicate these facts immediately to the Academy. The question now appears to me entirely solved. Nature has infused into the atmosphere a mass of electricity, contributing to the service and support of life. If, by any cause, this mass of electricity is diminish-

ed, and sometimes decreased even to exhaustion, what follows? Every one suffers; those who carry within a sufficient supply of electricity, withstand it; those who can live only by borrowing electricity from the common mass, perish with the exhaustion of that mass. This is a clear and perfectly rational explanation, not only of the cholera, but, perhaps of all other epidemics that at intervals afflict humanity. If the great fact in question were recognized and admitted as principle, I think it would be easy for medical science, possessing, as it does, countless ways of producing and restraining electricity, to prepare for a successful resistance, upon its re-appearance, of a plague which I regard at present as at least, arrested in its course, if it has not wholly vanished.

Accept, Mr. President the assurance of my respectful regard.

AUDRAUD.

MR. BANCROFT.

A letter from the London correspondent of the National Intelligencer has the following item:

A very amusing correspondent of the Liverpool Albion, who communicates every week a couple of columns of what he calls Metropolitan Gossip, gives an account this week of a grand entertainment at the house of the Turkish Ambassador, in which he thus introduces the present Minister from the United States:

"On a couch in the middle of the divan, on the right hand, were seated the two most remarkable looking men present, after the Pacha himself, namely, Bancroft, the American, and Brunow, the Russian Minister. They conversed together with great seeming cordiality the chief part of the sitting, and in English too; the Baron, like all his travelled countrymen, being a great linguist, though by-the-by he is German born. He is a man of noble stature and commanding port, becoming his stars and crosses well. He bears an excellent private character for charity and all the domestic amabilities. An individual stamped more thoroughly with the impress of a gentleman was not to be found either in the ambassadorial circle below or the vast general circle above, than Mr. Bancroft. In his plain and rather quakerish cut black coat, ribandless and starless as he was, without even so much as a diamond shirt stud, he failed not to draw much more of the attention of the observant spectator than any of his glittering fellow professionals around him. Apparently about forty-three or four, tall, well-formed, with a somewhat scholastic form of face, he has all the polish of the courtier, without any forfeiture of the simplicity of the republican; and there is this to be said of him, which can be said scarcely of any Plan-tagenet amongst us, he stands the ordeal of a white cravat. Any man who can put a calamity of that sort round his throat without looking like a billiard marker, a tapster, or a country parson, is fit to shake hands with my Lord Devon, who not only like D'Israeli, looks upon the Normans as upstarts, but upon Charles the First as a mushroom.

The writer's description of the other members of the diplomatic corps is very graphic, but in no case so complimentary as this of Mr. Bancroft.

LONG AND SHORT ARTICLES.—A long newspaper article, like a "great book," is a great evil. They are less apt to be read: and if perused at all, a great part of their effect is necessarily lost, if the beginning is lost before the end is reached. Short articles, on the contrary, as they are the most easily read and remembered, are most likely to be useful. Virgil's good old maxim in agriculture, is equally applicable in writing for the public. "Admire," says he, "large farms, cultivate small ones." Many subjects cannot justly be treated with brevity. But such are not suitable to the columns of a newspaper; they should be discussed in the monthlies or quarterlies, or in books. A newspaper article or paragraph (they should be nearly synonymous) should be brief, and to the point. It is a great art to say, either verbally or in print, just what one has to say, and no more, and to stop when you have finished.—*Charleston Free Press.*

ILLNESS OF MRS. HARRISON.—The Cincinnati Commercial of the 2d inst. (and learns from a reliable source) that the widow of ex-President Harrison is lying at her residence in North Bend Ohio very low with cholera.

The Hon. James Buchanan has been requested by the city council of Lancaster, Pa. to deliver an eulogy on the deceased ex-president Polk, but declines on the score of delicacy.

A PRAYER BY KOSSUTH.

The following prayer offered by Kossuth will be interesting to our readers. It was offered by him kneeling amid the multitude, at the grave of the Magyar heroes who fell in the battle of Rapoynna, and was originally published in the 'Opposition,' a journal of Pesth. We translate from the German.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"Almighty Lord! God of the warriors of Arpad! Look down from thy starry throne upon thy imploring servant, from whose lips the prayer of millions ascends to thy Heaven, praising the unsearchable power of thine Omnipotence. O God, over me shines thy sun and beneath me repose the relics of my fallen heroic brethren; above my head the sky is blue and under my feet the earth is dyed red with the holy blood of the children of our ancestors. Let the animating beams of the sun fall here that flowers may spring up from the blood so that these hells of departed beings may not moulder unadorned. God of our fathers and God of the nations! hear and bless the voice of our warriors and which the arm and the soul of brave nations thunder to break the iron hand of tyranny as it forges its chains. As a free man I kneel on these fresh graves, by the remains of my brothers. By such a sacrifice as theirs Thy Earth would be consecrated were it all stained with sin. O God! on this holy soil above these graves no race of slaves can live. O Father! Father of our Fathers! Mighty over myriads! Almighty God of the Heaven, the Earth and the Seas! From these bones springs a glory whose radiance is on the brow of my people. Hallow their dust with Thy grace that the ashes of my fallen heroic brethren may rest in peace! Leave us not, Great God of battles! In the holy name of the nations, praised be Thy Omnipotence. Amen.

Telegraphed to the Baltimore Sun. PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA NORTH AND WEST.

NEW YORK, July 16—2 p. m. As is usual on Monday, a large increase of the cholera is reported to-day. The number of new cases reported during the 24 hours ending at noon, is 158, and the number of deaths 55. This is an increase of 70 in the number of new cases, as compared with yesterday's report, and of 19 in the number of deaths.

CINCINNATI, July 16. The interments yesterday by cholera were 87; of other diseases 67. To-day the cholera interments are only 60; by other diseases 44.

ST. LOUIS, July 16. The total interments for the 48 hours ending at noon yesterday were 255, of which number 149 were by cholera. The weather is now cool and pleasant.

FUNERAL OF MRS. MADISON.—Yesterday the funeral of the lamented Mrs. Madison, so long one of the brightest ornaments of the society of Washington and of the nation, took place from St. John's church. From ten o'clock in the morning the body was exposed in the church, and was visited by numbers anxious to take a last look at her who had been so long the observed of all observers, and who had, after occupying as exalted a position as a woman may in America, showed in private life that she had cast dignity on, not received lustre from it. At the hour fixed for the funeral the church was thronged, the President and most of the Cabinet being present, with almost every one connected with the Government in an official capacity. The beautiful service of the Episcopal church was read by the Rev. Messrs. Pine and French after which a procession was formed under the direction of the Marshal of the District and the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States. The cortege moved from St. John's to Pennsylvania avenue, the different bells of the city toiling the while, and then proceeded to the Congressional Cemetery, where the body was deposited for the present, until arrangements shall have been made for removing it to its final resting-place, the cemetery at Montpelier, Orange county, Virginia, the family seat where Mr. Madison was buried. Mrs. Madison was the last survivor of the immediate families of those of our Chief Magistrates who participated in the strife and councils of the Revolution.—*Washington Republic.*

Telegraphed for Charleston Courier. NEW-ORLEANS, July 17—9 p. m.

The Mexican authorities of Metamoros, attended the celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence at Brownsville, Texas.

A young Spaniard was kidnapped in this city, and forcibly put on board a vessel which sailed for Havana. It is reported that he was a turnkey in the prison at Havana, and suffered two prisoners to escape, charged with political offences. Great excitement among the Spanish residents here in consequence of this high handed outrage.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 18—9 a. m. Mr. Morse has been nominated as the democratic candidate for Congress, from the 4th Louisiana District.

Our city still continues healthy. During the week ending 14th inst., there were 98 deaths, 4 of which only were by cholera.

The Spanish Consul offers to communicate privately to Recorder Genois official documents, which he says establish most clearly and explicitly that the story of the kidnapped Spaniard is unfounded. The Consul's letter is said to furnish ground to believe in the truth of the report, and it is thought that it will be proved.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 17—9 a. m. Great excitement among the naturalized Spanish citizens about the abduction of the Spaniard. There will be a rigid investigation of the circumstances. The Spanish Consul is directly charged as a party concerned.

KEOWEE COURIER.

Saturday, July 28, 1849.

With a view of accommodating our Subscribers who live at a distance, the following gentlemen are authorized and requested to act as agents in receiving and forwarding Subscriptions to the KEOWEE COURIER, viz:

M. J. W. S. GRISHAM, at West Union.
EDWARD HUGHES, Esq., " Horse Shoe.
E. P. VERNER, Esq., " Bachelor's Retreat.
M. F. MITCHELL, Esq., " Pickensville.
J. E. HAGOOD, " Twelve Mile.
T. J. WEBB, for Anderson District.

JOHN M. BARRETT—THE ABOLITION EMISSARY.

We find in the Spartan of the 19th several letters published, which have been directed to this person, which abundantly prove his true character. He alleged, when first arrested and confined in Spartanburg jail, that he could not be made responsible for documents, which might be enclosed to him by unknown incendiaries; but the character of the letters fully show that he is their friend, and that they know and appreciate their man. If he be the innocent victim he pretends, why have they so much care for him as constantly to exhort him to caution, lest he should be detected? Why address him as "dear John," and enquire particularly as to his health and success? In fine, why do they resort to an enigmatical correspondence? And how is it, if he is so free from the charges alleged against him, that he is able to decipher these mystic writings? He is certainly the Abolition Emissary, and seeks to sow discord and discontent among our citizens by circulating "Brutus" and "A True Carolinian." The Spartan says there is no doubt that these publications are printed in Cincinnati; and that the hand-writing of some of the letters is known, and that every means will be used to procure the real names of the writers.

One of the letters is dated at "Edgefield, June 10, 1849," one at Washington, and two at Philadelphia. We cannot believe that any Carolinian is in correspondence with these incendiaries, but if there is, then says the Spartan, "We have one name that shall at the proper time be given to public."

Mr. Barrett has acquired more celebrity, we have no doubt, than he could by any means anticipate, and when he has been tried and convicted, all the abolitionists in the Union may say and do what they please, but they cannot save their emissary from condign punishment.

ST. DOMINGO AND U. S. CONSUL.

When the city of St. Domingo was attacked by the Haytiens, headed by Santana, a number of females, children, and refugees came to the house of our Consul for protection. Jimenes, the President, demanded that the Consul should give them up, this he refused to do. Jimenes with an armed force attempted to arrest the Consul, but was prevented by the interference of the British and French Consuls. Some cannon was then directed against his house; under this dilemma a consultation was held by the three Consuls and the commanders of the French corvette of war and an English sloop. The French commander, Mons. Boyer, said that he could only protect his own Consul and the inmates of his house; upon this the English commander, Grandville H. Wood, said to the American Consul, "Sir, my force is small, but command it, as if it were your own vessel of war." President Jimenes would certainly have attacked the house of our Consul, and much bloodshed would have ensued, but for the report that Commodore Parker was under sail for that port. Our Consul has received the thanks of all the Generals and principal citizens for nobly preserving the lives of so many females and children, and preventing so much effusion of blood. President Jimenes has been declared no longer fit to govern; and from this specimen of his tyrannical disposition we think with his subjects, and trust that their efforts to form a new government will be crowned with success.

POST OFFICE ROBBED.

The Post Office at Dalton, Ga., broken open on the night of the 14th inst., and several letters containing money were opened and robbed. Several letters which were placed in the Office during the day were missing. No clue has as yet been discovered, as to the individual who committed the deed, although diligent search was being made.

CHOLERA.

This disease has become so prevalent in New York, that the city is almost deserted, and those streets which are usually at this season crowded with visitors and pleasure seekers, have no occupants save the daily laborer. Cincinnati and St. Louis are too greatly scourged with it; the interments in the places amounting some days to 150.

SENATORS HOUSTON AND RUSK.

These Senators from Texas have come out, advocating in speeches delivered at Marshall, in favor of the Benton platform. Both are attempting to justify themselves for their refusal to sign the Southern Address. Mr. Houston says he refused to sign it because "it was an appeal to the South—it was sectional, therefore fanatical. It was not addressed to the people of the Union, and that we must preserve the Union." Mr. Rusk says ditto to Mr. Houston, and advocates submission rather than resistance.

These are indeed beautiful sentiments, and such as only traitors to their country would publish. What, submit! That word does not belong to our vocabulary, we know no such in the present contest between the North and the South. Our rights are attacked—our institutions are warred against—the Constitution and its guaranties are trampled upon, and we are told that our position as equals in the government is to be wrested from us, and yet Southern men advise submission to all this, rather than resist! Such comfort and aid as these men, and the renegade Benton, are giving to the North have produced more of that embittered feeling against our institutions than any thing else; and the people of the South should teach them, that to forsake her cause is but to insure their speedy downfall and degradation. The people of Texas should take Houston's advice and send another, no, two other Senators to Congress, who will regard Southern rights and interests more than political preferment.

ANOTHER LETTER.

Gen. Cass has written a letter defining his position upon the subjects of the Tariff, Internal Improvements and the Wilmot Proviso. This letter, published at this juncture, when all the North is collecting its fury to burst upon our institutions, must express the true sentiments of the author. In his Nicholson letter he was accused of evasion, he comes out now and endorses the Democratic platform, as established in the Baltimore Resolutions, and denies the Constitutional power of Congress to regulate the subject of slavery in the Territories. Gen. Cass has nothing to gain by putting forth this letter; and all must commend his frankness and firmness in advocating the right, though he must know that his course will bring upon himself the bitter denunciations of the North, and blast forever his prospects for office. What a contrast to the course of the traitor Benton, and his small-fry abettors.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

We learn that a negro man, named Alek, the property of Maj. W. S. Grisham, on last Wednesday attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. This boy had been runaway for the last two or three weeks; and was arrested in the State of Georgia, and brought home by G. W. Smith. Smith it appears had forgotten to search the boy, and when he was requested to tie the boy to a tree until Maj. Grisham returned, he took a knife from his pocket and cut the line that fastened one of his hands—he then attempted to escape but was overtaken at the fence—immediately he placed the knife to his throat, making a gash of about four inches. Medical aid was immediately called, and from the last accounts, it is probable that the boy will recover.

We clip the following description of the counterfeit money, of which we gave some account two weeks since, from the Mobile Tribune:

COUNTERFEITS.—We saw yesterday two counterfeit one hundred dollar bills on the Mobile bank. They looked as though they were just from the hands of the manufacturers. The difference between them and the genuine bills is as follows. In the counterfeit the \$100 is in large figures on each corner; in the genuine the \$100 is on the two lower corners only. The signatures are pretty well executed, except in the President's name, which is spelled W. R. Hellett, instead of W. R. Hallett. They are printed on good paper and look very well, but the only resemblance on the face to the genuine are the words "Bank of Mobile." In the genuine "The" is over the word "Bank"; in the other at the left of it. In the genuine also an Indian chief is on the left end; in the spurious a steam ship. In the centre of the genuine on the upper edge, there is a picture of the goddess of justice; in the lower edge an eagle. There are some other distinctive marks of difference, but these will show the reader how easily to detect the counterfeit. The two bills we have seen are dated Nov. 27, 1847. They were sent hither from Montgomery, and are understood to be from Georgia.

ELECTION.

An Election was held on the 25th inst., for Captain of Bent No. 1, 2nd Reg't, S. O. M., which resulted in the election of Lieut. James I. Boyd. The following is the state of the polls:

Lieut. J. I. Boyd,	104
Capt. R. F. Morgan,	72
	32 majority.

EXECUTION.

The slaves, Nicholas, Georgia and John, who were convicted of insubordination in the Charleston Work House, were executed on the 20th inst. We learn from the Charleston Courier that there are but four of those that escaped but what have been retaken.

FREE NEGROES AND MASONRY.

The free negroes in New Orleans have petitioned the Governor of Louisiana to grant them a charter to establish a Free Mason Lodge. It is said that the Attorney General has given his opinion that the Governor has the right to grant the charter, and that the Governor is inclined to give ear to the prayer of the petition. We trust that Gov. Johnson will think better of this matter, and that he may view it in its real light. Will he does the negro know about the time honored institution of Free Masonry? Nothing. And this is made but a pretext to cover sins of a deeper dye than they wish to be publicly transacted and canvassed. It is a manoeuvre of the Abolitionists to secure private meetings with the negroes, and then to concoct such schemes as will best advance their diabolical plans. The good sense of the people of Louisiana will never permit such an institution to exist, should Gov. Johnson grant the charter.

GEORGIA.

Gov. Towns has been unanimously nominated by the Democratic Convention of Georgia, for re-election to the gubernatorial chair.

This Convention at the same time adopted resolutions denying that Congress has the right to interfere in the subject of slavery in the territories, and say that they are ready, and prepared to co-operate with their friends in resisting the enactment and enforcement of the Wilmot Proviso. They also adopted the Virginia Resolutions, and made them their own. Georgia Democracy are right upon the all important subject. One by one the Southern States come in, and take their stand along with the old Dominion; and the meeting of the next Congress will see the entire South as one man, stand in defence of her rights and institution.

ILLINOIS SENATOR.

Hon. Archibald Williams, a learned lawyer and prominent actor in the Constitutional Convention, has given his opinion, that under the circumstances, that Gov. French has the power to appoint a Senator in place of Gen. Shields, and alleges that an extra session of the Legislature is useless. The people, anxious, no doubt, to be free from such an expense, are falling in with the opinion of the Hon. A. Williams, which it will be recollected is opposed to that of the Governor.

PRUSSIC ACID.

A German paper says that suspension of life produced by prussic acid is merely apparent; and that life is immediately restored by pouring acetate of potash and common salt, dissolved in water, on the head and spine. Rabbits have been frequently recovered, there, from the effects of prussic acid by this application.

From the Spartan.

STATE vs. J. M. BARRETT.
WARRANT TO ARREST AND RECOGNISE A WITNESS.

We call the attention of the Magistrates and Post Masters of, and in this State, to our report of the legal proceedings had in this case against G. W. H. Legg, Esq., Post Master at this place.

It was known that Barrett was authorized to take from the Post Office a letter directed to John Edward Thomson. This he positively refused to do, doubtless because it might implicate him in some degree. The Post Master was not authorized by law to deliver it to any one, but the person addressed, or his agents. It was believed the letter contained important testimony or would lead to the obtaining important testimony on the part of the State in this prosecution, and the question was how the letter could legally be got hold of. The Hon. David Johnson, Ex-Governor, and for thirty years a Judge of the Supreme Court of this State, on Monday last attended at this place for the purpose of aiding our people with his experience and advice, this he did, and it was strictly followed. The Hon. H. H. Thomson, Chairman of the Committee of Vigilance and Safety, made oath that the Post Master was a material witness for the State in this case, and that the said Post Master, had in his possession, as such, a letter directed to John Edward Thomson, which letter the deponent had reason to believe, and did believe would furnish material evidence in the State vs. J. M. Barrett.

Upon this affidavit John Linder, Esq., issued his warrant against Mr. Legg, requiring him to appear before him to enter into a recognizance for his appearance at Court, and also to produce the letter addressed, John Edward Thomson.

Mr. Legg was arrested and brought before the Magistrate. He said in his defence that he was a sworn Officer of the Government and had given his Bond and security for the faithful discharge of his duty; that he was not authorized to deliver the letter to any one, but the party or his agents; that before the next Court of Sessions he was bound to forward the letter to the department in Washington; that he was as willing as any one to discharge his duty to the State as a good Citizen, that with due deference to the distinguished authority under which the Magistrate was acting, he felt himself compelled to decline delivering up the letter, or to enter into recognizance except for his personal appearance. This defence, though strictly correct, was not deemed satisfactory by the Magistrate

who thought that the Post Office was not intended to enable criminals to perfect their schemes of crime with impunity, and that upon a reasonable shewing, if the Post Office contained the evidence of some crime perpetrated, or about to be perpetrated, the Post Master, like any private individual was bound upon the requisition of the State authorities to produce the evidence.

Mr. Legg was therefore committed to Jail until he shall have given Bond and security for his own appearance at Court, and the production of the John Edward Thomson letter. By the advice of Counsel, and in order to relieve himself from his painful and disagreeable position, Mr. Legg finally complied with the order of the Magistrate, and is now under bond to appear and produce the letter. Mr. Legg's conduct in this whole affair, was wholly irreproachable and becoming his general character. It was firm, temperate, and respectful, showing a conscientious determination to do his duty, according to the best of his knowledge and ability both to the State and the General Government.

Thus has been made the first feasible issue at law with the General Government. The State must succeed whilst she retains her sovereignty, and that before she will give up that, she will give up all, that trammels or interferes with it. We commend the precedent to the Magistracy of S. C., and hope none of them will refuse to act upon it when called upon. They could hardly have a higher or more reliable authority than the venerable Judge Johnson. Self defence is the first law of nature, and that law is a part of the code of each sovereign State in the Union. No law or regulation of the General Government can deprive us of this inalienable right, nor will we suffer ourselves to be cheated, tricked or bullied out of it by any human power or form of law.

From the Charleston Courier.

BALTIMORE, July 18, 1849.

The United States war steam ship Princeton has arrived at Boston. She left Naples on the 5th June, and spoke to the U. S. frigate Constitution going in, who reported all well board.

The Princeton reached Leghorn on the 5th, and sailed again on the 12th.

The Austrians maintained quiet possession of Florence and Leghorn. Marshall Radetsky was at the latter place, and was officially visited by the Commander and officers of the Princeton, who received and entertained them with much cordiality and courtesy. There was much enthusiasm exhibited at Leghorn when Marshal Radetsky arrived there.

Capt Engle had been in Italy from the commencement of the late troubles. Himself and several of his officers were in Rome eleven days after hostilities had commenced with France.

The Austrian troops at Florence were under the command of Col. Daspre. The Florentines were making court to their conquerors.

THE CHOLERA.

The interments of cholera at Cincinnati on the 16th inst. were 87, and 60 on the 17th. At St. Louis, on Saturday and Sunday last, there were 149 interments of cholera patients.

FIRE AND INSUBORDINATION AT PITTSBURG.

A dispatch from Pittsburg states that a fire was raging in Allegheny city, and thirty houses destroyed, among them Dr. Fitch's Church. The firemen of that place refused to play on the fire, as the City Council had declined making appropriations for their apparatus. The military were ordered out to disperse the mob and protect the Pittsburg firemen, who were engaged in suppressing the flames.

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.—An Englishman arrived at Rome this year, who could scarcely speak a word of Italian. He heard, of course, not a little about assassins, robbers, and such like, and prudently resolved never to go alone, and never to be out after dusk. Both these resolutions were fated to fail. He dined with a friend near Rome, and was obliged to walk home alone the same night. This looked terrific before dinner; but a few glasses of Marsala, and a few more of champagne, braced up his courage, and away he started, about ten o'clock. As he walked briskly along in the darkness, he came full butt against a man. He was startled, and the tales he had heard recurred to his recollection; but the man passed on, and in a short time our hero felt for his watch, and found it was gone. Then the good wine came into play: he rushed back, seized the rascal, and vehemently demanded "Montre! montre!" robber trembled, and reluctantly yielded up the watch. On reaching home, he recounted, with no little exultation, his heroic exploit, and vowed that if the rest of the world would behave as he had done, robbery would cease in Rome in a fortnight. When he had finished his oration, his sister said, "All this is very strange, for after you went out, I saw your watch hanging in your room, and there it is now." Sure enough, there it was. So it appeared, past all dispute, that instead of being robbed, he had himself committed a robbery.—*Memoirs of Sir Thomas Forwell Burton.*

From the Washington Union.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CALEDONIA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

St. Johns, July 20—noon.
The Steamer Caledonia, Capt. Lee, arrived at Halifax about 7 o'clock on Thursday evening.

LOSS OF THE BARQUE CHARLES BARTLETT.

The Caledonia has 45 passengers for Boston, exclusive of 18 of the 42 survivors of the ill-fated barque Charles Bartlett, of Plymouth, Mass., Wm. Bartlett, master.

This vessel, on Wednesday, 27th ult., at half-past 8 o'clock, p. m., about 700 miles to the westward of Cape Clear, was run down by the steamship Europa, and sunk in three minutes, with 134 of her passengers and crew.

The catastrophe occurred during a dense fog, and although the boats of the Europa were instantly lowered, and every possible assistance rendered, only 43 out of the 176 souls were saved. The captain, mate, and ten of the crew are among the survivors. The Europa is acquitted of all blame, not only by the survivors, but by the unanimous voice of the British press and public.

Baron Rothschild has been re-elected to a seat in Parliament by 3000 majority.

The City of Rome has surrendered & the French troops entered on the 2nd inst. When this intelligence was announced in Paris the funds rose one per cent.

M. Lamartine goes as Ambassador to St. Petersburg, and will protest against Russian interference in the Italian question.

Another great battle is reported to have been fought between the Austrians and Hungarians at Fiume, in which the Austrians were defeated with a loss of 10,000 men.

The results of this week's business in Liverpool are highly satisfactory to almost every branch of trade.

TEXAS.

Gov. Wood, of Texas, is addressing the people. He contends for the right of Texas to Santa Fe. He states the public debt of Texas at \$6,000,000. The financial affairs of Texas are prosperous. Gov. Wood thinks that the debt might be discharged by the sale of the public domain at very low prices. We see from this that he understands the theory of population. The crops of Western and Southwestern Texas are very promising. The sugar and cotton never looked better. Col. P. H. Bell and John T. Mills are also candidates for Governor. Gen. Houston is delivering temperance addresses. We are glad to hear this. The cholera has broken out among the Camanches, and must be extensive in its ravages.—*Ibid.*

MAON, (Geo.) July 18.

Conviction and Sentence.—Elisha Reese, arraigned for the murder of Mrs. Pratt, after a fair and impartial trial before Bibb Superior Court, was, on Friday last, found guilty. On Saturday, Judge Floyd pronounced the sentence of the Court in the presence of a vast assemblage. The prisoner manifested no feeling whatever, except that of apparent indifference to his fate. He is to be hung on Friday, the 7th of September, between the hours of 8 and 4 o'clock.—*Journal and Messenger.*

Wonderful Escape.—During the severe thunder storm on Sunday afternoon last, the wife of Major Henry Wood, who resides about half a mile from the city, on the Houston Road, made a most remarkable and Providential escape. She was standing in the garden, near the house, having on her person at the time a gold watch, with a gold guard chain, which passed round the neck. The electric fluid struck the chain, melting it entirely. From the chain it passed through the watch, partially destroying it. Thence it escaped down her clothing, doing no further damage until it reached the shoes, which were literally torn to pieces. Mrs. Wood was, of course, knocked senseless at the time, but under the usual remedies, soon after partially recovered, and is doing well. She was severely scorched around the neck, immediately where the chain rested, and was also injured in one of her feet; but, in other respects, escaped unhurt. We mention particularly in this case, as it is unquestionably more remarkable than any we have ever seen upon record.—*Ibid.*

TWO GOVERNORS IN FLORIDA.

Advices from Florida inform us that Governor Mosely, the old Democratic executive, still holds on to his office; and intends doing so till October next. Gov. Thos. Brown, Whig, who was elected last fall, has qualified. The reason for continuing his executive functions Gov. Mosely alleges to be the clear understanding of the Legislature at the time of his installation. As soon as the time expires, however, he expresses his willingness to surrender to his successor the Seal of State and all the papers belonging to his department, and will afford him all the information of which he is possessed, to enable him to enter upon his duties free from all embarrassments.—*Carrollian.*

ROLL REPORT.—A committee of the Rhode Island Legislature, on investigating the affairs of the Bank at Scituate, report in conclusion—"Finally, the committee are of the opinion that a machine has been placed in South Scituate (purporting by its issues to be located in North Scituate), extending its pipes to Wall-street, in the city of New-York; and had not timely precaution been taken to prevent it, might have been so inflated by the infusion of the gas of the Merchants' Bank of the city of Providence that it might have blown up the Hamilton Bank in Scituate with a tremendous explosion."

SINGULAR TASTE.—There is a gentleman in Cincinnati who is worth \$100,000, or more, who boasts of never owning an "umbrella" or a "great coat," and never "having subscribed for a newspaper." Who envies him?

RECIPE TO COOK RICE.—A correspondent furnishes us with the following recipe:

"Soak your Rice in salt and water for 7 hours, and then put it in fresh water and boil it—only 10 minutes after it begins to boil—then empty it out in a colander before the fire until it drains and dries, when you will find a delicious dish, and every grain separated—answering the purpose of a large number of vegetables, now laid aside as unfit for use."

HOT.—At Tarrytown, on Friday, those who were engaged in laying down the track on the line of the Hudson river railroad, were obliged to suspend labor because the iron was so hot that they could not handle it.—*Even. Post.*

COLD.—The editor of the Salem Gazette was informed by a gentleman from the White Mountains, that on Monday last seven gentlemen entertained themselves on Mount Washington, by snow-balling each other.

A writer in the Journal of Commerce estimates that 75,000 Germans will arrive at New York alone this year, and that, on an average, each person will bring \$40 in coin—making an aggregate of three millions of dollars.

HAMBURG MARKETS.

(REPORTED FOR THE KEOWEE COURIER.)

HAMBURG, July 18, 1849.

Our Cotton Market is quite firm since our last report. Quotations of last week have been fully sustained. Though from the exceedingly light stock on hand, transactions have been limited. We quote as last week, Cotton 8 to 9 1/2.

Corn,	62 1/2 a 70 per bu
Meal,	75 a 80 "
Beeswax,	16 per pound.
Tallow,	10 "
Bacon,	8 "
Butter,	15 to 20 "

Yours, &c., H.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, 19th inst., by Rev. A. W. McGuffin, Mr. GRAFTON ADAIR to Miss ELIZA, eldest daughter of Mr. James Ferguson, all of this District.

On the 22nd inst., by Wm. C. Lee, Esq., Mr. JOHN DAVIDSON, of Anderson District, to Miss PERMILLA GOODEN, of this District.

Sons of Temperance.

The Celebration of Pickens Division of the Sons of Temperance has been postponed from the 20th August next, until the 19th of September next.

W. H. TRIMMER, R. S.

P. D. S. T.

TEMPERANCE.

The District Meeting will be held at Pickens C. H. on Wednesday before the 3rd Lord's day in September next; instead of the 3rd Monday in August, as on that day many persons will be engaged at a Camp-meeting and drilling for Regimental Review.

JOSEPH GRISHAM, President.

July 26, 1849. 11

DR. J. W. EARLE.

Tenders his Professional Services to the citizens of Pickens Village and the District. He can always be found at his Office, or at the residence of MAJ. W. L. KEITH, unless professionally engaged.

He has received a fresh assortment of Drugs and Medicines, which he will sell low.

Pickens C. H., July 28, 1849. 11

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

JULY 11, 1849.

ALL Communications addressed to His Excellency, Governor SEABROOK, should be directed to Columbia, until the 1st October next.

B. T. WATTS,

Executive Sec'y.

ESTRAY.

John Lakeroy, two miles East of Cherry's Bridge, tells before me a Bay Mare, 16 or 17 hands high, and supposed to be 19 or 20 years old, dim star in forehead, no brands perceivable; collar marked, right eye out. Appraised at fifteen dollars.

J. B. E. CARADINE, M. P. D.

Pickens Dist., July 6th, 1849. 10

Regimental Orders.

ORDER NO. —

The 2nd Regiment of S. C. M. will parade at Hall's on Tuesday the 21st of August next, by 10 o'clock, A. M., for Review and Inspection.

Commissioned and non-commissioned Officers will assemble on the day previous for drill and exercise.

Officers and Soldiers are ordered to appear armed and equipped as the law directs.

By order of COL. A. BRICE.

F. M. KEITH, Adj't.

2nd Reg't. S. C. M.

July 28, 1849. 11—tdp

[CONRAD ZINCK.] [H. HUGHES.]

NFW FIRM.

The subscribers have entered into Co-partnership in the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS; and will keep constantly on hand a variety of Bureaus, Sideboards, Ladies' Toilettes, Tables, fancy or plain.

Together with a general assortment of plain Furniture, which they will sell low for CASH.

Furniture of any description made to order with neatness and dispatch, with prices to suit the times.

Repairing done at short notice.

ZINCK & HUGHES.

Pickens C. H., July 21, 1849. 10

HEAD QUARTERS.

CHARLESTON, June 18, 1849.

ORDER NO. 5.
The following Regiments will parade for Review and Drill, at the times and places following:

The 10th Regiment of Infantry at Richardson's on Tuesday the 31st of July next.

The 7th Regiment at the Old Wells, on Tuesday the 2d of August.

The 2d Regiment of Cavalry, at Long Myers, on Thursday the 9th of August.

The 8th Regiment of Infantry at Morrow's Old Field on Saturday the 11th of August.

The 6th Regiment at Lomax's, on Tuesday the 14th of August.

The 4th Regiment near Varennes, on Thursday the 10th of August.

The 42d Regiment, at Minton's, on Saturday the 18th of August.

The 2d Regiment, at Hall's, on Tuesday the 21st of August.

The 5th Regiment, at Hunter's, on Thursday the 23d of August.

The 1st Regiment of Cavalry, at Pickensville, on Saturday the 25th of August.

The 3d Regiment of Infantry, at Toney's old store, on Tuesday the 28th of August.

The 1st Regiment at Broton's, on Friday the 31st of August.

The Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers, will assemble the day previous to the review of their several Regiments, on their respective parade grounds for drill and instruction.

An inspection of Arms of every company, will take place immediately after the review of each Regiment.

The Major General will, with his staff, attend the reviews, also, the Brigadier Generals, with their staffs, in their respective Brigades, and are further charged with the extension of this order.

By order of the Commander-in-chief.
J. W. CANTEY, Adj. & In. Gen.

June 27. 8

Commissioner's Sale.

Sarah Curtis vs. Thos. Boone, and others.

By Order of the Court of Equity in this case, I will sell at public outcry at Pickens Court House, on the first Monday in August next, all the Real Estate of which Nathan Boone, Esq., died seized and possessed, situate in Pickens District, on Keowee River, below and running up to the Village, viz: No. 1, or Home Tract, whereon the said Nathan Boone, Esq., lived up to the time of his death, situate on Keowee River, adjoining Tracts No. 2 and 3, lands of Samuel Reid, Esq., Maj. W. L. Keith and Rev. Joseph Grisham, containing as is supposed, Six Hundred Acres more or less.

No. 2, or Foster Tract, whereon Elijah Foster now resides, adjoining lands of P. Alexander and E. M. Keith, Esqrs., the streets of the Village, and the other two tracts of said deceased, containing, as is supposed, One Hundred and Ninety-five Acres more or less.

No. 3, a Tract of Thirty Acres in the woods, adjoining both the tracts, and lands of Maj. W. L. Keith.

Tracts No. 1 and 2 have upon them comfortable dwellings, with necessary out buildings, and farms in a good state of cultivation, and each contain a considerable quantity of river bottom.

TERMS.

A sufficiency to pay costs will be required in cash, and a credit of one and two years given for the remainder. Purchasers being required to give Bond with good security therefor, and to pay for titles, which are to be executed but not delivered until the payment of the entire purchase money. Possession to be given the 1st January next.

MILES M. NORTON, C. E. P. D.
Commissioner's Office,
June 25, 1849. 8—tds

Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office at Pickens C. H., Quarter ending 30th June, 1849, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the Post-Office Department as dead letters.

Daniel D. Alexander, Jeremiah Moody,
Sam'l. Alberson, Rev. A. A. Morse, 2
M. Chandler, James Morgan,
Daniel Alexander, Jr., Stephen Nicholson,
Joseph Burns, Wm. Newton,
Messrs. M. Morehead & James Neal;
Nicholas Bacon, Gineas Nix,
Watson Collins, Jesse Oglesby,
Jas. E. Calhoun, John Owens,
Leonard Capehart, Mrs. Mary Stephens,
James Dodd, Miss Harriet Spiller,
L. A. Edge, Col. M. O. Talman,
Wm. Gasaway, 2 Charles Thompson,
Jas. W. Gray, Alexander White,
Mrs. & Wm. Howard, J. E. & R. Williams,
D. H. Kenemore, Robert Wilson,
Jacob Lewis, Mrs. E. Wilkinson,
Hiram L. Whitworth.

P. ALEXANDER, P. M.

July 7, 1849.

Just Received!

A large and well selected assortment of Books and Stationary, consisting of Histories, Family and Pocket Bibles, School and other Books.

—ALSO—

A Lot of Iron, Nails, Castings, &c., &c., at the Store of

BENSON & TAYLOR.

Pickens C. H., July 7, 1849.

CHEAP GOODS.

Cheap as the Cheapest!
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is receiving at short intervals a

HANDSOME SELECTION OF

Dry Goods.

GROCERIES,

Hardware & Cutlery,

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,

Drugs and Medicines,

&c. &c. &c.

All selected expressly for this market and will be sold positively as cheap as the cheapest for cash.

S. R. McFALL.

Pickens C. H., S. C. }
May 18, 1849. } 1 tf

Last Arrival!

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILA-DELPHIA A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

UMBRELLAS,

which we will sell low for Cash.

P. & E. E. ALEXANDER.

June 30, 1849. 7—tf

ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE.

For the Promotion of Arts, Mechanical Ingenuity and Industry.

THE FIRST ANNUAL FAIR of the above Institute will be held in Charleston, commencing on Wednesday, 17th October next, and continue open during the week.

Specimens of ART, INGENUITY, MECHANICAL SKILL and INDUSTRY of every description, is solicited for the Exhibition from all the Southern States, and PREMIUMS will be awarded to those presenting the best specimens.

As this is the first effort made in the Southern States to advance the Mechanic Arts, by means of annual Fairs similar to those that proved so beneficial to the Northern Mechanics, the Board of Managers earnestly solicit the co-operation of all who feel an interest in the prosperity of the South, and appeal to every Mechanic, Manufacturer, and all persons engaged in pursuits of skill and industry of whatever description, to send some specimen to this Exhibition, and they hope that every district in this State and of our sister States will be represented at the Fair.

All those who intend sending articles for exhibition, will please give notice to L. M. HATCH Chairman Committee of Arrangements, at as early a day as possible, and every specimen sent will be carefully attended to and returned after the Exhibition.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTE.

WM. KIRKGO, President.
WM. GRIGGWOOD, 1st Vice President.
WM. M. LAWTON, 2d Vice President.
E. C. JONES, Secretary.
H. S. GRIGGS, Treasurer pro tem.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph Walker, G. N. Reynolds, Jr., J. H. Taylor, E. W. Edgerton, W. G. De Saussure, L. M. Hatch, C. D. Carr, H. D. Walker, F. J. Porcher, D. N. McIntosh, C. Y. Richardson, Wm. Lebbly.

The following is a list of PREMIUMS to be awarded.

For the best Specimen a Silver Medal, and for the next best a Diploma.

For New Inventions a Gold Medal, at the discretion of the Committee.

Articles of all kinds not named below will be received, and premiums awarded for the same.

Architectural Drawing,
Design for Diploma for the S. C. Institute,
Painting in Oil,
Painting in Water Colours,
Miniature Painting, Pen Drawing,
Pencil Drawing, Crayon Drawing.

Sculpture, Penmanship,
Best mode of constructing Wharves,
Best Press for Packing Cotton,
Best Rice Thrashing Machine,
Best Cotton Gin, best Refrigerator,
Best Plough, Churn, Washing Machine,
Stone Mason's Work, Carving in Wood,
Carpenter's Work by hand,
Carpenter's Work by Machinery,
Model of a Ship—specimens of
Boat Builders Work, Ship Joiners Work,
Pump and Block Making,
Mill-Wrights Work, Coopers Work,
Four Wheel Carriage, Buggy,
Gig or Sulkey, Cart or Dray,
Steam Engine, Fire Engine,
Turning in Brass, Iron or Wood,
Blacksmith's Work,
Casting in Iron or Brass,

Iron Railing, Fence or Gate Work,
Brass or Copper Work, Locksmiths work,
Bell Hanging and Gunsmiths Work,
Instrument Makers Work,
Lamp-makers and Jewelers Work,
Silversmith Work, Silver Plating;
Die Sinking, Lithography,
Engraving on Steel, Copper or Wood,
Mechanical Dentistry, Cutlery,
Clock and Watch making,
Ornamental House Painting,
Ornamental Sign Painting,
Cabinet Work, Fancy Printing,
Book Printing, Fancy Binding,
Ruled and Bound Ledger,
Paper, Side of Sole Leather,
Side of Harness Leather,
Calf Skin, dressed for boots,
Carriage Harness,

Buggy or Sulkey Harness,
Cart or Dray Harness, Riding Saddle,
Beaver or Silk Hat, Cloth Cap,
Military or Firemans Cap,
Pair of Boots, pair of Shoes,
Pair of Ladies Gaiters,
Pair of Ladies Slippers,
Tailoring, Umbrella or Parasol,
Hair Dressers Work, Gilding,
Stucco Work, Modeling in Plaster,
Tin Work, Plumbing,
Basket or Wicker Work, Wooden Ware,
Dyeing in Wool, Silk or Cotton,
Upholsters Work, Mantau Making,
Millinery, Shirt Making, Quilt,
Embroidery in Gold or Silver,
Embroidery in Silk or Worsted,
Artificial Flowers,
Ornamental Hair Work,

Raw Silk, not less than 1-2 lb.
Manufactured Silk,
Weaving, Hand Loom,
Weaving Power Loom,
Specimen of Cotton Yarn,
Pair Knitted Stockings, Socks or Gloves,
Gimp, Fringe and Ornamental Weaving,
Coach Lace, Confectionary,
Refined Loaf Sugar, Pottery, Glass,
Wrought Nails, Gray Bricks,
Press Bricks, Fire Bricks,
Tallow, Spermin or Wax Candles,
Soda Water, Cake Making,
Starch, Flour, Cheese,
Butter, for winter use, not less than 10 lbs.

Turpentine, manufactured Soap,
Manufactured Iron, Cut Nails,
June 30, 1849. 7—4t

E. M. KEITH,

Attorney at Law.

Will continue to practice in the Courts of Law and Equity for the Western Circuit.

Business entrusted to his care will meet with prompt attention.

Office at Pickens Court House, S. C.

May 25, 1849. 2—tf

Dr. J. N. Lawrence.

Will attend punctually to all calls in the line of his profession. Unless absent on professional business, he may be found at his Office, or his private residence in the Village. He also, has on hand a general assortment of medicines which he will furnish to customers at reduced prices.

Pickens C. H., S. C. }
May 18, 1849. } 1: tf

FOR SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF EQUITY, I OFFER for sale 3000 Acres of Fertile land, lying on both sides of Twelve Mile River, and on the road leading from Pendleton Village to Pickens Court House; being part of an Estate selected when the whole country was vacant, embracing the most desirable portion of it.

These Lands are well timbered, and but 18 miles from the terminus of the Railroad now being constructed.

Application to be made to John T. Sloan, Pendleton Village.

M. M. COLHOUN.

"Laurensville Herald" will please copy and forward account to this Office.

June 30. 7 tf

JUST RECEIVED!

A Fresh Lot of Gent's Boots and Shoes, Boys do., Ladies and Misses Slippers and Ties; Gent's and Ladies' Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c., &c.

Iron, Castings and Nails, cheap for cash. Together with a full supply of Dr. D. Jaynes' Family Medicines; Dr. Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar; Jew David's Hebrew Plaster or Pain Killer, &c., &c.

As an inducement to the buyer the subscriber will take in exchange for Goods, Beeswax, Tallow, Raw Hides, &c.

S. R. McFALL.

Pickens C. H., July 14, 1849. 9

POETRY.

LOOK ALWAYS ON THE SUNNY SIDE

What little things may sweeten life
If we but view them rightly!
Our darkest moments oft are rife
With pleasures beaming brightly.

The mind that wraps itself in grief
And vents its woes in groaning,
Would never gain one hour's relief,
For ages pass'd in moaning.

Look always on the sunny side—
The sun is ever shining;
The shadow may be dark and wide,
But 'tis no use repining.

Nay, tho' the sun seem vanish'd quite,
We are not unlightened.
The glittering stars show best at night,
As though by darkness brightened.

Your path may be thro' deserts drear,
But springs e'en there are flowing;
Keep up your spirits, never fear,
Heaven still is joy bestowing.

As a bright flower that may be found
Where all besides is dreary,
Seems to shed sweeter fragrance around,
In comfort to the weary.

Just so, a joy the mourner sees
Amid the gloom of sorrow,
Possesses double power to please,
And strengthens for the morrow.

Then let us always look for joy,
E'en in our griefs invite her;
And what would otherwise annoy,
Will help to make life brighter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRIVATE PUDDING;

OR HOW THE HOOSIER CAME IT.

Many years ago a Hoosier, who had just struck New Orleans for the first time, after his flatboat was made snug and fast, went up to see the sights of the city. Passing St. Charles he stopped immediately in front of the St. Charles Hotel, and, looking up seemed to scrutinize the building with the eye of an architectural connoisseur.

After satisfying his gaze he asked of a passer-by what building it was; on being told it was a hotel, he enquired for the entrance, and being shown, he ascended the steep steps. Approaching the office, he enquired if he could get a 'bite' to eat. Mr. E. R. Mudge, who was the host at that time, and who is a host at all times, humoring the fellow, told him he could do so by paying a dollar. After considering for some time on this item, and gravely looking his host in the face, he said:

'Well, I'll go it—thar's your dollar, whar's your dinner?'

'Well,' said the other, with a smile, 'it is not ready yet, but take a seat at the table there, and you can amuse yourself with the papers for half an hour, when you will hear the gong, which will inform you that dinner is ready.'

'The gong, whar's that?' asked the Hoosier.

'Oh you will find out when you hear it,' replied Mudge.

Satisfied with this answer, the Hoosier, after looking wildly around him, sat down and rummaged over the papers. Time speed on at its customary rate, when suddenly the gong sounded, and as usual the crowd moved for the dining room.

Recovering from his astonishment at the noise of the gong, and scattering the delicious fumes of the dinner, the Hoosier made a rush through the crowd for a seat, but being met by the host he was conducted to his allotted chair. The gentlemen seated on each side of him, as well as the gentleman opposite him, had their wine before them.

After finishing his soup, and having his plate well filled, the Hoosier observed the gentlemen helping themselves freely to wine, and so, seizing the bottle of his right hand neighbor, he attempted to help himself, when he was modestly informed that the wine was 'private.'

The Hoosier did not seem to comprehend, and with a blank sort of look resumed his knife and fork. On laying them down again, and having apparently come to the conclusion that it could not all be 'private' wine, he seized hold of his left hand friend's bottle.

'S'p, if you please, sir,' said the offended individual with a fierce look, 'that is private wine, sir.'

The Hoosier looked still more astonished, and finding it a hard case, thought he would make another trial any how. So reaching across the table, he seized the bottle opposite to him, and was just in the act of filling his glass, when his vis-a-vis re-echoed 'private wine, sir, if you please,' and withdrew the bottle from the fearful leechage it was about to undergo.

The 'green un,' becoming enraged at being foiled on every side, and observing that there was a general simpering and tittering among the waiters, turned on the servant who stood at the back of the chair, and who had taken away his plate for the fifth or sixth time, and cried out to him with an oath to bring back his plate, and that if he took it away again, 'he'd be dod-rod if he didn't draw his picker on him,' and, as suiting the action

to the word, put his hand into his bosom, showing the handle of a huge bowie knife. After this, things went on quietly, till the desert was put on the table, when a large dish of 'Charlotte Russe' was set right before the Hoosier. This he immediately drew near his plate, and looking right and left at his neighbors, he helped himself to a large portion of it. Keeping his eyes fixed on the dish, while eating he perceived his right hand neighbor attempting to withdraw the dish from him.

'No you don't mister, said the Hoosier to him, 'that thar puddin' is private puddin'.'

The left hand gentleman, not observing what had passed, there said—

'Allow me to take this pudding, sir?'

'No, you can't take that thar puddin', said the Hoosier with a scowl, 'that's private puddin', and he re-helped himself. Shortly after, the gentleman opposite was in the act of drawing the dish over to him.

'Hold on, mister,' said the Hoosier, with a look of triumph, 'I'd have you to know that that puddin' is private puddin', while at the same time he put his thumb to his nose and made sundry gyrations with his fingers. 'You can't come it over me,' he continued, feeling that a joke had been practised upon him. 'Private wine, eh!'

The attention of the table being attracted during the latter scene, the gentlemen around burst into a roar of laughter, and soon the whole story was whispered from one to another. The thing took so well that every gentleman was induced to send his bottle to the Hoosier with his compliments, and our 'green un' soon became as merry as a lord. Hiccupping as he left the table, he turned round to the gentlemen and said:

'Well, old (hie) fellows, you (hie) couldn't (hie) come it over (hie) me with your (hie) private wine.'

The glasses fairly danced upon the table with the uproar and laughter which this last remark created, and the Hoosier staggering out of the room made the best of his way to his boat.—N. O. Pic.

REFORMATION OF WM. WIRT.

The distinguished William Wirt, within six or eight months after his first marriage became addicted to intemperance, the effect of which operated strongly on the mind and health of his wife, and in a few months more, she was numbered with the dead. Her death led him to leave the country where he resided, and he moved to Richmond, where he soon rose to distinction. But his habits hung about him, and occasionally he was found with jolly and frolicsome spirits in bacchanalian revels. His true friends expostulated with him, to convince him of the injury he was doing himself. But he still persisted.—His practice began to fall off, and many looked on him as on the sure road to ruin. He was advised to get married, with a view of correcting his habits. This he consented to do if the right person offered. He accordingly paid his address to a Miss Gamble. After some month's attention, he asked her hand in marriage, she replied—"Mr. Wirt, I have been well aware of your intentions for some time back, and should have given you to understand that your visits and attentions were not acceptable, had I not reciprocated the affection which you evinced for me. But I cannot yield my assent until you make me a pledge never to taste, touch or handle any intoxicating drink." This reply to Mr. Wirt was as unexpected as it was novel. His reply was, that he regarded the proposition as a bar to all further consideration of the subject, and left her. Her course to him was the same as ever—his resentment and neglect. In the course of a few weeks he went again, and again solicited her hand. But her reply was, her mind was made up. He became indignant, and regarded the terms she proposed as insulting to his honor and vowed it should be the last meeting they should have. He took to drinking worse and worse, and seemed to run headlong to ruin. One day, while lying in the outskirts of the city, near a little grocery or grog shop, dead drunk, a young lady whom it is not necessary to name, was passing that way to her home, not far off, and beheld him with his face upturned to the rays of the scorching sun. She took her handkerchief, with her own name marked upon it, and placed it over his face. After he had remained in that way some hours, he was awakened, and his thirst being so great, he went into the little grocery or grog shop to get a drink, when he discovered the handkerchief, at which he looked, and the name was on it. After pausing a few minutes, he exclaimed—"Great God! who left this with me! who placed this on my face?" No one knew. He dropped the glass exclaiming, "enough! enough!" he retired instantly from the store, forgetting his thirst, but not the debauch, the handkerchief, or the lady, vowing if God gave him strength, never again to touch, taste, or handle, intoxicating drinks.

To meet Miss G. again was the hardest effort of his life. If he met her in her carriage, or on foot, he would dodge round the nearest corner. She at last addressed him a note under her own hand, inviting him to her house, which he finally gathered courage enough to accept.

He told her if she bore affection for him, he would agree to her own terms. Her reply was: "my conditions are now what they ever have been." "Then," said the disenthralled Wirt, "I accept them."

They were soon married; and from that day he kept his word and his affairs brightened, while honors and glories gathered thick upon his brow. His name has been enrolled high in the temple of fame, while his deeds, his patriotism and renown, live after him with imperishable lustre. How many noble minds might the young ladies save, if they would follow the example of the heroine-hearted Miss G., the friend of humanity, of her country, and the relation of La Fayette.—Temperance Banner.

According to the estimate of the Hon. T. Butler King, says the National Intelligencer, when a Rail Road across the Isthmus is completed, with the aid of steamers of a speed of twelve miles an hour, the voyage from New-York will be completed in the following time:

To Calcutta in	47 days.
Canton in	36 "
Shanghai in	35 "
Valparaiso in	17 "
Callao in	12 "
Guayaquil in	9 "
Panama in	7 "
San Blas in	12 "
Mazatlan in	14 "
San Diego in	16 "
San Francisco in	18 "

What a commercial revolution is here prefigured! The Isthmus Rail Road will cost, it is said, but a million of dollars to construct it from Panama to the navigable waters of Chagres river. The whole length is 46 miles, summit level 300 feet, curvatures with no radius less than 1,500 feet. No grade will exceed 50 feet to the mile, while for much the greater distance (say 36 miles out of 46) no grade will exceed 20 feet to the mile. Some of the grades on the Boston and Albany Rail Road are 83 feet.

REFUGES OF A ROBBER IN A BURIAL VAULT.—The Cork Constitution contains the following:—"The parish Church of Carrigrohane was broken into last week through the vestry-room, and a window sash, some brass and iron articles, and the hangings of the pulpit were carried off. On the following day the sextoness was walking through the grave-yard, when her attention was suddenly arrested by two hands which she perceived thrust through a hole in a large vault, and drawing towards them a piece of coffin-board to stop the aperture. Being much alarmed, she went for the police, who returned with her to the spot, and on looking into the vault, they discovered a living tenant comfortably stretched on some grass and straw, strewn over coffin-boards and human bones. With a skull so placed as to answer for a pillow. They instantly summoned the strange tenant of the tomb to 'come out and appear,' which he seemed very loth to do; and it was not until they threatened to fire at him, that he came out and surrendered. He was a most forbidding looking villain."

DEATH OF CHARLES ALBERT.—The ex-king of Sardinia has not long survived his abdication. According to the Courier des Etats Unis, he died almost immediately on his arrival in Portugal, June 9th, of an indisposition, which, though regarded as slight at first, terminated suddenly in death. The English papers make no mention of it.

WORTH REMEMBERING.—He who is passionate and hasty is generally honest. It's your cool, dissembling hypocrite, of whom you should beware. There is no deceit about a bull dog. It's only the cur that sneaks up and bites you when your back is turned. Again, we say, beware of the man who has cant in his looks.

Recognition of the Hungarian Republic by the U. S. Government.—It was mentioned a few days since that Mr. L. B. Breisch had petitioned the U. S. Government to recognise the Republic of Hungary by the appointment of a diplomatic agent thereto. The New-York Journal of Commerce states that Mr. Breisch has received an answer to his application, and, as it seems, a satisfactory one.—Telegraph.

Disgraceful Riot between the Orangemen and Catholics.—Twelve Killed—Several Wounded.

St. John's, (N. B.) July 12—p. m. About half-past ten o'clock this forenoon, the Orange Protectionists left the city and proceeded towards Indian Town for the purpose of meeting several lodges at that place. On their way thither they were attacked by a party of Catholics. A serious riot ensued, during which 12 persons were killed, and several others badly wounded. The military were called out and quelled the riot.

CHOLERA RIOT AT QUEBEC, &c. MONTREAL, July 13.

A serious riot occurred yesterday in Quebec on account of an attempt to establish Cholera Hospitals in populous parts of the city. Several of them were destroyed. Nothing but the usual 12th of July riots occurred in Montreal and St. Catherine.

PROSPECTUS

THE SCHOOLFELLOW: A MAGAZINE FOR GIRLS AND BOYS. ISSUED IN MONTHLY NUMBERS OF 32 PAGES, ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS, AT THE LOW PRICE OF

\$1 per annum—in advance:

THE Publisher of Richards' Weekly Gazette announces that he issued the first number of the above work last January, with a view of affording to the Boys and Girls of the South a journal of their own, in which instruction and amusement shall be happily blended.

The Schoolfellow contains articles, both original and selected, from many pens that have written charmingly for the young. We will mention the names of Mary Howitt, Miss Sedgwick, Peter Parley, Miss McIntosh, Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. Joseph C. Neal, Mary E. Lee, Miss Barber, and many others might be added. Many of the articles in The Schoolfellow are beautifully illustrated, and the twelve numbers of one year make two volumes of nearly 400 pages and one hundred engravings, of which, every boy and girl who may own it may be proud.

TERMS.—1. Each number contains 32 pages, and at least 8 engravings, and is issued on the first of every month. 2. The subscription price is One Dollar a year, in advance. To Clubs: 5 copies to one address, \$4; 10 do., \$8; 20 do., \$15.

There are many schools in which at least twenty copies may be taken, as the price to each one will be only SEVENTY-FIVE cents.

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SPARTANBURG, C. H., S. C.

Will practice in the Courts of Union, Spartanburg and Greenville.

All business committed to his care will receive prompt and faithful attention.

REFERENCES:
Hon. D. WALLACE, Union, S. C.
T. O. P. VERNON, C. E. S. D., Spartanburg, S. C.
May 18, 1849 1-4f

HEAD QUARTERS,

1st DIVISION, S. C. M.

EDGEFIELD C. H., April 30, '49.

CAPT. W. B. IOOR, having been appointed and commissioned Aid-de-Camp to Maj. Gen. Bonham, with the rank of Major, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Maj. Gen. BONHAM,

W. S. GRISHAM,

Aid-de-Camp.

June 9 4-3w.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

PICKENS DISTRICT.

Hannah Clayton, Applicant.

Charles Allen and Wife, Sarah A. Allen, James Young and Wife, Mary Elizabeth Young, John Thos. Clayton, Robert C. Clayton, Stephen G. Clayton, Margaret Clayton, Jesse M. Clayton, Defendants.

For the sale of the Real Estate of John Clayton, deceased, not disposed of by Will. And it appearing that John Thomas Clayton resides without the limits of this State: it is therefore ordered, that he do appear within three months from the date hereof, or his consent to said sale will be taken as confessed.

W. D. STEELE, o. p. d.

Ordinary's Office, }

June 1st, 1849. }

3-m3

SOUTH CAROLINA.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS

PICKENS DISTRICT.

Henry Whitmore, } Dec. in Attachment.

vs. E. M. Keith

John Bishop. } P'lffs Att'y.

The Plaintiff having this day filed his declaration in my office, and the defendant having neither wife nor attorney known to be in this State,—On motion; It is ordered, that the defendant do appear, and plead or demur to the said declaration, within a year and a day from this date, or Judgment will be entered by default.

W. L. KEITH, c. c. p.

Clerk's Office, }

May 10, 1849. }

1

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

PICKENS DISTRICT.

In Equity.

Jane Barton & P. Alexander, Adm'x. & Adm'r.

vs. John Ladd and Wiley

Reaves and Heirs at Law of B. Barton, dec'd.

It appearing to my satisfaction that Benj. F. Barton and Joab Lewis and Wife, Phalby, Defendants to this Bill of Complaint, reside from and without the limits of this State.

On motion of Whitner & Harrison, Comp. Sol's. It is ordered, that they do plead, answer or demur to the allegations in said Bill, within three months from the date hereof, or their consent to the same will be taken pro confesso.

MILES M. NORTON, c. c. p. d.

Com's Office, Pickens C. H., S. C.

June 9th, 1849.

PROSPECTUS

RICHARDS' WEEKLY GAZETTE.

BEING a new and much enlarged series of the "Southern Literary Gazette,"—the only weekly Journal, South of the Potomac, devoted to Literature and the Arts in general—and designed for the Family Circle.

The Proprietor begs leave to announce that, on Saturday, the 5th of May, he issued the first number, for the second year, of this popular and well established paper,—the name and form of which he has changed, to enlarge the scope of its observation, and to otherwise increase its attractions.

Less exclusively devoted, than heretofore, to

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Numerous articles, original and selected, from the best sources, will be published weekly, on

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Hon. B. F. Porter,
Henry R. Jackson, Esq.,
Jacques Journot,
Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz,
Mrs. Joseph C. Neal,
Mrs. William C. Richards,
Mrs. E. F. Ellett,
Miss Mary E. Lee,
Miss Mary Bates,
Caroline Howard,
Mrs. C. W. DuBose,
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WM. C. RICHARDS,

ATHENS, GA.

\$25 REWARD!

Stolen from the subscriber's stable, near Storeville, S. C., on the night of the 9th inst., a Bay Horse, with no particular marks recollected, except some harness marks. Any information respecting the horse will be thankfully received; and the above reward will be paid for the delivery of said horse to me, together with the thief who stole him, with evidence sufficient to convict him.

THOS. McLELLIN.

June 30, 1849.

JAMES GEORGE,

Merchant Tailor,

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a FINE VARIETY OF

BROAD CLOTHS, CASIMERES,

SATINETS, TWEEDS, KENTUCKY JEANS, &c.

ALSO

AN ASSORTMENT OF READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

which he will sell cheap for Cash.

The public are invited to call and examine his Stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pickens C. H., May 25, 1849. 2-4f

For Sale.

A pair of FRENCH BURN MILL STONES, measuring 3 feet 10 inches

ches in diameter and 11 inches in depth. The above may be seen at the Grist-mill on the Estate of the late Col. John E. Colhoun.

June 30.