



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

BY ROBT. A. THOMPSON.

PICKENS COURT HOUSE, S. C. SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1867.

VOL. IX.—NO. 1.

SELECTED POETRY.

Our Country.

Our country! 'tis a glorious land! With broad arms stretch'd from shore to shore...

Rich prairies, deck'd with flowers of gold, Like sunlit oceans roll afar; Broad lakes her azure heaven behold...

And cradled mid her clustering hills, Sweet vales in dreamlike beauty hide, Where love the air with music fills...

Great God! we thank thee for this home, This bounteous birth-land of the free; Where wanderers from afar may come...

MISCELLANY.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, THE SISTER OF CHARITY.

At the time when reports of the disastrous state of affairs in our hospitals at the seat of the Crimean war, our year before last, reached this country filling every heart with the deepest commiseration and dismay...

She had been born at Florence during a temporary residence in Italy; and on their return to England the inheritance of a large fortune and estate led to the formation of two family homes in the counties of Hampshire and Derbyshire...

tion in them, and to make personal acquaintance with each and every child, and through that acquaintanceship, and by kind words, looks, and acts, to influence them to good.

Then came the time when yet larger schemes of benevolence began to occupy her mind. The condition of the poor in the hour of sickness, at all times a matter of interest to her when visiting their cottages...

In that year especially, when it may be said that the minds of the whole English people were more than usually bent on excitement and pleasure; in 1851, when the prevalent idea with us all was, how best to exhibit the material advantages of England...

On her return to England, and on looking round for the most useful sphere in which to exercise her now matured experience, Florence Nightingale found that the establishment called the Ladies' Hospital, in Harley Street, which had been founded especially for the reception of invalid ladies...

Thus was her life, when the breaking out of the war with Russia opened to her a wider sphere of usefulness. When the need was deeply felt of sending out an efficient staff of nurses to assist in the care of the sick and the wounded, it fortunately happened that the capabilities and requirements, the fitness, in fact, of Florence Nightingale for taking the lead in the enterprise...

fors, in the transports which conveyed them from Balaklava to Scutari; of the difficulty in landing the diseased and maimed; of the want of beds, linen and medical stores; of the incapacity of officers; of their absurd adherence to routine and military formalities...

her hand of nurses, with a fresh staff of officers, had to restore order, decency and comfort. They succeeded in doing this, and as the result showed, even more than this; for at the close of the war it was seen, that not merely the bodily wants of thousands of our fellow-countrymen were attended to by these good women, but that a high moral influence resulted from their labors.

When the sick and wounded, just landed from the Crimea, were lying on the bare ground for want of beds, she would take no refusal from the store-keeper who laid them in reserve, but who hesitated to give them out without an official order presented in some particular form.

After bringing the hospital at Scutari to a high state of efficiency and good management, Miss Nightingale passed over into the Crimea, and on the heights above Balaklava, supplied a sort of camp hospital there with a staff of nurses and all the materials that she had now at her disposal for comfort and order.

The war is over, and our army returned, and in reviewing the past, we were never perhaps better able to perceive the evils and horrors of war, but at the same time we recognize that even war is not unaccompanied by those manifestations of a merciful and superintending Providence, who allows of passing evil for the furtherance of lasting and progressive good.

turning to her own home, in strict privacy she shrinks from all kinds of public homage or distinction—and, in answering an address from the working-men of our large northern towns, modestly passes sentence on herself in the simple words which she inscribed over the grave of one of her assistant nurses in the East, who fell a victim to her exertions, and says of herself, "She hath done what she could."

Death of Mr. Marcy.

ALBANY, July 6.—Mr. Marcy's death occurred at the San Souci Hotel at Balston Spa, on Saturday. He complained of a pain in the side shortly after breakfast, and walked to Doctor Moore's, but not finding him, he returned to his room at the hotel.

Mr. Marcy was born in Sturbridge, Mass., on the 12th of December, 1786, and was consequently in the 71st year of his age. He graduated with high honors at Brown University, in Providence, R. I., in 1808, and soon after entered upon the study, and subsequently upon the practice, of law, in Troy, N. Y.

In recording the death of ex-Secretary Marcy, the Philadelphia Times remarks: It seems as if death had found a banquet among our master spirits in the last decade.

THE SAVANNAH RIVER ROAD.—It would seem that this enterprise is not yet dead. The Abbeville Independent Press gives a glowing account of a festive gathering at Lowndesville on the 14th ult., upon which occasion the President of the Valley Road, Mr. John T. Sloan, made a strong speech in advocacy of the undertaking...

THE TIDE OF EMIGRATION.—The emigration from Europe to the United States this year seems likely to be nearly, if not quite, as large as in any former year. Sixty thousand and forty-five passengers, the greater number of whom are emigrants, arrived at New York on Wednesday, from different parts of Europe.

It is always an excuse to decline the offer of humanity.

Lines. As distant lands beyond the sea, When friends go thence, draw nigh, So Heaven, when friends have thither gone, Draws nearer from the sky.

News Items. NEW YORK, July 5.—Several riots occurred here yesterday, the most serious of which originated in the Bowery, between a mob from the Five Points and a party of Bowery boys.

At one time the rioters had the streets barricaded, thus defying the policemen, of whom upwards of one hundred were present. Three regiments of State troops were ordered out and kept in quiet reserve, but their services were not required, as the riot was finally suppressed by the exertions of the police.

BOSTON, July 5.—Independence day was celebrated here with the usual patriotic demonstrations, the weather being fine. In the evening, as the fire works were progressing, a small rocket burst, killing George P. Towhe, formerly harbor master, A. L. Lilly, Patrick Cuth, and John McMahon.

Democratic State Convention of Mississippi. In the State Convention of the Democratic party, held at Jackson, Mississippi, on the 23d ultimo, the following resolution was introduced by Mr. George, of Carroll:

Resolved, That the conduct of the Hon. Robert J. Walker, Governor of Kansas Territory, in obtaining his official advice upon the people thereof, as to the mode in which they should adopt their Constitution, and declaring in his inaugural address that Kansas was unfit for slavery, was a violation of a cherished principle of the Democratic party...

Resolved, That the committee to whom was referred the resolution relative to the inaugural address of Gov. Walker to the people of Kansas Territory, submit the following report:

Whereas, Gov. Walker, in his inaugural address to the people of Kansas Territory, declared it to be his "clear conviction that unless the Convention"—called by law to form a Constitution for that Territory—"submit the Constitution to the vote of all the actual settlers of Kansas"—at the time of such submission—"it will and ought to be rejected by Congress."

Resolved, That we regard the said recommendations, opinions and arguments of Gov. Walker as an unjust and uncalled for discrimination against the rights and interests of the pro-slavery party in Kansas and throughout the Union.

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Convention, has presumed that the President will do his duty in the premises by recalling Walker.—Augusta (Ga.) Constitutional.

Salt Lake and the Mormons.

John Hyde, Jr., late of the Mormon church, but who, because of his renouncing the faith of the "Latter Day Saints," has been by Brigham Young and his followers delivered over to Satan to be buffeted in the flesh, delivered a very interesting lecture at San Francisco a short time since on Brigham Young, Salt Lake and Mormonism generally.

"Salt Lake City contains 6 miles square, inclosed with a wall. All kinds of manufactures are carried on, and all kinds of industry that can conduce to comfort and wealth are prosecuted there. Fifty thousand people, the most industrious in the world, live in that city, shut out from the world, and ruled with a despotic power by Brigham Young, the Prophet."

In speaking of Brigham Young, he described him as a polite, shrewd man, well dressed and tall and stately—one who had the faculty of leading weaker men. Brigham's age is 50, and his food is bread and milk.

The lecturer spoke of the great immorality and indecency of the system in which so many people lived, and of Brigham's claims to infallibility. Brother Kimball had preached that a man's soul was safe in the hands of Brigham as in those of the Almighty. The lecturer said that the only means to stop the progress of Mormonism was to open the great avenues of travel through the middle of the continent and suffer the flood of enlightenment to flow into that benighted country.

MARIETTA, Ga. July 2.—The express train which left this place yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, for Cincinnati, when passing over a trestle work about 11 miles from this place, was thrown from the track by some temporary derangement of the wheels. One car fell entirely off, and went down nearly 50 feet. When the car reached the ground, it was much broken, and the roof was underneath. There were 24 persons in the car at the time of its fall, of whom three only were instantly killed, and one has since died.

LAW.—In a period of 138 years, commencing with the settlement of South Carolina, 2,059 laws were passed. Of these 1,202 were enacted in the 106 years of the Colonial existence of South Carolina, and 857 in the first 32 years of its freedom and independence. We should like to know how many laws have been enacted since. That number, we presume, would be legion.

The present inhabitants of South Carolina will be perhaps a little surprised to hear that the two oldest acts are as follows: One "for the observation of the Lord's day," and the other "for the suppressing of idle, drunken, or swearing persons." We are disposed to think that it would be well to enforce these acts at the present day.

DEATH OF MISS COURTS.—This wealthy English lady, who has rendered herself so notorious by her love for the singer Mario, died recently in Paris from injuries received by the burning of her clothes. She was dressing for his benefit, and mounted a chair to look at herself in the mirror, when her dress of light muslin caught fire from a candle. She threw herself on the bed; but other dresses were lying there, which caught, and she was enveloped in flames, which could not be extinguished until she was fatally burnt.

A GALLANT EDITOR.—One of our contemporaries discussing the "Woman Question," says: "I confess, in all sincerity, that I have never yet seen an ugly woman. This may appear paradoxical, and it is the pure truth. I never find any woman entirely ugly. I enlarged upon this idea once before an audience of women. One who was extremely fat-nosed, said to me: 'Sir, I defy you not to find me ugly.' You, madam, I replied, 'are an angel fallen from Heaven, only you have fallen on your nose.' Probably she did not believe me, and has maintained against the whole world that she is ugly."

KEOWEE COURIER.

ROBT. A. THOMPSON, Editor.

TERMS.—\$1.50 per annum, in advance. If payment be delayed until after the expiration of the year, \$2.00. For six months, 75 cents, in advance.

PICKENS C. H., S. C.

Saturday Morning, July 18, 1857.

The New Volume.

Time, with its manifold way-warnings, has brought us to the end of another newspaper year. With this number, the Courier commences a new volume, under the most auspicious circumstances.

We have endeavored to make the Courier acceptable to all. More especially has it been our aim and purpose to aid and assist in developing the rich resources of our hitherto neglected district, to give proper direction to useful industrial pursuits, to awaken a deep interest in the important work of education.

With the present number, we have donned an entire new dress, at a heavy expense and considerable labor. Whilst this may be legitimately regarded as an evidence of prosperity, yet we trust it will also be received as an appreciation by us of the liberal patronage we are receiving.

Appointment.

Appointed by the Governor, Magistrate for Pickens district, in place of ROBT. STEWART, resigned.

Dreadful Accident.

We are pained to learn that, by the explosion of a camphine lamp on the 31 instant, Miss ANNA M., eldest daughter of Col. Wm. SLOAN, was so badly burned that she died from its effects on Monday last.

Death, at all times, is a dreaded summons; but, when it comes surrounded with this destructive element, and takes for its victim one in the flush of youth and the enjoyment of good health, it shocks the senses and draws sympathy from the most obdurate.

The Scramble for Senator.

Col. J. H. LINV, of Laurens, who was nominated by the Herald for the vacant Senatorship, has withdrawn his name from the arena. The contest, as well as we can judge from the spirit of the press, is narrowing down to Col. F. W. PICKENS and Ex-Gov. HANCOCK.

The usage that has obtained in electing U. S. Senators is one that needs scrutinizing. It is in taking Judges from the bench. Now, we have great respect for the judiciary of our State, and its justices are pure and able men.

Drowned.

We regret to learn that Mr. WILSON MCKINSEY, of this District, was drowned in Keowee river, near his residence, on the 12th instant. It appears that he entered the stream for a specific purpose, and, although being an expert swimmer, he was unable to save himself.

Shooting Affair.

We learn from the Mountain (Ga.) Signal of the 11th instant, that an affray took place in Union county on the 4th, between J. R. WOODY and Wm. LOCKEY. Woody, who was armed with a rifle, shot his antagonist through the breast, and his life is despaired of.

LOVE AND YOUTH.—A justice in Detroit recently married a couple who had attained the age of eighty-seven and eighty-eight. The bride was bashful and requested that the officiant should be closed to keep on spectators during the performance of the ceremonies.

Accident.

The first fatal accident occurred at Tunnel Hill on the 7th instant. At shaft No. 4, in drawing up a large hammer from the bottom of the same, a distance of about one hundred and seventy-five feet, it fell upon the head of Mr. EDWARD COLBERT, a German operative, and killed him instantly.

Death from a Snake Bite.

We learn that a negro boy, belonging to JAMES A. DOYLE, Esq., was bitten by a Rattlesnake, one day this week, which proved fatal in a very short time. The boy, as we learn, was in the woods hunting cattle at the time of the occurrence.

"In a Fix."

Grief should not be made a subject of merit, but, under the circumstances, we positively "can't help it." The distress of friend Moore, of the Carolinian, is great, and is only equalled by the greediness with which he snaps up news items. He announced last week, most gleefully, that "X's" Shanghai, aged three days, had been brought to its last end, by coming in contact with a "negro's foot."

The Court of Equity, &c.

We make the following extracts from the interesting correspondence of Maj. PERRY: "The business of Pickens Court occupied the Chancellor two days. There was considerable business dispatched, and two or three cases involving principles of some interest to the profession.

"In the case of Alexander vs. Reed and others, Chancellor Dargan held that the vendor of Pickensville, who took no mortgage or personal security from the purchaser, had a lien on the land sold for the purchase money, in preference to previous creditors who had procured confessions of judgments after the purchase.

"In the case of Duke vs. Cannon and others, the Court decided that a deed of conveyance to a son, at the donor's death and the death of his wife, was a good covenant to stand seized, and not a conveyance in futuro. This decision was made on the authority of cases decided in the Law Courts, and was rather against the conviction of the Chancellor as to its justice and equity.

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"The last of the POCAHONTAS.—The editor of the Southside (Va.) Democrat has seen the last female descendant of Pocahontas, and the only descendant, in a direct line, in the shape of a tall, slightly-browned female of 68 years, her long raven black hair flowing over her shoulders, while she calmly lauded over a Yankee tub, washing openwork stockings.

Southern Commercial Convention.

This convention will convene at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 10th of August, for the purpose of taking into consideration the commercial prospects and interests of the South, and endeavor to promote them by some practical plan. Its assembling will doubtless have an important bearing on the institutions of the South, and we should like to see our people represented there.

Pendleton Female Academy.

This institution will open on Monday the 27th instant, under competent and experienced teachers. We most cheerfully recommend it to the favorable action of parents and guardians. See advertisement.

From Europe.

The steamer Anglo Saxon has arrived at Quebec from Liverpool. The foreign cotton market closed firm, and quiet, with sales for three days of 19,000 bales. Two serious railroad accidents have occurred in England, by which twelve persons were killed and one hundred wounded.

Pennings and Clippings.

CAMP MEETING.—The Camp meeting at Oconee embraces the fourth Sabbath in July.

DEAD.—Benjamin Bowles, of Fluvanna county, Va., died on the 30th inst, at an advanced age of 93 years. He had voted for every President from Washington to Buchanan.

THE FIRST PRIZES.—Three young men, who were born and lived and still have their homes in the Sandwich Islands, have taken the first astronomical prizes at Yale College. These three are Hiram Bingham, of the class of 1853; W. D. Alexander, of 1855, and D. D. Baldwin, of 1857.

PLEASED WITH IT.—A convention of the fifth congressional district of Mississippi, at Jackson, nominated Gen. Quitman without a dissenting voice.

KILLED.—The boiler of the steamboat Berlin City exploded, on Ashkosh river, on Friday last, the 2d instant. Four of her passengers were killed and several severely injured.

ROME.—Disagreements have recently occurred between the French army of occupation at Rome, and the Pontifical troops. The "occupation" lasts a long time.

THE FIRST.—The editor of the Lancaster Ledger was shown a partly grown cotton boll several days ago, which grew upon the plantation of Mr. [Name], near Hanging Rock in that district.

REFUSES.—Rev. Whiteford Smith refuses to accept the Professorship tendered him by the Trustees of the South Carolina College.

A RIVE OLD AGE.—Mrs. Sarah Lancaster, a lady aged one hundred and one years five months and seven days, departed this life, near the village of Sparta, on the 7th instant. Mrs. Lancaster came to Sparta, before the Revolution, and has been there ever since.

WOOL.—Wool-growing in Texas has become very extensive. A few days since a lot was sent from the prairies in Texas to New Orleans, which for quality is represented to be equal to the best Saxony improved. The "Star State," it is said, will, in a few years furnish more wool than any of her sister States.

DEAD.—Mr. Witcher, who was shot by his son at Atlanta, Ga., a few days ago, has since died of his wound. No intelligence has yet been received of the murderer of his father.

ELECTED.—Col. W. C. Moragne has been elected Brigadier General of the 2nd Brigade, S. C. M., by a majority of forty vote. Gen. M. is a high-toned gentleman.

FATAL AFFRAY IN KANSAS.—James Lyle, county recorder and probate clerk, was killed by a free State man named Haller, on the 20th ult., in an affray growing out of an election to fill vacancies in the city council at Leavenworth, Kansas.

ACADEMIC DISTINCTION.—The University of Oxford (England) has invited the Hon. G. M. Dallas, United States Minister at the English Court, to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, on the 23rd of this month.

THE BURNING OF THE MONTREAL.—The number of persons known to have been on board the Montreal, exclusive of the crew, is 333. Of these there are saved 114, including some of the crew, making the total loss of life over 250. The number of bodies found and taken to Quebec is 163.

APPOINTED.—Col. Nathan L. Hutchins has been appointed Judge of the Superior Court of the Western Judicial Circuit of Ga., vice Judge James Jackson, resigned, to take office on and after the first day of July.

TAX STATISTICS.—There are 22,451 negroes in Edgewood, where the tax for last year was \$20,943. Poor tax, \$3,796; road, \$2,847; public building, \$2,004.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—A curious juxtaposition of names occurred at Lowell, Mass., some twenty years ago. There were six physicians in the town; two of them bore the name of Toothaker, two Pillsbury, and the other two that of Graves!

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The report which was published some time ago, of a destructive fire at Port au Prince, has been confirmed by a recent arrival at New York. The fire broke out at midnight of June 22th, and destroyed houses, stores, and other property, valued at one million Spanish dollars.

MAILS AND FEMALE.—J. T. Blanchard, Assistant Postmaster at Limerick, Me., cut his throat and swallowed arsenic, on Tuesday night last. Cause, supposed to be unrequited affection.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—By the late report of the Superintendent of Common Schools in Connecticut, it appears that there are in the State 1626 districts, and 100,545 children between the ages of 4 and 16 years. The school fund is \$2,048,397; revenue from it, \$149,484; amount raised for schools by taxes, rate bills, &c., over \$209,000; school houses, 400; new school houses built within the year, 40.

RESIGNED.—J. Wofford Tucker, Esq., has resigned the Presidency of the Female College at Spartanburg. Dr. Chas. Taylor succeeds him.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.—L. J. Garrett and Augustus R. Wright are the Democratic candidates in the 3d and 6th Congressional districts of Georgia. The two Stephens—Linton S. and A. A. and C. H.—are candidates in their respective districts.

THE CLAY MONUMENT.—The first stone of the Clay Monument was laid near Lexington, Ky., on the 4th inst. When will the Calhoun Monument be commenced?

RIOTING.—Is it any wonder that riots are frequent in New York, when, in that city and its suburbs, there are eleven thousand grogshops?

SABLY NEGLECTED.—The Boston Transcript says that the graves of Samuel Adams and John Hancock, two of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, from Massachusetts, are in the Granary Burial Ground in Boston, without monuments to mark them.

DEAR DEEF AND ELOU ENT.—Beef is selling at fifty cents per pound in Paris; and, within the last two weeks, four married women in New York have eloped with "strange men!"

LAST OF THE GENTILES.—Mr. A. T. Goings, who we believe is about the last of the gentiles at Utah, announces by letter his intention to quit that place. Brigham Young may congratulate himself that GONGA is going, but bear in mind that CROMBING is coming!

STUDY OF POLITICS.—Every young man should make it a part of his duty to study the Laws and Constitution of the State where he is a resident. He should become familiar with the Constitution of the United States. He should become acquainted with the theory and practice of our government.

SINGULAR.—The Milwaukee (Wis.) Free Democrat says that two persons named Lynch, father and son, were killed by lightning in Muskego last week, while the sun was shining in all its splendor. They were at work in a field.

MAMMOTH FACTORY.—The foundation of the largest cotton factory in the world has just been laid in Russia, on the island of Cronholm, in the river Nasova, between its two cataracts. It is in the form of a grand square and will possess 1,672 windows, 20,000 gas burners, and will occupy 3,000 workmen.

MORE PEARLS.—The pearl excitement is spreading. Rich discoveries are said to have been made in Lanester county, Pa., and the Canastota river is filled with adventures raking for pearls.

GOLD PLACERS.—The Mexican papers announce the discovery of gold placers near Mazatlan, in Mexico, which surpasses those of California.

DISTINGUISHED MEN DYING ON THE FOURTH.—The death of Mr. Marey on the 4th of July reminds us that several other distinguished Americans have died on that anniversary.—Ex-Presidents John Adams and Jefferson died July 4th, 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of our independence, and Ex-President Monroe died July 4th, 1831.

THE GALLOW'S IN USE.—No less than twenty-seven executions of criminals were appointed to take place in Missouri and Illinois, on Friday, the 19th instant.

HEAVY LOSS.—A terrible fire broke out in New Orleans on the 8th, and destroyed much property—probably to the value of \$500,000.

HARD NAMES.—The recent riot in New York has developed some hard names. One of the riots was between the "Dead Rabbits" and the "Bovary Boys." They are said to be near akin to the "Plug Uglies" of Baltimore. What next?

FALLING.—At a sale of 22 negroes in Charleston recently, by James Topper, Esq., they only averaged \$488.18 each.

PASSED.—The vote on the Jewish Disabilities bill in the English House of Commons, was, on a test question, 341 in favor, and 200 against the bill. The majority of 141 must, we think, ensure its passage through the House of Peers.

NEW CROPS IN MARKET.—New Barley from Southern Illinois has appeared in the Cincinnati market. The first new flour received in Norfolk, on Thursday, from North Carolina, sold at \$10 per barrel.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—The Enquirer learns that a quarrel took place in Morgan county, Kentucky, between Mr. Mason, Democrat, and Mr. Cox, Know Nothing, candidates for Congress, in which Mr. Cox was shot by Mr. Mason and killed. Both the combatants have represented the Ninth District in Congress.

DEATH OF GEN. HERNANDEZ.—The Jacksonville News announces the death of Gen. Joseph M. Hernandez, of Florida, who was the first delegate to Congress while in the territorial condition, a leading member of the territorial Legislature, and on the breaking out of Indian hostilities, was made a Brigadier General in the United States service.

From the Marion American. Begun To-Day.

We begin to-day the serial of sketches of the Palmettos in Mexico. The chapter published to-day was first published a few weeks ago. It was then our intention to have continued it immediately, but thinking it perfectly legitimate to reward oneself for the labor by using it for the increase of our circulation, we advertised the fact, and have delayed the publication a few weeks to await the coming in of subscribers. We did not mistake the public feeling on this subject. There is a deep and pervading sympathy, and, a lofty admiration for that regiment, which manifest themselves in an anxiety to read its history.

We have assumed a singular and novel task—to write the history of a particular regiment. We are not aware that such a work has ever been attempted in all the range of history. There are many histories of the Mexican war, several of which we have read. They give correctly a few official facts, derived from official reports, but they are meagre, dry, and unsatisfactory. They are merely statistical or topographical, not descriptive. And worst of all, they are unjust. In the effort to be lofty, they only reach dullness; in the effort to preserve the dignity of the army, they fail to do stern justice in awarding honor and shame. In the official reports and the histories, a regiment which, in every respect, laid flat on its back during the battle, not daring to face the enemy, is mentioned in the same terms with the Palmettos, who plucked

"Into the jaws of death— Into the gates of hell Like the six hundred."

After reading the histories of this war, have thrown them down with ineffable disgust, almost incredulous of the truth of history.

The fame of the Palmettos is not written in the history of the Mexican war. It has there no more distinguished mention than the Pennsylvania or New Yorkers, or the Irish marines. It is only in tradition or oral history, that its services are known. It is in the eloquent graves of its 800 fallen braves that its history is written. It is in the fact, that its line of 1000 gallant young men, which stretched itself out before Vera Cruz, on the 10th of March, 1847, was in nine months reduced to 300, and those 300, in ten years, were reduced to 200, that its silently eloquent history is written.

We must say that in these sketches we do not intend to write anything so bold and lofty, and dignified, as the word history imports. We intend only a series of familiar, easy, pleasant sketches, embodying our personal experience in the most stirring and exciting and deadly scenes in the war. We shall not attempt to embellish the narrative with such episodes and descriptive digressions as may tempt us from the high way of narrative. We think that we can safely promise that the reader will rise from the perusal of these sketches, less wearied, and vastly better informed of the history of this war, than he can derive from any so called history.

We have no notes or memoranda to guide us. But the events of that war were so scored upon our memory that a hundred years would not efface them.

The fame of the Palmetto regiment, its unparalleled losses in battle, its romantic achievements, are matters of historical notoriety. But yet few know the particular history of that regiment. There are now only two hundred living men who could write its history, and authenticate the narrative by the endorsement, "all of which I saw, and part of which I was." As one of the few who can thus authenticate the narrative, I have accepted the task. The sketches shall be brief, and the style of the narrative plain and simple, the object being merely to acquaint the reader with the familiar, unobscured and perishable minor facts, which, being below the importance of history, are ignored by it. I have no personal object, and certainly no unworthy one to advance by the narrative. I have no particular mention to make of myself, certainly no self-laudation; but yet, as I shall speak only of what I know and saw myself, the narrative and reflections upon it will be to a certain extent, of necessity, individual.

It will thus be relieved of the dryness of general history. Thus much by way of introduction.

There are now, as far as I know, of the two hundred survivors of that regiment, six who are now citizens of Alabama. They are Gen. James H. Clanton, John Campbell and J. N. Anderson, of Montgomery; Dr. J. D. O'Bannon, of Prichville, Gen. M. Travis, of Conecuh county; John C. Higgins, now Editor of the American Statesman at Butler, and Ben-Lane Posey, Editor of the Marion American. Gen. Clanton and Gen. Travis were native Alabamians, who joined that regiment. The others were native South Carolinians, who have returned to Alabama within a few years past. Gen. Travis is a brother of the gallant Captain Travis, who with Bowyer were the first victims of the Texas war of independence, and who with 200 men kept at bay for three days and nights 800 Mexicans under Santa Anna. They refused all terms of surrender, and they died as none but heroes could die. Thermopylae had no survivors; but the Alamo had not one.

They fought like brave men—long and well; they plied the ground with fœmen's slugs. And at last they fell upon a bed of glory—upon heaps of the enemy—not so much conquered as fatigued with slaughter. I said that Alamo had no survivors. Of its warriors it had none, but it had one survivor—a woman, whom even Mexican vengeance spared, and whom I met, by accident, eleven years afterwards in the City of Mexico. Of her, more anon.

Gen. Travis, burning to avenge the death of his brother, in 1840, then a very young man, was one of the first volunteers to go to the rescue of Taylor on the Rio Grande. His regiment being soon after disbanded, he joined the Palmetto regiment as a private in January, 1847. He is a noble specimen of a man and a soldier. At the battle of Churubusco, he was shot

through the cap, the ball just grazing his head, and laying it open two or three inches. He laughed at it as heartily as any of us when around the camp fire we "fought our battles o'er again."

To these my associates, enumerated above, I submit the rigid truth and impartiality of this narrative, if, indeed, my character is not a sufficient authentication of it.

To make these sketches so brief as not to weary the reader, I shall here conclude the first number. The following numbers shall be of the same length, and will be furnished as regularly as I can, consistently with other engagements, write them.

It will be remembered that hostilities between the United States and Mexico commenced about the first of May, 1846. The first hostile act was the ambuscade and capture on the 24th of April, of Capt. Thornton's company of dragoons, while on a reconnaissance, a few miles from Matamoros. This was followed immediately by an attempt to capture Corpus Christi, and cut off Taylor's supplies and communication with home. To avert so great a danger, Taylor marched with almost his entire force to the relief of Corpus Christi. The Mexicans opened immediately a bombardment upon Fort Brown, opposite Matamoros, and an army of several thousands crossed the Rio Grande to intercept Taylor. He encountered them on the 5th of May, at Palo Alto, and by a brilliant victory drove them before him. They rallied the next day for a more desperate resistance, and on the 6th of May he again encountered them at Resaca de la Palma, where they sustained another disastrous defeat and fled in confusion and terror back to their own territory. Matamoros was surrendered without further resistance.

But before the cheering news of these victories came, there was a period of the most painful anxiety. The first hostile news that came, was the ambuscade of Thornton, and the attack upon Corpus Christi. It was feared that Taylor's meagre force would be overwhelmed by numbers and destroyed. Prompt to meet the emergency, a small force was raised in a few hours in New Orleans and Mobile, which was sent to Corpus Christi.

I well remember the glow of national pride, and the military furor, which were roused to enthusiasm by the loss of war. Upon a thousand rostra was rung and reverberated, that thrilling and electric cry, "that the foot of a foreign invader had polluted American territory, and that American blood had been shed on American soil." Then indeed was Americanism intense, and then was foreignism under popular indignation. But times have changed since then, and we have changed with them.

There was a simultaneous rush to arms, a gathering of hosts. "With souls in arms, and eager for the fray." On the 11th of May, the President communicated to Congress the official announcement of the capture of Thornton's company, and on the 13th Congress passed the preamble recognizing the existence of a state of war, authorized the President to call into service fifty thousand volunteers, and voted him ample pecuniary means to conduct the war on an imposing scale.

Gen. Gaines, then the senior officer in the Western department, called for seven regiments from the Gulf States for immediate service. Twice the number promptly offered themselves, but his call was disapproved by the President, and most of the volunteers were discharged.

Taylor's army was safe, and it was not yet decided upon what plan or for what objects the war should be conducted. Though hostilities had commenced, and two great battles had been fought, there was no official knowledge that Mexico had declared war. Hostilities were not necessarily war, and it might be that the Mexican General had acted on his authority in opening hostilities. Mr. Calhoun, in the U. S. Senate urged this distinction, and strenuously opposed, under existing circumstances, a declaration of war.

There were also two opinions as to the proper plan upon which it should be conducted. There were two causes of the war. First, was the long deferred claim which the United States had as a creditor against Mexico. This however was too trifling to justify war. Second, and paramount was the annexation of Texas. Upon this Mexico founded two complaints. The first was a general objection to the annexation of Texas at all, and the second was that even waiving that objection, the proper boundary of Texas was the Nueces, not the Rio Grande, and that the occupation of the Western side of the Nueces was an invasion of Mexican Territory, and in itself, an act of war against Mexico.

Mr. Calhoun urged the one plan and Mr. Cass chiefly the other. The main cause of war being the annexation of Texas, and the boundary dispute, Mr. Calhoun urged that the proper plan of the war was defensive. That we should rest with having driven the enemy into their own territory, and that a strong chain of garrisons should be established on the frontier line, to keep the Mexicans on their own side, and attack them only when they should cross the line. Further than this, as a means of enforcing the creditor claim against Mexico, he advised a blockade of all their ports, by which their commerce might either be cut off, or its full amount appropriated to the United States.

This plan would have compassed the only real object of the war, the preservation of our territorial boundary. The creditor claim might have been postponed, or enforced by commercial reprisals, or abandoned. In going to war about a money claim, governments should exercise the discretion of an individual contemplating a law suit, and not involve themselves in a disastrous controversy, even upon the justest and clearest right. Thus would Mexico have been treated with the mercy due to a weak and helpless government, and finally been forced, like a fretted child, into obedience. This was the masterly plan of Mr. Calhoun. It is a national calamity that it was

rejected. The cause of its rejection was, that it was too passive to satisfy the demands of an excited and filibustering people...

Something Rare—An Elopement in the South.

We have withheld, says the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail of the last inst., until we could satisfy ourselves of the facts, a notice of the elopement of a young married woman...

The circumstances are about these: Mr. Myrick married this woman about three years ago, she being his second wife. Her name was Mary...

Mrs. Myrick left home on the 6th of last month, with the avowed purpose of visiting her friends in Tallapoosa county. She was accompanied by her husband to the railroad...

Colonel Crabbe, who lately lost his life by the same enterprise in which Walker made his first venture in the character of filibuster...

Good Advice.—Dig potatoes, drive a dray, puddle mitches, or do anything that is honest and useful, rather than run in debt.

On motion, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Lodge:

Tribute of Respect.

At a regular communication of Pendleton Lodge, No. 34, A. F. M., held in Lodge Room, July 7, A. L. 1857, the Secretary read a communication from American Lodge, No. 13, A. F. M., of Ga., conveying the melancholy intelligence of the death of our worthy brother, W. T. McKinley.

OBSEQUIES OF HON. W. L. MARCY.

A very large number of persons attended the funeral of Mr. Marcy at Albany, N. Y., on the 8th inst. Among the distinguished persons present were ex-Governors Van Buren and Pierce, and ex-Governors Seymour, Hunt and Fish, of New York.

Chicago, July 11.—On the night of the 2d inst., a mob broke into the jail of Cedar county, Iowa, and notwithstanding the resistance made by the Sheriff and guard, took therefrom two men named Gleason and Soper, confined on a charge of horse-stealing, and hung them. Much excitement yet prevails in the neighborhood.

State of South Carolina, IN EQUITY—PICKENS.

WHEREAS, the plaintiff did, on the 14th day of March, 1857, file his declaration against the defendant, who (as it is said) is absent from and without the limits of this State, and has neither wife nor attorney known within the same upon whom a copy of the said declaration might be served: It is ordered, therefore, that the said defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration on or before the 15th day of March, 1858; otherwise final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded against him.

St. Louis, July 7.—The Salt Lake Mail has arrived with Independence dates to 30th ult. There were few Indians on the route. The emigrants' trains were doing well. Snow had disappeared and grass and water on the plains were abundant.

The Mormons who have been very anxious to know the character of the reports made by the official returns, were surprised to hear that bills respecting Polygamy were to be placed before Congress. They treat Surveyor Burr's report with contempt, and accuse him of making false statements regarding the country.

The St. Joseph Journal of the 2d inst., publishes a report brought by a French trader that a hundred troops and fifty teamsters under the command of Col. Sumner, were attacked by a large body of Cheyenne and Apache Indians 200 miles west of Fort Kearney, and all slain.

FROM KANSAS.—A letter to the St. Louis Republican says that the Democratic convention at Leocompton is composed of a majority of pro-slavery men, but on the whole the democratic party support the views in Gov. Walker's inaugural address and approve the submission of the constitution to the people.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY UNITED STATES TROOPS SLAIN BY THE INDIANS.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) Journal of the 2d, publishes a statement of a French trader that a body of one hundred troops and fifty teamsters, of Col. Sumner's command, were attacked by a large body of Cheyenne and Apache Indians, 200 miles west of Fort Kearney, and all were slain!

Later advices from Leavenworth state that General Harney discredited the reported battle between the Indians and the U. S. troops.

A FRENCH VIEW OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.—The Paris Constitutionnel, alluding to Lord Napier's speech in New York, says all this extraordinary friendship proceeds, not from moral, but from commercial interests.

SAVAGE is a man of about 140 pounds weight, 25 or 28 years old, with black whiskers, and below the medium height. He is thought to have really had a wife in Wilmington, but it is rumored that she lately eloped with another man.

Mrs. Myrick is about 25 years old, is rather over the usual size, very plump with light brown hair, fair skin, and rather defective teeth.

They most probably got in company at Atlanta, Ga., by her waiting there a day for him. It is supposed that they have gone to North Carolina.

Col. Crabbe, who lately lost his life by the same enterprise in which Walker made his first venture in the character of filibuster, was a prominent politician in Mississippi and California. He and Walker were, doubtless, schoolmates, being natives of the same town.

At a regular communication of Pendleton Lodge, No. 34, A. F. M., held in Lodge Room, July 7, A. L. 1857, the Secretary read a communication from American Lodge, No. 13, A. F. M., of Ga., conveying the melancholy intelligence of the death of our worthy brother, W. T. McKinley.

On motion, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Lodge:

WHEREAS, it hath seemed good to the Supreme Architect of the Universe to send us his hereditary of the uncertainty of life, and the certainty of death. Therefore, Resolved, That we have heard with unfeigned sorrow, of the death of our brother, W. T. McKinley.

Consignees at Anderson Depot.

Geo Collyer & Co. Wagner's Mills, J. T. Sloan & Co. E. E. Harrison, Brown, V. & Co. W. P. H. Brown, B. F. Sloan, H. W. Kuhlman, D. B. James, J. Barnett, B. F. T. S. G. M. Adams, Dr. J. S. Palmer, E. W. H. Herbert, W. H. D. G. Van Vels Wyck, J. S. Dawson, B. A. Maxwell, F. Ford James & Co. F. B. Hodges, J. M. Alexander, J. B. Sisson, A. G. Quinn, A. S. Martin, N. G. Allan, Dr. Jennings, J. C. Brown, W. T. Wright, H. Fielding, E. C. Williams, O. D. Dandy & W. R. Callahan, E. B. Hudson & Son, F. RICE, Agent.

State of South Carolina, IN EQUITY—PICKENS.

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Anderson Price Current.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Cotton, Salt, Sugar, Molasses, Yarn, Flour, Bacon, and other commodities.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, at Tunnel Hill, on the 9th instant, by A. B. Bowden, Esq., Mr. THOS. A. WILEY to Miss MARGARET A. DABY, all of Pickens district.

Pendleton Female Seminary.

TEACHERS. REV. C. L. McBRIDE, D. D. MISS M. C. PELTON, MISS S. C. PELTON. THE Exercises of the above Institution will be opened on Monday the 27th July.

List of Letters

Table listing names of individuals and their corresponding letters, including Alexander, John, Barton, Miss Elizabeth, Douglas, Wm, Hendrix, J. B, Liles, William, Liles, Jacob, Mansell, Miss Sarah J, July 18.

Estate Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that a final settlement of the Estate of Dr. E. G. Gaines, deceased, will be made before the Ordinary, at Pickens C. H., on Tuesday the 20th day of October next.

State of South Carolina, IN EQUITY—PICKENS.

WHEREAS, the plaintiff did, on the 14th day of July, 1857, file his declaration against the defendant, who (as it is said) is absent from and without the limits of this State, and has neither wife nor attorney known within the same upon whom a copy of the said declaration might be served: It is ordered, therefore, that the said defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration on or before the 20th day of July, 1858; otherwise final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded against him.

ESTRAY.

BERRY TURNER tells before me a Sorrel Mare 14 hands high, left hind foot white, a star and a slip in her face—supposed to be 10 years old, and appraised at \$12.00. Said Mare can be had by applying to Berry Turner, who resides on the Road leading from Pickensville to Easley's Bridge on Saluda, at George's Creek Bridge, proving property and paying all expenses.

CANDIDATES.

THE friends of Maj. Wm. K. Enstler respectfully announce him a Candidate for BRIGADIER GENERAL, in place of Brig. Gen. Harrison, resigned. [July 1, 1857.]

THE friends of Capt. J. B. E. Sloan beg leave to announce him a Candidate for BRIGADIER GENERAL, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. J. W. Harrison. [July 2, 1857.]

THE friends of Capt. G. W. Fallerton respectfully announce him a Candidate for MAJOR of the 2d Battalion, 2d Regiment, S. C. M. [June 20, 1857.]

THE friends of Capt. D. A. Ledbetter respectfully announce him a candidate for MAJOR of the 2d Battalion, 2d Regiment, S. C. M. [July 18, 1857.]

The Boggs Bridge.

THE Commissioners of R. R. for Pickens District are requested to meet at the Court House, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday in August next. By order of Dr. M. G. McLean, Chairman. A. M. NORTON, Clerk. July 7, 1857.

A. F. M.

THE next Regular Communication of Pendleton Lodge, No. 34, A. F. M., will be held in the Lodge Room on Wednesday August 20th, at 7 o'clock, P. M. By order of W. T. Jones, Sec'y. July 9 4 H. E. SRABORN, Sec'y.

HEAD QUARTERS,

First Division, S. C. M. Abbeville C. H., Jan 15, 1857. Order No. 1. AN ELECTION will be held at the various Regimental Muster Grounds in the first Brigade of Infantry, on Tuesday the 19th of August next, for Brigadier General of the first Brigade of Infantry, first Division, S. C. M., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Brigadier General J. W. Harrison.

UNDER DECREE IN EQUITY.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, PICKENS DISTRICT. A. Duke, et. ux., et al. vs. Jos. Donaldson, et. ux., et al. Bill for Partition, &c. PURSUANT to an order made by the Court of Equity, in this case, I will sell at Pickens Court House, to the highest bidder, on Saturday in August next, the Tract of Land described in the pleadings, as the Real Estate of Ransom Cannon, deceased, namely: THE TRACT OF LAND situate, lying and being in Pickens district, on both sides of Wolf Creek, containing Three Hundred Acres more or less, and adjoining lands of William Gilstrap, Mary Haynes, Reese Bowen and others.

TERMS OF SALE.—On a credit of one and two years with interest, the purchaser to enter into bond to the Commissioner with at least two good sureties to secure the payment of the purchase money, and pay the costs in cash—and also extra for titles. ROBT. A. THOMPSON, C. E. P. D. Com'r's office, July 9, 1857.

J. D. SMITH & CO. PENDLETON, S. C.

HAVE just opened, under the Farmers' Hall, a complete and tasty stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, READY MADE CLOTHING, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Men's Furnishing Goods generally. Particular attention is given to Ladies DRESS GOODS, and their stock of Muslins, Barorges, Tissues, Embroidered Collars, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flouncings and Fancy Goods, cannot well be surpassed. Watches, Jewelry, Toilet Soaps, Perfumeries, Fancy articles, in great variety. Together with a general assortment of articles, too numerous to mention.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS!

THE subscribers have just received a large STOCK OF GOODS, Bought on the most reasonable terms, and will be sold as low as Goods can be bought in the up country. We have a general assortment of Goods of every description, consisting of STAPLE & FANCY GOODS for Ladies, Gentlemen, Youths and Misses wear. Hats and Bonnets of every style and quality; a large lot of Boots and Shoes; Hardware, China, Glass, and Earthenware of the latest styles; Nails and Castings.

REMOVAL.

H. FAJEN, MERCHANT TAILOR, HAS removed from his old stand in the Town of WALHALLA to his new Shop, opposite Issertel & Norman's, where he is prepared to accommodate his friends and the public, with any thing in his line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

JOSEPH J. NORTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND Solicitor in Equity. OFFICE AT PICKENS C. H., S. C. June 12, 1857.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale low good APPLE VINEGAR, and a lot of FACTORY THREAD. E. & E. ALEXANDER. July 4, 1857.

FRESH SUPPLIES.

JUST RECEIVED a lot of HARDWARE, first rate APPLE VINEGAR, ROPE, MOLASSES, &c. For sale low by J. N. LAWRENCE. July 10, 1857.

State of South Carolina, IN EQUITY—PICKENS.

WHEREAS, the plaintiff did, on the 14th day of May, 1857, file his declaration against the defendant, who (as it is said) is absent from and without the limits of this State, and has neither wife nor attorney known within the same upon whom a copy of the said declaration might be served: It is ordered, therefore, that the said defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration on or before the 19th day of May, 1858; otherwise final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded against him.

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SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias to me directed, will be sold before the Court House in Pickens District, within the legal hours, on the first Monday and Tuesday in August next, 205 acres of land more or less, on waters of six mile creek, adjoining lands of John Howard, J. E. Howard and others, levied on as the property of Samuel Smith, at the suit of Wm. Oliver, survivor, and others.

On Tuesday after sale, at Tunnel Hill, 7 striking hammers, 20 steel points, 12 crowbars, 2 hammers, 2 anvils, 4 thousand boards, 2 derricks, complete, 1 box of valuable tools, 2 pair of tongs and a lot of other articles, sold as the property of John Phillips, to satisfy a mortgage given to the Blue Ridge Rail Road Co.

1 sorrel horse and buggy, levied on as the property of W. T. Holland, at the suit of John W. Rowland.

2 carts, levied on as the property of David O. Williams, at the suit of Thomas Holdbrooks.

1 sow and three pigs, levied on as the property of Edmund Martin, deceased, at the suit of E. Alexander and others.

ISSERTEL & NORMAN, Walhalla, S. C.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving a large and elegant assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, Consisting of the usual variety, which are of the latest styles and most beautiful patterns. Together with a fresh supply of GROCERIES, Purchased on the best terms in the New York, Baltimore and Charleston markets, and will be sold on the best terms for cash only. Try them.

Jewelry, &c.

They also have on hand a very valuable Stock of Jewelry, including splendid Gold and Silver WATCHES, and Fancy Articles.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Their Stock in this department is heavy and the assortment general, and as great care was had in buying, the purchaser may rest assured of getting a pure article.

FRESH SUPPLIES.

JUST RECEIVED a lot of HARDWARE, first rate APPLE VINEGAR, ROPE, MOLASSES, &c. For sale low by J. N. LAWRENCE. July 10, 1857.

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NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE subscribers are now receiving and opening a large and carefully selected Stock of new and elegant SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, Consisting, in part, of Silks, Muslins, Calicoes, Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces and Thread; Cassimeres, Drap d'Ete, Linens, Vestings; Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Gaiters; And the usual variety in the DRY GOODS line.

Also, Hardware, Crockery and Cutlery; SEGARS and Tobacco of the best quality. Groceries, As cheap as can be bought anywhere in the up country.

Our Stock is a very full one, and has been carefully laid in by one of the firm. We can, therefore, recommend highly every article we have on hand, and will sell on the most reasonable terms. We respectfully solicit the continued patronage of our friends and the public. As heretofore, we will exchange Goods for the usual articles of Barter.

E. & E. ALEXANDER. May 12, 1857.

SPRING & SUMMER SUPPLIES

WE are now receiving the largest and most complete assortment of GOODS That we have ever brought to this place, which we are willing to sell at short profits. Our Goods have been carefully selected in New York, Philadelphia and Charleston. We can always give our GOODS free of charge.

We will take in exchange for Goods, Corn, Rye, Wheat, Oats, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Beans, Wax, Honey, Hops, Turnips, Chickens, Ducks, Turkeys, Eggs, Butter, &c., at the market price.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

THE undersigned has just returned from Charleston with a large and well selected Stock of new and elegant Spring and Summer Goods, Consisting partly of Calicoes, Gingham, Muslins, &c.

Bonnets, Trimmings, Ribbons, and Laces; Cloths, Cassimeres, Drap d'Ete, Linens and Vestings; Gloves, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes; Saddles, Bridles and Martingales; Together with many other articles in the Dry Goods line.

Greenies!

A large and fresh lot, for sale very low. My friends and the public are requested to examine my stock for themselves, as I charge nothing for showing Goods; and I am also determined to sell as low as the lowest. Try me.

I will exchange Goods for Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Hides, &c., as well as sell on the most reasonable terms.

State of South Carolina, IN EQUITY—PICKENS.

WHEREAS, the plaintiff did, on the 14th day of May, 1857, file his declaration against the defendant, who (as it is said) is absent from and without the limits of this State, and has neither wife nor attorney known within the same upon whom a copy of the said declaration might be served: It is ordered, therefore, that the said defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration on or before the 19th day of May, 1858; otherwise final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded against him.

State of South Carolina, IN EQUITY—PICKENS.

WHEREAS, the plaintiff did, on the 14th day of May, 1857, file his declaration against the defendant, who (as it is said) is absent from and without the limits of this State, and has neither wife nor attorney known within the same upon whom a copy of the said declaration might be served: It is ordered, therefore, that the said defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration on or before the 19th day of May, 1858; otherwise final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded against him.

State of South Carolina, IN EQUITY—PICKENS.

