KEOWEE COURIER.

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

VOL. 1. PICKENS COURT HOUSE, S. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1849. NO 26.

THE
KEOWEE COURIER,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
W. H. TRIMMIER.

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

TERMS.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents for one year's subscription when paid within three months, Two dollars if payment is delayed to the close of the subscription year.

All subscriptions not clearly *limited*, will be considered as made for an indefinite time, and continued till a discontinuance is ordered and all arrearages paid.

Advertisements inserted at 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 87 1-2 cts. for each continued insertion. Liberal deductions made to those advertising by the year.

☞ All Communications should be addressed to the Publisher post paid.

LATEST FROM J. *M.* BARRETT.

We find the following letter in the National Era, addressed to the editor of that paper. Barrett attempts to make the impression that he had a portion of the public sympathies with him in his confinement, and that the 'yeomanry of the land' were bitterly opposed to the Committee of *Safety*. This emissary now adds ingratitude to his other crimes, by bringing the blackest accusations against men to whose moral sense of right and even handed justice, he is perhaps indebted for the honorable manner in which he has been treated.

He plainly intimates that his accusers would not hesitate to forswear themselves, after being baffled in their hopes of 'wreaking vengeance' upon him. The poor simpleton, to imagine that he, a mere tool in the hands of his abolition employers, could excite any such desire in the breasts of *men*, is too absurd even to impose upon the credulities of his northern friends. We are promised some further developments:

SPARTANSBURG, Oct. 8, 1849.

"MR. EDITOR,—The Court of Common Pleas for Spartanburg district has just closed its session for this season, and the rusty hinges of my prison bolts have grated harshly upon my ears for the last time. I am now at liberty, and there is not manifested by the great mass of the community the least disposition to treat me even disrespectfully. Those men who had banded themselves together in this place under the term 'Safety *Committee*,' and who, in order to keep themselves 'safe' from the action of the la against them for their lawless conduct, have proclaimed themselves 'above the law;' and who, from the time they cast me into prison up to the moment appointed to rush me through the forms of a public trial, had kept every instrument in motion to excite the country and bring the people up to the level of their own fanaticism and cruelty, have had the tables most completely turned upon them.

"The yeomanry of the land came up to Court, from the different parts of the district, with a stern rebuke to the spirit of disorder written on their faces.

"Instead of being prepared, as my enemies had vainly hoped, to act against me with the injustice of an excited populace, some of them were importunate that I should turn upon my pursuers, and give some of them a chance to occupy for a season the same dark hole into which they had so wantonly thrust me. The truth is, the great heart of the honest and considerate portion of this community beat in sympathy with my wrongs. They saw the base injustice that had been done me, and were willing and even anxious that reparation should be made.

"These manifestations were not to be mistaken by the Safety *Committee*. When they saw all their hopes of wreaking vengeance upon me for the fancied injuries of the North had vanished, they took counsel together as to what was to be done, and determined that my case should not be tried during the present session; that, if necessary, certain of their brotherhood should go before the Court and make affidavit that, in the case of the said J. *M.* Barrett, there was some important testimony that, during the whole summer they had been slandering and persecuting him, they had not been by any means able to raise, and that, therefore, they were not at present prepared to try the case, and they must have six months longer to get that important testimony.

"There is much more yet which in a short time I hope to give to the public. Meanwhile, I hope you will be kind enough to publish this hasty sketch. I start for home in a few moments.

J. M. BARRETT.

In the English fashionable world, mourning for the nearest relatives is not worn longer than for eight or ten months.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.

The administration are carrying out the system of policy as to removals, which I foreshadowed in a recent letter. They are now removing the vestiges of democracy from the bureaux. Mr Walter Forward, a very able and estimable man, takes the place of Mr. R. H. Gillett. The *Cabinet*, as I am informed, have determined to remove Mr. Washington, the fifth Auditor, and Mr. Hobbie, the Assistant Post *Master* General. Subordinates will follow their chiefs. The axe which has heretofore chopped off a few limbs is to be laid to the root of the tree. It seems to be the opinion of the members of the administration that, if they have nothing to gain, by appointing their friends, they have, at least, nothing to lose by it. After all, it would seem that the French government has no idea of abandoning their reclamations in the Port and Eugenie cases. They disavow nothing but some unsuitable language of M. Poussin, and have taken care to put on diplomatic record, the marked expression of its opinion, that our government was specially at fault with him. The letter of M. de Tocqueville, let it be recollected, has not been disavowed nor recalled.

The controversy, when it shall be revived, will commence where it was broken off, at points, where moderation and forbearance will be required on both sides *Corresp, Balt. Sun.*

The White Population of South Carolina.—*Messrs.* Editors: It appears that the following districts and parishes have gained in the last ten years, according to the late census: and to Darlington we must yield the palm when we consider its remoteness from the seaboard:

The Parishes of St. Philips and St. *Michael's* gain is	3211
Darlington District	2557
Pendleton District	1899

The total increase of white inhabitants during this period is 23,260, at the rate of 2,326 each year—not so bad for one of the old thirteen States. The least increase is in St. Andrews parish, twenty-nine.

The great loss in population has been in the following Districts—and Fairfield has made a clear field of inhabitants, viz:

Fairfield's loss	1088
Union do	937
Abbeville do	800
Georgetown do	504

The least loss has been in York District, thirteen.—*Char. Courier.*

BENTON.—It is said by a paper published in Missouri that Mr. Benton will retire to private life, for several potent reasons, which are compressed into brevity as follows:

Ninety prominent members of the Legislature, from ifferent sections of the State, have avowed themselves openly against him.

Of the Judges, numbering twenty in all, sixteen have committed themselves against Benton, and not one has yet pronounced for him.

Of the Congressional delegation three are deadly against him—his colleague and two representatives. One representative has espoused his cause, and two are as yet on the 'non-committal platform.'

Of the Democratic press, ten papers are against him, six for him, and two neutral.

A great majority of the county meetings which have been held have gone against him decisively.

Mr. Benton is not likely, moralizes the Metropolitan, to get a majority in any one county in the State.

VIRGINIA.—According to an article in the Winchester Virginian, the "Old Dominion" is waking up from her lethargy. On the southwest the Lynchburg and Tennessee Railroad is, to a considerable extent, under contract. In the centre, the James river and Kanawha Canal will speedily be opened to Buchanan. The Richmond and Danville Railroad is generally under contract; and a branch will soon connect it with enterprising Petersburg. Towards the Blue Ridge, at its western terminus, and from the junction to Richmond, the Louisa company is pushing its work, and a contract at $183,000, $12 00 less than the original estimate, has been entered into for constructing the tunnel at Rockfish Gap. The Alexandria and Orange Railroad will soon be ready for letting; in the same region the Rappahannock slack water improvement is completed, and not far to the north of it, Goose Creek is speedily to be improved under plans and specifications of Gen. McNeil, now ready. There are many important turnpikes in the course of construction. A plank road is about to be made from the former place to Scottsville; and there are several roads west of Winchester now being graded, connecting with the northwestern turnpike or the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.—*Balt. American.*

ANOTHER BURIED CITY.—At a meeting of the New York Ethnological Society last week, an interesting letter was read from Hon. E. G. Squier, our Charge des Affairs at Guatamala, who has already commenced his antiquarian researches and forwarded several curious relics to Washington. He gives an account of the recent discovery of an ancient city, buried beneath the forest about 150 miles from Leon, which far surpasses the architectural wonders of Palenque. There are evidently hidden cities upon the western continent far exceeding in size and the grandeur of their monuments the revelations of Herculaneum and Pompeii. We anticipate, the Mirrer, the most astounding discoveries from the ethnological enthusiasm of Mr. *Squier*. The Indians everywhere receive him with the utmost kindness, and their chiefs regard him as a heaven-sent minister to protect them from their Spanish oppressors.—They are glad to assist him in his investigations, on the condition that he will bring no Spaniard into their villages, nor communicate to the priests the secrets they disclose.

There was also read a curious letter addressed to the President of the United States from the last of the Peruvian Incas, accompanied by a letter of Samuel G. Arnold of Providence. Mr. A., who has recently returned from South America, met with the venerable Inca, who is 90 years old. He gives a very graphic account of his appearance, and relates the affecting story of the wrongs of his royal race. He found the princely old priest sitting in the shadow of the Temple of the Sun, engaged in reading *Tasso*—a scene for a painter and a theme for a novelist

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The Tranced Child at Bangor.—Readers probably remember the story of the little girl at Bangor, (Me.) who apparently died of cholera, but revived and said she had been to Heaven, where she saw her mother, and where she was to go again on the following Sunday. The Bangor Whig of the 12th gives the sequel as follows:

On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Daniel Warren, a very worthy, religious man, who has been much among the cholera patients, feeling, perhaps, a little moved by curiosity, called to see the little girl, and addressing her cheerfully, told her that she appeared better and would soon be well, and get out in a day or two.

'But I'm going to mother again at four o'clock,' she quietly and softly said.

'When, to-morrow ?'

'No, to-day.'

Mr. Warren endeavored to turn her attention to hopeful prospects of recovery; but the little sufferer was fast sinking away—the death rattle was heard and she soon ceased to breath, her pulse stopped, and the fixedness of death was impressed upon her beautiful countenance. *She* was dead. Mr. Warren looked at the town clock, in the distance, from the window, for there was no clock in the house, and it was four o'clock.

While pondering upon, to him, the singular coincidences in this case, and about half an hour had passed, new signs of life appeared, and again the spirit of the sweet girl returned. She asked for water and said she was tired, and sunk away into a quiet sleep.

Since then she has been gradually recovering, but the elder sister, who watched her so tenderly and who would so willingly have accompanied her to live with her mother in heaven, was the next day taken with the cholera and the following day died and was buried.

The Kentucky Convention have left the discussion on slavery for a time, to enter upon that of a more liberal system of franchise, and the *viva voce* and ballot system of voting for Judges. Among the propositions before the convention, is the election of Judges for eight years by the people, and another proposition is to give the Legislature the power to remove Judges without the usual forms of impeachment for offences committed It is also proposed in this convention, that the legislature shall not be permitted to charter banks, not to meet oftener than once in two years, nor be permitted to create a debt

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TEA—*The* definition of this word two hundred years ago was "A kind of drink used in China, made of hearbes, spices, and other comfortable things, very costlie; they drink it warm, and with it welcome their dearest guests and friends.

"COURTING VS. ATTENTION."

An old paper says: This is a subject which always important, is becoming peculiarly so, and we design to call the attention of the attention of the young people occasionally, in hope of arresting an alarming and destructive evil.

Young ladies are bound to fall in love as soon as possible, and bound to be bound to a partner for life, as soon as the necessary preliminaries can be made—such as getting a lover, fascinating him thoroughly, being courted, having the question popped, getting the wedding garments in array, and inviting friends to see them prettily married. The young man is bound to be gallant and polite and admire without stint all the pretty young girls known and unknown, to doff the beaver, offer his arm, invite to ride, pleasant saunter—in short, to all and sundries, indeed to show his devotion and gallantry towards the sex, until some enchantress throws her spell around him, and he sinks subdued, into a common place, different, careless Benedict.

Now out of these things grow difficulties. A young man admires a pretty girl, and must manifest it; he cannot help doing so for the life of him. The young lady has a tender heart, reaching out like vine tendrils for something to cling to; she sees the admiration, is flattered, begins soon to love, expects some tender avowal, and perhaps gets so far as to decide that she will choose a white satin under a thin gauze, at the very moment the gallant that she loves, is popping the question (good, ah! ah!) to another damsel ten miles off. Now the difficulty lies in not precisely understanding the difference between polite attentions and the tender manifestations of sighing and love. Admiring a beautiful girl, and wishing to make a wife of her, are not always the same; therefore, it is necessary that a girl should be on the alert to discover to which class the attentions paid her by a handsome and fashionable young gentleman belong.—It is hard to draw the exact line of separation between polite attentions and downright courting but our great age and extensive experience have enabled us to observe enough to aid the young and artless in deciding the matter.

First then—If a young fellow greets you in a loud free, hearty voice—if he knows precisely where to put his hat, or his hands—if he stares straight in the eye with his own wide open—if he turns his back to speak to another—if he tells you who made his coat—if he squeezes your hand—if he fails to be very foolish in fifty ways every hour, then don't fall in love with him for the world; he only admires you, let him say or do what he will. But if he be merry with every one else, but quiet with you—if he be anxious to see that your tea is sweetened, and your dear person well wrapped up when you go out in the cold; if he talks very low and never looks you in the eye—if his cheeks are red or if he be pale, and his nose blush, it is enough; if he romps with your sister, sighs like a pair of bellows, looks solemn when you are addressed by another gentleman, and in fact, in the most still, awkward, stupid, yet anxious of your male friends you may go ahead and invoke the shaft of Cupid with perfect safety, and make the poor fellow too happy for his skin to hold him.

AN ANECDOTE WELL TOLD.—During the recent Rail Road Convention at this place, towards the closing scene a resolution was introduced by one of our Anderson friends, proposing that the Company proceed to purchase land and erect work shops at Anderson Village for the entire route. Various amendments were offered which cut down the resolution materially. When Gen. Whitner arose, and with much gravity remarked, these amendments reminded him of an anecdote related by Dr. Franklin of a certain John Brown, a hatter by trade, who desiring to advertise, drew up an advertisement as follow, *"John Brown makes and sells hats, for ready cash."*—but before publishing it, he concluded to consult his friends. Showing it to one he advised him to strike out "'for ready cash,' for" said he "your patrons will soon learn your terms." Brown thought this well enough, and meeting another, his counsel was to "leave out 'makes,' for it is no matter who makes them," and this was stricken out, and the advertisement then read "John Brown sells hats." Presenting it to a third in this form for his views, he replied, "who in the name Heaven would suppose that you gave hats away, I would leave out 'sells hats, also," which was done, and the advertisement then read simply, "John Brown."

This anecdote was told in an admirable style, and never was one more appropriately thrown in to illustrate a position. At the recital of it, the whole Convention was convulsed with laughter.—*Abbeville Banner.*

KNOWLEDGE OF THE BIBLE.

The emperor Theodosius wrote out the whole New Testament with his own hand, and read some part of it every day. Theodosius the Second dedicated a great part of the night to the study of the Scriptures. George, prince of Transylvania, read over the Bible twenty-seven times. Alphonsus, king of Arragon, read the Scriptures over, together with a large commentary, fourteen times.

Sir Henry Wotten, after his customary public devotions, used to retire to his study, and there spend some hours in reading the Bible. Sir John Harop in like manner, amidst his other vocations, made the Book of God so much his study, that it lay before him night and day. James Bonnel, Esq., made the Holy Scriptures his constant and daily study; he read them, he meditated upon them, he prayed over them. M. De Renty, a French nobleman, used to read daily three chapters of the Bible, with his head uncovered, and on his bended knees.

Lady Frances Hobart read the Psalms over twelve times a year, the New Testament thrice and the other parts of the Old Testament, once. Susannah, countess of Suffolk, for the last seven years of her life, read the whole Bible over twice annually.

Dr. Gouge used to read fifteen chapters every day; five in the morning, five after dinner, and five in the evening, before going to bed. Mr. Jeremiah Whittaker usually read all the Epistles in the Greek *Testament* twice every fortnight.

Joshua Barnes is said to have read a small pocket Bible, which he usually carried about with him, a hundred and twenty times over.

Mr Rodger Cot on read the whole Bible through 12 times a year.

The Rev. William Romaine studied nothing but the Bible for the last thirty or forty years of his life.

A poor prisoner, being confined in a dark dungeon, had no light, except for a few moments when his food was brought him: he used to take his Bible and read a chapter, saying, he could find his mouth in the dark, when he could not read.

Henry Willis, farmer, aged 81, devoted every hour that could be spared from his labour, during the course of so long a life, to the devout and serious perusal of the Holy Scriptures. He had read with the most minute attention, all the books of the Old and New *Testament*, eight times over, and had proceeded as far as the book of Job in his ninth reading, when his meditations were terminated by death.

THE BLOOM OF AGE.

A good woman never grows old. Years may pass over her head, but if benevolence and virtue dwell in her heart, she is as cheerful as when the spring of life first opened to her view. When we look upon a good woman, we never think of her age; she looks as charming as when the rose of youth bloomed on her cheek. That rose has not faded yet—it will never fade. In her family she is the life and delight. In her neighborhood she is the friend and benefactor. In the church, the devout worshipper, and the exemplary Christian. Who does not respect and love the woman who has passed her days in acts of kindness and mercy—who has been the friend of man and God—whose whole life has been a scene of kindness and love, a devotion to truth and religion? We repeat—such a woman cannot grow old. She will always be fresh and buoyant in spirits, and active in humble deeds of mercy and benevolence. If the young lady desire to retain the bloom and beauty of youth, let her love truth and virtue; and to the close of life she will retain those feelings which now make life appear a garden of sweets ever fresh and ever new.

A NOVEL CASE.—In Fairfield district, S. C. recently, a man named Tidwell, and an accomplice of the name of of Lawhon, were tried and convicted of abducting and marrying a young girl of 13 years of age. The defendant (Tidwell) is a shoemaker, and had been employed as such in the family of the prosecutor, and it was supposed by some, who heard the evidence, that some provocation or offence given by Mr. Crankfield, the prosecutor and father of the young girl, to one or both of the defendants, was the motive of the abduction.

The married miss is to remain in charge of her father until the age of sixteen as it appears that there is a statute in force in this State against young girls taking upon themselves the duties attendant on the married state until they arrive at that age.—*Courier.*

Correspondence of the Savanah Republican.

TAMPA, Oct. 22, 1849.

Messrs. Editors:—The talk with the Seminoles came off, as was agreed upon, on the 28th ult, at Charlotte's Harbor. Gen. Twiggs returned from that place on the 19th to Tampa, bringing with him three Indians, delivered as part of the murderers at Indian River and Pease Creek. Two of them are about twenty years old, the other middle aged. The Chief, Bowlegs, delivered to him also the hand of a fourth, saying that he resisted the attempt to capture him, and was killed, and that the fifth had escaped, but they would catch him as soon as possible, and give him up. The whole of the conference is not disclosed, doubtless from proper motives on the part of Gen. Twiggs. The subject of removal was broached, but little could be gathered from their talk or their countenances as to their feelings or intention in the matter. Another talk is to be held sometime in December, and then the question of war will be determined. More hope is felt since this conference of a peaceable removal of the Indians than has been heretofore. But little confidence was placed in them to deliver up the murderers or to hold the late talk. They are evidently intimidated, as is shown by their alacrity in delivering up these three, and their promise to catch the other, and by the presence of the Chief, Sam Jones, at the talk, a man who has kept as far as possible from the whites heretofore.

The plan of Gen. Twiggs will further intimidate them. He is about establishing a line of forts from the Monatee River across the peninsular to the Atlantic; these are to be completed before the next talk. The Indians will then see a great force ready to be thrown upon them the moment they refuse to go. General approbation appears to be expressed for the activity and efficiency of Gen. Twiggs, in his operations with the Indians thus far.

The three Indians delivered up are to be sent to the fort about to be established at Pease Creek. Whether they will be hung or kept for service as guides in case of war is not known. Maj. Morris leaves here to day with the troops at this place to establish a fort at the burnt store on Pease Creek. Gen. Twiggs leaves tomorrow for the posts north of this.

Yours, REX.

FATHER MATHEW.

The temperance apostle, made a speech at New Haven on the 19th ult. Father Mathew commenced by saying that his emotion, in appearing before an audience like that to which it was his privilege to speak, could not be more forcibly expressed than in the words of Holy writ, contained in the second chapter of the second book of Esras. When I arrived in America, I was rejoiced to find my fellow countrymen in most respects worthy of the land of their birth; yet their character in many particulars is far from what what I and every true friend have wished.

You have escaped from the poverty, the oppression and the destitution of your native island. Though your feet no longer tread its soil, all the proud memories of the glorious past are still yours. In days of old, the virtues and excellencies of our ancestors procured for us the appellation of the 'Island of Saints,' a term which was well merited by the universal probity and correct habits of the happy people; a large proportion of whom were truly entitled to the designation under the benificent influence of the great philanthropist of our home, the blessed St. Patrick. That you are the sons and daughters of such an ancestry, alone should prove a sufficient stimulus to prevent you from ever disgracing your inheritance. Though you are no longer inhabitants of the green island which gave you and your parents birth, still every proud association, every precious inheritance, every great memory is yours. Every memorable deed and cherished event belongs to you equally with those who are yet in the land of Erin. Such being the incentives to a life such as becomes men fully alive to their responsibiiity to the Most High and their fellows, I should be a dumb watchman and faithless shepherd were I not to say that the general deportment of my beloved countrymen, as a whole, is anything but what I had hoped to find it. I have visited the jails and the penitentiaries of your adopted land, and I am ashamed to say that I have found far too many tenants my brethren by birth—many of them men whose characters, when they arrived in the land of their adoption, were equal to any of the men whose lives have made the past history of Ireland superior in greatness to any other country in the world.

The speaker then drew a very forcible picture of the progress and effects of the temperance reformation in Ireland, and the influence which the movement should have in the United States. Although Father Mathew has very few of the graces of oratory, his style of speaking has an earnest truthfulness which carries with it more force than the most studiously elaborated attempts at eloquence. His addresses were all redundant with the 'milk of human kindness,' and evastly adapted to reach the feelings and control the conduct for good of those to whom they are directed. His name will last and be honored long after the majority of the mock-heroes of the day are forgotten.

QUEBEC, Monday, Oct. 29.—A row occurred in this city on Saturday at the annexation meeting—the Mayor refused to attend the meeting at the Parliament Buildings, and it was adjourned to the St. George's Hotel. Another row here occurred, but the assailants were driven off.

They then went to the house of Mr. Canchon, *M.* P., for *M*ontmorenci, an anti-annexationist, and broke the windows, besides doing other damage.

The Honorable *M*r. Galt, member of Parliament for Sherbrooke, has declared in favor of Annexation. The wealthiest and most influential citizens in Quebec have signed the Annexation Manifesto.

The excitement at Montreal is on the increase, and is now intense.

Rumored Revolution at Naples.—The King Killed.—*M.* Gaillardet, in a letter dated Paris, 11th inst., to the New York Courier des Etats Unis, gives the following startling report, which we have not seen mentioned elsewhere:

'The steamer Tartare which has arrived at Toulon From *C*ivita Vecchia, has brought intelligence of a revolution having broke out at Naples, in which the King Ferdinand was killed by the people. Such an event would change the face of affairs in Italy; but the news has not been confirmed from other sources, and it bears but slight appearance of truth. However, as times go, the impossible is now quite possible."

KEOWEE COURIER.

Saturday, Nov. 10, 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:

MAJ. 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.

Both the Editors have been absent during the greater part of the week, and must be our excuse for the want of our usual variety, and editorial matter.

A LARGE SALE.

Col. Grisham has sold his lands in this District, 16,000 acres, to a company of Germans, for the sum of $27,000.

GREENVILLE COURT.

Court for Greenville was holden this week, there was but little business and none of any importance. We left there on Thursday morning, Court had not then adjourned, but it was supposed that it would early that day. Judge O'Neall delivered an able and eloquent charge to the Grand Jury, embracing the same subects that he did here. The Grand Jury unanimously recommended the establishment of a Penitentiary—the abolition of the License system, and the adoption of stringent laws in relation to the carrying of concealed and deadly weapons, saying that the practice was a certain evidence of cowardice. They also recommended some change in the Free School system, as they thought the present system proved a failure.

RAIL ROAD.

On Tuesday Judge O'Neal adjourned the Court at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of holding a Railroad meeting. Col. Brockman was called to the chair, and delivered a very neat and short address, stating that he had preferred another route, but as it was impossible to have that, he would throw no obstacles in the way of the present one, and would do his part to have the road. Judge O'Neall was then called for, and in an address of an hour gave the full history of the road—the prospects of its completion, and a statement showing that the stock would unquestionably be profitable; and called upon the citizens of Greenville to come forward and put up their money. After he concluded, Mr. Reid, of Anderson, was called for, when he arose and in his usual fluent and feeling manner said, first, that he was always in favor of a road to Greenville, regarding it as the proper terminus for the road—that all the questions now had been settled, and he hoped satisfactorily; and closed his speech with an earnest appeal in behalf of the road. Subscriptions were then called for, and the amount of three or four thousand dollars subscribed. Among the first to come up, we noticed one of our own citizens, Co. Hagood, of Cæsar's Head memory, who doubled his former stock.

The Directors met on Wednesday night, and upon examination of the stock subscribed for this road, declared that the amount of stock was sufficient to build the road, ordered the route to be re-surveyed and contracts for grading immediately let out. The amount of stock laid before the Board of Directors, was, as we have been informed, about $184,000.

The road to Greenville is now certain, and we may be permitted to congratulate the citizens of our District upon the prospects that now lie before them. All that is required to make our District wealthy and desirable, is a little of industry and energy. We hope that these things will not be found wanting in the end.

KOSSUTH'S APPEAL.

By the arrival of the papers, brought by the Europa, we are put in possession of a noble letter from Kossuth to Lord Palmerston appealing to him, in the sad dilemma in which he and his companions are placed. The Sultan gave the refugees protection, but now, it appears, makes the dishonorable proposition that the price of his protection must be the abandonment of their faith and religion. We trust that the succor so promptly granted by England, and its apparent endorsement by the Republic of France, may have its effect Christendom ought not, cannot submit to such an outrage.—There are some eloquent glorious passages in the appeal of Kossuth, but our limits will not permit more than the few brief extracts below:—*Carolinian.*

"A fresh letter from his majesty the Czar arrived in Constantinople, and its consequence was the suggestion sent to us by an express messenger of the Turkish Government, that the *P*oles and Hungarians, and in particular myself, *C*ount Casimir Bathiany, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary under my Government, and the Generals Messaros and Perezel (all present here,) would be surrendered unless we chose to abjure the faith of our forefathers in the religion of Christ and become *M*usselmans. And thus five thousand Christians are placed in the terrible alternative either of facing the scaffold or of purchasing their lives by abandoning their faith. *S*o low is fallen the once mighty *T*urkey, that she can devise no other means to answer or evade the demands of Russia.

"Words fail me to qualify these astonishing suggestions, such as never have been made yet to the fallen chief of a generous nation, and could hardly have been expected in the nineteenth century.

"My answer does not admit of hesitation. Between death and shame the choice can neither be dubious nor difficult.

"God's will be done. I am prepared to die; but as I think this measure dishonorable and injurious to *T*urkey, whose interest I sincerely have at heart, and as I feel it my duty to save my companions in exile, if I can, from a dangrading alternative, I have applied to the Grand Vizier in a conciliatory manner, and took also the liberty to apply to Sir *S*tratford *C*anning and General Aupich, for their generous aid against the tyrannic act.

"Time presses—our doom may in a few days be sealed. Allow me to make an humble personal request. I am a man, my lord, prepared to face the worst; and I can die with a free look at Heaven as I have lived. But I am also, my lord, a husband, son, and father; my poor true-hearted wife, my children, and my noble old mother are wandering about Hungary. They will probably soon fall into the hands of those Austrains who delight in torturing even feeble women, and with whom the innocence of childhood is no protection against persecutions. I conjure your Excellency in the name of the Most High, to put a stop to these cruelties, by your powerful mediation, and especially to accord to my wife and children an asylum on the soil of the generous English people.

"As to my people—my loved and noble country—must she, too, perish forever? Shall she, unaided, abandoned to her fate, and unavenged, be doomed to annihilation by her tyrants? Will England, once her hope, not become her consolation?"

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.

Some of the New York and other Northern papers strongly insist upon the necessity of a change of the Cabinet. The New York Tribune remarks, significantly, in reference to the dissatisfaction of the whigs, that, "to say that Gen. Taylor does not know when he is ill served, or dare not apply the obvious remedy, is to charge him with gross incapacity and pusillanimity." But the truth is, it is well known here, that Gen. Taylor is obstinate in his partialities, and that he will not listen to any representations against any one of his Cabinet. There is not the slightest reason to believe that Gen. Taylor is dissatisfied with any one of his Cabinet, or that he will request them to go out as a *unit*, or otherwise. The *Tribune* must, therefore, condemn him for not knowing when he is ill served. The whigs do not pretend, however, to find much fault with the Cabinet, except on the score of the distribution of officers.

Some of the Northern papers scout the idea that the whigs will, in any contingency, go for Mr. Holmes for Speaker, on account of his being a *T*aylor democrat. The *Tribune* says that Mr. Winthrop's chance will be the best—whereby it means that Mr. Winthrop is their choice. Every one knows that Mr. Winthrop, however great his merits, cannot, with a majority of five democrats against him, and with five free soil whigs against him, be elected. The game is to bring the Northern whigs, and the Northern democrats also, to the support of a free-soil Speaker—either Preston King or David Wilmot, and, indeed, it will not be very easy to defeat this intrigue.

The article, in the London *Times*, of the 13th, on the Nicaragua question, has attracted much attention here. It displays, with precision, the position of the British government on the question, and offers all that we need ask, to wit, an amicable arrangement between the powers, through whose territory the oceanic canal will pass—that is to say, Nicaragua, the Musquito country and Gautemala—by which the use of the canal is to be secured to all nations, on the most liberal terms. The United States' government will not, it appears, tolerate the pretension of Great Britain to any rights or interests in the premises, and will act upon the contract made with Nicaragua, guarantying her sovereignty and jurisdiction, over the region embraced in the boundaries claimed by her, but under the protection of Great Britain. There is a fair chance for a collision, as the *Times* suggests, unless the United States should embrace the amicable arrangement which is indicated.

Among the visiters in the city, is the venerable and honorable Littleton Waller Tazewell, of Virginia. Twenty three years ago, he was the leader of the opposition, in the Senate, to the Adams and Clay administration. His speech against the policy of the administration, as to the Panama question, was called the unanswerable, by his colleague, John Randolph. The administration then took the ground of resisting any encroachments of foreign powers on the American continent, and of uniting the American republic in a league against further European colonization in America. The republicans of that day, and Mr. Tazewell and *M*r. W. C. Rives, at their head, earnestly opposed this policy, and adhered to the Washington policy of non-interference in the concerns of other nations, whether on this or the other side of the Atlantic.

Yucatan.—We received yesterday files of the *M*erida Boletin Official to the 5th inst., inclusive.

The most important item of intelligence contained in these papers is that which announces the death of Jacinto Pat, the leader of the Indian insurgents in the peninsula. A letter in the Boletin, of the 3d, states that after his quarrel with the other chiefs, and retiring in disgust, he was pursued by Bonifacio Novelo, and overtaken at the rancho of Holchen, on the Bacalar road. Here he was assassinated by the Indians. It is further stated that Pat, with two hundred whites, and having a large quantity of specie, was marching to place himself at the disposal of the Yucateco Government and to implore its pardon. The death of this celebrated chieftain was the cause of much rejoicing among the Indians, who have appointed the following to constitute their executive Government. Bonifacio Novelo, Venancio Pec and Floratino *C*ham, Bonifacio has ordered all the chiefs in the neighborhood of Bacalar to unite for the attack of the town of Santa Elena. Another letter in the Boletin, of 5th inst., states that Jacinto Pat was assassinated by the Indians of the neighborhood of Valladolid, of the Holchen Ranche, near Bacalar, together with his family and relations, except one of the latter, named Barrera.

These papers contain the usual accounts of insignificant skirmishes between the Yucatecoes and the Indians, in which the latter are said always to have been worsted. The death of Pat and the discord among the Indian chiefs, however, gives a better colouring to the Yucateco cause than it has borne for some time. The Boletin, confidently predicts a speedy pacification of the peninsular, provided due tact and energy be displayed by the Government. A general amnesty has been offered to the insurgents if they will abandon hostilities.

By the kindness of a commercial house here we give the following extract of a letter received here, and dated Campeachy, October 9th:

"Our triumphs over the Indians are so frequent, and their attacks against our entrenchments are so weak, that it is very apparent their munitions of war are giving out. We have just been advised of the capture of a small English vessel, with an agent of Pat on board, also 6099 lbs powder and lead. This vessel was carried into Bacalar, but it is expected the English Government will claim the whole."—*N. O. Picayune.*

Queer doings in Cuba.—The New York Sun of Saturday hints at secret movements still going on in Cuba, and promises in a short time 'stirring and glorious news from the beautiful Cuba.' The same paper confirms the following from a correspondent of the Tribune at Havana, Oct. 19.

'While the United *S*tates ship Germantown was at Matanzas, a number of gentleman proposed to give the officers a ball, and the day selected was Saint Zachary's day. Leave was refused by the Governor, for fear that it might be esteemed a compliment to the President of the United *S*tates. But the committee were informed that on the Queen's birthday it would be necessary to give one, and the officers could be invited to attend it, which would answer the same purpose. The parties did not think so, however, and as they were denied the one, they declined the other; all the preparations were made, but no dancers were in the halls. The music piped to empty walls, save his excellency, the Governor, his wife and daughter, were present. Six young gentlemen, Custom House officials, have been sentenced to five years residence in *C*orunna for the crime of staying away from this ball, and four have been ordered home by Alcoy, and sailed this morning, placed on board the Courier, which sailed for Cadiz.

Another letter says that five of the young men had secretly printed and forwarded circulars to the parties expected to assist at the entertainment in honor of the Queen, that the ball would not take place.

The New Orleans Picayune gives the following as to Government espionage in *C*uba.

'Jealousy, the most intense, of our countrymen haunts the mind of the Captain General and the Camarilla. Measures have been taken to register the names, residence, business, and political opinions of all Americans on the island. They are thus, to use the language of our informant, 'exposed to a vigilant and suspicious observation that renders life in Cuba exceedingly disagreeable.'

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS ON *S*LAVERY.—Senator Davis, of Mississippi, has recently written a long and able letter upon the subject of slavery, and the relative positions of the North and South. The rights of the latter are threatened, and a union of sentiment alone can stop the effort which is making in the North. He says that anti-slavery presses are established in the slave States, and it devolves upon the South to tolerate no longer ne open and avowed enemy in their midst. The North professed to be satisfied with the *M*issouri compromise, when the South gave up the whole North west Territory, and a large portion of Louisiana, and when the question of the admission of Oregon was brought up, they claimed and took that as non-slaveholding territory, comprising many more thousands of square miles than the South, they now claim that New Mexico and California shall be brought in only on the condition that the Wilmot Proviso shall be applied to them. Besides the power of the North, they are aided by the abolitionists of England. It is not manly or politic, he says to postpone to such enemies the issue as presented. Had all which has occurred been foreseen, and the *S*outh been united in the early period of Abolitionism, it never could have acquired its present political position. There are some who think the question will exhaust itself, while others depend upon the veto of the President. To those who depend upon the latter, he says: No degree of confidence in the present President will justify such dependence The *C*onstitution, if carried out will protect the South; but that instrument has been trodden under foot by the Abolitionists, and would be crushed, to serve their purposes, regardless of the terms of the federal compact.

THE COST OF RIOTS.—It appears by a report made in Philadelphia, on Monday, that nearly a quarter of a million of dollars (238,230) has been paid out of the County Treasury there since 1836, for the suppression of riots. This sum does not include the snug little bill which is yet to be footed for the riot on election night, which will probably bring the amount quite up to a quarter of a million.

PORK TRADE—The Lexington (Ky) Observer says: 'The pork trade in Kentucky is at present very dull, owing chiefly to the exagerated accounts of the surplus of last year's packing now remaining in the large cities of the Union. The Louisville and Cincinatti packers and slaughterers are making more extensive preparations for the coming season than usual, but will as yet make no engagements. In consequence of this state of the case, the Kentucky hog-feeders, who have fed for an earlier market than they commonly do, will drive to a southern market.

SINGULAR CASE.—The Cumberland (Md) Alleganian states that on Wednesday last, an Irishman who resides near Lonaconing, threw from his stomach a living snake, five or six inches in length. For several years past he has been in delicate health, and latterly subsisted almost wholly upon milk. On Wednesday, at the earnest persuasion of several of his countrymen, he was induced to drink with them. Directly after swallowing the liquor, he was seized with vomiting and threw up the snake.

A guerilla company of thirty American adventurers, employed by the *M*exican State of Durango, against the Apache Indians, on the 3d of September, encountered and put to flight a body of from two to three hundred of those formidable savages at a place called Talaveras, distant one league from Papasquiaro. The fight, as such fights must ever be, was of a sanguinary description. The Apaches lost a large number of their chiefs and warriors in killed and prisoners, while the guerillas lost but one killed and eight wounded.

Correspondence of Charleston Courier.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.

The Liverpool accounts by the Hibernia are to the 20th ult. On Monday the 15th ult., Cotton advanced 1-8 to 1-4 of a penny a pound, over the current rates prevailing at the time of the sailing of the Europa.

In Wheat, Corn and Flour there is no material change. The quotations are about the same as at the sailing of the Europa.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

There is no definite news from Turkey. The general impression is, however, in the best informed circles, that Russia will not venture declare war on account of the refusal of the Turkish Government to surrender the Hungarian refugees, who are said to be still at Widden.

Bem, Dembinski, and a number of others, have embraced Islamism, and joined the Terkish army.

Thiers has declared himself in the French Assembly, decidedly conservative on the subject of Roman affairs.

The market for Tobacco in Europe was very active, and prices were advancing.

In England nothing had transpired in the political way of an important character. The Rent Conspiracy in Ireland is said to be still progressing.

A treaty has been entered into between Austria and Prussia. Gen. Haynau continues to control the administration of Hungarian affairs.

Rome is still in a most unsettled condition, and beyond these items there is nothing of important to note.

From the Trinidad Standard.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT—THE MILITARY CALLED OUT—LOSS OF LIFE.—It is our duty to record to-day an event wholly unparalleled in our peaceful annals. Law and order have been, for the last two days, in aboyance. The Government House has been pelted by a mob; its windows broken; and stones and brickbats hurled at the Council while in the discharge of its legislative duty. The police, in exerting themselves to maintain order, have been stoned, cruelly beaten, and overpowered, so as to necessitate the calling out of military. The military have been also stoned, and forced to fire in self defence. Two deaths and one or two gun-shot wounds, have been the consequence.

The Government buildings have been converted into a temporary barrack, and at this moment is occupied by the 88th, by the company of the 2d West India regiment stationed here by the Artillery Detachment, and by the men of Her Majesty sloop of war Scorpion, now in harbor. Upwards of 300 special constibles have been sworn in, and a volunteer horse patrol formed, at least seventy strong. On the other hand the mob, finding the force in town too strong for them, have sent off a portion of their number to the eastward, to burn and lay waste the sugar estates in that direction. The Mogasshouses of Dinsley, Macoya, and El Dorado estates have already been fired, and burned to the ground.

Such is the state of things at the moment we write. The immediate and ostensible object originally brought forward as the cause of the outbreak, was the regulations recently passed for the Government of the royal jail of the port of Spain, which regulations, among other things, provided that debtors committed under the petty civil courts' ordinance; should have their hair cropped close, and wear a prison dress, and be liable to be called upon by the jailer to assist in any work going on in the jail.

It is evident that amongst the mob were a large number of ill-disposed persons—principally St. Kitts and Antigua immigrants—anxious for both plunder and massacre. The most revolting threats were also urged against the white inhabitants as a body, by some parties speaking creole French, and reported to be Martinique immigrants; but these parties, seeing now distinctly that the natives of the colony who had taken part in the earlier portion of the day's proceedings, withdrew themselves from the subsequent outrages, had had no desire to carry their opposition to the Government any farther, can no longer have any hope of indulging in the ultimate objects with which, no doubt, they joined the multitude, and sought to lead them on to more outrageous behavior.

FEELING IN CANADA.—The following, from a Toronto paper, speaks feelingly on the subject of annexation. Much allowance may be made for the excited condition of the internal politics of the country. The paper quoted from is a Tory organ.—*Carolinian.*

"We could almost think we dream, when we write the undeniable fact, that there is no Brit' party in Lower Canada! Do our readers doubt this? let them read carefully through our paper to-day, and the damning evidence will but too truly show how utterly departed seems to be all that loyalty and enthusiasm which was wont to kindle at the mention of the words 'England' and 'home,' from the breasts of those who would once have cheerfully encountered all the terrors of invasion, civil war and bloodshed, rather than barter away one jot or tittle of their well-tried fealty."

CONSTRUCTIVE MILEAGE, REFORM, &c.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1849.—Senators in Congress will no longer be allowed to filch from the Public Treasury under the spurious claim for 'constructive mileage.' For years past, on the advent of every new Administration, the Senate has been in the habit of charging full mileage for attendance at the special Executive Session of that body, in addition to the amount received for the regular Session. Of course this usage had its origin during the existence of the 'dinasty of peculators;' but it was killed a few days since by that incorruptible and intrepid guardian of the people's money, Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, First Controller of the Treasury.

It seems that a claim came up in usual form, paid by C. Dickens esq., Clerk of the Senate, for 'constructive mileage,' in attendance at the Executive Session in March last, and that every member of the Senate save three, received pay. Mr. Whittlesey, after full deliberation, was of opinion that the claim ought not to be allowed. Fearing, however, that the Administration might regard this as an inopportune occasion for such action as might displease the Senate, he stated the case to the President, through Mr. Clayton, and added the remark, that if it was not thought proper to act in accordaece with his (Mr. W.'s) convictions, he would resign the Controllership. The President's prompt and characteristic reply was 'Tell Mr. Whittlesey to do what is right, and let the consequences take care of themselves.' The claim was immediately rejected.

Mr. Dickens has his remedy against the honorable Senators, and it is to be hoped that they will immediately make restitution.

I have it from good authority that the following gentlemen will be removed on the 1st November.

Hon. A. K Parris 2d Controller of the Treasury.

Hon. Peter G. Washington, Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department.

Maj Hobbie, 1st Assistalt Postmaster General.

Cor. of N. Y. Cour. & En.

SILK MANUFACTURE IN CHINA.

An American in China gives the following account of the silk and crape manufactures in that country:

'One bright morning in November I met with a party of gentlemen, including several members of the French Embassy, to visit such silk manufactories as were worthy of notice. The Frenchmen, inquisitive in the extreme, stopped to look at everything and to take notice of nothing at all. We proceeded until near the city wall, and suddenly turning about found ourselves in a shop with silk just from the loom, and three or four of the most prominent silk merchants waiting to receive us.

'Nearly the whole of the raw silk of China is produced in four provinces, cut by the thirtieth parallel of north latitude, about four hundred miles from Canton We saw many rich varieties of silks, and were made aware of the fact that the greater part of the finest goods are never sent out of the country but are kept for home consumption. Rich natives will pay enormous prices, more than could be generally obtained in foreign countries.

'The embroidery of the crape shawls is worked solely by hand. One of them there making was ordered by a Chinaman, and he was to pay five hundred dollars for it. Instead of the usual flower pattern, it was embroidered by landscapes, boats, houses and pagodas. We also saw, for the same individual, a counterpane of straw-colored satin ground, worked in variegated silk, valued at three hundred dollars. Their damasks are always splendid, and occasionally a roll of it, brought from the northern provinces may be found, which is of far richer texture than the Canton work. It is doubtless true in China, as in all parts of the world, that the finest fabrics are found in the great capital, and the richest silks must go to Pekin.

'The loom is strikingly rude and clumsy in appearance. Two men work it—one shifting the woof, and the other throwing the shuttle. That loom is like the policy of the Chinese Government, seeking no new improvements, working on in the manner of by-gone centuries, and weaving its wonderfully beautiful and harmonious fabric. The finest silks of China are even now difficult to surpass, and in anything that has called forth the industry of its inhabitants, they have succeeded as well as people can who are cut off from the rest of the world without examples of excellence.

Gen. Shields was elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Illinois on the 27th ult. The vote was 72 for Shields and 21 for Cyrus Edwards

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The laws against intoxication are enforced with great rigor in Sweden. Whoever is seen drunk is fined, for the first offence $3, for the second $6, for the third and fourth a still further sum, and is also deprived of the right of voting at elections, and of being appointed a representatives. He is besides, publicly exposed in the parish church on the following Sunday.

HAMBURG MARKETS.

(REPORTED FOR THE KEOWEE COURIER.)

HAMBURG, Nov 7

Cotton has improved this week.—now sells rom 10 to 10 3-4; not much arriving.

Corn,	50 per bushel.
Salt,	$1 50
Oats,	33 to 37
Beeswax,	20 per pound.
Sugar,	9 to 10
Coffee,	9 to 10
Tallow,	10 "
Bacon,	6 a7 "
Butter,	15 to 20 "
Flour,	$7 per bbl.

Yours, &c., H.

MONEY!

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of Maj. Hamilton deceased will present them to me duly attested. Those indebted to the Estate will do well to call and pay np.

A. M. HAMILTON, Admr.
Nov. 10, 1849. 26

Notice to Distributees.

The Heirs of Elizabeth Henderson, deceased, are hereby required to appear in the Court of Ordinary on the THIRD Monday in January next, for a final settlement of said Estate.

Each Distributee will be required to render on oath a schedule of their advancements. Demands against said Estate must be presented before that time, or they will be barred by the settlement.

JOHN BOWEN, Admr.
Nov. 10, 1849, 26

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

FARMER AND PLANTER.

GEO. SEABORN, } Editors.
J. J. GILMAN, }

It will be our aim to conduct this publication in a manner acceptable both to the farmer and planter, and to render it valuable to the tillers of the soil throughout the South. The paper owes its origin to the suggestion of the Pendleton Farmer's Society, the oldest institution of its kind in the State, embracing gentlemen well known as successful planters, and distinguished for inventions and improvements they have made in implements of husbandry. We shall have important aid from this source, and promise to make our paper a vehicle to disseminate the results of the experience of members of this Association.

We have secured, as contributors, from every quarter of this and the neighboring States, planters of skill in the "art and mystery" of farming; and congratulate ourselves that thus we may become an exchange medium of the different modes of husbandry practised in different parts of the country, and shall be enabled to place before the agricultural community the opinions and theories of the most scientific men of the South.

We shall acquaint our readers with the results of an extensive train of experiments conducted under our own superintendence, and shall give agricultural chemistry a prominent place in our columns, so as to enable those who wish it to determine qualities of soil, and their fitness for any particular crop.

We shall endeavor to bring within the scope of our attention every subject of interest to the husbandman—things small as well as great—and to make our paper profitable alike to the large planter and the small farmer.

We shall make our pages interesting to the mechanic, from the attention given to the construction of farming utensils.

We aspire to place the *Farmer and Planter* among the most desirable agricultural publications of the day; and to this end we pledge all our energies.

If the South would keep pace with the advancement in agricultural science and enjoy her full share of prosperity, information upon the subject of husbandry must be more widely diffused.—Strange as it would seem, while there are scores of political papers in this State, there is not a single journal devoted to that industrial pursuit by which man and beast must live, if live at all.

From these considerations, and at the earnest solicitation of the Pendleton Farmer's Society, under whose auspices we may be regarded, we are induced to take upon ourselves the conduct of the Farmer and Planter; and, from the encouragement already received, we are sanguine of rendering it a popular paper.

We ask for an active co-operation of all who are favorable to the enterprise in procuring subscribers, and fowarding to us their names as early as possible.

The Farmer and Planter, consisting of sixteen royal quurto pages, will be published monthly, at Pendleton, S. C., at $1 per annum; six copies for $5; twenty-five copies $20; one hundred copies $75—payable on the receipt of the first number.

The volume will commence with the year 1850.

Communications should be addressed to

SEABORN & GILMAN,
Eds. Farmer and Planter.
Pendleton, S. C., Oct. 17, 1849.

CITATION.

Margaret Armstrong having applied to me to grant her letters of Administration on the Estate of Abner C. Armstrong, late of Pickens District, the Kindred and Creditors are cited to appear before me at Pickens C. H., on Friday the 16th inst., to show cause if any they can why said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal 2d Nov. 1849.

W. D. STEELE, O. P. D.
2 ins.

SOMETHING NEW.

GREAT BARGAINS AT Bachelor's Retreat.

I am now opening at this place a hand some assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting in part of Cloths, Cassimere, Tweeds (all wool) Kentucky jeans, a fine assortment of late style Vestings. A great variety of winter good for Ladies' wear. Fancy Prints, of entirely new patterns, at 5 cents per yard and upwards. Muslins, Cambrics, Ginghams. A large assortment of well selected Shawls, Blankets, Shirtings, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Saddles, Bridles, Crockery, Hardware, Medicines, Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Nails, Bagging, Rope and Twine; as well as all other articles usually kept in a country store, all of which I will dispose of on the best terms.

I will always be pleased to shew my Goods to those who favor me with a call, free of charge.

W. J. NEVILL,
Bachelor's Retreat, S. C.
Nov. 3d 1849 tf

THE OCONEE STATION

FOR SALE.

This place, situated in Pickens District, on the Oconee Creek, 12 miles North of Pickens C. H., and immediately on the road leading from the latter place to Clayton, Ga., contains 1000 Acres of fertile Land, which will be disposed of on terms the most advantageous to the purchaser.

As a grain and stock farm, the Oconee possesses many peculiar advantages; its fields producing abuntant crops of Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, and Potatoes, while the hills for miles around are covered during 9 months of the year with coats of the richest grasses.

On the premises there are all the necessary buildings for a well regulated Farm, including a two-story Brick Dwelling.

The narrative of this Station forming as it does, an important chapter in the early history of our State, is well known to every Carolinian, and it is equally celebrated for the purity of its atmosphere, the exuberance of its soil, and for the beauty and romantic wildness of its Scenery.

Persons wishing farther particulars will please communicate with

J. A. DOYLE.

Pickens C. H., S. C.

☞ The South Carolinian, Pendleton Messenger, and Laurensville Herald will please give the above three insertions and forward their accounts to this office.

NEW GOODS.

Just received from New York a splendid assortment of **Fancy and Plain Casim'rs, Satinets, Tweeds Cloth Caps, "Gold Hunter Hats" of all colors, Over-Coats, Fine and Coarse Boots, &c.**

ALSO,

A large lot of Fall and Winter Goods for Ladies' wear.

Call immediately and examine for yourselves, at the store of

BENSON & TAYLOR.
Pickens C. H., Sept. 29, 1849. 21tf

JAMES GEORGE,

Merchant Tailor,

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

SBROAD CLOTHS, CASIMERES, ATINETS, 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.

[D. F. PERRY.] [E. M. KEITH.]

PERRY & KEITH,

Attorneys at Law.

WILL Practice in the Courts of Law and Equity for Pickens District.

OFFICE, Pickens C. H., S. C.
October 1, 1849. t2f2

Boot Maker.

A good Boot and Shoe maker will find it to his interest to locate himself at this Village.

Pickens C. H,, Oct. 27, tgsm.

JOB PRINTING,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH AT THIS OFFICE

WILL BE SOLD,

On Monday the 19th November next, at the late residence of Maj. A. Hamilton, deceased, near Pickensville all the personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased, consisting of 37 likely Negroes; among whom is a Blacksmith and Shoemaker, a Stiller and 2 Millers; 12 head of Horses and Mules, among which is a Fine Horse Colt, by Steele, and his dam by Jackson; a large Stock of Hogs, (90 fattening) 40 or 50 head of Cattle; 30 head of Sheep; 3 or 4 hundred barrels of Corn; 4 or 5 thousand pounds seed Cotton; a quantity of Oats, Fodder, Straw 150 bushels of Wheat, 20 or 30 do. Rye; and Shucks; 2 Wagons' 2 Carts, 1 yoke Steers, 1 set Blacksmith tools; Stills and Stands; Bacon and Lard, and various other articles too tedious to mention.

TERMS:—For all sums of Five Dollars and upwards, a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving Bond with interest from date with two approved sesurities, under that amount, cash.

A. M. HAMILTON,
Adminstrator.
November 3d, 1849. tds

CITATION.

Caroline E. Alexander, and Daniel M. Alexander, having applied to me for letters of Administration on the Estate of Ansalem Alexander, late of Pickens District deceased. The Kindred and Credtors are cited to appear before me on Friday the 16th inst. to show cause if any they can, why said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal 2d day of November, 1849.

W. D. STEEL, O. P. D.
2 ins.

Notice.

Application will be made at the next Session of the Legislature, for a Charter for a Turn-pike Road from Pickens C. H. through Jocassee Valley to the White Water Falls.

September 1, 1849.

NOTICE.

I, Nancy Cantrell, wife of John Cantrell, a farmer residing in Pickens District, So. Co., do hereby give notice of my intention to trade as a Sole-Trader, and to exercise all the privileges of a Free-Dealer after the expiration of one month from this notice.

Occupation, Weaver and Seamstress.
August 25, 1849. 15–1m

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

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

[H. L. JEFFERS,] [W. S. COTHRAN
[E. J. BUCKMASTER.]

WARE-HOUSE

AND

Commission Merchants.

Market-Street, HAMBURG, S. C.—WATERPROOF McIntosh-Street, AUGUSTA, Ga.—FIREPROOF.

Take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they still continue the WAREHOUSE and COMMISSION business in this place and Augusta, Ga., where they offer their services to RECEIVE, STORE OR SELL COTTON, FLOUR, BACON, &C., RECEIVE AND FORWARD MERCHANDISE, BUY GOODS, FOR PLANTERS OR MERCHANTS.

Their Warehouse in Augusta is on McIntosh-street, in the centre of the Cotton trade.

Their Warehouse in this place is safe from water and isolated, therefore not exposed to fire.

As they will be constantly at their post, promoting the interest of their friends (which they are aware will add to their own.) They solicit and hope to merit and receive a full share of that liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and, for which they now return thanks.

Liberal cash advances will be made, when required, on any produce in store.

JEFFERS, COTHRAN & Co.
Hamburg, Sept. 1st, 1849. 1?

POETRY.

WOMAN.

How solveless is woman!
What limner can trace
The varied emotions
That gleam on her face!
And what art can portray
The feelings that lie
In the heave of her bosom,
The glance of her eye!

How tender is woman!
The watcher at night,
Who leaves not the blossom
On account of the blight.
An angel of mercy,
She soothes us in pain,
And smiles in her gladness
When health comes again.

How lofty is woman!
Deep, deep is her ire,
When light words enkindle
The spark on the pyre;
Majestic she towers,
Man quails from her view,
Till her wrath, like a cloud,
Soon dissolves into dew.

How loving is woman!
How fragile she clings
To him she hath chosen,
Whatever he brings;
Though all he can utter
Are words to deceive,
Confiding—she loves him,
Though false—will believe.

How child-like is woman!
How winning her ways!
She strives for our pleasure
Through long weary days;
No ill can affright her,
No shade can annoy;
She seeks but to lead us
To sunshine and joy.

TWO INCIDENTS IN THE WAR OF 1812.

"Fortune favors the brave."

A military officer with whom we have long been intimate, relates two incidents connected with Croghan's gallant defences of Fort Stevenson, one of which affords a strong positive, and the other a stronger negative proof of the above adage.

As the British and Indians, in their operations, had violated pledges and the usage of civilized warfare by wantonly murdering their prisoners, the members of Croghan's little band, (only 100 strong with a single six-pounder, and surrounded by about 600 British troops, and thrice that number of Indians,) had mutually agreed to stand their ground to the last and sell their lives as dearly as possible.

When all was ready, the British commander sent a messenger, under a flag of truce, to treat for a surrender of the Fort. Croghan, pointing to him as he approached, exclaimed:—

"It will not do to let him enter here and see our weakness; who will volunteer to meet him?"

As it was pretty certain that whoever should leave the Fort on such a mission would be murdered by the dastard foe, there was a brief pause, when Ensign Shipp replied:

"I will upon one condition."

"What is it?" asked Croghan.

"Pledge me your word as an officer and man of honor, that you will keep that gun bearing directly upon me, and that you will fire it off the moment you see me raise my hand."

The pledge was given, and Shipp went forth.

To all the arguments and persuasions of the enemy, his unwavering reply was:

"I am instructed to say that we defend that Fort."

Soon the Indians began to surround him. One clutched his epaulette, another his sword. Shipp, who was a man of Herculean frame, released himself by a powerful effort, and turning to the enemy coolly said:

"Sir, I have not put myself under the protection of your truce without knowing your mode of warfare. You see that gun, pointing to the solitary six pounder, it is well charged with grape, and I have the solemn pledge of my commander that it shall be fired at me the instant that I give him the signal. Therefore restrain these men and respect the law of war, or you shall instantly accompany me to the other world."

This was enough. Shipp was no more molested; he returned to his comrades in safety, and fought out the desperate action that ensued and obtained promotion for his bravery.

The circumstance refered to at the head of this article, was told as follows:

After the British and Indians had withdrawn, Croghan missed one man (only one) who had belonged to his little band, and all efforts for his discovery, were for some time unsuccessful. At length his remains were discovered in the garret of one of the block-houses, where he had crept for safety and was cut into by a cannon ball.

All the rest, considering their chances of life not worth a thought, had only sought to do their duty, and escaped alive, from perhaps the most desperate fight on record. The only man that was killed happened to be a coward.—*N. Y. Sun Atlas.*

How to subdue a vicious Horse.—The following fact occurred yesterday. A beautiful and high spirited horse would never allow a shoe to be put on his feet, or any person to handle his feet, without a resort to every species of power and means to control him. At one time he was nearly crippled by being put in the stocks; he was afterwards thrown down and fettered; at another time one of our most experienced horse shoers was unable to manage him by the aid of as many hands as could approach. In an attempt to shoe this horse yesterday, he resisted all efforts, kicked aside everything but an anvil and came near killing himself against that, and finally was brought back to his stable unshod. This was his only defect, in all other respects he is gentle and perfectly docile, especially in harness. But this defect was just on the eve of consigning him to the plough, where he might work barefoot, when, by mere accident, an officer in our service, lately returned from Mexico, was passing, and being made acquainted with the difficulty, applied a complete remedy by the following simple process:

He took a cord about the size of a common bed cord, put it in the mouth of the horse like a bit, and tied it tightly on the top of the animal's head, passing his left ear under the string, not painfully tight, but tight enough to keep the ear down, and the cold in its place. This done, he patted the horse gently on the side of the head, and commanded him to follow, and instantly the horse obeyed, perfectly subdued and as gentle and obedient as a well trained dog; suffering his feet to be lifted with entire impunity, and acting in all respects like an old stager. That simple string, thus tied, made him at once as docile and obedient as any one could desire. The gentleman who thus furnished this exceedingly simple means of subduing a very dangerous propensity, intimates that it is practised in Mexico and South America, in the management of wild horses. Be this as it may, he deserves the thanks of all owners of such horses, and especially the thanks of those whose business it may be to shoe or groom the animals.

Com. Advertiser.

SWEET POTATOES.

As this is the digging time of potatoes, it may not be amiss to give some simple directions for their preservation. Many people lose their potatoes by being over careful in housing and banking them up. Some go to the expense of building a permanent house for them, and after all their trouble, frequently lose their potatoes. I have seen a great variety of methods practised, and have practised a great variety myself, and I have never seen, or heard of any plan, which for safety, economy and simplicity, compares with the following. My experience teaches me that sweet potatoes dug before the frost has bitten the vines, keep the best. I am satisfied that the frost bitten vines have more or less influence on the tuber, frequently injures the flavor, as well as as predisposing the root to decay. Whenever the potatoes are dug, which makes but little difference whether it be in clear, cloudy or rainy weather, as the hills are obliged to go through a sweat under any circumstances, dig a circular trench as large as the hill you wish to make. And here I would suggest that small hills of about thirty or forty bushels, are much the safest. Elevate the ground inside the circle about six inches, and pile on sound potatoes as long as they will lay on: then lay on pine bark next to the potatoe, covering up the entire hill. Now over the pine bark, place a good covering of pine straw, and then cover the whole with earth, at least six inches thick, leaving an air hole at the top which may be covered with a half circle of pine bark, to keep the rain from washing down the air hole Care must be taken that water does not get in at the top for that will jeopardize the whole hill. Two or three planks sloped over the will probably be the safest, but with a little care, the pine bark answers every purpose. Potatoes put up in this manner, will keep sound and good until new potatoes come again

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Private Hiram Jones—The world is well acquainted with the military career of Major Joe Bunker, and among his memoirs should be inserted this extraordinary sentence for disobedience of orders, upon private Hiram Jones. Hiram was ordered out into a peice of swampy ground, to take a certain station and stand guard. He said he would 'be dod durned if he'd go!'

'You wunt?' said the corporal.

'No, I wunt,' said Hiram.

'I'll report you to the *Major*.'

'Report and be darned!—I ain't a goin to stand in the mud and catch the agur for you nor the Major nuther.'

The corporal reported Hiram Jones to the Major.

'Wunt! Did he say wunt? *Said* Major Joe Bunker.

'He said wunt,' said Corporal Doolittle.

'Did you tell him it was my order?' asked the Major in very indignant consternation.

'Well, I did, Major,' answered the corporal.

'Jest go right back,' were the emphatic words of Major Joe Bunker—'go right back, corporal Doolittle, and tell private Jones he may go to grass!'

AGAIN RESPITED.

The Camden Journal says: Our readers will recollect that last Friday was appointed by the second respite as the day for the execution of prisoner Brown; but the Executive clemency has again been successfully invoked In consideration of his continued suffering, his Excellency the Governor has extended his day of execution two months longer—to the last Friday in December. His broken limb, we learn, mends slowly, but we believe he is regarded as being in a fair way to get well.

A Church Question Settled.—At the last session of the Presbyterian Church at Greenfield, Ohio, last summer Mr. Wm. Roan was suspended from communion with the church on account of his being an Odd Fellow. He very properly appealed from this decision to the Cincinnati Synod, which lately sat at Springfield. After a lengthy discussion, in which the whole ground of secret orders was gone over, the appeal was very properly sustained, and Mr. Roan fully restored to his church rights.

PRINTERS AND PRINTING.

J. T. Buckingham, esq. in his series of reminiscences, in course of publication in the Boston Courier, speaks of the importance of the printer to the author, as follows:

'Many who condescend to illuminate the dark world with the fire of their genius, through the columns of a newspaper, little think of the lot of the printer, who, almost suffocated by the smoke of a lamp, sits up till midnight to correct his false grammar, bad orthography and worse punctuation. I have seen the arguments of lawyers in high repute as scholars, sent to the printer in their own handwriting, many words—especially technical and foreign terms—abbreviated, words mispelled, and few or no points, and those few, if there were any, entirely out of place. I have seen the sermons of eminent 'divines' sent to the press, without points or capitals to designate the division of the sentences; sermons, which, if published with the imperfections of the manuscript, would disgrace the printer's devil if he were the author. Suppose they had been so printed. The printer would have been treated with scorn and contempt as an illiterate blockhead—as a fellow better fitted to be a wood sawyer than a printer. Nobody would have believed that such gross and palpable faults were owing to the ignorance or carelessnes of the author. And no one but the practical printer knows how many hours a compositor, and after him a proof-reader, is compelled to spend in reducing to a readable condition manuscripts that the writers themselves would be puzzled to read."

The Weeping Willow.—It is said that this tree in England was planted by Pope the poet. He received a present of figs from Turkey, and observing a twig in the basket ready to bud, he planted it his garden, and it soon became a fine tree. From this stock all the weeping willows in England and America originated.

Quaker Toast.—"This from me and mine to thee and thine I wish when thou and thine come to see me and mine, that me and mine will treat thee and thine as kindly as thou and thine have treated me and mine."

Height of Presumption.—For a business community to expect the press to build them up without their doing anything to sustain the press.

The largest pocket-ship ever built in the country is now on the stocks at Williamsburg, New York. Her burthen is 1,700 tons.

Corners.—A contemporary suggests that all grog shops should be situated at the angles of the streets, because when a man gets 'cornered,' it is emphatically a 'corner.'

W. T. HOLLAND offers for sale, his Shop Furniture, and a large and fresh stock of Medicines.

—ALSO—

The Farm on which he now lives, (the Bachoiers Retreat place.) I would greatly prefer selling to a good Physician with a large family, it will suit a person of that profession and family better than any other, as the Farm is good, with a comfortable Dwelling House, Kitchen, Barn, Tanyard, and other conveniences common to well improved Farms. There is a good Acodemy within 1-4 of a mile of the house, and it is decidedly the best stand for a Physician in the up country, and I will do all I can to introduce a man into practice while I remain at this place.

☞ The South Carolinian, and Laurensville Herald, will please give the above four insertions, and forward accounts to this office.

W. T. HOLLAND.

Pickens, Oct. 27. 24 4t

Last Arrival!

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA A FINE ASSORTMENT OF UMBRELLAS, which we will sell low for Cash.

P. & E. E. ALEXANDER.

June 30, 1849. 7–tf

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to P. & E. E. Alexander prior to the 1st January last, must pay on or before the 10th October next.

Due attention to the above will save costs, as no longer indulgence can be given.

P. & E. E. ALEXANDER.

Pickens C. H., Sept. 10, 1849. 18

JAMES V. TRIMMIER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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–tf

DR. J. W. EARL

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

NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next Session of the Legislature for a Charter for a Turnpike Road across Sassafras Mountain, beginning near the house of Jacob Lewis, and terminating at the North Carolina Line.

August 22, 1849. 15—3m

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. y

Letters.

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

George Barnes	Joel Moody
Wm. Boothe	John Owens
James Baren	Foster Perry
James Cannon	Sarah Ann Rankins
John Couch	John Reid
Gen. J. W. Cantey	R. C. Register
Daguerrean Artist	Wm. Rowland
Garner Evans	Aaron Roberson
Wm. A. Edwards	Committee of Safety
Hardy J. Fennel	James R. Smith
Ira. G. Gambrill	Matthew Vickry
Wm. Howard	James Walker
Jesse Jones	Robt. Wilson 2
C. G. M'Gregor	Samuel Wilson
Dr. R. Maxwell	John B. Young

P. ALEXANDER, P. M.

Oc. 6, 1849.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature for an Act incorporating the Village of Pickensville.

August 11, 1849. 12–3m

DR. A. M. COX,

Of the Firm of Folger & Cox, has removed to Pickensville, S. C., and may be found, except when professionally engaged, at the residence of M. F. Mitchel, Esq.

Sept. 5, 1849 18–3t

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber having more Lands than he can cultivate, offers for sale a valuable Plantation, situated in Pickens District, on Fuller's Creek, waters of Conneross, containing 399 acres; about 150 of which is cleared and mostly fresh, —there is a large quantity of bottom land ditched and drained. The Plantation is good tillable and productive ground, as any in the up-country, under good fence and in a high state of cultivation. On the premises is a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Negro House, Cotton Gin and Thrashing Machine, and all necessary out buildings.

He will also sell 272 acres of Woodland lying near the above tract, situated near one road leading from Pickens C. H. to Carnsville, Ga., by way of Bachelor's Retreat, the other road leading from Andersonville to Clarksville, Ga., both roads running through the tract. On said tract is a small improvement; the balance well timbered land—the greater portion of it good farming land.

Persons desiring to purchase would do well to call and judge for themselves.

Terms made to suit purchasers. Apply to

THOMAS W. HARBIN.

August 25, 1849. 14–tf

NOTICE.

W. T. Holland has commenced collecting *mone*, and will continue so to do, as rapidly as the Law and William Griffin Esq. will justify, without respect to persons, both in the *old* and in the *new*.

Pickens, Oct. 26. 24 4t.

TIN WARE!

The Subscriber being about to remove from this place, has a large assortment of **Tin Ware** which he will sell low for cash, at wholesale or retail.

Those indebted to him will do well to call and settle by Court, or they will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of officers for collection.

H. R. GASTON.

Pickens C. H., Oct. 12, 1849 22

Administrator's Sale.

Will be sold at the late residence of J. P. Archer, deceased, near Pickensville, on Tuesday 13th November next, all the personal property of said deceased; consisting of Four Negroes, Cattle, Hogs, Corn and Fodder, Oats, Wheat, Cart and Oxen, Carryall and Harness, Household Furniture and Kitchen Utensils: and other articles too tedious to mention; of a credit of twelve months for all sums on and over three dollars, with interest from date, with note and approved security—under three dollars, cash.

B. F. MAULDIN, *Adm'r.*

Sept. 14, 1849

All persons having demands against the Estate are requested to hand them in, legally proven; all indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

B. F. M.

18–2m

THE

Pickens Academy.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Board of Trustees until the first Monday in December next, for a competent Teacher to take charge of the Academy at this Village. At that time a selection will be made; undoubted credentials will be required.

E. M. KEITH, *Sec'ry and Tres.*
Board of Trus.

Pickens, C. H., S. C., Oct. 27, 1849. tf.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS

PICKENS DISTRICT.

Henry Whitmire, vs. John Bishop. } Dec. in Attachment E. M. Keith Pl'ffs 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

ESTRAY.

John Lukeroy, two miles East of Cherry's Bridge, tolls 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. 1(

NOTICE!

Just received, a Large Lot of

Fall and Winter Goods

for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, of the latest Styles and Patterns.

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery-ware, Shoes and Boots, Saddles, Bridles, Drugs and Medicines, &c.; all of which we will sell low for cash, as our motto is quick sales and small profits.

We will take in payment for Goods 10,000 pounds Bees wax, 1000 pounds Tallow.

A. B. & J. TOWERS,
No. 12, Brick Range.

Anderson C. H., S. C., Oct. 8, 1849, 22 4w

NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature for a Charter for Jenkin's Ferry, on Tugalo River, 8 miles below Jarrett's Bridge on the road leading from Pickens C. H. to Carnsville, Georgia.

Sept. 3, 1849. 173m

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.