JEFFERSON DAVIS.

BUENA VISTA.

We are indebted to a friend, (whose favors have been often bestowed,) for the following extracts from Carleton's narration of the battle of Buena Vista, showing the brave conduct of Col. Jefferson Davis, and his regiment of Mississippi volunteers, with sundry extracts showing the force of the regiment, loss, &c, and the fact that not a regular infantry soldier was in 'the action.' —ED. COURIER.

Our whole left had now been forced, and the enemy was in possession of every advantage arising from the peculiar nature of the ground, the alternate ridges and ravines being as much in his favor as ours.

It was at this critical juncture that Gen. Taylor arrived upon the field from Satillo, having completed his dispositions for the defence of the city. He was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel May, with the two companies of the Second Dragoons, *and by Col. Davis with eight companies of his Mississippi Riflemen.* Capt. Albert Pike, with his own company, and that of Co. John Preston Jr., (the two united as a squadron) and Lieut. Kilburn, with one piece from Capt. Bragg's Battery, had also been ordered to the field of battle from below the city, where they had been on detached duty. The Mississippi riflemen halted near the hacienda long enough for the men to fill their canteens with water, when they were hurried off from the road diagonally to the left, and advanced toward the point where our troops were fast giving ground to the enemy. The General commanding proceeded on directly to the plateau, having with him the Second Dragoons.

Up to this time, Gen. Wool being next in command, had assigned the positions for all the troops, and conducted the battle from the beginning; but, the moment Gen. Taylor arrived at the front and assumed the direction of affairs, he immediately started to assist Gen. Lane in rallying the Second Indiana Volunteers, and to endeavor to restore something like order to our left, which, by this time, had swung around so as to face toward the mountains on that side, and in a direction perpendicular to the original line. The position of the batteries still in active operation on the plateau, the point of land on which Col. Hardin had drawn up a parapet, and Capt. Washington's position at La Augostura, were, at this moment, the only portions of the ground we first occupied, from which we had not been driven. Already our loss in officers and men had been immense, and among them was included the gallant and chivalrous assistant Adjutant-General, Captain George Lincoln, one of the most promising young officers of the army; and one, who, possessing every quality which can adorn a gentleman, was admired and beloved by all who knew him.

The aspect of affairs was now most gloomy, and our condition most critical. The scale, for a short time, appeared to be preponderating against us, and victory to be deserting our banners, and winging her way toward those of the enemy. But the idea of yielding the day, so long as there was a man left to fight, never, for a moment, came into the mind of our determined leader; and in his indomitable resolution to compel fortune to favor our side, he was seconded by men, true as the steel they wore, and firm and unyielding as the mountains around them.

The gallant Col. Davis and his glorious Mississippians—men who had been tried in the storming of Monteray and had stood the test like pure gold—now moved steadily forward through the broad current of our retreating horse and foot. He called loudly on those who were flying to come back with him and renew the combat. They were few indeed who heeded his call. Col. Bowles, who for some reason other than the lack of courage, had ordered his men to retreat, now having lost all hope of rallying it again, seized a rifle, and followed by a handfull of his men, joined the Mississippians as a private. During the whole day he shared their perils, and was distinguished for his personal bravery. With these exceptions, Col. Davis' appeal was of no avail. In vain he told them that his riflemen were a mass of men behind which they could take shelter and securely form." He pointed to his regiment as he said his. It was indeed a wall of heros. What must have been his pride in commanding such men! What the mortification and burning shame of the fugitives whom he addressed!

Colonel Davis, as he passed by General Wool, who had now arrived at this part of the ground, was promised support, and the General immediately went in person to hasten the third Indiana Regiment from the rear of La Angostura to his aid. But still the Mississippians moved onward. A large and deep ravine passed by their right, while another entered this after coming diagonally across their front from the left, the two embracing between them an inclined plane which terminated at a point near the junction, (at this moment but a short distance in advance of the Regiment,) but which was quite broad and easy to be gained at its upper and further extremity, near the mountains. On the plain most of Ampudia's light division was now moving down, flanked by cavalry, and supported by reserves of the heavy infantry. The third Indiana Volunteers had not yet had time to come up, and it was all important that the enemy should be checked before he could effect a passage of the only ravine which would seriously retard his course onward to the road. Flushed with success, and apparently irresistible in numbers, he came down like an avalanche. Then it was that Davis and his followers surpassed all their former brilliant efforts. They counted not the odds; they waited for no support; but thrown rapidly into order of battle they pressed forward like Spartans, and although the air was filled with the sharp hissing of a shower of lead which came rushing on, and cutting through their rank with dreadful effect, still they did no pause until they had brought the enemy within close range of their own unerring weapons. Then their little line blazed forth a sheet of fire. The shock given by it to the rear of the enemy's column was most awful. Men went down before it as ripe grain falls before the reaper. Still the enemy came onward over his dead, and still forward pressed the riflemen—the latter a handful, tho former a host.

Attength they paused, the Mississippians on the brink of the ravine; the Mexican Light Infantry on the plain beyond; the Cavalry having been driven to cover on their left. But there was no cessation in the struggle, and death still continued to gather in his bloody harvest. It was not enough for the Mississippians simply to hold such masses at bay, their blood was up and the flight of the enemy alone could satisfy them. Giving one loud yell of defiance which rang on the ear more like the roar of angry lions than the shout of men, they again rushed forward. A moment, and they were lost from the view of their antagonist. It was only a moment, but in it they had dashed into a ravine, clambered up the opposing wall, and now stood before the Mexicans upon their own side.—For a few minutes more the carnage was terrible.

At length, bloody and torn, the column of Ambadia lost its steadiness, its fire slackened, then all organization was gone, its ranks were resolved into a confused multitude, which in a moment crumbled away the whole fleeing precipitately back to the reserves.

The Mississippians then turned to the right to beat up the cover of what had been the flanking cover of this column. They found it attempting to cross the ravine on that hand in order to attack them in reverse. A few only had crossed, their commander among them, but they never went back, and those who were pressing down to succeed them, received a fire it was impossible for them to withstand. They, too gave way, and fled back to the point whither the light infantry had retreated, and where they were now just forming again.

For a little while this part of the field appeared to be comparatively safe, and by the determined valor of our small regiment, imminent peril to our whole army seemed to be averted. The Mississippians gathered up their wounded, and taking them to the rear of the first ravine they had crossed, there formed again in the line of battle. They were joined by the third Indiana Volunteers, under Col. Lane, and by Lieut. Kilburn, with one piece of artillery. The fire of this combined force caused those who just before contended with Colonel Davis Regiment, to fall back for a short time, still farther and beyond range." [Narrative of the Battle of Buena Vista, by Captain Carleton, First Dragoos.]

The Mississippi Regiment went it to battle numbering 508, and lost in killed 40, wounded 56, and missing 2; in all 98.

On the 3d April, 1849, the Secretary of War, the Hon W. L. Marcy, wrote to Gen. Taylor as follows:

"The single fact that 500 of troops, *nearly all volunteers*, who, yielding to the impulse of patriotism, had rallied to their country's standard for a *temporary service*, were brought into conflict with an army of 20,000 mostly veteran soldiers, and not only stood and repulsed the assault of this numerous host, led by their most experienced General, but in a protracted battle of two days won a glorious victory, is the most indisputable evidence of the consummate skill and gallant conduct of our officers's and devoted heroism of the troops under their command."

"The general results were 1000 of the enemy killed and wounded against our loss of 700 gallant men." [General Orders, No. 54, March 15, 1847.]

"Not a regular infantry soldier was in this fight.

* * * Our loss about 264 killed and 450 wounded; the enemy's loss about 2500 in killed and wounded, and 4000 missing. Letter of Major Mansfield, of the Engineers, from Agua Nueva, on March 1, 1847]

A Patriot.

Ex-Secretary Thompson concluded his speech, at Oxford Miss., as follows:

"But, my friends, Mississippi has acted. She has resumed all the powers heretofore delegated to the United States. She assumes now to be a sovereign, independent State. She is now engaged with other seceded States in forming a new Confederacy. May God send her prosperity and happiness. But suppose an effort should be made to coerce Mississippi by force of arms to return to her former position in the Union? Suppose the question of African slavery should be for the present waived, and the question should be raised of making slaves of our white men by the sword and bayonet? What then is to be your feeling and purpose and mine? I speak for myself, and I verily believe you will re echo the sentiments: That sooner than Mississippi should annul her late ordinance of secession and return to her former position in the old Union, at the mouth of the cannon! I would prefer to see Mississippi, with all her brave sons and fair daughters, and her rich fields, sink to the bottom of the deep sea, and her name blotted from the map of the earth forever."

THE CREDIT OF LINCOLN'S GOVERNMENT.—While the Abolitionists at Washington are prating of the "enforcement of the laws" and the recapture of the forts erected for the defence of the Southern coast, the question of raising the money requisite for the prosecution of these highly energetic projects, looms up with a suddenness that seems to have taken the North by surprise. The cruel agitatists of New York were disloyal enough to have announced to the partizans of the incoming Abolition Administration that they wanted better collateral security for their gold than the Chicago platform. The shrewd bankers of Boston, however fond of Black Republicanism in the abstract, lost no time in giving the fanatical leaders at Washington a similar intimation. Meantime the Federal officials are growling savagely because their pay is suspended. Patriotic enough on ordinary occasions, in this case they are not to be appeased by the bland assurance of Secretary Dix, that the Treasury is empty. So the oracles of Abolition are putting their wise heads together to devise the ways and means of relief. The telegraph this morning tells us that a bill has passed one branch of the Federal Congress authorizing the issue of fifty dollar United States Treasury Notes. We shall see how eagerly the Northern people will come up to invest in these valuable bits of paper. But if, after all, this expedient should fail, we see no other resource but to bring down the denomination of the Federal Treasury Notes from fifty dollars to five!—*Mercury.*

THE PREVAILING SKATING COSTUME FOR NEW YORK LADIES.—The latest style of dress worn by New York lady skaters, is described as the Polish costume, with short blue skirts, fur trimmed bloomers and hats, and tight-fitting ancle boots, trimmed also with fur. Others have a semi-Zouave costume, with a short skirt of a bright red, and pantalets of the same ruddy hue, fastened tightly around the ancle; the basque and hat both trimmed with fur, and neatly fitting skating boots. These are considered picturesque and comfortable.

Arrival of the Jura.

The Emperor Nepoleon opened the French Legislature on the 4th inst. His speech gives pacific assurances. He relates his non-intervention policy.

Queen Victoria opened Parliament on the 5th. Her speech alludes to the American troubles, and expresses the fervant wish that an amicable adjustment may be effected.

Francis II. has issued an appeal to the Sicilians, offering the Constitution of 1812, and an entirely different Administration. He asks them to give an asylum to the royal family.

Advices from Rome to the 3d, say that the Pope has ordered the troops to return.

Fifteen thousand Sardinian troops have evacuated the Papal Dominions.

The Spanish war vessels which were sent to Gaeta have been repulsed by Admiral Passano.

The Debats says that the Italian Parliament will proclaim Victor Emanuel King of Italy immediately after assembling.

It was thought by some that Garibaldi had gone to Dalmatia. In a letter to his English friends, he expressed an anxious wish to make a journey to England, to thank the people for their moral and material aid, but he was unable to fix the time.

It is said that the Emperor of Austria has decided to grant a Constitution to Venetia, which will leave the Government to the Italians.

The Spanish Infanta, Don Juan, has decided to relinquish his pretensions to the crown, reserving only the eventuality of being elected by universal suffrage.

It is asserted that the Pope insists on the extension of the Paris Convention on the subject of the occupation of Syira.

MASSACRE OF EMIGRANTS IN CARSON VALLEY.—The Denver City (Idaho Territory) correspondent of the St. Louis Republican communicates under date of the 20th ult, the following details of another Mormon massacre in Carson valley. We quote:

A gentleman who has but recently arrived in this city called upon me to-day, and gave me an account of a horrible massacre on the Surplus Cutoff, about fifty miles north of Salt Lake City, during the latter part of last August. A party of emigrants on their way to California was attacked by a party of men painted and dressed like Indians, who rushed upon them in the night, took them by surprise, and murdered seven of the party; the others escaped to another train camped back from them on the road, a distance of ten miles. The assassins did not pursue them, as they probably knew of the other company, and were afraid of coming in contact with them.

Among those murdered was a Mr. Stevenson, formerly a resident of Lawrence, Kansas and his niece, Miss Lizzie Stevenson, a young lady sixteen or eighteen years of age. Mrs. Stevenson, wife of the murdered man, begged of the savages not to kill them; one of them replied in good English, "that they were determined to kill them all." He then levelled his rifle and shot Mrs. S., which took effect in her right hip. Supposing her to be dead, they left her. Catching up the infant son of a woman they had already killed, they struck its arms and legs off with a knife, and then threw the sufferer into the bushes by the wayside to die.

The next morning the bodies of seven persons were found and properly interred; two of the company, whom they supposed to have been taken off as captives. Mrs Stevenson was found alive, her wounds were cared for, and at last accounts she was in Carson Valley, kindly attended by the settlers there, and intended, as soon as she was able, to go on to California, and from there back to her home in the States by a safer route.

When found the corpse of Miss Stevenson bore unmistakable evidence of having been outraged by those bloody fiends under whose cruel treatment she died.

A FROZEN SHIP.—A whaling vessel which sailed from London in the year 1840, found in the Polar sea a ship embedded in the ice, with sails furled, and no signs of life on board. The captain and some of the crew descending into the cabin, found coiled upon the floor a large Newfoundland dog, apparently asleep, but when they touched it, they found the animal was dead and frozen as hard as stone. In the cabin was a young lady seated at a table, her eyes open, as if gazing at the intruders in the desolate place. She was a corpse! and had been frozen in an apparently resigned and religious attitude. Beside her was a young man, who it appeared, was the commander of the brig, and brother to the lady. He was sitting at the table, dead, and before him was a sheet of paper, on which was written, "our cook has endeavored since yesterday morning to strike a light, but in vain all is now over." In another part of the cabin, stood the cook with the flint and tinder in hand, frozen, in the vain endeavor to strike the fire that could alone save them. The terrors of the seamen hurried the captain from the spot, who took with him the log book, as the sole memento of the ill-fated ship. It appeared that she also was from London, and had been frozen in that place over 14 years.

A traveler overtaking an old Presbyterian minister, whose nag was much fatiegued, quizzed the old gentleman upon his "turn out." "Nice horse, yours, doctor! very valuable beast, that—but what makes him wag his tail so, doctor?" "Why, as you have asked me, I will tell you. It is for the same reason that your tongue wags so—a sort of natural weakness."

A SHOCKING BAD MEMORY.—"Mary, my love do you remember the text this morning?"

"No, papa, I never can remember the text, I've such a bad memory."

"Mary," said her mother, "did you notice Susan Brown?"

"Oh, yes. What a fright! She had on her last year's bonnet done up, a pea green silk, a black lace mantilla, brown gaiters, an imitation Honiton collar, a lava bracelet, her old ear-drops, and such a Forlorn."

The Florida State Convention will reassemble on the 26th instant for the purpose of considering the action of the Southern Congress.

Punch says—and who would want better authority—that the reason editors are so apt to have their manners spoiled is because they receive such a vast number of "evil communications."

THE SOUTHERN GUARDIAN,
A Political and News Journal,
Published at Columbia, South Carolina,
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly,
BY CHARLES P. PELHAM.

TERMS.

Daily,	$6.00
Tri-Weekly,	4.00
Weekly,	2.00

Payment in advance invariably.

THIS JOURNAL, now entering upon its third year under the present proprietor, is rapidly extending its circulation and influence. Founded and conducted upon the principles of State Rights, it enjoys the reward of public confidence and enlightened approval. Entirely independent in its management, it has stood with unwavering confidence upon the soundness integrity and consistency of its principles. Through evil report, as well as through good, its voice has been heard in defence of the EQUALITY of the South; its counsels have ever been and are for RESISTANCE to the wrongs attempted to be put upon us by a sectional majority.

The *Southern Guardian* looks for support to the State and section whose rights, honor and interests it has faithfully espoused and maintained.

The Southern Guardian Steam Printing Establishment.

Having recently made large and choice additions to our JOB OFFICE, from the best type founders in the country, we are now prepared to do all kinds of Printing in as neat style and on as favorable terms as any office in the South.

The premium for the best specimen of Book Printing was awarded at the late Fair to the proprietor of the *Southern Guardian.*

All communichtions to be addressed to the *Southern Guardian*, or to
C. P. PELHAM, Columbia, S. C.
Nov 29 39—4t

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
"RUTHERFORD PRESS,"
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER TO BE PUBLISHED AT
Rutherford Court House, N. C.

THE "RUTHERFORD PRESS" will be published on a sheet of medium size, with good materials, and will be a herald of news—such as will be best calculated to interest the public mind. The *Press* will not be an instrument for the promotion of any party, as distinguished by the names of Whig and Democrat, but will be an organ of Southern Rights. The Editor presumes not to dictate to the people the course that they in these eventful times should pursue; he is willing for the people to exercise their own opinions, while he claims for himself the same privilege. The columns of the paper will be open to genteel discussion on matters of general interest. For the success of our enterprise, we look to the intelligence, patriotism and liberality of the citizens of Rutherford and adjoining Counties.

TERMS.—The Rutherford *Press* will be issued every week at $1.50 per annum, *invariably in advance.*
C. L. TURNER, Editor.
T. A. HAYDEN, Publisher.

Those papers interested in an Exchange with us, will please send their papers after the 15th of February.
February 7 tf

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
SPARTANBURG DISTRICT,
IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.
O. E. Edwards, Administrator's Applicant,
vs.
Mrs. Malinda L. Waters, and others Defen'ts.

IT having been shewn to my satisfaction that Malinda L. Waters, Willoughby Waters, Shady A. Waters, Landon Waters, Calhoun Waters, Woodfin Waters and Willie Waters, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered that they appear at the Court of Ordinary to be holden for Spartanburg District at Spartanburg Court House on the 3d day of May next, to show cause, if any, why a final settlement and decree of the estate of Col. T. W. Waters, dec'd should not be made.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this 8th day of February, 1861.
JOHN EARLE BOMAR, o. s. d.
Feb. 7 3m

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In the Court of Common Pleas.
D. L. & L. TWITTY, vs E. M. LANE. } Attachment.
Reed, Vernon & Duncan, Pltf's Att'ys.

WHEREAS the plaintiffs did, on the 16th day of April, file their 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 therefore ordered, That the said defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration, on or before the 17th day of April next, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one; otherwise final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded against him.
J. B. TOLLESON, C. C. P.
April 10 7 4q

The State of South Carolina.
In the Court of Common Pleas.
G. W. MOORE, vs. ROBT. WYNNE. } Attachment.
Bobo, Edwards & Carlisle, Pltf's. Att'ys.

WHEREAS the plaintiff did, on the 25th day of October, 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 therefore ordered, That the said defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration, on or before the 26th day of October next, which will be in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one; otherwise final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded against him.
J. B. TOLLESON, C. C. P.
Oct. 25 34 4q

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In the Court of Common Pleas.
D. L. & L. TWITTY, Assignees, vs. H. F. VERNON. } Attachment.
Bobo, Edwards & Carlisle, Pltf's. Att'ys.

WHEREAS the plaintiff did, on the 25th day of October, 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 therefore ordered, That the said defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration, on or before the 26th day of October next, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty one; otherwise final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded against him.
J. B. TOLLESON, C. C. P.
Oct. 25 34 4q

NOTICE.

HAVING determined to leave Spartanburg, I offer for sale my HOUSE AND LOT lying on Laurens Street, containing 2½ acres, well improved. Also, one BRICK BUILDING on Church Street. Any person can refer to my father, A. E. Smith, for particulars, as I shall be absent for a short time. Terms reasonable.
LEE L. SMITH.
August 30 26 tf

Dr. W. C. Bennett,
DENTIST,
OFFICE over DRUG STORE of J. E. Goodgion, opposite Palmetto House.
Feb. 7 18 tf

REED & DUNCAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN EQUITY,
AT SPARTANBURG C. H. All business intrusted to them in Law and Equity will be promptly attended to. Office next door Hardy, Agnew & Co.
J. P. REED, D. R. DUNCAN
April 12 6 1y

T. O. P. VERNON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL PRACTICE in the Western Circuit. OFFICE—West corner of Col. W. W. HARRIS' brick building, over the store of Camp & Cannon, and opposite the Palmetto House. April 12 6 1y

Wright & Orr,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office in Maj. Legg's Brick Building, next door to Bobo & Edwards' law office, up stairs, Spartanburg, C. H.
J. D. WRIGHT, Spartanburg C. H
JAS. L. ORR, Anderson C. H.
Jan 3 45

Farrow & Whitner,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
WILL practice in the Courts of Spartanburg and adjoining Districts.
OFFICE AT SPARTANBURG C. H.
Oct 21 45 tf

William Lockwood,
TAILOR,
HAS removed to Rooms over Foster & Judd's, opposite the Court House. Thankful for past favors, he asks a liberal patronage for the future.
July 7 18 tf

D. R. Hudson,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Spartanburg that he has opened a SHOP in Brick Range, on Church Street, where he will be pleased to see all who may favor him with their patronage.
Jan 20 47 1y

R. D. Owen,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
WOULD return his thanks for past favors and ask a continuance of the same.
He may be found over Hardy & Agnew's Hardware Store.
Jan 6

Dr. Wm. T. Russel
WILL practice MEDICINE and SURGERY (in connection with DENTISTRY, at the Office) in Spartanburg and its vicinity. Office on Church Street, No. 2, Brick Range, up stairs. Residence at Dr L. C. Kennedy's.
March 24 4 1y

DR. L. C. KENNEDY
HAS RETURNED, and has resumed the duties of his profession.
Jan 12 45 tf

Vernon & Fleming
WILL PRACTICE MEDICINE AND SURGERY in Spartanburg and its vicinity. OFFICE, Main Street, opposite Palmetto House. Aug. 2-22 tf.

C. Bechtler & Son,
WATCH MAKERS,
AND Manufacturers of Jewelry, Repairers of Clocks, Watches, &c. All work intrusted to them will meet with promptness and despatch.
March 18 4 tf

MATTRESSES.
AT JOE'S BARBER SHOP, over Hardy's Hardware Store, can always be found a large lot of superior MATTRESSES, of all sizes, made of excellent materials, and at moderate prices.
Feb 16 50 tf

Bagging & Rope.
EXTRA HEAVY GUNNY BAGGING,
Prime Manilla Rope.
HEMP ROPE.
FOR SALE BY
Hardy, Agnew & Co.,
Sept 6 tf Sign of the Anvil.

OLD BUTLER.
OLD BUTLER will stand the present season at Bivingsville on Mondays and Tuesdays in each week, and on other days at his own stable, on the north side of Fair Forest, near P. J. Ocland's Mills. He will serve mares at $12 to insure foal.
Butler is a deep sorel, full 16 hands high
JOHN C. BEARDEN.
Sept 13 27 tf

LANES, BOYCE & CO.
LATE WM. H. LANE & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Staple & Fancy Dry Goods
194 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
March 15 2 1y

JOEL E. GOODGION.
DRUGGIST,
At the Sign of the Golden Mortar,
CORNER CHURCH AND MAIN STS.,
Spartanburg, S. C.

Blood Food, for Consumption,
THROAT and Lung diseases, such as Bronchitis, Coughs, Asthma, &c., The effect of the BLOOD FOOD in Consumption are: to soften the cough, brace the nerves, strengthen the system, allay the prostrating night sweats, increase the physical and mental energy, enrich the blood by restoring the lacking red globules, increase the appetite, and restore color to the skin.
For sale by J. E. GOODGION,
Nov 1 35—tf Sign of Golden Mortar.

REMOVAL.
H. J. MOUZON
HAS REMOVED HIS
AMBROTYPE & PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY
FROM his old stand on Church Street to the corner of Main and Jail streets, over J. B. Archer's Saddlery Shop, 2d story, where he has fitted up a superior light. He is now better than ever prepared to give those who wish a *picture good* something handsome.
H. J. MOUZON, Photographist,
Main Street, nearly opposite C. H.
August 30 26 tf

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer APERIENT.
IS a new general strengthing aperient, combining efficacy, economy, and portability, prepared on an entire new principle, from a late and accurate analysis of the celebrated Spring in Germany. This much-esteemed preparation removes Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, Nausea, or Vomiting, Affections of the Liver, &c. For sale by JOEL E. GOODGION.
Nov 1 35

NEW GROCERY STORE
IN BRICK RANGE,
Opposite the Court House.
J. M. BOST,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has opened
A New Grocery Store
at the above location, where he has in store and is daily receiving a choice stock of Groceries, to which he invites attention—consisting of SUGARS—Brown, Clarified and Crushed; COFFEES—Rio, Laguayra, and Java; BACON—Hams, Sides, and Shoulders; MOLASSES—New Orleans and Cuba: Teas; Rice; Preserved, Dried, and
Brandied Fruits;
Pickles; Mustard; Pepper; Spice; Mackerel and Salmon; Flour, Meal, Corn, Potatoes; Salt—Liverpool Sacks and Fine Table
CANDIES, RAISINS, NUTS;
Cheese, Butter and Eggs—in short, all the various articles usually found in a first-class Grocery.
Intending to conduct a strictly
CASH BUSINESS,
he pledges himself to sell as low as any other house in Spartanburg, and therefore asks a trial.
J. M. B. will give the highest market price of Flour and Corn, and barter for all sorts of country produce.
March 15 2 1y

New Tin Shop.
THE UNDERSIGNED has opened in Spartanburg the above business, which he intends carrying on in its various branches, and he hopes by
Strict attention to Business,
both in punctuality and workmanship, to merit their patronage. Give him a call.
ROOFING AND GUTTERING
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
R. T. Smith,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, AND NEXT TO MR. ARCHER'S SADDLERY SHOP.
Oct. 13 33 tf

Dr. J. Bovee Dods'
IMPERIAL WINE
BITTERS,
ARE made from a pure and unadulterated Wine, which is about double the usual strength of other Wines, and is imported by only one house in the United States. Also, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs, &c., viz.: Solomon's Seal, Spikenard, Comfrey, Camomile Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, and Bayberry.
WE CHALLENGE
THE WORLD
TO PRODUCE
THEIR EQUAL!!
We do not profess to have discovered some roots "known only to the Indians of South America," and a cure for "all diseases which the flesh is heir to," but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation, which every intelligent physician in the country will approve of and recommend. As a remedy for
INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,
Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility, and all cases requiring a Tonic, they are
UNSURPASSED!
For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.
For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book Keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.
As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilirating effects of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to excessive use of strong drink, and wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated Wines and Liquors with which the country is flooded.
These Bitters not only CURE, but PREVENT Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to children and infants with impunity.
Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable BITTERS over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing drunkenness and disease.
CHARLES WINDIFFELL & CO.,
78 William Street, New York.
Fisher & Hanitsh,
SPARTANBURG, S. C.
Aug 16 24 1y

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.
IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.
Petition for funds.
Moses L. Bradford, and wife, and others, vs. William Bradford.

WHEREAS Moses L. Bradford, Jas. Orr, and wife, Cynthia and —— Joslin, and wife, Matilda, have filed their petition in this Court, setting forth that William Bradford has not been heard of for more than twenty years, and is therefore supposed to be dead, who if living, would be entitled to one-third of the proceeds of the land sold by order of the Ordinary, in the case of Jas. Orr, and wife Cynthia, vs. William Bradford, and others, and praying that the distributive share of the said William Bradford in the proceeds of the sale of the land aforesaid, be paid to them as his legal heirs and representatives:

These are therefore to cite and admonish the said WILLIAM BRADFORD, if living, to appear before this Court, on or before the 30th day of March next, and establish his identity, or the prayer of said petition will be granted, and the proceeds of the sale of the land to which he is entitled as aforesaid, paid over to the petitioners.

Given under my hand seal of office, this 29th day of December, 1860.
JNO. EARLE BOMAR, o. s. D.
Jan 3 43 3m

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.
IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.
Petition for sale of Real Estate of Nancy Cook, deceased.
Marcus Cook, Applicant, vs. Robert West, and wife Maria West, and others, Defendants.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Robert West, and wife Maria West, James Cook and Madison Cook, Defendants in this case, reside without this State: It is therefore ordered that they do appear and object to the division or sale of the real estate of Nancy Cook, deceased, on or before the 29th day of March next, or their consent to the same will be entered of record.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this 27th day of December, A. D. 1860.
JNO. EARLE BOMAR, o. s. D.
Jan 3 43 3m

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters
FOR SALE at GOODGION'S.
Nov 1 35—tf

Kerosene Oil Lamps.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT of lamps, Shade Burners, Chimneys, Wicks, &c., sold by JOEL E. GOODGION.
Jan 24 46 tf

The World Outdone!
THE MEDICINE called "**Inflammatory Extirpator,**" which has effected so many cures, and about which there is so much excitement, is now on sale by *JOEL E. GOODGION,* in this place.
For Kidney and Lung Diseases, Piles, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, and Rheumatism, it has already effected some most astonishing cures here. For Colds, Coughs, all affections of the bowels, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, &c., it acts as if by the touch of magic. I have travelled more or less, for the past seven years with this remedy, and nowhere have I found anything like its equal. It is a vegetable preparation, wholly of my own discovery, and perfectly safe to use according to the directions which accompany each bottle.
For sale by JOEL E GOODGION
G. W. DAVIS, Proprietor
Box 4520, New York Post Office.
March29 4 tf

Piles, Fistula, Tumors, permatorrhœa, Venereal, &c.
DR. J. A. CLOPTON respectfully informs the public that he has returned to his home in HUNTSVILLE, ALA., after an absence of several months in Mobile, and tenders his professional services to the afflicted. Dr. C. refers to the hundreds of cures he has effected within the last few years as proof of his skill in the treatment of these diseases.
Huntsville, April 28, 1860. June 7-14-1y

AYER'S
Ague Cure,
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.
No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.
That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.
Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysteries, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, not on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,
are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.
Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. They are an excellent alterative for the renovation of the blood and the restoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.
So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
HAVILAND, STEVESON & CO.,
Charleston, Wholesale Agents.
Jan 3 43 tf

McKenzie's CONFECTIONERY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
136 *Main Street, Columbia, S. C.*
Confectioneries of all kinds manufactured daily.
Cakes, Iced and Ornamental, to order, and packed to carry any distance.
A large variety of Toys, and Fancy Goods of all descriptions. Dec 15 42 1y

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE Partnership heretofore existing between JNO. W. GARRETT and ADAM MILLER, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.
November 29th, 1860.

Further Notice.
I WILL continue to keep on hand the best **Beef,** MUTTON and PORK which can be purchased, and will sell for *CASH* only.
ADAM MILLER.
Dec 6 40—tf

KEROSENE OIL just received this day for sale by J. E. GOODGION,
Sign of the Golden Mortar.
Jan 24 46 tf