

Modern Greeks displayed courage not unworthy of their forefathers, their energy of character was made manifest, their perseverance was unparalleled, though their land was drenched in blood, their fellow citizens were slaughtered without remorse, by merciless hordes of the Turks, though all Europe looked on for some time with disapprobation and even expressed their displeasure at the revolution, yet the Greeks maintained the unequal contest, resolved either to live free men or perish. Never was the meanness the selfishness, the jealousy of monarchs more clearly displayed than those of Europe during this protracted and deadly struggle of the Greeks for liberty. They avoided all interference, until Greece had almost consummated her independence, and until their commerce was to some extent injured by the protracted warfare. They then, under pretence of restoring the Greeks to liberty, interfered, and dictated a peace injurious to her, restricting her territory within narrow bounds, and regardless alike, of the liberties and feelings of the noble Greeks who had fought and bled for liberty, they permitted them not to govern themselves as they might choose, but imposed upon them one of a monarchical form, and a yearly tribute to be paid to their former relentless oppressor, nor did they permit them to choose a sovereign from their own people, but selected a foreigner to rule over them. Such were the tender mercies such the deep feelings of sympathy of the cold-hearted sovereigns of Europe towards a people bravely struggling for liberty. Yet it is to be hoped that despite of the plottings of despotism against liberty, that Greece will yet flourish, and that the banner of Republicanism will ere long wave over her, proud and triumphant. For their tombless heroes still guard the lands and rest upon the seas, and whenever with fair fates' freedom opposes force, and justice smites down armed frauds, then, O, souls of Grecian children, smile—appear on Grecian land.

M.

#### Death of Mr. Carwile.

This venerable man died at his residence in this town, on last Monday evening, after a lingering illness of several months' duration, which he bore with uncomplaining resignation and with the Christian's hope of a happy immortality beyond the grave. He has been gathered to his fathers, as a ripe sheaf into the garner, full of years and of honors. At the close of a long life of usefulness, he sleeps well, amid the benisons of his children and a wide circle of friends. In his life and in his death, he "leaveth an inheritance to his children's children."

Mr. Carwile was at one time Sheriff of Newbury District, and subsequently assistant Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. In all the relations of life, as husband, father, friend and public official, he acquitted himself fully of all his duties. His intercourse with his fellow-men was characterized by a modest, yet firm demeanor, and his conversation marked by a rare discretion. The tears of the community, so long blessed with his Christian example, commingle with those of his bereaved family.—*Ibid.*

#### Death of Major C. J. Crawford:

It is with much pain we record the death of Major C. J. Crawford, as will be seen in our obituary column of this week's issue, who died at his residence, after an illness of some three or four days. He had just passed through a very exciting canvass for the Senate, in which he bore his defeat with great equanimity of temper, notwithstanding the feebleness of his health during the campaign. In his death the District has lost a valuable citizen and the community a most estimable member.

*Marion Star.*

**BENTON'S MODESTY.**—Now that Calhoun, Clay and Webster have gone from amongst us, Benton seems to hold himself as the representative of all that is great within the confederacy. In a speech delivered in Missouri, on the 30th ult, he says:

"Heretofore I have been a simple member of Congress, bound to act on the subjects only which concerned my State; and at liberty to act upon national subjects as my judgment dictated; but now a task is assigned me, and an expectation excited, which I feel no ability to fulfill. There are disorders in the body politic which call for remedies; and in the national bereavement of our eminent public men, so long shining like fixed stars in our political firmament and now struck from their spheres the public expectation turns towards me."

#### Death of Mr. William S. Shell.

It is with profound regret we record the demise of Mr. William S. Shell, an enterprising young merchant of this town. He died on Sunday last, of dysentery, after an illness of six days. Mr. Shell removed to this place about two years ago, and, in partnership with an only brother, engaged in the mercantile business. In May last his amiable brother died of measles, and about two weeks after a sister residing in the country died of the same disease. Thus, in a few months, three members of a highly respected family have been cut down just as they were entering upon the duties and realities of life. During his short sojourn with us, Mr. Shell won for himself the esteem and confidence of his fellow townsmen by his amiability, the modesty of his deportment and his irreproachable integrity. In their manifold and trying afflictions, his venerable parents share largely of the sympathies of this community.

*Newberry Sentinel.*

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—We learn that on Friday last, a man named Bernard Doyle, was found dead upon the rail road near Williston. It is supposed that in a drunken fit he lay down on the track and went to sleep, and was run over by the night train.

An inquest was held over the body, and a verdict given accordingly.

*Barnwell Sentinel.*

**THE DISEASE AND THE REMEDY.**—Mrs. Ellis, in her *Wives of England*, says that the newspaper is the wife's universal rival. Well, supposing it is, all they have to do is to set up an opposition by subscribing for another paper.

It may not, perhaps, be considered misplaced or invidious to remark, that the price of *The Ledger* is \$2.

#### Commercial Bank.

We regret to learn that our friend B. D. Boyd, Esq., has resigned the office which he has so long filled with great ability—the Cashiership of the Commercial Bank. He goes to Charleston, to engage in commercial pursuits, and carries with him the best wishes of our community for his future success and prosperity.

Edwin J. Scott, Esq., the able and efficient Teller of the Bank, has been elected Cashier, to supply the vacancy created by Mr. Boyd's resignation.—*Carolinian.*

**DR. DAVID T. HINES.**—This somewhat notorious individual," says the *Savannah Republican* of Friday, "was arraigned yesterday before the U. S. Circuit Court, now in session in this city, and plead guilty to the charge of embezzlement from the Post Office. As the amount abstracted was quite small, he was let off with the light sentence of six months imprisonment in the County Jail, and a fine of one hundred dollars. We understand that other indictments will probably be found against him, at the next term of the State Superior Court."

#### LEADING EVENTS OF MR. WEBSTER'S LIFE.

Daniel Webster, the youngest son of Ebenezer and Abigail Webster, was born at Salisbury, in New Hampshire, on the 18th of January, 1782, the last year of the Revolutionary War. He was, therefore, aged seventy years, nine months, and six days, when he died.

In May, 1796, and in his 14th year, he was sent to the Exeter Academy, where he remained only a few months.

In February, 1797, and in his 15th year, he was sent to reside and study with the Rev. Samuel Hood, the minister of the neighboring town of Boscaawen, where, for his board and tuition, his father paid \$1 per week.

In the fall of the same year he entered Dartmouth College.

In 1801 he completed his college course, and entered upon the study of law in the office of Mr. Thompson, a next door neighbor of his father, a respectable lawyer, and subsequently a Representative of New Hampshire in both Houses of Congress.

Part of the year 1802 he spent in teaching an academy at Fryeburg, in Maine, on a salary of \$1 a day, acting at the same time as assistant to the Register of Deeds for the county.

In September, 1802, he resumed his studies with Mr. Thompson, and remained with him 18 months.

In July, 1804, he took up his residence in Boston, and pursued his studies with Christopher Gore.

In the spring of 1805, and in the 23d year of his age, Mr. Webster was admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas, of Suffolk county, Boston. The same year he opened a law office at Boscaawen, near his father's residence.

In May, 1807, he was admitted as attorney and counsellor of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire.

In September, 1807, he removed to Portsmouth, where he continued in the practice of the profession nine years.

In June, 1808, he was married to Grace Fletcher, daughter of Rev. Mr. Fletcher, of Hopkinton, New Hampshire, by whom he had four children—Grace, Fletcher, Julia, and Edward, of whom only Fletcher now survives. Grace died early; Edward was killed in the Mexican war; Julia married one of the Appletons, of Boston, and died a few years since.

June 10th, 1813, (an extra session,) he made his maiden speech, on moving a series of resolutions of inquiry relative to the Berlin and Milan decrees.

During this Congressional term he spoke against the incorporation of a United States Bank, and in favor of increasing the navy.

December, 1813—his house, library, furniture, and manuscripts, at Portsmouth, were destroyed by fire.

August, 1814—re-elected to Congress. Takes his seat in the 14th Congress, December, 1816.

1816, opposed the tariff bill, and avowed the doctrine that a tariff for protection was unconstitutional.

April 11—again spoke against a National Bank, and against any participation of the Government in the management of such an institution if incorporated.

At the close of the first session, in August, 1816, and in the 4th year of his age, he removed his residence to Boston, Mass.

March, 1818, argued the invalidity of the acts of the New Hampshire legislature altering the charter of Dartmouth College.

In 1820, was a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution of Massachusetts, representing in part the city of Boston.

December 22, 1820, and while a member of the Convention, he delivered his famous Plymouth oration.

Two or three years after, he was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature for ten days. This, with his service in the Convention, covers the only part of his

public life which was not connected with the National Government.

In the autumn of 1825 was elected to represent the town of Boston in the 18th Congress, which commenced its session December, 1825.

19th January, 1824, he delivered his speech on the Greek question, and in favor of sending a commissioner to Greece.

Same year he argued the case of Gibbons and Ogden before the Supreme Court opposing the constitutionality of the grant by the State of New York to the assignees of Fulton, of the exclusive right to navigate the rivers, harbors, and bays of New York.

Same year he opposed the protection clauses in the tariff bill of 1824, and made a speech in opposition to Mr. Clay.

In the fall of 1824 he was re-elected to the 19th Congress, by a vote of 4,990 out of 5,000 votes cast, "the nearest approach to unanimity in a Congressional election," Mr. Everett says, "that ever took place."

During this session he made his speech in favor of the Panama mission.

1825, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, he reported the act of the 3d March, 1825, "more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes," supposed to have been drawn substantially by Justice Story.

June 17th, 1822, he delivered his first Bunker Hill speech, on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the monument.

August 2, 1826, he delivered his eulogy on Jefferson and Adams, whose deaths, by an impressive coincidence had occurred on the 4th of July previous.

June, 1827, he was elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Mass.

Near the close of this year, Mrs. Webster died, while accompanying him on his way to Washington.

In 1828, made his first speech in favor of protection, on the "Bill of Abominations," as it was called, embodying what has since been termed Mr. Clay's "American System."

January 20th, 1830, made his first speech in reply to Hayne, of South Carolina, in the debate on a resolution offered by Senator Foot of Connecticut.

January 26th, 1830, made his celebrated speech in reply to Hayne, which Mr. Everett pronounces the most celebrated speech ever pronounced in Congress.

Same year, we believe, married second time, Carolina Le Roy, daughter of Herman Le Roy, of New York city, by whom he has no issue. Mrs. Webster is still living.

January 24th, 1832, spoke against confirming the nomination of Martin Van Buren as Minister to England.

Same year, supported a bill introduced by Senator Dallas, incorporating a National Bank.

15th and 16th February, 1833, made his speech in opposition to Calhoun's nullification resolution, and in favor of General Jackson's "Force Bill."

In the recess of Congress in 1833, visited the Middle States, and made public speeches at Pittsburgh and Buffalo.

At the next session opposed Mr. Clay's Compromise bill, providing for the gradual reduction of all duties to one uniform rate of twenty per cent.

7th May, 1834, addressed the Senate in censure of General Jackson's protest against the resolution of the Senate, expressing their disapprobation of the removal of the Government deposits from the United States Bank.

March, 1834, read a protest against the resolution expunging from the records of the Senate its expressions of disapprobation at the removal of the deposits.

March, 1837, in response to an invitation from the merchants of New York, made a public speech at Niblo's Saloon.

At the extra session of Congress, called in September, opposed the Sub-Treasury bill.

January, 1838, opposed a resolution offered by Mr. Calhoun, against the interference of Congress with slavery in the District of Columbia, declaring that it would be a "direct and dangerous attack on the institutions of all the slaveholding States." Also, a resolution offered by Mr. Clay, as a substitute, declaring that such interference would be "a violation of the faith implied in the cessions by the States of Virginia and Maryland, a just cause of alarm to the people of the slaveholding States, and have a direct and inevitable tendency to disturb and endanger the Union"—Mr. Webster taking ground that there was nothing in the act of cession, nothing in the Constitution, and nothing in the history of this or any other transaction, implying any limitation upon the power of Congress to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the ceded territory in all cases whatsoever.

1830, in the spring made a hasty tour through England, Scotland, and France.

1840. Advocated the election of General Harrison.

March, 1841. Appointed Secretary of State under President Harrison.

April, 1841. Retained in office by John Tyler, acting President in place of General Harrison, deceased.

1842. Negotiated the treaty of Washington.

1843. Resigns his seat in the Cabinet, and retires to Massachusetts.

Sept. 22, 1844. Made a speech in defence of his administration as Secretary of

State, at Faneuil Hall, Boston, Dec., 1845. Took his seat in the Senate in place of Mr. Choate, resigned.

1845—'6. Opposed the annexation of Texas, the Mexican war, the Sub-Treasury bill, and the tariff bill of 1846.

1847. In the spring made a tour through some of the Southern States.—His health prevented his going further than Savannah.

1847. Opposed the ratification of the treaty of Mexico.

1848. Advocated the election of General Taylor to the Presidency.

7th March, 1849, made his speech in favor of the admission of California, New Mexico and Utah, without the Jeffersonian Proviso.

Same year, appointed a member of Mr. Clay's Compromise Committee.

Same year, appointed Secretary of State, by Mr. Fillmore, acting President, vice General Taylor, deceased.

May, 1851, made a tour through the State of New York, on occasion of celebrating the opening of the Erie Railroad.

Died October 24, 1852.

*New York Evening Post.*

## Lancaster Ledger.

Lancasterville, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17, 1852.

#### To Correspondents.

"T. M." PLEASANT HILL. Your communication was received too late for this paper. Please, when you see this, send us your real name. It is necessary to insure an insertion of the article.

#### To Postmasters.

It is a duty of Postmasters to inform us when papers are not taken from their offices. On two or three occasions, when some of our subscribers in Charleston had changed their places of residence, but neglecting to notify us, the P. M. at that office very promptly informed us of it; yet a little office in the country, that receives, maybe, one mail no larger than a lady's work-bag, once a week, the P. M. will let nine months elapse during which time we have been sending the paper, assuring us at the end of that time that Mr. J. M. does not, or never has taken his paper out of the office. We furnish a number of the P. M. with the Ledger free, and if they do not turn on their heels to do us a favor, we wish they would attend to their business properly. "A word to the wise, &c."

The Camden Journal denies that Dr. Mendenhall's death was caused from fever taken in Camden as was stated in the Courier.

#### Court.

The Court of Common Pleas commenced its session here on Monday last, Judge Wardlaw presiding. Although there is not a great deal of business before the Court, we presume there is enough to occupy the greater portion of the week. The Grand Jury have returned true bills in several State cases of interest, one of which is for murder. Among the cases which have been tried, was one which created considerable interest, the State vs. Mr. Gillespie, for the offence of harboring a slave. The charge of Judge Wardlaw, in this case to the Jury, was of a particularly interesting character, and evinced sound and thorough logical reasoning. It was no bombastic, rhetorical speech, but argumentative reasoning, yet plain and easily understood. We were pleased with the charge of Judge Wardlaw, and did our time permit, would enter more into detail. In this case the Jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

#### Potatoes that are Potatoes.

Not one, reader, and a long snake-like looking thing at that. No, but twelve or fifteen large— uncommonly large sized potatoes have been sent us by Dr. R. E. Wylie, of this town. We can certainly furnish the greater quantity friend Warren, to our brethren of the quill with our fifteen, than you, with your one, Pook! don't talk about one large potato, that was a chance shot, but when we tell you of fifteen, and each one sufficient for three men to dine on—say, then, who is the better able to furnish a dinner to the hungry gentry of the quill.

P. S. Would it not be a great addition to this potatoe dinner, if the Editor of the *Newberry "Sentinel"* would furnish a little milk?

STILL LATER.—We have since been presented with a potatoe by the Rev. Mr. Seal, dug on the farm of his father-in-law, in Sumter District, which, without exaggeration, must have weighed twelve pounds when first taken out of the earth.

#### Stevens and Beik Gold Mine.

We have been shown two large pieces of gold taken from the mine belonging to the above gentlemen, of this District, each piece weighing over a quarter of a pound. The quicksilver had been entirely burnt off, leaving the gold nearly pure. We understand the same was made by two hands in about ten days. We further learn that the hands are now working in rich, yielding from 120 to 140 pennyweights per day in the quicksilver.

#### Mr. Everett's Exhibition.

We availed ourselves of the polite invitation extended by Mr. Everett, and attended his exhibition of Philosophical and Magical experiments last night.

There was a large company present, and from the interest manifested, would say they were all well pleased.

Mr. Everett certainly understands his business, as no one present was so well versed in the art of magic as to detect him in his tricks. The variety of amusements introduced in his performances, does not permit the mind to be satisfied with too much of one thing, but at the same time gives evidence of Mr. E.'s desire to please all.

Those who have not attended the Exhibition, would do well to avail themselves of the opportunity this evening. Price of admission only 25 cents.

#### Matters and Things in General.

We usually became a participator in a conversation the other day, the topic of which was, the depreciation of property in Camden.—We were told that the building formerly occupied by Mr. Levy, was sold for (we think) \$1,400, the purchaser not wanting the property, but merely buying it on account of the cheapness. One of our party observed, that the same building in Lancaster would bring \$6,000, and there is no kind of doubt of it. Last Winter, wagons were constantly passing our door, on their way to Camden. Not a day elapsed, but two or more wagons passed, but far this winter, we really do not think six wagons have passed through our town with produce. We are really grieved to find Camden has gone down so rapidly. We expected the railroad, when completed to Charlotte, would injure Camden, but such a transition we had no idea of. Our friend of the Journal has been continually assuring his readers that the reports circulated to the effect that Camden was sickly, were false, that Camden never was more healthy; we presume friend Warren did not know how to account for the retrogression, and therefore attributed it to these false reports.

We really take an interest in the prosperity of Camden, and would like to suggest a plan by which she could be resuscitated. Perhaps a Plank Road into North Carolina would be a means. It could be tried, for it is absolutely necessary to resort to some means. We, of Lancaster do not wish the Plank Road to run this way—we very much doubt if \$500 would be subscribed in this District. The fact is, a Plank Road to Camden would do us no good. Whether we can build the Railroad to Chester or not, remains to be seen. At all events we will try. We are told the fever has not died in Chester, but the citizens there on the proposed line, are ready to co-operate with us, and push the thing on. We have a great deal to say about this railroad enterprise, but will wait and see whether our Representatives to the State Legislature procure the charter or not. At the proper time we will give our reasons why it should be the duty of each and every citizen of Lancaster District to do his utmost to accomplish the work.

THE GEORGIA HOME GAZETTE.—This paper has also been very much improved recently. It is of large size, and no possible complaint could be made, either in regard to typography, or literary matter. The enterprising editors promise to give a compendious history of the various nations, both ancient and modern, which will probably occupy a large portion of the paper for a year. This will add greatly to its value, and now is the time to subscribe, as the history alluded to will be commenced about the 21st inst. Send on \$2 to Messrs. Smythe & Whyte, Augusta, Gea.

WE understand that there are several persons in this District that are interested in the "Jennings Estate," and publish the following which we take from the *Barnwell "Palmetto Sentinel"*, for their information.

BELLEFONTE, Centre Co., Pa. }  
October 11, 1852. }

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 27th ult has been duly received, and its contents noticed. I am much gratified to find that my views have met with your approbation. Now that so many months have elapsed since my return from Europe, and no action has been taken by the Chairman to call the Executive Committee together, or to collect funds for the payment of my reports and the accompanying documents, it appears to me the only plan I can adopt, is to solicit all parties to at once set to work and make collections, and as soon as sufficient funds reach for these objects, I will apply the funds in the manner conformable with the duty of the committee. I am unable to apportion to you and friends, any particular amount; all I can recommend is, to urge as much liberality as you can, as there are many unable to pay. I will keep an account of what shall be received, and will report progress, and as soon as sufficient reaches me for the purposes specified, will commence the publication forthwith. Collections are now being made by others, and I am happy to find that my reliance upon the honor of the members, is not likely to prove vain, when I left my family and devoted about 12 months abroad in their service! Much interest exists to procure the report, which is reasonably to be expected, after so much time and money has been expended in the enterprise.

#### BUSINESS NOTICES

As will be seen by advertisement Mr. E. G. Robinson of Camden has taken the hotel formerly kept by Mr. Boyd, and known as the Camden Hotel. One need only stop with Mr. Robinson to insure his return, and we think his old friends will not forget to hunt up the new Mansion House and its worthy host when they visit Camden.

We would direct attention to the advertisement headed: "Telegraphic communication between America and Europe."

The following, kindly furnished by a friend, deserves notice. In our next number we will publish an article on the gold mines of Lancaster District which we find in an old number of Heriot's Magazine.

#### Gold Mines in Lancaster District.

It is a fact, although not generally known out of the District for the want heretofore of a press, that Lancaster District contains more gold mines than any other District in the State, out of some of which large quantities of gold have been taken. Here is the Halls gold mine, which has yielded several fortunes, also the Blackmon, Funderburk, Houghs, Massey & Doby, Robt. and John Belk, Knight's, Wessner and Clinton, and a number of others, from which more or less gold has been taken. Those we have enumerated have been regularly worked as gold mines. We have not the means of ascertaining the quantity or value of gold which has been found and made in this District, but it is believed that the value would amount to several millions. Would the proprietors of the mines here mentioned, and of any others, have the kindness to favor us with the amount or value of the gold which has been taken from their respective mines and we will publish a list of each, so as to show the true value of the gold obtained from the mines in this District. We will gladly receive any information on the subject, and trust that the same will be furnished us.—*CON.*

#### EDITOR'S TABLE.

FARMER & PLANTER.—We have received the November Number. We are indeed glad to learn that our people are beginning to appreciate this valuable agricultural monthly. It possesses claims upon our people, not only because it is a Southern enterprise—South Carolina enterprise, but the agricultural information it contains, added to the low price of subscription—only one dollar per year, makes it an incumbent duty on South Carolinians at least to extend the helping hand. Address Seaborn & Gilman, Pendleton S. C.

SOIL OF THE SOUTH.—We have before us the "Soil of the South" another agricultural periodical published at Columbus Geo. We have on several occasions spoken of this periodical, therefore deem it superfluous to add anything now: One remark only—from the notorious manner in which extracts are copied from this periodical into others, is at once enough to assure us of its merits. Terms \$1 per year.

T. LOMAX & Co., Columbus, Ga.

#### THE MUSICAL WORLD & TIMES.

We received the other night a handsomely printed paper, with the above title. It is published in New York by Dyer & Willis, and Edited by R. S. Willis, Esq. We understand that Fanny Fern, the favorite correspondent of the *Olive Branch*, will write exclusively for this paper. As may be inferred from the title, the "Musical world and Times," is the organ of music, and contains literary productions on this science. The lovers of music would do well to subscribe to it, as we doubt not but it is well calculated to assist the student in his studies. Published weekly in New York, price \$3 per year for a single number, two copies \$5, &c.

and such persons and others bleed him freely, and he himself himself after a month's attendance on such gentry, just about as wise as he was at first, so far as any information acquired is concerned, but much improved in wisdom, with regard to the universal rapacity of all English officials. Sebastian S. Jennings is a case in point, during his first visit he met with a person of such character. He remitted him after his return home, £150, about \$7.50. He was induced to re-visit England, and then was required to pay £30 more (\$1.50) before the information could be furnished him, that if proved of any importance when obtained, he entertains strong doubts, in which I warmly coincided. I mean, that it would prove to have no bearing upon an elucidation of the case, as it regards the family of Humphrey Jennings, and that of the intestate. The truth is all he could want or any other person, whether it resulted to his benefit or not. It is a falsehood that men have to fear, and which leads them into expenses and astray. Now it really seems to me persons take pleasure in being thus deluded Sebastian designs a third time visiting England. If he should, imagine his expenses, his own are worthy the money of others. He knows, for told him personally, and have since my return so written to him, that I have the information he seeks and wants! So sure am I of this, that I am ready at any moment to exhibit the documents, and swear to the authenticity. All this, you are, I possess, and so thoroughly have I investigated the entire case, that I shall be equally willing to swear to every important step I advance in my report. I am at times utterly amazed at the apathy of the Chairman and some others. At one time great excitement, money raised and expended, an agent sent abroad, and now he has returned, EMINENTLY successful in the object of his mission. The Chairman is silent, no action is taken, and the agent is forced in justice to the members of the association and himself to assume the whole responsibility of the publication of his report, and perform the duties of Treasurer or Finance Committee, to collect funds, to pay expenses and the publication. Well, you, and others, I am sure, will assist in this purpose. Perhaps you will write to all the leading men known to you, recommending them to acquiesce in this arrangement, and remit funds to me for the purposes named. I am truly yours,

F. A. JENNINGS.

Rev. H. D. DUNCAN:

The members of the Jennings's family will see by the foregoing letter, that our agent has returned from England possessed of valuable information relative to our claim in that country. It will be necessary to defray his expenses there and back, and also for trouble in going, and for the loss of his time from his own private business.

We have pledged ourselves through our kinsman, the Rev. H. D. DUNCAN, to bear our part of the aforesaid expenses and considerable expense has been incurred, but it is a small consideration when divided as it will be, among so many.

A meeting will again be called through the *Palmetto Sentinel*, at some day not far off, a notice of which will appear in that paper.—An earnest appeal is made to all the relatives to send such amounts to Rev. H. D. DUNCAN, at an early day, as they may conveniently spare for the prosecution of their claim.

Receipts for the Ledger.

We acknowledge the following receipts of subscriptions to the present date.

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| John A. Montgomery, Liberty Hill, ..... | \$2.00 |
| James F. Barr, Lancaster, .....         | 1.00   |
| J. C. Williams, Hickory Head, .....     | 1.00   |
| H. Mothershead, Jefferson, .....        | 1.00   |
| T. T. Gregory, Hickory Head, .....      | 2.00   |
| Geo. Williams, Esq., Yorkville, .....   | 2.50   |
| Z. P. Douglass, Grenada, Ala., .....    | 2.00   |
| D. J. George, Russell Place, .....      | 2.00   |
| Daniel Roddey, Coak's Tavern, .....     | 1.00   |
| S. P. Massey, Hope, Ala., .....         | 2.00   |
| S. A. Currey, Waxhaw, .....             | 1.00   |

Inst'd of \$1, credited in our last to Jno. E. Adams, it should have been Jno. H. Adams.

Whenever mistakes occur in receipts, or any omission is made, the subscriber interested will please inform us, so that proper corrections may be made.

#### COMMERCIAL.

##### LATEST DATES.

From LIVERPOOL, .....

From HAVRE, .....

From HAVANA, .....

##### Charleston Markets.

COTTON.—There was a fair demand for the article yesterday, the transactions of the day reached about 1800 bales at extremes, ranging from 94 to 102 cents—showing an advance of fully 2 c. upon the rat. current the day previous.

HALF-PAST ONE O'CLOCK.—COTTON.—Sales this morning 500 bales, at 94 a 102 cents. Prices full and firm.

##### COLUMBIA MARKET, Nov. 13.

COTTON.—The supply of cotton on sale today was unusually large for Saturday, still, every bale was freely taken at very full prices. 317 bales changed hands, at prices ranging from 82 to 91 cents.

##### CAMDEN NOVEMBER 12.

COTTON.—