

ters of the said town, but we think they are... We have also obtained the signatures of nearly five hundred citizens of the district without the corporate limits, in favor of said transfer; but as this was not provided for in the appointment of the Committee, we do not report their names.

Your Committee were relieved of the duty of obtaining the names of those opposing the transfer, by the voluntary exertions of other gentlemen, before the Committee entered upon their labors.

Your Committee are perfectly satisfied that the transfer of the Academy lands for this purpose, would meet the approbation of a very large majority of the citizens of the town and district of Greenville, and that in conformity with their wishes the Trustees of the Greenville Academies ought to transfer the said lands accordingly.

We, therefore, submit the following resolutions: Resolved, That the transfer of the lands of the Greenville Academies to the Baptist Convention of South Carolina, for the purpose of establishing a Female College at Greenville, would be in accordance with the wishes of a large majority of the citizens of the town and district of Greenville, and is demanded by the highest considerations of expediency and right.

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of the Greenville Academies be authorized and requested to transfer the said lands for the purpose aforesaid.

Resolved, That we pledge a cash subscription of at least \$10,000 for the establishment of the said College at Greenville.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to communicate to the Board of Trustees of the Greenville Academies, and to the Baptist State Convention, the proceedings of this and the previous meeting, and to confer with the said Board and Convention in behalf of the citizens of Greenville in relation to the said College.

The report and resolutions were very ably and eloquently advocated by PERRY E. DUNCAN, Esq., Col. E. P. JONES, Hon. B. F. PERRY, Dr. A. B. CROOK, and VARDRY, McBE E, Esq., and upon being submitted for the vote of the meeting, were adopted almost unanimously.

The speakers in favor of the report and resolutions were loudly and repeatedly applauded, and the utmost respect and attention were given to the argument upon the opposite side.

The Chair appointed Hon. B. F. PERRY, VARDRY McBE E, Esq., F. F. BEATLE, Esq., P. E. DUNCAN, Esq., and Col. E. P. JONES, as the Committee required by the fourth resolution, and on motion, Dr. A. B. CROOK, President of the Board of Trustees of the Greenville Academies, was added to the Committee.

On motion of C. J. ELVORD, Esq., it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this town and the Southern Baptist.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet at the call of the President.

E. T. BUIST, Chairman. SPARTAN D. GOODLET, Secretary.

What a Country. The number of square miles in the United States is estimated at 2,891,153, and the population at 23,191,787. The most thickly settled State is Massachusetts, where the inhabitants average 137 to the square mile, and the most thinly settled, Oregon, which only averages 25. If the entire country was only as thickly populated as the State of Massachusetts, its inhabitants would number 306,087,961! And yet the old bay State is not so thickly settled, only containing about 1,000,000 of the people. Won't it be a great country, when it gets settled, well fenced, and boarded over.

This calculation was made, too, before the Gadsden treaty, which, if ratified will greatly extend the area.—Advertiser & Gazette.

SANTA ANNA'S VICTORY.—An official bulletin issued by the commandant of the revolutionary forces at Acapulco, dated May 12, gives a different color to the so-called victory of Santa Anna. The following is a summary of the answer, it gives to the report issued by order of Santa Anna, in which he claims to have defeated the "Tacciosor" at the "Venta de Peregrino."

"After pursuing the retreating troops of Santa Anna for some days, a detached portion of the division of the liberating army under Gen. Alvarez, came up with the enemy on the heights of the 'Venta de Peregrino,' and after an engagement which lasted over three hours, and in which the artillery of the Government troops at length gave them the upper hand, the main body of the detachment of Alvarez arrived, and in the course of another hour and a half the rear guard of Santa Anna abandoned its positions, and fled to a distance of about three miles, leaving behind them altogether over 300 mules and horses, with sundry stores and arms. On the 7th May, Santa Anna left Chilpancingo, and his troops at a later date suffered a defeat in the pass of Mescala, with a loss of about 100 loaded mules."

We are inclined to think more of the commands statements than that of Santa Anna. One of the most magnificent musical performances that ever took place in the United States, is now in progress of arrangement to commence at the Crystal Palace in New York, on the 15th inst. It is entitled the Grand Musical Congress, under the direction of Julien, who remains for that purpose. It is to be continued for eight days, and the number of performers, it is expected, will amount in all to four thousand five hundred. Already nearly four thousand are engaged.

Lowa Evoted.—The editor of the Prairie News is one of the most facetious of the fraternity. A subscriber writes to our brother of the News, "I don't want your little paper any longer"—to which the editor replies, "I wouldn't make it any longer if you did: its present length suits me very well."

Interesting Miscellany.

Pulpit Portraits.

DR. WILLIAM A. SMITH, OF VA.

There are some men who are not only great in deed, but who look great. Such a man, we presume, was Martin Luther. It is impossible to conceive of the great reformer as a puny little man, with narrow chest and cracked voice. He must have been a broad shouldered giant, who stood upon legs of brass, with a voice which shook the old German Cathedrals like the roll of distant thunder, and a face luminous with intellect and crowned by a brow on which authority sat enthroned. No other man would have dared to lay his hands upon the pillars of the Church of Rome, which then bestrode the world like a Colossus, and shake down the proud arches which they supported; or if he had, the world would have laughed at him for his presumption.

Just such a man is Dr. William A. Smith, of Virginia. He is only about five feet and a half high, but his frame is large and knit together with muscles of steel. He is the embodiment of strength, and looks as if he defied the wear of labor. His face and forehead are broad and massive, and his clear blue eye has an undaunted look. He stands erect upon his feet, with his head thrown back, and looks out upon nature and up to the heavens with such unblenching bravery, that one is almost led to think that his mind has struggled with all mysteries, and his heart wrestled with all powers, and found nothing above his capacities. Yet time has left its mark upon him. He is slightly lame and limps in his walk; his light hair has fallen from his brow; but their defects do not in the least impair the majesty of his presence, they are but the scars of the veteran. Add to these rare gifts a loud, resonant voice, which vibrates upon the air like the peal of an organ, and you have before you the intellectual giant of Methodism, and the beau ideal of Anglo-Saxon manhood.

Dr. Smith is a Virginian by birth. His father was a merchant, but died insolvent while he was a boy. He was bound apprentice to a shoemaker, but was soon afterwards released from the articles by a Mr. Russell, who had received great favors from the father, and offered a place in his store. This offer he declined, having embraced religion and determined to devote himself to the gospel ministry. His early educational advantages were limited, but by diligent application and the force of native intellect, he has made himself a scholar, and is now the successor of Dr. Olin in the Presidency of Randolph Macon College, Va., and it is a very general opinion that the college has suffered no detriment by the change.

The Methodist connection have long known and appreciated the lofty intellect of this gifted man, but he was never known to the country at large until the fanatical spirit of the North, upon the subject of slavery brought the North and South in collision in 1844. He then stood forth the champion of the South in the defence of Harding, and bore a prominent part in all the debates of the General Conference which effected the division of the church.

His intellectual developments bear a close resemblance to those of Calhoun, of whom he is evidently a disciple, and it is believed by many that he is in no respect his inferior. Our readers have had the pleasure of reading in previous issues of our journal, an abstract of two lectures delivered by him in this city on the subject of slavery. They were characterized by great depth and originality of thought, comprehensiveness of view and thorough analysis of principles. He sees at once into the heart of a subject and has the remarkable faculty of making the most abstruse reasoning palpable to the commonest comprehension. It is to be regretted that he has not long since published his discourses upon slavery. We are satisfied that they are the most masterly defence of southern institutions which have ever been delivered. We are pleased to announce that he will give them to the public at his earliest convenience.

It may astonish our readers that a man so eminent was not elevated to the Bishopric by the last General Conference. This will not surprise us when we recollect that Calhoun, Clay and Webster, were passed by to make room for inferior men by the American people. Intellect is imperious, and seems to conciliate wher it cannot convince. Besides, little men are not able to comprehend great men, and are sure to misinterpret them, and therefore fear them.—Columbus Times.

The Pacific Railroad.

The debate on this question in Congress will probably last during the present week. It is stated that their is scarcely any possibility that the measure can become a law at the present session. The Washington Star says: "We have previously stated various reasons why it is useless for the friends of the measure to hope for favorable action upon it at this time, which we need not repeat now. As far as we can perceive, all its friends in Congress are perfectly aware of this fact, and regard its present discussion simply as paving the way for inducing the public mind to take earnest hold on the subject. There are at least a dozen different squads of speculators, each watching to urge this or that scheme for it, only in the hope of making money for themselves out of it, and we fear more or less members of Congress, who think more earnestly of particular schemes for it also, as hobbies on which they may continue in public life, than on the grand object of achieving some successful Pacific railroad enterprise or other. All such embarrassment must surely be separated from it before the Government of the United States will ever become identified with any Pacific railroad enterprise.

The Secretary of the Treasury acknowledges the receipt of \$1,003,200 from Liverpool, England, on account of import duties, sent by some persons unknown to the Department.

Several army officers were this morning engaged at the arsenal in testing the qualities of a newly invented rifle, or, more properly speaking, a rifle cannon, submitted to government for examination and approval.

The instrument in question is very similar to the common rifle, having the same sights, the telescope, and grooved barrel; the only difference that we could discover being that one is destitute of a stock, is upon wheels, and is so arranged that by means of machinery it can be elevated, depressed, or rotated, at pleasure, while the motions of the other are regulated by hand.

The barrel is about three feet in length, weighs eighty pounds, and carries one inch ball, weighing five ounces, and also an explosive ball, which discharges its contents the instant it strikes any object. The rifle was tried at a target, eight hundred and eighty yards distant, about half a mile, and with great accuracy, nearly every shot taking effect; so far we learn it has given every satisfaction, though the report to the ordinance department in regard to it has not been made known.

The instrument was invented by Mr. Gilbert Smith, of New York, and the advantage claimed for it is accuracy in firing at a long range, and the power it possesses of destroying the magazines, stores, &c., of the enemy, while at the same time for its long shot, it is itself beyond the reach of harm.—The rifle itself is very effective at a distance of 1,200 yards, but its accuracy is greatest at a lesser distance. There are many other points of interest connected with it, to which, from peculiar circumstances, we cannot allude, but we may mention, that if the statements made in regard to it be true, which we have every reason to believe is the case, it is one of the most death-dealing machines ever devised.—New York Times.

The Southern Methodist Church.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin pays the following deserved compliment to the late General Conference of the M. E. Church South:

"Having personally been a part of the proceedings of his important religious body we are able to speak understandingly of the admirable harmony and good feeling that prevailed among the members, and the high ability manifested in the discussion of the various questions that came before them. We have rarely seen an assembly that combined with eminent religious feeling so large a share of practical knowledge, especially in relation to the wants and the resources of the South. The debates on the location for the various church establishments were participated in by men, who, in spite of their training and habitation to the offices of a minister of the gospel, exhibited an acquaintance with secular affairs, with commerce and trade, that is rare even among our statesmen, and rare indeed among the large class of present-day politicians who pretend to statesmanship. No one could have listened to them without being impressed with the intelligence and wisdom of the South, and its vast practical value as a wing of our confederacy. We anticipate most happy results to the South, and to the cause of religion every where, from the action of the Conference."

The Conference and Slavery.

It will please many of our Southern friends to read the subjoined article clipped from the Constitutionalist:

On the 25th ult., (says the Columbus Times) the Conference acted upon the report of the committee appointed upon the 9th Section of the Discipline. It will gratify the friends of the church everywhere in the South to learn that the 9th Section was expunged, as well as all other parts of the Discipline which condemned the institution of slavery. The general rule forbidding "the purchasing of men, women and children, with the intention to enslave them," and which has reference to the African slave trade, was retained, though the vote upon the expungation even of this Rule, was 57 to 54.

The Methodist Church has thus placed itself upon scripture foundations upon this subject, and deserves and will receive the commendation of the Southern people for its bold and manly assertion of the apostolic doctrine upon this vexed question in the face of the insane clamors of a wild fanaticism which has substituted its pulling philanthropy for the word of God.

SUMMARY OF RUSSIAN DISASTERS.—The balance is already turning against Russia. The Russian soldiers in the Dobrudschia (as we foretold some time ago) are dying off like rotten sheep. The inhabitants of Fokschany have risen in their rear, and burned their military stores. The accounts we published some days ago of victories gained over them at several points on the Danube are confirmed. The military defences and military stores at the Russian Liverpool on the Euxine, Odessa, have been destroyed. The Russian Black Sea fleet is cooped up in Sebastopol. The Circassians have, without losing a moment, occupied and begun to repair the forts on their coast, dismantled and deserted by their invaders. The French have already sent arms to these gallant mountaineers, and the English are about to send an accredited agent to Schamyl. These multiplying disasters of Russia in the south, if earnestly and promptly turned to account by the allies, will soon disabuse the Russian people of any misconceptions instilled into them by official reports of their government representing defeats as victories. In the north, too, affairs look lowering on the Autocrat. He has declared St. Petersburg in a state of siege, and the suffering and discontent of the nobles and merchants there grow daily more alarming; a state of mind not likely to be pacified by an event reported to us from St. Petersburg,—that on the 9th instant the British fleet had been seen within thirty miles of Cronstadt, and that a number of Russian gunboats had been captured.

Arrangements are progressing in Alexandria to give Col. Sottler a grand salute of 100 guns on his return from London.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From the Charleston Courier.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

New-York, June 11.

The U. S. Mail Steam Ship Pacific, Captain Nye, arrived at New-York on Sunday from Liverpool, which port she left on the 31st ult.

General Intelligence.

A steamer from the Baltic fleet brings intelligence that the fortress of Gustavsvaer had been bombarded with effect, that another attack was to have been made upon it on the 24th ult., and that the forts of Hangoo had been bombarded and destroyed by Sir Charles Napier, who was about attacking the main fortifications.

The allied fleets in the Black Sea, were still blockading Sevastopol. Advances from Sillistra are to the 26th ult., at which time that fortress still held out against the Russians.

The Neva was free to navigation on the 2d of May, but an inundation was feared. Eight stone bridges across it had been destroyed and cannon mounted on others.

Two Russian vessels of war had been presented by the Emperor of Russia to the Greek Government.

The Greeks had driven 150 Turks into a church and fired the building.

The Greek insurrection had assumed a less formidable appearance.

It is reported that King Otho has accepted the terms of the ultimatum of the Western Powers, viz: the observance of strict neutrality and a judicial examination into the conduct of those who had joined the insurgents; the Greek officers and employers concerned in the insurrection to be recalled immediately, and no one in future to be allowed to serve the State, who had taken furlough or quitted the public service, to join the insurgents.

The Emperor of Russia has been quite sick, but his health, by the latest advices, is reported as improving.

It is boasted that the Russians lost 1500 men killed in the attack on the fortres of Abdul Medjid.

The Russians are menacing Erzerivan, and recently made a compulsory enrollment of 30,000 Armenians.

The Circassians have been driven back four times by the Russians with great loss.

Ten Days Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 12.

The Steam Ship Orizaba arrived at New Orleans on Sunday evening, from Vera Cruz, with advices from the City of Mexico to the 5th inst. Among her passengers is Senor Rafael, bearer of despatches to Don Juan N. Almonte, the Mexican minister in Washington.

General Gadsden arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st ult., and was received with unusual attention. He proceeded immediately to the Capitol.

It is reported that the Gadsden Treaty has not been accepted by Santa Anna, but has been returned to Washington with some amendments, the purport of which it unknown.

Great preparations are being made for the celebration of Santa Anna's Birth-day on the 13th inst., when it is currently reported that he will declare himself Emperor.

There has been no additional information respecting Alvarez, received by this arrival. The British ship Challenge arrived at Guaymas on the West Coast of Mexico, on the 24th ult., from San Francisco with 300 individuals, mostly Frenchmen, recently enlisted by the Mexican Consul with the approbation of the French Consul.

There was considerable excitement at Guaymas in consequence of the commander of the English brig-of-war Didro, having released five prisoners belonging to Walker's expedition, who were being transported under a Mexican guard in the British ship Ethelbert, to Mazatlan, to take their trial.

The new Spanish Minister had arrived in the City of Mexico, and had been formally received.

A tremendous hurricane occurred in the City of Mexico, on the 19th ult., which caused considerable damage.

There had, also, been a destructive hurricane at St. Luis Potosi on the 18th ult.

Seventy highway robbers had been executed at Guadalajara.

PARRES, Minister of Finance, had resigned on account of ill-health, and Alcosta, Minister of War, was at the point of death.

"HOW TO REPEAL THE NEBRASKA BILL."—The Albany Evening Journal has discovered how to do it, viz: Let all the United States Senators and all the Representatives to Congress hereafter to be chosen—whether at the North or South—whether Whig, Democrat, Free-soil or abolition—be favorable to repeal. And let none be elected who are not in favor of repeal. If all this could be done, and an Anti-Nebraska President elected in about two years. There is, however, some danger that before that time the Anti-Nebraska fever will have passed its crisis, and the body politics become convalescent.

ENGLAND AND CUBA.—Some of the European papers had commented on the evident desire on the part of some of the American journals to connect the Government of England with the existing difference between the United States and Spain, arising out of the affair of the Black Warrior. The London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette of May 23 says, in reference to the matter:

"We do not concur in the opinion that the matter is likely to lead to a very speedy involvement of England in embarrassing difficulties with the United States; nor do we think that the Czar—as intimated by writers in America—will be inclined, in the present hostilities with Russia, to place much reliance on such a contingency."

WALKER, the filibuster, has surrendered to the United States authorities, to save himself from falling into the hands of the Mexicans. He is to be tried for violating the laws of the country prohibiting fitting out armed expeditions against other countries. There is another offence which ought not to be overlooked when the law comes to deal out justice to this individual, and that is the deliberate murder of two of his men, whom he had shot, under a sentence of court martial, composed of other pirates like Walker. Should he escape conviction under our laws, which is scarcely probable under the testimony, the Mexican government will doubtless demand his surrender, to answer for the crimes he was guilty of in Senora.

ARRIVALS AT HOTELS.

MANSON HOUSE—BY SWANDALE & IRWIN.

From June 7th to the 14th.

Dr Barton,	G W Anderson, Laurens
N A Green, Laurensville	W A Giroton, Green
H P Farrow,	Thos O P Terry, Laurens
J S Pollock, G & C R R	Mrs Cunningham, Chas
E J Fritz, G & C R R	Samuel Stanton, Boston
H C Heise, Columbia	Z L Westmoreland, Gru
George Rainmuth,	J B Davis,
J C Hardy & lady, Ga	John Sloan, jr. N-York
S R Walker, G & C R R	R S Finks, Baltimore
J B Edwards,	W Blake & family,
J H Baker, Laurensville	Johnson, Charlotte
Miss Rutledge, Charle	CL Stewart, Charleston
Miss Dawson, Aiken	J C H Duke,
Miss Leavel, Charleston	J A Alston, Georgetown
M Medlock, G & C R R	J E M Gilbert G & C R R
E J Evans, G & C R R	J B Edwards,
J Sturkie, Salem Ala	T K Pursey, Limestone
Col W Sturkie, Columbi	J B Woodfin, NC
A P Mills, Hendersonv	J Simmons, Laurensville
R H Chapman, Ala	E J Fritz, G & C R R
J H Peay, Columbia	M Medlock,
Silas Walker, G & C R R	J Barron, Williamston
J Tyrrell,	T H Smith, G & C R R
John Thompson,	E M Gilbert,

GREENVILLE HOTEL—BY JOHN MERRICK.

From June 7th to the 14th.

A Y Owens, Greenville	Jno Spencer,
R S Cheshire, Laurens	B M Smith, Rutherford
T J Mahaffey, Laurens	Wm M Austin, Greenv
Elijah Gilreath, Greenv	C Cranberry, Hend
W D Thirkhill, Greenv	W C Veanny, Char
Hemerson Goode,	J A Edwards, Cotawba
Col F Towns,	A C Houston, Statesv
Chain Stroud,	J A Garrison, Hend
J F Barde, Anderson	J J Barrow, Williamston
J M Barde, Anderson	R B Vance, Asheville
G A Sudeth, Laurens	H Milford, Aiken,
L Barnett, Blue Ridge	John Hawkins, Greenv
John Arnold, Laurens	G A Sudeth, Greenv
W T Spencer, Greenv	

Provision Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE ENTERPRISE.

BY J. W. GRADY, MERCHANT.

Bacon,	7 a	Lard,	9 a 10
Butter,	12 a 15	Molasses,	33
Sweetax,	18 a 20	Cuba,	33
Coffee,	13 a 14	N. Orleans,	40
Corn,	75	Rice,	6 a 7
Feathers,	33	Sugar,	7 a 10
Flour,	5 1/2 a 8 1/2	Wheat,	81 a 81.12

Lime, is bringing 60 a 65; Nails, 6 a 7.

DOCTOR YOURSELF.

The Pocket Esculapius;

OR, EVERY ONE HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

THE FIFTEENTH EDITION, with One Hundred Engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the Human System in every shape and form. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WILLIAM YOUNG, M. D. Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ESCULAPIUS to his child. It may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of marriage without reading the POCKET ESCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hackneyed cough, Pain in the side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up their physician, be another moment without consulting the ESCULAPIUS. Have those married, or those about to be married, any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death. £37 Any person sending Twenty-Five Cents enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this book by mail, or five copies sent for one Dollar. Address, (post-paid) Dr. WM. YOUNG, 152 Spruce-street, Philadelphia. June 15, 1854. 5 ty

CANDIDATES.

The friends of Perry E. Duncan, Esq., beg leave to announce him as a Candidate for re-election as a Representative in the State Legislature from Greenville District.

June 15 5 td*

We are authorized to announce Capt. Masena Taylor, as a candidate for Tax Collector at the ensuing election. 39 44

WE are authorized to announce Wm. Pinkney McBe E, Esq., a Candidate for the Legislature at the ensuing Election. June 2. 3 td

Great Economy in Time & Labor.

TILLINGHAST'S PREMIUM CHURN.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has purchased the right to Manufacture the above Churn, and is now prepared to execute all orders for the same. Its simplicity is such as to be understood by every intelligent child, and its construction is on truly and strictly philosophical principles, and produces the desired result in an almost incredible short time. The superior quality of this Churn are as follows:—First, the quick and easy process of making butter when sitting in a chair. Secondly, its overcoming the difficulty which produces a swelling process, in separating the butter from the milk, and preparing for salting. Persons wishing a Churn can find them at the subscriber's work-shop, near the corner of Main and Buncombe streets. J. R. MERRILL. Greenville, June 9, 1854. 4 3t

Fresh Arrivals.

DEANLY FEATHERS, Green Gages and Apples, Peaches, Preserved Rubarb, Goose Berries, Damsons, &c. Jellies, Lemon Syrup, Champagne Cider, English Porter, Cordials, Pickles, Sardines, Lobsters, Crackers and Herrings, and a little I. D. All low for cash. Come soon. W. H. HUNTER. June 2, 1854. 5

SKY-LIGHT

DAQUERREAN GALLERY.

W. H. BURNS

HAS REFITTED and put in complete order the Rooms formerly occupied by A. H. ROWLAND as a Book-Binders and DAQUERREAN GALLERY, and respectfully announces to the citizens of Greenville and vicinity, that he is now prepared to execute likenesses in handsome style and finish. Likenesses retained, and placed in Mahallion or any other style of case. Children's pictures taken in a very few minutes with accuracy. Greenville, June 9, 1854. 4

Bacon for Sale.

10,000 LBS. of Tennessee Bacon is offered for sale by the subscriber, at 8 cts. per pound, wholesale, or 8 1/2 cts. retail. It is warranted good, and can be seen and had at W. E. ARCHER'S, in Greenville. J. H. KINSELE. June 9, 1854. 4

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

GREENVILLE DISTRICT.

IN EQUITY.

Masena Taylor, Administrator, &c., and Davis W. Hodges, as Caroline C. Hodges, Ass. Hodges, et al. Bill for sale of Real Estate and Partition, &c.

B. F. PERRY, Esq., Compt's Solicitor.

IN OBEDIENCE to the order of the Court of Equity for said District, made at Chambers on the first day of December, A. D. 1853, I will proceed to sell, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, within the hours prescribed by law, on the First Monday in July next, (sale-day in July, A. D. 1854,) before the Court House door of said District, all the following tract or parcel of land, viz: LOT No. 5. The Tract of land, near Glasey Mountain, containing 147 acres, more or less. Said land lying and being situated as aforesaid in the District of Greenville. This land will be sold at the risk and costs of Smith P. Cottrell, he being the highest bidder for the same on the 23 day of January, A. D. 1854, (sale day,) when said land was sold in pursuance of the order of Court, and he having failed to comply with the terms of the sale.

TERMS OF SALE: A credit of one and two years, with bond and surety. Costs of sale Cash. S. A. TOWNES, c. c. & c. June 9, 1854. 4

JOHN W. GRADY,

DEALER IN

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready-Made Clothing,

HATS, CAPS & BONNETS, BOOTS & SHOES,

HARDWARE & OUTLERY,

Drugs and Dye-Staffs,

Crockery, Glassware, Groceries, &c.

OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE, ON MAIN-STREET.

All description of Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the market price. Liberal Cash advances made on Cotton and other produce in transitu for Market. Greenville, June 2, 1854. 3 tf

A. HANSMAN,

House, Sign, Ornamental & Decorative Room

PAINTERS,

PAPER-HANGER, GILDER, GLAZIER AND UTIHOI TIEREK

m19 GREENVILLE S. C. 1y

Notice.

THE Editors and Publishers of Newspapers in South Carolina will do an act of kindness to a aged and destitute lady, resident in the State of Pennsylvania, by giving notice to the Commissioners in Equity, Ordinaries, and Escheators in their respective Districts, that your humble petitioner is the legal and only heir to the estate of JOSEPH DOB