to discharge the obligations of a government it was in fact a marauding establishment, too dangerous to be disregarded, and too guilty to pass unpunished, and yet incapable of being treated in any other way than as a piratical resort of outlaws, or a camp of savages, depredating on emigrant trains or caravans and the frontier settlements of civilized States.

Seasonable notice was given to the people of Greytown that this Government required them to repair the injuries they had done to our citizens, and to make suitable apology for their insult of our Minister, and that a ship-of-war would be despatched thither to enforce compliance with these demands. But the notice passed unheeded. Thereupon a commander of the navy, in charge of the sloop-of-war "Cyane," was ordered to repeat the demands, and to insist upon a compliance therewith. Finding that neither the populace, nor those assuming to have authority over them, manifested any disposition, to make the required reparation, or even to offer excuse for their conduct, he warned them, by a public proclamation, that if they did not give satisfaction within a time specified, he would bombard the town. By this procedure he afforded them opportunity to provide for their personal safety. To these also who desired to avoid loss of property in the punishment about to be inflicted on the offending town, he furnished the means of removing their effects by the boats of his own ship, and of a steamer which he procured and tendered to them for that purpose. At length, perceiving, no disposition on the part of the town to comply with his requisitions, he appealed to the commander of her Britannic Majesty's schooner "Bermuda," who seen to have intercourse, and apparently much influence, with the leaders among them, to interpose and persuade them to take some course calculated to save the necessity of resorting to the extreme measure indicated in his proclamation; but that officer, instead of acceding to the request, did nothing more than to protest against the contemplated bombardment. No steps of any sort were taken by the people to give the satisfaction required. No individuals, if any there were, who regarded themselves as not responsible for the misconduct of the community adopted any means to separate themselves from the fate of the guilty. The several charges on which the demands for redress were founded had been publicly known to all for some time, and were again announced to them. They did not deny any of these charges; they offered no explanation—nothing in extenuation of their conduct; but contumaciously refused to hold any intercourse with the commander of the "Cyane." By the obstinate silence they seemed rather desirous to provoke chastisement than to escape it. There is ample reason to believe that this conduct of wanton defiance on their part is imputable cheifly to the delusive idea that the American Government would be deterred from punishing them through fear of displeasing a formidable foreign Power, which they presumed to think looked with complacency upon their aggressive and insulting deportment towards the United States. The "Cyane" at length fired upon the town. Before much injury had been done, the fire was twice suspended, in order to afford opportunity for an arrangement, but this was declined. Most of the buildings of the place, of little value generally, were, in the sequel, destroyed, but, owing to the considerate precautions taken by our naval commander, there was no destruction of life.

When the "Cyane" was ordered to Central America, it was confidently hoped and expected that no occasion would arise for "a resort to violence and destruction of property and loss of life." Instructions to that effect were given to her commander; and no extreme act would have been requisite had not the people themselves, by their extraordinary conduct in the affair, frustrated all the possible mild measures for obtaining satisfaction. A withdrawal from the place, the object of his visit entirely defeated, would, under the circumstances in which the commander of the Cyane found himself, have been absolute abandonment of all claim of our citizens for indemnification, and submissive acquiescence in national indignity. It would have encouraged in these lawless men a spirit of insolence and rapine most dangerous to the lives and property of our citizens at Punta Arenas, and probably emboldened them to grasp at the treasures and valuable merchandise continually passing over the Nicaragua route. It certainly would have been most satisfactory to me if the objects of the "Cyane's" mission could have been consummated without any act of public force; but the arrogant contumacy of the offenders rendered it impossible to avoid the alternative, either to break up their establishment, or to leave them impressed with the idea that they might persevere with impunity in a career of insolence and plunder.

This transaction has been the subject of complaint on the part of some foreign powers, has been characterized with more of harshness than of justice. If comparisons were to be instituted, it would not be difficult to present repeated instances in the history of states, standing in the very front of modern civilization, where communities, far less offending and more defenceless than Greytown, have been chastised with much greater severity, and where not cities only have been laid in ruins, but human life has been recklessly sacrificed, and the blood of the innocent made profusly to mingle with that of the guilty.

JAPAN.

The naval expedition, despatched about two years since for the purpose of establising relations with the empire of Japan, has been ably and skilfully conducted to a successful termination by the officer to whom it was intrusted. A treaty, opening certain of the ports of that populous country, has been negotiated; and in order to give full effect thereto, it only remains to exchange ratifications, and adopt requisite commercial regulations.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Passing from foreign to domestic affairs, your attention is naturally directed to the financial condition of the country, always a subject of general interest. For complete and exact information regarding the finances, and the various branches of the public service connected therewith, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury; from which it will appear, that the amount of revenue during the last fiscal year from all sources, was seventy-three millions five hundred and forty-nine thousand seven hundred and five dollars; and that the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the pulic debt, amounted to fifty-one million eighteen thousand two hundred and forty-nine dollars. During the same period, the payments made in redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, amounted to twenty-four million three hundred and thirty six thousand three hundred and eighty dollars. To the sum total of the receipts of that year is to be added a balance remaining in the Treasury at the commencement thereof, amounting to twenty-one million nine hundred and forty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars; and at the close of the same year, a corresponding balance amounting to twenty million one hundred and thirty-seven dollars of receipts above expenditures, also remained in the Treasury. Although, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the receipts of the current fiscal year are not likely to equal in amount those of the last, yet they will undoubtedly exceed the amount of expenditures by at least fifteen millions of dollars. I shall, therefore, continue to direct that the surplus revenue be applied, so far as it can be judiciously and economically done, to the reduction of the public debt, the amount of which, at the commencement of the last fiscal year, was sixty-seven million three hundred and forty thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars; of which there had been paid on the twentieth day of November, 1854, the sum of twenty-two million three hundred and sixty-five thousand one hundred and seventy-two dollars; leaving a balance of outstanding public debt of only forty-four million nine hundred and seventy-five thousand four hundred and fifty six dollars, redeemable at different periods within fourteen years. There are also remnants of other governments stocks, most of which are already due, and on which the interest has ceased, but which have not yet been presented for payment, amounting to two hundred and therty-three thousand one hundred and seventy-nine dollars. This statement exhibits the fact, that the annual income of the government greatly exceeds the amount of its public debt, which latter remains unpaid, only because the time of payment has not yet matured, and it cannot be discharged at once, except at the option of the public creditors, who prefer to retain the securities of the United States; and the other fact, not less striking, than the annual revenue from all sources exceeds, by many millions of dollars, the amount needed for a prudent and economical administration of Government.

The estimates presented to Congress from the different Executive Departments, at the last sessions, amounted to thirty-eight million four hundred and six thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars; and the appropriations made, to the sum of fifty eight million one hundred and sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars. Of this excess of appropriations over estimates, however, more than twenty millions was applicable to extraordinary objects, having no reference to the usual annual expenditures. Among these objects, was embraced ten millions to meet the third article of the treaty between the United States and Mexico; so that, in fact, for objects of ordinary expenditure, the appropriation were limited to considerably less than forty millions of dollars. I therefore; renew my recommendation for a reduction of the duties on imports. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury presents a series of tables, showing the operation of the revenue system for several successive years, and as the general principle of reduction of duties with a view to revenue and not protection may now be regarded as the settled policy of the country, I trust that little difficulty will be encountered in settling the details of a measure to that effect.

THE ARMY.

The bill of the last session, providing for on increase of the pay of the rank and file of the army has had beneficial results, not only in facilitating enlistments, but in obvious improvement in the class of men who enter the service. I regret that corresponding considerations was not bestowed on the officers, who, in view of their character and services, and the expenses to which they are necessarily subject, receive at present what is, in my judgement, inadequate compensation.

The valuable services constantly rendered by the Army, and its inestimable importance as the nucleus around which the volunteer forces of the nation can promtly gather in the hour of danger, sufficiently attest the wisdom of maintaining a military peace establishment; but the theory of our system and the wise practice under it, require that any proposed augmentation, in time of peace, be only commensurate with our extended limits and frontier relations. While scrupulously adhering to this principle, I find, in existing circumstances, a necessity for increase of our military force, and it is beleived that four new regiments, two of infantry and two of mounted men, will be sufficent to meet the present exigency. If it were necessary carefully to weigh the cost in a case of such urgency, it would be shown that the additional expense would be comparatively light.

With the increase of the numerical force of the army should, I think, be combined certain measures of reform in its organic arrangement and administration. The present organization is the result of partial legislation often directed to special objects and interests; and the laws regulating rank and command, having been adopted many years ago from the British code, are not always applicable to our service. It is not surprising, therefore, that the system should be deficient, in the symmetry and simplicity essential to the harmonious working of its several parts, and require a careful revision.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, Dec. 4, 1854.

VEGETABLE SERPANT.—According to some Italian journals, a new organized being has been discovered in the interior of Africa, which seems to form an emmediate link between vegetable and animal life. This singular production has the shape of a spotted serpant. It drags itself along the ground, instead of a head, has a flower shaped like a bell, which contains a vicious liquid. Flies and other insects, attracted by the smell of the juice, enter into the flower, where they are caught by the adhesive matter. The flower then closes and remains shut till all the prisoners are bruised and transformed into chyle. The indigestible serpent as a skin resembling leaves, white, and soft flesh, and instead of a bony skeleton, a cartilaginous frame filled with yellow matter. The natives consider it delicous food.

BE DISCRIMINATE WITH PRAISE.—Among the smaller duties of life, I hardly know any one more important than that of not praising where praise is not due. Reputation is one of the prizes for which men contend; it is, as Mr. Burke calls it, 'the cheap defence and ornament of nations, and the nurse of manly exertions;' it produces more labor and more talent than twice the health of a country could ever rear up. It is the coin of genius; and it is the imperious duty of every man to bestow it with the most scrupulous justice and the wisest economy.—*Sidney Smith.*

HOW TO BE AN EARLY BIRD.—Jump out of bed the moment you hear the knock at the door. The man who hesitates when called is lost. The mind should be made up in a minute, for early rising is one of those subject that admits of no turning over.

Punch.

Greenville Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE ENTERPRISE,
BY JOHN W. GRADY, MERCHANT.

GREENVILLE, December 7, 1854.

BAGGING,	Gunny, per yard,	16	a	18
	Dundee,	13	a	16
BACON....	Hams, per lb.,	10	a	12½
	Shoulders,	8	a	10
	Sides,	10	a	12½
	Hog round,			10
BUTTER..	Goshen, per lb.			none.
	Country, per lb.			15
COFFEE...	Rio, per lb.			14
	Java, per lb.	18	a	20
DOMESTICS,	Shirting. per yd.	6¼	a	10
	Sheeting, per yd.	10	a	15
	Osnaburgs, per yd.	11	a	12½
FLOUR....	Country, per bbl.	$7	a	$7½
	Country, per sack,	$3	a	$3½
GRAIN....	Corn, per bushel,	60	a	65
	Wheat, per bushel,	$1	a	$1¼
IRON......	Swedes, per lb.	6¼	a	7
	English, per lb.	5	a	5½
LARD.....	per lb.	11	a	12
MOLASSES,	Cuba, per gal.	33	a	37½
	N. O., per. gal.			40
SYRUP....	" " per gal.	50	a	62½
OILS......	Lamp, per gal.	$1¼	a	$2½
	Train, per gal.	87½	a	$1¼
	Linseed,			$1¼
RICE......	per lb.	7	a	8⅓
ROPE......	per lb.	12½	a	20
SUGARS...	N. Orleans, per lb.	7	a	9
	Porto Rico, per lb.	9	a	10
	Loaf, per lb.			12½
	Crushed, per lb,			12½
	Refined, per lb.	10	a	12½
SALT......	per bushel,			$1
	Salt, per sack,		a	none.
SOAP......	Colgate, pale, pr. lb.	12½	a	15
	Yellow, per lb.	8	a	10
SHOT......	per lb.			12½
	Shot, per bag,	$2¼	a	$2½

A CARD.

THE undersigned having made SURVEYING both a study and practice, and having acted for several years as Deputy County Surveyor in Virginia and North Carolina, he feels himself competent to perform any business in that line, and would most respectfully offer his services to his friends and the public generally, and solicit their patronage. Any business intrusted to him will meet with prompt attention.

G. T. MASON.

REFERENCE.—C. J. ELFORD, Esq., J. GILREATH, Dr. M. B. EARLE, Col. D. HOKE.

Greenville, Dec. 8. 30 tf

NOTICE.

STRAYED or STOLEN from my place on Monday night, 21st of November, a young bay HORSE, with a ring around his left fore leg caused by a rope; has a small star in his face. Any information will be thankfully received, and any person taking him up shall be liberally rewarded.

DAVIS W. HODGES.

Merrittsville, S. C., Nov. 25. 29 3

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the late JOHN H. JOICE, Esq., are hereby notified that, by order of the Court of Chancery, they are required to render, on oath, their demands on the Estate of the said John H. Joice, deceased, to the Commissioner of the Court of Chancery for Greenville District, on or before the first day of January next, in order that the same may be settled by the receiver of the said Estate, and reported to the Court by the Commissioner.

S. A. TOWNES, C. E. G. D.

Greenville C. H., Nov. 22, 1854. 29—5

ESTRAY.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on 26th day of October, 1854, a light bay mare MULE, supposed to be 2 years old last spring. Said Mule has a black stripe across its shoulders, roached main, tail shaved and bobed. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take it away. Said Mule can be found at my residence 10 miles north of Greenville C. H., on the stage road to Asheville N. C.

JNO. H. GOODWIN, M. G. D.

Nov. 17. 27 2t

Greenville and Laurens.

G. A. SUDDUTH will carry persons from Greenville to Laurens C. H. Leaving Greenville every Tuesday and Friday, returning Wednesdays and Saturdays. Application to be made the day before leaving.

J30 7 †

☞ We have been authorized to announce Capt. A. Y. Owings a candidate for Sheriff at the next election.

I. O. O. F.

THE REGULAR MEETings of MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 15, I. O. O. F., are held on Friday evenings at 7 o'clock in their Hall.

J. B. SHERMAN, *Secretary.*

Greenville, Aug. 13 †

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

—GREENVILLE DIVISION, No. 19, S. of T. hold their meetings weekly, at the Division Room, (in McBee's Hall) Saturday evenings.

C. M. McJUNKIN, *A. R. S.*

August 23 †

T. W. A. S.

THE Members of Greenville Section, No. 15, are requested to meet at their Hall *To-Night.* By order of W. P. PRICE, W. P.

Oct. 6. 21 tf

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

ARRIVAL OF GOOD THINGS AT THE LADIES' STORE AND VARIETY DEPOT.

400 NEW CROP LEMONS, fresh and in excellent order.
Boxes of best MR Raisins,
" " " Citron,
1 Tub of Currants,
A good selection of the choicest Essences and Flavoring Extracts,
Box of Super Hyson Tea,
Barrels of Stuart's Crushed and very light Brown Sugars,
Barrels of Fresh N-York Soda Crackers,
Expect fresh and choice additions to the above articles on Christmas week.

Winter Domestic Goods.

Heavy all wool 2¼ y'd. wide printed Drugget, for Carpeting and Crumb Cloths,
Bright col. Plaid Linseys, double with Cloak Linings and Children's Scoth Plaids,
Heavy Kerseys, Jeans and Linseys, Bed and Negro Blankets,
Extra fine Heavy Knapped Real Welch Flannels, Wide and fine Silk and Wool " "
A quantity of good low priced Red and White Flannels from 20 cents up.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans and Vestings is great variety at W. H. HOVEY'S.

Nov. 24. 28 tf

Water Colors, &c.

THE subscribers have just opened a large assortment of **Water Colors,** in boxes ranging from 10 cents to $9, to which they would invite attention.

ALSO,

PAINT PALLETTES, CAMEL'S HAIR PENCILS, INDIA INK, INDIA RUBBER, PINK SAUCERS, CARMINE, GAMBOGE, VERMILLION, LEAD PENCILS, &c.

As our assortment of WATER COLORS is an extensive one, we can make it to the advantage of Merchants and others to purchase from us by the dozen boxes or more.

ON HAND a fine stock of **Books and Stationery,** at LOW PRICES.

G. E. ELFORD & CO.

Nov. 24. 28 3

J. B. SHERMAN,

(At the Old Stand of B. Dunham,)

HAVING bought from the Greenville Manufacturing Company their interest in the TINNING BUSINESS, and also their entire STOCK OF DRY GOODS, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., on hand, would respectfully inform Merchants, Farmers, and the public generally that he will carry on the above business in all its various branches, and hopes by prompt attention and LOW PRICES to be liberally patronized.

I shall keep constantly on hand all kinds of

TIN-WARE, at Wholesale and Retail.

Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware, Stove, Stove Pipe, &c.

made to order on short notice.

TIN PLATE AND TINNER'S MATERIALS always on hand and for sale LOW for CASH.

PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER & WRAPPING PAPER always on hand, in any quantity, at low prices.

Cash paid for *RAGS, BEESWAX, OLD COPPER AND OLD PEWTER.*

☞ COUNTRY PRODUCE generally taken in exchange for GOODS.

Greenville, November 24. 28 tf

NOTICE.

HAVING sold to J. B. SHERMAN our interest in the Tinning Business and Store at this place we would say to all indebted to us that we need the money they owe us, and that it must be paid by the first of January next, and NO MISTAKE, for our Books must be closed.

GREENVILLE MANUFACTURING CO.
By J. B. SHERMAN, Ag't.

Nov. 24. 28 tf

JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE LOT of the best GUNNY BAGGING and ROPING. Also,

Peruvian Guano,

And some of ADAM A. BROYLE's Superior BACON. For sale Cheap for Cash, by

GOWER & DAVID.

Nov. 17. 27 3

NOTICE.

THE subscriber forewarns all persons from trading for a Note given to M. M. JONES for $66 00, dated January 23, 1854. Said Note was given for a Horse, which proved unsound a few days after the purchase.

W. A. AUSTIN.

Greenville Dist., Nov. 17. 27—3t

FRESH ARRIVALS AT W. H. HENNON'S.

SUGARS—Stuart's Refined, Crushed, Loaf, Refined, and Clarified,
A fine article of Rio Coffee,
Mackerel, Pickled Salmon, Lobsters, Sardines, and Crackers,
Sperm, Tallow and Adamantine Candles,
Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Fruits,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

A large and fine assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

which I will sell Low for Cash. ☞ Come and see for yourselves. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods and groceries.

W. H. HENNON.

November 10. 26 3

☞ We are authorized to announce W. F. PRINCE, as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election for that office.

Sept. 8. 17 te

JOHN W. GRADY,

DEALER IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Ready-Made Clothing,
HATS, CAPS & BONNETS, BOOTS & SHOES.
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Drugs and Dye-Stuffs,
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. 3 tf

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
GREENVILLE DISTRICT.
In Equity.

Nancy McKinney vs, Alexander McKinney, William McKinney, Daniel McKinney, John McKinney, Joseph McKinney, Amenda Dill and Nail H. Dill, Elizabeth Russell and James Russell, Flemming McKinney, Clarinda McKinney, Harriet A. Calloway, Clarinda C. Calloway and James F. Calloway.—Bill for Partition of Real Estate, &c.

THE Complainant having filed her Bill with the Commissioner, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elizabeth Russell and James Russell, her husband, reside without the limits of this State: It is ordered, on motion of B. F. Perry, Complainant's Solicitor, that the said Elizabeth Russell and her husband, James Russell, do answer, plead or demur to Complainant's bill, within three months from this date, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to these Defendants.

S. A. TOWNES. C. E G D.

Greenville C. H., 2d November, 1854.
N 17 27 3m

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
GREENVILLE DISTRICT.
In Equity.

Wellborn Barton, Executor, &c., vs. Williams Cox, Executor, &c., and others.—Bill in Equity. Account, Relief, Sale of Property, &c.

THE Complainant having filed his amended bill in this case, making the legatees and persons interested in the will of the late Mrs. Beersheba Cox parties to this suit, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that Rufus W. Folger and his wife Merinda Fodger, A. W. Lancaster and his wife Mary Jane Lancaster, Louisa A. Barton, Perry Barton and Emily R, Barton his wife, Gustavus A Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, his wife, reside without the limits of this State: It is ordered that the above named the Defendants do answer, plead or demur to the Complainant's bill, within three months from the publication of this rule, or that the said bill will be taken pro confesso as to these Defendents.

S. A TOWNES, C. E. G. D.

N 17 27 3m.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
GREENVILLE DISTRICT.
IN COMMON PLEAS.

John W. Grady vs. Wm. M. Butler. } Attachment.

WHEREAS, the Plaintiff did on the 16th day of October, 1854, file his declaration against the defendant, who, (as it is said) is absent from and without the limits of the State, and has neither wife or attorney now within the same upon whom a copy of this declaration might be served.

It is therefore ordered, that the said defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration on or before the nineteenth day of October, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, otherwise final and absolute judgement will then be given and awarded against him.

D. HOKE, C. C. P.

Clerk's Office, Greenville District, } October 17, 1854. } 3mly

BALTIMORE ADVERTISEMENT.

UNITED STATES LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(Under the Eutaw House, No. 8,)
BALTIMORE ST.
SMALLWOOD & CO.,

BEG to call particular attention to the splendid selection of MAGNIFICENT LOTTERIES drawing daily. The Capitals in each Lottery range from the small amount of **$4,000,** to the Stupendous Sum of

$100,000.

Tickets varying in price of from $1 to $20. Our success in selling Prizes has been entirely beyond our expectations. We have sold and cashed Prizes during the last year, amounting in the aggregate to over

One Million of Dollars!

PACKAGES OF TICKETS containing all the numbers in the Lottery, always on hand, ranging in price from $3 50 to $450—Prizes from

$4,000 to $100,000.

A single package can draw the 4 highest Prizes in the Lottery.

Orders solicited through the Post-Office.

Our Monthly Bulletin containing the Schemes of all Lotteries one month in advance of the day of drawing, sent to all who order it, Free of Charge. Thankful for past favors we respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on us heretofore.

All Business strictly private and confidential.

For Prizes either by the Package, Single Tickets or Shares, be sure to call on or address your orders to the Old Established House of

SMALLWOOD & CO.,
No. 8, Eutaw House, Baltimore, Md.

August 11, 1854. 13 3m

Livery Stable.

THE subscribers are supplied with a number of *COMFORTABLE HACKS, CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,* with gentle well-broke HORSES, and careful and competent DRIVERS, and will convey Travellers or hire their Vehicles on Reasonable Terms. Their **Omnibus** will always be found at the Depot, on the Arrival of the Cars, and will convey Passengers to any part of town or from any part of town for **25** cents. Travelers will do well to make no arrangements until they reach Greenville.

RUTLEDGE & ARCHER.

June 30. 7 6m

Cabinet Making.

NELSON NORRIS

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Greenville that he is prepared to make FURNITURE; such as Bedsteads, Sideboards, Bureaus, Folding-leaf Tables, Centre Tables, Wardrobes, &c., &c., and hopes to receive a liberal patronage. He may be found at the Work-Shop near the corner of Main and Buncombe Streets, in the rear of P. CAUBLE's Blacksmith Shop.

Greenville, October 6. 21 2

Thompson & Easley, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
GREENVILLE C. H., S. C.

June 23, 1854. 6 §

The Ladies' Wreath AND PARLOR ANNUAL.

The publishers tender their grateful acknowledgments for the liberally with which they have been sustained, and are encouraged to renewed efforts. In a few months the publication of Full-length Portraits of some of the Most Celebrated Musical Personages will be commenced. The following are now in the hands of an eminent artist, to be engraved, viz., Jenny Lind, Anna Thillon, H. Sontag, Catharine Hayes, Alboni, and Mrs. E. G. Bostwick. If these should meet with favor, although very expensive, they will be followed by others of a similar character—as the publishers are determined that the Wreath and Annual shall continue to be the Best of the Dollar Magazines.

The Literary Matter will be entirely original; from the ablest and purest writers in the country. Every thing of an immoral or irreligious character will be carefully excluded. We intend to present the public with a work which shall blend entertainment with instruction, and not only captivate the taste, but also elevate the thoughts and improve the heart—in short, to make the Wreath and Annual "a welcome visitor in every family."

The Literary Department will be ably sustained.

All who are interested in a pure Family Literature, and are willing to assist in fostering the best native talent, are invited to become subscribers and aid in its circulation.

Each number will contain a fine steel Engraving, and a Thirty-two Large Octavo Pages, printed on fine paper. The May number will have an attractive Title-page, making in all Twenty five Embellishments, and a volume of Four Hundred and Thirty-four pages!

Notwithstanding the increased cost of the work by the advance in the price of paper and printing, we shall continue to furnish the work at the following exceeding low price: One Dollar a Year, in Advance; Four Copies, one year, $3,00; Seven Copies, $5,00; Ten Copies $7,00; Fifteen Copies, $10,00.

Money may be sent by mail, at the risk of the publishers, if inclosed in the presence of a postmaster, whose certificate will be taken as evidence.

Postage-stamps may be sent in place of change.

All communications in any way connected with the Wreath and Annual must be directed, post-paid, to

BURDICK & SCOVIL.
No 8, Spruce Street, New York.

Dodge's Literary Museum.

THE NINTH VOLUME of the Museum commenced Saturday, June 5th, 1854, which far excels all preceding volumes of this widely circulated and independent Literary and Family Journal, both in typographical appearance and in the value of its original contents.

The Museum claims to stand second to no literary journal in the United States, boasting a corps of Gifted Contributors whose names are enrolled in the list of the most eminent of American Authors, and whose effusions have long graced the pages of this paper.

This is the Seventh Year of the Museum's existence, and its prosperity has been one of such a sure and substantial character, as to warrant the great and constant outlay made by the Proprietor, in order to secure and increase for it a brilliant reputation. The Editorial Department is conducted by OSSIAN E. DODGE and J. W. HANSON.

TERMS invariably in advance:
One copy, one year, $2.00; One Volume, $1.00.
Four copies, one year, $6.00.

And all above four copies at the same rate. Single copies to be had at all the Periodical stores in the civilized world.

We will send one copy each, of the Museum and Godey's Lad'ys Book, for one year, to each subscriber, for $4.00. Also the Museum and the N. England Cultivator, for one year, for $3.00.

Persons wishing the direction of their papers changed should inform us of the Post-Office to which they are now sent, as well as of those to which they wish them sent.

All letters whatever, respecting the business management or editorial department, to be addressed to

OSSIAN E. DODGE,
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