### M THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. WADDY THOMPSON'S VIEWS ON AN-NEXATION.

MEXATION. Massas. GALES & SETON:--In an address which I recently made to the Whigs of Albauy, I made some remarks in relation to the late treaty for the amersation of Texas to the United States. A misrepresentation, (no doubt resulting from a misunderstanding) of these remarks, makes it pro-per, in my judgment, that I should no longer with-hold the public expression of my opinious upon that subject, and it is due to myself that I should at the same time give the remarks for those opinthat subject, and it is due to myself that I should at the same time give the reasons for those opin-ions. In the speech I made at Albany, I ex-pressed no opinion upon the question of ultimate annexation, not because I thought that my riews of that subject would be disagreeable to the audi-ence which I was addressing, but for exactly the opposite reason. I preferred to discuss this sub-ject before a southern audience, where different opinions were entertained, and where it was pos-sible that some good might be done. No individ-ual in the United States has more motives of a personal character than I have to advocate the im-mediate annexation of Texas to this country. I was the first man who, on the floor of Congress, expressed his sympathy in the Revolution of Tex-as. It was an amendment offered by me to the as. It was an amendment offered by me to the appropriation bill in March, 1837, which secured appropriation bill in March, 1837, which secured the recognition of Texas by our Government—a measure at that time of vital importance to the young Republic. Circumstances have since placed it in my power to give many other and substantial proofs of my feiendly feelings both to Texas and the Texans; and I am proud to know that no liv-ing man has a stronger hold upon the gratitude and affection of the people of Texas than I have; and, I will add, that there are pecuniary conside-(to me not unimportant,) which would annexation of Texas eminently desirable me: yet, with all these motives to a different aclusion, I have not been able to change my

conclusion, I have not been able to change my opinions upon the subject. These opinions have not been hastily formed, but have ripuned into fixed and settled convictions. I am opposed to the annexation, because, in the language of Judge Upshur, "it would injure their chief agricultural interest (that of the South.) by raising up a powerful competitor; " and it would cheapen the price of cotton, the principal raw ma-terial." Now these considerations may have great weight with the manufacturers of the North; they have exactly the opposite effect with me as a Southern man and a cotton planter. Will such they have exactly the opposite effect with me as a Southern man and a cotton planter. Will such he the effect of the measure? That it will be, no one can doubt who is acquainted with the une-qualled advantages of Texas as a cotton growing country, I do not hesitate to say—and do so on no light authority—that if the most skillful cotton planter were to ask of Heaven a country for the growing of that staple, that he would ask no sin-gle advantage that is not found in Texas. There are millions of acres there which will produce are millions of acres there which will produce from 2,500 to 4,006 pounds of cotion to the acre. As a provision country, it is at least equal to any portion of our Western country, and it is more healthy than any other cotton growing region in the world. It is true, that there are some por-tions of the United States where, in favorable years, a hand can make as much cotton as he can gather, but here presents itself an inappreciable advantage which Texas possesses, which is this from the month of February, when the cotton is planted, until the middle of July, when it is matured, there are constant showers; and from July until the middle of December, in ordinary years there is no rain at all; thus affording five months of uninterrupted good weather for gathering the crop. The cotton is therefore upsummed, and its staple is also better than that of American eotton. I am perfectly satisfied that a judicious investment in a cotton plantation in Toxas will yield, besids all necessary for family consumption, from eight to ten per cent. profit per annum at the

price of three cents per pound for the cotton. In confirmation of these views, it is only neces-sary to say, that even now, with all the insecurity of property in Texas, many of the best planters in the South-west are removing their property there. I know myself that two gentlemen who own the very best plantations which I have seen in Alabama and Florida, have abandoned in a great deremoved th gree their estates and Texas. A distinguished advocate of the measure estimates that in a very short time, two hundred thousand negroes will be removed to Texas. The most of these will be taken from the old States where they do not produce one thousand pounds of cotton to the hand, and carried to Texas where they will average five thousand pounds to the hand. To which may be added a large number of slaves and white laborers, now employed in oth-er branches of agriculture, which will still more increase the production of cotton. Is it wise in us thus to stimulate the production of our great staple now, when the adjustment of the demand and supply is trembling in the balance, and when all the indications are that this adjustment will be most disasterous to the cotton planter, and not to the couton planter alone, but to the value of slave labor, and of necessary consequence to the exis-tence of slavery? I presume that no one will deny that cotton cannot continue to be raised in the old States at three or four cents the pound, and I know of nothing else that can be substituted for it. Slaves will then become an incumbrance which we shall be glad to be rid of; and I confess for myself, it will afford me very little consolafor myself, it will allord me very little consola-tion in riding over my fields, grown up in broom sedge and washed into gullies, to be told that the institution of slavery still exists and is prosperous in Texas. I believe that slavery is in no sense an evil-that the African is not only more contented and the annexation, instead of increasing the pow more moral, religious, and virtuous in the condi-tion of domestic slavery than in any other, but I do their relative weight. The States of Louisiana, most confidently believe that the only alternative Alabama, Georgia, Carolina, Mississippi, Arkan-of that condition is vice, idleness and debauchery, sas, Missouri, and Tennessee may suffer by dealtimately leading to barbarism; but I confess that my philanthropy is not so expansive as to sacrifice everything to its perpetuation elsewhere, even if Tennessee, if not all the slave-holding States, will everything to its perpetuation elsewhere, even if such would be the effect, which I do not believe. My pat iotism is in some degree geographical, and more fruitful plantations of Southern Texas. In the first object of my solicitude, love, and devotion is the country in which I was born. It may be said that if all this is true, Texas It may be said that if all this is true, Texas will supercede us in the production of cotton, whather annexed or not, and that we sculd avail of the Union in interest, sentiments, and action with the North and West; where slavery is unourselves of the present only opportunity of ac-quiring it. To which I reply, that if Texas is settled without any adventitions adventitions stimulent being given to such settlement, in the in- and bonc of union-cotton-cannot be profitably aroused demand for cotton, may keep pace with the increasing supply. Cotton in large quantities can only be made by slave labor; all experience slavery may exist no longer in parts of the Unite reves this. These slaves can only be carried to Texas from the United States, and as long as Texas is a separate government, although individ-uals may remove there, a feeling of pride in, and affection for his country, in the heart of every American, will prevent most of our people from black, and red races is blended. In her neigh-vielding to the temptations which are held out to borhood and near, if not with her people, the colthem to abandon their country. But once make ored inhabitants of this country may be united Texas a portion of that country, and extend our eventually in national numbers, with the strength glorious flag over it, and such a tide of emigra- the character, and the institutions of an indepen-

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# give half an ounce of arsnic to a friend because we supposed that we had discovered the signs of incipient construction.

1.00 1.50. 200

incipient contribution. I have never yet heard any satisfactory answer to these views. I have anxiously sought to have them answered; for it is painful to me to find myself opposed to an almost universal popular opinion in the South upon this subject. It is still more painful to me to oppose, almost "solita-ity and alone," the opinion of the patriotic and honored State to which it is my pride to belong. Nothing would have been more agreeable to me than to find myself once more agreeing in opinion upon great questions of public policy with the mathat to find myself once more agreeing in opinion apon great questions of public policy with the ma-jority of that State. During an angry and excited party conflict for the last seven years, I have been treated by that majority with so much kindness, that I would gladly have made any sacrifice to the general opinion of the State which I could have done consistently with a sense of duty. Al-though I am not one of those "whose thoughts keep the roadway," only because it is the road-way, I trust that I am just as far above the paltry vanity of an estentatious independence of the gen-eral public opinion of those amongst whom my lot has been cast. I have been told that all these views may be correct, but that there are imporviews may be correct, but that there are impor-tant political considerations which outweigh them. tant political considerations which outweigh them. When I have asked that these might be stated, I have only been answered with such broad general-ities, cabalistic phrases, and party cathwords as these: "That it is a question of security and ex-istence to the South." I was not converted to the defunct sub-Treasury humbug by being told that it was a question of "deliverance and liberty." when I thought that I say, as all must now see, that it was a question of "deliverance and liberty." when I thought that I say, as all must now see, that the ruin and desolation which it caused every where, was greatest at the South. Every where else the agony is over; at the South it is scarcely hegun. Nor can I support another measure, even more disasterous, without more intelligible or more sufficient reasons. I am firmly persuaded that the certain and inevitable tendencies of the annexation of Texas are to promote the abolition of slavery; more so, indeed, than any other mea-sure which has heretofore been proposed. Nor am I without support in this opinion from distin-guished advocates of the measure.

guished advocates of the measure. Mr. Wilkins, the present Secretary of War, holds the following language in his address to his former constituents:

"The division between the planting and farm ing districts is marked by the best natural bound ing districts is marked by the best natural bound-aries, and no edict of man can change it. There is neither necessity nor excuse for extending slave-labor beyond the alluvial districts bordering on the Gulf and the lower Red river, por can it ever be so extended by law. The rich lands of this re-gion, running three degrees further south than the best sugar lands of Louisiana, must always be set-tled, if annexed by a population whose interests will be American. will be American.

"This section of Texas, which must chiefly be sugar growing region, and therefore identified with that portion of Louisiana now engaged in with that portion of Louisiana now engaged in the same culture, will unite in supporting the great principle of extending full and adequate pro-tection to American products and industry. Su-gar is a crop which must always look to the home market for the surest sale and most certain return. We shall thus gain in the south-west a powerful We shall thus gain in the south-weat a powerful accession of strength upon that great question which so deeply involves the interests of your dis-trict. I candidly believe that it would not be long before a majority of the people of the South, when their labor is thus diverted into many different channels, will become convinced of the sound pol-This will not only be important and decisive in favor of such poly in the important and decisive in favor of such poly in the important and decisive in lated to harmonise in perpetuate -a result to be hailed with gladness by every patrioiic breast.

"I am no advocate for slavery, nor do I wish to see it introduced into one section, unless I were at the same time assured that it would withdraw it from another, and that without increasing it in the aggregate. The annexation of Texas must soon be followed by the voluntary aboliton of the institution of slavery in our neighboring States, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware; and also indeed in Kentucky and Missouri. We can all truly re-joice in its withdrawal from our own immediate that class of our fellow-beings, originally brought to, and forced on these States by British rapacity and injustice, and who must always be a marked t the best n rests and distinct race as long as they abide among our own people, will be best consulted by securing the only hope which has ever presented itself for their acquiring an independent home, or attaining position elevated and equal to the people amidst whom they dwell. Such a refuge is offer-ed beyond the Rio Bravo, among the Mexican and South American nations, who have no prejudice either to caste or color."

ing slavery, elm with the United I consideration of its conne tates encourages the hope th with the United States encourages the hope that it may end in Texa—peacefully and gratefully dis-appear there. Liberia, Canada, Hayti, abolition of slavery in the slave-holding States, all schemes of either uniting whites with blacks, or separating them in the same communities, without the degra-dation of the blacks, often worse than their bon-dage, have proved abortive. The vision of slave-ry's euthanasy by he allocation to the southern parts of Texas and Worders of Mexico may be de-lusive—but it promises more to rational humanity lusive but it promises more to rational humanity than any, other project yet suggested. At all events, the annexation of Texas cannot but tend to diminish the alleged evil and powers of slave-

events, the anexamor of Texas cannot but tend to diminish the alleged evil and powers of slave-holding" I agree in nearly all of the views expressed by that distinguished oriter as to the efficit of this measure, which I on understand. But the allo-cation of the cultures y requires a key. Are not there startling vie if Are they not enough at least to induce Se thern men to pause and reflect before they rush I adlorg into a measure of such portestious importnee, with more precipitation and less discussion han were ever known in a neasure of equal unpritude? Mr. Walker, n southern man, has athlashed a letter upon this sub-ject. It is divided into different heads: One of which is the following: Admitting Texas curves the Extinction of Slare-ry.—Is slavery, the, never to disappear from the Union I. If confuct within its present limits, I do not parceire when a how it is to terminate. It is true, Mr. George Tucker, the distinguished Vir-ginian, and professor in their great university, has demonstrated that, is a passiod not exceeding eighty years, and probably less, from the density of popu-lation in all the slaupoiding States, hired labor, and that all permisery motives for the continuance of slavery would thin have ceased. But would it, therefore, then chappear ? No, h certainly would not; for, at the low est ratio, the slaves would then number: at leas ten millions. Could such a mass be emancipated ? And, if so, what would be the result ? We have seen by the census and other proof, that on-sixth of the free blacks must be supported at the public exponse; and that, at the low rate of \$50 mea, it would cost \$80,000,-000 per annum to be raised by taxation, to support the free blacks, the in the South requiring sup-port, namely, 1,666,866, if manumission were per-mitted; but as such a tax could not be collected, emancipation would be, as it now is, prohibited by mitted ; but as such a tax could not be collected, emancipation would be, as it now is, prohibited by law, and slavery could not disappear in this manner, even when it became unprofitable. No, ten millions of free blacks permitted to roam at large in the limits of the South could never be tolerated. Again, the question is asked. Is slavery never to disappear from the Union? This a startling and momentous question; but the answer is easy, and the proof is clear; it will certainly disappear and the proof is clear; it will certainly disappear if Tecas is reasnexed to the Union; not by aboli-tion, but, against, and in spite of all its phrenzy, slowly and gradually, by diffusion, as it has al-ready thus nearly receded from several of the more northern of the slaveholding States, and as it will continue thus more rapidly to recede by the reannexation of Texas, and finally, in the dis-tant future, without a shock, without abolition, without a convulsion, disappear into and there the without a convulsion, disappear into and the Texas, into Mexico and Central and So

Texas, into Mexico and Central and South and ica. Thus, that same overrulling Providence that watched over the landing of the imigrants and Pilgrims at Jamestown and Plymouth; that gave us the victory in our struggle for independence; that guided by His inspiration the framers of our wonderful constitution ; that has thus far preserved this great Union from dangers so many and im-minent, and is now sheilding it from abolition, its minent, and is now chelding. It from abolition, its more dangered and through which slavery will slowly and gradually recede, and finally dis-appear into the boundless regions of Mexico and Central and South America. Beyond the Del Norte slavery will not pass; not only because it is forbiden by law, but because the colored races there preponderate in the ratio of ten to one over the whites; and holding, as they do, the overne ment and most of the offices in their own posses-sion, they will never permit the enslavement of any portion of the colored race, which makes and executes the laws of the country." If I believe , with Mr. Walker, that abolition either was or would become beneficial or necessa-ry for the South, I should certainly be in favor of annexation, as both the most certain and best mode of accomplishing that object. But I do not think so, but believe, on the contrary, that it would be injurious, deeply injurious, and in the end, des-tructive to the slaves themselves, disastrous to the whole Union, and absolutely ruinous to the South. Holding these opinions, my object is not to postpone this result for a short time, but to prevent it for ever. Will any one deny any of these propositions : 1. That the most efficacious measure in favor of abolition, would be to destroy the value of slave labor ?

THE Subscriber	ent of Drags, Medicine
Stuffs, &c., consisting for in that line. Phy with Medicines, &c.,	sicing and others will
Spartanburg, Marc	WIEMAN
JAYNE'S HAIR T	CONIC-For sale by
JAYNE'S EXPEC	TORANT-Formie by

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SEAY.

BAILEY'S SHAVING CREAM-TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LH or sale SEAT William IY O LORIDGES BALM OF COL No.

CASTOR OIL, Sweet Oil, Sp AY. IY

AUDANUM, Par mau's Drops, Godfrey's Cor Ly ndial, &c. &c. for sale by WM. B. SEAT. COPPERAS, Madder, Logwood, Cam Wood, Bed San O ders, Bed Lead, Dry White Lead, Chrome Green Chrome Yellow, Vermillion, Prussian Blue, Litharge, Sp nish Brown, Sp. Whiting, Yellow Ochre, Patty, Gias &c. &c., for sale by WILLIAM B. SEAY. 4y

CONFECTIONARY. Assortment Candies, Raisins and Sega 21. for sale by

WATCHES! WATCHES!! A Few very fine Gold and Silver Lover Watches, an plain Watches: Roys, Rings, 4c., which would b sold extremely low for Cash, or good Notes on short time for sale by WILLIAM B. SEAY. 1y

# DEAFNESS.

DEAT NEND, P. McNAIR'S ACOUSTIC OIL.-Those deaf infancy, often receive, in a nost miniculous nor, their hearing, when they least expect it, by some fing accident or event, which shows them how e they might have much scoper had their hearing, swed themselves and their friends the pain of con-ing in a load tone without pleasure, or of being neg-ed and shunned, to avoid that distress which is felt tually by the deaf person and his hearers. How as a duty, therefore, it is, that we use all necessary mo-to remove such an affliction, and enjoy the second of the implanted in our natures. All deaf persons al-use this Oil-For sale by WILLIAM B. SKA

WILLIAM B. SEAY. Spartanburg, May 15, 1844.

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

THIS Remedy for worms is one of the most extraors may ever used; it effectually eradicates worms of a sorts, from children and adults—For sale by m15 1y WILLIAM B. SEAY.

LTAY'S	LINIMENT-No f	ction, a	certain	cure	for 1	the
ml5 by	-For sale by	Headed House	a.			

D. S. HEWES Nerve and Bone Liuiment, Indian v stable Elixic, for the cure of Rheumatian-For an m15 ly by Wm. B. SEAY.

DR. SPOHN'S Headache remedy, a certain the aick hendache, either nervous or bill m15 1y sale by Wm. B. cure fo nervous or bilious-Fasile by Wm. B. SEAY.

ONNEL'S PAIN EXTRACTOR-An offectual and in stantaneous antidote to fire, in all cases of burns an alds-for sale by Wm. B. SEAY. m151y

R OACH & BED BUG BANE-for sale by m15 by WM. B. SEAT. FRENCH CORN PLASTER-for ale by m15 ly WM. B. SEAVe

COMPOUND CHLORINE TOOTH WASH-For sale by WM. B. SEAY. mil-ly O MENTAL WATER OF GOLD, . Leonited letter

ale by wash for the complexion-Fo WM. B. SEAY. m15-ly K OLMSTOCK'S COMPOUND Fluid extract of Saras parille, for sale by WM. B. SEAY, m15-1y

SUPERIOR ORRIS TOOTH PASTE-For sale by m15-ly WM. B. SEAY.

TALIAN DENTISTS Compound Orris Tooth Wash for sale by W.M. B. SEAY. m15-ly DR. LIN'S Celestial Balm of China-For sale by m15-1y WM. B. SEAY.

DATENT MACHINE SPREAD Strengthening Plas-

WM. B. SEAY. m15-1

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SECRETART'S OFFICE,

sopy of a Bill entitled " A section of the third article on the 19th day of Decem

e seal of the State, the day Dep. Sec. of State.

PF REPAI

order.

T. W. GLOVER, c. B. IN SENAT

cember 19, 1843. WM. MARTIN. By order.

The following The following till the second Monday uly: South Carelinion, Columbus rver, Georgetowit; Gasette, Cherawi and rver, Georgetowit; Gasette, Cher rsont Farmer's Mis July 3, 1844.

Last Notice.

Last Notice. A LL persons indebted to use by buok account, are re-quested to settle the same with Jesse Mason, or E. C. Leitner, Esq. To avaid putting my debtors to cost, I have simployed Mr. Mason, at a considerable expense, who has been traveling for several works peak, and trying to col-lect my accounts; but that plan having failed. I now say for the last time, those who do not pay off their acrounts som, will have to pay cost. My situation compels me to coller, my debts. JAS, J. VERNON, j3-, 4-tf

# MANSION HOUSE.

MANSION HOUSE, THE Subscriber has again taken charge of his well known Hotel, in Spartanburg Tillage, which will be arried on under his own control and direction, by part of is own family, in plain, decent style, and will accommo-hete travellers and handers as the regular Country Ta-rern prices. Stock drivers who may pass firough said eillage, and choose to give him a call, will be accommo-dated with suitable lon for feeding stock. Corn and fol-der sold them as einen as circh be afforded, and all waggon-ors will be accounted with a lot for their waggons, and heter to their horses, except at public times, free of chings. Spartauburg, March 20, 1844. B. C. POOLE

More Cheap Goods.

S. B. DEAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW

JUST RECEIVED THIS DAY, TUSCAN, Straw, Lawn, and Wilton Bonnets, Wilton Hoods, of every guality and shape. Also, Georgia Nankeen, Ginghams, stale and mixed Hose, silk Velvet, warsted Sienge, Dimity Collars, India Rubber, Mitts, bl'k, and fancy, Farasola, mourning Prints, Vietoria Platde, (a beautiful article for children's wear,) also a few bags Cof-fee, (10 lbs per \$1.) All of the above chemp for Cash. ALFRED TOLLESON

Mr. C. Ingersol, another leading advocate of measure, thus speaks on this branch of the measure.

"Angry protests against Texas, elicited by repvery as the abhorrent evil to be increased by an nexation—assuming the egregiously false position that more and aggravated slavery is to follow that event. But three-fourths of that fine region are apland, with soil and climate adapted to agriculture and pasturage, where cotton and sugar will not thrive, and slave labor cannot be employed progrably. Three States without slaves, and on ly one with them, can be formed there; and such your committee understand, is the wish of the present inhabitants of Texas. Slavery, forbid by nature, may be interdicted by organic law there; have their slaves drawn off to the fresher and States, and thus Texas prove the means of uniting

Yet looking forward to the providential era when slavery may exist no longer in parts of the United States, to the diminution of its need, and ultimate extinction, Texas is the only land of promise where philanthropists who are not zcalots, can desery the theatre of that consummation. Mexico has no slaves, because her population of the white. the character, and the institutions of an indepengionous and over it, and such a tide of emigra-tion has never before been witnessed as will set in that direction. It seems to me therefore, that to stimulate the production of cotton beyond the An African nation may arise, the descendents of may possibly: without such stimulus, exceed the in the improvements of free governments indemand, would be as unwise as it would be to grafted in their sovereignty. Instead of eterniz

2. That the reduction of the price of cotton to three or four costs would destroy the value of slave labor in the old slave States ?

3. That any large increase of the quantity of cotton produced vould have the effect to reduce its price to that joint, or even lower; say, for example, a suddin increase of five hundred thousand bales

4. That the mnexation of Texas would cause 4. That the mexation of Texas would cause such an increased production ? Much the larger portion of the produce of slave labor is cotton. It is the price of cotton which regulates exclusively the value of slaves, as of al-most every otherarticle. Let it be borne in mind, too, that Texas is admirably adapted to the pro-duction of Sugar, long staple Cotton, and Tobacco —the only other articles, with the esception of Rice, which are produced by slave labor. But, if the price of sugar is not minoully reduced by if the price of enton is not ruinously reduced by if the price of soton is not runnously reduced by over production it will not be denied that slave labour can be taployed in Texas with at least twice the profit which it yields in the average of the slave States of the Union. Our slaves will then be carried to Texas by the force of a law as fixed and cortain as that by which water finds its level. The slaves will very soon disappear from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, and in a period very short for such

and Kentucky, and in a period very short for such an operation, those States will become non-slave-holding States; and whenever that is the case, they will not only no longer have a common in-terest with the remaining slaveholding States to defend the institution, but will very soon partake of that fanatical spirit of a false philanthropy which is now pervading the whole world. Thus shall we lose the most important of our allies; most important in numerical strength at the ballot box : important in numerical strength at the ballot box : still more important if we should be driven to the cartouch box as onr last defence.

And what are the advantages which we are to rain by this measure ? I mean we of the slaveholding States. Are we more secure against foreign attack? The question is not whether Louisiana will be more secure with Texas than without it I think it easy to demonstrate that such would not be the case. But the real question is, will Texas then be a portion of our Union, and we shall be under the same obligation to protect Tex-as as we are now to protect Louisiana. With our railroads and rivers, we can assemble three hundred thousand men in thirty days in New Orleans, or at an other point in the slaveholding States. (Continued on First page.)

The above invaluable Medicines are for sale by Wm. B. Seav, Spartanburg, C. H.; Creashaw & Adicks, York ville; Bromley Harris & Co. Chester: J. McMaster Winnesboro'; J. S. Swindler, Newberry; Wm. Rabe rtanburg C. H., May 15, 1844. Spartanburg C. H., May 15, 1844. JY JUST RECEIVED— Muriatic Acid, Acetic Acid, Tartarie Acid. Bochelle Satus, Aqua Fortis, Aqua Amonia. Wine of Colchicum, Mur Amonia, Bole Armenia. Sweet Sp. Nire, Balsan Tola, Cennede Balsan. Conserve of Roses, Gum Campbor, Llyde, Potash. Quinine de Sulphate, Lumar Caustic. Corrosive Sublimste, Red Precipitate, Gum Guiae. Corrosive Sublimste, Red Precipitate, Gum Guiae. Corton Oil, Pulve. Arsenic, Oil Bergamot. Oil Lavender, Oil Orange, Oil Sneaffras. Liquotice Ball, Rotten Stone, Scotch Sauff. McAboy Sauff, Shaving Soap, Toilet Soap. Wafers per oz., Turpentine Soap. Crome Yellow, Lamp Black. Together with many other articles, for anle by WM. B. SEAY. Spartanburg, May 29, 1844. Jy Spartanburg, May 29, 1844. 17

# IN EQUITY.

Spartanburg District, South Carolina R. T. Sims and wife and others ) Bill for the partition of land.

Dr. Samuel Snoddy.

T appearing to my satisfaction that the defendant Dr Samuel Snoddy resides from and without the limits of this State, on motion of Henry & Dean Complainant's & licitors it is ordered that he do appear within three month from the publication of this rule and plead answer or de mur to this bill or the same will be taken pro confesso. Commissioners Office, July 10th 1842.

#### STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. Spartandurg District. IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY. WILLIAM PARANTE, Applicant, )

LANSFORD CANTRELL and Partition 144.2 others, defen ants.

T appearing to my satisfaction that Nimrod Cantrel Abraham Cantrell, Caleb Cantrell, and Laace Purihi four of the defendants in this case, reside from and with out the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered, the they do appear and object to the division or asle of fi-real estate of Mary Cantrell, deceased, on or before th 20th day of September next, or their consent will be tal en pro confesso.

B. BOWDEN, O. S. D. June 19, 1844. 26-3m

Notes and Book Accounts, made include all months, in order to try to regain it; consequently, I have all my Notes and Book Accounts, made include M. Judd juined me in business, in the bands of & C. Leitner, Eq., to distinct payment, as I do not wish to run them to cost; you necessity will compel me to collect all the money due me this fail, without distinction of persons. Note 15, 1844.

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BE IT ORDAINED, By the Town Council of the Town of Spartanburg, That any person or persons who shall wilfally and knowingly discharge any gun, pistol, or other small arms, within four hundred yards of the Public Square, shall, for each and every affence against this ordinance, pay a fine of five dollars. Ratified in Council, June 19, 1844. G. W. H. LEGG, Clerk, H. J. DEAN, Ind'f.

A WEST IN THE PARTY AND A MARK

June 26, 1844.

WILL PRACTICE in Paulding, Coss, Cherokes, Forsyth, Lunkin, Ualou, Gilmoro, Murray, Chatoga, Floyd, Dade, and Walker Counties. RESTDENCE-Chatooga Co., Georgia. March 6, 1844. The state of the S. Bobo & E. C. Leitner. ATTORNETS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN EQUITY. EQUITY. H AVE formed a Co-partnership in the practice of their Profession, and will attend to any business cutrusted to them in the Courts of Law and Equity for Spartanburg, Union, Laurens and Greenville. Office at Spartanburg, 1st door East of the Court House. January 17th, 1844.-4-HENRY & DEAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW & SOLICITORS IN EQUITY. (SPARTANBURG C. H.) (SPARTANEOR C. H.) Tand Equity for the District of Spartanburg, and will attend the Courts for Union, Laurens, and Greenville.— Their Clients may be assured of the same prompt attention they have ever bestowed on business for the last twenty years. They may be found at the office lately occupied by Henry & Bobe. JAS. EDWD. HENRY. H. J. DEAN. Spartanburg, February 7, 1844.

W. C. BENNETT, DENTIST. RESIDENCE at Hiram Mitchell's-performs all ope C. rations in Dentistry. Artificial Teeth inserted from one, to a full set, plus ng, Cleansing, and extracting carlous Teeth. Particu attention paid to regulation of Children's Teeth. Spartanburg, January 1, 1844.

F. H. LEGG has been commissioned by the Executive by the promotion of R. Bowden, Eq. to the office of Or

## MAIL ARRANGEMENT. SPARTANBURG COURT HOUSE, S. C.

in and Charleston Mail arrives every Saturday and resday, at night, ia' and Charleston Mail departs Tuesday and Frihis Columbia and Charles M. day, 5 A. M. Sutherfordson, N. C. Mail, arrives Monday night and Friday morning. Departs, Wednesday night and Bunday

ming. aville and Southern, arrives Wednesday and Saturday,

5 P. M. Greenville and Southern, leparts Thursday and Sunday,

Greenville and Southern, departs Thursday and Sunday, 8 A. M. Lincoluton, N. C. arrives Wednesday and Saturday, 7 P. M. departs Thursday & Sanday, 6 A. M. Yorkville, S. C., arrives Wednesday, 7 P. M. departs Thursday, 5 A. M. Union C. H., S. C., arrives Tuesday, 5 A. M. Laurens C. H. via Woodruff, arrives Tuesday, 12 M. departs Monday, 6 A. M. Laurens C. H. via Poolesville, arrives Saturday, 2 P. M. Laurens C. H. via Poolesville, arrives Saturday, 12 M. departs Monday, 6 A. M. Laurens C. H. via Poolesville, arrives Saturday, 12 M. Coparts Wednesday, 6 P. M. Coparts Wednesday, 6 P. M. Coparts Wednesday, 6 P. M. Coparts Wednesday, 6 A. M. The Mail will be closed in future, at 7 o'clock, P. M. persons wishing to Mail Letters will please delives them bedre that fune, or they will remain in the Post Office antil the next Mail leaves. This Rule will be strictly sch-hergred to. G. W. H. LEGG, F. M.

G. W. H. LEGG, F. M. February 1st, 1544.