FROM THE CHARLESTON COURSES. GREAT MEETING OF THE DEMOCRA-CY OF CHARLESTON.

One of the most numerous and respectable meetings of the Democracy of Charleston was convened Monday evening, the 19th last at the new theatre, that ever assembled in our city, and was graced by a brilliant collection of the fair daught

ers of Carolina.

The meeting was organized by calling Henry Sailey Esq. to the Chair and appointing Wm. Affayne and Peter B. Lasane to set as Secretaries.

The chairman having in a dignified and appropriate manner, stated the object of the meeting, Col. F. H. Elmore came forward, and after a few remarks in his usual felicitous style, moved the following resolution; which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of 80 be appointed by the chair to take into consideration the course of the co

which the present condition of public affairs makes it advisable should be adopted by the Democratic party, of Charleston, both in regard to National and State policy.

and State policy.

During the retirement of the committee, Col. T.

J. McCord, of St. Matthews, being called for by
the meeting, responded with much force of argutnent and aptness of illustration. On his concluding, the committee re-appeared, and the Hon. Heary Deas not being present, Col. F. H. Elmore offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

REPORT.

The present situation of public affairs, as regards both our National and State policy, affords abundant cause for anxious solicitude, and calls for the exercise, in regard to the first, of the greatest calcaness, consideration and prudence, and in the latter, of the most fraternal conciliation and forlatter, of the most fraternal conciliation and for-bearance. In general, politics, however subdivid-ed, the whole country is ranged into two great parties, democratic and whig; the former having, we believe, the largest portion of the United States, and comprehending in its ranks, not only a very great majority of the people of the slave hold-ing States, having interests and sympathies iden-tical with us but what is more material to South tical with us, but what is more material to South Carolina, almost every man in them or in the other States whose principles coincide with Lers, and whose wishes, opinions, and position ought therefore to be considered and respected by her. On the other hand, the Whig party ranges under its broad banner those who are inimical to all the principles and views of administrative policy, on which hang, not our prosperity merely, but our very safety and existence, comprehending in its ranks the insatiable Tariffic, who uncorapulously plunders the earnings of our property and labor, and the deadliest foes of our domestic peace, the abolitionists, who are plotting for foreign interference to rob us of our property itself. The struggle for the mastery between these two great parties rapidly approaches to its first and most important arbitrament, the election of President. With their hearts warmly enlisted, and their hopes greatly raised, our friends in every State in the Union, are tasking every energy for a victory. With them and with many in our own ranks in South Carolina, this is looked on as the greatest present issues which will decide more questions of paramount importance than any other, perhaps, involving the destinies of the country itself. While many of us should so absorb all other questions in the public mind, we can neither deny nor change the fact. It has taken too deep hold upon the thoughts and feelings of men to be overcome; we could not change it if we would, and it is, therefore the part of wisdom, to shape our own course so as to make out of events as they are, the most we can for our in candor, deny the vast importance of this elec tion; for while there is no great probability that any section or subdivision of either of the great parties will gain all its desires in the success of the candidate it supports, it is equally clear that it can gain nothing and must lose every thing, by the success of its adversary. In our own particular case, if we do not gain all we would desire, if the democratic party prevail, we most certainly must lose all if the whigs triumph. While there is much more that may ensure from a victory by our party, the very least of its fruits must, beside the annexation of Texas, be the defeat of whigery and abolitionism and the consequent rescue of the on, our country and ourselves from their baleful domination-enough in themselves to secure the salvation of the South-and to nerve a patriot heart to the battle and to reward us for its toils and its dangers.

Resolved, That deliberate reflection has but served to confirm our former convictions, that in the great struggle now pending between the De-mocratic and Whig parties, it is not only our duty, but our wisest policy, to make common cause with our friends and the friends of our institutious against the dangerous, disorganizing and unconsti-tutional doctrines and designs of the Whigs and Abolitionists, and especially that we should re-deem our faith in the Presidential canvass and election, by giving our cordial, vigorous and uni-ted support to JAMES K. POLK and GEO. M. DALLAS.

M. DALLAS.

Resolved, That while we are fully sensible that the partial and oppressive action of the General Government on the people, property and industrial pursuits of the South is not relaxed, but has been aggravated by the perfidious breach of the faith pledged in the compromise of 1833, and the passage of the odious tariff of 1842, we yet see in the present condition and prospects of public attairs, and in the position and wishes of our democratic friends in other States, reasons sufficientmocratic friends in other States, reasons sufficiently strong to induce us to deprecate as a great calamity, any division and conflict amongst our breth-rep in this State, and to make it our duty to disagree to the course proposed by a portion of them, so as to forbear, at present, to resort to the sove-reign action of the State to redress our grievances

First, There are very many amongst ourselves worthy of all respect from us, who have not lost every hope of redress, "from a returning sense of justice in the democratic party," should it succeed, in the coming election, especially while they see the continued and decided extension of free trade principles in the new agricultural States, which are rapidly growing into power and influence in the West and Northwest.

Second, By the election of James K. Polk, and the defeat of Henry Clay, a substantial victory will be gained for the Constitution—the Presidential power and influence will be in the hands of a Southern man-a friend of free trade, and identified with us and our institutions and an enemy of the protective policy and abolitionism and we ought not, by any action of the State to embarrass or lessen the chances of his election, in which as or lessen the chances of his election, in which as much must be lost, and by which we shall draw on ourselves the blame of our friends in other States—change their kind feelings into coldness, perhaps resentment and hostility, by unnecessarily weakening and embarrassing them, and thus increasing the numbers and spisit of our enemies, and adding to our difficulties in obtaining justice.

Third The Union of these States having inter-

Third. The Union of those States having interests, property and institutions identical with our ewn, or of a portion of them against the Tariff and Abolition, and for the great American measure, the Annexation of Texas, is of the highest position he was killed. No blame whatever attaches importance and should be procured if possible, to Mr. Neal.

that they may present us with one course of THE UNION-IT MUST BE PRISERVED.

The present aspect of public affirs in South and consults on and course of constitutions.

been fairly made and failed to obtain such constitutional consultation and co-operation as will produce it, it is not advisable for South-Carolina to
resort to her own separate action.

Resolved, That if relief from these sources fail,
and the present oppressions still remain upon the
people of this State, they will be no longer under
obligations to defer to the wishes or opinions of
others, but be free to consult regular and adopt
those ulterior modes and measures of redress
which their sense of duty to themselves and their
posterity may dictate.

posterity may dictate.

Resolved, That with the perfect conviction that in union is strength and that by pursuing this course we may keep our party united and best preserve the influence and power of our State at home and amongst her Co-States, we earnestly appeal to our krother democrats who are for the present action of this State to forbear, and to join with us in preserving the unity of the party and turning its whole power and efforts against our common enemies, the whigs and abolitionists.

Resolved, That the charge that South-Carolina seeking a dismemberment of this Union, or has countenanced any such measure, is gratuitous, and countenanced any such measure, is gratuitous, and has no foundation in fact; and that it would be unworthy of even this notice, had not Mr. Clay, the whig Candidate for the Presidency, allowed himself to be so far imposed upon as to betray him into countenancing in a published letter this miserable and calumnious imputation upon a body of people, of whom his recent and social intercourse should have sanche him to indee more faithfully. hould have taught him to judge more faithfully.

Resolved, That with an unchanged confidence

in the firmness, consistency, wisdom and patriotism of John C. Calhonn, and while we are still ply sensible of the value of his long, faithful and eminent public service, we take this opportunity to acknowledge the additional obligations to our gratitude and admiration, while he has esta-blished by the dignity, ability and wise statesmanship with which he has in the Department of State maintained the honor and interests of the country, and especially those of the slave holding States against the insidious designs and the arrogant assumptions of Great Britain, and also for his efforts for the annexation of Texas, and we hereby render him the only reward in our power, the homage of the undiminished gratitude and af-

ection of his old constituents. The meeting then adjourned.

STATE ELECTIONS.

NORTH CAROLINA .- The Whig majority for Governor, in all the counties but two, is 2938-in the Presidential election about 12,000: In the Senate t is set down as 2, and in the House 22.

ALABAMA.—In the 3d Congressional District, ormerly represented by the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, Mr. Yuncey, Democrat, is elected by a majority of 713 over Mr. Watrous, Whig. The Harrison majority in 1840, was 659. In the 42 counties heard jority in 1840, was 659. In the 42 counties heard from, 9 Democratic Senators are elected, and 3 bine at once and drive from it false eminence Whigs; and 58 Democratic Representatives, and 31 Whigs. "The majority on joint ballot last year," says the Tuscaloosa Flag, "was 35—it will be increased probably 8 votes." reased probably 8 votes."

Indiana .- The complete returns from this State give the Democrats a majority of two in the State senate, (being a gain of one) and the Whigs a najority of four in the House.

KENTUCKY .- The former large Whig majority n this State will be greatly reduced. Thus far it s only 4,948, and will doubtless be lessened still nore by the returns to come.

ILLINIOS.—The Democrats are carrying everything before them. They will probably have all the members of Congress except one, if not him also, a large majority in the Legislature, and a majority of 10,000 votes in the State.

Missouri .- The partial returns received are in decisive, but indicate a material Whig gain.

Although we do not admit the right of any ournal to call upon us for an expression of opinion on questions of public policy, yet we have no objection to answer that of the Courier in relation to the Judicial office. Our opinions are well known to be conservative, and most assuredly, we would least of all admit the propriety of innova-tion on our judicial establishment. One change too frequently leads to another, and a breach once made in the tenure of the office of Judge, however unimportant or intrinsically right in itself, may be followed by more radical alterations, especially in a country like ours, which is already too rile in a country like ours, which is already too rile whether be followed by more radical alterations, especially in a country like ours, which is already too rile with innovation. The question itself, whether there should be a limitation as to time in the Judicial office, is not to be determined without reference to climate, looking to the most efficient administration of justice. That energy and activity of mind which secure the greatest dispatch of business in courts are rarely found in warm latitudes after the age of sixty. But it becomes a question whether a fresh infusion of vigor may not be too highly purchased if only to be obtained at the sacrifice of experience. At all events, whatever might have been the wisdom of the policy of nonlimitation, at the adoption of the Constitution, we do not think it would be safe now to meddle with the institution, in any particular, while in other parts of the Union, the tendency to change in the judicial office is so plainly visible.—Chas. Pat.

THE METHODISTS .- From the minutes of the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the year 1843—44, just published, (says the N. Y. Post), it appears that the nett increase of members during the year, was 102,831. This, added to the increase of the previous year, namely, 154,624, makes the upprecedented increase of 257,455 in the short period of two years and the whole number of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1,171,456. The number of the travelling preachers, or regular clergy, is 4,282; of the su-perannuated, or worn out travelling preachers, 339; and that of the local or lay preachers, 8,087. To-tal number of preachers, 12,708. In other words, the number of Methodist Preachers in the United States and Texas, exceeds that of the standing army of the United States. It is a fact worthy of notice, that out of the whole number of travelling preachers, it was found necessary during the last year to expel only two from the connexion. The number of withdrawals was thirty-one.

Rumon.-A letter was received this morning at the Sun office from Washington, stating in sub-stance that at a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, it had been determined upon to call an extra session of Congress. It is further stated that England has taken the \$4,000,000 loan of Mexico, for the purpose of facilitating a war between the two governments. This is given as a reason for call-ing the extra session. The Washington papers are silent upon the subject, and we are not disposed to give much credit to the rumor.—Balti-

Unvolunte Event.—A Mr. Fenno was accidently shot at Portland, Me., a few days since, by a Mr. Neal. Mr. Neal and a Mr. Ingalls, were practising at a target, near which Mr. Fenno had stationed himself for the purpose of noting the shots. Mr. Ingails had fired, and Mr. Neal had taken aim,

The present aspect of public after in Carolina has given a new important to the we have placed at the head of the article. I very far beyond our expectation the an emergy would have arisen in the politics of this Stermon after the domestic discords high been highlighten the divided her citizens from 1838 to rendering ascessary an apparation only to fraternal feelings but their put the hool is seen a foreshadowers. Assess an article broit seems foreshadowers. the broil seem for shadowers, takest appearances. Signs are but too visible of publical feuds not less bitter, not less perileus to the aprosperity of South Carolas, than those which characterised that deplorable period. When we look back to that era of party strife, it becomes a subject of general congratulation that the welfare and interest of the State were not more seriously damaged than such discords, leading to the verge of civil war, gave reason to apprehend. And now, almost at the heel of those composed conflicts; the citizens of South Carolina are about being placed in party array, that threatens a gulph between citizens of South Carolina are about being placed in party array, that threatens a gulph between them, which it is the selfish policy of ambitions men to create and widen. Agricultural has reflewed its destructive work. The bolitical passions are invoked to aid in the wicked design of unsertiling the present stability of property. The evil agencies of speech and the press are at work to undermine the sources of our property. As at the former period, the timid—the easily excited alarms of those who are peculiarly sensitive to that insecurity of property produced by agitation and intestine strife, will be again toon awakened, unless the medicate portion of the contest of the stripe of rash counsels. The mischar of guation, it is needless to say, are incalculable and often irreparable.

parable.

The meetings held and the meetings made in certain portions of the State speak but too plainly on this subject to the understanding. They are symptomatic of an unsound condition of opinion among a certain class of our stizens. Distunction is an openly avowed sentiment. Dismemberment is broached as a desirable consummation. Where this is not expressed it becomes connected with remedial plans which lead to it by necessary association. The step is but short between State action as proposed, and Disunion—between opposition to constituted authority and armed resistanc, perhaps civil war. Discussion of extreme tanc, perhaps civil war. Discussion of extreme remedies leads the public mind to their familiar contemplation. In this way, the sentiment of disloyalty to the Union is gradually undermined.—
That which was only a political vision, from which all revolted, even in imagination, soon becard from the first suggestion of disunion, a sound from which all at one period were startled with horror, down to the present familiar use of the hateful word, and who can measure the hateful gradations, so insensible has been the progress of the idea, which it represents. It then behoves all moderate men—all who love the Union—to comweighing its practical consequences. Now is the accepted time to root out this pernicious heresy from the soil of Carolina now and forever.

Citizens must not be now divided by shades of opinion—by diversities of political creed—by ab-

opinion—by diversities of political creed—by abstract opinions on political questions. A home question of paramount importance calls for the Union of clear heads and firm hearts. A domestic necessity for free consultation and united action over-rides all others. In the var of this fight for the preservation of the Union to the happy to find that statesman whose finalitar name, on all questions in South Carolina is useff a legion. To go forth to battle under his auspices is to have assurance of moral victory. We are not alarmists. We do not think that extreme counsels can prevail—that the integrity of the Union can be yet endangered; but we owe to ourselves to remove this impression, which is spreading abroad, that South Carolina is deeply tainted with disunion doctrines.—Charleston Patriot.

A Relic.—Miss Catherine Sedgwick has an antique ring, a relic of Napoleon, which was given to Gen. Devreaux by Madame Buonaparte, as a memento of the ambitume constitution. fect bijou.

A CURE FOR AGUE.—Take one spoonful of burdock root ca, one spoonful of sulphor, mix them altogether and make them into pills about the size of common summer grapes; take one every morning till the shaking leave

STEAM PLOUGH .- A manufacturer in Cincinnati has forwarded to St. Louis a Plough that is to be driven by steam, for turning up the prairies of Illi-

The European Times says the country popula-tion of England, as regards intelligence and comfort, is amongst the most ignorant and degraded of any civilized nation on the face of the earth,

No less than twenty-two camp meetings of the Millerites are noticed to take place this month at arious parts of the country.

Law and equity are two things which God hath oined, and man hath put asunder.

SOUTH CREULINA, Spartanburg District.

IN THE COURT OF ORDENARY. Parham Rice and wife and others, Suramons in Vs.

Elizabeth Bomar and others,
Defendants.

Tr appearing to my satisfaction that Elizabeth Bomar, Leah Rice, John Bomar, Spencer Bomar. Matilda Bomar, widow of Armsted Bomar, Sr. deceased, Caroline Bomar, Irvin Bomar, Mary Bomar and Sarah Bomar, children of the said Armsted Bomar, Sr., deceased, defendants in this case, reside from and without the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered that they do appear and object to the division or sale of the real estate of Armsted Bomar, sr., deceased, on or before the third Monday in November next, or their consent to the same will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Ordinary's Office, August 23, 1844.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale to the highest bidder, his Tract of Land whereon he now lives, on the 9th day of September actt. They do well to come and look before of tale; it is a beautiful place, containing 440 acres.

August 26, 1844.

August 26, 1844.

At a Meeting of the Spartmburg Village Washington Temperance Society, the following Members were eiected officers for the enuming year, viz: J. H. Wells, President; W. B. Soci., 1st Vice President; Z. D. Cottrell, 2d do, do.; Simp. Bobo, Corresponding Secretary, and W. W. Boyd, R. Ays basiness, the Sour, as dictard to meet on Friday evening, the 30th instance per all office Spartanb's, and ge 28, 1844.

28, 1844.

29 Responding Secretary and be seen of Friday evening in the left on the 1st Friday evening in

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Spartanburg District.

IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY. WHERPAS, Henry O'Sheal listh applied to me for

HERDAS, Henry O'Sheal inth applied to me for Letters of Administration on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Thomas Cook, late of the district aforesaid, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said district, to be holden at Spartanburg Court House on the 2d day of September next, to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 19th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and in the 68th year of American Independence.

R. BOWDEN, O. S. D.

August 21.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Spartanburg District, IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

WHEREAS, William O'Driscal hath applied to me for Letters of Administration on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of John Byars, late of the district afordsaid, deceased: These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court, for the said District, to be holden at Spartmburg on the 30th day of this month, to shew cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seed this Olt the Court for the said singular than the said seed this of the said seed the s

granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 21st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and in the sixty-eighth year of American Independence.

R. BOWDEN, o. s. D.

Plantation Shoes made to Order. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Spartanburg District, that he is now Manufacturing Plantation Shoes of a superior quality, at the low price of \$1.25 a pair. Planters are respectfully invited to call and examine them. I have also recently received a fresh supply of Northern Calf Skins and Sole Leather, of the best quality for Ladies' and Gauthern's Particular and Canthern's Particular a the best quality for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, which I intend to manufacture at the following re-duced prices, to meet the hardness of the times: Gentlemen's fine boots, \$7.00; footings, \$4.00; fine Bootees and Shoes, \$2.00 and 2.50; Ladies' Calfskin welts, \$1.50; pumps, 1.25; and all other articles in the above line pro-

August 19, 1844. 35-3t

Lands in the Gold Region for Sale.

THE Subscriber being desirous of going to the North will sell on the 20th of August next, at the residence M will sell on the 20th of August next, at the residence of W. S. Porter, 14 miles from Spartanburg C. H. on the Howard's Gap Road, one undivided third part of 3268 acres of Laud, situate in Spartanburg District, on Holston Creek, including its head waters; adjoining lands of Joseph Lawrence, Ephraim Bonum, Busheares and others—one half of the Mines at interest in 600 acres of land, situate on both sides of the Howard's Gap Road, and on both sides of the Howard's Gap Road, and on both sides of the Howard's Gap Road, and on both sides of the Howard's Gap Road, and on both sides of the Howard's Gap Road, and on both sides of Binds's Creek, waters of South Facolet river. On sides of Binds's Creek, waters of South Pacolet river. On this last mentioned tract, the branch mines have proved rich, and it is believed, from indications on the surface, that a vein on veins of great value pass through this tract:
Of this last mentioned tract, one branch will be excepted
until the present lease expires, as the mine is now in operation. Also will be sold at the same time and place, a
good pair of working Oxen and a good Cart—some household and kitchen farmiture All of which, if not previously
disposed of at private sale, will be sold at the time and
place alove mentioned. Plats and greats of the lead will place above mentioned. Plots and grants of the land will be exhibited, and good titles given. These lands are sit-uated in the Gold Region, and it is believed are rich in

be exhibited in the Gold Region, and it is believed both vein and deposite mines.

Conditions.—One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of the sale, and the balance in one year, with interest from date. Note and approved security will be required of the purchaser or purchasers.

The sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

J. C. HOYT.

JULY 31, 1844 32

FRESH ARRIVAL.

(JUST RECEIVED.)

301 LBS. Epson Salts, 294 lbs. Copperas, Saleratus, Red Sanders, Camwood, English Venetian Red, Ground Ging, Tarpusius, Copal Varilsh &c. Also fresh Figs, Prunes, Tamarinds, English Walmuts, Brazil Nuts, Filberts. Soft Shell Almonds, Raisins, Ginger, Preserves, and various other articles. Also a small but neat assortment of Jewelry, consisting of Gold Rings of various patterns, Breast Pins, Gold Pencils, collar and sleeve Buttons, &c. &c.—For sale by

Spartanburg, August 14, 1844.

Administrator's Notice.

A LL persons having any demands against the estate of A. W. T. McBride, late of Union District, deceased

DAVID REID, JOHN LITTLEJOHN,

ADMINISTRATORS. August 8, 1344.

Look at This.

M. L. ELIAS, would inform the public that he has cpened a store of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, of every description, all fresh and good, at the Limestone Springs, and will sell at the lowest Charleston retail prices.

Limestone Springs, July 30, 1044.

34-1m

Spartanburg Volunteers. I Will drill the Spartanburg Volunteers, under the com-mand of Capt. Legg, on the 1st Saturday in September next, at which time they will be reviewed with a view to

their reception. Aug. 12, 1844.-3t

E. C. LEITNER, Col. 36th Reg't. S. C. Militia.

COTTON.

COTTON BAGGING, Manufactured in Greenville Dis-trict, at Mr. McBees factory, for sale by G. W. BOMAR, Agent. Spartanburg C. H., Aug. 13, 1844.

NOTICE. DIE Baptist Church of Christ at Newhope, Spartan-burg District, S. C., will apply to the next Session of the Legislature to be re-incorporated. July 24, 1844.

Cash for Negroes. THE Subscriber wishes to purchase a large number of Negroes, for which liberal prices will be paid, and

GOVAN MILLS. August 7, 1844.

NOTICE.

A N Election will be held on the fourth day of October next, for Colonel, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. R. Richards. The Commanders of Company's of the 37th Regiment of S. C. Militia, will examine the Law and hold the Election accordingly, and will appear on the fifth at John Wilkins's, at eleven o'clock and count over the votes. over the votes.

G. M. STEWART, Col. 37th Reg't. S. C. Militia. August 7, 1844.

NOTICE.

THE 37th Regiment will Review on the 11th of September next, at Ned Lipscombs Old Field, the Commissioned and non-commissioned Officers will appear on the day previous, for drill, at ten o'clock.

G. M. STEWART.

Col. 37th Reg't. S. C. Militia. August 7, 1844.

NOTICE.

WILL sell to the highest bidder, on the 10th and 11th days of October next, at my residence, near Cross Anchor, all my Real and Personal Estate—consisting of a tract of Land. containing one hundred and fifty acres; stock of horses, cows, hogs, farming tools, household and kitchen farmiture, corn, fodder, oats, &c. &c. Terms made known on day of sale. n day of sale.

WM. H. FARROW. August 12, 1844.

Estray.

II. DILLARD, Esq. tolls before me a chesnut correl mare, eight years old this spring, right bind foot white, star in her forehead, and some marks of the saddle and gear. Appraised by J. C. Kitchens at twenty-five dollars. The owner, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

W. M. BOBO, Mag't.

SHERIFF'S SALE,

For SEPTEMBER, 1844. BY Virtue of sundry Writs of Fieri Facias, to med directed, will be sold before the Court House Door, in the village of Spartanburg, on the First Monday and Tuesday in September next, with the usual hours of Sheriff Sale. The following

property-4000 acres of land, more or less, whereon is a furnation as the Ellen Furnace, as the property of the bitt Manufacturing Company, joining lands of M. Gafti et al., at the suit of Robert Lipscombe, et al.

469 acres of land, more or less, joining lands of Samu-Suratt, et al, as the property of the Nesbitt Manufacturin Company, at the suit of Samuel Littlejohn, et al. 34 300 acres of land, more or less, joining lands of John Wolf, et al, as the property of H. J. Rowland, at the suit of G. W. & J. Bomar, et al.

250 acres of land, more or less, joining lands of Stephen Splawn, et al, as the property of John T. Owen, at the suit of Wm. Harman, et al.

200 acres of land, more or less, joining lands of L. Cantrell, et al, as the property of William Turner, at the suit of Lee Linder, et al.

100 acres of land, more or less, joining lands of James Robbins, et al, as the property of Andrew Cargill, at the suit of Jesse Cleveland, et al.

150 acres of land, more or less, joining lands of John H. Walker, et al, as the property of Samuel Gentry, at the suit of John W. Redman, et al.

200 acres of land, more or less, joining lands of Mark Forest, Charles Cantrell, et al, as the property of John T. Owen, at the suit of D. W. Moore, et al.

One Sorrell Horse, as the property of John R. Richards, One negro girl, called Maria, as the property of Catharine Newman, at the suit of A. B. Rice, adm'x, et al. 6t 1 Negro girl, Maria, as the property of C. W. Edwards, at the suit of S. & N. W. Cooper, et al. Terms of sale, Cash. Purchasers to pay for papers.

ORDINARY'S SALE.

By order of R. Bowden, Ordinary, will be sold before the Court House Door, in the Village of Spartanburg, on the first Monday in September next, one two acre lot and house, sold as the real estate of E. W. Harrison, deceased, for division among the heirs, sold on a credit of 12 months, except costs, which must be paid down, and purchasers to give bond, with approved accepting and a months of the contract of the give bond, with approved security, and a mortgage to secure the payment, if necessary. Purchasers to pay for

Notice is hereby given that all property advertised, f deferred on Sales day, the fees for advertising must be aid by whoever may defer it.

G. NICHOLLS.

Sheriff Spartanburg District. Spartanburg, August 13, 1844.

CASH WANTED.

N Exchange I will give Goods at the following prices: Light and dark prints, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 16 yds for \$1.

Slik and cotton gloves and mitts, from 12½ to 50 cts.

Slate, mixed, and black hose, 12½, 18¾, and 25 cts.

Brown and bleached shirtings, 8, 10, and 12 yds for \$1.

Ladies Leather shoes, from 62½ to 75 cts.

Morocco and kid slippers, 37½ to \$1.

Mens kip brogans, 75, 87, and \$1.

Sugar, 9 and 10 lbs for \$1; Coffee, 9 and 10 lbs for \$1.

Together with many other articles, equally cheap, so

Together with many other articles, equally cheap, such s Fur and Palm leaf hats; cloth and sealette Caps; Ames' Spudes and shovels; chain traces, handsaws; Files and Rasps; Mahogany knobs; Stock, till, cupboard and padlocks; Pepper, spice, Ginger, saleratus; indigo; Madder, black and red lead; Crockers and descriptions.

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The friends of JOHN D. WESTMORE-LAND, announce him as a Candidate at the next Election for a member of the House of Repre-

sentatives. The friends of Capt, JOHN SNODDY Sr. annnounce him as a candidate at the ensuing election for member of the House of Represen-

The friends of B. B. FOSTER announce nim as a candidate at the ensuing election for member of the House of Representatives.

The friends of Capt. THOS. F. MUR-PHY announce him as a candidate at the next election for member of the House of Representa-

The friends of GABRIEL CANNON announce him as a candidate at the next election for member of the House of Representatives.

The friends of Dr. THOS. LITTLE-JOHN announce him as a candidate at the next election for member of the House of Representatives.

The friends of Maj. E. P. SMITH announce him as a candidate at the next election for member of the House of Representatives.

We are authorized to announce Lieut. Col. W. F. SPEARS, of Union District, a Candidate for Brigadier General of the 9th Brigade of South Carolina Militia, at the ensuing election.

The friends of Lieut. Col. JOHN A. AL-STON announce him as a Candidate for Brigadier General of the 9th Brigade of South Carolina Militia, at the ensuing election.

The friends of G. R. TRIMMIER announce him as a Candidate for Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Spartanburg District, at the ensuing election.

The friends of G. W. BOMAR announce him as a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for Spartanburg District, at the ensuing election.

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