

FROM THE MOUNTAINEER.

PUBLIC MEETING.

On the first Monday in August last, a meeting was held in the Court House for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of giving the election of Presidential Electors, and Governor of the State, directly to the people.

In accordance with the proceedings above referred to, a meeting was held on Saturday last, when Josiah Kilgore, Esq. was called to the Chair (the Chairman of the previous meeting not being present) and J. Choice, Esq. appointed Secretary.

REPORT.

The Committee to whom was referred the Resolutions of the meeting of the citizens of Greenville District, held in the Court House on Saturday in August last, have taken every opportunity to meet together and to consult upon them, and they beg leave to offer the following Report, viz:

The Committee have first examined the Constitution of the United States where it prescribes the mode of appointing the President. The following is the language of the instrument on the subject:

"That each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislatures thereof may direct, a number of Electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress, &c. &c."

This language seemed to the Committee to be plain, susceptible of but one construction, as to the powers conferred upon the Legislatures. The Legislatures were appointed by the Constitution simply the agencies, so far only, as to direct the manner in which the Electors, should be appointed by the State.

A brief analysis of the wording of that clause will conclusively show this. Its words are these: "Each State shall appoint a number of Electors, &c. &c." The Legislatures thereof may direct the manner." There is surely a difference between the doing an act oneself, and the directing others how they may do it. If it had intended the Legislatures to appoint the Electors themselves, it would have said so; its language would have been imperative, as it is in all instances in which a power is conferred.

Suppose, for instance, that the Constitution had intended to the Governor of the State instead of the Legislature, this agency or directing the manner in which the State shall appoint the Electors, and the Governor, instead of doing so, had taken upon himself the appointment of the Electors.—Would the people have submitted to it for a moment? So palpable an encroachment upon popular suffrage would not have been attempted by an individual; but where is the difference, in principle, between the usurpation of power by a single individual, and the same act by an organized body of individuals, such as the Legislature of the State?

The Committee, in every light in which they have viewed the subject, confidently assert that the Legislature of South Carolina, by retaining in their own body, the election of the Electors for President, have displayed the Constitution of the United States. They have misapplied a trust, simply, that was confided to them, and have thereby withheld from the people a high prerogative that was most clearly conferred upon them. By doing themselves the act that they were only authorized to direct the manner in which others should do it, they have, to that extent, disfranchised the people, legislated them out of the suffrage for the highest officer known to the Constitution of the United States.

The Committee deem the argument, or further comment on this branch of the subject referred to them, wholly unnecessary. They contemplate the subject with surprise, astonishment and regret; that the people of South Carolina, so republican in feeling, so intelligent, and so watchful of all encroachments upon their political rights and privileges, should so long have acquiesced in so plain and so palpable a usurpation of their suffrage, a suffrage, too, above all others regarded most dear to a freeman—that suffrage, too, which, on repeated occasions has been so profligately abused, under the control of the Legislature or rather, the politicians of South Carolina.

The Committee here would have gladly passed over in silence those former acts of the Legislature, or they belong now to the history of the State, and they are referred to only as history—"philosophy teaching by example," and as a warning to the future.

How often has the Legislature of South Carolina repeated that most disorganizing of all precedents, that of bestowing this high suffrage of the State upon men who, at the time, were not candidates for the office, scarcely known to the people at all, but who happened, at the time to be the mere ephemeral favorites of the dominant party of the State; and thus, in repeated instances, the dearest right ever wrung from the hand of tyranny—that high prerogative for which the patriots and statesmen of '76 and '83 toiled and counselled, has been withheld from the people of South Carolina, and prodigally wasted by her politicians, to be bestowed on their party favorites. The Committee trust that so dangerous and so capricious an abuse of the elective franchise will never again be tolerated in South Carolina. And from this part of her political history the Committee are almost led to distrust the wisdom and the policy, in the first instance, of Electoral bodies, for Executive appointments, more especially that for President of the United States, in place of a direct vote by the people themselves. The history of every Presidential election, not only in South Carolina, but throughout the whole country, furnishes but too many evidences to strengthen such distrust—all our experience in Presidential nominations and Presidential canvasses, has shown that every step through the invention of electoral bodies, of whatever name, whether of Congressional Caucuses, National Conventions, or State Electors, all, all are but so many steps, over which to multiply the chances for defeating the will of the people. Political agents intrusted with the suffrages of the people are never lacking in pretenses to substitute their own, in place of the people's choice, when it has suited their own interests or promoted the schemes and views of their own party. If admitted that the people are capable of self-government, which a half century's experience has not yet contradicted, why are the people not allowed to become their own constituency? Why the creation of an intermediate constituency? why this body of Electors, much less, as in South Carolina, first a body of Legislative Electors and then, through them, a body of State Electors, all professedly to vote for the people, instead of the simple, honest democratic vote, by the people themselves?

The Committee are brought, by their investigations, to but one conclusion. It is this: that the Legislature of South Carolina, in retaining in their own body, the control of the Electors for the President and Vice President of the United States, have violated the Constitution, and in repeated instances, have abused a high and important suffrage, belonging, as it has of right, to the people,

and therefore should, at the first session of the next Legislature, be restored to them.

The Committee proceed, next, to consider the Governor's election.

By the Constitution of South Carolina the election of the Governor has been vested in the Legislature. Will the people admit that this was, in the first instance, wise or proper? The Executive, in organizing the State was intended a separate and distinct branch of the same Government. But here, he is dependent on another branch of the same Government, the Legislature. They elect him; they regulate his salaries at their will. Are the people prepared to admit that his election is unsafe in their hands? Has he a patronage, by which to control, or in any way influence his election amongst them? None whatever.

It would seem, then, that consistency, if not the very wisest considerations of State policy, called for a transfer of this suffrage. This, above all others, should be under the control of the people. They are the only legitimate consistency; vested in any other body is anti-democratic, and violative of the principles upon which our State Government was professedly established. All our political institutions professed to be republican—the people, the acknowledged source of all power—their Government, a system of agencies—their agents to be directly responsible to them! But, in South Carolina, what a departure from these boasted fundamental principles! The highest officer known in their Constitution is not appointed by the people. The chief Executive of these States by the manner of his appointment becomes, virtually, a creature of the Legislature. Each of their State Government, removed and protected, in his responsibilities and sense of official duties to the people, by an intervening body of electors, the Legislature! To account for these inconsistencies, at the origin of our political institutions, is not difficult when we reflect that it was common then to regard them all as so many experiments, untried and uncertain in their stability and duration; and hence the framers of all the first State Constitutions, acting in distrust of the wisdom and discretion of the people, to a very great extent disfranchised them, and heaped upon the Legislature a patronage and an influence over the appointments, that was threatening to the rights and liberties of the people; and to remedy these first and palpable errors in the distribution of the elective franchise, nearly every one of our older States of the first thirteen, have been reforming their Constitutions and restoring the right of suffrage back to the people. And further, not one of the new States, in the formation of their Constitutions have attempted to withhold from the people the appointment of the Governor by direct vote.

It becomes a subject of enquiry, why it is that South Carolina should be so far behind in the work of democratic reform. While nearly all the States of the first Union have been remodeling their Constitutions and extending the elective franchise upon the true democratic basis, and making themselves practically republican, she remains nearly where she was in the experimental days of our republican institutions, so slow is the change of political opinion among her citizens. And but lately has her people been permitted to elect some of the subordinate officers, such as the Sheriffs of the Districts, the Clerks of the Courts, the Tax Collectors, &c. &c.; and in relation to these elections too, the opinion was but lately prevalent that the people were incapable of making even these, judiciously. But are the people not awakening to their rights and duties and interests? Will they stop at this, and be content with these small elections, when the great suffrage for the chief Executive officer of their State is withheld from them? It is again asserted, with the people, that the politicians of the State, by their slow and stealthy hand, these minor and comparatively insignificant appointments, when the election of the highest and most responsible officer of the State is withheld from them, invested as he is, by the Constitution, with some of the highest powers and duties compatible with the rights and liberties of the people? A bare enumeration of his constitutional prerogatives and duties will demonstrate the importance of his appointment by the people, viz: That of relieving and pardoning the citizen after conviction of his life—he is the Commander-in-Chief of the armies and navies and militia of the State—the chief executive officer of the State, presiding over one of the great departments of the State Government—whose duty it is to see that the laws are faithfully executed—to recommend to the Legislature the great measures of policy they should pursue, and the laws they should enact—with power to convene and adjourn that body under certain circumstances.

These, then, are his powers and duties under the Constitution; and will it be conceded, that with all these powers and duties and influences, operating so directly upon the people, that his appointment was more wisely vested in the Legislature? Are they prepared to admit that it is not safe under their own control?

The Committee entertain a very different opinion. They believe that the opinions and wishes of the great mass of the people of South Carolina are now in favor of reforming this suffrage, and that a general expression of opinion, a united action on their part, is all that is requisite to effect it.

The Committee would here close the subject, but they are aware of the fact that there are many individuals throughout the country opposed to any reform whatever, but, at the same time, entertaining among themselves very discrepant and conflicting opinions in regard to the whole matter, one opposing all constitutional reform, on the ground that Constitutions are too sacred, too time-honored and hallowed to be sacrificed by the meddlesome hands of the people; "better to bear," they say, "the evils we have, than fly to those we know not of." Noli me tangere, is their maxim. While another argues that a Governor's duties in South Carolina are so limited and unimportant that his office is a mere sinecure, and why trouble the people with his election, which, as they allege, it is so demoralizing and so distracting to the people to multiply the number of elections among them. These are afraid of ultra democracy—that the people will not stop at the Governor's election, but will demand all the others—that a pure, unmixed Democracy, a political licentiousness, will be the consequence of such indulgence to the people.

But these are all exploded doctrines. Time has refuted them, and the Committee will not argue them. But there is one objection which the Committee will notice as more formidable than the rest, because of its more general prevalence. It is asserted that any reforms of the elective franchise are unnecessary, because, under the right of instruction, the people possess the power to control these appointments, if they choose to exercise it.

This is their argument. "The people," they say, "elect their members to the Legislature; they have the right to instruct their members; the member, so instructed, is bound, as their representative, to obey the instructions; and so they enjoy all the rights and benefits of suffrage, as fully and effectually as if they were to vote directly themselves."

Now, in the opinion of the Committee, this is the argument that has quieted the minds of the people of South Carolina ever since the organization of their State Government. It has been wielded by the politicians, to conceal from the people the practical operations of the elective franchise, and to delude and defraud them out of one of their highest political privileges. But it is all false and delusive; as false in practice, as in theory it is specious and plausible. Every voter in the State will recognize, what is the fact, in relation to the Governor's election, that, at the time of the State Legislative elections, there is never a candidate known to them for the office of Governor. How, then, is it possible or practicable for them to instruct, when they have no available candidate in whose favor they can instruct? They are compelled, from this very circumstance, to make their elections to the Legislature, regardless of any individual preferences; the candidate for the Legislature may have for the Governor's appointment their candidates, then give no pledges to the people. The people can give no instructions to the members, nor do they ever ask any pledges; and the first that they are permitted to know of the Governor's election, they learn it from the balloting for that office, among the proceedings of the Legislature. No one will deny but that the Legislature make their own choice of the Governor, untrammelled by their pledges, or any instructions by the people. But admitting that it were practicable for the people to instruct, does it follow that the Legislature is the most safe and suitable body through which to make that appointment? The Committee think not. The Legislature and Executive are both equal. They are both equal departments of the same Government. Their functions and duties specifically different—the one Executive, the other Legislative; the former electoral, control over both residing in the people, in their primary capacities, where alone it can be maintained in its purity and Republican simplicity.

Our State Government is organized into three distinct departments, Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, each endowed with separate and specified powers. And if their declaration of rights, many of the States declare that these shall be forever kept separate and distinct from each other. But in South Carolina, they are not separate and distinct—the Executive is appointed by the Legislature. The Executive in South Carolina is practically dependent for its existence upon the Legislature. The one is effectually merged into the other. Now if the Legislature may go on to absorb the Legislative department of the State Government, may it not the other? Is the Judicial now safe under its encroachments? Is there no danger that the Judiciary may sink under their curtailment? Where, then, will be the guaranties for the liberties of the people, when all the departments of the State Government are centered in the Legislature? The work of centralization, so much decried by Republicans, is then completed, and the people are left, as they ever have been, in all instances of usurpation, the name, only, of their Government, while they are living under a Legislative despotism. May it not be so now? Is that body not now essentially omnipotent—omnipotent through the extent and influences of its appointing patronage? It is fashionable for politicians to fall into paroxysms of dread of such monsters as Executive power and Executive patronage. But there are no such monsters to be dreaded, as Legislative powers and Legislative patronage? Is one tyrant more to be dreaded than one hundred and sixty-nine? But neither of them are monsters nor tyrants, nor to be dreaded, when the appointing patronage is held and controlled by the people.

But before the Committee close their Report, they will return once more to the argument of the right of instruction, as this, by many, is regarded as the all-sufficient guarantee of popular suffrage, and upon which they rest their opposition to all reform. Admit, then, for the sake of argument, that all the candidates, for the offices of President and Vice President of the U. S., and for Governor of the State, were known to the people, before their election to the State Legislature, the Committee can easily demonstrate the fact, that not even then, is it practicable for them to attain their full suffrage for all these different appointments. It becomes so, from the very diversified character of the functions and duties of the members of the Legislature—there being no kind of congruity in the functions of law-making, and the selecting those high officers; it is made their duty to appoint. It is most evident that it would rarely ever happen, that the great mass of the voters of the State could find in the same set of candidates for the Legislature, fitness and qualifications for a Legislator, whose views and preferences for all these appointments would coincide with their own. Every voter who would vote upon principle, and aim to secure his full suffrage, would meet with this difficulty. He would be forced by this very circumstance, to give up some one of his own preferences, to secure another that he might deem of higher importance.

The Committee therefore conclude by repeating, in part, the language of one of the Resolutions: "That this mode of elections in South Carolina is incompatible with the rights of suffrage; that it has operated, and must, from the nature of the system, continue so to operate, as to deprive the people of their own unbiased choice of some one of their highly responsible officers of the General or State Government, and therefore ought to be changed."

franchise, and to delude and defraud them out of one of their highest political privileges. But it is all false and delusive; as false in practice, as in theory it is specious and plausible. Every voter in the State will recognize, what is the fact, in relation to the Governor's election, that, at the time of the State Legislative elections, there is never a candidate known to them for the office of Governor. How, then, is it possible or practicable for them to instruct, when they have no available candidate in whose favor they can instruct? They are compelled, from this very circumstance, to make their elections to the Legislature, regardless of any individual preferences; the candidate for the Legislature may have for the Governor's appointment their candidates, then give no pledges to the people. The people can give no instructions to the members, nor do they ever ask any pledges; and the first that they are permitted to know of the Governor's election, they learn it from the balloting for that office, among the proceedings of the Legislature. No one will deny but that the Legislature make their own choice of the Governor, untrammelled by their pledges, or any instructions by the people. But admitting that it were practicable for the people to instruct, does it follow that the Legislature is the most safe and suitable body through which to make that appointment? The Committee think not. The Legislature and Executive are both equal. They are both equal departments of the same Government. Their functions and duties specifically different—the one Executive, the other Legislative; the former electoral, control over both residing in the people, in their primary capacities, where alone it can be maintained in its purity and Republican simplicity.

Our State Government is organized into three distinct departments, Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, each endowed with separate and specified powers. And if their declaration of rights, many of the States declare that these shall be forever kept separate and distinct from each other. But in South Carolina, they are not separate and distinct—the Executive is appointed by the Legislature. The Executive in South Carolina is practically dependent for its existence upon the Legislature. The one is effectually merged into the other. Now if the Legislature may go on to absorb the Legislative department of the State Government, may it not the other? Is the Judicial now safe under its encroachments? Is there no danger that the Judiciary may sink under their curtailment? Where, then, will be the guaranties for the liberties of the people, when all the departments of the State Government are centered in the Legislature? The work of centralization, so much decried by Republicans, is then completed, and the people are left, as they ever have been, in all instances of usurpation, the name, only, of their Government, while they are living under a Legislative despotism. May it not be so now? Is that body not now essentially omnipotent—omnipotent through the extent and influences of its appointing patronage? It is fashionable for politicians to fall into paroxysms of dread of such monsters as Executive power and Executive patronage. But there are no such monsters to be dreaded, as Legislative powers and Legislative patronage? Is one tyrant more to be dreaded than one hundred and sixty-nine? But neither of them are monsters nor tyrants, nor to be dreaded, when the appointing patronage is held and controlled by the people.

But before the Committee close their Report, they will return once more to the argument of the right of instruction, as this, by many, is regarded as the all-sufficient guarantee of popular suffrage, and upon which they rest their opposition to all reform. Admit, then, for the sake of argument, that all the candidates, for the offices of President and Vice President of the U. S., and for Governor of the State, were known to the people, before their election to the State Legislature, the Committee can easily demonstrate the fact, that not even then, is it practicable for them to attain their full suffrage for all these different appointments. It becomes so, from the very diversified character of the functions and duties of the members of the Legislature—there being no kind of congruity in the functions of law-making, and the selecting those high officers; it is made their duty to appoint. It is most evident that it would rarely ever happen, that the great mass of the voters of the State could find in the same set of candidates for the Legislature, fitness and qualifications for a Legislator, whose views and preferences for all these appointments would coincide with their own. Every voter who would vote upon principle, and aim to secure his full suffrage, would meet with this difficulty. He would be forced by this very circumstance, to give up some one of his own preferences, to secure another that he might deem of higher importance.

The Committee therefore conclude by repeating, in part, the language of one of the Resolutions: "That this mode of elections in South Carolina is incompatible with the rights of suffrage; that it has operated, and must, from the nature of the system, continue so to operate, as to deprive the people of their own unbiased choice of some one of their highly responsible officers of the General or State Government, and therefore ought to be changed."

After the Report had been read, discussed and adopted, Major Perry offered the following Resolution, which was passed by an almost unanimous vote of the meeting:

Resolved, That this address be published in the Greenville Mountaineer, and that copies of it be presented to each branch of our Legislature by the members of the House and the Senator from this District, and that they be requested to do all they can to effect the object of the same.

J. KILGORE, Chairman.  
J. CHOICE, Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA,  
Spartanburg District.  
IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

Parham Rice and others, Applicants, vs. Elizabeth Bomar and others, Defendants.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Elizabeth Bomar, Leath Rice, John Bomar, Spencer Bomar, Matilda Bomar, widow of Armsted Bomar, Sr. deceased, Caroline Bomar, daughter of 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.

R. BOWDEN, C. S. D.  
Ordinary's Office, August 23, 1844. 36-3m

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

August 7, 1844. GOVAN MILLS. 33-9t

A. J. W. LAND—TAILOR.  
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a TAILOR'S SHOP, in Wofford's Buildings, Up Stairs, over J. H. Well's Store; where, by strict attention to business, he solicits a share of public patronage.

August 7, 1844. 33-1y

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York, a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Poisons, Dyes, Stuffs, &c., consisting of most of the articles usually called for in that line. Physicians and others will be supplied with Medicines, &c., at the lowest Cash prices.

WILLIAM B. SEAY, Spartanburg, March 13, 1844.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC—For sale by WM. B. SEAY.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT—For sale by WM. B. SEAY.

BAILEY'S SHAVING CREAM—For sale by WM. B. SEAY.

TAYLOR'S BALM OF LIVERWORT—For sale by WM. B. SEAY.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA—A preparation for the hair, for sale by WM. B. SEAY. 1y

CASTOR OIL, Sweet Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Oil of Spike, Blue Vitriol, Copal Varnish, Oil of Yell, Cologne Water, Rose Water, Lemon Syrup, Balsam Capivi, for sale by WM. B. SEAY. 1y

LABDANUM, Peregoric, Cinnamon, Peppermint, Lemon Syrup, Bergamot, Nitre, Hartshorn, Carnative, Bate man's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, &c. &c. for sale by WM. B. SEAY. 1y

COPPERAS, Madder, Logwood, Cam Wood, Red Sandal, Rese Lead, Dry White Lead, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Vermilion, Prussian Blue, Litharge, Spanish Brown, Sp. Whiting, Yellow Ochre, Putty, Glue, &c. &c. for sale by WILLIAM B. SEAY. 1y

CONFECTIONARY.  
A General Assortment of Candies, Raisins, and Segars, for sale by WM. B. SEAY. 1y

WATCHES! WATCHES!!  
A few very fine Gold and Silver Lever Watches, and a plain variety: Keys, Rings, &c., which would be sold extremely low for Cash, or good Notes on short time, for sale by WILLIAM B. SEAY. 1y

DEAFNESS.  
DR. McNAIR'S ACUSTIC OIL—Those deaf from infancy, often receive, in a most miraculous manner, their hearing, when they least expect it, by some trifling accident or event, which shows them how easily they might have much sooner had their hearing, and saved themselves and their friends the pain of conversation in a loud tone without pleasure, or of being neglected and shunned, to avoid that distress which is felt annually by the deaf person and his hearers. How sacred a duty, therefore, it is, that we use all necessary means to remove such an affliction, and enjoy the social qualities implanted in our natures. All deaf persons should use this Oil—For sale by WILLIAM B. SEAY. 1y

Spartanburg, May 15, 1844.

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.  
THIS Remedy for worms is one of the most extraordinary ever used; it effectually eradicates worms of all sorts, from children and adults—For sale by WILLIAM B. SEAY. 1y

HAY'S LINIMENT—No fiction, a certain cure for the Piles—For sale by Wm. B. SEAY.

DR. S. HEWES' Nerve and Bone Liniment, Indian vegetable Elixir, for the cure of Rheumatism—For sale by Wm. B. SEAY.

DR. SPOHN'S Headache remedy, a certain cure for the sick headache, either nervous or bilious—For sale by Wm. B. SEAY.

CUNNINGHAM'S PAIN EXTRACTOR—An effectual and instantaneous antidote to fire, in all cases of burns and scalds—For sale by Wm. B. SEAY. m15-1y

ROACH & BIRD BUG BANE—For sale by Wm. B. SEAY.

FRENCH CORN PLASTER—For sale by Wm. B. SEAY.

COMPOUND CHLORINE TOOTH WASH—For sale by Wm. B. SEAY. m15-1y

ORIENTAL WATER OF GOLD, a beautiful lotion, and a perfectly safe wash for the complexion—For sale by Wm. B. SEAY. m15-1y

KOLMSTOCK'S COMPOUND Fluid extract of Sarsaparilla, for sale by Wm. B. SEAY. m15-1y

SUPERIOR ORRIS TOOTH PASTE—For sale by Wm. B. SEAY.

ITALIAN DENTISTS Compound Orris Tooth Wash—For sale by Wm. B. SEAY. m15-1y

DR. LIN'S Celestial Balm of China—For sale by Wm. B. SEAY.

PATENT MACHINE SPREAD Strengthening Pastes—For sale by Wm. B. SEAY. m15-1y

The above invaluable Medicines are for sale by Wm. B. Seay, Spartanburg, C. H.; Crenshaw & Adicks, Yorkville; Bromley Harris & Co. Chester; J. McMaster, Wimbushers; J. S. Swindler, Newberry; Wm. Rabe, Laurens. Spartanburg, C. H., May 15, 1844. 1y

JUST RECEIVED—Mercuric Acid, Acetic Acid, Tartaric Acid, Rochelle Salt, Aqua Fortis, Aqua Ammonia, Wine of Colchicum, Mur Ammonia, Hule Armenia, Sweet Sp. Nitre, Balsam Tolu, Canada Balsam, Conserv. of Roses, Gum Camphor, Hyde. Potash, Quinine de Sulphate, Lunar Caustic, Corrosive Sublimate, Red Precipitate, Gum Guaiac, Croton Oil, Pulve. Arsenic, Oil Bergamot, Oil Lavender, Oil Orange, Oil Sassafras, Liqueur Ball, Rotten Stone, Scotch Snuff, McAlroy Saus, Shaving Soap, Toilet Soap, Wafers per oz., Turpentine Soap, Crome Yellow, Lamp Black.

Together with many other articles, for sale by Wm. B. SEAY. 1y

Spartanburg, May 29, 1844.

IN EQUITY.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,  
Spartanburg District.

B. F. Bates & others, vs. Mark Crocker and wife and others.

IN obedience to an order of the Court of Chancery, in this case, will be sold at Spartanburg Court House, on Sale Day in November next, the realty of Anthony Bates, deceased, as exhibited by plats 1, 2 and 3. Lot No. 1 enclosing 250 acres, and is bounded by lands of T. Parker, J. King, and A. Harmond. Lot No. 2, comprises 123 acres, and bounded by lands of J. Gore and others. Lot No. 3, containing 67 acres and bounded by lands of B. F. Bates and others. All the above Real Estate will be sold in two equal annual instalments, with interest from date, except the costs of the proceedings, which is required to be paid down,—also that the purchaser give bonds and good security, together with a mortgage of the premises to secure the purchase money. T. O. P. VERNON, C. S. D. Sept. 11, 1844.

IN EQUITY.  
Spartanburg District, South Carolina.

R. T. Sims and wife and others vs. Dr. Samuel Snoddy.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the defendant Dr. Samuel Snoddy resides from and without the limits of this State, on motion of Henry & Dean Complainants, Solicitors it is ordered that he do appear within three months from the publication of this rule and plead answer or demur to this bill or the same will be taken pro confesso.

T. O. P. VERNON, C. S. D. Commissioners Office, July 10th 1844. 29-3m

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,  
Spartanburg District.

WILLIAM PARRIS, Applicant, vs. LANSFORD CARROLL and others, defendants.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Nimrod Cantrell, Abraham Cantrell, Caleb Cantrell, and Isaac Purdie, four of the 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 Mary Cantrell, deceased, on or before the 20th day of September next, or their consent will be taken pro confesso.

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

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

At a general meeting begun and holden at Columbia on the fourth Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and from thence continued by diverse adjournments to the nineteenth day of December in the same year.

A Bill to alter and amend the first section of the Constitution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives now met and sitting in General Assembly, That the first section of the third article of the Constitution be altered and amended to read as follows:—"The judicial power shall be vested in such superior and inferior Courts of Law and Equity, as the Legislature shall from time to time direct and establish; the judges of each hereafter to be elected shall hold their commissions during good behavior, until they have attained the age of sixty-five years, but no longer; and the Judges of the Superior Courts shall at stated times receive a compensation for their services which shall neither be increased or diminished during their continuance in office; but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit or trust under this State, the United States, or any other power."

In the Senate House, the nineteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three. We certify that the above bill has been read during the present session, three times in the House of Representatives, and three times in the Senate, and was agreed to by two-thirds of both branches of the whole representation.

ANGUS PATTERSON,  
Speaker of the House of Rep.

W. F. COLCOCK,  
President of the Senate.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Columbia, June 6, 1844.

I do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and literal copy of a Bill entitled "A Bill to alter and amend the first section of the third article of the Constitution," passed on the 19th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and now in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, the day and year above written.

WM. F. ARTHUR,  
Dep. Sec. of State.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
December 16, 1843.

Resolved, That the Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives do cause the Bill passed by this General Assembly, entitled, "A Bill to alter and amend the first section of the third article of the Constitution," to be published three months previous to the next general election for members of the General Assembly, agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution.

Resolved, That the House do agree to the resolution, Ordered, that it be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

By order,  
T. W. GLOVER, C. H. R.

IN SENATE,  
December 19, 1843.

Resolved that the Senate do concur in the resolution. Ordered that it be returned to the House of Rep.

By order,  
WM. MARTIN, C. S.

The following papers will copy the above once a week till the second Monday in October, commencing the 1st July: South Carolinian, Columbia; Journal, Camden; Observer, Georgetown; Gazette, Cheraw; Mountaineer, Greenville; Spartan, Spartanburg; Advertiser, Edgefield; Banner, Abbeville; Messenger, Pennington; Gazette, Anderson; Farmer's Miscellany, Yorkville. 28-15t

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me by book account, are requested to settle the same with Jesse Mason, or E. C. Leitner, Esq. To avoid putting my debtors to cost, I have employed Mr. Mason, at a considerable expense, who has been travelling for several weeks past, and trying to collect my accounts; but that plan having failed, I now say for the last time, those who do not pay off their accounts soon, will have to pay cost. My situation compels me to collect my debts. JAS. J. VERNON, m15-21-4t

MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has again taken charge of his well known Hotel, in Spartanburg Village, which will be carried on under his own control and direction, by part of his own family, in plain, decent style, and will accommodate travellers and boarders at the regular Country Tavern prices. Stock drivers who may pass through said village, and choose to give him a call, will be accommodated with suitable lots for feeding stock. Corn and fodder sold them as cheap as can be afforded, and all waggoners will be furnished with a lot for their waggons, and shelter for their horses, except at public times, free of charge.

Spartanburg, March 20, 1844. R. C. POOLE. —13—

More Cheap Goods.

(JUST RECEIVED THIS DAY.)