THE INDEPENDENT PRESS

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

O. C. PUCKETT, M. PUCKETT, } Editors.

Individuals, like nations, fail in nothing which they boldly attempt, when sustained by virtuous purpose, and determined resolution.—HENRY CLAY.
"Willing to praise, yet not afraid to blame."

Terms—One Dollar a Year, in Advance.

ABBEVILLE C. H.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1854.

Yellow Fever.

From the daily reports of the city register in Charleston, we fear this fearful scourge is increasing. From four to ten deaths daily are reported. It will be seen from an extract elsewhere that a young man recently a citizen of Abbeville, has fallen before it.

Anderson Gazette.

We learn that SAMUEL G. EARLE, Esq., whose recent withdrawal from the fraternity we chronicled, has purchased the interest of JOHN V. MOORE, Esq., present editor, and will again resume the yoke. May an abundant patronage render him strong, for a successful support of the burden. We have none but good wishes for both gentlemen.

Valley Pioneer.

THE first number of the Hamburg *Valley Pioneer* has been issued. Our friend and patron, C. W. STYLES, Esq., in a very appropriate salutatory, takes upon himself the editorial responsibilities. We expect him to discharge them well and fearlessly. Success to the *Pioneer*, and all other good dollar papers!

Farmer and Planter.

THE September number of this agricultural journal greets us. We rejoice with its gentlemanly editors in the brightening of its prospects. The *Farmer and Planter*, we believe, was the first effort to establish a farmer's journal in South Carolina, and the noble enterprize of its founders should not go unrewarded.

The Spy-Glass.

IT is not our custom to puff every little paper that presents itself, and enter it as an exchange. The former we cannot do with a clear conscience, and the latter we care not to do, as we have already as many exchanges as there is time or disposition to read. But for the *Spy-Glass* we must find room. It is an exceedingly neat and racy little sheet, issued semi-monthly, at Columbia, S. C., at 25 cents per quarter.

Bishop Davis.

WE attended on one occasion during the recent ministrations of this eminent divine. He combines the qualities of an excellent minister. Possessing a fine flow of pure, unaffected language, together with much clearness and depth of thought, his discourses are highly pleasing and instructive. It is to be regretted that such men are not plentier, and that the country and country villages are not oftener favored with their labors.

Religious Notice.

REV. DR. BAKER, the celebrated revivalist, is expected to preach in this village, on Thursday evening, 14th instant, and will remain until after the succeeding Sabbath.

DR. BAKER has been ministering for several days to the people of Greenville church, in this District, and has been eminently successful in arousing them to an interest in the business of life's grand end. He is a man abundant in labors and blessed in reward.

Sale-Day.

ALTHOUGH oppressively hot on Monday, there was quite a large attendance—much the largest we have seen here during the summer.

Some nine or ten negroes were sold at tolerably fair rates.

The house and lot, known as the GOFF, sold at something over six hundred dollars. Mr. D. G. WESTFIELD, of this place, was the purchaser.

No other very important transactions occurred, as we are aware. Some ebullitions of animal heat, we believe, occasioned a fisticuff or two for variety, towards the close of the day.

Death of a Co-worker.

THE intelligence of the death of J. W. Ross, Esq., co-editor of the *Keowee Courier*, and Commissioner in Equity for Pickens District, will excite the sorrow of all whose acquaintance he possessed. Mr. Ross was a young man of true worth and flattering promise. He was just entering upon his career of manhood and usefulness, and was a prominent candidate for the Legislature at the time of his death. He is the second young man who has fallen, within the last two years, in Pendleton election district, whilst cavassing the field and filling the post of editor.

On a Bender!

THAT we may allow the *Independent* to be fully represented on the occasion of a barbecue dinner to be given at White Hall, on Thursday, we put to press a little earlier than usual.—Hence some things may perchance be neglected. However we presume no one will find fault.

We anticipate a rich feast, physically and mentally, at White Hall. So fascinating are the rumors reaching us of the fat things to be there, that we almost "snuff *season* in the *savory* gale." For the intellectual refreshment of the hundreds to be there, provision has been made by inviting our deservedly popular representative, Col. BROOKS, and his competitor, Mr. GARLINGTON, to attend and deliver addresses. We shall be among them taking notes, and next week will report.

Professional Troubles.

THE life of an editor is one of no varied a character as can easily be conceived. He is emphatically a man of sorrows. He requires more patience than Job. His trials and embarrassments that crowd around him than is necessary to keep in abeyance a dozen scolding women's tongues.

Constantly [illegible] of the vexatious incidents [illegible] must be [illegible] erything [illegible] Not [illegible] with [illegible] Politics [illegible] all how [illegible]

Again, he must, under all circumstances, give "something new" in every week's issue, else his paper is prophesied to death before its time to die.

An editor is often the focal-point of murmurings and complaints. He must act as postmaster—regulate to the exactness of a minute the arrivals of mails, and be responsible for the faithful delivery of every man's paper, or else "there's a row in the camp." Poor fellow! who wouldn't pity him?

He is less pitied perhaps than any other mortal. His calls for money are as ineffectual as the chanting of psalms over lifeless horse-flesh. And when, to add to the many sorrows of his life, he finds a paragraph suited to his honest taste, he feels for his scissors—lo, they are lost!

Educational Enterprise.

PURSUANT to a call made through the papers two weeks since, a portion of the citizens of the village and vicinity met in the court-house on Friday, 25th ult., to consider the various matters connected with the educational interests of the community.

The hour of the meeting being set at so short an interval subsequent to the publication of the call, there was therefore not a full attendance. But those who did attend evinced the proper spirit. Upwards of eight hundred dollars were raised, to be applied to the necessary repairs on the male academy, and to finish paying for the new and handsome female academy now approaching its completion. Two hundred dollars more, we are told, will satisfy the demand in both cases.

We like the way these things are done.—There are no great efforts to establish universities and collegiate institutes, and so on, at Abbeville, but we imagine the students here will be none the less benefitted by being taught in schools whose pretensions are not above their means and names. We don't need and we don't want *colleges* in every village. Good schools are the idea, and such we think can here be found.

The female academy building is not to be surpassed in convenience, taste and elegance by any we have seen lately. It is built after a design—not the tumbling together of rocks, mortar and lumber as if by a half-tutored earthquake. There is science in building, and its genius has been wisely consulted in the erection of the several new improvements here.

The foregoing statements (which should have been made last week), with the accompanying notions thrown in, are freely given, in hope of at least a degree of good resulting to the schools therefrom. It may be well to let the world know that if we *have* got grogshops we have also temples of learning—the foundation of insuperable barracks which are eventually to obstruct the progress of intemperance with its hideous train of curses. Would that we had a more potential offering to lay upon the altar of so glorious a cause! We would nourish the eaglet of education until full-grown in vigor and strength he might drive before him to eternal exile from our earth the vultures of ignorance and depravity!

New Cotton—The Abbeville Market.

VERY much to our chagrin, we neglected to announce in our issue last week the sale of the first bale of new cotton in this place. Mr. J. M. CARSON was the seller, and our enterprizing friend KERR the purchaser. It was sold on Monday the 28th ult., and at nine cents.

Two several lots of six and nine bales respectively have subsequently been sold at 8½ and 9 cents; Mr. THOMAS CRAWFORD and JAMES FAIR, Esq., being the sellers—Mr. WHITE and H. S. KERR, the buyers. Quality fair in all cases.

It would please us to see the sales of cotton very much increased in Abbeville village; for, whilst we consider the interests of the farmer could not suffer upon the whole by such transactions, the life and activity of the town would be vastly more quickened. Business of all kinds would "look up." Certainly when prices approximating those of more distant markets can be obtained right here at home, nothing is gained by passing Abbeville and going on to those markets. It need not be expected—and we have no thought of presenting such an idea—that the cotton buyer here will give the full prices of the city markets, saving the bare freight, and so forth, incident to its further transportation. He must be allowed a chance to realize some compensation for his time and for the risks he incurs. Everybody knows that the cotton market is among the most variable of earth's variable things; and hence it is our notion (though we are neither farmer nor merchant) that the nearer home it is found the safer and better. He who buys to sell again, incurs risks which no foresight can discover. A man may purchase cotton here, for example, at nine cents, when the Charleston market is ten with a seeming upward tendency; he pays cash, and next week his cotton arrives in Charleston and finds the fickle market back at nine. He cannot afford to sell at such a profit as *that*, and hence he consigns it to the care of commission merchants, (and of course they don't care for *nothing*,) and goes back home to await the rising of the market, to get his money, (which meanwhile the farmer has in his pocket or at interest,) and happy is he if, after months of waiting, he does get as much as he paid. This is one view of the case. Sometimes he realizes quick sales and large profits. But the chances for a speculation each way—profit and loss—are about equal. "Coming events," in the cotton market, do not "cast their shadows before."

Is it not true, that in making a cotton market of a town, we also render it a better market for other products? As we have said, it increases trade and all other kinds of business, and hence the demand for produce for home consumption—corn, bacon, beef, pork, flour, and *so on*—is likewise increased, and the chances for advanced prices necessarily follow.

These views are submitted with all due deference to the better judgment of the farming public. We have no direct interest in any way in the matter, and would not attempt to lead any planter to [illegible] from [illegible] interests. [illegible] like [illegible] village [illegible] these [illegible]

to selling cotton here on the ground that there is but one buyer, we may state that we are assured that such objection is unfounded—that there are at least three different gentlemen who have already entered, or soon will enter into the business; so no fears need be entertained, we presume, that there will not be a sufficiency of competition to insure fair *home prices*. And we are further assured that good articles of bagging, rope and twine are sold here at less actual profit than in Charleston.

Try Abbeville, then. Bring your cotton along; sell it, if a fair price is offered—if not, one end of the railroad is [illegible] and Charleston is at the other end.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.]

DUE WEST, Aug., 31, 1854.

Messrs. Editors:—In the last number of the *Press*, I see a call on me "by many voters," to become a candidate for the Legislature. I feel very grateful to my friends, for past favors, and and it would afford me pleasure to serve them; but knowing the position to be one for which I am altogether incompetent—together with other circumstances not necessary to mention—I do most respectfully decline.

A. C. HAWTHORN.

WRITTEN FOR THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.

Union Campmeeting.

Messrs. Editors:—Allow me to present to your readers a few facts in relation to the above named Campmeeting.

The situation of the camp-ground is one of great convenience, and some beauty, although the close proximity of the railroad subjects the meeting to some disturbances on the arrival and passing of the trains. It is about five miles from Cokesbury camp-ground, which was located near the village. Campmeetings form an indispensable part of Methodistic economy and operations; and whether we regard them in their [illegible] *religious* tendencies, they cannot well be discontinued.

True, there are churches and organized congregations all over the whole country, but churches are not always filled, and congregations do not always have that life and energy in religious matters, which their profession and privileges demand. We need something to quicken the Church, and animate the zeal of her membership; some feast of tabernacles, or general assembling of the masses, that by a common law of our nature men may stimulate one another to dilligence and activity. Man is a gregarious animal, and if you will not furnish an occasion for the gratification of this propensity under suitable restrictions, he never fails to make one subject to no rule but the most unbridled liberty.

No candid observer will conclude that the occasional and incidental abuses or disturbances overbalance the numerous and substantial benefits that so often accrue to the interests of religion.

The meeting in question was largely attended from the beginning. All the tents were occupied, many of them accommodating several families, and although there was a numerous attendance of young persons from the neighboring schools of Greenwood and Cokesbury, and many colored people from the contiguous plantations, and the convenience of the railroad for the coming and going of the listless and the wilful, yet there was the utmost good order from first to last as far as the writer had information. There was no rebuke direct or indirect from the pulpit, and the intercourse of the people with one another was of the kindest and most cordial nature. There was a large attendance of ministers, and among them much real ability, but the chief object of those officiating seemed to be to "win souls" by the use of "words of soberness and truth," and it was manifest from numerous and palpable indications that their efforts were not in vain. Conspicuous among the clergy were Bishop CAPERS and Dr. TAYLOR from China. Bishop C. has served his day and generation as itinerant Methodist preacher near fifty years, and "his bow still abides in strength," as was obvious to the multitudes who waited upon his ministration with such veneration and delight on Sunday and Monday while he preached unto them "the gospel of the grace of God." We would gladly furnish a synopsis of the two sermons he preached, but our capacity is inadequate to the task. His appearance is still with admirable grace, and his voice full of melody and power. Dr. T. gave a thrilling account of some of his toils in his missionary field in China, and while he gave the incidents of one of his visits to the camp of the insurgents, full many a one concluded that he was in cool deliberation, and in unblanching, pertinacious courage, akin to old zack of Buenavista memory, and although more than two hundred dollars had been collected for missions before his arrival, the good people contributed in favor of his work more than one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Dear me, how far am I going? Well, Messrs. Editors, allow me to conclude by saying that the campmeeting was in every respect pleasant and successful; and we can only say, that such meetings should continue ten instead of four days, which would make them ten fold more a blessing in all the objects contemplated or sought to be secured by their instrumentality.

OBSERVER.

Four Days Later from Europe.

The steamer Pacific arrived at New York at a late hour last night, bringing Liverpool dates of August 23.

The cotton market was lower, at a decline variously stated at 1-16 a ⅛d. per pound.

Wheat had declined 4d., but flour had advanced 6d. a 1s. Coffee firm, and tending upwards. Naval stores dull. Rice easier.

Wallachia was quiet. The Austrians entered on the 18th. The Russians, 80,000 strong, under Gen. Luders, were concentrating on the right bank of the Pruth.

The French are entitled to all the honor of the capture of Bomarsund—they fought gallantly. Rigs will next be attacked.

[illegible] Prussia [illegible] at all points [illegible]

A Premium Baby.

We saw, the other day, a most extraordinary infant which we think merits much more the notice of an editor than a large beet, or a mammoth potato, or even a fine colt. This little fellow is seven months old, and weighs thirty three pounds! He is larger than his brother, a fine, stout, hearty child, three years old! We know several fine little boys, three years old, who are considered large of their age, and who do not weigh as much as this infant of seven months old! In form, and features, and appearance, he is a little Appollo, and by no means possessing any unsightly, superfluous flesh. We told his father, Dr. A. M. Cox, of Abbeville, that he ought to exhibit him at the State Agricultural Fair, in Georgia, this fall, where one of the premiums offered is for the finest and largest baby! We think this premium a decided improvement on everything that has heretofore been done by agricultural societies. It is an inducement to improve the human race, and why should not attention be paid to that, as well as to the raising of horses, and mules, and jackasses! We have no doubt at all, as much improvement can be made in the human race as in that of the horse or cow. And we think, too, in many instances, the necessity much greater. This is not a new idea. Frederic the Great, practised it successfully in his army.—*Southern Patriot.*

Oregon.

"I have seen a number of reliable gentlemen from the mines to-day; they bring very flattering reports. The mines are said to be very extensive, and red coarse gold. Specimens have been found of the value of from one cent to as high as ten dollors. Many believe that there have not been any mines discovered in California that exceed these in richness—that they are extensive, the gentlemen to whom I re er, say they are sufficiently large to occupy from five to ten thousand miners. The mines are from thirty to forty miles directly east of this, on the south fork of the Coquille."

Another letter from Judge Smith, dated June 29, says:

"Yesterday an exploring party returned, confirming all the rumors that had previously reached us. The gold that I have seen is quite coares, in lumps from twenty-five cents to twelve dollars. Six miles have already been prospected, and there seems but little difference in the richness of the diggings. I am assured by experienced California miners that the ground already prospected will give profitable employment to at least two thousand men. There are only about fifty there at this time. Those now at work are making from $75 to $300 per day to the man."

The Case of Captain Gibson.

The Dutch Government has offered to pay Captain Gibson the price of his ship, but they are unwilling to recompense the Captain for his loss of time, or for the eighteen months imprisonment in a vile dungeon, and the indignities heaped upon him.

The Paris correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune*, writing under date of the 7th instant, says:

"Captain Gibson is now in this city. When he arrived a short time ago at the Hague, it was a question with the Government whether he should not again be arrested *as a fugitive from justice!* One of the first demands of the Captain was for a return of the ship's papers. The request was acceded to, and, on the following day, a bundle of papers was brought to him by a Government servant, large enough to fill a bushel basket, regularly bound up and sealed with the Government seal, and marked 'Capt. Gibson papers.' The Captain was surprised, but said nothing. When the servant was gone, he opened the bundle and found to his astonishment that it embraced all the State documents concerning his case; the history of his three trials in Java; the secret correspondence between the Dutch Government and the Provincial authorities of the Island; and, in fine, the secret and official history of the whole affair. This was too valuable an acquisition on the part of the Captain to allow it to pass out of his hands without an effort to retain it, so the package was immediately despatched to London. The next day an agent of the Government called upon the Captain in great trouble, and, stating that the bundle had been sent to him by mistake, asked for its restoration. But it was too late—the package had left. The Government was furious towards the Captain, and Mr. Belmont, being about to leave for his residence in Paris, informed him that he had better absent himself also, for that, when he was gone, it would hardly be safe to remain!"

Mail Robbery in Tennessee.

The Nashville Banner of the 5th instant, says:

"For several months past, letters containing money, which ought to have arrived at the Post Office in Nashville on the mail line from Smithville, have failed to come to hand. Barclay Martin, Esq., U. S. Mail Agent, in conjunction with Col. S. R. Anderson, post master at this place, recently conceived a plan for the detection of the thief, and the former proceeded to Smithville to put it into operation. He mailed at that place a letter containing $100 in counterfeit and $2 in good money addressed to a citizen of Nashville, and got into the stage to accompany it to its destination. Mr Martin had a key to the way mail, containing the package, and just before arriving at the several post offices on the route examined the bag to see whether it was safe, and after leaving the offices repeated the examination. Just before reaching the office at McWhirterville, six miles from this city, the package was in the bag, but when the bag was examined here, after leaving that office, it was gone. Suspicion immediately fell upon the post master at McWhirterville, Dr. J. C. Patterson, and he was accordingly arrested on Friday evening in this city, and on search the money enclosed in the package was found upon him. Mr. Martin accompanied by proper officers, visited his office, and found there a number of packages of letters addressed to this place, which Dr. Patterson had detained there.

"An investigation of the affair took place yesterday before James A. McMurray, U. S. Commissioner, which resulted in the accused being held to bail in the sum of $3,000, which he was unable to give, and was therefore sent to jail to await his trial at the next term of the federal court. Attorneys for the defence, A. Ewing and John Reid; for the prosecution, T. B. Childers, U. S. District Attorney.

"Dr. Patterson has heretofore been considered an honest man. He is a regular practising physician, but has been at times an actor and a Universalist clergyman."

The Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

The editor of the New Orleans *Courier* visited the Charity Hospital on the 25th instant and found that there were at least 83 cases of yellow fever in that institution, and that the disease had rapidly increased during the previous three days, though it did not appear to be of a violent type. The *Courier* supposes that the number of deaths for the week will average 10 per day, against 6 per day for the previous week. The first case originating in this city this year occurred on the 14th of July. The victim was a resident German baker. He was taken to the Lazeharg Hospital and placed in the same ward with another case of the disease [illegible] from the Havana—both died with black vomit. The [illegible] says:

"The first case admitted into the Charity Hospital was on the 14th of July. [illegible]

One of our most distinguished physicians, a professor in the Medical College, considers the disease an epidemic. According to the usual law as to epidemics, it will not probably continue as such after the 1st October. The cases in private practice are mild and manageable, and good medical attendance and nursing readily overcome it.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—About half-past ten o'clock yesterday forenoon, Mr. Thomas M. Knox, while under the influence of delirum induced by Yellow Fever, jumped out of the third story window of his boarding house, at Mr. Lynch's, in Market, between Meeting and King-streets.

An inquest was held by Coroner DeVeaux, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the foregoing facts.

Mr. Knox was a printer by profession, intelligent and gentlemanly in his deportment, and esteemed by his acquaintances. His funeral will take place this morning at 9 o'clock.

[*Mercury 1st inst.*

THE FEVER.—We regret to state that the number of new cases during the last two days has considerably increased. The report of the City Register shows also a large increase of mortality. We cannot too strongly impress upon all unacclimated persons the impor ance of living with careful regularity, of avoiding all unnecessary exposure, and, if attacked, wasting no time and strength in quack experiments upon themselves, but at once calling in medical advice. With these reasonable precautions, a man has no need to look upon yellow fever as a formidable enemy.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Among the inventions of the day is a plough to go by steam. Its construction is simple; a velocipede on wheels sixteen feet high and eighteen feet apart, with a governing wheel eighteen feet high. It may be converted into a steam land locomotive, and on a smooth firm road travel at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. It is the invention of Mr Henry Cowing, of Louisiana.

Col. R. B. Bouknight, of Edgefield District, died one day last week. The *Advertiser* says, in announcing his death: "Col. Bouknight was a young man, yet he had already served his District efficiently in several responsible capacities, and gave promise of much future usefulness. He was in the Legislatures of 1849 and '50. We know not a man in the Saluda Regiment calculated to be more useful to his District than was Col. R. B. Bouknight."

LICENSE QUESTION IN TEXAS.—The question of granting license to retail spirituous liquors was voted upon by the people of Texas, on Monday the 7th. As far as heard from the vote is very decidedly against license. In Marshall, Jefferson, Nacogdoches, and other towns, the vote against license was very large.

SALE DAY.—Janney's Hotel was sold at public auction yesterday for the sum of $37,000. W. S. Goodwyn, esq., was the purchaser. March & Sharp, Auctioneers.

Seventeen town lots, belonging to an estate, were sold for $4,051.

Three lots were sold for $2,200. Messrs. Allen & Phillips, Auctioneers.—*Carolinian.*

BANK FAILURE.—The Farmer's and Merchant's Bank of Memphis, suspended operations on the 22d ult.

The Market.

ABBEVILLE, Sept. 7.—Cotton ranges from 6 to 8¼.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 6.—The market almost at a stand, and prices merely nominal. No prices quoted.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 3.—The sales of cotton today were only 87 bales, at 6½ a 9½.

OBITUARY.

DIED,—Monday morning, September 4th, after a protracted illness, LEWIS W. McGOWAN, son of Gen. McGOWAN, nearly two years old. He was the youngest and the survivor of two lovely children, upon whom fond hopes rested only eight months ago. Now, the parents are childless. May god sustain them in their sore affliction.—*Communicated.*

VALUED TESTIMONY. A citizen of Baltimore, well known and highly respected, (Wm. H. Thumlert,) says of STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, that it cured him of a threatened Consumption of six months standing. If persons generally, while suffering from Coughs, Colds, and other slight diseases of the lungs and throat, would regard them as a "threatened Consumption," and apply an efficient remedy *at once*, there would be far less fatality from this fell disease than at present. Stabler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant is confidently recommended in all such cases, as it rarely fails to cure, and always gives comfort and relief to the sufferer. STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL is an excellent remedy for diseases of the bowels, and is also offered to the public, with all confidence in its merits. See descriptive pamphlets, to be had gratis of the agents. Price for each, only 50 cents, or six bottles for $2 50.

E. H. STABBLER & CO., Proprietors,
Wholesale Druggists, Baltimore.
Sold by DR. F. F. GARY, Cokesbury;
WARDLAW & LYON, Abbeville C. H.;
HAVILAND, HARRAL & Co.,
Wholesale agents, Charleston;
And by Merchants generally.
Aug. 12 '54. 14 2t

TICKET FOR TOWN COUNCIL.

THE Following ticket for Council for the ensuing year will be supported by those opposed to the granting of license:

For Intendant—R. H. WARDLAW;
Wardens—J. A. ALLEN, MATTHEW MCDONALD, JOHN ENRIGHT, and B. P. HUGHES.

To the Public.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Large and Commodious Stable adjoining the "World's Hotel," on Washington street, will be open for their accommodation, on Monday of Court Week ensuing, 25th instant.

The supply of provender will be abundant, and of the very best the country can afford; and the most experienced and careful hostlers will be in attendance to see to the proper management and care of the stock.

With these assurances, he ventures to ask a share of patronage. WM. BOSWELL.
Sept. 9, 1854. 18 4t

THE ANDERSON BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

THANKFUL for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to inform their customers and friends generally, that they have BOOTS and SHOES of every description, made [illegible] BOOTS [illegible]

Bagging, Rope & Twine.

A GOOD Supply of BAGGING, ROPE and TWINE, just Received and for Sale low, for *cash only*, by H. S. KERR.
Sept. 9, '54. 2-18 tf

Nails.

50 KEGS NAILS, in store and to arrive, for sale low, by H. S. KERR.
Sept. 9, '54 2-18 tf

A SPLENDID MAP

OF SOUTH CAROLINA, by Johnson and Walker, can be bought cheap by applying at this office. A rare chance. There are no "more of the same sort" now for sale.
Sept. 9, '54. 18 tf

Three Likely Negroes for Sale, A Young Woman and her two Children.

BELONGING to the Estate of the late William Morrison, will be sold at Abbeville C. H., on sale day in October next. ALSO a Four Horse Wagon.

Terms.—A credit of Eleven Months, by the purchaser giving note and approved security.
JAMES MORRISON,
Adm'r, will annexed.
Aug. 31, 1854. 2-18 3t

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Abbeville District—Citation.

WHEREAS, Moses Winstock has applied to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits of Albert Henschell, 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 Abbeville Court House, on the twentieth day of September inst., to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, and in the seventy-ninth year of American Independence.

W. HILL, *O. A. D.*
September 4, '54 18 2t

Attention! Well-Diggers!

A Steady and industrious man may get employment in digging and walling a well by applying to John M. Walker, at Ninety-six Depot on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad.
Sep 2 17 2t

NOTICE

TO patrons and the public generally, that my Mills has undergone a thorough state of repairs, and is now in complete operation for grinding wheat and corn.

JOHN DONALD.
August 31, 1854. 17 4t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the Legislature of South Carolina at its next Session, for an Act of Incorporation of The Society for the support of Indigent and Superannuated Ministers of the Presbyterian Church and other benevolent purposes.
Abbeville, August 25, '54 2-17 6m

Notice.

WE, the Trustees of Smyrna Church and Camp-ground, do hereby give notice that we will apply at the next session of the Legislature for an Act incorporating us as a body legal and politic, with the privilege of extending our jurisdiction half a mile each way.

B. D. KAY, Sec'y.
August 24, 1854 17 3m

A VALUABLE PLANTATION For Sale.

SITUATED on the waters of Mulberry Creek, in Abbeville District, in a very pleasant and healthy section, about three miles from Hodges' Depot on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, and containing

235 Acres,

About one-half good woodland, and the other half mostly fresh and in a high state of cultivation. A very comfortable dwelling-house, new gin-house, and screw, good negro cabins, and all other necessary out-buildings.

Purchasers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

JOSEPH AGNEW.
August 25, 1854. 17 tf

Lands for Sale.

AS I intend removing to the West the ensuing winter, I offer my lands for sale. Consisting of my home place, containing about

580 Acres,

lying on the Railroad, two and a half miles below Donaldsville. The plantation is in excellent repair; on the premises are a comfortable dwelling, gin-house and screw, and every necessary building, together with a first-rate well of water. A sufficient portion of this tract is woodland.

My other place lies on Goose Creek, one and a half miles from Donaldsville, and contains

307 Acres

of very excellent land. On this place are all necessary buildings, and a never-failing spring. The plantation is in good repair. The half of this place, at least, is in woods, the balance freshly cleared land and is in fine fix for cultivation.

Those in want of lands would do well to call and see these places, as I am determined to give a good bargain.

LARKIN HARMORE.
August 24, 1854. 17 6t

☞ Newberry Sentinel copy 3 times and forward account to the Ordinary's office, Abbeville.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Abbeville District—Citation.

WHEREAS, J. I. Bonner and E. T. Lindsay have applied to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of [illegible] 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 Abbeville Court House, on the eleventh day of September next, to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this twenty-ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and [illegible] and in the seventy-ninth year of American Independence.

W. HILL, O. A. D.
Sept. 2, '54 17

JOHN [illegible]