

the committee, who after having retired, reported a constitution, which was read and approved; and, on motion, was taken up article by article, considered, amended and adopted.

The next movement was the election of officers for the government of the Society, which resulted in the choice of J. M. Chiles, President; W. P. Hill, 1st Vice President; L. Griffin, 2d do; L. Watson, Treasurer, and R. Child, Secretary.

It was then moved that the President appoint an Executive Committee, to consist of one from each Church, together with the officers, to transact the business of the Society.

From Bethany, A. Perrin; Mount Moria, W. P. Hill; Beulah, J. D. Adams; Damascus, Elias Lake; Buffalo, J. Bucholon; Providence, G. Appleton; Horeb, W. Harris; Sister Springs, J. W. Coleman; Walnut Grove, J. Wright; Fellowship, J. W. Child.

On motion, thirty dollars of the amount sent up by the Churches, be applied to supply the home necessity with the Bible, and that fifty dollars of the balance be applied to constitute a life membership; W. P. Hill, was proposed and elected a life member.

It was then moved, that the surplus funds in the hands of the Treasurer be left to the direction of the Executive Committee, and that any funds coming into the hands of said committee, be applied to any purpose that they may think expedient.

On motion, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Edgefield Advertiser, Biblical Recorder, and Christian Index.

Moved for adjournment.

It was then moved, that when the Society adjourns, that it adjourn to meet again on Tuesday after the third Lord's day in July, 1842.

W. P. Hill being chairman of the Executive Committee, then proceeded to appoint a committee of three to draft laws for the government of the Society.

It was then moved, that the Executive Committee, meet at Bethany Church, Tuesday after the fourth Lord's day in August next, at ten o'clock. Adjourned.

Prayer by J. W. Coleman.

R. CHILD, Secretary.

From the Charleston Courier.

Intended Servile Insurrection in Louisiana discovered and promptly crushed.

The New Orleans papers, of the 23d instant contain accounts of a servile conspiracy in the plantations on the river, in both Louisiana and Mississippi, which was discovered in season, as all such mad and ignorant plottings of mischief ever will be in this country, and which will of course be signally punished in the persons of the ring leaders and others. We copy the following particulars from the N. O. Bulletin:

Intended Revolt of Slaves.—Intelligence was received yesterday, by the packet steamer Clipper, from Bayou Sara, of a systematized plan on the part of the negroes to rise upon and murder the whites. The news, greatly exaggerated in its repetition, has created quite a sensation in town. The plain truth is certainly sufficient to occasion serious apprehensions.

The particulars that we have received are these. The owners of the plantation of Robt. J. Barrow, of West Feliciana, having occasion to arise from his bed late in one of the recent hot nights, heard what he believed to be negroes conversing in one of the quarters. On silently approaching the vicinity and listening, he overheard two of the slaves discussing the subject of a rising against the whites. This led to the examination the next morning of the two fellows, when they confessed the fact, and gave information that led to the arrest of several others. The alarm was immediately spread abroad, arrests were made in various plantations, and it was found by the confessions that they all agreed in the main facts, that there was to be a general rise, and that the first of August was the day agreed upon.

A white man, a carpenter, who had lately done a job of work for Mr. Barrow, was also arrested on suspicion, and examined. He said he had nothing to do with the plot—that he had never said any thing to the negroes on the subject, but acknowledged that they frequently spoke to him, and informed him all about it.

This white man, with about 40 negroes, all of whom had confessed their knowledge of the intended rising, were in the jail at St. Francisville, guarded by a company of volunteers. Their examination by a competent tribunal, was to have commenced yesterday at 10 A. M.

At Woodville, we learn numerous slaves were confined in the jail, having confessed to the same facts as those arrested in Feliciana.

Capt. Laurent states that on stopping at Point Coupee, to communicate information of the situation of the affairs above, several gentlemen recollected occurrences of recent date which tended to confirm the suspicions that the slaves of their section were parties to the wicked plot. Dr. — said he had been asked what day of the month it was, by more negroes within the last ten days, than in seven years before—and there had been unusual assemblies of the slaves, in rather by-places, for several Sunday's past.

Some of the negroes have confessed that the combination was from Bayou Sara to Natchez.

It may not be amiss to remark, that the plantations in Feliciana and Wilkinson county from which the slaves were taken who are imprisoned are owned by the most wealthy and respectable planters of the State, whose kind and humane treatment of their slaves is proverbial.

Reform!—Congress, after sitting four weeks, voted to pay Mrs. Harrison \$25,000 out of National Treasury! The reason assigned is that Gen. Harrison was at a great expense electing her last summer! This is what reform! Whig economy!—Hamilton Telegraph.

The Crops and Weather.—The seasons continue good, the crops look well, and we have every appearance of bountiful crops, especially the "main staff of life;" cotton is also very promising—the country healthy, and all in fine spirits to reap the rewards of their labor.—Yorkville Compiler, 30th ult.

Western Bank of Georgia.—The following information respecting the Bank at Rome, we take from the Columbus Enquirer of 21st ult.

At the instance of an individual claiming stock in this institution, an injunction was granted a short time ago having the effect to close upon the bank, without even permitting a redemption of its notes. The officers of the bank, upon legal advice, assumed the responsibility of disobeying the injunction until a hearing could be had for its dissolution. This hearing we understand took place before his Honor Judge Trippe, at Chambers, on the 12th ult., when the motion to dissolve was sustained, upon the ground that there was no equity in the bill, and if there was, it was fully sworn off by the answer. At the same hearing, another application for injunction by another party, was dismissed upon cause shewn to the contrary. We learn that the bank did not stop redeeming its liabilities pending the injunction; and being now relieved from this legal embarrassment, is going on to discharge promptly as heretofore, its obligations to the public.

New Orleans Banks.—It would seem by the following article from the New Orleans Advertiser, of the 22d ultimo, that the banks at that place are in open hostility between themselves.

The war has commenced in earnest among sundry of our banks.

Early in July, says another rumor, some bickering was observed at the table of the board of presidents. One of them proposed a resolution to inquire into the condition of the Orleans Bank. It was amended by one of her friends, so as to extend the examination to all the banks, and carried.

After this, some skirmishing took place, when the New Orleans submitted to three gentlemen a statement of her affairs in detail and they certified or said they were satisfied with her ability to pay her debts, &c.

The great plea of the Bank of Orleans, for not submitting to inspection was, that she had refused frequently her masters, the legislature, and she did not now intend to yield the principle.

The inquiring banks urged that they wanted to be satisfied, if they continued to guarantee her paper, by taking it as currency.

On Tuesday the Citizens' and the Union banks refused to receive on deposit or in payment of debts, the notes of the contumacious Orleans. This terrible blow at her credit was returned by the Orleans issuing a similar chop.

On Wednesday the Orleans retired from the bank league, yesterday the Union followed suit.

Considerable excitement has followed these extraordinary movements. What do they all mean? More anon.

Lewis Tappan's inquisitorial plan, to ferret out, by means of agents, attorneys, &c., the character and condition of Southern and Western Merchants, before admitting them to the commercial privileges of the great Atlantic cities, does not go down, and his proposed agency will prove an abortion. We are glad of it; we need no such array of spies and secret advisers,—no such system of mercantile espionage,—no such certificates of business character as his sanctimonious agents or attorneys, merchants, would be a stench in the nostrils of this arch-abolitionist, and we suppose no man who owns a slave could get a diploma of credit from this mercantile Loyola. The man who refuses to sit at the communion table with a christian brother who holds an interest in our domestic property, is eminently qualified to sit in judgment on the merits and credit of Southern men.—Savannah Georgian.

Savannah, July 25. From Florida.—We learn from an officer of the Army that an Indian called Sulimico, who had been sent out by Col. Worth, came in at Tampa, about six or seven days since with a party of about fifty Indians from the Big Cypress Swamp.

Sulimico stated that about sixty others would be in soon, supposed to be the same that promised to come in to Col. Davenport at Sarasota, but were prevented by the influence of others.

From the last advices a few of Wild Cat or Coacoochee's people had come in at Tampa, and others were expected, in number from eighty to a hundred! Our informant expresses it as his opinion that they will be in.—Georgian.

From the Savannah Republican. By the steamer Gen. Clinch, Capt. Bardeen, we have received the St. Augustine News of Friday last. We extract the following:

Lieut. Judd, of the 3d Artillery, who accompanied Coacoochee and his band to New-Orleans, returned about ten days ago to Tampa with his charge, by order of Col. Worth. The Colonel expects to accomplish more by keeping Coacoochee a prisoner at Tampa, than by sending him West at the present. Lieut. Judd arrived here a few days ago with one of Coacoochee's warriors, who promises to guide him to the camp of Short-Grass, somewhere in the neighborhood of Tomoka. Lieut. Judd with Lieut. Gillam, and the Indian guide, left here last Monday in the steamer Cincinnati for New Smyrna, where, by order of Col. Worth, they are to get 40 men for the expedition. Every thing may be expected, that can be accomplished, from the spirit and enterprise of these young officers.

We like the disposition manifested by Colonel Worth to stimulate the ambition and enterprise of our younger officers, by giving them responsible commands. It is no disparagement to the elder officers to say that they cannot be as efficient in this kind of warfare as their younger brethren, the Col. therefore very judiciously leaves them to take care of the posts, and sends our young warriors into the field. This system will put a different face on the war. We heartily wish Lieut. Judd success—we know he will deserve it.

There is a good deal of sickness at the post at New Smyrna. The disease however, not of a fatal character. Lieut. Judd was only able to obtain 20 men, and proceeded immediately up the Hillsboro'. Private Jacob Seigle, Company G. 2d Infantry, was killed by the accidental discharge of a musket, on the 29th ult. in the

vicinity of Withlacoochee. Private Beale, same company, severely wounded by the discharge.

MISSIONARY APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Editor.—Sir—Please publish the following appointments, and oblige yours, WM. WATKINS.

The brethren Z. Watkins and J. Trapp, will preach at Hardy's on the 17th and 18th July; Friday 23d at Mount Lebanon; Saturday and Sunday 24th and 25th at Mount Zion; Friday 30th, at Horn's Creek; July 31st and August 1st, at Rocky Creek; Friday 6th, at Red Bank; 7th and 8th at Salem; 13th at Cloud's Creek; 14th and 15th at Bethel; 20th at Dry Creek; 21st and 22d at Antioch; 27th at Pleasant Grove; 28th and 29th at Edgeland village; 4th and 5th September, at Sardis.

Also—The brethren M. M. Abney and W. Watkins, will preach at Rehoboth 11th July; at Red Hill on the 15th; 16th at Coliham's Mill; 17th and 18th at Plumb Branch; 22d at Buffalo; 23d at Bethany; 24th and 25th at Mountain Creek; 29th at Damascus; 30th at Mount Moriah; 31st and 1st August at Horeb; 6th at Gilgal; 7th and 8th at Stevens' Creek; 13th at Good Hope; 14th and 15th Siloam; 18th at Providence; 19th at Beulah; 20th at Fellowship; 21st & 22d at Sister Springs; 27th at Pleasant Grove; 28th and 29th at Edgeland village; September 3d at Chesnut Hill; 4th and 5th at Pine Pleasant.

Commercial.

(From our Correspondent.)

August, July 31.

With this day closes another of the summer months, and it is to be hoped that the remaining one will be less celebrated for its sultry weather and inactivity in business, than its predecessors have been. The weather up to this date continues very warm, but we flatter ourselves with the belief, that the dullest and most sultry season of the year had passed, and that the period is not far distant when we may not only expect, but experience a revival in all branches of business.

Nothing, which may be of interest to your readers, has occurred in business transactions during the past week. The only activity manifested in any branch of trade is in Cotton, and the improvement in this staple, may be better described by the smiling countenances of holders, than by the amount or number of bales which has changed hands, since the receipt of the late intelligence.

A number of Planters having Cotton in store, have visited our city during the last few days, with intentions of selling upon the strength of recent accounts; but many of them, entertaining a higher opinion of the effect which the slight advance in foreign markets ought to produce on our market, than our buyers, have returned home without effecting a sale, confident in the belief, that the foreign intelligence will be yet more favorable. We join with them in the hope that such may be the case. But the critical juncture of affairs, which at present exists in a national and commercial point of view, renders it impossible to make any certain calculations upon the future.

From intelligence received since our last notice of the growing crops, we are still more strongly inclined to believe that the production of this year will far exceed that of last. Some sections of the country have suffered from a want of rain, but not more perhaps than other sections, which now present a fair prospect for a good crop, have suffered, in previous years.

It may never happen that the crops spread over so wide an extended a country as this will grow with uniformity. Therefore to make capital out of a defect in some few portions of the country is absurd. As it is a difficult matter, therefore, to form any correct estimate of the present crop, we should forbear making a public declaration from the evidence in our immediate vicinity, or even in our own State; for we may have been more or perhaps less favored in a season, for making a crop, than our sister States. But this is a digression from commercial and mercantile operations, the intended object of this correspondence.

There has been no perceptible alteration in Grain and Provisions during the past week, and little activity manifested in the market.—We still quote superfine canal Flour \$8 50 a \$9; best country \$7 a \$8 00.

Corn yet continues dull at 62 1/2 cts. The demand is quite limited, and the supply on hand good. Corn Meal was yesterday sold from wagons at 62 1/2 a 68 cts.

There is a fair demand for Lard at 12 1/2 cts. per lb.; fresh Butter 20 a 25 cts.

We notice no sales of Bacon, from which we can form any idea of the state of the market. Sales have been light and confined mostly to home consumption.

The large Bagging sale, so long advertised, came on on Tuesday last, and resulted in quite a small one. But a small quantity of it was sold, and at prices ranging from 19 to 23 1/2 cts. A starting bid of 24 cts. was required to put up a lot of the best, after the sale of the 23 1/2 ct. lot. But as buyers were unwilling to make such a bid, the sale was closed, at the above rates. The terms of payment were notes at 6 months, with approved endorsers.

Money continues scarce. Some few shipments of Cotton have been made within the last few days to meet payments coming due in New York. The demand for Domestic Exchange is limited, and we perceive a slight decline, for Rail Road money. Sight checks on New York may now be obtained at 8 a 9 per cent; on Savannah, 4 a 5 per cent; and on Charleston about 1 per cent. less than on New York.

A notice has been circulated and signed by the majority, and most respectable portion of the merchants of our city, setting forth the evils attending the circulation of an unsound currency, as an injury, not only to the merchant, but to the planter, and affirming, that after the first of October next, they will neither receive or pay out, the bills of any Banks except at their

real value, making the specie paying Banks their standard. They also recommend to the planters not to vote for State Representatives at the ensuing election, who will not pledge themselves to advocate a repeal of the 4 per cent. law.

This will do away (the repeal of this law) with what is now termed the "better currency," and place specie paying Banks in the interior upon a footing with the Banks of the city. Our suffering community cries aloud for the fulfillment of this important measure.

ARGUS.

HAMBURG, July 29. The accounts received on Thursday last, per the Caledonia, raised the ideas of our Cotton dealers a little, but they did not advance in prices. We are forced to make the same quotations we gave last week, say 7 to 9 cts. A very choice brand would bring 9 cts. Our river continues in good boating order. But little cotton coming in.

In justice to Mr. Penney, we copy the following from the Augusta Constitutionalist.—We are at all times willing, when in our power, to make reparation to individuals whom we may injure, when convinced that we have done so, either intentionally or otherwise. We copied the obnoxious article from the columns of the Chronicle and Sentinel, taking for granted it was correct.

Augusta, July 29th, 1841.

ATTENTION—PUBLIC. I deem it a duty to myself and my friends, that the following statement should be made known to the public.

On Saturday, 10th inst., after appointing Mr. C. C. Harrison my agent, during my absence, and giving him charge of my room in the Masonic Hall, and also writing a note to a gentleman, who was security for my appearance at Court, that I should be absent until Court time, 19th July; and not deeming that further notice was necessary for a week's absence, I left accordingly by Rail Road to Charleston. On arriving at that place, and taking rooms at the Charleston Hotel, I wrote three letters to my friend in Augusta, stating that I should return by the 19th; as I also stated to my friends in Charleston. But it appears that the Editors of the Chronicle and Sentinel did hastily and without any just cause, publish to the world the following:

ATTENTION TRAVELERS!

L. PENNEY, a Miniature Painter, who has departed in this city for some months, took his departure on Saturday morning, via the Charleston and Hamburg Rail Road, leaving unpaid his bill to this office, and divers other small bills about the city. We trust our brethren of the press will put the public on their guard.

Immediately on seeing the above in Charleston, I wrote the following note to the editor of the Chronicle & Sentinel.

CHARLESTON, July 14, 1841. Sir—In your paper of the 12th inst., I have noticed with astonishment, that you advertise me as one runaway, because I happened to leave without your permission, being in your debt, as well as some others, a few paltry dollars; forgetting to mention that I was unable to collect my bills, and had appointed an agent for that purpose; that I might seek employment elsewhere in order to pay off my honest creditors, and leave my honest debtors to pay when they would.

Does this argue well for Augusta! Does this sound well abroad, that you should thus stigmatize an Artist, who has been with you eight months, endeavoring to pay his expenses by every honest means? Had I, sir, taken with me my goods and chattels, and collected all my money due me, and put it in my pocket, then indeed you would have had some excuse; but, on the contrary, I left every thing I possessed in Expenses, until I could earn more.

Yours,

L. PENNEY. My amiable friend and professional gentleman of the Chronicle and Sentinel has not noticed my note; nor has he, since my return to Augusta, corrected the false impression made on the public in his paper of the 12th inst. I am sorry to mention that I have only my profession to depend on for an honest support, and a man having me in his power has snatched the only link of my reputation and existence. Can the community approve such an act, in a man who professes to be the poor man's friend! Can they call him an honest politician, or a man of refined feelings? Many an artist, whose name will live as a lasting monument to his talents, has lived and died poor, and has been oppressed, by those whose names will only live in disgrace. I call on my brethren of the press to help do this man what he dares blackball an artist, because he is poor, and denies us the privilege of a gentleman!

I have been in Georgia eighteen months; and owe no man a dollar, except in this city, any man, or any ninth part of a man, who says I run away from this or any other place, is a Liar, blacker than his own Goose.

L. PENNEY.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, at Pottersville, on the 11th July, at the residence of Mr. A. A. Clarke, Mr. Timothy H. Price, a native of South Carolina, in the 34th of his age. For the consolation of his distant relatives, the writer of this would mention, that during his short illness, he manifested a perfect resignation to the will of his Heavenly Father, having the blessed assurance of a glorious immortality.

Since we can die but once, and after death Our state no alteration knows; But when we have resign'd our breath, Th' immortal spirit goes: To endless joys or everlasting woe: Wise is the man who labours to secure That mighty and important stake, And by all methods tries to make His passage safe, and his reception sure.

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

A FRIEND.

From the Irwinston, (Ala.) Southern Shield.

"In the midst of life we are in death."

The presence of death in our midst, is ever solemn and painful. But it is far more painful, when it strikes down the brightest and most cherished ornaments of society.

On the 15th of the past month, Col. Betts departed this life. Never has this community been called upon to mourn the departure of a more valued and respected citizen. Col. Betts was born in Halifax County Virginia, in the year 1814, and entered the military academy at West Point. Having acquitted himself with honor, as a pupil of that institution, he received the commission of second Lieutenant, and was stationed at Fort Moultrie during the Autumn and winter of '33. After the massacre of the gallant Davis and his unfortunate companions, he was ordered to Florida, and during the Spring campaign he acted as the aid of Eustis. At the commencement of the Creek hostilities, he was selected as one of the aids of Gen. Scott, and acted in that capacity, until his return to Florida in the ensuing July. He was second in command to Maj. Pierce in the battle of Fort Drake, fought on the first day of August, in the year 1836. He was particularly distinguished during the conflict for his cool composure and undaunted bravery. The Indians had an overwhelming superiority of numbers, besides being advantageously posted. At one time during the action, Col. Betts, while leading forward a small party, received so heavy and fatal a fire from the enemy, that every man was shot down except himself, and he was exposed

alone for several minutes to the fire of nearly the whole of the savage force. Major Pierce after a gallant contest and severe loss, was compelled to retire, and the arduous duty was devolved upon Col. Betts of protecting the rear. This duty he performed with such skill and gallantry, that not a man was lost during the retreat. Colonel Betts received a severe flesh wound through the thigh which together with repeated attacks of fever, occasioned by fatigue and unhealthiness of the climate, impaired the vigor of his constitution and unfitted him for active service. In consequence of his feeble health, he was stationed in Augusta, until the winter of 1838. Being then ordered to the Canada frontier, and deeming his enfeebled frame unable to stand the rigor of the climate, he resigned his commission and retired from the service.

Since his residence among us, he has proven himself as capable of excelling in the arts of peace as of war—no one gave higher promise of usefulness and distinction, than he did, and none was better qualified to attain it. Possessed in his manners, and fascinating in his address, endowed with uncommon strength of mind and accuracy of judgement, possessed of extensive and varied stores of information, of sterling integrity and of a loftiness of character, which rendered him wholly incapable of descending to aught that was unworthy, he might have aspired to any station.

In private life no one could be more amiable and exemplary. He was a kind parent, a tender husband, a devoted friend, cut off thus young, thus gifted, thus beloved, in the morning of life he has left a chasm in society which may not soon be filled. He bore his painful illness with that calmness and composure, which was characteristic of his life. In the last and closing scene of life he acted with the firmness of the soldier and the resignation of the christian. He has left with his friends the cheering belief that he has exchanged this for a more perfect and more glorious state of being. This should be our consolation, that though we may long and deeply mourn his loss, he has been profited by the exchange. He has been called from a world of pain and anguish to that mansion prepared for departed spirits, where there is joy unceasing and pleasure forever more.

To the Members of the Legislature of S. C.

Gen. JAMES CANTEY is respectfully announced as a Candidate at the approaching Session, for the Office of Adjutant and Inspector General, by

MANY OFFICERS OF THE S. C. MILITIA.

July 22

Positive and Final Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN to all indebted to the subscriber, that their accounts and notes due 1st January, 1841, and anterior to that date, must be paid, or satisfaction given of the forthcoming thereof—or what? Pay cost of course.

C. A. DOWD.

N. B. I will sell my remaining stock of Dry Goods, or any part of it, at cost.

C. A. D.

August 5

Caution.

ALL PERSONS are forewarned from trading for a Note given by me to Messrs. McCann, Jones & Co., in March 1840, and payable on the 1st of January, 1841; given for one hundred and twenty-five dollars, as I am determined not to pay said note, unless compelled by law, as the consideration for which said note was given, have failed.

FRANCIS POSEY.

August 5

Lost.

A NOTE drawn by John M. Chiles, in favor of the subscriber, for one hundred and fifty dollars, in July or August last, one day after date. All persons are warned against trading for said note, as the payment of it will be stopped.

HENRY CARR.

Liberty Hill, August 3, 1841.

Centre-street, Hamburg, S. C. opposite the OLD AMERICAN HOTEL.

MURRAY & HILL,

KEEP constantly on hand, at the above

House, a general assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, INSTRUMENTS,

PERFUMERY, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-

STUFFS, HATTER'S MATERIALS, WINDOW GLASS, &c.

All of which they offer at the lowest prices, and on terms to suit purchasers.

All orders executed with neatness and despatch.

A supply of warranted fresh Garden Seeds always on hand, suited to the season.

Hamburg, August 2.

Head Quarters,

1st BRIGADE CAVALRY, 29th July, 1841.

In obedience to the Executive Order of the 4th ult., the 2d Regiment of Cavalry will assemble at Longwires, on Saturday the 18th of September, uniformed and equipped for review, drill, and inspection. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers, will assemble at the same place, on the day previous, for drill and instruction.

Returns of the effective strength, arms, and equipments of the Regiment, will be furnished the Brigade Major on the day of review.

Brigade and Regimental Staff, are ordered to be in attendance.

By order of Brig. Gen. Bonham,

W. A. WARDLAW, Brig. Maj.

1st Brig. Cav. S. C.

August 5

State of South Carolina,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

The State, vs. } WILL BE SOLD on Monday the 16th

of August (inst.) at the Pottery on the Martintown Road, one lot of Jugs, Jars, &c.

Terms cash.

S. CHRISTIE, s. r. d.

August 5, 1841.

State of South Carolina,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

BY OLIVER TOWLES, Esquire, Ordinary of Edgefield District.

Whereas, John Burns and Edward Presley, hath applied to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Sarah Burns, 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 held at Edgefield Court House on the 16th day of August 1841, to show cause if any, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal this 2nd day of August, one thousand eight hundred & forty-one, and in the sixty-fifth year of American Independence.

O. TOWLES, O. E. D.

August 5, 1841. (\$2 1/2)

Brought to the Jail

OF this District, a negro boy, by the name of BILL, about five feet, 3 1/2 inches high, very dark complexion, and between 35 and 40 years of age, stout built, and has a scar on his left cheek, and one just over his left nipple. He says that he belongs to Mr. J. Beck, of Elbert county, Georgia.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

C. H. GOODMAN, J. r. d.

August 5, 1841

State of South Carolina,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

Jordan Holloway, and John Lake, Ex'rs.

vs. Esau Brooks, John Presley and John Tappan.

WILL BE SOLD on Monday the 16th of August, (inst.) at the Pottery on the Martintown Road, supposed to be about sixteen hundred gallons of Ware, the property of Esau Brooks. Terms cash.

S. CHRISTIE, S. E. D.

August 5, 1841.

State of South Carolina,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

BY OLIVER TOWLES, Esquire,