

Troubles in Cuba.—Captain Morris informs us that when he left Havana, on the 15th of February last, there was "considerable excitement" there, owing to a difference of opinion, or some other difference between the Governor General and the British steam packet. The latter was going off without passing her mails through the Post Office, according to the laws of the place. She was stopped, and the Governor General said or swore that if she moved out he would sink her as she passed the Moro. The matter was still undecided when the Hayes left—the British steamer was lying very quiet, and nobody knew how it would end. Ramor said the Governor General had sent the Captain of the steamer word, that unless he complied with the laws, he would imprison him forthwith. There are seeds of trouble in this, and we may as well keep an eye on the progress of British "enterprise" in Cuba. It is quite as interesting as their doings in China just now.—*Char. Mer.*

Virginia.—The House of Delegates have passed a bill, establishing a new bank at Scottsville, with a capital of \$200,000. "It recognizes," says the Richmond Enquirer, "two principles new to our code in the banking system. 1st. That each man should be bound in his private fortune, and should actually pledge real estate to the amount of his stock. 2d. That the Legislature should, at all times, have the power of modifying or repealing the charter."

National Bank.—We learn from the National Intelligencer, that Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, has made, in the House of Representatives, as one of the minority of the Committee on the Exchange Board, a report, dissenting from that of the majority, accompanied by a bill to establish a National Bank, being nearly in the form of the bill for the same purpose, which passed both Houses of Congress at the late extra session.—*Charleston Courier.*

Additional Ranks in the Navy.—Mr. J. C. Clarke, on the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported, in the House of Representatives, on the 18th instant, a bill, establishing the ranks of Admiral, Vice Admiral, and Rear Admiral in the U. S. Navy, provided there be appointed no more than two officers of the first rank, and three each of the second and third ranks. Annual pay—Admiral, on service, \$5000; on leave of absence, or waiting orders, \$1000. Vice Admiral, on service, \$4500; on leave, &c., \$3500. Rear Admiral, on service, \$4250; on leave, &c., \$3500. The appointments are to be made from the next inferior grade, viz: Captains in the Navy. The Senior Captains no longer to be allowed pay as such, but all Captains in the Navy (except those in command of squadrons) to receive the same pay as established by the act of 31 March, 1855, and squadron Captains to receive the pay allowed by the act.

Great Law Case.—The great case of Mrs. Gaines against the Executors of the will of Daniel Clark, of New Orleans, and those holding portions of the property by purchase from them, has occupied the attention of the U. S. Supreme Court for several days of the week. The amount involved in the decision is between \$30,000.00 and \$400,000.00. The correspondent of the N. Y. American, remarks that "the case is without a parallel, not only for the amount of property involved, but for the wonderful character of the incidents, even as admitted by the vastly wealthy possessors of the estate, and for the very important questions raised against the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, as well as for the history and position of the parties concerned."

Tallahassee, February 11. The public, we presume, will recollect that the government, did some time since, institute a suit against Governor Call as a defaulter.—The Court was engaged most of last week in trying this cause.—Able counsel were employed on both sides; and after a full investigation before a most intelligent jury, a verdict was rendered in the defendant's favor to the amount of some \$7,000. The boat therefore, it appears, was on the other leg and Uncle Sam the delinquent. Take care, old fellow, how you tread upon other people's toes. This verdict, we doubt not, will much gratify the friends of Gen. Call.—*Sentinel.*

Texas Tariff.—The new Tariff of Texas, which took effect on the 21st ult., levies the following duties on imports, all payable in gold or silver:  
On flour, \$1 per barrel.  
Corn and corn meal, 20 cents per bushel.  
Oats, 15 cents per bushel.  
Other grains, 20 cents per bushel.  
Brown sugar, 1 cent per lb.  
Tallow candles, 4 cents.  
Lard, 3 cents.  
Butter, 6 cents.  
Cheese, 3 cents.  
Beacon, 2 cents.  
Rice, 2 cents.  
Whiskey, 25 a 75 cents per gallon—according to proof.  
Manufactured tobacco, 30 per cent. ad valorem.  
American cigars, \$3 per thousand.  
Beef in bbls or otherwise, \$3 per 200 lbs.  
Pork, \$3 per bbl.  
Peas and beans, 50 cents per bushel.  
Cabinet wares and all other manufactures of wood.  
All manufactures of tin, ready made.  
Clothing, chairs, and saddlery, 30 per cent. ad valorem.  
Hats, shoes and boots of all kinds, 25 per cent.  
Pleasure carriages and harness of all kinds, 35 per cent.  
Baggage, bale rope and twine, 10 per cent.

Dreadful Accident.—On Saturday evening a most distressing accident occurred on the Camden and Ambury Railroad about three miles beyond Bordentown. A man by the name of John Douglas Donnelly was lying on the track and the whole downward train passed over him, cutting both legs off at the thigh and machine. His right arm completely up to the shoulder. The train was stopped and the unfortunate man taken up and brought to Camden, N. J., where he lingered in great pain until yesterday noon when he died. He could

not tell how he came to be on the track, and did not appear to be intoxicated.—*Phil. U. S. Gaz. 21st inst.*

From the Washington Globe.  
**The Inspection Law of South Carolina, to prevent the running off of Slaves.**

The National Intelligencer of this morning has suddenly waked up, at the state of the controversy between New York and Virginia, and quotes the Constitution, forbidding one "State to enter into any agreement or compact with another State, without the consent of Congress," to show that St. Carolina, in passing her late Inspection Law, which is similar in its provisions to the law passed by Virginia on the same subject, is infringing the Constitution. When the Governor of New York perpetrated his aggression on the rights of Virginia, in putting aside the Constitution, guaranteeing the surrender of fugitives from justice, flying from one State to another, why did not the Intelligencer speak out in defence of the Constitution? Where, then was his zeal for its integrity? Why did he not warn the Federal authorities of New York that, if they desired the Constitution to protect their people, they must perform its obligations towards the people of the other States; and that if they violated its principles, there were conservative reserved powers enough in the States assailed, to defend their people against the consequences of their incendiary dogmas and unconstitutional legislation. It is not, however, until the Southern States retaliate, that the Constitution is seen by the Intelligencer, as if only existing in their mind for the special purpose of being cited against the Southern States. The truth, we fear, is that under an aspect of caution and concern for all portions of the Union, there is an irresistible affinity in the Intelligencer to certain Northern views and Northern interests, especially if they have sprung into life from the foul embraces of Abolitionism and Whiggery. It was a Whig Governor of New York, in council with a negro preacher, backed by a Whig Legislature, who began this controversy. Virginia has met it; South Carolina has met it; and if we mistake not the spirit of the Southern people, it will not be long before every State in the South, with a sea frontier, will array itself under the example of Virginia, against the encroachments of New York on the Constitution, and the dangers these encroachments bring. If the Intelligencer is in earnest in his alarm for the Constitution, let him go to his parties in New York, and there turn up the whites of his eyes before his smugly associates, white and black, in behalf of the Constitution. They may listen to his patriotic fears, in gratitude for the past. But Virginia or South Carolina will hardly be moved by terrors and lamentations, which have only sectional spasms. They may even see good reasons to hold on to their position, when they behold signs of its being felt, although in the usual way of freeloading. As to the idea, that because South Carolina has passed a law similar to one enacted by Virginia—this is entering into an "agreement or compact" with Virginia, within the meaning of the Constitution, it is too silly to be seriously answered. According to this bright conception, we suppose the Constitution stands revivified on the statute books of the States, some thousands; for it is a matter of every day, a legislation, when a law has been passed by one State, and it has been found to work well, for another State to enact it for her people. There is but one course for peace and harmony amongst the free and proud confederates of the Union. Keep the plain path of the Constitution. There is no a State in the Union, which will allow its rights to be deliberately infringed with impunity. If it did, it would be unworthy to hold its place amongst the bright stars which fill our flag, and make it inviolable and inseparable, save from our own madra s or folly.

Something Singular.—Banditti in America.—A singular circumstance, which befell a gentleman one day last week, was yesterday related to us.—The gentleman in question had left Lancaster, Pa., in a vehicle alone, with the intention of going to Havre de Grace, in this State. Shortly after leaving the city, he overtook a woman with a basket on her arm, who requested him to allow her to ride a short distance in the vehicle with him; saying that she was very tired and had not far to go. He granted the request, but after a time, from some cause, he suspected her companion was not what she professed to be, but a man in disguise. A closer examination under the veil, for the person kept closely veiled confirmed his doubts, and as he was rapidly approaching a dreary woods, he was anxious to rid himself of his company, but how to do was the question. Time became precious, and he at last resorted to the use of knocking off his hat accidentally; while his horse was in full trot. By the time the horse could be reigned up, the hat was left far in the rear. He proposed to the lady to get out and bring it to him. This she refused to do, stating that she would hold the horse. The gentleman replied that the horse was rather a fiery one, and he could not trust him to her. After a little parley she consented to go for the hat, leaving the basket in the carriage. The gentleman watched his time, and when the lady was fartherest off, he whipped up, leaving his hat behind, and drove with all speed to the next house. There he mentioned his suspicion, and upon examining the basket, a pair of pistols, full loaded, and a tin whistle were found in it. The inference then was clear that his companion was a villain in disguise, who had planned to rob, perhaps murder him, and that there were accomplices not far off, who could be easily called by the whistle. It may be well enough to mention that he had a considerable amount of money with him, a fact which was probably known to his companion. Throwing his stars for his escape, for he considers it an escape most likely from a violent death, he pocketed the pistols and the loss of his hat with the greatest pleasure imaginable.—*Balt. Sun.*

A hater once promised never again to call for liquor at a bar. In order to evade this promise, he went into a tavern with a friend and walked up to the bar. His friend, then, according to agreement, asked him softly, with what weapon David slew

Goliath. He looked at the bar keeper, and replied in a loud voice, "a sling!"

RAISE EVERYTHING.  
Every Farmer should make it a rule to purchase nothing that he can make on his farm. There can be no higher evidence of an unprofitable farmer, than to see him purchasing his pork, his beef, his horses, his corn, or his flour. He should be ashamed to have it said that he is a purchaser of any of these articles. If he thinks it cheaper to purchase than to raise, it is only additional evidence of his folly. If we look through the district for our best farmers, we shall find them selling instead of purchasing these articles.—*Amer. Farmer.*

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**The friends of Capt. W. L. COLEMAN,** announce him as a candidate for Ordinary of Edgefield District. Where, then was his zeal for its integrity? Why did he not warn the Federal authorities of New York that, if they desired the Constitution to protect their people, they must perform its obligations towards the people of the other States; and that if they violated its principles, there were conservative reserved powers enough in the States assailed, to defend their people against the consequences of their incendiary dogmas and unconstitutional legislation. It is not, however, until the Southern States retaliate, that the Constitution is seen by the Intelligencer, as if only existing in their mind for the special purpose of being cited against the Southern States. The truth, we fear, is that under an aspect of caution and concern for all portions of the Union, there is an irresistible affinity in the Intelligencer to certain Northern views and Northern interests, especially if they have sprung into life from the foul embraces of Abolitionism and Whiggery. It was a Whig Governor of New York, in council with a negro preacher, backed by a Whig Legislature, who began this controversy. Virginia has met it; South Carolina has met it; and if we mistake not the spirit of the Southern people, it will not be long before every State in the South, with a sea frontier, will array itself under the example of Virginia, against the encroachments of New York on the Constitution, and the dangers these encroachments bring. If the Intelligencer is in earnest in his alarm for the Constitution, let him go to his parties in New York, and there turn up the whites of his eyes before his smugly associates, white and black, in behalf of the Constitution. They may listen to his patriotic fears, in gratitude for the past. But Virginia or South Carolina will hardly be moved by terrors and lamentations, which have only sectional spasms. They may even see good reasons to hold on to their position, when they behold signs of its being felt, although in the usual way of freeloading. As to the idea, that because South Carolina has passed a law similar to one enacted by Virginia—this is entering into an "agreement or compact" with Virginia, within the meaning of the Constitution, it is too silly to be seriously answered. According to this bright conception, we suppose the Constitution stands revivified on the statute books of the States, some thousands; for it is a matter of every day, a legislation, when a law has been passed by one State, and it has been found to work well, for another State to enact it for her people. There is but one course for peace and harmony amongst the free and proud confederates of the Union. Keep the plain path of the Constitution. There is no a State in the Union, which will allow its rights to be deliberately infringed with impunity. If it did, it would be unworthy to hold its place amongst the bright stars which fill our flag, and make it inviolable and inseparable, save from our own madra s or folly.

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JUST RECEIVED, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Citrus, Macos, Macarons, Bunch Raisins, &c. &c. at the cash store of  
**SCRANTON & MEIGS,**  
March 2

**Fresh Nuts.**  
A FRESH supply of Almonds, Filberts, English Walnuts, Madeira and Brazil Nuts, just received and for sale cheap for cash, by  
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**Tax Collector's Notice.**  
I WILL attend at the following places to collect Taxes for the year 1841.  
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Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, of the first week of Court, at Edgefield C. H.  
Saturday 2d April. " Hamburg.  
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After which time my Books will be closed for the present year.  
B. F. GOUEDEY, T. C. E. D.  
March 2

**MANSION HOUSE.**  
EDGEFIELD C. H. S. C.  
THE SUBSCRIBER having rented the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. A. B. Addison, has fitted it up for the accommodation of transient and permanent boarders. The Hotel is near the Courthouse, in a very pleasant situation, and he flatters himself that his table will bear a comparison with any in this section of the country. Good stabling and attentive servants are provided, and in fact every thing that can be done on his part to render travellers and boarders comfortable, will be attended to.  
He is prepared to accommodate two or more families with board, and from the well known health and good society of this Village, families will find it a desirable summer residence. His charges in all instances will be made to correspond with the times.  
CHARLES COMPTON,  
March 2, 1842.

**Administrator's Sale.**  
By order from the Ordinary of Edgefield District will be sold at the late residence of Simon Bush, deceased, on Friday the 11th day of March on a credit until the 25th day of December next, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of eleven likely Negroes, Horses, Cows, Plantation Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Corn and Fodder, &c.  
**WILLIAM THURMOND, Jr.** Administrator.  
Also, at the same time and place, I shall proceed to sell the real estate, containing 150 acres, more or less. Terms made known on the day of sale.  
**WILLIAM THURMOND, Jr.**  
March 2

**State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. IN EQUITY.**  
Jacob B. Smith and another, } Bill for Relief.  
Endorse, vs. Henry Shultz, }  
Oliver Simpson, & others. }  
Appearing to my satisfaction, that Elham Alexander, William Y. Hansel, and Oliver Simpson, defendants in this case, are without the limits of this State; on motion, by Mr. Wardlaw, Solicitor for plaintiffs: Ordered, that the defendants above named do appear in this Honorable Court, and plead, answer or demur to this Bill, within three months from the publication of this order, or the said Bill will be taken pro confesso against them.  
J. TERRY, C. E. D.  
March 2

**To Rent.**  
FOR the ensuing year, the HOUSE formerly occupied by C. A. Dowd, as a Store House. A good House and a good stand for the Mercantile Business. For particulars apply to the subscriber.  
**A. BLAND,**  
Dec 22

**State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS.**  
Thomas Carson, } Declaration in Debt.  
vs. } Foreign Attachment.  
John Scurry. }  
THE Plaintiff having this day filed his declaration in this case, in my office, and the defendant having no wife or attorney, known to be within this State, on whom a copy of said declaration, with a rule to plead can be served. It is ordered, that the said defendant do plead to the said declaration, within a year and a day from the publication of this order, or final and absolute judgment will be awarded against him.  
GEO. POPE, C. C. P.  
Clerk's Office, Edgefield C. H. Feb. 25, 1842.  
March 2

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, I shall proceed to sell at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday and Tuesday of March next, the following property:  
M. J. Mendenhall vs. John M. Randall, 300 acres of land, more or less, adjoining Robert Holsenback, A. B. Addison and others.  
James H. Spillman for George Parrott, vs. John Pierce, Wm. Wier, and Jos. J. Kennedy, 60 acres of land, more or less, adjoining A. J. Rambo, F. H. Wardlaw, and others, the property of Wm. Wier.  
N. J. Black vs. S. Sainsimus, one house and lot in the town of Hamburg, known as lot No. 103, adjoining lot No. 104, the property of S. Sainsimus.  
David Ardis, ad'mr. vs. the same, the house and lot whereon defendant lives.  
G. L. & E. Penn & Co. vs. Albert Lott, 230 acres of land, more or less, adjoining J. Bush, and others.  
G. L. & E. Penn & Co. vs. Stephen W. Mays, 300 acres of land, more or less, adjoining John Whitlock, B. R. Tillman, and others.  
Joseph Woods vs. Aquilla Miles, 200 acres of land, more or less, adjoining F. Lewis, and others.  
G. L. & E. Penn & Co. vs. Arthur Satcher, 210 acres of land, more or less, adjoining M. Watson, Richard Ward, and others.  
Davis Botan vs. William Hightower, 500 acres of land, more or less, adjoining Mary Hightower, and others.  
George Parrott vs. Elizabeth Carter, 1000 acres of land, more or less, adjoining John Wise, Lewis Elzey, and others.  
Wm. Dawkins, for the use of Samuel R. Fuller, vs. Wm. B. Hightower, 500 acres of land, more or less, adjoining Mary Hightower, and others.  
Brannon & Mundy vs. Edmund Atchinson, Penn & Brannon vs. the same, Montgomery & Fisher, assignee, vs. the same, 500 acres of land, more or less, where defendant lives.  
Sarah Stallworth vs. Sherwood Corley, James Stewart, and Randall Ramsey, S. Corley's interest in one hundred acres of land where he now lives, adjoining John Rogers, and others.  
President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, indorsers, vs. A. G. Lamb, 1000 acres of land more or less adjoining J. W. Coleman and others.  
Penn & Brannon vs. Abner White and John M. White, 1000 acres of land more or less adjoining John Hill and others.  
Commissioner in Equity, vs. Nathan McCarty, Samuel Padger, and Sampson Cates, 210 acres of land, more or less, adjoining A. J. Padger, and others, the property of N. McCarty.  
John S. Allen vs. Margaret Ogilvie, John A. White, and Carey Patterson, The tract of land where def't. Ogilvie lives.  
J. S. Beers & Co. vs. Thomas G. Bacon, the def'ts interest in two gray mares and one colt.  
Steedman & Meritt vs. Isaac Attaway, one horse.  
Whit. Brooks vs. Rudolph Carter, and Elizabeth Carter, five thousand acres of land, more or less, adjoining lands of John Wise, Wm. Howard, and others.  
Wright, Bull & Co. vs. Rudolph Carter, one negro, Dick.  
John S. Smyley, Ex'r. vs. Sherrod Hunter, John S. Smyley, vs. the same, two horses.  
A. B. Church vs. Lewis Elzey, 1000 acres of land more or less adjoining Abram Pond and others.  
Catharine Griffin, vs. Rudolph Carter, one negro man Dick.  
Rosella Blaylock vs. B. F. Landrum & L. J. Miles, one wagon and team, the property of L. J. Miles.  
The Ex'r. of Wm. M. Butler, vs. Martin Posey, John M. Randall and Robert M. Holsenback, 2000 acres of land more or less adjoining lands of A. B. Addison, and others, the property of J. M. Randall, also 5000 acres more or less where Robert Holsenback lives.  
Arabella F. O'Connor, by her next friend Caleb Broadwater, vs. Zilpha Nobles, four negroes Sawney, Hannah, Rachel and Peggy.  
Thomas W. Malone, and Jesse R. Garry, vs. A. Holley, and Wise Holley 2000 acres of land more or less, adjoining Wadglover and others.  
Wm. Garrett, sen., vs. Gorge Delaughter, two negroes.  
J. Nobles vs. R. M. Johnson, one negro woman Fan.  
Penn & Brannon, vs. George Strife, 100 acres of land more or less adjoining John Briskey and others.  
Edmund Atchinson vs. John Robertson and Burnet Henderson, 136 acres of land more or less where Defendant Henderson lives adjoining Berry Freeman and others.  
George Sybert vs. James Morris Jr. William Bueckhalter vs. the same & James Morris, sr., the tract of land where James Morris Jr. lives.  
William Attaway vs. Jesse B. Christian one tract of land adjoining Spencer Boulevard and others.  
Lewis Jones & Co. vs. Sampson Cates, 75 acres of land more or less adjoining Josiah Padger and others, also two horses.  
Smith & Crouch vs. Sampson Cates 79 acres of land more or less and two horses.  
W. T. Migler vs. Mary and William Strome, Ad'mrs. 200 acres of land more or less where William Strome lives.  
Wm. J. Simkins, vs. Simeon Harris, one bay mare.  
C. J. Glover, vs. Thomas H. Loveless and John F. Martin, one negro man Bob, levied on as the property of J. F. Martin

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March 2

**To Rent.**  
FOR the ensuing year, the HOUSE formerly occupied by C. A. Dowd, as a Store House. A good House and a good stand for the Mercantile Business. For particulars apply to the subscriber.  
**A. BLAND,**  
Dec 22

**State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS.**  
Thomas Carson, } Declaration in Debt.  
vs. } Foreign Attachment.  
John Scurry. }  
THE Plaintiff having this day filed his declaration in this case, in my office, and the defendant having no wife or attorney, known to be within this State, on whom a copy of said declaration, with a rule to plead can be served. It is ordered, that the said defendant do plead to the said declaration, within a year and a day from the publication of this order, or final and absolute judgment will be awarded against him.  
GEO. POPE, C. C. P.  
Clerk's Office, Edgefield C. H. Feb. 25, 1842.  
March 2

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, I shall proceed to sell at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday and Tuesday of March next, the following property:  
M. J. Mendenhall vs. John M. Randall, 300 acres of land, more or less, adjoining Robert Holsenback, A. B. Addison and others.  
James H. Spillman for George Parrott, vs. John Pierce, Wm. Wier, and Jos. J. Kennedy, 60 acres of land, more or less, adjoining A. J. Rambo, F. H. Wardlaw, and others, the property of Wm. Wier.  
N. J. Black vs. S. Sainsimus, one house and lot in the town of Hamburg, known as lot No. 103, adjoining lot No. 104, the property of S. Sainsimus.  
David Ardis, ad'mr. vs. the same, the house and lot whereon defendant lives.  
G. L. & E. Penn & Co. vs. Albert Lott, 230 acres of land, more or less, adjoining J. Bush, and others.  
G. L. & E. Penn & Co. vs. Stephen W. Mays, 300 acres of land, more or less, adjoining John Whitlock, B. R. Tillman, and others.  
Joseph Woods vs. Aquilla Miles, 200 acres of land, more or less, adjoining F. Lewis, and others.  
G. L. & E. Penn & Co. vs. Arthur Satcher, 210 acres of land, more or less, adjoining M. Watson, Richard Ward, and others.  
Davis Botan vs. William Hightower, 500 acres of land, more or less, adjoining Mary Hightower, and others.  
George Parrott vs. Elizabeth Carter, 1000 acres of land, more or less, adjoining John Wise, Lewis Elzey, and others.  
Wm. Dawkins, for the use of Samuel R. Fuller, vs. Wm. B. Hightower, 500 acres of land, more or less, adjoining Mary Hightower, and others.  
Brannon & Mundy vs. Edmund Atchinson, Penn & Brannon vs. the same, Montgomery & Fisher, assignee, vs. the same, 500 acres of land, more or less, where defendant lives.  
Sarah Stallworth vs. Sherwood Corley, James Stewart, and Randall Ramsey, S. Corley's interest in one hundred acres of land where he now lives, adjoining John Rogers, and others.  
President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, indorsers, vs. A. G. Lamb, 1000 acres of land more or less adjoining J. W. Coleman and others.  
Penn & Brannon vs. Abner White and John M. White, 1000 acres of land more or less adjoining John Hill and others.  
Commissioner in Equity, vs. Nathan McCarty, Samuel Padger, and Sampson Cates, 210 acres of land, more or less, adjoining A. J. Padger, and others, the property of N. McCarty.  
John S. Allen vs. Margaret Ogilvie, John A. White, and Carey Patterson, The tract of land where def't. Ogilvie lives.  
J. S. Beers & Co. vs. Thomas G. Bacon, the def'ts interest in two gray mares and one colt.  
Steedman & Meritt vs. Isaac Attaway, one horse.  
Whit. Brooks vs. Rudolph Carter, and Elizabeth Carter, five thousand acres of land, more or less, adjoining lands of John Wise, Wm. Howard, and others.  
Wright, Bull & Co. vs. Rudolph Carter, one negro, Dick.  
John S. Smyley, Ex'r. vs. Sherrod Hunter, John S. Smyley, vs. the same, two horses.  
A. B. Church vs. Lewis Elzey, 1000 acres of land more or less adjoining Abram Pond and others.  
Catharine Griffin, vs. Rudolph Carter, one negro man Dick.  
Rosella Blaylock vs. B. F. Landrum & L. J. Miles, one wagon and team, the property of L. J. Miles.  
The Ex'r. of Wm. M. Butler, vs. Martin Posey, John M. Randall and Robert M. Holsenback, 2000 acres of land more or less adjoining lands of A. B. Addison, and others, the property of J. M. Randall, also 5000 acres more or less where Robert Holsenback lives.  
Arabella F. O'Connor, by her next friend Caleb Broadwater, vs. Zilpha Nobles, four negroes Sawney, Hannah, Rachel and Peggy.  
Thomas W. Malone, and Jesse R. Garry, vs. A. Holley, and Wise Holley 2000 acres of land more or less, adjoining Wadglover and others.  
Wm. Garrett, sen., vs. Gorge Delaughter, two negroes.  
J. Nobles vs. R. M. Johnson, one negro woman Fan.  
Penn & Brannon, vs. George Strife, 100 acres of land more or less adjoining John Briskey and others.  
Edmund Atchinson vs. John Robertson and Burnet Henderson, 136 acres of land more or less where Defendant Henderson lives adjoining Berry Freeman and others.  
George Sybert vs. James Morris Jr. William Bueckhalter vs. the same & James Morris, sr., the tract of land where James Morris Jr. lives.  
William Attaway vs. Jesse B. Christian one tract of land adjoining Spencer Boulevard and others.  
Lewis Jones & Co. vs. Sampson Cates, 75 acres of land more or less adjoining Josiah Padger and others, also two horses.  
Smith & Crouch vs. Sampson Cates 79 acres of land more or less and two horses.  
W. T. Migler vs. Mary and William Strome, Ad'mrs. 200 acres of land more or less where William Strome lives.  
Wm. J. Simkins, vs. Simeon Harris, one bay mare.  
C. J. Glover, vs. Thomas H. Loveless and John F. Martin, one negro man Bob, levied on as the property of J. F. Martin

**The friends of Wiley CULBREATH,** announce him as a candidate for the office of Ordinary, of Edgefield District, September 30  
**The friends of Capt. W. L. COLEMAN,** announce him as a candidate for Ordinary of Edgefield District. Where, then was his zeal for its integrity? Why did he not warn the Federal authorities of New York that, if they desired the Constitution to protect their people, they must perform its obligations towards the people of the other States; and that if they violated its principles, there were conservative reserved powers enough in the States assailed, to defend their people against the consequences of their incendiary dogmas and unconstitutional legislation. It is not, however, until the Southern States retaliate, that the Constitution is seen by the Intelligencer, as if only existing in their mind for the special purpose of being cited against the Southern States. The truth, we fear, is that under an aspect of caution and concern for all portions of the Union, there is an irresistible affinity in the Intelligencer to certain Northern views and Northern interests, especially if they have sprung into life from the foul embraces of Abolitionism and Whiggery. It was a Whig Governor of New York, in council with a negro preacher, backed by a Whig Legislature, who began this controversy. Virginia has met it; South Carolina has met it; and if we mistake not the spirit of the Southern people, it will not be long before every State in the South, with a sea frontier, will array itself under the example of Virginia, against the encroachments of New York on the Constitution, and the dangers these encroachments bring. If the Intelligencer is in earnest in his alarm for the Constitution, let him go to his parties in New York, and there turn up the whites of his eyes before his smugly associates, white and black, in behalf of the Constitution. They may listen to his patriotic fears, in gratitude for the past. But Virginia or South Carolina will hardly be moved by terrors and lamentations, which have only sectional spasms. They may even see good reasons to hold on to their position, when they behold signs of its being felt, although in the usual way of freeloading. As to the idea, that because South Carolina has passed a law similar to one enacted by Virginia—this is entering into an "agreement or compact" with Virginia, within the meaning of the Constitution, it is too silly to be seriously answered. According to this bright conception, we suppose the Constitution stands revivified on the statute books of the States, some thousands; for it is a matter of every day, a legislation, when a law has been passed by one State, and it has been found to work well, for another State to enact it for her people. There is but one course for peace and harmony amongst the free and proud confederates of the Union. Keep the plain path of the Constitution. There is no a State in the Union, which will allow its rights to be deliberately infringed with impunity. If it did, it would be unworthy to hold its place amongst the bright stars which fill our flag, and make it inviolable and inseparable, save from our own madra s or folly.

**H. R. SPANN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Will practice at Edgefield Court House, March 2

**Fruits & Spices.**  
JUST RECEIVED, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Citrus, Macos, Macarons, Bunch Raisins, &c. &c. at the cash store of  
**SCRANTON & MEIGS,**  
March 2

**Fresh Nuts.**  
A FRESH supply of Almonds, Filberts, English Walnuts, Madeira and Brazil Nuts, just received and for sale cheap for cash, by  
**SCRANTON & MEIGS,**  
March 2

**Tax Collector's Notice.**  
I WILL attend at the following places to collect Taxes for the year 1841.  
On Saturday 5th March, at Powells.  
Monday 7th " Hatcher's Pond.  
Tuesday 8th " Ridge.  
Wednesday 9th (William) Moore's.  
Thursday 10th " Mc. Willing.  
Friday 11th " Perry's.  
Saturday 12th " B. Richardson's.  
Monday 14th (Christie) Towles.  
Tuesday 15th " D. Richardson's.  
Wednesday 16th " Allen's.  
Thursday 17th " Smully's.  
Friday 18th " Dunton's.  
Saturday 19th " Sheppard's.  
Monday 21st " Shadrach's.  
Tuesday 22nd " Liberty Hill.  
Wednesday 24th (Collier's) Vance's.  
Friday