MISCELLANEOUS.

The Frontier West .- A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce gives an amusing description of manners and doings on the remote frontier of the West. The introduction of judicial authority and forms into the wilderness of Iowa some years ago is illustrated by the

following story :- lown is now the finest frontier country in the West, and is setting up very fast. Judge Williams related to me some amusing scenes that he witnessed, when he first started on his circuit, for the purpose of organizing and holding his first courts among the rude frontier people. In many counties the had not had time even to erect any kind of a shelter for a court house. The best provision which could be made was to form seats of logs beneath the shade of a large tree, with a raised seat near its body, for the Judge. The Sheriff would open court by mounting a stump, or mound, near by, and crying "Oh yes, oh yes," &c announcing to the whole universe that the court was then opened, and inviting all who had business to attend. The Clerk sat on a block of wood, and I used a shingle on his knee for a desk. After the Grand Jury were empanelled, and charged by the Judge they were sent in care of the Sheriff to a large hollow or ravine, in which they could si in conclave beyond the view of the court or spectators. A smaller hollow, or ravine, was appropriated for the use of th Petit Jury.

The grass grew very tall in the neighborhood, and if the Jurymen lay down in a ring in the grass, they could still more perfectly exclude themselves from observation. The Judge said that, one day after having charged the Grand Jury, and dismissed them to their quarters in the large hollow a tall raw-boned, live Yunkee looking man, with hat in hand, addressed him as follows: "May it please your honor, I wish to speak to you." "Order sir, what is it?" "Judge," continued he, with the utmost gravity, "is it right for fellows to snake it in the grass?" "How what is that sir?"-"Why you see." said the Yackee, "there's some fellows who's tarnel fraid the Grand Jury will find something agin 'em, which they desarve, and they are snaking up to the Grand Jury, on their bellies in the grass, kind of trying to hear what the Jury are talking about. "No responded the Judge, with as much gravity as he could command, "I do not allow of "Snaking"-Here Mr. Sheriff, go station a guard round each Jury's hollow and if a man is found "Snaking," have him brought before me and I will cause him to be punished. Indeed, if this "Snaking," is persisted in, I shall recommend a special Act to be passed, making it a misdemeanor.'

The fact was, the Judge said, there were present at the time, some barefooted vagrant rascals, who were probably justly suspected of borse stealing and had "snaked it," on the Grand Jury, in order to find out whether the Jury intended to present them and if so to gain time by this clandestine warning and flee the jurisdiction of the Court by escaping into Missouri. He related many other curious scenes, which I have not time to repeat.

'Singular.'-An esteemed corres ondent has furnished as with the following singular fac found among other papers sold at auction in 1830, amo g other relics of Gov, HANCOCK. Coming from such a source, the ill be read with intea source, the

"The word Lord is found 6062 times in the Old Testament. The word God 2725 times,-The name J.sus, occurs 925 times in the New Testament; the name Christ, 555 times. The word Selah is met with 74 times in the Bible; the word Eternity but once. The double assertion Verily Verily, is to be found 25 times in John's Gospel, and no where else. The phrase God said, occurs 10 times in the 1st chapter of Genesis. The names Jesus and Christ are neither of them in the 3d Epistle of John. The word foreordained is mentioned but once in the 1st Peter i. 20. 'The word perseverance is mentioned but once in the Bible. Eph. vi 18. The word Attonement is mentioned but once in the New Testament The word Election is mentioned only 5 times in the Scriptures. There is no mention made in the Scriptures of Adam's full. O. riginal sin, nor the Covenant of Grace The words Eternal Life are not men tioned from the first of Genesis to the las chapter of Malachi. The words Ererlasting life are mentioned but once in the Old Testament, Dan. xii. 2. The wor Predestination is not mentioned in the Bible. The words Predestinate and Pres destinated are each found but twice from the first of Genesis to the end of Revela tions. The phrase, The Day of Ju gement does not occur in the old Testament.' J. L.

Singular Phenomenon .- All at once, on Wednesday afternoon last, a well on the premises of Mr. Jacob Stevens, in Lyme. in this county, commenced overflowing and still continues with undiminished force. It is estimated that the discharge is at least sixty hogsheads per minute! The water is cold and very clear. We learn that the well has been dug and used for many years. To enable our readers to judge something of the projectile force of the water, it is said that good sizedin stones the well are quickly ejected. The redundancy of water. overflowing the adjoining land, is doing much damage to the crops in the vincinity -Norwalk O. Expositor, July 3.

When adversity assails you don't grow cross. It prevents not onl all sympa y for your misfortune, but also all offer of assistance. People of benevolent feelings are repulsed by your snappishness. They are obliged to stand afar off, least you bite them. Take the matter coolly, and like a Christian, and then God will help you -and your fellow men also.

Great Longevity .- Died on the Key, a few days since, a free negro woman named Tina Lewis, who had arrived at at the astonishing age of 117 years and she has resided on this coast for the last thirty years and was formerly a slave in one of the British. W. I Islands. Her fa culties remained unimpaired to the day of her death.

It Seems an allempt is to be made to | produce a geographical divison of parties -a contest between the free States and the Southern and Western Slaveholding States. Have the merchants and manufactores counted the probable cost of such a conflict? If they have not, they should do so at once. The West and South can get along much better without the East and North, than the East and North can without the West and South. Let those who seem so willing to wage war upon our interests, institutions, and rights, recollect that we have irou, coal, hemp, cotton, and produce, of every descriptionall the elements of commerce and manufactures; that the salubrity of our climate and superior fertility of our soil will very soon give us the balance of power-ay, the control of the Union; and we may be just enough to retaliate for the wrongs inflicted upon us. Eastern and Northern men should examine the map of the United States, and survey the vast country for vast country for which the Mississippi and is tributaries are the channels of trade. Whenever it may become necessary, our importions and exportations can be made without the aid of Northern merchants or Northern shipping. But enough of this. We feel confident that our Northern and Eastern brethren are too patriotic to assail our interests, and too wise to furfeit our good will. Every acquisition to the West or South increases the commerce and carrying trade of the East and North, and opens new markets for their manufactures. This is the ligament which now holds, and will continue to hold, us together. This is well understood, and we expect. in a short time, to see the people of the free States battling as manfully as those of the slaveholding States for the annexation of Texas to the Union .- Missouri Reporter.

The profuse use of nick-names and other disparging appellatives with regard to public mon is a remarkable trait in our political literature. We certainly have greatly improved in the phraseology of Journalism within a very recent period. We can scarcely open a sheet that we do not find these beauties of taste in almost every line. But party imagination appears to achieve higher conquests even crumb!" than a dexterous play on proper names. The most ludicrous combinations-the oddest compounds sparkle, like gems of fancy, over the whole of our political literature. It is a peculiar species of originality, but certainly the American mind has shown a high degree of inventive talent in this department of composition-a singular aptitude in the frabrication of phrases tending to throw odium on political opponents. Now if these instances of preverted taste and unmanuered controversy derogate somewhat from social decorum, they proclaim at least this fact, hat the parties employing these beauties of phraseology are aware of the truth of he maxim, that, in a democracy, words are things .- Charleston Patriot.

The Sedition Law.- The Vermont Gazette of the 9th instant says:

"Forty-four years ago this day, our ionored grandfather, Authory Haswell, editor of the Vermont Gazette, was liberated from jail, after having been confined for two months, and paing \$262 33 fine and costs, under the sedition law. This fine has been refunded with interest, at the late session of Congress, to the heirs of said Haswell."

Frauds in Gambling .- Among a number of others we were present, by invitation at the room of Mr. J. II. Green, the reformed Gambler, on Monday afternoon, when Mr. G. made an exposition to the frauds commonly practised by regularly initiated gamblers, not only upon mere novoices, but even upon practised players, when the latter play "upon the square," as it is terined, that is a fair game. Six packs of cards There are 314 interogations (?) of Job. the backs of each varying in pattern, one being pure white, were successivel hibited and the private marks so clearly a benighted being. They stare in each explained that, in a very few minutes, other sface, and ask "What can — want every one present was enabled to tell each to get into Parliament for?" They have suit or number of the card by the back. In the packs with colored backs these marks consisted of some peculiar formation of the flowers, stripes or stars, while, in the white in which the fraud was much more difficult of detection, the mark was known by the direction in which the grain of the paper ran. Enough was proven to satisfy all present that, in the manufacturing of cards general, advantages are given to the professional gamblers which render gaming .instead of a science involving judgement and skill, where the chances are equal,-a perfect swindling transaction. Of this any one must feel assured who will call and witness such an exposition of the facts by Mr. Green as was given, before the persons assembled on Monday; and we are authorized to say that Mr. G. will take pleasure in receiving the visits of all who

may desire to see and be convinced. There is, perhaps, no more ruinous vice than that of gambling, even when the operators are men possessed of too much honesty to take any undue advantage; but when to this known fact is added evidence most conclusive, of the perfect system of swindling it becomes in the hands of professed gamblers, the whole community are interested in the exposition of its glaring deformity and in its speedy extermination. And we trust that the effort making by Mr. G. in the first will so awaken the people to the urgent necessity of the last, that measures will immediately be taken to bring about that issue .- Balt. Amer.

A New and Useful Invention .- Mr. R. Fitzgerald, an ingenious mechanic of this city, has invented a new Sash Fastener, which combines many essential improvements, and it is said by all who have seen it, to be the best in use. It is a circular box about the size of half a dollar, to be screwed on the right hand of the frame. about the top of the bottom sash. It works with a spiral screw, and by turning it down, the sash will be held at any desired place, and turning it the contrary way will release it. Of course, when the win-dow is down the Fastening will hold it securely, and so as to prevent it from shaking or rattling. It can be put on in two minutes. Housekeepers who have these Fasteners on their windows, and Jone's

ter of much interest in this country, where pitiful cries were heard from the poor consumption is a prevalent disease, to ascertain the climate most favorable to persons afflicted with pulmonary affections.

unrivalled for the equable temperature of the atmosphere and for that mild and genial | no small degree of laceration and pain. climate most conducive to the restoration of health incipiant stages of consumption, and best adapted to the prolongation of life where the lungs have received incurable have given public notice, that no license of health incipiant stages of consumption,

Dr. Wilson, a highly respectable physician of Jackson, Miss., who is himself consumptive, and has visited Cuba, Jamaica, and other West India Islands, and various parts of South America, gives it as his own opinion that the Island of Curacoa is the best place for persons in his condition. It is in 12 degrees north latitude and 66 de-S. E., from which points the breeze is temperance or otherwise. always soft and refreshing. He arrived there on the 1st of February and remained until the 6th of April, during which time the thermometer stood at its lowest point 79 degrees, and at its highest 83, the usual change in twenty four hours not exceeding three degrees, a change not felt by the most delicate constitution. In Cuba, par ticularly, the Doctor's health rapidly declined the climate being excessively variable; but the mild and uniform temperature of Curacoa entirely restored him-

Going through the Motions .- There was a fellow who unfortunately for himself and family, from being a pretty good husband took to drinking, and soon became an idle and trifling vagabond. Coming home one night after having, as usual been on a debauch, he began to call lustily-"Wife!wife! I say give me some supper! I say give me some supper!" The pooor wife who, while she could do so, provided food for the family by her own toil, informed him with tears in her eyes, that there was nothing to get a supper out of. "What," said he, "hav'nt you a piece of cold meat "No." "Give me a crust of bread, then He was told there was none. "What! cursers and swearers are that you nothing—Norming?" "Nothing get nothing for their pains. at all," replied the poor wife, "not even a crumb!" After a pause-"Very well, very well! Give me a clean plate, knife and fork. By Jupiter! I'll go through the motions any how if I starve afterwards. of talents, nor adorn them when possess-

There is more reality than romance in the subjoined extract from a capital little story in a late number of the Knickerbock- them happier. er:-

"It is surprising how a woman will stick to her betrothed 'against the field.' If I knew that her lover had scraped his mother to death with an oystershell, I should only make her a fee for life by the really friendly act of giving the information. A woman in such a case, will doubt the testimony of a whole regiment under oath, and the evidence of her own senses into the bargain. Besides, if you could by some miracle, convince her, you would accomplish nothing, for she forgives even more obstinately than she disbelieve, and unless you can actually produces before her eyes a previous living wife and five children, (all the bona fide property of her suitor,) you had much better let her

Virtues of Twelve Hundred a Year .-The death of the King (William IV) was a grand blow to the "Conservative cause" -that is to say it crushed all the rising hopes of the numerous statesmen who be lieve the country must be saved if they receive twelve hundred a year. It is a peculiar class, that £1200 per annum, paid quarterly, is their idea of political science and human nature. To receive £1200 per annum is government; to try to receive £1200 per annum is opposition: to wish to receive £1200 per annum is ambition. If a man wants to get into Parliament, and want to get £1200 per annum they look upon him as a daft as no conception that public reputation is a motive power, and with many the greatest .- Coningsby.

A curious instance of the intelligence of a dog is related. The animal belonged to a celebrated chemist, who tried upon it the effect of a certain poison, and upon the next day administered a counter-poison, which had the effect of preserving the poor creature's life. The next day another dose was offered him; but merei! said he, he would not touch it. Different sorts of poisonous drugs were presented to him, but he resolutely refused all. Bread was offered, but he would not touch it; meat, but he turned from it; water, but he would not drink. To re-assure him, his master offered him bread and meat of which he himself ate in the dog's presence; and of that the sagacious animal hesitated not to partake. He was taken to a fountain, but he would drink nowhere but from the spot where the water gushed free and fresh. This continued for several days, until the master, touched by the extraor dinary intelligence of the poor creature, resolved to make no more attempts upon him with his poisons. The dog is now very gay and very happy, but will eat of nothing that he does not first see his master touch, nor will he drink except from the nurest spot of the fountain .- Ed. Reg.

Battle between an Robin and Squirrel. A few days since, says the Springfield Republican, a red squirrel was seen on a maple tree standing by the house of Mr. Seth Smith, in West Springfield, he had been there but a few minutes before war was declared against him by an old robin, who seemed to claim the right of posses sion. As the battle waxed hotter and hotter, the squirrel run down the tree and un dertook to make his escape along a range of maples by the way-side; but finding the bird in hot pursuit, he would turn occasionally and put himself on the defen sive by showing his ivory to the enraged bird. He then ran up and down severa trees, with the enemy at his heels, some times stopping to strike with his paw, and then resuming his retreat. At last he ran upon a shed, and found safety in on apertore through the boards. As the robin was Locks on their doors, and chests, may defy the arts of burglars.—Newark Adv. uot accustomed to such hiding places, she could not follow.—During this contest

Climate for Consumptives .- It is a mat- | which lasted but a short time, the most squirrel, who sometimes was obliged to transport the robin upon his back, as her talons were finally planted there while Some parts of Florida are said to be she was brandishing her break about his eyes and ears evidently to the infliction of

to marry will hereafter be granted to any individual who is addicted to drunkenness or, if he has been so, he must exhibit full proofs that he is no longer a slave to this vice. The same government have also directed that in every report made by the ecclesiastical, municipal, and police authorities, upon petition for license to marry the report shall distinctly state whether grees west longitude, lying in the course of either of the parties desirous of entering inthe trade winds, which vary from N. E. to to matrimonial connexion, is given to in-

> Hoarseness .- One dram of freshly carped horse-radish root, to be infused with four ounces of water, in a close vessel, for two hours, and made into a syrup, with double its weight in vinegar, is an approved remedy for hoarseness-a teaspoonful has often proved effectual; a tew tea-spoonfuls, it is said, have never been known to fail in removing hoarseness.

> A good book and a good woman are excellent things to those who know how to justly appreciate their value; but there are many who judge both only by their cover-

Let no man ever expect to prosper in this life, or gain the respect and esteem of others, without an undeviating course of integrity and virtue.

Those who pretend to know more than others, are sometimes more ignorant than those who pretend to know nothing.

It is a mistake to suppose that hig heads always contain the most intelligence. Some of them are like large turnips, rather

Old sinners serve the devil for pay; but cursers and swearers are volunteers, who

Some men get on in the world on the same principle that a chimney-sweep passes uninterruptedly through a crowd Arrogance can neither supply the want

It has been truly said, that there is but one way to reform men, and that is to render

In the duchy of Nassau, every person seen in the public streets in a state of intoxication is, by a regulation just ordered, to be arrested and fined from five to ten florins. (13 to 26 fr.) or imprisoned for a week or a fortnight, and by way of public exposure, the name of the offender is to be proclaimed by sound of trumpet. Any dealer in spirituous liquors who shall allow more than two small glasses to be fined fifty floorins, (130 fr.)

The State of S. Carolina.



At a General Assembly begun and holden at Columbia on the fourth Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and from thence continued by divers adjournments to the 19th day of December in the same year. A Bill to alter and amend the first section of the third article of the Constitution.

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

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

Speaker of the House of Representatives. W. F. COLCOCK, President of the Senate.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Columbia 6th June, 1844.
I do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and literal copy of a Bill entitled "A Bill to alter and amend the first section of the third article of the Constitution." Passed on the nincteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and now in this office Given under my hand and the seal of the State

the day and year above written. WM. F. ARTHUR, Dep. Sec'ry. of State. IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ?

December 17, 1844.

Resolved, That the Clerks of the Senate and louse of Representatives, do cause the Bill passed by this General Assembly, entitled "A Bill to alter and amend the first section of the third article of the Constitution," to be publish-ed three months previous to the next General Elections for members of the General Assemly, agreeably to the provisions of the Consti-

Resolved, That the House do agree to the Ordered that it be sent to the Senate for con-

By order, T. W. GLOLER, c. H. R. IN THE SENATE, December 19, 1843. Resolved. That the Senate do concur to the

Ordered, That it be returned to the House of Representatives. By order,

WM. E. MARTIN, c. s.

To those Candid Men HO honestly doubt the truth of the Bran drethian System, we would entreat hem to ponder well upou the following facts

The Food taken into the stomech is conver ed into blood, which vital stream, flowing through all the ramifications of the system, no only imparts strength and continues life, but actually creates, forms, and builds up. each and every part of the animal machine. If the blood, therefore, is pure and healthy, the body, which, is formed from, and supported by the blood, cannot be diseased. But if there be in any part of the body any effection, such as bile, or ulcer, even a bruise, the blood circulating through that part, takes up impure matters from the lo cal affection, and carries it into the general system. This is the cause often of sudden death to persons of full habit, afflicted with biles, and use no medicine; the matter gets into the cir culating system, and chokes up the fine blood vessels which supply the brain with vitality, and life ceases, as if bereft by lightning. Now this can be remedied—the Brandreth Pills. will, if used at these times, take out all impure mat ters from the circulation, and save the general health, at the same time they are curing the lo cal affection. Oh! how important it is to man-kind, that this subject be well comprehended; it would save many from tedious times of sickness, and often secure their services to their riends, when otherwise the tomb would have its victim.

Principal Office 241 Broadway, N. Y a fresh supply just received by the following agents, BLAND & BUTLER, Edgefield C. H., J. S. & D. C. Sinyley, Meeting street; John McLaren, Abbeville C. H.; L. D. Merriman, Cokesburry; Whitlock, Sullivan & Waller. Greenwood; Coleman Lipscomb. New Market, and S. D. Clarke & Co., Hamburg.

Price 25 cents per box with full directions.

See Agents certificate. July 17

Allum Spring Pilis, For the Cure of Dyspepsia, Scrofulus and Liver Diseases.

THESE PILLS are prepared by Dr. S. R. Campbell, from the water of the highly colebrated Mineral Springs in Rockbridge county Virginia, called the Alum Springs.

These Pills, like the water from which hey are prepared, are a diuretic, promoting the secretion of urine and an alterative. increasing the secretions of the glandular system generally, and particularly of the liver. They act gently, but effectually upon the bowels, after two or three days use of them, producing copious dark, billious evacuation.

They also effect a determination to the surface, increasing the perspiration; therefore, they are a great purifier of the blood, and equaliser of the circulation. Each pill is equal to a common glass of the water. They should be taken before each meal, and from six to ten or twelve should be taken in the course of each day, for a fortnight, and then omit them for the same period. For the cure of the above diseases, perseverance in the use of these Pills, is all important; and if they are perseveringly used, every alternate fortnight, a cure may more certainly be expected, than under any other realment heretofore discovered, except from the use of the water, from which they are prepared, either by an attendance at the Springs or otherwise. They very speedily cure diarrhoeas, at tended with acidity of the stomach, and are a very useful remedy for the summer bowel complaint in children, as also for expelling worms from children. From one to four should be given in three equal por tions each day, to a child under six years, according to age. When given to children, they should be powdered and mixed with syrup. These Pills are easily taken, having no nauseous taste, are perfectly safe in all cases, where active fever does not exist, and do not sicken persons while using S. R. CAMPBELL. For sale by J. D. TIBBETTS, Edgefield Court House, South Carolina.

April 17 State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS. Declaration Curry & Caver, in Foreign Attac Declaration William Curry, in Foreign Attach-Henry Carter. ment. Declaration Jared E. Groce, in Foreign Attach-The Same. Declaration Curry & Caver, in Foreign Attach Declaration William Curry in Foreign Attach The Same. ment.
Declaration Jared E. Groce, vs. The same, and in Foreign Attach

Declaration Curry & Caver, in Foreign Attach John W. Carter. B. W. Groce, Declaration in Foreign Attach vs. Declaration W. Curry, in Foreign Attach The Same.

Benjamin S. Miller.

Declaration J. A. Hibler Hiram N. Wilson, Agent. in Foreign Attach-Israel Bond, for the use Declaration of the same, vs. in Foreign Attach The Same.

HE Plaintiffs in the above cases, having this day filed their declaration in my office and the defendants having no wife or attorney, known to be within the 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 them. GEO. PUPE, c.c. P. Clerk's Office, Nov. 6, 1843. 1y State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. W. E. Jackson & Co., Declaration in For

eign Attachment. Wm. Fitzroy THE Plaintiff having this day filed his declaration in my office, and the Defendant having no wife or Attorney known to be within the State, on whom a copy of the same, with a rule to plead, can b served: It is ordered, that the Defendant plead to the said declaration, within a year and a day, or final and absolute judgement will be given against him.

GEO. POPE, c. c. P. Clerk's Gffice, April 30, 1844. Мау 1, у & н. 14

LAMP OIL. CHOICE ARTICLE, for sale by H. A. KENRICK. Hamburg, Nov. 25 tf 14 State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS. ICHARD HANKINSON, who has been arrested, and is now confined within the bounds of the Jail of Edgefield District, by virtue of a Writ of Capias ad Respondendum, at the suit of Jasper Gibbs, having this day filed his petition, with a schedule on oath, of his whole estate and effects, with the purpose of obtaining the benefit of the Acts of the General Assembly of the said State, commonly called . the Insolvent Debtors Acts.

Public Notice is hereby givett, to the said Jasper Gibbs, and all other suing creditors, and others interested, that the petition of the said Richard Hankinson will be heard and consider ered in the Court of Common Pleas for Edge-field District, at Edgefield Court House, on Thursday the tenth day of October next, or on such other day thereafter, as the Court may order, during the term, commencing on the first Monday of October next at said place; and all the ereditors of the said Richard Hankinson, are hereby summoned, personally, or by attorney, then and there in said Court, to shew cause, if any they can, why the benefit of the Acts aforesaid should not be granted to the said Richard Hankinson, upon his complying with the requisitions of the law in such case made: and provided.

Clerk's Office, July 9 1844 THOS. G. BACON, c. c. P.

State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS. BRAHAM W. ROACH, who is now in the custody of the Sheriff of Edgefield District by virtue of the surrender of his bail, at the suit of L. Trapman, having filed his petition with a schedule, on oath, of his whole estate and effects, with the purpose of obtaining the benefits of the Acts of the General Assembly,

commonly called the Insolvent Debtors Acts.

Public notice is hereby given, That the petition of the said Abraham W. Roach will be heard and considered in the Court of Common Pleas for Edgefield District, at Edgefield Court House, on the ninth day of October next, or on such other day as the Court may order, during the term, commencing on the first Monday in October next, at said place; and all the creditors of the said Abraham W. Roach, are hereby summoned personally or by attorney, then and there, in said Court, to shew cause, if any they can, why the benefit of the Acts aforesaid should not be granted to the said Abraham W. Roach, upon his executing the assignment required by

the Acts aforesaid.

THOS. G. BACON, G. C. P. E. D.

Clerk's fice July 5, 1844. 3m 24

State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

ENJAMIN F. JONES, who has been arrested, and is now confined within the bounds of the Jail of Edgefield District, by virtue of two Writs of Capias ad Satisfaciendum, at the suits of Charles J. Glover, and Mansfield Hollingsworth, having filed his petition with a schedule, on oath, of his whole estate and effects, with the purpose of obtaining the benefit of the Acts of the General Assembly, commonly called the Insolvent Debtors Acts.

Public notice is hereby given. That the peti-tion of the said Benjamin F. Jones will be heard-and considered in the Court of Common Pleas for Edgefield District, at Edgefield C. House, on the ninth day of October next, or on such other day as the Court may order, during the term, commencing on the first Monday in October next, at said place; and all the creditors of the said Benjamin F. Jones, are hereby summoned personally or by attorney, then and there, in said Court, to shew cause, if any they why the benefit of the Acts aforesaid should not be granted to the said Benjamin F. Jones. upon his executing the assignment required by the Acts aforesaid.

THOS G. BACON, c. c. P. E. D. Olerk's Office, July 1, 1843. 3m

State of South Carolina. ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

IN EQUITY.

James Taggart. Ex'or. | Rill for Apportionity.

Acon Lomax, et al. | ment, Assets, &c.

N motion of Mr. Perrin, complainant's Solicitor: Ordered, that the Commissioner give three months notice, in the Abbeville Banner, and such other paper as he may deem proper, to all the creditors of Moses Taggart, late Ordinary of Abbeville District, now dec'd., as well as those having demends for moneys received by him as Ordinary as aforesaid, as his individual creditors, at the time of his death; whose demands have not been fully and pro-perly paid by his Executor, to come in before he said Commissioner, and prove their demands; and that such of them as shall not come in and prove their demands, on, or before a peremptory day, to be fixed by the Commis-sioner which day shall be at least three months from the publication of the said notice, shall be excluded from the benefits of this Decree.

[Signed] WM. HARPER.

In pursuance of the said Decretal Order, be the said notice, shall be excluded in the said notice, shall be excluded in the said notice, shall be excluded in the said notice, shall be excluded from the benefits of this Decree.

appoint Friday, the first day of November next, on, or helore which, the creditors as aforesaid will appear before me, and prove their demands. H. A. JONES, c. E. A. D.

Comm'rs, Office, 19 June, 1844.

Brought to Jail F this District, a negro man who says his name is ABNER, and says he belongs to Dr. Paul Davis, of either Burke or Jefferson County, Ga. Said fellow is about five feet, five inches high, and between 30 and 35 years of age. He has a small scar over his left eye, and two over his right eye. He was formerly owned by Mr. E. J. Buckmaster, of Hamburg, S. C., and says that he ranaway about three

weeks since.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. H. GOODMAN, Jailor. July 16, 1844

State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. IN ORDINARY

Frederick Ross and wife Petition to prove Nancy, and others, vs. Robert Bryan, Sen., Fe in solemn form the lix Rodgers and Shubal will of Daniel Rodgers, deceased. Attaway, executors, and

others.

T appearing to my satisfaction that Benjamin Rossman and wife Jane, Sutlay Rodgers, Daniel Rodgers, Jun., Littleberry Rodgers, and the children of Sarah Jones, heirs and representatives of Daniel Rodgers deceased, defendants, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered, that the said defendants do appear in the Court of Ordinary at Edge field Court House on Monday the 23d day of September next, to shew cause if any they can. others. September next, to shew cause if any they can, why the will of the said Daniel Rodgers, de-

ceased, should not be proved in due form of law.

JOHN HILL, o. E. D. June 12, 1844 1m3m