

(Concluded from the First Page.)

The State can be pledged to any course inconsistent with its true interests, among which, and the head of which, I admit, with its un-
furnished honor. Pledges of a State, like those of an individual, must be to itself or to others. Pledges of the last kind must be invariably performed, however disadvantageous or unjust, unless they involve moral guilt. Pledges of the State to itself however, are very different. They can never mean more than a very different, independent pledge—that she shall act with wisdom, firmness and consistency, according to the circumstances of the time and the occasion when she is called to act. If the pledge be rash or unwise will it be urged that she is bound to act? The question will always be, pledge or no pledge, what is wise, what is expedient, unless it be dishonorable. When the pledge is not to a third person, surely it cannot be obligatory or reputable to do a thing which is unwise, rash, inexpedient, and perhaps destructive of the very object which the pledge was intended to advance. A pledge to oneself is no more than giving publicity to it, if it be wise and proper, and honorable, not to execute it shows weakness and instability, and therefore it is disputable not to do so. On the other hand it would display weakness or obstinacy to do what was unwise, rash or dishonorable, because one had pledged himself to do so. It therefore seems to me, that the question before us is entirely free from any embarrassment of pledges. But there seems to be a difference between the pledge of an individual and that of a State by its representatives. The pledge of these cannot involve the free deliberations of future functionaries, where there is no third party concerned. If the pledge be wise and proper, it is the duty of the successors to redeem it, but surely not otherwise. The question then seems to me as free as if no pledge had ever been made; and is, ought the State to resist, and what shall be the mode and time of that resistance?

Much has been said about a leader, you will be much better without one, such a leader may be a fit instrument to dictate the movements of a faction but not those of a people or a nation. Resistance, to be effective and reputable, must not be demagogical, but national. It is paltry and feeble, in this great question, affecting so many States, to talk of a leader. The nation must move, and you must have many leaders. No people prepared for a great achievement will ever want leaders, you want a *de preparation of the national mind and spirit for a great movement, you want also a settled principle and a determinate object of action, which no individual should be permitted to dictate.* The people, acting implicitly under the dictate of a leader, do not resemble a mob, and do not exclude from their ranks all the sober, deliberate, steady good sense of the community which cannot be expected to follow the authoritative dictate of a leader. The principle and object of action should be established by the people themselves, (who should not surrender the character of thinking beings,) by the advice and assistance of the leading men in their respective States. If the States unite, this will be done in a Convention of the States, and if the act separately, by their Legislatures. When principle and object of action shall be thus established it will be national and you will have leaders enough, and they will be fit and appropriate leaders embracing all the good sense, talent, and character of the country. The Congress which declared the independence of the United States was not governed by a leader. The Congress which declared the late war against Great Britain was not governed by a leader. But these acts were brought about by leading men who knew and spoke the will of their Constituents.

The last incidental circumstance which I shall notice, is the servile adulation which is paid to the Union, at a time when it would be natural, and I think, just to feel resentful. It does indeed excite my special wonder to see Southern men bowing before the idol and shouting Hosannas to it as if it were in the act of showering blessing upon us. These are, I confess, a music hateful to my ear. I could as much respect the spirit of a man who had fallen under the hand of an adversary and who should choose that moment to eulogize his virtues, his humanity and his benevolence. I blame no respect to the Union. I have loved the Union as much as any man in it. I still respect it and wish to preserve it, but it is not in my heart, while my country is smarting under its lash, to pour out me devotions to it. I should consider it a moral defilement. In a nation it is a sign of a dark and feeble mind and a pusillanimous spirit.

No man with such a spirit can duly love his nearer and dearer institutions; no man with such a spirit will be ready to resist the wrongs done to them. Reflect on the purpose of a good and beneficent Government. Such a Government is frequently described by figures, significant of benefits received and love returned, which our hearts rather than our minds suggest and which are therefore more emphatically just—it is called a parental protector and a kind nursing mother. Now name a single blessing of such a Government that you enjoy. Does it make you (the South) great, does it enshrine you in honor, does it make you joyful and prosperous, does it secure you a quiet and undisturbed peace, does it shield you from the fanatic slanders or does it not hold up his torch and enliven its flame, and invite him to apply it to your most combustible material? Name, if you can one single benefit of a good and beneficent Government which you enjoy under it. Thanks to a sturdy nature we still live and breathe in spite of its infidictions. Even this we owe to our neglected and forsaken State Institutions. But your assailants tell you plainly that even this, the bare breath of life, which they have left in you, you enjoy merely under a short reprieve, until their plans are ready for the execution of that doom of desolation and ruin which they have pronounced against you and which they are hastening on with all their zeal and power. In the Halls of Legislation they are already permitted to tell you, that your presence there is a pollution of their pharisaical purity; and are you, proud freemen, (do you not so call yourselves) with what truth I shall not decide, humbly to solicit their forbearance? Surely, I may say, let us have no more of this servile adulation of the Union, while it is what you (not enjoy) but suffer. On the contrary, examine freely and fearlessly its value and the dangers with which it treats you as well as the suffering which it already inflicts. Despise the clamors raised against you as enemies of the Union. It is false, absolutely false, that you are the enemies of it, in its truth and in its purity, and it were base and cowardly not to be the enemies of its abuses. As it is practically administered, call it by what name you please, it is a gross and oppressive tyranny and it is more because it is many-headed. A popular tyranny is more terrible and debasing than the tyranny of a monarch; in its appetites more insatiable and gross, and in its duration more lasting. It never dies. The gloomy expanse of time which it covers is never irradiated by a Trajan or an Antoninus. There is an eternal duration of its vicious qualities and its rapacious reign. That there are many among us that can pour out this cringing adulation, I must lament and I can pity the mistaken devotion. But the Southern man who can join our assailants bitterly and acrimoniously to the slanders of our enemies to the Union, for the purpose of weakening the resolution and paralyzing the efforts of his own countrymen in resistance to its abuses, I am obliged to think justly chargeable with the most unnatural feelings, with a hideous want of patriotism, with a most guilty moral treason, which tho-

the laws do not touch, the public scorn will not allow to go unpunished.

Finally, I say, do no rash or sudden act; wait longer. There are some favorable signs in the political heavens. There are, I think, hopes, that your grievances will be redressed by constitutional and peaceable means, and the dangers of the Union averted. The Democratic party see how profitless and debasing it is to serve men instead of principles. I think it may be predicted (the darkest hour usually precedes the dawn) that before very long, perhaps the coming year, there will be a reaction which will establish the Democratic party in its ancient power and purity, and unite in a faithful and fraternal band, cemented by their best feelings all the members of that great conservative body, throughout the Union, whether North or West. The incongruous and unpatriotic combinations of Whigism cannot long cohere. The sacrifices of Texas, if nothing else, must make it odious to all the sound part of the nation, and particularly to the South and West. They cannot, they will not forgive it. The commencement of this reaction will probably be more or less advanced or retarded by the result of the ensuing presidential election in which, instead of being luke-warm, the whole South and West should put forth their whole zeal and strength.

But this hope is not a reason, why the remedial movements of the South should not commence, at farthest with the close of the present year, when the turmoil of all the elections will be over. You ought by sober, regular and deliberate steps to determine the general principles of your action, to organize the means of union and concert among the States; which ought now to assume and afterwards keep up, as long as their oppression and danger last, an armor of defence prepared for contingencies of the nation, and under which they may be ready speedily to act, with union and concert, as circumstances may require.

I have already adverted to the subject of Texas. The rejection of the Treaty of Annexation, I regard as a measure (if not of wickedness) of egregiously folly, sacrificing interests of great value and importance to the whole Union, but particularly to the South and West; and more especially in connexion with the claim of Great Britain, which I fear is well founded in the free navigation of the Mississippi, and as a consequence, perhaps of its tributaries. This right if it exist will give her uncontrolled access to your territories and carry, alike, her commercial agents and emissaries of abolition through the midst of your towns and plantations into the very heart of Texas, all which would have been averted forever by the ratification of the Treaty of Annexation. But when we look, through the vista of futurity, at the advantages to commerce, to navigation, to manufactures, to agriculture, and above all, to the national security and power and greatness which would necessarily have resulted from the acquisition, we can hardly estimate the immense value of the boon, not to us alone, but to the whole Union, which was voluntarily put in our power and into the direct effects of the Treaty do not which we have wantonly thrown away. But the evils of the rejection of the Treaty do not end with the direct effects. The time of the negotiation was eminently propitious and the President deserves and will yet, and speedily receive the abundant thanks of the country, for the promptness, wisdom and patriotism with which he seized and improved it. In the language of an able Senator (Mr. Buchanan of Pa.) every speech ought to occupy the columns of every patriotic press in the country. "Had the Treaty been ratified by the Senate, had the union between the Republics been completed, the subject would have passed away without producing a ripple upon the surface of public opinion throughout the world." But excited and emboldened by the rejection of the Treaty, you already behold the two greatest powers of Europe, obtrusively passing their just political limits, taking footing upon a portion of the continent so appropriated, that except in a hostile spirit, according to national usages, they were forbidden to interpose, and projecting their schemes of intrigue, as if you were in the heart of Europe. They have crossed the Rubicon. England has already had her emissaries in Texas. Cuba will next be seized, under some pretext or other, as a fair field for abolition. She will then command the Gulf and the Mississippi. To speak of no other danger, what will then be the condition of New Orleans, without which the whole West could not breathe, or, if at all, like an asphyxiated patient? Thus we see laid open the clear-sighted and patriotic wisdom of this glorious union of Whig manufacturers and abolitionists, by which the Treaty of Annexation was rejected.

Even this is not all, or the worst evil of the rejection of this wise and excellent treaty. Should Santa Anna be able (which God forbid, though we know not what foreign intrigues and foreign funds may enable him to do,) to conquer Texas, what a spectacle will be presented to the eyes of the American people. A people of your own blood, who, worn out by barbarous desultory invasion and war, as brethren, threw themselves into your arms, sought your fraternal embrace and entreated your protection, which by all the ties of nature of honor, and of interest, you should have granted them, will be slaughtered before your eyes, and their no country, which they ought already to have been your own, will be ruined and destroyed. We know from the character and past history of their assailant, that they will receive no mercy, no quarter. The bloody Ampudia, (so much so as to be utterly out of the pale of civilization) the gazettes inform us, has been put at the head of the army of invasion. People of the South, people of the West, may people of the whole United States, if your morals be those of Christianity, if you be not utterly bereft of the "natural touch" of human beings, with what feelings must you think of the abominable intrigues and combinations in your own councils, which will have brought on this bloody and barbarous tragedy? The people of Texas have been slanderously called "vagrants and outlaws." You know this to be utterly false. We all know, their slanderers know that, with very few exceptions, which will characterize all new settlements, a better and braver people never were the pioneers of the Anglo-Saxon blood and fame. Far from being vagrants and outlaws, there never was a new settlement on this continent, which, for their numbers, endowed as much comfortable independence, not to speak of wealth, tho' there are among them wealthy men, as much worth of character, as much improvement and intelligence, and above all, as much energetic enterprise and generous bravery.

The battle of San Jacinto would be a proud distinction for any nation, and still more the conduct and bearing of the victors, after their triumph. The civilization of any country would be illustrated and adorned by it. With the blood of the *Ulamo* still reeking from the ground, instead of a merciless retaliation upon the Mexican tyrant and his miserable followers, the softening influence of civilization on the horrors of war was never more conspicuous. Future times will scarcely credit the notorious fact, that under such horrible provocation, not a hair of their heads was touched, that they were treated with kindness and humanity while prisoners, and permitted unharmful to return to their benevolent homes. And shall these brave and noble men perish under the hands of the bloody tyrant whose life they spared, when forfeited by all the laws of God and man. A tyrant who has no more claim to their submission than Carolina has to that of Georgia. Texas is by national law and right as free of Mexico as Mexico is of the United States. She was never subject to any power, but that of Spain. Under that she was perfectly independent of Mexico. She united as an independent sovereign State in forming the Republic of Mexico.

But where is that Republic now? Is the dictator, (we should say usurper) of a subjugated people, Texas not included, that Republic? And, if he were, as an independent sovereign member of the confederation, she was no longer bound than the duration of her will and pleasure. A sovereign state can be longer bound by any compact power. He may, indeed, make war upon her, and so may any tyrant upon any free State, but on no other ground of national law than he could on the United States or any other sovereign State.

We have talked of purchasing his right to Texas, but he has no right of which he can dispose. We might have bought his unfounded pretensions, to make the acquisition peaceable, but no more. How idle then has been all the pathos of our pariaical brethren about the invasion of the rights of Mexico by the Treaty of Annexation. But I ask again, shall these brave and generous men perish under the hands of the mongrel breed of Mexico? Two-thirds of them are the children of the great West. The benignant sun of our own dear South shone on the birth of the other; and will the people of these regions stand by, fold their arms, and with cold blood, behold the massacre! for such it would be, if they are vanquished? Forbid it humanity, forbid it honor! Let the holy ties of kindred blood forbid it! But it may be asked, what can be done? The Union has abandoned them. I humbly suggest that the power is indubitable. The will only is wanting. It is very plain what can be done and what ought to be done. There is nothing in the Constitution of the Union to forbid the States loaning them money. They want nothing else. Aid them liberally in this way, with them, to furnish other funds to unite with them, to furnish other funds of San Jacinto, on which "the lone star" shall again shine in triumph.

This suggestion shall be thought worthy of adoption, and I cannot doubt that it, there is no time to be lost. Let active and able men, of the South and West, who feel interested in the cause, communicate the each other, as soon as possible, particularly on the mode of approaching the Legislative bodies of the States, and in arranging details. Can it be doubted, that if properly brought before the people, (I mean through the Legislative bodies,) they will respond like men and brethren to this sacred call? It is an occasion, on which they should stretch a point and be liberal. It is an occasion of life and death to follow beings and kindred blood. It is an occasion of the utmost national interest, independent of the claims of humanity. There is no depending interest of the United States of half as much importance as the prevention of the subjugation of Texas. It is a country absolutely essential to our security and interest, and it must sooner or later become a part of our union at whatever cost. By this aid you will bind the people of Texas to you forever. Let the threatened invasion be repelled by your aid, and you need afterwards entertain no fears of foreign intrigue. The union with Texas will be consummated in the very act of this brotherly assistance. You will run no risk, if the invasion be thus repelled, of the reimbursement of your pecuniary advances. Let her independence and peace be thus secured, and your claims will speedily be converted into stock of the United States. If it shall be said, and it will probably be so said, to defeat this benevolent measure, that this invasion is only an impotent threat—all will rejoice if it be true; but the rule of war is to deem every thing that is possible, to be probable, and here the event depicted is not only possible, but much more than probable. Be therefore not deterred, by any such suggestion, from the good work. Let the aid be afforded under regulations of prudence which shall make it applicable only on the contingency of its being necessary, and which shall secure its due application. The money need not be drawn from your treasuries, which may not be supplied, but may be raised on stocks authorized by the respective States. Men of the South and West, if there be political differences between you, lay them down for a moment, at the shrine of patriotism and humanity, and do this great service to the interest of your country, and at the same time prevent this awful sacrifice of your own kindred; which, should it happen, your hearts will bleed to behold, and which your consciences will ever afterwards reproach you for having suffered.

It has not been without some hesitation and reluctance, that I have at all entered into this discussion. I considered my day of activity as by-gone, and was reposing in the most absolute retirement, in which I desired to remain for the rest of my life, when the incident mentioned in the beginning of this paper drew from me, as an act of civility, a short expression of my opinions; and I should have said no more, but for the misconception of my views on a point on which I am most anxious not to be misunderstood. But being about to correct this error, and feeling as strongly and indignantly as any can do the oppression, disgrace and danger which my country suffers, although no one is more sensible of the little importance of my opinions, and I should have said no more, but for the misconception of my views on a point on which I am most anxious not to be misunderstood. But being about to correct this error, and feeling as strongly and indignantly as any can do the oppression, disgrace and danger which my country suffers, although no one is more sensible of the little importance of my opinions, and I should have said no more, but for the misconception of my views on a point on which I am most anxious not to be misunderstood. But being about to correct this error, and feeling as strongly and indignantly as any can do the oppression, disgrace and danger which my country suffers, although no one is more sensible of the little importance of my opinions, and I should have said no more, but for the misconception of my views on a point on which I am most anxious not to be misunderstood.

THOS. G. BACON, C. C. P. E. D.
Clerk's Office, June 18, 1844. 3m 21

State of South Carolina.
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.
IN THE COMMON PLEAS.
BENJAMIN 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 petition of the said Benjamin F. Jones 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 Benjamin F. Jones, are hereby summoned personally or by attorney, then and there, in said Court, to show cause, if any they can, 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.
Clerk's Office, July 1, 1843. 3m 23

State of South Carolina.
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.
IN THE COMMON PLEAS.
ABRAHAM 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 benefit 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 show 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, C. C. P. E. D.
Clerk's Office July 5, 1844. 3m 24

State of South Carolina.
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.
IN THE COMMON PLEAS.
RICHARD 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 given, 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 considered in the Court of Common Pleas for Edgefield 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 creditors of the said Richard Hankinson are hereby summoned, personally, or by attorney, then and there in said Court, to show 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.

THOS. G. BACON, C. C. P. E. D.
Clerk's Office, July 9 1844. 3m 24

Notice.
All Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Samuel F. A. McDowell, deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are requested to present them duly attested, within the time prescribed by law.

ALEXANDER McCABE, Adm'r.
September 4, 1844. 3t 32

State of South Carolina.
ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.
IN EQUITY.

James Taggart, Ex'or }
vs. }
Aaron Loux, et al. }
Debtors. }
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 demands 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 properly paid by his Executor, to come in before the said Commissioner, and prove their demands; and that such of them as shall not come in and prove their demands, on or before a preperatory day, to be fixed by the Commissioner, 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 Decree, Order, I appoint Friday, the first day of November next, on or before which, the creditors as aforesaid shall appear before me, and prove their demands.

H. A. JONES, C. E. A. D.
Comrs. Office, 19 June, 1844.
July 3. 3m 23

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

TALBERT CHEATHAM, who has been arrested, and is now confined within the bounds of the Jail of Edgefield District by virtue of a *Capias ad Satisfaciendum*, at the suit of John B. Holmes and Butler Williams, 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 petition of the said Talbert Cheatham will be heard and considered in the Court of Common Pleas for Edgefield District, at Edgefield Court House, on the 9th 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 said Talbert Cheatham are hereby summoned personally, or by attorney, then and there in said Court, to show cause, if any they can, why the benefit of the Acts aforesaid should not be granted to the said Talbert Cheatham, upon his executing the assignment required by the Acts aforesaid.

THOS. G. BACON, C. C. P. E. D.
Clerk's Office, June 18, 1844. 3m 21

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

BENJAMIN 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 petition of the said Benjamin F. Jones 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 Benjamin F. Jones, are hereby summoned personally or by attorney, then and there, in said Court, to show cause, if any they can, 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.
Clerk's Office, July 1, 1843. 3m 23

State of South Carolina.
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.
IN THE COMMON PLEAS.
ABRAHAM 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 benefit 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 show 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, C. C. P. E. D.
Clerk's Office July 5, 1844. 3m 24

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

RICHARD 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 given, 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 considered in the Court of Common Pleas for Edgefield 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 creditors of the said Richard Hankinson are hereby summoned, personally, or by attorney, then and there in said Court, to show 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.

THOS. G. BACON, C. C. P. E. D.
Clerk's Office, July 9 1844. 3m 24

Notice.
All Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Samuel F. A. McDowell, deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are requested to present them duly attested, within the time prescribed by law.

ALEXANDER McCABE, Adm'r.
September 4, 1844. 3t 32

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

ANGUS PATTERSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. P. 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 nineteenth 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. ARTIUR,
Dep. Sec'y. of State.
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 17, 1844.

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

Resolved, That the House do agree to the Resolution.
Ordered that it be sent to the Senate for concurrence.
By order,
T. W. GLOLER, C. H. R.
IN THE SENATE,
December 19, 1843.

Resolved, That the Senate do concur in the Resolution.
Ordered, That it be returned to the House of Representatives.
By order,
WM. E. MARTIN, C. S.
July 10. 4m 24

State of South-Carolina.



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
COLUMBIA, 9th September, 1844.
By His Excellency JAMES H. HAMMOND, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the State of South Carolina.

WHEREAS, it becomes all Christian nations to acknowledge, at stated periods, their dependence on Almighty God; to express their gratitude for His past mercies, and humbly and devoutly to implore His blessing for the future. Now, therefore I, JAMES H. HAMMOND, Governor of the State of South Carolina, do in conformity with the established usage of this State, appoint the FIRST THURSDAY IN OCTOBER NEXT, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving, Humiliation and Prayer, and invite and exhort our citizens of all denominations to assemble at their respective places of worship, to offer up their devotions to God the Creator, and his son Jesus Christ, the Redeemer of the world. Given under my hand, and the seal of the State, in Columbia, this ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and in the sixtieth year of American Independence.

JAMES H. HAMMOND,
Gov't. Q. PINCKNEY, Secretary of State.
Sept. 12. 3t 34

Head-Quarters,
COLUMBIA, 10th Sept. 1844.
ALL persons having in their possession arms belonging to the State, not now in use for military purposes, are hereby required to forward them, as early as possible, to the Arsenal at Columbia or Charleston. The cost of transportation will be paid by the Arsenal Keepers, and the arms received will be credited on the Bonds of those by whom they were drawn.
By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
B. T. WATTS,
Quarter-Master General.
Sept. 12. 3t 34

State of South Carolina.
SENATORS ELECTION.

To the Managers of Election:
IN obedience to the writ of Election, issued by the Honorable Angus Patterson, President of the Senate, "You and each of you are hereby required, after due advertisement, and with strict regard to all the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the said State, to meet on the first Monday of October next, at the place of election, to hold an Election for a member of the Senate for the District of Edgefield, to serve for the remainder of the term for which the said John S. Jeter was elected to serve; the polls to be opened and held at the various places of election on the third day of the said District, on the second Monday of October next, and the day following, by vote at your respective places of election, to meet at Edgefield Court House on the third day, to count the votes, and declare the election."
E. B. PRESSLEY,
Chairman of Managers of Election
August 21. 3t 30

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* to me directed, I will proceed to sell at Edgefield Court House on the First Monday and Tuesday in October next, the following property:
William H. Moss, Adm'r., vs. Rachel Moss, the tract of land where the defendant lived at the time of her death, containing five hundred and fifty five acres, more or less, known as the Springfield tract, adjoining lands of Mallich, Bragson, Dr. Richard T. Mims and others.

Executors of Casper Nail vs. Mary Butler, the tract of land where the defendant lives, adjoining lands of Millege Galphin and others.

Executors of C. Nail vs. Mary Butler, three negroes, Ben, Patsy and Lucy.
W. W. Hitch, Adm'r. and others, vs. R. R. Hunter, one Wagon and three Horses.

Alexander Sharpton and others vs. Lewis Murrah, a tract of land containing one hundred acres, more or less, adjoining lands of A. Sharpton, T. B. Spivy and others. Also, two Horses.

Brannon & Anderson, vs. Frances Kimbrell, one negro man by the name of Nace. The State vs. John Mouchet, a tract of land containing three hundred and twenty five acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Abner Perrin, Hugh M. Quarles and others.

Brannon & Anderson, vs. Martha Miner, the interest of the defendant in a tract of land containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Arthur Low and others.

W. W. Starke vs. John Marsh and Jarrott Wise, two tracts of land; one tract containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, known as the Benjamin New tract, on the road from Columbia to Augusta, adjoining lands of William Johnson, Sarah Gregory and Lewis Holmes; the other tract, containing one hundred and forty acres, more or less, known as a tract of land given by Benjamin Coffield to Julia New, adjoining lands of William Johnson, Lewis Holmes and Mrs. Autery, lying on or near the road from Lott's to Aiken—laid out as the property of Jarrott Wise.

Terms, cash.
H. BOULWARE, s. e. p. d.
Sept. 14. 3t 34

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* to me directed, I will proceed to sell at Edgefield Court House, on the First Monday and Tuesday in October next, the following property:
Martha J. Seibles and others, vs. Mack Lamar, one negro woman, Mariah.
Luther Roll, N. L. Griffin, and others, vs. Charles Lamar, the above named negro woman, Mariah.

J. Wooten & Smith, and others, vs. Edward Butler, the interest of the defendant in the tract of land where William Butler lived at the time of his death, containing two hundred and fifty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Harry Culbreath, Wiley Barham and others.

Leroy H. Mundy and others, vs. Henry and James Evans, a tract of land containing one hundred and eighty acres, more or less, adjoining land of Thomas W. Morton and others.

Brannon & Anderson vs. Chas. Price, the tract of land where the defendant lives, containing two hundred acres, more or less, adjoining lands of D. D. Marvin and others.

The State vs. Samuel H. Williams, W. C. Williams and Moody Harris, one Mare and Colt, the property of the defendant Moody Harris.

John R. Dow and others, vs. John O. K. Hammond, one negro boy by the name of Prince.

Lewis Sample and Wells Clary, vs. Elias Watson, one negro girl by the name of Patiey.

Patrick Leonard, vs. M. L. Gearty, the tract of land where the defendant lives, containing twenty-two acres, more or less, adjoining lands of F. O'Connor and others.

Blackman Warrick and others, vs. Joseph Rumley, the tract of land where the defendant lives, containing sixty-four acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Abijah Abney and others. Also, one Horse.

James Terry, Commissioner, and others, vs. Lewis Kilzey, a tract of land containing four hundred acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Elizabeth Carter, A. J. Rambo and others.

Brannon & Anderson, vs. William Hamilton, the tract of land where the defendant lives, containing one hundred and eighteen acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Nancy Flinn and others.

Benjamin Outz, vs. Wilson W. Crain and Moody Harris, the tract of land where the