

the point of one wing to that of the other, seven feet. He saw it perching on a tree, and shot it so badly that it was unable to fly.

Extract from a letter received by the editors, from a gentleman of Union, dated

JUNE 5, 1846.

"I have only time to add, with regard to the crops in this vicinity, that they have perhaps never been surpassed. The crops of Wheat and Rye, which are now being harvested, are large, and finely matured. The Oat, Corn, and Cotton crops, are as fine as can possibly be imagined at this season of the year. In short the prospect is fair for an overflowing abundance."

On Thursday 11th June, we attended an examination of the Students of the Edgefield Male Academy.

This Institution is under the direction of Mr. H. K. McCLELLAN, a gentleman of great experience as a Teacher, and one who is well known and appreciated in this community both as a citizen and a scholar.

The young men were examined in the various branches which are commonly taught in our Academies, and did no discredit to their instructor.

As the classes were numerous, and as they all gave high evidence of merit, and a proper attention to their studies, we feel unwilling to distinguish any particular one of them, either with praise or censure. We believe that the parents and friends of the boys, were all gratified and pleased at their examination.

We take pleasure in expressing our complete gratification, and in earnestly recommending the Edgefield Male Academy to the patronage of the surrounding country.

The young men about the Village, according to the notice they gave in our last number, had an exhibition on Friday night, the 10th instant, at which they played "Miss in her Teens," and "Fortune's Frolic" with great applause. We were agreeably surprised, and highly entertained by their performance. We expected something from them, but they did exceedingly well. If they had a little more practice, they could amuse almost any audience.

We sincerely wish their efforts much success, for they may be of great service to them. Stage acting will not only teach them to acquire grace in their movements, but it will give them confidence in themselves, and induce them to cultivate taste for the poets, and learn to appreciate and fully understand the most elegant composition of every sort.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

This body is now in session, at the city of Richmond, Virginia, and its proceedings will unquestionably be of great interest to all, and especially to the Baptist denomination of this country. It was organized by the appointment of Rev. Wm. B. JOHNSON, of this State, President, and JAMES C. CRANE, of Richmond, Va., and JESSE HARTWELL, of Alabama, Secretaries.

In our next number, we will endeavor to give our readers those parts of its proceedings which we may consider of most importance; but we must now say to our Baptist friends, as we said to our friends of the Methodist denomination, that we cannot pretend to give them all that their preachers and delegates may do in their Convention. It would require a mammoth sheet to do this—it would probably occupy our small paper for weeks, to the exclusion of all other matter.

We are disposed to be obliging though, and we will carefully select every thing that may be of most interest, and we will most cheerfully publish as much of it as we can, in justice to our patrons generally.

We learn from our exchanges, that the following Companies have tendered their services to the Governor, under the late requisition for Volunteers:

De Kalb Guards—Camden—K. S. MORTGATE, Captain.

Richland Volunteers—Columbia—J. Y. MICHELE, Captain.

McDuffie Guards—Abbeville—J. F. MARSHALL.

Charleston Volunteers—Charleston—WILLIAM BLANDING, Captain.

Sumter's—Sumter District—

Governor's Guards—Columbia—JAMES D. TREADWELL, Captain.

Old 96 Boys—Edgefield District—P. S. BROOKS, Captain; W. C. MORAGNE, 1st Lieut.; Wm. P. JONES, 2d Lieut.

A Company in Chester—R. G. M. DUNOVANT, Captain; Wm. A. WALKER, 1st Lieut.; Wm. B. SIBLEY, 2d Lieut.

A Company in Barnwell—N. J. WALKER, Captain; A. B. O'BANION, 1st Lieut.; J. O'BANION, 2d Lieut.

A Company in Newberry—JAMES F. WILLIAMS, Captain; CHARLES POPE, 1st Lieut.; JOHN STEWART, 2d Lieut.

A Company at Wainborough—Fairfield District—JOS. KENNEDY, Captain; B. H. ROBERTSON, 1st Lieut.; HUGH MILLER, 2d Lieut.

A Company at Lexington—Wm. FORT, Captain; A. G. CAUGHMAN, 1st Lieut.; ALEXANDER GEIGER, 2d Lieut.

Kings Mountain Volunteers—Yorkville—J. A. ALSTON, Captain; Wm. L. BROWN, 1st Lieut.; H. G. JACKSON, 2d Lieut.

A Company in Greenville—THOMAS P. BUTLER, Captain; R. J. SMITH, 1st Lieut.; A. B. TALLY, 2d Lieut.

The whole of this last Company, amounting to ninety men, was raised in a few minutes, from the first battalion, of first regiment, of first brigade, of the first division, of South Carolina Militia, commanded by Lieut. Col. BUTLER, and called the Saluda Battalion. We think it deserves to be the first battalion in the State, not only in its military division, but for the gallantry and spirit of its men and commander. Its parallel cannot be found in South Carolina.

It will thus be seen that four more companies than can be accepted, have offered their services to the commander in chief. Eight companies have already been accepted by the Inspector General, and only two more will be required from those which have applied since the acceptance of the eight, and from the many others that are now being organized all through the State, South Carolina has therefore, more than responded to her call.

The Alabama Regiment has been filled out, and mustered into the service of the United States. Captain J. J. SIBLES, a native of this State was elected its Colonel. We confess that this affords us heartfelt satisfaction. We wish we could say, that wherever there is a South Carolinian, there is a servant of his country.

BRITISH INTERFERENCE.

We certainly can have given neither England nor France, nor any other European nation, any just grounds of interference in our conflict with Mexico; and it is by no means probable, that whilst there is a very delicate matter for negotiation and settlement, pending between this country and Great Britain, that she will have the utter stupidity to encourage the Mexicans in their hostilities against us, unless she is really determined to provoke a war, right or wrong. She is far too wise, and our commerce with her people, and our peaceful relations with her government, are too vitally important to her prosperity, to be forfeited for a trivial cause, in which neither her interest nor honor is involved. The British nation is well aware, that in a contest with our people, the probabilities are ten to one, that in the main, she would be the greater sufferer. Notwithstanding all her ships, and all her vast preparations, and the great size and efficiency of her regular army, she must be convinced that a war with us, at this time, would be the greatest calamity that could befall her. She knows, that in such a contest, we would be united to a man; and she is by no means ignorant of the fact, that Ireland is disaffected to her government, and that Canada is also disaffected. It is hardly possible then, that she will be compelled to face the British lion at this juncture, unless something has occurred, or shall occur, in the settlement of the Oregon controversy, to prejudice the interests, or wound the honor of that nation. The last intelligence from England, according to every rule of fair interpretation, was decidedly pacific. It is hard enough, to say positively, what may take place, for Mr. Polk and his Cabinet, are unequivocally warlike on every question.

If we were to attempt to reduce any part of Mexico to subjection, or in other words, to forcibly annex it to the United States, then England and France might feel justified according to the law of nations, in resisting such a procedure with arms. But we presume that our government never entertained such an idea for a moment. It claims to be fighting for the honor of the country, and for the redress of its wrongs—not for conquest nor plunder. The first mention we saw of the annexation of Mexico, and the annexation of Yucatan, and the annexation of California, as well as we remember, was made by some newspapers which were exceedingly inimical to the President, and we really supposed it was so malicious, not to say stupid, as neither to deserve the consideration, nor to attract the particular attention of any sensible man. But it appears that candid men, and no doubt patriots, are now beginning to turn their eyes towards California, and to dream of its conquest, its beautiful fields, and its eternal spring, with something like earnestness—with something ofapture. In the settlement of our present difficulties with Mexico, we may rightfully acquire possession of California—it may be given to us in lieu of the vast debt that will be owing to us; but even then, we would doubt the policy of our receiving it. We believe that it will ultimately be ours, but for ourselves, we must confess, that we do not greatly desire to see it become a member of this confederacy.

We wish that the "area of freedom may be widened," and that the benefits of our institutions may be extended to every people on the face of the earth; but we do not wish to receive all nations into our Union, for we have quite as much territory now, and quite as many little republics as we can take care of. It is evident, that it is more difficult to maintain the integrity of the Union of many States, than of a few; and the contrary notion so often advanced in this country, is perfectly absurd. It is surely good natured and generous to open our arms, to all who desire admission into our confederacy; but then, it is dangerous to adopt such a course—it is fraught with utter ruin to our prospects, of perpetuating the bonds of our Union. It could be urged with just as much plausibility and force, that eight or ten men of different habits, and temperaments could get along as harmoniously together as four or five men, as that twenty States of different interests and different pursuits, could get along as prosperously and happily together as fifteen or twenty.

California may have a delightful and salubrious climate—it may be fanned by spicy breezes—it may be a paradise on earth, but as long as we thought it might endanger the stability of our Union, it would have no charms for us. The greatest men are not reared in the softest and most gentle climates.

We copy the following from the Washington correspondence of the Temperance Advocate. We are well aware that our Representative is not an idle looker on in the city of Washington. He has built up a reputation which he is fully entitled to. He will prove that he is not a soldier only at dress parade. "The Committee on Military Affairs are far from being united. Mr. Burt, from your State, is on this committee. Very few here but admit him to be one of the most sensible and efficient men on it. It seems that there is an universal desire to place Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky, on this committee. Mr. B. is one of the most laborious men in Congress—his devoted attachment to, and desire to promote the principles and interests of the Democratic party, have made him an universal favorite. When Mr. Boyd gets warm in debate, party rancor and narrow minded sectional feelings are forgotten amid the effulgence of his transcendent genius and talent. From Mr. Boyd's conciliating disposition to fill up breaches, made wide by personal aspersions and local interests, he may, without impropriety, be called the Political Doctor to the House of Representatives."

A negro man named Dick, belonging to Dr. J. J. Wardlaw, and in the employment of the Rev. D. M. Turner, was killed on Friday the 5th inst., by falling into a well. He had gone into the well after a bucket, and when reaching the top his head became giddy and he fell back, which killed him instantly.—Ab. Banner.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE MAJOR GENERALS.

War seems to be raging more fiercely at this time, between the President and his Major Generals, than between Taylor and the Mexicans. Gen. Scott has been "relieved from the command of the army, destined to prosecute the war against Mexico," and Gen. Gaines has also been "relieved from the command of the Western Division of the army," and required to appear at the city of Washington.

We have them before us, and we have carefully examined, the President's message, and all the correspondence that has come out between the Secretary of War, and the refractory Generals—and we can see, yet, nothing to censure in the conduct of Mr. Polk, and particularly, in the case of General Scott.

General Scott had been verbally informed, both by the President and Secretary of War, to hold himself in readiness to take command of the army which was to invade Mexico, and anxiety was expressed that he should commence operations as soon as possible.—Perhaps impatience was manifested, that he did not immediately commence his route to the seat of war. Such being the state of things, Gen. Scott wrote a letter to Secretary Marcy, in which he enumerates his various occupations, the difficulty of making all the necessary preparations for a vigorous campaign before the 1st of September, and his utter aversion to having an enemy in front and rear of him. The following is his language: "In the midst of these multitudinous and indispensable occupations I have learned from you that much impatience is already felt, perhaps in high quarters, that I have not already put myself in route for the Rio Grande.

Not an advantageous step can be taken in a forward march without the confidence that all is well behind. If insecure in that quarter, no general can put his whole heart and mind into the work to be done in front. I am, therefore, not a little alarmed, may be crippled in my energies, by the knowledge of the impatience in question, and I beg to say I fear no other danger."

After making some other remarks, with regard to his intentions and "preliminary arrangements," he comes out more plainly, and says: "My explicit meaning is, that I do not desire to place myself in the most perilous of all positions—a fire upon my rear from Washington, and the fire in front from the Mexicans."

Under these circumstances, the Secretary of War, by the instruction of the President, very properly wrote to him that he was no longer expected to go to Mexico. Gen. Scott's reply to the Secretary is dated "from a hasty plate of Soap." He commences his letter exactly in this manner:—

"Head Quarters of the Army, } Washington, May 26, 1846. }

Sir.—Your letter of this date, received at 9 P. M., as I sat down to take a hasty plate of soap, demands a prompt reply."

We are not skilled in court ceremonies nor courtly phrases, but we are free to say that though such language as the above, may be military, it is neither the language of common sense nor common decency in a Major General to the highest authority to which he is responsible.

General Scott would evidently much prefer revelling in the White House at Washington to "revelling in the halls of Montezuma;" and it will probably be a blessing to his country, that such are his inclinations. A great man, & a great general would have scorned all petty intrigues at Washington, and in the heart of Mexico he would have raised a fire, that in its bright and glorious blaze, would have extinguished all lesser fires in his rear.

We have not seen enough of the correspondence of Gen. Gaines, with the war department, either to justify or to blame what he has done. It would be very dangerous for a corrupt Major General to be permitted to raise troops without authority; but no man ought to be appointed Major General, unless he is a man of integrity and honor; for the necessity of the case frequently calls upon him to act without orders, and upon his own responsibility alone.

The New Orleans Picayune contains an article purporting to be based on reliable information, in reference to some of the future movements of General Taylor. It may be proper to remark that many of the letters received at New Orleans, from Matamoros, declare it as the belief of their respective authors, that Gen. Taylor, will make no further movements, until advised by the General Government. As however the information communicated to the Picayune may be correct, we subjoin the substance of it. It understands that "the next demonstration of Gen. Taylor will be upon the city of Monterey. This place is about 90 leagues from Matamoros; and is approached by a difficult road running through an arid and ill-watered country. It is the principal city of the province of New Leon, and commands the entrance of the table lands, or the interior of Mexico, through the passes of the Sierra Madre.

To make the operations of the army upon Monterey more secure, if not absolutely certain, Gen. Taylor designs occupying the town of Camargo, about 250 miles, by water, above Matamoros. To do this securely, it is necessary for him to have transports of a draft suitable to the navigation of the Rio Grande.

With a view of expediting the march of the army, Capt. Sanders, who has distinguished himself in the admirable defence he has constructed about Point Isabel, has been dispatched to this city to procure the necessary transports.

Gen. Taylor designs now to be at Monterey, as soon in July as possible. At that place, it is believed, the Mexicans will make a stubborn stand if at all during the war. If the troops under Gen. Taylor occupy Monterey, the whole of Mexico this side the Sierra Madre will be in possession of the United States, including the mining districts of New Leon, New Mexico, Santa Fe, Chihuahua, &c. &c."

A portion of the above it will be perceived is simply speculation, and we publish it as such.—Southern Patriot.

Connecticut.—The report and resolutions approving of the course of the President

and Congress relative to the war with Mexico, were passed in the House of Representatives on the 20th. There were in the affirmative 193, in the negative 0. This says the Hartford Times was a proud vote for old Connecticut. She is heart and hand with her country.

PROCLAMATION OF BLOCKADE.

In virtue of authority vested in me by the Government of the United States of America, I hereby declare the Ports of Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, and Matamoros, in the Republic of Mexico, to be in a state of rigorous blockade by the ships and vessels under my command.

The blockade will be extended to the remaining Ports and Rivers of that Republic on the Gulf of Mexico, as soon as circumstances will permit—of which due notice will be given.

This Proclamation is made for the information of all concerned; and a copy of the Instructions given to the blockading squadron, is annexed.

Given under my hand this fourteenth day of May, A. D. 1846, on board the U. S. ship Cumberland, off Brazos Santiago. (Signed) D. CONNER, Comd'g U. S. Home Squadron.

Instructions to be observed by the officers commanding vessels of the Home Squadron, in enforcing the blockade of ports on the east coast of Mexico:

1st. No neutral vessel proceeding towards the entrance of the blockaded port shall be captured or detained, if she shall not previously have received from one of the blockading squadron a special notification of the existence of the blockade.—This notification shall be moreover inserted in writing on the muster-roll of the neutral vessel by the cruiser which meets her, and it shall contain the announcement together with statements of the day and the latitude in which it was made.

2d. Neutral vessels which may be already in the Port before the blockade of it, shall have full liberty to depart, with or without cargo, during fifteen days after that upon which the blockade is established.

3d. The Ports of Vera Cruz and Tampico will remain entirely free for the entrance and departure of neutral non-commercial mail packets.

Mexican boats engaged exclusively in fishing on any part of the coast, will be allowed to pursue their labors unmolested.

In its present political condition the flag of Yucatan is to be respected.

(Signed) D. CONNER, Comd'g U. S. Home Squadron, U. S. Ship Cumberland, off Brazos Santiago, May 14, 1846.

Foreign Interference.—The opinion seems to be gaining ground in this country that the British government will not suffer our quarrel with Mexico to entangle its relations with the United States. It is remarkable how subdued and chastened to sobriety of thought has the American press become on the subject of European interference in the affairs of Mexico.—1st. We had the extravagant hypothesis put forth, that England and France were about to combine to place a prince of the European Spanish race on the Mexican throne.

2. That England had been fomenting in Mexico a war feeling against the United States, and promising assistance in funds to Paredes, in case of a conflict. Now it turns out, if the London Times is to be credited, that England disclaims the policy of forcing on Mexico a king, when Mexico prefers a president; while so far from the English government promising financial aid to Paredes, his agents in London have failed to raise a loan from individual capitalists.

So it will turn out as regards British interference in our conflict with Mexico.—The dismemberment of the Mexican territory the sagacious statesman of England perceive to be inevitable. The annexation of one or more of the States of Mexico to the United States, they must see to be equally unavoidable, if with the voluntary wish and consent of their inhabitants. On what principle of rational interference could the people of California be compelled to continue an integral portion of the Mexican Republic? This is evidently a question not for the British or American government. We could not annex, even by conquest, contrary to the expressed opinions of a majority of the people of California, or any other of the States of Mexico. The British could not prevent annexation, if such is the well ascertained desire of the Californians, maintained against the adverse powers and pretensions of the Mexican government. This is presuming that the solution of this question is to be left to voluntary acquiescence, and not to be determined by force of arms.

Under such circumstances the U. S. States could only proceed to hold such portions of the Mexican territory as they may conquer, as security for the payment of their reasonable pecuniary claims. The Powers of Europe, neither singly nor collectively, without a breach of international law, could interfere, either to prevent this result or that of ultimate annexation, on failure of payment by Mexico, or with the unforced wish of the province, state or city conquered by our arms.—Char. News.

Presbyterian General Assemblies.—The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church, which had been in session in Philadelphia for some ten days, has adjourned.—The New School Assembly, on Wednesday, by a vote 97, to 27, adopted a declaration on the subject of Slavery, which holds it to be a great evil, and enjoins upon all subject to the evil to do all they can to get rid of it; does not directly charge the holding of slaves as inconsistent with the character of the true Christian Presbyterian; asserts the General Assembly, as a Court of the Lord Jesus judicial Authority, and leaves it to the Synods, Presbyteries and Sessions, to take such constitutional action upon the subject as they may deem most fit, subject to the general revision and control of the General Assembly.

Choctaw Indians.—The revival of religion continues among the Choctaw Indians, and 150 have been added to the church during the last year; making the whole number connected with 8 churches in that nation, 665. There had been contributed by that people during the year, \$1333 for benevolent purposes, in addition to \$26,000 appropriated by their govern-

ment for educational purposes; making a sum equal to \$1 25 for every man, woman and child in the nation—a sum greater, in proportion to the number of people than is given for the cause of education by any nation on the globe!

Very Important Arrival.—Peace with the Comanches, and rumors of the disturbance on the Texian borders contradicted. The steamer Rodolph, arrived here last evening, from Port Caddo, bringing as passengers Capt. T. S. Alexander, lady and Miss Alexander; two companies of the 6th Regiment of Infantry, and 95 rank and file from Fort Towson, commanded by Capt. Alexander, and Lieutenants Wetmore, Barnell, Ernest, Deut and Easton, attended by Dr. Simpson. Also, Col. M. G. Lewis, Commissioner to treat with the Indians; General Mascooa, G. J. Wilson, Major R. S. Peighors, J. Coyle, R. Cook, and 14 Indian Chiefs, and 4 servants from the Comanche and other Indian tribes. This is a very important arrival, as peace with thirteen Indian tribes bordering on Texas, is now guaranteed. The treaties with all these have been made by Col. Lewis, in connection with Judge Butler, of S. C., and the delegations are taken to Washington, both with the purpose of having the treaties ratified, and acquaint these men of the wilds, with the extent of our country, and the number of its inhabitants; on which subject they have at present very obscure ideas. They represent at least 50,000 souls, all of whom will be peaceful, at least during the absence of their Chiefs, and we hope for all time.

The various tribes represented are the Comanches, Lapan, Ton-ke-way, Waco, Wichita, To-weck-a-nie, An-oo dor-rol, Caddo, Ionsi, Kichi, Delaware, Ponshow, Rede, and Bu-lux-ee.—N. O. Tropic.

By Divine permission, the Rev. Mr. D. B. CLAYTON will preach at Horn's Creek School House, on the 4th Sunday in June.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.—The Second Quarterly Meeting of the Methodist E. Church, for the Edgefield Circuit, will be held at Edgefield C. H.

The Meeting will commence on Thursday the 25th June, and will be continued for several days.

June 17 2t 21

MECHANICS WASHINGTONIAN SOCIETY.—The Mechanics Washingtonian Society, will hold its regular Meeting on Monday night.

A full attendance of members is requested, as business of much importance will be brought before the Society.

June 17 1t 21

MISSIONARY APPOINTMENTS

The undersigned having been assigned by the MISSIONARY BOARD to labor in Division No. 1, of the Edgefield Association, will attend at the places and at the times stated below: Red Hill, on Saturday before the 2d Lord's Day in July.

Plum Branch, on Saturday before the 3d Lord's Day in July.

Buffalo, on Saturday before the 4th Lord's Day in July.

Callahan's Mills, on Saturday before the 1st Lord's Day in August.

Rehobeth, on Saturday before the 2d Lord's Day in August.

Gigal, on Saturday before the 3d Lord's Day in August.

Bethany, on Saturday before the 4th Lord's Day in August.

Horeb, on Saturday before the 5th Lord's Day in August.

Beulah, on Saturday before the 1st Lord's Day in September.

The Meetings will continue for seven days if circumstances render it proper.

Z. WATKINS, D. D. BRUNSON. June 11, 1846.

The South Carolinian, BY A. G. SUMMER AND B. R. CARROLL.

Should sufficient encouragement be received, the proprietors propose to issue the South Carolinian, after the first day of October next, as follows:

A SEMI-WEEKLY Paper at \$5 per annum, in advance; or \$6 at the end of the year.

A WEEKLY Paper at \$3 per annum, in advance; or \$4 at the end of the year.

Both papers will contain the same reading matter, and also, all new advertisements.

The South Carolinian will be printed on the very best paper, with new and beautiful type.

July 17 1t 21

ICE! ICE. J. D. TIBBETTS will keep constantly on hand a supply of Ice until October. Persons wishing to purchase may rely upon getting it in any quantity. None will be sent on the Sabbath, except for Medical purposes.

June 17 1t 21

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. IN COMMON PLEAS. Matthew Gray, vs. Oliver Simpson, Declaration in Attachment.

THE Plaintiff in the above case having this day filed his Declaration in my office. On motion of Wignall, Plaintiff's attorney, Ordered, That the Defendant appear and plead to the said Declaration, within a year and a day from the date hereof, or judgment will be entered against him by default.

THOS. G. BACON, Clerk. Clerk's Office, Edgefield C. H., 14th May, 1846. June 17 1y 21

Notice. ALL Persons having demands against the estate of Henry Carr, dec'd., are requested to present them legally attested, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. THOS. LAKE, Administrator. June 3 1f 10

W. H. ATKINSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, May be found in his Office, opposite Compy's Hotel. January 7 50 31

Edgefield Academy, } JUNE 11, 1846. }

RECORD for the last half of the Session, ending this day.

Grade of Scholarship, indicated by the Nos. against the names.

Table with columns: Points, No. Studies, Absences, Missings. Lists students like James Sandford, Charles Chaires, Joseph Glover, etc.

Table for IN LATIN. Lists students like James T. Bacon, Randal Bland, London Butler, etc.

IN LATIN. The first 9 in Latin and Greek, besides Mathematics and Composition.

The last 6, in Latin and Composition only.

Table for ENGLISH CLASSES. Lists students like James T. Bacon, L. W. Youngblood, E. Youngblood, etc.

The various tribes represented are the Comanches, Lapan, Ton-ke-way, Waco, Wichita, To-weck-a-nie, An-oo dor-rol, Caddo, Ionsi, Kichi, Delaware, Ponshow, Rede, and Bu-lux-ee.—N. O. Tropic.

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