[Continued from 1st page]

forfeit and pay a sum not less than five hundred or more than one thousand dollars; and, moreover, shall undergo imprisonment for any term or terms of years not less than seven nor more than twenty-one years and shall be kept and confined to hard labor.

There are other provisions of the statute in express conflict with the act of 1792, to which it is unnecessary to advert on this occasion.

One Prigg was indicted under this statute for taking and carrying away a certain negro woman, named Margaret, into the State of Maryland, with the design and intention of selling and disposing of and keeping her as a servant for life contrary to the statute. The defendent pleaded not guilty to the indict- and contemporaneous construction. ment, and, at the trial, the jury found a special verdict, which in substance, states that the negro woman Margaret, was a slave for life, and held to labor and service under, and according to the laws of Maryland, to a certain Margaiet Ashmore, a citizen of Maryland; that the slave escaped and fled to Pennsylvania, in 1832; that the defendant as the legally constituted agent of Margaret Ashmore, in 1837, caused the said woman, Margaret to be taken and apprehended as a fugitive from labor by a State constable, under a warrant from a Pennsylvania Magistrate; that the said the said magistrate, who refuse to take further cognisance of the cause; and thereupon the defendant did take and carry away the said negro, &c., out of deliver her to her owner, Margaret Ashmore.

Upon this state of facts, the courts in Pennsylvania, both on the circuit and on appeal, adjudged that the defendant was guilty of the crime charged. In effect holding that a citizen of a slaveholding State could not pursue and apprehend his fugitive slave in a nonslaveholding State.

The cause was carried to the supreme court of the United States, and there underwent discussion and investigation becoming the magnitude of the questions involved in it. 'The case is to be found reported 16 Peters, 611. The essential question, involving the guilt or innocence of the accused, depended upon the proper construction of the article of the constitution relative to fugative slaves, and the act of 1793 made to enforce it. And that question presented this important consideration to the court. Had the owner of a fugitive slave, escaping into a non-slaveholding State, the right to apprehend and seize him or her in such State, as one of the incidents of perfect ownership? The act of Pennsylvania had made it criminal for one to make such seizure of its of Pennsylvania. Judge Story delivered the judgment of the supreme court, reversing, on all the points, the judgment below. Upon the point just referred to, his judament is full and instructive. He uses the following lan-

"Historically, it is well known that the object of this clause to secure to the slaveholding States the complete right and title of ownership in their slaves, as property in every State in the Union into which they might escape from the State where they were, they were held in servitude. The full recognition of the right and title was indispensable to the security of this species of property in all the slave holding States; and indeed, was vital to the preservation of their domestic interest and institutions, that it cannot be doubted that it constituted a fundamental article, without the adoption of which the Union could

not have been formed."

This clause was of such controlling and paramount importance to the Southorn States, that they, in effect, made it a sine qua non; the non-slaveholding States seemed to have regarded it in the same light, for the clause was adopted into the constitution by the unanimous consent of the framers of it.

The clause manifestly contemplates the existence of a positive unquallified right on the part of the owner of the slave, which no State law or regulation can, in any way, qualify, regulate, control, or restrain. It puts the rights of the owner, with all its incidents, upon the same ground in all the States. His right, to be perfect, must be the same in all the non-slaveholding States, as in in the State from which the fugitive the third section of the act of Congress, fled. The owner must, therefore, have the right-to seize and repossess the slave, which the local laws of his own State confer on him as property, and that is a right recognised in all the slave-

holding States.

Thus far, the right of the owner to apprehend his slave is well recognised and maintained by the opinion; but there is another question or more complexity involved in the discussion of the case: How shall be obtain the possession when there is a detention or denial of right on the part of individuals?-The constitution is explicit, that a slave escaping into a non-slaveholding State shall not be discharged from service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on the claim of the party to whom such labor may be due. For many years, as has been stated, the State authority, both judicial and ministerial, contributed actively to aid in measures for the delivery of the fugitive to his master. The act of '93 presupposes such an agency to be implied as an obligation of duty. One of the grounds taken in the case advertion that might be required to carry fully into effect the article of the constitution; and that, therefore, the States had no authority to legislate one way or the other on the subject-that is, either to provide for the delivery of a fugative, or to tive slave. It seems that this bill did not impair the rights of the citizens of slaveholding States in a remedy afforded by by the laws of the Union. The court decided that the power of legislation being exclusive in Congress, could not, for any purpose, be current in the States. consequences of the decision could not have been foreseen; and inferrences have been drawn from it by most of the non-slaveholding State, certainly repugnant to the drift of the decision, and n violation of the spirit of the constitution, and in opposition to ancient usage

The views which were taken by Chief Justice Taney, evince the circuitspection and wisdom of a gre constitutional magistrate. The views which the framers of the constitution had taken, and which seemed to have been confirmed by mutual understanding of

the States for many years. The Chief justice concurred with the court entirely in all that was said in relation to the right of the master, by virtue of the 3d clause of the 2d section of 4 h art. of the constitution to arrest his slave in any State wherein he might find him; and in pronouncing the law woman was thereupon brought before of Pennsylvania, under which Prigg was indictated, unconstitutional and void. His reasons for this opinion are strikingly put. He does not regardlany other question as necessarrily involved Pennsylvania into Maryland, and did in the case, so far as it regarded the innocence or guilt of the party charged nor do the committee.

The court did, however, go on to say and perhaps to decicde, that the power to provide a remedy for the master was exclusively vested in Congress; and that all laws uyon the subject, passed by the States since the adoption of the constitution, are null ad void; even although they were intended, in good faith, to protect the owner in the exercises of his rights of property, and do not in any way conflict with the act of Congress. So far from maintaining that the States are prohibited from interferring by legislation to protect and aid the master, the learned chief justice says; "They are not prohibi ed; but, on the contrary, it is enjoined upon them, as a duty, to protect and support the owner when he is endeavoring to obtain possession of his property found within their respective territories." It does seem to the committee, that this view of the matter is una nswerable. The argument so ably sustained summed up in one sentence: "The States are, in express terms, forbidden to make any regulation to impair the master's right; but there the prohibition stops." Justices his own slave while in the territorial lim- Thompson and Daniel, in well sustained judgments, concurred with the chief justice. Judge Thompson said he had filled his opinion principally to gua.d against the conclusion "that, by my silence, I assent to the doctrine that all legislation on the subject rested exclusively in Congress, and that all State legislation, in the abscence of any law and word of God.

> States, those to the east and north especially, have, since the above decision was made, which was made, in 1842, shaped their legislation in such a manuer as to repeal all State laws in favor of a master in pursuit of his fugi- amendments that can be made to it, have tive slave, holding such laws as unconstitutional, and as a dead letter on the lowner the protection he is enviled to unstatue book. And these States, or many | der the constitution. The assiult upon it of them, have gone much further, and is, however, a significant indication of the have passed laws making it penal for progress of public opinion. It is making the judicial and ministerial officers to interfere or give aid in the apprehension and delivery of a fugitive slave to his owner. Instead of being friends under the constitution to afford active aid in the delivery, they have devised asystem hostile legislation to deprive him of aid. Instead of being allies to discharge an obligation imposed on them, they have

Congress, is unconstitutional and

become hostile opponents to defeat it. Let these laws speak for themselves. The following are the laws of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Having an identity of design, they use the same

language: Sec. 1. No judge of any court of record in this State, and no justice of the peace, shall hereafter take cognizance or grant a certificate in cases that may arise unper passed February 12, 1793, and entitled An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," to any person who claims any other person as a fugative slave within the jurisdiction of the State.

Sec. 2. No sheriff, deputy sheriff, coroner, constable, jailor or other officer of the State, shall hereafter arrest or detain, or aid in the arrest or detection or imprisonment, in any jail or other building belonging to the State, or to any county, city, or town thereof, of any person for the reason that he is claimed as a fugitive slave.

Sec. 3. Any justice of the peace, sheriff, deputy sheriff, coroner, constable, or jailor, who shall offend against the provisious of this law in any way, directly or indirectly, under the power conferred by the third section of the act of Congress aforementioned, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars for every such offence, to the use of the State, or shall be subject to imprisonment, not exceeding six months, in the county jail.

Laws of the same effect are now in force in all the uorthern and eastern States, and in some of the northwestern non slaveholding States.

This subject was very much discussed ted to was, that Congress, having ex. during the last session of the Legislature dents, he omits the exculpating phrase, "no

bound to supply and enact all the legisla. I lie opinion in that State, and it may be stated that one of the branches of that legslature, give its sanction to a bill to prohibit the State officers from interfering to assist a master, imposing high penalties on such as should give active aid to the owner in his efforts to apprehend his fugipass, upon the ground that State officers had no authority under State laws, they being a dead letter; and that, therefere, there was an implied inhibition on State officers from interfering in such cases.

What remedy have the slaveholding S ates now left, for the enforcement of their constitutional right to the delivery of their property, escaping into non-slaveho'ding communities. They have the parchment guaranty of the constitution, without ability to enforce it themselves, and with the hestile legislation of the non-slaveholding States to defeat them.

What now is left for the citizens of the slaveholding States, as the available means under the constitution, to protect those rights intended to be secured by it. Public opinion, the only great political agent in a republic to sustain good faith, has been turned against them under the forms of law. The constitution, which, in the the primitive days of the republic, was supposed to have, in all that involved the mutual duties of the States, the essential elements of self-execution, has neither State nor federal law to sustain and vindicate its authority. The States have withdrawn their support, and Congress is inefficient in its legislation to sup ply it. A single clause of the act of 1793 is all that is left, and is a dead letter, so far as it regards the power of giving it practical efficacy. All that is left of it is the right to bring an action against those in the non-slaveholding States who may conceal, or protect from seizure, a runaway slave. The right to sue a mob of irresponsible persons, without the power of procuring witnesses, and before a tribunal administering justice in a hostile community. Who would venture on such litigasion is conceded, but how to be executed? why, at the risk of the owner's life. The proceedings which have given rise to this report, as well as similar and even of more

aggravated character in other States, are full evidence of the truth of this remark. The remedy may induce the master to place hisself in circumstances in which to would become the victim of irresponsible insult and violence; or cause him, by his efforts to reclaim his property; to afford some pretext for an action against him, by which, under the form of a verdict. his whole estate might be confiscated to appease the demands of popular prejudice. Let it not be said that he could apply to an United States marshal; before such an officer could be procured, effectual escape

might be accomplished. The opportunity to apprehend a fugiive is emergent, not waiting for the delay of distant and perhaps reluctant officers. But whatever remedy may be allowed by the act of 1793, nominal and hollow as

t is, it will not remain long on the statute book, if it can be repealed by the influence of the non slaveholding State. Already has a memorial come to Congress from a large number of the citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for a repeal of tha law. That memorial has been referred to your com' mittee, and it is a memorial asumerously signed, probably as any other that has ever come before Congress. These persons "represent that the law of the United States, imposing \$500 for what is called harboring or concealing a slave is unjust

and ought to be repealed. "Ist. Because it is contrary to the spirit

21. Because the law is intended to void." Several of the non-slaveholding prop up a system which makes it crimi nal to teach God's creatures hisholy word, depraves the master and the save, and is the fruitful source of great evis, both religious and political."

Your committee will not undertake to say that the law of 1793 will, even by any any great remedial influence is giving the its advances with crushing effects. It is in vain to appeal to compacts and constitutional provisions to arrest it.

The slaveholding States an bound in the Union, and are willing toperforin all heir duties under it. They have kept in good fath all that

they promised. They have not allowed the importation

of slaves since 1818.

They have given to their Northern fellow-citizens of the Union all the benefits of their trade and commerce.

They have yielded to then the almost exclusive benefit of the navigation interest of the Union, under laws for in protection. And they have co-operated with them in all that has been demanded for the common prosperity and welfare of the confedcracy, and have faithfully fulfilled all the obligations imposed upon them by the constitution, as be equal confederites.

They have a high duty devolving on hem: to require in some certain manner, the other parties to do justice to the requirements of constitutional obligations .-As much as Congress can do, they have a right to suppose will be dine towards maintaining the common rights and claims of the parties to the Ederal com-

Your committee have not implicit confidence in the efficacy of the only measure which they have ventured to propose, and which will be found in the bill which they ber leave to submit.

That bill will, in general terms, contain provisions by which the peralities under the act of 1793 will be increased, and requiring all the marshals of the U. States wherever called on, and other federal officers, to give protection and aid to the owner or his agent, of a fugitive slave in his efforts for the apprehension of such slaves as may affect their escape into a non slave holding State.

Unmerciful .- An old bachelor out west, who edits a paper, heads his list of marriage notices "melancholly accidents," but lacking even the common courtesy always clusive jurisdiction over the subject, was of New York, and as an evidence of pub- blame can be attached to either party."

PLANTERS' HOTEL EDGEFIELD COURT HOUSE, S. C.



The Subscribers respectfully an nounce to their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased from Mr. C. H. Good

man, the above named large and commodious House where they are prepared to entertain all ho may call upon them.

This HOTEL has recently undergone thorugh and extensive repairs, and its favorable ocation, together with a determination on our part that no effort shall be spared to make it emphatically the "STRANGER'S HOUSE," lead us to hope that we, shall merit and receive a liheral share of public patronage, ARMSTEAD BURT, JOHN L. DOBY.

April 10, 1848

HE undersigned having disposed of his entire interest in the above named Hotel to Messrs. BURT & DOBY, takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and patrons, for the liberal patronage which has been bestowed upon him for the last few years, and also takes pleasure in recommending his successors, to the favorable notice of the travelling community.

C. H. GOODMAN.

NEW GOODS

HE Subscriber has just received a splen did Stock of Spring and Summer Goods. For Ladies' ware, a fine lot of Mushus, Barages and Ginghams, Fine Mantles and Shawls, Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons, Worked Collars and Muslin Trimings

Black and White Lace Veils, For Gen'lemen's wear, A fine Stock of Boots and Shoes, of al

kihds. Leghorn, Panama, Palm, Silk and Bever HATS.

Hardware, Cutlery and Crockery, A good assortment of Groceries, such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses and Rice, Fresh CHEESE,

With many articles too tedious to mention, all of which will be sold very cheap for Cash or on time, to punctual custo B. C. BRYAN.

New Spring Goods.

HE Subscribers would respectfully inform their Customers and the Public, that they have just opined an unusually large

Spring & Summer Goods. embracing every variety and style of Fancy and Domestic DRY GOODS.

Also, a Complete Assortment of Hardware and Catlery-China, Glass and Tir Ware-Hats, Caps and Bonnets-Boots, Shoes and Slippers-Saddles, Trunks and Carpet Bags-Drugs, Paints and Oils-Groceries-Leather, &c.

Persons wishing CHEAP and Good Articles will do well to call, and particularly those who who wish to pay CASH. They shall have Bar gains. We have also on hand

18,000 lbs Cut Nails, ass'red, from 4 to 40 ds 12,000 lbs Iron, assorted sizes.
The Nails and Iron will be sold at Factory prices, for ash.

GOODE & SULLIVAN. 6t 11

PINAO FORTES. THE AARON A. CLARK, having lately returned from New York with a

of mentioesa spicilo PHANGS With and without the EOLIAN ATTACH-MENT, from the celebrated manufactory of NUNNS & CLARK, and intending to keep for sale a constant supply of these and other

Musical Instuments. At the Ware-House of GEIGER & PART-LOW, in the Town of Hamburg, on as facorade terms as at any place in the STATES, invites the attention of those per sons in want of such articles, and solicits them to call and examine for themselves before proceeding further, where will also be found a supply of new and fashionable SHEET MU-SIC and BOOKS of instruction for the Piano. A. A. CLARK continues to Tune Instru

ments, in which business he has been employed for nine years past. Fancy & Staple Dry Goods.

ANCY Muslins, Ginghams and Prints,

Mourning Changeable De Laines and Jenny Lind Plaids. Silk, and Baradge Shawls and Mantles, Silk Sun Shades and Parasols, English and American Long Cloths, Rich Bonnet, Cap and Taffetas Ribbons, Swiss, Jaconet, Thread and Lisle Edgings and Insertings, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosie

ry, &c. &c. FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. Drap de'Ete, Summer Cloth and Spring Cas-

simere, Lead Colored, Brown and Grass Linens, Brown and Fancy Linen Drills, Marsailles Vestings, Silk Hankerchiefs, and Cravats. Suspenders, Gloves, Half Hose, &c. &c.

Together with an assortment of, Georgia Striped Homspans, Osnaburgs, Cotton Yarns, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets. Just received and for sale by
C. A. MEIGS.

April HEAD QUARTERS, 2d Reg'nt Cavalry, S. C. M. EDGEFIELD, April 17, 1848. OREERS No. 1.

THE Edgefield Squadron of this Regiment will appear at Edgefield C. House, on Saturday the 20th May next, for drill and re-

Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers. will assemble the day pevious for drill and

The Abbeyille Squadron of this Regiment will appear at Abbeville C. H. on Saturday, the 3d of June next, for drill and review.

Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Offiers will assemble the day previous for drill and

nstruction. By order of Cor. THOS. W. LANHAM, G. W. BRANNON, Ad'j. The Abbeville Banner will copy twice and

orward account to this Office. April 18 Barouche for Sale.

LIGHT, strong and neat Two Horse Barouche, but little used, for sale low, by

GEO. PARROTT, or J. E. McDONALD. May 3d

WANTED, a Young Man to stay in a Store. One that can come well recommen ded will be preferred. Enquire at this Office.

REMOVAL. WM KETCHAM & CO

HAMBURG, S. C.

AVE remove otheir stock of Dry Goods
to the Store under the American Hotel, (late Hubbard's,) where it is their purpose to keep a full assortment of American, French and English

DRY GOODS. We would take this opportunity to return our thanks to our numerous friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed on us for the last six

years, and would solicit a continuance of their We would also invite all persons buying Dry Goods in Hamburg, who are not already on our large list of subscribers to gize us a trial. Our stock will consist of a much larger and more general assortment than we have heretofore kept. We shall also continue to keep our usual assortment of Carpeting, Oil Cloth, Floor Matting, Bonneis, and Ladies and Childrens

N. B .- Just received a full assortment of al

numbers of genuine Dutch Bolting Cloths. which together with all articles in our line will be sold as low as they can be procured in Ham-

burg or Augusta.

WM. KETCHAM & CO. Hamburg, S. C. Aug. 7-11

THE EDGEFIELD FEMALE ACIDEMY, CONDUCTED BY Dr and Mrs Jones.

Mill, open as herelofore advertised, or Monday the 7th of February. The ar-rangements are as follows. A Primary Depart nent, Junior, Middle and Senior Classes In the Primary Department.

Spelling, Reading, Writing and Ele-85 00 mentary Arithmetic, In the Junior Class.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Primary Geography, Abridged History, Composition, In the Middle Class. Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithme-tic extended, Grammar and Parsing, General Geography, History of United States and of England Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Composition,

In the Senior Class. Ancient Geography, General History, Critical Reading, Rhetoric, Logic, Botany, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Algebra, Geometry, Latin with a view to a more tho-12 00 rough understanding of English, Instruction in Music,

do do French 12 00 The year will be divided into four quarters of eleven weeks each, commencing as follows— 1st of January, 15th of March, 1st of June, and

Books, Stationary, &c., will be furnished a prices to cover expenses only.
N. B. 'The present quarter (to commence or the 7th of February,) will be charged as a half

PRINTERS' TYPES VILL be sold at Brock's N. York Foundry, after March 15, 1848, at the follow ng very low prices, for approved 6 months

| notes. | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| | Roman. | Title &c. | Shaded S |
| Pica, p | er lb. 30 cts | 52 | 90 cts. |
| Small pica | 32 | 56 | 100 |
| Long primer | 34 | 60 | 100 |
| Burgeois | 36 | 66 | 108 |
| Brevier | 42 | 74 | 120 |
| Minion | 48 | 84 | 132 |
| Nonpareil | 58 | 100 | 100 |
| Agate | 72 | 120 | 180 |
| Pearl | 108 | 160 | 220 |
| The above of | tiens in acu | | |

ed facilities for manufacturing, are much re-duced from former rates. A liberal discount for Cash in hand at the date of the invoice. Presses, Chases, Cases, Wood Type, Ink, &c. furnished at the lowest manufacturers' prices, either for cash or credit.

Our specimen Book for 1818 is now ready for distribution to Printers, who will send for it, and contains many new articles that we have never before exhibited, such as Writing Flourishes, Ornaments, Ornamental Fonts, &c. of which we have an ample stock for the prompt execution of orders.

Printers of Newspapers who choose to publish this Advertisement three times before the 1st of June, 1848, and send us one of their pa pers, will be paid for it in Type when they purchase from us, of our own Manufacture elected from our specimens, five times the amount of their bill

For sale, several good second handed Cylinder and Platin Power Press, Standing Presses, Hand Printing Presses, &c. GEORGE BRUCE & Co.

13 Chambers-street, N. York. 3t

State Agricultural Society of south Carolina.

HE following PREMIUMS will be awarded to the successful competifors, at the semi-annual meeting, to be held in the village of Spartanburg, on the second Wednesday in Sept. next: 1. For the best Stallion, for Agricultural purposes-a silver medal.

2. For the best Mare, for Agricultural purposes; a Silver Medal. 3. For the best native Bull, over 3

years; a Silver Medal. For the best native Cow, over 3 years; Silver Medal. 5. For the best Jack, bred in South Carolina; a Silver Medal.

6. For the best Mule, bred in South Carolina; a Silver Medal. 7. For the best Ram, adapted to our climate; a Silver Medal. S. For the best Ewe, adopted to our

climate; a Silver Medal. 9. For the best Ram, regarding wool hiefly; a Silver Medal. 10. To the most successful and exten-

sive grower of clover for three consecutive years; a Silver Medal. 11. To the successful competitor in a oloughing match, with double or single

eam; a Silver Medal. 12. For the most successful and extensive experiment with lime for three consecutive years; one complete set of the Farmer's Register.

13. For the best conducted Farm in the District of Spartauburg; a Silver Cup of the value of \$10.

A full and detailed statement of the value and operations of the Farm, to be furnished by the Agricultural Society of Spartanburg, or a Committee of three disinterested farmers of the District.

April 5, tf DR. JOEL BRANHAM'S

For Sale or Rent. HE HOUSE and LOT formerly occupied by S. S. Tompkins, Esq. Apples F. GOODE,

ft 11

April 4

LIVER & DYSPECTIC MEDICINE

N offering this valuable Medicine to the pco ple of S. Carolina for the relief and cure of many diseases incident to a Southern climate, I do not claim for it infallibility; neither do I say it will cure all diseases. But in CHRONIC LIVER AFFECTIONS

AND DYSPEPSIA. I can confidently advise and recommend its use, from my personal observation and use of the article in my own practice. This article is favorably received wherever it has been used I am allowed to refer to Mr. George Heard of Troup, Mr John Warren of Columbus, Mr. McAffee of Cobb, Mr. Asbury Holl of Athens, Mr. William D. Terrell of Putnam, Rev'd. John E. Dawson of Lagrange; to which a great number of rames might be added, who bear their testimony to its value.

itabitual costiveness is found very frequently connected with feeble constitutions, and persons of sedentary habits, which often exert a very unfavorable influence upon the general hackle of the subject; and is particularly manifested by a restless and desponding state of the mind, irregular if not a loss of appetite. For this condition of the system, this article is confidently recommended with the positive assuf-ance that if the dose is properly adjusted, so as not to move the bowels too actively, relief that be relied on, without any, even the least of the unpleasant consequences, resulting from the use of the common purging medicines usually resorted to. This article will be found to act as a pleasant cordial and tonic, restoring the appetite, and at the same time fulfilling every indication that the common purging medicines

are designed to effect. There are some constitutions liable to regtilar attacks of Bilious fever almost every fall, to such, I recommend the use of this Medicine, beginning at least by the middle of May, or first' of June.

Many persons whose Digestive organs are feeble, often experience a sense of fullness, weight, and oppression, about the stomach af ter enting—in such cases a dose of this medi-cine will often afford immediate relief.

Pregnant women often suffer from hear burn and costiveness, they may use the article without the least danger and with great benefit, In sick or nervous head-ache, it is a most valuable medicine

I could append a long list of certificates, but forbear, preferring to rely on the virtues of the medicine to sustain itself. The medicine is a gentle and certain cathartic, tonic at JOEL BRANHAM.

Eatonton, Georgia.
For sale by Robert Anderson, Liberty Hill,
Cheatem & Settle, Duntonsville, Charles Freeman, Cairo P. O., and

J. D. TIBBETTS, Edgefield C. H. ly 33

SOUTH CAROLINA. EDGEFELD DISTRICT. IN EQUITY.

) Amended Bill H. H. Hill, & others Ionathan M. Hill. & others T appearing to my satisfaction that Jonathan M Hill, James E. Goodwin and wife Rhy. M Hill, James E. Goodwin and wife Rby; donia, James Hill, Amanda Hill, and Henrietta Hill, Defendants, in this case, are absent from and without the limits of this State. On motion by Mr. Wardlaw Solr., it is ordered that the said Defendants, do appear, and plead answers or demensors to said bill within three months from the publication hereof, or the said Bill will be taken pro confesso, against them.

S. S. TOMPKINS C. E. E. D.

Commissioners Office, Feb. 98, 1848

SOUTH CAROLINA. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS. Henry B. Gleason, Declaration

James H. Jones, & Co. Attachment. HE Plaintiff in the above case, having this day filed his Declaration in my olfice, and the Defendant having neither wife nor attorney, known to reside within the limits of this State, on whom a copy of the said De-claration, with a rule to pleud, can be served. On motion of Mr. Gray, Attorney for Plaintiff, It is ordered, That the said Defendant appear and plead to the said Declaration, within a year and a day from the date hereof, or final and absolute judgment will be awarded against him

THO: G. BACON, Clerk. Clerk's Office, May 26, 1847. qly 19

State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT. IN EQUITY.
Dr. Isaac Brunch) Bill to Foreclosare Mortgage of Land. vs. Robert M. Mann.

T appearing to my satisfaction that Robert M. Mann, the defendant in this case, is thout the limits of this State, on Motion, ordered, that he do appear, and answer, plead or demur, to the said Bill within three months from the date of the publication hereof, or the said bill will be taken pro confesso against him. H. A. JONES, C. E. A. D. Abbeville C. H., March 13, 1848. 3m8

NOTICE.

R. ROFF, who held conditionally an interest in the right of Edgefield District, to Hotchkiss' Reaction Mill Wheels, (Patent) has never complied with said condition, there-fore he holds no interest, and has no right to sell or make any contract for said Wheels. We, the undersigned are the owners, of said right, and a right purchased from any other, unless our agent, will not be good.

Mr. J. T. Webber, we authorise, with full power to act as our agent.

COTHRAN & MOORE,

March 1, 1847.

Fair Notice.

LL Persons indebted to the Subscriber by A LL Persons indebted to the Subscriber by Note or Account, are requested to make, payment by Return Day in October next, ifthey v ish to save cost, and all sums which are within a Magistrate's jurisdiction, if not paid by that time must also pay oost; as I must have, money to keep up my business.

M. W. CLARY,

Coleman's Roads, March 13, tmto . 9.

Notice.

LI, those indebted to the estate of Charity. A LL those indebted to the estate of Guarity Johnson, dec'd., are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands to present them properly attested. C. B. GOULDEN,

SIMEON ATTAWAY, Administrators.

Notice.

july 7

A LL persons having any demands against the estate of James S. Pope, dec'd., are requested to present them properly attested, as it is our intention to pay them as fast as our collections may enable us. And all persons in debted to said estate are requested to make, payment. payment.

THOS, H. POPE, J. H. WILSON, Adm'tre.

Jan. 1