In sweet aerial dreams. The rose its blushes need not lend, Nor yet the lilly with them blend, To captivate my eyes. Give me a cheek the heart obeys, And, sweetly mutable, displays It's feelings as they rise;

Features, where pensive, more than gay, Save when a rising smile doth play, The sober thought you see: Eyes that all soft and tender seem, And kind affections round them beam, But me t of all on me;

A form, though not of finest mould, Where yet a something you behold Unconsciously doth please; Manners all graceful without art. That to each look and word impart A modesty and case.

But still her nir, her face, each charm, Must speak a heart with feeling warm, And mind inform the whole; With mind her mantling cheek must glow, Her voice, her beaming eye must glow, Her voice, her beaming eye must show An all-inspiring soul.

Ah! could I such a being find, And were her fate to mine but joined By Hymen's silken tie. To her myself, my all I'd give, For her alone delighted live, For her consent to die.

Whene'er by auxious gloom oppressed, On the soft pillow of her breast My arthing head I'd lay; At her sweet smile each care should cease, Her kiss infuse a balmy peace,

And drive my griefs away. In turn, I'd soften all her care, Each thought, each wish, each feeling share; Should sickness e'er invade, My voice should southe each rising sigh, My hand the cordial should supply; I'd watch beside her bed.

Should gathering clouds our sky deform, My arms should shield her from the storm; And, were its fury hurled, My bosom to its bolts I'd bare, In her defence undaunted dare Defy the opposing world.

Together should our prayers ascend, Together humbly would we bend, To praise the Almighty name: And when I saw her kindling eye Beam upwards to her native sky, My soul should catch the flame.

Thus nothing should our hearts divide, But on our years serenely glide, And all to love be given; And, when life's little scene was o'er, We d part to meet and part no more, But lives and love in heaven.

SABBATH READING,

Conversion of the World.

The conversion of the world to Christ is a great work, and if it were not for the firm and sure promise of God, it would seem in-surmountable, and stagger the strength of Christian faith. The last Examiner sug-gests a method by which it may be accom-plished in "nine years." Though human instrumentality alone is not adequate to such an undertaking, still there is no reason to doubt that the Holy Spirit will succeed the united faith and efforts of Christians to this end; and should all labor with a single eye to this desirable achievement, there is reason to hope that the kingdom of Christ will come speedily on the earth. The Examiner

"Who cannot hope rationally, by humble, prayerful, faithful prosecution of every open-ing and opportunity for personal Christian influence, to be the means of leading to Christ at least one soul every year? Now consider, in the words of a late work, what will be the result, whenever this shall be the earnest aim of every Christian—taking their present number as the basis. "The Church would be doubled annually; and, in less than three years, this whole nation, or an equivalent population, would be gathered into the fold We mass. of the Good Shepherd-prepared to go out and unfurl the gospel banner in every nation, town, and lamlet under heaven, proclaiming in every tongue, the wonders of redceming grace! And, if but the same ratio of increase were continued for nine years, the whole world would be converted to God!"

"In view of the simplicity of the means ordained; and the Divine power always present in the means, in proportion to the measure of the same power in prompting the use of means; of the amplitude of the world-wide preparations now rapidly completing in Divine Providence for the diffusion of Truth and its messengers all over the earth; of the gates of all the nations even now unfolding, and soon to be flung wide open for the triumph-ant entrance of the King of Glory: who can say that the brief consummation of which both prophet and apostle speak, may not be nearer than we dare imagine?'

CHRISTIAN CHILDREN .- Nothing is more beautiful than piety in a child. A few weeks since, an interesting little girl was brought to the Massachusetts Höspital, in Boston, to be subjected to a very severe surgical operation, the only thing that could save her life. As the medical professor, in the presence of his class, placed her on the surgical table, she lay down, and clasping her bands together and lifting up her eyes, exclaimed. "O. Jesus, I know thou lovest me, and if I die, I shall go right home to Heaven." The good professor was so much affected that he could not proceed immediately, and nearly all were moved to tears.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—There lies in the depths of every heart, that dream of our youth, and the chastened wish of manhood, which neither cares nor honors can ever extinguish, the hope of one day resting from the pursuits which absorb us; of interposing between our old age and the tomb some tranquil interval of reflection, when, with feelings not subdued but mellowed, we may look calmly on the past without apprehension. But in the tumult of the world, this vision forever recedes as we approach it; the passions which have agita-ted our life disturb our latest hour; and we go down to the tomb, like the sun into the ocean, with no gentle and gradual withdrawing of the light of life back to the source which gave it, but, sullen in its beamless descent, with all its fiery glow, long after it has lost its power and its splenVARIETY.

The Spectre Witness,
A TRUE NARRATION.
A young man, named James Gordon, chief

clerk of a wholesale importing house in our city, was recently sent to London and Paris city, was recently sent to London and Paris on the business of the firm. He took a Galway steamer and proceeded to that city, his purpose in thus going across Ireland being the gratification of a very natural desire to re-visit the scene of his birth, a little village twelve or fifteen miles from Galway on the way to Dublin.

On arriving in the vicinity of his birth-place, young Gordon found that he had grown.

place, young Gordon found that he had grown entirely out of the memory of the good inhabitants of that parish, having left for America when he was a more child. He could not find any relatives or especial friends of the family, and so, after half a day's fruitless research, he put up for the night at a little ion in the outskirts of the village, determined to proceed on his way by the first coach

in the morning.

The inn was in itself a somewhat rude and uninviting affair, and was but little frequen-ted by the neighboring people. One reason of this circumstance was found in the fact, that the proprietor was an ignorant, sullen, evil-minded sort of a man; and another consisted in the flying reports which had been going the rounds against both the inn and its owner. A number of travellers had lately disappeared, and general suspicion had charged the surly landlord of the "Bog inn" with having had an agency in their disappearance. Yet for want of actual proof, no legal steps had been taken, further than to keep a strict watch for whatever might occur

to confirm the black suspicion.

Dick Carrigan and his equally ill-favored wife took good care to learn all they could about their young guest ere he went to bed. As he had been frank or foolish enough to state his business, the two worthies concluded it a certain thing that he was in possession of considerable money, and they accordingly determined to send him the same way they had lately sent so many others—beat him insensible and then sink him in the marsh, in the rear of their residence.

All unsuspicious of the design against him, our friend had retired at an carly hour. The bed was none of the best, nor were the appointments of the chamber at all calculated to occasion lexurious dreams; but the fatigue he had undergone served as a somnorific and

he had undergone served as a somnorific and he was soon in a sound sleep.

How long he remained thus unconscious. Mr. Gordon had no power of declaring, but he was finally awakened by a stunning blow on the forehead. He made an effort to save himself, as he started up with an exclamation of alarm, but ere he could fully rise from his rude couch, another heavy blow rendered him insensible to all things around him. The two assassins, husband and wife, then plundered. assassins, husband and wife, then plundered their victim, and attached a large stone to his feet, and bore him away to the marsh, where they plunged him into the black and muddy pool of earth and water, looking tri-umphantly at each other as the body disap-peared. They then turned and fled, going

peared. They then turned and fled, going back to the cabin and dividing the booty, and thinking that they were safe.

But the weight had slipped from the feet of young Gordon, and hence he speedily arose to the surface of the marsh, owing to its consistency, it was almost as thick as pud-ding. The cold plunge had also instantly restored him to consciousness, as he had been severely injured. The result of all these favorable circumstances was that Gordon made his way to terra firma and followed the assassins back to their cottage, arriving there almost as soon as they did, and placing himself in concealment beneath the window, where they immediately commenced talking

over their crimes, especially the last one. By this very justifiable caves dropping, our traveler learned how many persons these wretches had destroyed, what they had done with the money, and all the most important secrets of their career. He listened until they had retired for the night, and then made his way to the nearest magistrate to whom he revealed all he knew.

That personage decided to arrest the murderers at once, as if on mere suspicion, and send Gordon on his way, without allowing anybody in the vicinity to know that he had thus providentially escaped. Accordingly, at sunrise next morning, the landford and his wife were in jail awaiting trial, and Cordon was proceeding on his way to London

We pass over the time which intervened ere the matter could be brought to trial. Carrigan and his wife knew nothing of the actual circumstances of the case, and felt so sure of having prevented every possibility of exposure, that they sang and laughed, be-sides boasting and blaspheming, while few had any hopes of ever seeing them reteive at the hands of the law what was generally felt

to be their due.

The evidence on both sides was soon given: that of the government was very weak; consisting chiefly of suspicions and circumstances, rather than of positive fact. Just as every one was fearing the murderous wretchevery one was fearing the murderous wretches would have to be acquitted, young Gordon walked into coart, by a preconcerted arrangement with the prosecuting officers, and and passed through the crowd to the wit less stand. He had finished his business in London and Paris, and just come back. The extraordinary commotion occasioned by this arranged the indicate passage to get their rival caused the indicted persons to east their eyes upon the new comer. The result may be imagined. Both started, uttering wild ex-clamations of alarm; and recoiling evident consternation and horror, for both deemed this new witness a spectre from another world Indeed, Mrs. Carrigan fell into convulsions, from which she had no sooner recovered than she confessed all. It is hardly necessary to add that both were convicted and executed, and that Gordon, when again he found himself safe in New York, did not at all regret his share in the proceeding.

SEVENTEEN YEAR LOCUSTS .- In Jacgar's "Life of North American Insects," recently published, is a sketch of the history and habits of this species of locust, in which the assertion that they made their appearance only once in seventeen years, is pronounced erroneous, as well as that they are destructive to vegetation. The writer states that he has observed them yearly for twenty-seven successive years. The same is true of other insects, particularlarly the rose bugs. Some years we are over-loaded with them, and again in others there are scarely any. Yet there are instances where the locusts have been observed in the same place only after an interval of several years, perhaps seventeen, while during this interval they have been very abundant in other localities. They are, however, seen yearly in one place or another. With regard to the notion that these insects are very destructive to vegetation, the writer asserts that they are harmleas.

To Parents.

A sound mind in a sound body—a great blessing this, and one which all parents should try to secure for their children.— Excessive mental exertion is bad for any child. The physical system should be the first object. If the order of nature be reversed, the mind as well as the body will suffer. It would often be easy for a skilful parent to make a child a prodigy, but a judicious parent will never attempt it. Premature growth of mind will seldom, if ever, be found to spring from a vigorous root. We do not doubt that many have sunk into an early grave through the unpatural development. grave through the unnatural development of their faculties, and the excessive excitement their faculties, and the excessive excitement of mental and physical sensibility, whi's is usually the effect of it. Let it be, then, the care of the parent to guide and direct, rather than to force, into a right channel the immature mental faculties of the child. But, the all many would be appropriate recommend. by all means, would we earnestly recommend,

by all means, would we earnestly recommend, to go hand in hand with moral training, a health preserving and vigor imparting education of the body.

To be more explicit, we would say, in the first place, if circumstances give the freedom of choice, do not send children of an early age to school. The many hours' confinement, the freedom of the control frequent close atmosphere, and the constrained posture connected with most schools for young children, can but be injurious to their young children, can but be injurious to then health. Their time would be far better employed in acquiring, by almost constant exercise, the bone and muscle which they will want in future life. The above objection, however does not altogether apply to infant schools, which, when properly conducted, es-pecially provide for the physical training of the scholars, combining lealthy play with learning, and are generally open and well ventilated. It is a source of rejoicing that parents whose time and energies are so oc-cupied that they cannot attend to the well training of their children at home are emabled so advantageously to secure it abroad. Were all schools for older children conducted on the same principle (as they might be), so as to carry out a system of thorough physical as well as mental instruction, and to encourage, rather than repress, bodily activity, the moral and intellectual, as well as the physical results, would be most blessed.

Specimens of Modern Dictionary. Belle-A beautiful but useless insect, without wings whose colors fade on being removed from the sunshine.

Heart-A rare article, sometimes found in human beings. It is soon destroyed by commerce with the world, or else becomes sult was flip.

With such a classic origin it was not to

Housewifery---An ancient art, said to have been fashionable among young girls are notorious for their love of mythological and wives, now entirely out of use, or practiced only by the lower orders.

Editor-A poor wretch who every day empties his brain in order to fill his stom-

of man.

differently from other people. A vulgar word. It creates great mirth in fashiona-

love, through the head, in order to gain the praise of a few others whom you hate and Laughter-An agreeable and contagious

convulsion of the human countenance on receiving a tailor's bill or being asked to return an umbrella.

Opera-A species of dramatic entertainment, to which the audience bring apples and oranges.

Cigar—A slender, yellow, speekled tube formed of the leaves of a wonderful plant discovered by Raleigh. When women turn false, and men selfish—when your ereditor duns you like a fieud, and your debtors takes the Act-when the future looks dark, and the present dreary, by the fragrance of this little instrument, extracted by means of fire, you are for a brief period rendered insensible to every sorrow, and lulled into dreams more entertaining than those of sleep.

Satirical Poems-Harmless imperti-

Marriage-The gate through which the happy lover leaves his enchanted regions and returns to earth.

Death.-An ill-bred fellow, who visits people at all seasous, and insists upon their amediately returning his call.

Anthor-A dealer in words who gets id in his own coin. Friend-A person who will not assist you because he knows your love will ex-

Wedded Bliss-A term used by Milton. Bargain-A ludierous transaction, in which each party thinks he has cheated the

Poeter-A man who kills you to-day to save you from dying to-morrow. Lunatic Asylum-An hospital where de-

teeted lunatics are sent by those who have had the adroitness to conceal their own infirmity.

Jail-The penalty of misfortune, and often the reward of virtue.

Tragedian-A fellow with a tin pot on his head, who stalks about the stage, and gets into a passion for so much per night. Critic-A large dor that goes unchained and barks at everything he does not comprehend.

Jury-Twelve prisoners in a box, to try one or more at a bar. Young Attorney-A useless member of

society, who often goes where he has no business where he ought to be-State's Evidence-A wretch that is par-

doned for being baser than his comrades. Public Abuse-The mud with which every traveller is spattered on his road to dis-

Woman's Influence.—Mighty is the influence of woman over the hearts of men.— When the sun has retired behind the West-ern horizon, and clouds hang o'er the earth in a fearful and threatening manner, nothing so animating as the soft whisper of woman, "I am with thee." That influence leads the warrior to the battle field—causes all lurid lights to burn brilliantly, and scatters in man's path the most cheering prospects when she speaks in low anthems-"I am with

A PRETTY SMILE .- Scandal, like the Nile, is fed by innumerable streams; but it is extremely difficult to tracoit to its source. | rors in a friendly way.

The Under Dog in the Fight. I know that the world, that the creat, big world;
From the peasant up to the king;
Has a different song to sing. And a different song to sing.

But, for me—and I care not a single fig If they say I am wrong or awright— I shall always go for the weaker dog, For the under dog in the fight,

I know that the world, that the great, big worlds Will never a moment stop
To see which dog may be in the fault,
But will shout for the dog on top. But. for me, I never shall pause to ask

Which dog may be in the right, For my heart will beat, while it beats at all, For the under dog in the fight. Perchance what I've said I had better not said,

Or 'twere better I had said it incog; [brim, But, with heart and with glass filled chock to the liere s a health to the bottom dog.

An Amusing Story. The following amusing sketch of the manner in which an irascible President of Cambridge was once mollified by a unug of flip, is from the pen of "Jack Robinson," the Boston correspondent of the New York Times:

Apropos of Porter, whose name I have just taken in vain: I heard a good College story the other day, which I may as well set down here. Porter is an institution in Cambridge. He is a person of varied accomplishment, and keeps a "house of call." None like him to brew beshop or mingle a shandy goff. But his chef d' waere is flip. It is reported among the students that Ganeymede, when dying-because it's all nonsense about Ganeymede being immortal; he left Jupiter's service, married Hebe. set up an inn with his savings, and died at a good old age—it is reported that Ganymede left Porter the recipe for making both nectar and ambrosia, conceived the happy thought of mingling both divine materials, and producing an ineffable beverage-something which should combine the elements of the supernal meat and supernal drink-a harmony of solid and fluid, to which each element should contribute its celestial flavors. He carried out the idea. He mingled the ambrosia and the nector, and all-Olympus turned pale with envy, for the re-

be wondered at that under graduates, who matters, should find themselves attracted to Porter's, and there refresh their reminiscences of Olympus with draughts of the di-vine beverage. In fact, such was their devotion to this branch of classical study, Wealth—The most respectable quality and so inspired did they frequently get—inspired even to the Pythonic pitch of be-virtue—An awkward habit of acting ing unintelligible in their speech—that the matter attracted the attention of the President of the College—a venerable gentle-man of the period, whose name I have for-Honor-Shooting a friend whom you gotten. Heartless and ignorant persons, entir ly misconceiving the spirit in which the under graduates visited Porter's, reported to this worthy person that the stu-dents were in the habit of getting drunk

> The President puts on his most authoritative wig and earnest countenance, and To S II Johns sallies out to blow up the Classical Porter for leading his students astray. First of all, he thinks, in order to be able to speak and was thus distributed: more decisively, that he will taste this noxious beverage with his own lips. Then there can be no mistuke. With much dignity he interrogates Porter: "Sir, many of the undergraduates come here, I understand?" "A few," modestly replies the landlord. "They come here frequently,
> Mr. Porter?" "They drop in now and
> then, sir." "And they drink a beverage
> called flip, sir?" "Sometimes, sir."
>
> To B Dilworth
> To E G Mullim
> To A Mullim
> To A Mullim They drink a great deal of it, Mr. Porter?" "Well, sir, they do take considerable."—
> "They get drunk on it, Mr. Porter?"—
> To J R Petty
> The discrect Porter remained silent. "Make me a-a-flip," at length says the venerable President, still frowning and indignant.
> Porter, whose sang troid had never for a
> moment forsaken him, deploys all the resources of this art.

Presently a superhuman flip, with an romatic foam, which Venus might have risen from, oreaming over the edge of the goblet, is the result of his efforts. He hands it respectfully, and with some anxiety, to the President, on whose face judicial thun-der clouds have been gathering. The Pres-ident tastes it gloomily. He pauses. An-other sip. The thunder clouds have not yet flashed forth any lightnings. Porter, resigned, awaits the outburst. The President gazes wonderingly at his glass. A general emolliment expression seems to To O II P Fant glide over his face, and smooth the frown-ing brows. The line relax and resuite To G H D Cramer ing brows. The lips relax, and a smile seems about to dawn. He lifts the glass once more to his lips, heaves a sigh, and puts it down. It is empty! "Mr. Porter," he says, "the students get drunk on this, sir?" Porter sees that the storm is passed, and boldly answers in the affirmitive. "Sir," says the venerable man, walking gravely away, "I don't wonder at it."

TRUE BENEVOLENCE.—This is a trait of character which commands our esteem and admiration and is beautifully exemplified in To W II Sheppard admiration and is beautifully exemplified in the following, which was Franklin's mode of

the following, which was Franklin's mode of lending monoy:

"I send you, herewith, a bill of ten louisdors. I do not pretend to give much, I only lend it to you. When you return to your country you cannot fail of getting into some business that will, in time, emble you to pay all your debts. In this case, when you meet another honest man, in similar distress, you will pay me by lending this money to him, en joining him to discharge the debt by a like will pay me by tending this money to him, er joining him to discharge the debt by alike operation, when he shall be able, and meet such another opportunity. I hope it may pass through many hands before it meets with a knave to stop its progress. This is a trick of mine to do a great deal of good with a little money. I saw not rich enough to spend much in good works, and am obliged to be cunning and make the meet of alittle. to be cunning, and make the most of a little."

Nor Ban .- " That's the rock on which we split," as the man said to his wife when asked to rock the cradle.

He should be considered our best friend who is the most ready to tell us of our er-

of the journals shows the workings of the eredit system upon business and the commuchy. He takes the article of tea as follows:

three per cent; the tea shipped to the United States is sold by the importer at six months' credit equal to \$2\frac{1}{2}\$, and guarantee \$2\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent. Follow it in the hands of the jobber who supplies the retailer. A credit given—say equal to \$2\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent, and \$2\frac{1}{2}\$ guarantee. It is now in the hands of the retailer. Expecting to lose a portion of his sales, he puts on from \$5\$ to \$150 per cent.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

(Both GOED and SILVER.) Clocks, Music Box-es, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, Gold Pens, etc.; all of which has been bought for CASII, and which he offers for sale on the most accommodating terms.

\*\*Soaps\*\* He also REPAIRS WATCHES and others articles in his line, and solicits the patronage of the public. His stand is hear the public square, at Walhalla, S. C.

Dec. 15, 1850

24

tf "A credit on London at an expense of as a guarantee against such loss-in all making a sum equal to 20 percent. upon the industry of the country. Why should be who pays, subject himself to this extra charge, simply to pay for him who does not pay. And thus labor is taxed for the benefit of the defaulter, the speculator, the gambler, the politician, the drunkard, the spendthrift, the idler, the vicious, the thief, and he blackguard. Now suppose we who pay, buy for cash, would we not save a large portion of this expense? The limitation of credit would drive the idle to work; and this reform is needed, especially in the smaller transactions of life."

FOR LOVERS ONLY .- Why is a kiss like seandal? Because it goes from mouth to mouth.

Doing Good .-- We must expect men to be ungrateful, but not on that account cease to do them good.

REPORT FOR 1858.

MHE Commissioners of Free Schools, for Pickens District, beg leave to make, through their Secretary and Treasurer, an exhibit of State funds which have passed through his hands : The Report for January, 1858, was for

and was distributed as follows: To Weston Haya To Wm. Dauglass To C L Hollingsworth To Miss A Clayton To J R Smith 30 40 30 40 11 40 J M Hendrix B Dilworth 14 80  $\frac{5}{11} \frac{70}{40}$ T R Gary 15 20 To G H D Cramer C II Spears. 30 40 To H H Penny To J S Brewer 11 40 T D Entreken To D Lester 10 72 L B Rutledge 2 80 15 20 M A O'Neall 3 24 26 58 To D. Baldwin To S D Keith To W S Woolbright 15 20 15 20 10 80 James Kistler J B Wright 15 20 6 21 15 20 To P S Mahaffey To O H P Fant 15 13

The Report for April, 1858, a-To Elijah Keese To J S Brewer \$19.00 19 00 To G W Baldwin 14 40 To D H Messer To J P Woolbright 19 00 To Win Douglass To B Dilworth 5 40 11 40 To Miss M A McWhorter To A Mullinnix To F A Riley 11 40 10 25 19 00 T II Chapman Miss E E Jones 19.00 To P J Dryman To E McWhorter 11.40 14 00 19 00 J B Wright To L J Ariail
To H H Penny
To Keowee Courier for pub-19 00

lishing Report 14 62 \$394 16 The Report for July, 1858 was for \$606 57 and was disbursed thus:

To J P Piko To T D Entreken  $\frac{10}{12} \frac{20}{50}$ 7 55 19 00 10 53 10 08 11 40 To B Hays To Miss M A McWhorter 10 80 19 00 To D Grice To S P Dendy 15 90 To P Nicholson 13 23 19 00 To C L Hollingsworth 22 80 10.06 To Elijah Keese 19 00 36 15 To Miss E E Jones 19 00 19 00 19 00 To M. A O'Neall 19 00 To C II Spears To P J Dryman 19 00 To J S Brewer 11 40 19 00 38 00 18 00 19 00 To E G Hudson To B Dilworth To R Loftis

5 70 5 82 \$606 57

Amount received of Treas arer of the upper Div. \$1,557 32 1,551 50 Amount paid out Due J B McDowell 5 82 \$1,557 32 At this date, the money for the October re-port had not been received.

Repectfully submitted. March 10, 1850 See ry and Treas's. TE STAND TOWNER

WHAT CREDIT COSTS: A writer in one JEWELRY, GOLD & SILVER.

JEAN Brk. FISCHESSER,
Wathulla, S. C.,
[AS just now returned from New York with
a large and beautiful assortment of

WATCHIES, JEWELRY.

J. W. NORBIS, JR. J. W. HARRISON, Z. C. PULLIAM.

NORRIS, HARRISON & PULLIAM, Attorneys at Law, SOLICITORS IN EQUITY,

WIEL attend promptly to all business entrus-ted to their care. Mr. Pulliam can al-ways be found in the Office. OFFICE AT PICKENS C. II., S. C. Sept. 6, 1856

Blue Ridge Railroad Co. in S. C.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 19, 1859, CUBSCRIBERS to the Capital Stock are hereby notified that the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Instalments of the old subscription, and Twenty-five per cent. of the new subscription, are required to be paid as fol-

The Eighteenth instalment on the 19th day

of April next.
The Nineteenth instalmenton the 19th day

Ten per cent, of the new subscription on the 19th day of March next.

Ten per cent, of the new subscription on the 19th day of April next.

Five per cent, of the new subscription on the 19th day of May next. By order,

WM. H. PERONNEAU,

Feli, 19, 34 Treasurer.

Commissioner's Notice.

UARDIANS, Trustees, and affother persons, whose duty it is to account before me, are required to file their Annual Returns in my Office, on or before the 14th day of May uest. Vouchers for all payments out must be exhibited, and the property held by every Guardian or Trustee must be distinctly set forth in said Return on oath. No Return will be received on public days unless it is properly made out. Those failing to comply with the requisitions of the law, as herein set forth, will be ruled at once.

ROB'T: A. THOMPSON, C.E.P.D. March 29, 1859 36 ti

State of South Carolina,

IN EQUITY—PICKENS.
Robert Kirksey, Adm'r. Peti' on for Relief, &c

Isaiah M Kirksey, et al.

I appearing to my satisfaction that Isaiah M. Kirksey, Jared E. F. Kirksey and Mary L. M. P. Kirksey, defendants in this case, reside without the limits of this State: On motion of Orr, for Petitioner, it is ordered that these absent defendants do appear in this Court, and plead, answer or demur to the said pelition, within three months from the publication here-of, or an order proconfesso will be taken against

ROB'T. A. THOMPSON, C.E.P D. Com'rs Office, March 20, 1859

Notico

\$394 16

I S hereby given that my wife Sarah Grogan having, without cause left my bed and board, I will not be held responsible for any contracts she may hereafter make. HENRY GROGAN, Ja.

April 21, 1859

NO PACE.
FINAL settlement of the Estate of Thos Alexander, deceased, will be had be fore the Ordinary, at Pickens C. H., on Monday the 13th day of June 19xt. Persons in terested therein must govern themselves ac-cordingly. Those indebted must pay up, and those having demands against said Estate must render them to me, legally attested, be-

fore that day.

DAN'L. ALEXANDER, Ex'or.

Feb. 7, 1859

29

3m

State of South Carolina, B. W. Abbott

B. W. Abbott
vs.

J. M. Crenshaw and wife, et al

I'd appearing to my satisfaction that Noah Abbott and J. M. Crenshaw and wife Martha, defendants in this case, reside without the limits of this State: On motion of Norton, complainant's solicitor, it is ordered that the said absent defendants do appear in this court and plead, answer or denur to complainant's said bill of complaint, within three months from the publication hereof, or an order are contest will Bill for Relief, & c. publication hereof, or an order pro confesso will be taken as to them.

ROB'T. A. THOMPSON, c.e.p. b. Com'rs Office, March 23, 1859 8m

MONEY!

THE Books, Accounts and Notes, assigned by
Isserted & Norman for the benefit of their
creditors, are in my hands for collection. The
necessity of the case requires that they should
be settled without delay.

J. E. HAGOOD, Assignee.
Oct 8, 1858

12

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A LL persons are hereby notified not a pay any Notes made payable to the uniters aned, or bearer—or any Notes given by the undersigned, payable to other persons, until further orders.

D. D. DAVIS.

Jan. 17, 1859

26 orders. Jan. 17, 1859 NOTICE

Shereby given that a final settlement of the estate of Joseph W. Ross, deceased, will be made before the Ordinary, at Pickens C. H. on Monday the 9th day of May next. Persons in-terested will take notice and govern themselves accordingly. F. E. HARRISON, Adm'y

Jan. 26, 1859

NOTICE
S hereby given that I will not be responsible for interest on the distributive share of Rilla Dawson, in the Estate of Daniel Moody, decased, on and after this date; and that this notice will be plead in bar of inter-ost on the said distributive share.

BENNETT MOODY, Ex'or,
Feb. 23, 1859

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A Friendly Notice.

A LL persons indebted to the Estate of Joshua Cox, deceased, must settle at once. These having demands against the Hatate must render them in according to law. By his request, the largest notes are in the hands of Mr. Z. B. Cox for an early settlement. I prefer winding up the estate just as soon as the law will admit, as far as I am concerned as one of the administrators,

J. R. HUNNICUTT, Admir.

Feb. 22, 1859

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