

Mr. Clay, that the friends of Mr. Adams had made overtures to them, saying, "If Mr. Clay and his friends would unite in aid of the election of Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay should be secretary of state; that the friends of Mr. Adams were urging, as a reason to induce the friends of Mr. Clay to accede to this proposition, that if I was elected president, Mr. Adams would be continued secretary of state, (it would be no more than to continue the friends of Mr. Clay stated, the west did not wish to separate from the west, and I would any, or permit any of my confidential friends to say, that in case I was elected president Mr. Adams should not be continued secretary of state, by a complete union of Mr. Clay and his friends, they would put an end to the presidential contest in one hour, and he was of opinion it was right to fight such intriguers with their own weapons."

This disclosure was made to me by Mr. James Buchanan, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, a gentleman of the first respectability and intelligence. The evening before, he had communicated, substantially, the same proposition to Major Eaton, my colleague in the senate, with a desire warmly manifested that he should communicate with me, and ascertain my views on the subject. This he declined doing, suggesting to Mr. Buchanan that he, as well as himself, could converse with me, and ascertain my opinion; though, from his knowledge of me, he thought he could well conjecture my answer—that I would enter into no engagements whatever. It was the morning succeeding this interview, after Major Eaton had objected to converse with me on the subject, and before I had set out from my lodging for the capitol, that Mr. Buchanan came to visit me, and when the conversation I have stated took place. The answer returned has already been published, and need not here be repeated.

To be thus approached by a gentleman of Mr. Buchanan's high character and standing, with an apology proffered at the time for what he was about to remark to me—one who, as I understood, had always, to that moment, been on familiar and friendly terms with Mr. Clay, assuring me that on certain terms and conditions being assented to on my part, then, "by an union of Mr. Clay and his friends, they would put an end to the presidential contest in one hour," what other conclusion or inference was to be made, than that he spoke by authority, either of Mr. Clay himself or some of his confidential friends. The character of Mr. Buchanan, with me, forbids the idea that he was acting on his own responsibility, or that, under any circumstances, he could have been induced to propose an arrangement, unless possessed of satisfactory assurances, that, if accepted, it would be carried fully into effect. A weak mind would seldom or ever be thus disposed to act, an intelligent one never.

Under all the circumstances appearing at that time, I did not resist the impression that Mr. Buchanan had approached me on the cautiously submitted proposition of some authorized person; and, therefore, in giving him my answer, did request him "to say to Mr. Clay and his friends," what that answer had been. Whether the communication was made to Mr. Clay and his friends, I know not; this, though, I do know, that while the opinions and course of Mr. Clay as to the election, were but matter of conjecture with many at and before this time, very shortly after this conversation took place, his, and his friends' opinions became forthwith matter of certainty and general knowledge. Still I have not said, nor do I now say, that the proposal made to me was "with the privacy and confidence" of Mr. Clay; nor, either, have I said that his friends in Congress made propositions to me. These are Mr. Clay's interpretations of my letter to Mr. Beverley, and not what my letter itself contains. What I have stated, are the facts of a conversation between myself and a member of Congress of high respectability. The conclusion and inference from that conversation—the time—manner—and all the circumstances, satisfied my mind that it was not unauthorized. So I have thought, and so I still think; and yet, I again repeat, that in this supposition I may have possibly done Mr. Clay injustice. If he should be able to sustain the averments he has made, and negate himself of any agency and participation in the matter, I beg leave to assure him, that, so far from affording me pain, it will give me pleasure. I certainly can have no desire that the character of my country, through the acts of a prominent citizen, shall rest under any serious imputation; for the honor of that country, I should greatly prefer that any inference I have made may turn out to be ill founded.

Mr. Clay declares his great satisfaction, that this matter has at last been brought to light, and to public consideration. He feels rejoiced "that a specific accusation by a responsible accuser has at length appeared." To this a passing notice is due.

It must be recollected, that in consequence of a letter from Mr. George Kremer in January, 1835, an inquiry was set on foot in Congress upon the application of Mr. Clay himself. On this memorable occasion, of guilt imputed on the one hand, and innocence maintained on the other, Mr. McDuffie, it will be recollected, submitted for consideration to the House of Representatives, as matter of instruction to the committee, the following resolutions—"That the said committee be instructed to inquire whether the friends of Mr. Clay have hinted that they would fight for those who would pay best, or any thing to that effect; and whether overtures were said to have been made by the friends of Mr. Adams to the friends of Mr. Clay, offering the appointment of Secretary of State for his aid to elect Adams; and whether the friends of Clay gave this information to the friends of Jackson, and hinted that if his friends would offer the same price, they would close with them; and whether Henry Clay has transferred, or resolved to transfer, his interest to John Q. Adams; and whether it was said and believed, that as a consideration for this abandonment of duty to his constituents, Clay was to be appointed Secretary of State, and that the said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers, and to compel the persons so sent for to answer upon oath."

Now, here is a resolution, officially submitted, covering more than the ground of my communication to Mr. Beverley, and resting in connexion with an accusation publicly charged in the newspapers, and yet Mr. Clay, at this late period, professes to be re-

joiced that "a specific accusation, by a responsible accuser, has at length appeared." Certainly more than two years ago an accuser respectable, and an accusation specific, were both before him—were both within his reach, and might have been met, had he been at all disposed to the interview, or rejoiced at the prospect of meeting an accuser. Had Mr. McDuffie believed the charge groundless and untrue, he is a man of too high sense of honor to have pressed upon the consideration of the committee an instruction clothed in the pointed phraseology that this is, nor can it be inferred, that in a matter so serious, the friends of Mr. Clay would have voted against extending this asked for power to the committee. An innocent man before an impartial tribunal fears not to meet the exercise of any power that competent authority gives; and far less should he distrust that exercise, when in the hands of correct and honorable men.

Innocence never seeks for safety through covert ways and hidden ambushes; she fights by day and in the open plain, and proud in her own strength, meets her enemy fearlessly. In the proposition submitted by Mr. McDuffie, there was nothing to alarm, nothing that innocence should have doubted about; it was neither more nor less, than a call of the attention of the committee to particular inquiries with an application for power to ferret out the truth, through an appeal to the oath of those who might be called upon to depose before them.

Without documents, and unacquainted with the number of Mr. Clay's friends, in the house, I cannot assert that they were in opposition to Mr. McDuffie's resolution. Yet it is obvious, that the influence he possessed would have been amply sufficient to produce a different result, had Mr. Clay been at all desirous that a different one should have been produced. The resolution contained strong imputations, and serious charges—Mr. Clay and his friends were both implicated. Can it be presumed, under such a state of general excitement, that if Mr. Clay desired it, he could not have found, present and at hand, some friend to ask in his behalf, that the resolution should be adopted, and full powers extended to the committee? And moreover, can it be thought, that such an indulgence, if desired by Mr. Clay, or any of his friends, could or would have been denied? And yet, it was denied, inasmuch as the resolution was rejected and the power asked for, refused to the committee. A solicitude to find "a specific accusation, by a responsible accuser," could not then, as it is earnestly expressed now, or else so excellent an opportunity being afforded to encounter both, both could not have been so carelessly regarded—so contemned, and so thrown away. A controversy with me can no more disclose or render apparent Mr. Clay's innocence than could the controversy placed within his reach two and a half years ago; and yet, while the one was avoided, or at any rate not embraced with a zeal corresponding with the necessity of the occasion, at the prospects presented by the other exceeding joy seems to be manifested. Then, as now, a specific accusation was before him.

One further remark and I am done, with a hope that, on this subject, I may not be under any necessity of again appearing in the newspapers. In saying what I have, all the circumstances considered, I have felt it was due to myself and to the public. My wish would have been, to avoid having any thing to say or do in this matter, from an apprehension well conceived, that persons will not be wanting who may charge, whatever is done, to a desire to affect others, and benefit myself. My own feelings, though, are of higher importance and value to me, than the opinion of those who impose censure where it is believed not to be deserved. I have been actuated by no such design, nor governed by any such consideration. The origin—the beginning of this matter, was at my own house and fire-side; where surely a freeman may be permitted to speak on public topics without having ascribed to him improper designs. I have not gone into the highways and market places to proclaim my opinions, and in this, feel that I have differed from some, who even at public dinner tables, have not scrupled to consider me as a legitimate subject for a speech, and the entertainment of the company. Yet, for this, who has heard me complain? No one. Trusting to the justice of an intelligent people, I have been content to rely for security on their decision; against the countless assaults and slanders which so repeatedly are sought to be palmed upon them, without seeking to present myself in my own defence, and still less, to become, "the responsible accuser" of Mr. Clay or any other person. ANDREW JACKSON.  
Hermitage, July 18th, 1827.

**WILL BE PUBLISHED,**  
By subscription, in January,  
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C. & D. BRENNAN,  
Upper end of Richardson Street,  
August 17 33 3

**Notice.**  
THE citizens of Oconeeburg district are respectfully invited to attend at the court house on the first Monday in September next, to receive the report of their committee on the proposed tariff on woolens.  
S. GLOVER, Secy.  
August 17 33 3

**Mrs. Edmonds' Female Seminary and Boarding School.**  
THE winter session of this seminary will commence on the first Monday in October. The generous support this institution has received during the present year, has greatly exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the principals, and merits their grateful acknowledgments. The great advantages to be derived in a seminary where the number of pupils is limited, must be obvious to all, and from this impression, the director has resolved to reduce the number to 40. Mrs. Edmonds, who has conducted a Female Boarding School for the last 14 years, has the charge of the institution, assisted by two teachers, (unless during the sickly season,) besides those who instruct in Music, French and Drawing. To each of these teachers the superintendence of certain branches is intrusted, and their attention entirely devoted to these. Mrs. Edmonds will continue to conduct the French Department—this lady's ability, and her happy and successful manner of imparting knowledge of vocal and instrumental music to her pupils, are too well known to the public to require comment. The entire line of Mons. Godefroy, (a native of France,) is engaged in the French Department; in addition to a critical knowledge of the French language, this gentleman possesses the greatest skill in communicating it to his pupils. The director flatters himself that, thirteen years devoted to the acquisition of classical and scientific knowledge, in some of the most celebrated literary institutions in Great Britain, with twenty years experience in teaching, have enabled him to adopt the best method of communicating instruction. In teaching, the pupils are required to investigate the principle of every science they study, to consider the ideas, rather than the language of the author, and to employ the memory in its proper sphere of assisting the operations of the higher faculties of the mind. By this method, the pupils, with a tolerable degree of attention, acquire more genuine and solid information in a short period, than can be obtained in years, by the wearisome task of committing lessons to memory, and reciting them mechanically. The health and morals of the pupils will meet that serious attention, the importance of the subject demands; and the dictates of virtue will be earnestly impressed on each young lady sent to this institution.

The great progress made by the pupils already educated at this seminary, is offered by the teachers, as a pledge, for their future exertions, to merit a continuance of that patronage, which has been so liberally extended to them.

A vacation of two weeks in July and two in December, is the only holiday. Young ladies will be received at any season and only charged from the time of entrance, but no deduction will be made for scholars removed before the end of the quarter. The examinations, in future, will take place in May and November; when the pupils will be strictly examined, on their previous studies by a committee of literary gentlemen, selected for that purpose.

The young ladies, who board with the teachers, regularly take their meals with the family, are its constant companions, are regarded with parental tenderness and care, and every method calculated to polish the manners and cultivate the mind is carefully pursued.

This institution is furnished with superior Medical Instruments, Globes, Maps, Charts, Ancient and Modern Atlases, &c. The director has also subscribed for a number of the best literary periodicals in the United States; this arrangement will, he believes, be very useful, in giving the young ladies a taste for reading.

**TERMS PER QUARTER.**

<b>MINOR CLASS.</b> Spelling, Reading, Writing and Making, \$ 5 00
<b>SECOND CLASS.</b> The above, with Arithmetic, English Grammar and Plain Sewing, 8 00
<b>THIRD CLASS.</b> The above with History, Geography, with the use of Globes and Maps, Astronomy, Algebra, Geometry, Composition, Rhetoric, Logic, Mythology, Moral and Natural Philosophy, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, 10 00
French, 10 00
Latin and Greek, 10 00
Music, 12 50
Entrance to this Department, 5 00
Drawing and Perspective, 7 00
Painting on Velvet, Vellum or Satin, 7 50
Board, 37 50
Daily Boarders, 10 00
Fire-wood for each winter quarter, 1 00

The teachers are resolved, that there shall be no cause of complaint for extra and unexpected charges, as no debt shall be contracted without the knowledge of the parent or guardian.

ROBERT L. EDMONDS, M. A. Director.  
Columbia, August 1st, 1827.

**Pineville Academy—S. Carolina.**  
THE Trustees of this institution wish to engage a principal teacher, to take charge of the School on the first Monday in January 1828. He will receive a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, payable half yearly, and in addition to this, it is required that he receive the assistant teacher as a boarder, at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150), per annum, and as many as fifteen (15), scholars, of either sex at the rate of ten dollars per month, during the time they may board with the principal. He must be a married man, or must be accompanied by some female friend, capable of taking charge of boarders. A dwelling (not furnished), with accommodations for servants, &c. is provided. It is expected that the principal be capable of instructing youths in all the various branches usually taught in a Classical Academy, so as to prepare them for any of the Colleges of the United States. Testimonials of character and competency will be required. Boarders will furnish their own bed and bedding. Any enquiries as to other particulars will be promptly attended to.

The election will be made from 1st to 15th of October next. Apply by letter to the subscriber.  
ISAAC PORCHER,  
President of the Board of Trustees.  
August 17 33 3

**To the Public.**  
MY first communication to the community was necessary to remove undue impressions, by cautioning them against certain insinuations, relative to my concern with H. Sandley, whose indecent and illegal trespass on my premises in the night, and with a pretended peace officer, subservient to his purposes. If such conduct is allowed, no man's domicile can protect him from insult and injury to his person, property, or reputation. The propriety of my public caution, is indubitably evident from the following, and very scurrilous piece of John I. Walter, as appeared in the last Telescope. It is a declaration of atrocity, and insistent confession of their very bad intentions; they are fit associates to labor in a plot of defamation. I therefore decline an written notice hereafter, to any of his, or H. Sandley's productions. It may each profit them; to seriously read the denials, "that basis of divine law, and divine justice," and to remember that the third command is not abrogated, or the sixth yet repealed.  
JOHN HUGHES.  
August 19 33 3

**To Night Walkers.**  
ON the 14th last, nearly at 12 o'clock at night, some gentlemen, (one of them half drunk,) paid me a visit, on the pretence they wanted water, but as I knew before the object of their visit, which I had removed the day previous, being informed of their intention, particularly of Mr. Samuel S. I inform them that hereafter I will not keep over two or three dollars in cash. For their threatening I care nothing about.  
G. BARRILLON.  
August 17 33 3

**To Merchants, Attorneys & others.**  
**WRITING.**  
THE public are respectfully informed that the subscribers will at all times be found at the office of Jas T. Goodwyn, Esq. Law Range where they will execute writing, such as Posting Books, Settling Estates, Copying Opinions, Briefs, &c. with neatness and despatch, and on more moderate terms than can be done by any others.  
J. G. N. TAYLOR,  
WM. B. STEELE,  
N. B.—Writings will be attended to in the country when required. Also, all auction sales in town or country.  
August 17 33 3

**2000lb. Prime Hams.**  
JUST received two thousand pounds of choice Baltimore and North Carolina Hams, selected for family use, which will be sold low for cash.  
S. A. ROBSON.  
August 17 33 3

**SURVEYING.**  
THE subscriber offers his services to the citizens of this and the neighbouring districts as a LAND SURVEYOR. He may be found at the corner room above the store of Wallace & McFie.  
J. N. BARRILLON.  
August 17 33 3

**Public Meeting.**  
A MEETING of the inhabitants of Columbia and Richland, is requested at the Town Hall, in Columbia, at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday the 21st inst. to take into consideration the report of the committee on the tariff.  
WM. C. PRESTON, Chairman.  
August 17 33 1

**The subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has removed his lodgings to Mrs. Margaret Sicket's, on Camden street; at which place (when not at the office of Davis & Still, or otherwise professionally engaged,) he may at any time be found.**  
EDWARD GILL.  
Columbia, July 27 30 17

**Wanted to Hire a Wet Nurse**  
ONE who is healthy and of a good disposition is indispensably requisite, and without a child is wished if possible, for further information apply at this office.

**For Sale or Rent.**  
Col. CREWELL'S two large Brick Stores, with commodious dwelling apartments to each, at the corner of Richardson and Walnut streets. Apply to  
J. GREGG  
November 28 47 17

**Wanted to Hire,**  
10 or 12 able NEGRO FELLOWS, to work on the state road, eighteen miles below Columbia.  
WILLIAM GRAY.  
August 3 31 17

**\$30 REWARD.**  
**Ran-away,**  
FROM the subscriber, a dark yellow negro woman, named  
**MARY,**  
about 20 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, spare made and stoop shouldered. She may be lurking in Columbia, where she formerly lived and has relations, or may have made her way to Charleston, where she has lately been and formed acquaintances.  
SARAH C. HALL.  
July 6 27 17

**Sheriff's Sales.**  
ON WRITS OF FIEND FACIAS.  
WILL BE SOLD before the Court House in Columbia, on the first Monday and Tuesday in September next, within the legal hours:  
200 acres of land more or less, bounded by lands of Richard Brannan, J. W. Starzoon and Robert Carter, lying in the fork of the Congaree and Wateree Rivers; at the several and separate suits of Win. Giffney, John Bryce, Joseph Rawlinson, and E. Fairweather & Co. vs. Joseph Ferrin; and Barrett & Dunlap vs. Christiana Perrin.  
110 acres of land more or less, lying on Carter's creek, bounded by lands belonging to John Sney, B. B. Carter, and C. J. Ferrin; at the suit of J. O. Brown vs. Joseph Ferrin and Christiana Perrin.  
The house and lot on the corner of Bull and Plain streets, containing one fourth of an acre, more or less, levied on and to be sold as the property of U. Fritz, at the suits of Robert Lutz, Abraham Nott, and Boyce & Henry vs. Fritz and Hardy; and Peter McDonnell, bearer, Robert Lutz, Isaac Lyons, Wm. Hatter, assignee, Wm. L. Kirkland, and Wm. (he), vs. U. Fritz.

**One House and Lot where the defendant lives on Richardson-street, town of Columbia, containing half an acre, more or less, levied on and to be sold as the property of Dorrill Harrison, at the several and separate suits of John Bryce, the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, Z. Fried, the State, John W. Carson and Robert Lutz vs. Dorrill Harrison.  
Ten per cent will be required at the suit of the Bank vs. Dorrill Harrison.  
125 Acres of land, more or less, bounded by lands belonging to Jonathan Morrill, Samuel Watkins, and C. Boyle; levied on and to be sold as the property of Daniel Binford; at the suit of Abigail Mulder, adm'x. of A. Mulder, S. Nollis, and James T. Wade, vs. Daniel Binford.  
75 acres of land, more or less, lying on Jackson's creek, Richland district, bounded by Wm. Montgomery and John Cooper; at the suit of Wallace & McFie vs. John Cooper.  
The house and lot in the town of Columbia, containing one acre more or less, adjoining Mrs. Sandley's lot on the same street, levied on and to be sold as the property of Henry Carter, by the order of the Court of Equity in the case of Phillips, Selina Waring, et al. vs. John Bryce, Wm. Hall, Barrett & Dunlap, John Bryce, and S. Doss, and Y. L. Robinson vs. John Howell.  
Levied on and to be sold as the property of Moses Duke, 200 acres of land, more or less, on Rice creek, bounded E. and N. E. by lands belonging to the estate of Samuel Dougherty and Jacob Perry, S. and E. W. by Clifford Brown's land, N. W. by Jacob Shuman, son; at the suit of Abigail Mulder vs. Moses Duke and John Crim.  
Will be sold on account and at the risk of the former purchaser, one half of a tract of land containing 200 acres more or less, on which stands a grist mill, &c. adjoining lands belonging to Col. F. Moyer, N. and W. end N. E. and Marshall and Edmonds' land; levied on and to be sold as the property of John Marshall; at the suit of Wm. Hall and Robert Lutz vs. John Marshall.  
Two lots in the town of Columbia, Nos. 23 and 25, on Devine street, containing half an acre each, more or less; at the suit of John M. Croft vs. James Goodwyn.  
One half of five hundred acres, more or less, lying on both sides of Cedar creek, bounded by lands of Samuel and James Patterson, T. Moyer and John Marshall; levied on and to be sold as the property of Thos. Edmonds; at the suit of Frederick Lykes, vs. Thos. Edmonds.  
200 acres of land more or less, on Colowah creek, bounded by lands of Benj. Hagans and ——— levied on and to be sold as the property of Charles Ellis, at the suit of Park Combs, & Co. vs. Charles Ellis.  
50 acres of land, more or less, situated lying and being on the waters of Colowah creek, bounded by lands belonging to Daniel O'Glen, sen. and James S. Guignard, and lands formerly belonging to ——— Car, now the property of Presley Garner; at the suit of Andrews & Seeburg vs. Zeds Sewell.  
Two houses and one lot, containing half an acre, more or less, fronting on Washington street, adjoining C. Barrillon on the west, and W. T. Foster on the east; the above named property to be sold by virtue of a tax execution against George Shiell.  
The house and lot where the defendant, ant. John M. Miller lives, containing half an acre, more or less, bounded east by Santee-creek, and south by Taylor street, in the town of Columbia; at the suits of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, and Judah Barrett & Co. vs. John M. Miller.  
120 acres of land more or less, lying on the waters of Crane creek, see titles from Watkins, levied on as the property of Jonathan Morrill; at the suits of John Black and William Ross, vs. Jonathan Morrill.  
490 acres of land, more or less, lying on the waters of Crane creek; the said land was granted to John Goodwyn, and has such shares as the original plat represents; levied on as the property of Samuel Mink, at the suits of John Black, R. A. Taylor, Wm. C. Preston, indorser of Williams, Wallace & McFie, and Wm. Montgomery, vs. Samuel Mink.  
220 acres of land, more or less, lying on Crane creek, bounded by lands belonging to Green Masey, Sampson Pittell, and ——— at the suit of John Black vs. James Mitchell.  
125 acres of land, more or less, lying on both sides of the road leading from Columbia to Wainsborough, bounded by lands belonging to Mrs. Coon and Sam. Ingram; levied on and to be sold as the property of James L. Faust; at the suit of Judah Barrett and Barrett & Dunlap vs. James L. Faust.  
The plantation where Robert Miller, the defendant, now lives, containing 100 acres, more or less, bounded in part, by the main road leading from Columbia to Wainsborough, North by Gen. J. J. Faust's land, E. by the estate of Balcan Faust and South by George Smith.  
41 acres of land, more or less, bounded N. E. by Thomas Hutchinson's land; on all other sides by Dr. James Davis; at the suit of James S. Guignard, Ordinary and Ferris & Co. vs. Robert Miller.  
The house and lot belonging to the defendant, containing one half acre, more or less, fronting on Washington street; at the suit of James McDowell for James S. Guignard, and Robert Lutz, vs. Geo. Shiell.  
262 acres of land, more or less, where Mr. John Glover now lives, on the main road from Columbia to Wainsborough, adjoining lands belonging to James Douglass; at the suits of The Bank & Brothers, Geo. Leachman, Jas. F. Coakley, and Elisabeth, adm'x. and adm'x. of R. Coakley, and John Bryce vs. John Glover, and James Debruhl, vs. John Dancer, Robert Yates and John Glover.  
The house and lot where Mr. R. Yates lives, containing four acres, more or less, at the suit of Jesse DeWahl, vs. John Dancer, Robert Yates and John Glover.  
One fourth of an acre, more or less, where the defendant lives, on Richardson-street; at the suits of C. Levy and John Teem vs. B. Harrison, Jr.  
The houses and lot in the town of Columbia, on Walnut-street, containing one acre more or less, at the suit of James and John Ross, vs. Benj. Williams and William Gray, levied on and to be sold as the property of Wm. Gray, security for Benj. Williams.  
One house and lot on the corner of Washington and Gates street, containing half an acre, more or less; at the suit of John D. Brown vs. Philip O'Keef.  
200 acres of land, more or less, lying on Little river, bounded by lands of Henry Lightner, George Lightner, Jacob Norris and Thomas Taylor; at the suit of James McCants vs. Christian Lightner.  
Levied on lots No. 41 and 42 on Green street, and Nos. 53 and 55 on Medium street, in the town of Columbia.  
Also, One tract of land containing two hundred and ninety two acres, more or less, the same being designated by the letter V. in a plat made by A. B. Stark, in dividing the lands of Thomas Howell amongst his devisees, which plat is filed in the office of the Court of Equity of Richland district, and which said tract was allotted to said Howell; the same is situated about eight miles below Columbia, and adjoining lands of Thomas Howell, Jos. B. Stanton and Thompson Ward; at the suits of Joel Adams and Company, and Joel Adams, sen. vs. John J. Chappell, Thomas Heath and Elias D. Howell, executors and co-executors of Malachi Howell.  
TERMS—CASH.  
W. HILLIARD S. R. D.  
Sheriff's Office, June 16, 1827.**

ing Mrs. Sandley's lot on the same street, levied on and to be sold as the property of Henry Carter, by the order of the Court of Equity in the case of Phillips, Selina Waring, et al. vs. John Bryce, Wm. Hall, Barrett & Dunlap, John Bryce, and S. Doss, and Y. L. Robinson vs. John Howell.  
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Two houses and one lot, containing half an acre, more or less, fronting on Washington street, adjoining C. Barrillon on the west, and W. T. Foster on the east; the above named property to be sold by virtue of a tax execution against George Shiell.  
The house and lot where the defendant, ant. John M. Miller lives, containing half an acre, more or less, bounded east by Santee-creek, and south by Taylor street, in the town of Columbia; at the suits of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, and Judah Barrett & Co. vs. John M. Miller.  
120 acres of land more or less, lying on the waters of Crane creek, see titles from Watkins, levied on as the property of Jonathan Morrill; at the suits of John Black and William Ross, vs. Jonathan Morrill.  
490 acres of land, more or less, lying on the waters of Crane creek; the said land was granted to John Goodwyn, and has such shares as the original plat represents; levied on as the property of Samuel Mink, at the suits of John Black, R. A. Taylor, Wm. C. Preston, indorser of Williams, Wallace & McFie, and Wm. Montgomery, vs. Samuel Mink.  
220 acres of land, more or less, lying on Crane creek, bounded by lands belonging to Green Masey, Sampson Pittell, and ——— at the suit of John Black vs. James Mitchell.  
125 acres of land, more or less, lying on both sides of the road leading from Columbia to Wainsborough, bounded by lands belonging to Mrs. Coon and Sam. Ingram; levied on and to be sold as the property of James L. Faust; at the suit of Judah Barrett and Barrett & Dunlap vs. James L. Faust.  
The plantation where Robert Miller, the defendant, now lives, containing 100 acres, more or less, bounded in part, by the main road leading from Columbia to Wainsborough, North by Gen. J. J. Faust's land, E. by the estate of Balcan Faust and South by George Smith.  
41 acres of land, more or less, bounded N. E. by Thomas Hutchinson's land; on all other sides by Dr. James Davis; at the suit of James S. Guignard, Ordinary and Ferris & Co. vs. Robert Miller.  
The house and lot belonging to the defendant, containing one half acre, more or less, fronting on Washington street; at the suit of James McDowell for James S. Guignard, and Robert Lutz, vs. Geo. Shiell.  
262 acres of land, more or less, where Mr. John Glover now lives, on the main road from Columbia to Wainsborough, adjoining lands belonging to James Douglass; at the suits of The Bank & Brothers, Geo. Leachman, Jas. F. Coakley, and Elisabeth, adm'x. and adm'x. of R. Coakley, and John Bryce vs. John Glover, and James Debruhl, vs. John Dancer, Robert Yates and John Glover.  
The house and lot where Mr. R. Yates lives, containing four acres, more or less, at the suit of Jesse DeWahl, vs. John Dancer, Robert Yates and John Glover.  
One fourth of an acre, more or less, where the defendant lives, on Richardson-street; at the suits of C. Levy and John Teem vs. B. Harrison, Jr.  
The houses and lot in the town of Columbia, on Walnut-street, containing one acre more or less, at the suit of James and John Ross, vs. Benj. Williams and William Gray, levied on and to be sold as the property of Wm. Gray, security for Benj. Williams.  
One house and lot on the corner of Washington and Gates street, containing half an acre, more or less; at the suit of John D. Brown vs. Philip O'Keef.  
200 acres of land, more or less, lying on Little river, bounded by lands of Henry Lightner, George Lightner, Jacob Norris and Thomas Taylor; at the suit of James McCants vs. Christian Lightner.  
Levied on lots No. 41 and 42 on Green street, and Nos. 53 and 55 on Medium street, in the town of Columbia.  
Also, One tract of land containing two hundred and ninety two acres, more or less, the same being designated by the letter V. in a plat made by A. B. Stark, in dividing the lands of Thomas Howell amongst his devisees, which plat is filed in the office of the Court of Equity of Richland district, and which said tract was allotted to said Howell; the same is situated about eight miles below Columbia, and adjoining lands of Thomas Howell, Jos. B. Stanton and Thompson Ward; at the suits of Joel Adams and Company, and Joel Adams, sen. vs. John J. Chappell, Thomas Heath and Elias D. Howell, executors and co-executors of Malachi Howell.  
TERMS—CASH.  
W. HILLIARD S. R. D.  
Sheriff's Office, June 16, 1827.