

Arnold's Treason, by Gen. Washington.

We copy the following interesting account of Arnold's treason, from a small work, entitled "Washington in Domestic Life," prepared by the Hon. Richard Rush, and just published by Messrs. Lippincott & Co.

The narrative was originally given by General Washington on the occasion of a dinner party at his own mansion, at Mount Vernon, and afterwards written down by Col. Lear, his Private Secretary while President, and afterwards his confidential friend.

We print the paper with the prefatory remarks by Mr. Rush. Since the foregoing letters were received from Mrs. Lear, she has favored me with the perusal of other manuscripts introducing us to the domestic hours of General Washington. Among them is a Diary kept by Mr. Lear, at Mount Vernon, in 1786; anterior, therefore, to the time when Washington became President.

From this document I am permitted to copy a passage entire. Mr. Drayton and Mr. Izard, gentlemen of South Carolina, had been spending the day at Mount Vernon. After dinner, the company still round the table, Washington was led to speak of Arnold's treason, and Mr. Lear wrote down his account of it in his Diary of that day.

Although history has made us familiar with that whole transaction in its essential facts, to hear it under such circumstances from the lips of Washington seems to impart to it new interest. We listen with revived curiosity and attention when such a narrator speaks. The copy from Mr. Lear's Diary, in which is recorded this interesting dinner table narrative, is in the words following: MOUNT VERNON, MONDAY, October 23, 1786.—Mrs. Washington went to Arlington with the two children. Sent a letter directed to Mr. Samuel Storer to the post office by Charles, who went up to town (Alexandria) with Master Thompson and Lawrence Washington, who had spent their vacation here.

arrived at Arnold's quarters, a letter was delivered to Arnold which threw him into the greatest confusion. He told Colonel Hamilton that something required his immediate attendance at the garrison, which was on the opposite side of the river to his quarters; and immediately ordered a horse, to take him to the river, and the barge, which he kept to cross, to be ready; and desired Major Franks, his aid, to inform me when I should arrive, that he was gone over the river and would return immediately.

"When I got to his quarters and did not find him there, I desired Major Franks to order me some breakfast; as I intended to visit the fortifications, I would see General Arnold there. After I had breakfasted, I went over the river, and inquired for Arnold. The commanding officer told me that he had not been there. I likewise inquired at the several redoubts, but no one could give me any information where he was. The impropriety of his conduct, when he knew I was to be there, struck me very forcibly, and my mind misgave me; but I had not the least idea of the real cause. When I returned to Arnold's quarters, about two hours after, and told Colonel Hamilton that I had not seen him, he gave me a packet which had just arrived for me from Col. Jemison, which immediately brought the matter to light. I ordered Col. Hamilton to mount his horse and proceed with the greatest despatch to a post on the river, about eight miles below, in order to stop the barge if she had not passed; but it was too late. It seems that the letter which Arnold received, which threw him in such confusion, was from Col. Jemison, informing him that Andre was taken, and that the papers found upon him were in his possession.

"Col Jemison, when Andre was taken with these papers, could not believe that Arnold was a traitor, but rather thought it was an imposition of the British, in order to destroy our confidence in Arnold. He, however, immediately on their being taken, despatched an express after me, ordering him to ride night and day till he came up with me. The express went the lower road, which was the road by which I had gone to Connecticut, expecting that I would return by the same route, and that he would meet me; but before he had proceeded far, he was informed that I was returning by the upper road. He then cut across the country, and followed in my track until I arrived at West Point. He arrived about two hours after, and brought the above packet. When Arnold got down to the barge, he ordered his men, who were very brave fellows, and some of the better sort of soldiery, to proceed immediately on board the Vulture sloop-of-war, as a flag, which was lying down the river; saying that they must be very expeditious, as he must return in a short time to meet me, and promised them two gallons of rum if they would exert themselves. They did accordingly; but when they got on board the Vulture, instead of their two gallons of rum, he ordered the coxswain to be called down into the cabin, and informed him that he and the men must consider themselves prisoners. The coxswain was very much astonished, and told him that they came on board under the sanction of a flag. He answered that that was nothing to the purpose; they were prisoners. But the captain of the Vulture had more generosity than this pitiful scoundrel, and told the coxswain that he would take his parole for going on shore to get clothes, and whatever else was wanted, for himself and his companions. He accordingly came, got his clothes and returned on board. When they got to New York, Gen. Clinton, ashamed of so low and mean an action, set them all at liberty."

The Paris Fashions.

PARIS, APRIL 2.—Although the weather continues to be wintry, the various artificers of the modes are already displaying the new spring fashions. Among the novelties for wrappings is the Gotha mantelet, made of seven widths of maroon silk. It falls over the hips like a pelierine; the shape of the neck is formed by plaits laid one over the other, and finished with a handsome deep lace. At the bottom of the mantle there are large vandykes bordered with a rich fringe, in which are mixed large steel beads; the trimming is called a quadrilled *resille*. The Recamier mantle is composed of black silk; the plaits are sewed flat at the throat, with a ruche of black velvet, and also on the shoulders. For ornaments there are moose fringes and a quadrilled *resille* with jet beads. The Azuma is a different cut. The Azuma is a shawl; behind there is a point and at the top a small hood, which has the appearance of a double point. The trimming is of bands of white and black plaid silk. Tight-fitting silk and lace jackets, trimmed with either fringe, lace, or passementerie, will also be worn, particularly by young ladies.

A new and beautiful description of dress for dinner or home toilet has been lately invented. The skirt and corset are fastened together. The skirt forms large hollow plaits from under one arm to the other, and is very long behind, giving it the appearance of a court train; at the sides the skirt is cut in large vandykes where it is fastened to the front breadth, which is of a different material, generally a pretty striped silk, contrasting in color with the moire antique. In the centre, from the waist to the edge of the skirt, there is a row of buttons, of the same color as the moire antique, about the size of a penny. The fancy silk breadth is trimmed with a founce about sixteen inches deep. The skirt of moire antique is ornamented with three bands, about four inches wide, of the light silk. The vandykes of the moire antique are fastened down by buttons. The high corsage has bands of the light silk stripes, lengthwise. The sleeves are wide, with a wrist-band of striped silk. A point of moire antique is gathered in large hollow plaits on the top of the arms and forms a puff; the pointed end falls down to the elbow, spreading out like a fan. This robe is styled a *Gabrielle d'Etrees*. Passementerie trimmings, buttons, lacing and flat, velvet cut out of the pieces, very expensive fringes, steel buttons, and lace are the ornaments generally employed on dresses; the style of trimming depends on the taste and richness of the material. Very pretty riband berthes are made to accompany evening toilettes; a very wide pink or blue riband is edged by a white blonde four inches wide, headed with a narrower black blonde. Behind it resembles a fichu, and reaches to the waist, where there is a bow and long ends. In front the riband is crossed as in Louis XIII, with very long ends. A bow of riband with short ends is placed on the middle of the body.

A white tarlatan dress, with two flounces simply emmed, forms a charming spring or summer evening costume for a young lady. On the front of the body there may be placed a tuft of three roses, with a rose on each sleeve, and on the upper flounce, to the left, a long garland of roses. The cof-fure is a resille of black chenille, with a tuft of Bengal roses on each side. Gauze, striped with silver, is a material in favor during the warm months for full dress occasions.—*Cor. Journal of Commerce.*

"The Emperor Napoleon III, has it is said, decided that this place, marked by *sourireux* so dear to France, shall be repaired and kept in good condition, under the direction of some old superior officer of the army who had served under the first Empire, and who will have for his residence at St. Helena the house which was in course of construction for the Emperor at the time of his death. This officer, selected on the proposition the Minister of War, will have the official title of conservator of the house and tomb of Napoleon I, St. Helena. The necessary repairs are to commence immediately. The tomb will be restored such as it was at the period when it contained the precious remains of the great man, and a funeral chapel will be built on the site of the dilapidated house which was his last asylum, and in which he died. All the spots which have been immortalized by his presence, the hillock on which in fine weather he used to sit down and contemplate the sea, the place where he dictated his memories, the part of the road where he used to stop in his rides, etc., will be marked by some construction."

A RICH CASE.—Memphis, Tenn., is decidedly a great place in its way. A few days since a case was pending in the Common Law Court of that city, in which a Mr. and Mrs. Helbing had sued Philip R. Rohlen, for breach of marriage contract in failing to marry Mrs. Helbing when she was Miss Agnes Handwerker, and the jury has given the injured parties \$1,250 damages! The idea of Helbing suing Rohlen because he did not marry his wife is certainly the richest thing of this fast age!

MERITED REBUKE.—The last number of the Christian Inquirer contains a capital piece of satire, in the shape of an advertisement addressed to "unsettled Unitarian ministers," and purporting to come from "Zephyr Parish," who are in want of a pastor. "He must be a man," says the advertiser, "of common sense, who believes that Jesus Christ is considerably superior to all other philosophers and reformers, ancient or modern, and who will be content to preach him chiefly." They don't care "about the applicant having looked into Plato, dipped into Dante, or glanced at Goethe," or at least they "don't want one who is pedantic enough to lug his knowledge of these authors into his sermons, if he has any of it in his brains. But he must know something of the sacred writers, and be capable of expounding the Scriptures clearly; for the opinion prevails in Zephyr Parish that expounding and illustrating the doctrines and precepts of Christ, and applying them to every day life, amounts to almost the same as preaching and practising the Gospel. He must quote Paul often than Shakespeare, and treat the precepts of Jesus as entirely paramount to those of Socrates, Plato, Pythagoras, and all other ancient and modern sages and philosophers."

There are other peculiar points in the "wants" of this whimsical parish, but we were particularly amused by the shrewd sarcasm of those we have quoted. Some ministers are notoriously given to classical quotations, drawing their illustrations and arguments from the Hindus, the Koran, Goethe, the Elda, and the like, quite as frequently as they do from the Bible. We have heard of such, and think of them pretty much as the members of Zephyr Parish appear to.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

SPURGEON'S SERMONS.—Since the days of John Wesley no preacher has produced a greater excitement in England than Spurgeon, whose sermons are now printed and widely read on this side of the water. The cause of this popularity in the same as that of all the famous revivalists in the old world as well as the new. It is the apparent earnestness of the man. He is no milk and water person, who smirks and flatters—he does not fear his audience—he denounces their iniquities with the bold indignation of an ancient prophet. A fiery zeal pervades every sentence (fiery in a double sense, for Spurgeon is a strict constructionist of the Scripture.) He is not the intellectual preacher—the clear argumentation of doctrine—collations of proofs of the soundness of his belief have no place in his pulpit. He addresses himself to the fears and hopes of his hearers—paints the woe of the outcast—with them the everlasting happiness of the chosen.

There is a fierce epigrammatical terseness in some of his titles that give an insight at once into the character of the man—his faith, and the nature of his religious appeals. Thus, one sermon is headed, "Turn or Burn!" Others are just the opposite, but still show the emotional preacher—such, for instance, as "Sweet Comfort for the Weary Saint," which has a Baxterish sound.—*New York Picaune.*

How many sickly ones wish they were healthy; how many beggar men wish they were wealthy; how many ugly ones wish they were pretty; how many stupid ones wish they were witty; how many bachelors wish they were married; how many benefices wish they had tarried! Single or double, life's full of trouble; riches are stubble; pleasure's a bubble.

PROMPT REPLY.—"Why did Adam bite the apple?" said a schoolmaster to a country lad. "Because he had no knife," said the orphan.

A NOVEL FINAL.—We find in the New York papers the following account of a closing scene in the recently adjourned republican legislature of that State: "Shortly after six o'clock, the senate chamber becoming densely packed with spectators and lobbyists, some industrious busy busied himself with sprinkling cayenne pepper over the carpets in the room and on the registers, the effects of which were almost instantly perceptible on those present. The slight and irregular coughs, and delicate sneezing, soon increased to a general and prodigious cough, sneeze, hawking, sitting, and blowing of noses, the "noise and confusion" from which at times entirely precluded the possibility of hearing anything else. So general did the scene at length become, that nearly every senator, not excepting the president, was seized with the mania. The chamber, which was crammed to an uncomfortable degree, including a number of colored people, now became the scene of a general cough, sneeze, and blowing of proboscis, so as to render it impossible for business to proceed."

The Moniteur de l'Armee, in announcing that Longwood, the residence of Napoleon the Great, at St. Helena, has been given up to the French Government, adds some details relative to the measures which will be adopted for the repairs and proper keeping of the place: "The Emperor Napoleon III, has it is said, decided that this place, marked by *sourireux* so dear to France, shall be repaired and kept in good condition, under the direction of some old superior officer of the army who had served under the first Empire, and who will have for his residence at St. Helena the house which was in course of construction for the Emperor at the time of his death. This officer, selected on the proposition the Minister of War, will have the official title of conservator of the house and tomb of Napoleon I, St. Helena. The necessary repairs are to commence immediately. The tomb will be restored such as it was at the period when it contained the precious remains of the great man, and a funeral chapel will be built on the site of the dilapidated house which was his last asylum, and in which he died. All the spots which have been immortalized by his presence, the hillock on which in fine weather he used to sit down and contemplate the sea, the place where he dictated his memories, the part of the road where he used to stop in his rides, etc., will be marked by some construction."

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"Do you go to school now, Charley?" "Yes, sir, I had a fight to day, too," he replied. "You had! Which whipped?" "Oh, I got whipped," he replied, with great frankness. "Was the other boy bigger than you?" "No, he was littler." "Well, how came you to let a littler boy whip you?" "Oh, you see, he was madder nor I was."

Once on a time, a Dutchman and a Frenchman were travelling in Pennsylvania, when their horse lost a shoe. They drove up to a blacksmith's shop, and no one being in, they proceeded to the house to inquire. The Frenchman rapped and called out: "Is de smitty within?" "Stand pack," says Hans, "let a man speak as kin speak. Isht der black smit's shop in der house?" "Did you have much fun at the picnic?" said "our colored cook to our black chambermaid. "Lors, yes, and there were lots of fellows jiggiring around 'em all day." There, ladies; what do you think of that for a description of gentleman's attentions at a picnic!

"This morning a friend said to an Irishman, "Good morning, Patrick—slippery this morning?" "Slippery! And be jibbers, it is nothing else, your honor; upon my word, and I slid down three times, without getting up once." "Harry, did you ask Hicks for that money?" "Yes." "What did he say?" "Nothing; he just kicked me into the road. That's all he said."

"Harry," said a young lady, on the seat before us at the theatre, last evening, "how I should like to be an actress." "An actress, Henrietta; why?" "Oh! it must be so nice to be made love to in such pretty words every evening."

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The other day, an old lady rushed into the garden in search of her daughter, on being told that the young lady had gone there with a "trunk."

The cold weather and the comet.—Indemorable surmises have been made as to the cause of such unusual cold weather in April. Some attribute it to the approach of comets. Upon the subject a direct edition with the following remarks: "It is singular that the unprecedented cold weather which has prevailed over the whole country during the present month of April should not have attracted the attention of the press and the public to the fact that this is undoubtably the presence and rapid approach of the comet which is in the evening sky, whose elements have been calculated by the most celebrated astronomers of Europe, and which it is predicted by certain highly respectable mathematicians of Germany, will come in direct collision with the earth on the 16th of June, proximo. This opinion has been made light of by Poree and other American astronomers, but whether probable or not, there is no questioning the fact, that the comet has entered the limits of the solar system, and is now approaching the earth with fearful rapidity, as may be seen by the most casual observer, by noticing its daily increase in size. There can be little doubt that the extraordinary phenomena witnessed in the weather during the month is attributable to the cause. Similar changes of the climate have been observed before, during the passage of comets near the earth. The comet of 1866 is said to have brought with it a dense and unpleasant fog, which lasted for twenty-one days; that of 1826 was accompanied by heavy rains and consequent inundation, and every one must remember the unusually cold and severe weather prevalent at the time of the appearance of the brilliant comet of March, 1843. The comet now approaching the earth is that of Charles V., which first appeared in perihelion in 1264. It may be seen in the evening near B. Station, and is evidently nearing the earth with great rapidity."

The same writer partially coincides with the very erroneous opinion that the comet referred to is passing across our orbit may come in contact with the earth. Enough has been demonstrated by astronomers to show the entire fallacy of such an idea. Whatever meteorological or atmospheric effect a comet may have—and it is doubtful if any—becomes another question. A communication from Professor Murray, in the National Intelligencer, announces the discovery and approach of another comet, making two new visits by means of a telescope. We expect, however, in a very few days, when the present storm subsides, to find pleasant weather, a delightful spring, without suffering any disturbance from the erratic visitants above.

QUESTIONABLE BANKRUPTCY.—During the late war, a quaker was on board of an American ship engaged in close combat with the enemy. He preserved his peace principles calmly until he saw a Briton climb up the vessel by a rope which hung over. Seizing a hatchet, the Quaker looked over the ship, and remarked: "Friend, if thee wants that piece of rope thee may have it." When suiting the deed to the word he cut off the rope, and down went the poor fellow to his long watery home!

ELECTROTYPY.—A French chemist proposes to apply the electrotyping process to the coppering of wood and iron ships. The vessel would be coated with an adherent species of varnish, then placed in a dock to which the cupiferous solution would be admitted; and then, by a series of piles, the requisite thickness of copper would be deposited in from eight to ten days. The advantages alleged for this method are: diminution of cost and perfection of result; there being no joints in the copper, destructive animals could not penetrate, neither would there be such an accumulation of weeds on the bottom as now takes place.

THE POETRY OF BACON.—Pope, the actor, who was very fond of the good things of this life, once, when expatiating at table on the excellence of ham, said: "Ham, sir, is the same improvement upon bacon that steel is upon iron; in fact, sir, ham is the poetry of bacon!"

HEAVY DEFALCATIONS.—The defalcations by the Sadlier tragedy, the British Bank swindle, and the Robson, Redpath, and a host of other frauds of a minor character, in England, during 1856, have not been less than three millions sterling—\$14,500,000.

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LOOK OUT FOR ABOLITIONISTS!—Passing by our boat-landing the other day, we were surprised to see a pale young man lying upon the river's bank. Now, as Abolitionists are reported to be the king of dachons, to propound their hellish doctrines—who knows, but each indeed of that way contained a real live Abolitionist! I do not say we should have to put it into our brains. Suppose horses and cows could clothe their thoughts in words, what commensurate would be heard around the hay rack, upon the inconsistency and bad management of their owners? That old rawned ox would exclaim, "master has rich land enough, and if he would only quit his political abolitionism, he might get a little more; I should not be forced to chew the end of Abolitionism, but I must upon the choicest products of my own native Palmetto soil."—*Cheraw Gazette.*

BOOKS! BOOKS! THE subscriber takes this method to inform the citizens of the Village and surrounding country, that he is now receiving a good stock of NEW BOOKS, at his Book Store, No. 6, Main street opposite the Court House, such as are generally used in Colleges, Academies and common English Schools. A large variety of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, embracing HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, GEOLOGICAL, MECHANICAL, Poetical and Musical works of various sizes and prices. Some light reading (in the way of Novels)—RUTH HALL, Fanny Fern's writings; TOM JONES'S COURTSHIP, &c. &c. BLANK BOOKS. A number of H Y M N BOOKS, and other elegant denominations of Christians, together with a large assortment of FAMILY BIBLES, prices from \$2.00 to \$10.00, small BIBLES, from 50 cents to \$1.50 and \$2.00; TESTAMENTS from fifteen cents to \$1.00. PRAYER BOOKS at various prices. Also a variety of small religious books, tracts and Primers. A good lot of Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper. Envelopes from common to the finest styles.

Black, Blue and Red Ink. NEW MUSIC FOR THE PIANO. Between 500 and 1,000 new pieces for the Piano, from the best composers, the greatest variety offered in the country. (We have the latest and will call and supply themselves.) I have made permanent arrangements with several large Book Houses in Philadelphia and New York, to exchange my Music Work—

SOUTHERN HARMONY, at CASH PRICE, for their Books, &c., at cash prices, net. I will, therefore, be able to supply Stationery lower than they have ever been sold in Spartanburg; and as I desire to do an entire cash business, if the people will call with their money, I think they will be satisfied that they can buy Books, at the lowest prices, for a Book or two in Columbia or Charleston.

CALL AND SEE. WILLIAM WALKER, A. S. H. School teachers supplied on liberal terms. P. S. If any person should order a Book or Books, that I have not got, I will immediately order them if they desire it. N. B. The New Edition of the SOUTHERN HARMONY, kept constantly on hand, wholesale and retail, at the CASH BOOK STORE. May 17 12

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF Sarsaparilla, Queen's Delight, &c. For purifying the blood, and removing all diseases arising from the impurity of the same, and is especially recommended for the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Ulceration of the Throat and Lungs, Pains and Swellings of the Joints, Itch, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Old Sores, and all Cutaneous Eruptions, Neuralgic Affections, Mercurial Diseases, &c. And for assisting the operation and preventing fatal consequences of Mercurials in Syphilis. For the Composition of this Preparation, and the Medical Properties of the Queen's Delight, Physicians are referred to the 5th and 6th Nos. Vol. 1, of the "Southern Journal of Medicine and Pharmacy."

The Stillinger Sylvania, (Queen's Delight), deserves much more notice than has been bestowed upon it. It has been used for the last ten or fifteen years by several of our most distinguished Physicians, and has proved to be a most valuable medicinal plant.—(Ed. S. Jour. Med. and Phar. Prepared by Kenilick & Shrine, Chemists and Druggists, No. 277 King street, Charleston, S. C. Sole Proprietors of the celebrated

Palmetto Yeast Powder, For making Biscuit and all kinds of Cakes, Biscuits and Light Bread. Feb. 15 50

Carter's Spanish Mixture. THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD. The Best Alternative Known! [NOTE A PARTICULAR OF MERCURY IN IT!] An infallible remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Gout, Strains, Catarrhs, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Boils, Eruptions of the Skin, Liver Disease, Sore Throat, Old Sores, Abscesses of the Kidneys, Discharges of the Urine, Strains, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, and speedily put to flight by using this infallible remedy. For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the stomach, makes the Skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enervated by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth. It is equally efficacious in all cases of the Blood, and is peculiarly applicable, and whenever it has become known is regularly prescribed with the happiest effects. It invigorates the weak and debilitated, and imparts elasticity to the worn out frame, cleanses the skin, and restores the hair to its natural beauty. In every case where EVERYTHING ELSE HAD UNLUCKILY FAILED, the limits of an advertisement will not admit their full insertion.

WM. S. BEERS & Co., Proprietors. No. 304, Broadway, New York. To whom all Druggists and Country Merchants in this part of the United States and the Canada and JOHN L. YOUNG, Spartanburg, S. C. May 8 11

BLANKS, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Rogers' Liverwort & Tar. OR THE COMPLETE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SPITTING OF BLOOD, & ALL OTHER LUNG COMPLAINTS TENDING TO CONSUMPTION.

This preparation is getting into use all over our country. The numerous letters we receive from our various agents, informing us of cures effected in their immediate neighborhoods, warrant us in saying it is one of the best, if not the very best, Cough Medicines now before the public. It almost invariably relieves, and not unfrequently cures the very worst cases. When all other Cough preparations have failed, this has relieved the patient, as Druggists, dealers in Medicines, and Physicians, can testify. Ask the Agent in your nearest town, what has been his experience of the effects of this medicine. If he has been selling it for any length of time he will tell you IT IS THE BEST MEDICINE YET. Below we give a few extracts from letters we have received lately regarding the virtues of this medicine. Dr. S. S. Oslin, of Knoxville, Ga., says: I have been using your Liverwort and Tar very extensively in my practice for three years past, and it is with me a sure and reliable remedy in every case of ALL OTHER ARTICLES which I am acquainted, for which it is recommended. Messrs. Fitzgerald & Benners, writing from Waynesville, N. C., say: "The Liverwort and Tar is becoming daily more popular in this Country, and we think justly so. All who have tried it speak in commendable terms of it, and say it is very beneficial in alleviating the complaints for which it is recommended."

Messrs. Fitzgerald & Benners, writing from Waynesville, N. C., say: "The Liverwort and Tar is becoming daily more popular in this Country, and we think justly so. All who have tried it speak in commendable terms of it, and say it is very beneficial in alleviating the complaints for which it is recommended." Our Agent in Pickens District, S. C., Mr. B. R. McFall, assures us "that he uses it with great benefit in his own family, and recommends it to his neighbors." He gives an instance of a Negro woman, in his vicinity, who had been suffering with disease of the Lungs for years, attended with severe cough, who was relieved by the Liverwort and Tar.

Such are the good reports we hear of this Medicine from all parts of the South. For a report of the surprising cures it has performed in the Western and Northern and Eastern States, we would invite the suffering patient to read the pamphlet, which accompanies each bottle. To all we say, have hope, have hope! TRY THE MEDICINE! BE WARNED IN SEASON. Beware of Counterfeits and Base Imitations! The genuine article is signed ANDREW ROGERS, the engraver's wrapper around each bottle. Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. Sold wholesale and retail by SGOVILL & MEAD, on 111 Charters St., bet. Govst and St. Louis, N. O. SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES, to whom all orders and applications for Agencies must be addressed. SOLD ALSO BY FISHER & HEINTSH, Spartanburg, So. C. W. H. WATSON, Greenville, " E. KRUTCH, " KENNON & NORRIS, Unionville, " S. R. HENRY, Laurensville, " C. L. HARRIS, & Co., Rockford, N. C. April 2 9

IN EQUITY—Spartanburg. SPARTANBURG DISTRICT. James Bennett, et al., vs. Hiram Bennett, adm'r, et al. Bill for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that Sarah Bennett, the daughter of Rowland Bennett and her husband, (whose name is unknown), and her brothers John K. Bennett and James Bennett, William Edwards, Isaac Edwards, Hiram Edwards, Bennett Edwards, Jane Davis, (formerly Jane Edwards), and her husband Fleming Edwards, (formerly Fleming Edwards), and her husband Henry Tate, Nancy Clark, (formerly Nancy E. Edwards), and her husband Charles Clark, children of Elizabeth Edwards, (formerly Elizabeth Bennett) and her husband Phips Edwards, Jackson P. Bennett, Elizabeth Moore, (formerly Elizabeth Bennett), and her husband James Moore, Sarah Brewer, (formerly Sarah Bennett), and her husband Green Brewer, the children of Jorial Bennett, Williams Bennett, Isaac Wolford, Eleanor Moore, (formerly Eleanor Wolford), Mary Edwards, (formerly Mary Edwards), and her husband Isaac Edwards, Elizabeth E. Reese, (formerly Elizabeth J. Wolford), and her husband William Reese, Mark J. Wolford, Merrick H. Wolford, Benjamin M. Wolford, John W. Wolford, Isaac E. Wolford, Nancy E. Wolford, and Mary Hemmle, Isaac Hemmle, James Hemmle, John Hemmle, Merriek Hemmle, the children of Eunice Hemmle, (formerly Eunice Wolford), and her husband Elisha Hemmle, both dead, who are children of Isaac Wolford, and who are the children of Mark Bennett, deceased, defendants in this case, reside from and without the limits of this State; it is, on motion of Dawkins & Choice, Complainants' Solicitors, Ordered, That they appear and plead, answer or demur, to the bill for partition, within three months from the publication of this rule, or the same will be taken pro confesso against them.

THOS. O. P. VERNON, C. E. S. D. Com'r's Office, Feb. 9, 1857. Feb. 12 51 3m

IN EQUITY—Spartanburg. E. P. Smith vs. Robt. Cunningham, et al. Petition for Funds.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that Isaac Cunningham, Robt. Cunningham, John Cunningham, William Cunningham, Anthony Cunningham, Catherine White, widow, Maria Savour, widow, John Wolford, and Mary his wife, defendants in this case, reside from and without the limits of this State; it is, on motion of Dawkins & Choice, Solicitors for Petitioner, Ordered, That they appear and plead, answer or demur, to Petitioner's Petition, within three months from the publication of this rule, or the same will be taken pro confesso against them. THOS. O. P. VERNON, C. E. S. D. Com'r's Office, March 3, 1857. March 5 2 3m

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. SPARTANBURG DISTRICT. IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY. Hezekiah Pollard, Adm'r., and J. R. Bowden, executor, applicants, vs. John Lawrence, and others, defendants. Citation to settlement, and to pay debts out of real estate.

WHEREAS it has been shown to my satisfaction that G. J. Lawrence, William Lawrence, John Bennett, and Unity his wife, Gaddie, and Mary Gaddie, his wife, de'ts in the above case, reside from and without the limits of this State; it is, therefore, ordered, that they and each of them be and appear at the Court of Ordinary for Spartanburg District, at Spartanburg Court House, on the 8th day of June next, to show cause, if any exist, why the Estate of Mily Lawrence, de'd., should not be finally settled, and further to show cause why the proceeds of the real Estate of the said Mily Lawrence, de'd., should not be applied to the payment of debts.

Given under my hand and seal of Office, 7th day of March, 1857. R. BOWDEN, C. O. S. D. March 12 3

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. SPARTANBURG DISTRICT. IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY. Citation to Settlement.

H. G. and J. G. Gaffney, Executors, vs. Mary Gaffney, (Widow), and others, defendants.

WHEREAS it has been shown to my satisfaction that Charles C. Henderson and Franklin Henderson, two of the defendants in the above case, reside from and without the limits of this State; it is, therefore, ordered, that they be and appear at the Court of Ordinary for said District, at Spartanburg Court House, on the third day of July next, to show cause, if any exist, why the estate of Michael Gaffney, deceased, should not be finally settled, and the assets of the said Michael Gaffney, deceased, be applied to the payment of debts according to law.

Given under my hand and seal of Office, this sixth day of April, A. D. 1857. R. BOWDEN, C. O. S. D. April 9 12