THE KEOWEE COURIER.

Speech of Hon. J. H. Hammond,

(CONCLUDED.)

double tribute, though nearly all the trade of the United States with England is based on southern products.

Thus has the South, by her energy and ability, disposed of the capital grievances against which she protested, with almost half her public men against her, in 1828. During this time our opponents have twice wrested the government from us, and inflicted other injuries, but they were soon stripped of their power and their acts repealed. Only four times since the organization of this government has the North had possession of it, and in each case only for one term. The North has never united long on any policy. The injuries inflicted on the South have been mainly inflicted by her own ambitious, factious, and divided public men, and our history proves that no man and no measure has yet been strong enough to stand against the South when united. I believe none ever will.

But it is thought that the abolitionists—a supposition still credited by some of this country—will inevitably get the power of this government permanently into their hands, and, backed by the opinion of the world, use it for our destruction. Let us consider what are the facts. From the time that the wise and good Las Casas first introduced into America the institution of African slavery—I say institution, because it is the oldest that exists, and will, I believe, survive all others that now flourish—it has had its enemies.—For a long while they were chiefly men of peculiar and eccentric religious notions. Their first practical and political success arose from the convulsions of the French revolution, which lost to that empire its best colony.—Next came the prohibition of the slave trade—the excitement of the Missouri Compromise in this country, and then the deliberate emancipation of the slaves in their colonies by the British government in 1833–4. About the time of the passage of that act, the abolition agitation was revived again in this country, and abolition societies were formed. I remember the time well, and some of you do also. And what then was the state of opinion in the South? Washington had emancipated his slaves. Jefferson had bitterly denounced the system, and had done all he could to destroy it. Our Clays, Marshalls, Crawfords, and many other prominent southern men had led off in the colonization movement. The inevitable effect in the South was, that she believed slavery to be an evil—weakness, disgraceful—nay, a sin. She shrunk from the discussion of it. She cowered under every threat. She attempted to apologize, to excuse herself, under the plea—which was true—that England had forced it on her; and in fear and trembling she awaited a doom that she deemed inevitable. But a few bold spirits took the question up; they compelled the South to investigate it anew and thoroughly, and what is the result?

Why, it would be difficult to find now a southern man who feels the system to be the slightest burthen on his conscience; who does not, in fact, regard it as an equal advantage to the master and slave, elevating both; as wealth, strength and power; and as one of the main pillars and controlling influences of modern civilization; and who is not now prepared to maintain it at every hazard. Such have been for us the happy results of this abolition discussion. So far, our gain has been immense from this contest, savage and malignant as it has been. Nay, we have solved already the question of emancipation by this re-examination and explosion of the false theories of religion, philanthropy and political economy which embarrassed our fathers in their day. With our convictions and our strength, emancipation here is simply an impossibility to man, whether by persuasion, purchase or coercion. The rock of Gibralter does not stand so firm on its basis as our slave system. For a quarter of a century it has borne the brunt of a hurricane as fierce and pitiless as ever raged. At the North and in Europe they cried "havoc," and let loose upon us all the "dogs of war."

And how stands it now? Why, in this very quarter of a century our slaves have doubled in numbers, and each slave has more than doubled in value. The very negro, who, as a prime laborer, would have brought four hundred dollars, in 1828, would now, with thirty more years upon him, sell for eight hundred dollars. What does all this mean? Why, that for ourselves, we have settled this question of emancipation against all the world, in theory and practice, and the world must accept our solution. The only inquiry is, how long this new-found superstition will survive, and how far it may carry its votaries elsewhere? What changes in production, in commerce, in society or government it may effect? For production, commerce, society and government, must yield and change whenever they come in contact with the great fundamental principle of the subordination of the inferior to the superior man—as made by God; and especially of the colored to the white races. It is, I say, only through the evils that this superstition may bring upon other peoples, and especially on those of the North and of Europe, with whom we are so closely connected, that the South can be materially damaged by it, standing as she now does, firm, assured, united. How, then, is it with others?

Permit me to say that, in my opinion, the tide of abolition fanaticism has begun to ebb everywhere, and will never rise again. When the English freed the negroes in their colonies, it was not wholly a sentimental movement, dictated by political radicals and the saints of Exeter Hall. Her statesmen, in their ignorance, thought that what is called free labor—that is, "wages slavery"—would succeed in tropical culture, as well or better than slave labor. In their arrogance they believed also that all the world must follow their example in this silly scheme of abolition; and that from her great wealth and world-encircling colonies, the monopoly of cotton and sugar culture would fall into the hands of England. Nature, and the indomitable spirit and intellect of the South, have disappointed their calculations. The South still flourishes, and cotton and sugar and coffee and rice and tobacco, are still the heritage of the slaveholders.

Galled by their utter dependence upon us for cotton, without the free use of which they would both tumble into ruin in a day, England and France, who, in her frequent frenzies, at length destroyed all her colonies by emancipation, have ransacked the universe to find climes and soils adapted to the cheap growth of this great staple. They have failed everywhere. It is not that the soils and climates do not exist; but that this and the other great agricultural staples—sugar, rice, tobacco, coffee—can never be produced as articles of wide extended commerce, except by slave labor. This they at length found out. But such labor they had repudiated everywhere [illegible] Not in France [illegible] where they still hold [illegible] and palmy aristocracy [illegible] laborers; only for outside barbarians they ordained freedom and equality: but failing in all their schemes, and finding that with all their costly expenditures and high sounding manifestoes, they had simply ruined their own colonies, and made themselves the vassals of the slaveholders, what have they done? Why, renewed the slave trade. Not in name. Oh, no! Exeter Hall and the Parliament Houses still thunder execrations against that; while the colonists, under governmental protection, and with English money, wrung by taxation from her "wages slaves," are importing by hundreds of thousands, Chinese and Hindoo coolies, under conditions compared with which Algerine slavery of the last century was merciful. They do not hold them as we do our slaves, for better for worse, in sickness and health, in childhood and old age. No; in their prime of life they seduce them from their homes, transport them to distant and unwholesome climes: for the merest pittance of wages, consume their best year[illegible] the severest labors, and then turn them [illegible] to die—the direst slavery that brutal man [illegible] ever instituted. France, less sensitive—having no Exeter Hall—embracing the same scheme resorts to Africa, and openly makes purchases, for so they may be called, from slave catchers; nay, she buys from the President of Liberia, the far-famed settlement of our own Colonization Society; buys the colonists, our own emancipated slaves, who, sick of freedom, prefer any form of slavery, and in their desperation do not hesitate to make their pious patrons in this country the laughing stock of the whole world.

Thus these two nations France and England, whose adoption of this abolition crotchet alone made it respectable and influential have thoroughly renounced it, practically, and almost in theory. The press of England, perhaps the greatest power of the world, sustains these movements; while in France the newspapers are openly discussing the question of importing negro slaves, by name, into Algeria. I think it may be fairly said that in Europe abolition has run its course. Brougham, Palmerston, Russell, and all the old political agitators are hanging their harps upon the willows. Even the son of Wilberforce, the fanatic, approves of coolie slavery, which we abhor. But recently the British government openly surrendered its claim to the right of search—a claim set up mainly to put down the African slave trade, and without which all attempts to do it will probably be idle. And there is nothing to surprise us in all this, if we are correct in our views of African slavery. If it is sustained by the religion of the Bible; if neither humanity nor sound philosophy oppose it; if, as we are convinced, it is a social, political and economical benefit to the world, then it was inevitable that sooner or later, the abolition crusade must die out—and why not now?

If there is truth in what I have stated to you—if the abolition fever has nearly or quite exhausted itself in Europe—if time and facts have proved there that it is an absurdity—it seems to me we should not doubt that its career is about to close here. Such is my opinion, however differently those may think who judge only by appearances, or take their news from agitating politicians. I ask any one to tell me upon what measure or upon what man the abolitionists of this country can ever again muster their legions as they did in 1856? Kansas is squeezed dry. It stinks in the nostrils of all people. They can do no more there. Will they try a "fery" against the Supreme Court for the Dred Scott decision? What is there in that to inflame popular sentiment? It is always uphill business to agitate against a judiciary, but especially against the Supreme Court of the United States, which the northern people have been taught to revere as the bulwark of their liberties. Will they demand the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia? They have never been able to do much with that, though they have often tried. That issue is a little too practical and too dangerous. Not many are bold enough to embark in it. They might as well make the question of disunion nakedly. Will they take up the abstract, and, probably, never again to be other than abstract, propositions of "no more slave States?"—They have done it. They have already split upon it. The north-west will not take it, and the free States, at bottom, all want Cuba. They love molasses, and hanker after free trade with that rich Island.—Where then, are they to go, I cannot see. They do not appear to see themselves.—Will any one state the practical question, if we offer them none—and we have none to offer, on which they are next to rally for the conquest of the South? The measure or the man? It does seem to me that this great fire is dying out for want of fuel.—That this crusade, as many crusades have done, has exhausted itself, and that there is no argument or leader that can keep it alive. Their Peter Hermits, their Godfreys, their Baldwins, their Lion-hearted Richards, where are they? It seems that they will scarcely agree even on their Louis IX. who shall lead their last pious campaign and suffer martyrdom.

And let me say that if the abolitionists cannot unite the free States as a purely anti-slavery party in the Presidential election of 1860, and fail again in 1864, we shall never hear more of them as a political party; and it is only as a political party that they are worthy of our notice. There always will be abolitionists—for fools, enthusiasts, men of morbid imaginations, bent on mischief, or ambitious of notoriety, always will exist. But the abolition party in the free States is now almost wholly political. Do you suppose that the Sewards, Hales, Wades, Wilsons, Chases and their associates, care anything for African slavery, or are really hostile to our system of labor, any more than is the President, Dickinson, Bright, Pugh, or Douglas? I do not. Their object is political power. They have placed themselves on this spring-tide of fanaticism to obtain it. If it fails them—if, at the next Presidential election, assuredly if at the two next—we beat them, all this party machinery will fall to the ground, and the Smiths, Tappans, Garrisons and Parkers, will be left alone to their glory. But if I am all wrong—if my facts and reasoning are false, and my hopes delusive—if, in 1860, they beat us—what then? These are questions that may well be asked.—And the answer is obvious. We must be prepared; and the very efforts we must make to prevent such results will better prepare us than any course we can pursue that I can see. We must be prepared, I say, to take care of ourselves, whatever may come. It is clear that the slaveholding States of this confederacy, whatever hazards they may choose to incur by remaining in alliance with a majority of non-slaveholders now so inflamed against them, must ever and at all times hold their destinies in their own hands. They can never permit any foreign power to legislate in reference to their peculiar industrial system; whether to abolish or modify, or impose undue burdens on it. Such legislation must be resisted with all our means, and without regard to any consequences. If it should so happen that the free States of this Union, being now, and always to be, in a majority, do establish a political line between the two sections and the two systems of labor, legislate upon it and maintain it, then they will constitute a power as foreign to us as any nation in the world, and we cannot submit to it. Whatever the weak and defenceless colonies of other countries may have submitted to, before these Southern States will be placed in the condition of St. Domingo or Jamaica, or one at all approximating to it, they will rend this Union into fragments and plunge the world in ruin. It is in their power to do both, for the world cannot get on without them; and, if ruthless fanaticism and brute force combine, under whatever names, and with whatever authority, to ride them down, they will carry with them the pillars of the temple, of civilization, and force a common fate on all mankind.

There are many who believe that some such a catastrophe is inevitable. It cannot be denied that, from appearances, here and elsewhere, it is entirely possible, and it may not be unwise for all of us to suppose it probable. Although I think that the ranks of our enemies are broken and the moral victory won, I am far from proclaiming that the battle is over, and that we have now only to gather the fruits of our success.—Many a battle has been won, and lost again, by overweening confidence, by reckless pursuit, or by turning aside for the sake of spoil. Let us fall into none of these errors; for we are still in the very heat and turmoil of this great conflict, and all might yet be lost. What I wish to impress upon you is, that there is hope for effort—triumph for union, energy and perseverance.

It has fallen upon the slaveholders of the South to conduct this question of African slavery to its final conclusion. Such is our fate. It is inevitable. Let us cheerfully accept and manfully perform our destined parts and do it with no distrust of God; with no misgivings of our cause or of ourselves; with no panic; no foolish attempt to fly from dangers which cannot be avoided, which have not been proven to be insurmountable, and which I, for one, believe that we can conquer. After what has been achieved by a divided south, now that it is almost thoroughly united: now that we have a President and his Cabinet; a majority in both Houses of Congress; a Supreme Court of the United States; and still hosts of allies in the free States, all substantially concurring with us in our construction of the constitution, and under its obligations earnestly battling with us for the maintenance of our rights and interests—we owe it to our country, to ourselves, to the world and to posterity, to cast aside all weak fears; all petty or impracticable issues; all mere wrangling and vituperation, personal and sectional, and move forward with the dignity of conscious strength and the calmness of undoubted courage, to the overthrow of every false theory of government, and every sentimental scheme for organizing labor; carrying with us the constitution of our fathers, and, if we can, their Union.

But the slave States constituting, and as I think forever to constitute, a numerical minority, can, however, accomplish nothing in this Union, without the aid of faithful allies in the free States. It has been of late too much the habit in the South to mistrust all such allies—to disparage, to denounce and drive them from us. Nothing could be more unwise or more unjust. It is distrusting the truth and justice of our own cause, or calumniating human nature, to doubt that there are in the free States thousands of sound thinking, true-hearted and gallant men, who concur essentially in our views, and are ready to make common cause with us. Nay, it is falsifying history and fact. During the late session I saw men acting cordially and vigorously with us against the positive instructions of their excited constituents, at the hazard of political martyrdom; and in two instances that martyrdom was consummated before the adjournment. Shall we do no honor to such men? Shall we pay no tribute to such heroic devotion to truth, to justice, and the constitution? Shall we revile them in common with all northern men, because many revile and some have betrayed us? To be truly great, we must be not only just, but generous and forbearing with all mankind. Let us place ourselves in the situation of northern public men in this great contest, consider their dangers and responsibilities, and making every allowance for human weakness, do homage to the brave faithful.

And this leads me to say that, having never been a mere party politician, intriguing and wire-pulling to advance myself or others, I am not learned in the rubric of the thousand slang, unmeaning, and usually false party names to which our age gives birth. But I have been given to understand that there are to be two parties in the South, called "National" and "State Rights Democrats." The word "national" having been carefully excluded from the constitution by those who framed it, I never supposed it applicable to any principle of our government, and having been surrendered to the almost exclusive use, in this country, of the federal consolidationists, I have ever myself repudiated it. But if a Southern "national democrat" means one who is ready to welcome into our ranks with open arms and cordial embrace, and promote according to his merits, every honest free State man who reads the constitution as we do, and will co-operate with us in its maintenance, then I belong to that party, call it as you may, and I should grieve to find a Southern man who did not.

But, on the other hand, having been all my life, and being still, an ardent "State Rights" man—believing "State Rights" to be an essential, nay, the essential element of the constitution, and that no one who thinks otherwise can stand on the same constitutional platform that I do, it seems to me that I am, and all those with whom I act habitually are, if democrats at all, true "State Rights democrats." Nothing in public affairs so perplexes and annoys me as these absurd party names, and I never could be interested in them. I could easily comprehend two great parties, standing on the two great antagonistic principles which are inherent in all things human: the right and the wrong, the good and the evil, according to the peculiar views of each individual; and was never at a loss to find my side, as now, in what are known as the Democratic and Republican parties of this country. But the minor distinctions have, for the most part, seemed to me to be factitious and factious, gotten up by cunning men for selfish purposes, to which the true patriot and honest man should be slow to lend himself, and for you, while I represent you, I shall go for the constitution strictly construed and faithfully carried out. I will make my fight, such as it may be, by the side of any man, whether from the north, south, east and west, who will do the same; and I will do homage to his virtue, his ability, his courage, and, so far as I can, make just compensation for his toils and hazards and sacrifices. As to the precise mode and manner of conducting this contest, that must necessarily to a great extent depend upon the exigencies that arise; but of course I could be compelled by no exigency, by no party ties or arrangements, to give up my principles, or the least of those principles which constitute our great cause.

If the South has any desire to remain in the Union, and control it, she, as her safety requires that she should, in some essential particulars, if she does remain in it, must conciliate her northern allies; she must be just, kind and true to those who are true to truth and to her. But if she determines, and when ever she determines, to throw off her northern friends and dissolve this Union, I need scarcely say that I shall, without hesitation, go with her fully and faithfully. I do not for a moment doubt that, in or out of this Union, she can sustain herself among the foremost nations of the earth. All that she requires is the union of her own people, and happily they never were, at any former period, so united and harmonious as now. A homogeneous people, with our social and industrial institutions the same everywhere, and all our great interests identical, we should always have been united in our moral and political opinions and policy. The ambitious dissensions of the host of brilliant men whose names adorn our annals, have heretofore kept us apart. The abolitionists have, at length, forced upon us a knowledge of our true position, and compelled us into union—an union not for aggression, but for defence—purely conservative of the constitution and the constitutional rights of every section and of every man. The Union of these States, from the Canadas to the Rio Grande, and from shore to shore of the two great oceans of the globe, whatever splendor may encircle it, is but a policy and not a principle. It is subordinate to rights and interests. But the union of the slaveholders of the South is a principle involving all our rights and all our interests. Let that union be perfect and perpetual. It constitutes our strength, our safety and prosperity. Let us frown down every proposition that might seriously divide us, and present to our assailants from every quarter a solid and impregnable phalanx. Let us also give to the winds every thought of fear, every feeling of despondency, and fully comprehending, and temperately but resolutely asserting, our great power in this confederacy and throughout the world, let us develope and consolidate our resources, and devote ourselves manfully and hopefully to the accomplishment of the magnificent future that is within our reach.

VARIETY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—A most revolting tragedy was discovered to have been enacted in the house of a retired merchant, in this city, named Gouldy, whose son Frank had been for some time leading a dissolute life. It appears that the young reprobate returned home about 10 o'clock last night, asked his father for money, and, instead of getting it, was rebuked for his profligate habits. Enraged at the refusal, he went up stairs to his room, stripped off his coat and boots, and seizing a hatchet which he kept in his room, came down, and seizing his father in the hall putting out the gas, felled him by a blow of the hatchet on the head, which fractured the skull and penetrated to the brain. Having thus, as he thought, murdered his father, he went to his mother's room, and finding her up, struck her three blows on the head with the same weapon, inflicting deadly injuries, and leaving her insensible. Passing thence, the loathsome parricide entered a room where his two little brothers were sleeping, whom he struck in the same manner. Two servant girls hearing the noise, came out into the passage, where he met them, and by the same murderous weapon they too were prostrated; and his two little sisters only escaped a similar fate by locking themselves up in their bed room. Having thus murdered the whole family, with the above exceptions, he retired to his own room, and completed his loathsome tragedy by blowing his own brains out with a revolver. Of his victims two are reported to have died, and none of the others can recover. This terrible occurrence has caused great excitement in the neighborhood, and a vast amount of sympathy for the unfortunate family. Mr. Gouldy was a highly respectable gentleman, about 50 years of age, and an honored member of the Methodist Church.

SLANDER.—Let no one suppose that by acting a good part through life he can escape slander. There are those who hate them for the very qualities that ought to procure esteem. There are some folks in the world who are not willing that others should be better than themselves.

THE more a man accomplishes the more he may. An active tool never grows rusty.—You always find those men the most forward to do good, or to improve the times and manners, always busy.

HABITS.—Like flakes of snow that fall unperceived upon the earth, the seemingly unimportant events of life succeed one another. As the snow gathers together, so are our habits formed. No single flake that is added to the pile produces a sensible change; no single action creates, however it may exhibit, a man's character; but as the tempest hurls the avalanche down the mountain, and overwhelms the inhabitant and his habitation, so passion, acting upon the elements of mischief, which pernicious habits have brought together by imperceptible accumulation, may overflow the edifice of truth and virtue.

WHEW!—A story is told about a man out West, who had a hair lip, upon which he performed an operation himself, by inserting into the opening a piece of chicken flesh. It adhered and filled up the space admirably. This was well enough, until, in compliance with the prevailing fashion, he attempted to raise moustaches, when one side grew hair and the other feathers.

THE young widow who lately recovered very heavy damages from a rich gentleman, who hugged her somewhat rudely, should take care of her money, for she "made it by a tight squeeze."

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The subscriber begs to call attention to the Large Stock of Writing and Wrapping Paper of all kinds, which he will sell very low for cash, or short credit on large sums.
JOSEPH WALKER,
120 Meeting st. Charleston, S C
Oct 12, 1858 13 tf

W. M. HADDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Equity,
PICKENS COURT HOUSE, S. C.
Jan 14, 1858 26 tf

JOS. J. NORTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Equity.
PICKENS COURT HOUSE, S. C.
Jan. 1, 1858 25 tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that at the next session of the Legislature, application will be made for an act to incorporate the "Cheohee Mining Company," and also the "Blue Ridge Mining Company." [Aug 22, 1858.

Final Notice.

THE heirs of Absolem Gibson, deceased, are notified to appear before the Ordinary of Pickens district on the 4th Monday in November next, as we intend to make a final settlement of said estate. All persons indebted to the estate will do well to settle up before that time.

H. A. H. GIBSON, } Adm'rs.
Z. GIBSON. }
Oct. 20, 1858 14 td

NOTICE.

A FINAL settlement of the Estate of the late John Couch, deceased, will be made in the Ordinary's Office, at Pickens C H, on the 4th Monday in January next. Persons indebted to the Estate are required to make payment, and those having demands against said Estate must present them legally attested on or before that time.

MARY A. COUCH, } Adm'x
ROB'T COUCH, } Adm'r
Oct 22, 1858 14 3m

Final Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that a final settlement of the Estate of William Simpson, deceased, will be made before the Ordinary, at Pickens Court House, on the 3d Monday in January next. Persons indebted to the Estate must make payment, and those having demands against said Estate must render them to me, duly attested, on or before that time.

J. E. BROWN, Ex'or.
Oct 13, 1858 13 3m

TOLLED

BEFORE me by John Hunt a bay mare Mule, 8 or 10 years old, heavy built, and some white spots on the neck caused by the collar. Appraised at one hundred dollars. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay costs and take it away, or the law will be enforced as in such cases made and provided. Said mule can be found at Mr. Hunt's, near the Trap.

A. J. ANDERSON, N. P. D.
Oct 16, 1858 16 m4m

Estate Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that a final settlement of the Estate of William P. Benson, deceased, will be made before the Ordinary, at Pickens C H, on the second Monday in January next. Those indebted to said Estate must make payment, and those having demands will render them to me, legally attested, by that day.

NANCY G. BENSON, Adm'x.
Oct 6, 1858 12 3m

NOTICE.

A FINAL settlement of the Estate of Clayton Jenkins, deceased, will be made in the Ordinary's office, at Pickens C H, on the first Monday in January next. Those indebted to said Estate must make payment, and those having demands must render them to me, attested according to law, by that day.

G. W. VANZANT, Adm'r
Oct 2, 1858 3m

NOTICE.

THE Estate of Jasper M. Bell, deceased, will be finally settled in the Ordinary's Office, at Pickens C. H., on the first Monday in February next. The Notes and Accounts, due the Estate, have been placed in the hands of J. E. Hagood, Esq., for settlement; and they must be paid at once. Persons having demands against said Estate must present them to him or the undersigned, legally attested, by that day.

EMILY BELL, Adm'x.
Nov 3, 1858 16 3m

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of South Carolina, at its next session, for an act to incorporate the town of Pickensville, with the usual power and privileges.
July 3, 1858 50 3m

State of South Carolina,
PICKENS—IN ORDINARY.

Ex Parte } Petition to apply funds to
Maulden, Sur'r } the payment of debts.

IT appearing that Joseph D Looper, Henry J Duncan (or Hester) and wife Polly, Peter Phillips and wife Caroline, John Pritchet and wife Rachel, reside without the limits of this State: It is ordered, therefore, that they do appear in the Ordinary's office, at Pickens C H, on the first Monday in January next, and shew cause, if any they can, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

W. J. PARSONS, o.p.d.
Ordinary's office, Sept. 24, 1858 3m

State of South Carolina,
PICKENS—IN EQUITY.

Avarilla Griffin
vs } Bill for Partition, &c.
Thos. Griffin, et. als.

IT appearing to the Court, upon bill filed, that J. B. Mansell and wife Vashti, Barton Griffin, Benjamin Griffin, Sargent Griffin, R. H. Griffin, H. A. Billingsly and wife Minerva; the heirs-at-law of Bailey Griffin, deceased, to wit: Avarilla Griffin, Sargent J. Griffin, Joseph Griffin; and the heirs-at-law of William Griffin, deceased, namely: Avarilla A. Griffin, Nancy V. Griffin, Elihu H. Griffin, Rosannah M. Griffin, G. B. Griffin, Mary L. M Griffin, Bailey B. Griffin, Thomas V. Griffin, Margaret T. Griffin, Martha F. D. Griffin and Jane M S. Griffin, reside without the limits of this State: on motion of Harrison, complainant's solicitor, it is ordered, therefore, that the said absent defendants do appear in this honorable court and plead, answer or demur to complainant's said bill of complaint, within three months from the publication hereof, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them.

ROB'T. A. THOMPSON, c.e.p.d.
Com'rs office, Aug 24, 1858 3m

Estate Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Robert Stewart, Esq., deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands against said Estate must present them duly attested on or before Monday the 13th day of December next, or they will be barred. A final settlement of this Estate will be made before the Ordinary, at Pickens C. H., on that day.

THOS. R. PRICE, Adm'r.
Sept. 8, 1858 8 3m

JEWELRY, GOLD & SILVER.
JEAN BTE. FISCHESSER,
Walhalla, S. C.,
HAS just now returned from New York with a large and beautiful assortment of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
(Both GOLD and SILVER,) Clocks, Music Boxes, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, Gold Pens, etc.; all of which has been bought for CASH, and which he offers for sale on the most accommodating terms.
☞ He also REPAIRS WATCHES and other articles in his line, and solicits the patronage of the public. His stand is near the public square, at Walhalla, S. C.
Dec. 15, 1856 24 tf

J. W. NORRIS, JR. J. W. HARRISON. Z. S. PULLIAM.
NORRIS, HARRISON & PULLIAM,
Attorneys at Law,
WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care. MR. PULLIAM can always be found in the Office.
OFFICE AT PICKENS C. H., S. C.
Sept. 6, 1856 9 tf

W. K. EASLEY. ISAAC WICKLIFFE.
EASLEY & WICKLIFFE,
Attorneys at Law.
WILL attend punctually to all business entrusted to their care in the Districts comprising the Western Circuit.
OFFICE AT PICKENS C. H., S. C.
Sept. 25, 1855 13 tf

LUMBER! LUMBER!
THE undersigned are now prepared to fill orders for LUMBER of all kinds, at their Mill on Oconee Creek, seven miles north-east of Walhalla. Lumber will be delivered if it is desired by the purchaser. Our terms will be made accommodating, and we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.
JAMES GEORGE,
M. F. MITCHELL,
Feb. 10, 1857 31 J. N. LAWRENCE.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next session of the South Carolina Legislature for a public road, to leave the Clayton road near Gambrell Brazeale's, to pass near Wagner's saw mill, thence to Sandy ford on Chattuga river.
Aug. 14, 1858 5 3m

PREMIUM COOKING STOVES,
OF all sizes, with and without Hollow-ware. For sale by J. H. VOIGT,
Opposite Planter's Hotel, Walhalla, S.C.
August 6, 1857 tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of South Carolina, at its next session, for an act to incorporate the Baptist Church, at Secona.
August 2, 1858 3 3m

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of South Carolina, at its next session, for an act to incorporate the Retreat Church and lands appertaining thereto.
Aug. 14, 1858 5 3m

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of South Carolina, at its next session, for a charter for "The Chauga Lime and Manufacturing Company."
July 13, 1858 51 3m

State of South Carolina,
PICKENS DIST—IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Diedrich Biemann } Foreign Attachment.
vs } Norris, H. & Pulliam,
Hendrick & Ledford. } Plff's Att'ys.

WHEREAS, the plaintiff did, on the 17th day of May, 1858, file his declaration against the defendants, who (as it is said) are absent from and without the limits of this State, and have neither wife nor attorney known within the same, upon whom a copy of the said declaration might be served; It is ordered, therefore, that the said defendants do appear and plead to the said declaration on or before the 18th day of May, 1859; otherwise, final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded against them.

J. E. HAGOOD, c.c.p.
Clerk's Office, May 17, 1858 1yr

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
PICKENS DIST—IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Noel Sandford } *Foreign Attachment.*
vs } J. J. Norton,
John Phillips. } *Plff's Att'y.*

WHEREAS, the plaintiff did, on the 12th day of Febru[illegible] his declaration against the defen[illegible] (as it is said) is absent from and [illegible] limits of this State, and has neithe[illegible] torney known within the same upon [illegible] of the said declaration might be se[illegible] dered, therefore, that the said def[illegible] appear and plead to the said declara[illegible] the 13th day of February, [illegible] final and absolute judgment will [illegible] and awarded against them.

J. E. HAGOOD, [illegible]