

TERMS.—One Dollar and Twenty-five cents, afloat in advance, for six months Subscription. Advertisements inserted at \$1 per square of ten lines or less for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

PICKENS C. H., S. C.:

Saturday Morning, May 25, 1867.

The news by telegraph, which appears in the COURIER, is generally copied from that excellent daily journal—the "Phoenix"—published in Columbia by friend SELBY.

That valuable Plantation—Fort Hill—is again offered for sale. See advertisement.

The weather continues remarkably cool for the season. Fires are necessary for comfort, night and morning.

In New York, on the 21st instant, cotton was dull, with sales of 8,050 bales, at 27 to 28. Gold, 37 1/2. Flour and corn lower.

The firm of FRASEY TRENHOLM & Co., of Liverpool, have failed for £4,100,000.

A telegram informs us that the civil war rages in Mexico, instead of being settled as heretofore reported. The cities of Mexico, Vera Cruz, and other places, are closely besieged, with plenty of fighting.

Our Columns

Very often contain communications and selected articles which do not meet with our approbation, either as to substance or style. We publish leading articles on all matters of interest to our readers; which, we trust, will enable them to come, not only to just and correct, but perfectly satisfactory conclusions.

The Ball at Walhalla.

The "Ladies' Educational Society" will give a Ball, at Walhalla, on Monday night the 10th of June. The cause is a most laudable one, and we commend the Ball to our young friends. All may expect the full measure of enjoyment, as our friend, Mr. H. W. PEPER, is the Manager. Go to the Ball!

Ho! for the Penitentiary.

PAT. CLIFFORD and JAMES TYLER, convicted of horse stealing; and PERRY DURHAM, whose sentence to be hung has been commuted to hard labor in the Penitentiary, have been forwarded to that "institution" to serve out their terms of service therein respectively.

Railroad Facilities.

We are enabled to state authoritatively, that the trains of the Greenville Company will be run over the Blue Ridge road in a few days. This arrangement will inaugurate a wholesome reduction in the passenger fare and rates of freight—the effect of which is to be favorably felt throughout our District, and portions of Georgia and North Carolina. We also congratulate Walhalla on the opportunity offered her of securing a large and profitable trade.

Court of Equity.

Wednesday last was "Return day" for the Court of Equity, for Pickens District. Despite the clamor of creditors, and the operation of "General Orders, No. 10," a larger return of causes have been made, than, under the circumstances, could have been expected.

This Court will be in session here on the first Monday in July. Chancellor LESENE, it is understood, will preside.

For the Destitute.

On the first page will be found a Circular from Maj. DE FOREST, of the Bureau, informing the Magistrates of the Fifth Regiment that there is at Greenville four hundred and fifty bushels of corn for distribution among the destitute of that Regiment.

In addition to this, corn and bacon have been forwarded to MESSRS. HAGOOD and HOLCOMBE for distribution to the same unfortunate class of persons in the second Regiment.

There is grain for sale in this District, but, unfortunately for many of our people, they have no money with which to buy; and credit is not to be thought of by any class. So much for demoralization, stay laws and "General Orders, No. 10."

Alabama is taking her stand in the rank of gold producing States. The Philadelphia mint, the other day, assayed and tested gold of a very fine quality, sent from Atauga County, about in the middle of the State. This is in direct South-west range with the gold belt extending through Northern Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia and Maryland.

In Arkansas, Governor Murphy has issued a proclamation, based on an order from General Ord, dissolving the Legislature of that State.

Letter from Ex-Gov. Perry.

We publish, this morning, a third letter from Hon. B. F. PERRY, says the "Phoenix," and it is one that we feel we can commend to the careful perusal of our readers. His two former communications to this paper have been extensively published throughout the State, and, of course, his views and position at the present time must be familiar to a large majority of the voters, and, at this trying juncture of public affairs, will be carefully weighed and considered by them.

There are many truths in the present letter which will be acknowledged and felt by thousands of true hearted Carolinians, even while dissenting, not so much from his views of the past as from the course he indicates for their present action under the circumstances in which they are placed. This is all the point of difference between Gov. Perry and ourselves, and those who think with us. None doubt the truth of much that he has written, for his statements are undeniable; but very many fail to perceive the wisdom of the policy he suggests, or share in his apprehensions of the dire results of a failure to pursue the course he recommends. While many hearts beat responsive to the mournful picture he has drawn of the sad, sad change which has come over the spirit of Carolinians, they look around them and see that there is no way of escape from the ruinous and great evils that now press sorely upon them, but obedience to the laws which an unfriendly party in Congress has forced upon them.

Few will doubt the sincerity of the convictions of the writer, which he expresses as to the future of the people of this and other States, should they re-organize under the present laws; but with us, they feel that he is mistaken. We do not believe that the colored people—that is, any influential portion of them—at least in this State, will become antagonistic to the whites, among whom they were born and raised, by the selfish and hypocritical declamations of radical orators, who come to wheedle and coax them to sustain that party, purely for party purposes. Many of the most intelligent, and consequently the most influential, among the colored people know, and are thoroughly convinced of the true object of their efforts, and will act and govern themselves and others in accordance with their convictions.

And again, with the lights before us—the speech of Speaker Colfax, an extract from which we published yesterday; the expressions of Senator Wilson on various occasions, the tone and avowed sentiments of nearly all the Republican press of the North—we believe that the distinguished writer is mistaken in his expressed apprehensions that the present reconstruction measure, faithfully carried out, will not be a finality to the sectional difficulties now in existence. We think they are; and although we may be mistaken ourselves, yet should the party in power prove recalcitrant to their pledges in this respect, by faithfully carrying out the measures they have enjoined upon us, we will have the consolation of knowing we have done our duty, while their broken faith will be the rock upon which that party will split, and be utterly shipwrecked.

With these remarks, we submit the present letter to the consideration of our readers and the people of the State generally. All the writer has said of our changed political situation and the broken spirit of our people will have a cordial sympathy from those who read this letter, while the exposition of his own political status, in the past and at the present time, will force all to accord to him the great virtues of sincerity, honesty of purpose and perfect consistency.

Sequestered Property.

General Orders, No. 19, of Gen. SICKLES, reads as follows:

"All persons in this Department employed or concerned at any time in seizing, holding or disposing of real or personal property, goods, chattels, shares in any Bank, Railroad or other Corporation, bonds, mortgages, notes, bills or assets of any kind sequestered by the late so-called Confederate Government, are required without delay to report in writing to these Headquarters their action specifying the kind and amount of property sequestered, the time and place of sequestration, and the names of the original owners, and of the parties by whom such property is now held."

The ship "Mary Ogden" cleared from Charleston, on the 15th instant, for Liverpool, with a cargo valued at \$372,262!—The cargo consisted of cotton and turpentine.

Judge Kelley, in his speech delivered at Memphis on Monday, advised the colored people to vote with the Republicans, as Democrats would never have given them suffrage or liberty. In conclusion he said he could not tell whether the military reconstruction bill would be a finality or not; but if the rebellious States rejected it, all he would ask of them would be to read Thaddeus Stevens' confession speech, as that foreshadowed what the Fortieth Congress would do in the event.

A general abolition of slavery is prevalent in all parts of the world. The United States has got rid of her slavery, and Russia has abolished her serfdom. By a recent decree of the Emperor of Brazil, all children of slaves born after the 8th of April last, are free, and slavery will entirely cease at the end of twenty years from that date. Five-sixths of the population of Brazil are either negroes or persons of mixed blood, and two-fifths of these are slaves.

Marriages are rare among the Chinese in California. But one is recorded in our last San Francisco papers—Ah Fy to Cum Ho.

Death of Wm. D. Sloan.

WM. D. SLOAN, Esq., a native of Pickens district, died, in Pontotoc county, Miss., on the 10th of March, 1867, at the advanced age of sixty years. Mr. SLOAN was the first Sheriff of Pickens district, and emigrated to Mississippi in 1836. He leaves many friends, with a very large family connexion, to mourn their sad bereavement.

The Duty of the Hour.

The "Charleston Mercury," in announcing that registration will commence at an early day, most opportunely says:

"The whole frame work of our State organization and every right in the community is involved in the action taken by our citizens in this business, and it requires no reflection to arrive at the vital importance of every one registering who is entitled to vote. For weal or for woe—for conservation or for radical ruin—this matter is going to decide the fate of our people. If ruined, they are to have a voice and hand in their destruction, and either apathy or timid and hopeless time-serving will accomplish the end of making the country unendurable—without security for life or property, and with a disgusting and degrading war of races. It is incumbent upon us to rise to the realization of our true position; to understand the difficulties and dangers by which we are surrounded, and to shape our course with wisdom and judgment and discretion, no less than with courage, fidelity to ourselves and the vigor and energy of a community striving for existence—for every interest, and every right, and every hope, which makes life valuable. However unpleasant and humiliating the dirty work of canvassing and electioneering, it cannot be avoided, and must be done. We have faith to believe that the people of the State will do their part honestly and actively, with a manly patience and good sense. The State can and will be saved from the radical inundation and overthrow which otherwise is likely to prevail over rights, property and civilization. In this great impending emergency, South Carolina expects every man to do his duty. No good citizen who can vote should fail to register; and we trust that such men will be appointed to conduct the registry that no suspicion of party trickery or foul play can possibly rest upon the results of the ballot-boxes. This seems clearly the intention of Gen. SICKLES' order."

On the reconstruction question, the "Abbeville Banner" very sensibly says:

"If this distasteful work is to be done, the more thoroughly the better for the State—Neglect of the duty of voting will be our utter ruin. It is just what these missionary agitators will wish, after they find that it is not possible to engender in all parts of the State a bitter hostility between the two races. Apathy will leave the entire direction of affairs to a very small and inexpressibly dangerous portion of the population. Whether we gain readmission to Congress or not by making another Constitution, we may at least avert or postpone this calamity by sending to the Convention as many honest men as can be secured. The sentiment of the State seems very nearly unanimous on the policy to be pursued. It is not necessary to exhort the body of the people of this District to a vigorous exercise of the suffrage right. But if there are any who feel disposed to keep aloof from the work and leave it to others, on them we would urge the positive duty of doing their part. They owe it to themselves and to their neighbors to see that their neglect shall not help to deepen our woes."

The "Greenville Mountaineer" records the death of Prof. P. C. EDWARDS, of the Furman University, which sad event occurred suddenly, at Greenville, on the 15th instant.

The Wilmington and Manchester Railroad is the only one—North or South—that has refused to transport, free of charge, provisions and supplies for distribution among the poor. Pass it round!

Gen. SICKLES has been brevetted Major General for gallantry and meritorious services.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Mobile, Alabama.

Eleven months have occurred at Peking without either snow or rain. There is in China so great a public calamity that the Emperor himself has made a vow, lasting, "to rectify his conduct, and be more anxious for the welfare of his people."

A correspondent of the "New York Tribune" telegraphs from Washington: "Reports to the Congressional Republican Executive Committee here from Charleston state that General SICKLES contemplates the appointment of one colored man on each of the Boards of Registry in South Carolina. This he does at the solicitation of the Union men of the State. The rebel element has been bitterly opposing the thing, but General SICKLES sides with the Unionists."

Armies of caterpillars are desolating the forests in some parts of Tennessee.

CHARLESTON, May 21.—General SICKLES has issued an order prohibiting the distillation of spirits from grain in the Second Military District. Offenders are declared liable to trial and punishment by a military commission. The reasons assigned for the order are that the present scanty supply of food in the Carolinas is seriously diminished by the large quantity of grain consumed in distilleries, worked in defiance of the revenue laws; that this unlawful traffic makes food dearer in places where large numbers are depending upon public and private bounty; that the Government is defrauded of a large amount of revenue; and that the authority of its civil officers is brought into contempt, and that the mischief complained of tends to increase poverty, misery and crime.

From the Chester Standard.

Gov. Perry's Letter, the Second. We publish in this issue the second letter of Gov. Perry. It is not because of any good it may do, for its effect will be exactly the reverse, but because it seems to have a great influence on the minds of many very good men, and is a subject of much discussion. I would therefore not be proper for us to withhold such a publication for we might be charged with suppressing what we are unable to answer.

Upon perusing its contents one is forcibly struck by the fact, that it is written by a man thoroughly in a bad humor. We can appreciate the disappointment of its author, and in this find the motive of his bitter denunciation. He spares neither the secessionist, nor his former associates of the Union Party.—Perhaps no man has a better right to display his chagrin. At the conclusion of the war, from having lived a lifetime in a minority, he was at once pushed in the very foremost place of power. A glorious prospect of a new order of things seemed to open to his enchanted view. Under the stimulus from Washington, he took his post as the Painurus; stood godfather to all the humble petitions presented to the President. He inaugurated a Convention, and started the machinery of State. He had the pleasure of being in at the death of "the odious Parish system," and had the exquisite delight of telegraphing the fact of its demise to Mr. Seward, and probably surprising that individual very much by the announcement. He started the ship of State under a skillful pilot of his own persuasion, and for his reward, was elected a Senator of the United States from the State of South Carolina—and all this in the space of two or three months. His political career was brilliant so long as it lasted, and to the extent it went.—But alas! it was short. Those pleasant dreams, in which he must have indulged, of the time when he should occupy his seat in the United States Senate, and should thunder against the originators of rebellion, and the opposers of reconstruction were soon dispelled. First came the Freedman's Bureau Bill; then the Civil Rights Bill; then the Military Bill and its supplement; and he finds to his disgust that the door is as finally closed against him as against Barnwell Rhett, and that Senator Perry is just no Senator at all. We are all human beings, and have our frailties of temper, and if any one has a right to be angry perhaps Gov. Perry has.

But unfortunately for Gov. Perry he is not a man of any practical wisdom, or any political sagacity. He has never appreciated the fact, that his devotion to the Union during the war has never been fully allowed at the North, by reason of his having accepted a Judicial office under the Confederate Government. He does not seem to know that with the dominant power in this Government, from being the appointee of President Johnson, and one of his political engineers, he is in worse odor than the fiercest soldier of the war.

But to the argument of the piece if there is any argument in it. He says it is a terrible future we have in prospect by organizing under the Military Bill. That universal suffrage will enfranchise 60,000 blacks, and that there will be only 40,000 white voters to oppose. That the Convention will be entirely in the hands of the former, and that our fate will be more terrible than can be told. He declares the outrageous unconstitutionality of the Military Bill, and points to the patriotic efforts of Gov. Sharkey and Jenkins before the Supreme Court of the United States.—Now many of these statements may be true, and others may prove to be true, but one of them is certainly not so, to wit: that there is any thing to hope from the proceedings before the Supreme Court of the United States. If we thought so Gov. Perry would have no dissenting voice in South Carolina on his proposed action.

But it matters not how black the future may seem—we must go on with the proposed State organization or it will go on without us. It is of as much use for us to object on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the measures, as it would be for the Poles to argue with the Czar of Russia on the Constitution of the ancient Kingdom of Poland. If all the evil results from such a course, that Gov. Perry predicts, the horrors of the situation must fall on the heads of those who were the originators, and not on us. The scheme of voting "No Convention" only promises division, and offers her no hope. Let us make an earnest endeavor to save some semblance of our former State Government, and we believe if we make a zealous and conscientious attempt, we shall succeed.

Gov. Perry appeals to the honorable feelings of our old State; to our pride as a people, to reject with scorn the degrading propositions of our masters. And it is just here that his letter may do injury. He touches what is dear to every South Carolinian even broken as we are. He says it would be better far to live forever under Military Government. But there is no such choice given us. If there was we would say let us have it forever. The great object we have in view is to get a foothold in the Civil Government of the United States—so that we may at last manage our own affairs. It is worth an effort, and as Gov. Perry has proved a very false prophet in matters of reconstruction in the past, we can live in hope that he will not be deprived of this distinction in the future.

A QUESTION OF CASTE.—On yesterday, two showily dressed colored girls, attended by a black servant woman, got into the street railway cars, and upon entering one of the girls ordered the "mauma" to stay on the platform. A few minutes afterwards, the conductor approached the "mauma" and requested her to take a seat inside, but she declined, saying, "Oh, Lor' bless you, massa, no 'missus wouldn't 'low it." The conductor then politely informed the mauma that she could not ride on the platform, and must take a seat inside whereupon she sat down beside her chocolate-colored sister, who appeared quite indignant that black folks should be allowed to ride side by side with "ladies."

[Charleston Mercury, 16th.]

CHARLESTON, May 20.—The ship Golconda cleared to-day for Liberia. She will carry out about 300 negro emigrants. Many more had engaged passage, but having since made satisfactory contracts here, or owing to their changed status under the reconstruction Act, they now decline leaving.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—A fair for Southern relief, in progress during the past week, shows between \$3,000 and \$4,000 profit.

FATAL EXPLOSION.—On Monday afternoon, as several freedmen were engaged in the dangerous experiment of unloading an old torpedo, which washed ashore on John's Island, an explosion occurred, and five of the party were instantly killed.

RECEIPTS.

The following persons have paid on their subscription to the Courier, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes James McCreary (\$2.50), Daniel Hughes (2.00), P. B. Martin (2.50), Wm. R. Gilstrap (63).

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on the 14th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, on Tugale, by Rev. J. B. HULLHOUSE, Lieut. WILLIAM STEELE, of Etowa, Ga., and Miss N. R. SHELOR, of Pickens.

BALL AT WALHALLA!

A BALL will be given, at Walhalla, on Monday evening the 10th June next, under the auspices of the "Ladies' Educational Society." The object is to raise means to commence the creation of a Female College in Walhalla.

A SUPPER.

Not to be surpassed in this section, will be an accompaniment. The hostess has also been engaged, and a most pleasant time is anticipated. Order and decorum will be strictly preserved. H. W. PEPER, Manager. May 24, 1867.

BLUE RIDGE RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of the Blue Ridge Rail Road Company in South Carolina, will be held in the city of Charleston on Thursday the 30th inst.

D. B. SLOAN, Secretary & Treasurer.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM Cochran's Stables, in Anderson, on the night of the 23d instant, two large MULES—one a bay Mare Mule; the other a black Horse Mule—both six years old this spring, and same height. Both shod with gear considerably. Information concerning them will be thankfully received. MORRIS MILLER, Pickens C. H., May 23, 1867.

State of South Carolina.

IN ORDINARY—CITATION. WHEREAS, John Davis hath applied to me for letters of administration upon the Estate of Alfred M. Carpenter, dec'd, late of the District of Pickens and State aforesaid: The kindred and creditors of said deceased, are, therefore, cited to appear before me at Pickens C. H. on Monday the 3rd day of June next, to show cause, if any they can, why said letters should not be granted. Given under my hand and seal this 16th day of May, 1867. W. E. HOLCOMBE, c. r. d.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias to me directed, I will sell on the highest bidder, at Pickens Court House, on Sale day in June next, and days following, the below described property, to wit: On Tuesday after Sale day, at defendant's residence, 200 bushels of Corn, levied on as the property of James A. Liddell at the suit of Isaac Frown. TERMS, Cash: Purchasers to pay extra for titles and stamps. L. THOMAS, s. r. d. May 15, 1867.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER having an experience of many years in the business of repairing Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, in that line of business. Charges for all work as reasonable as possible. All work warranted, if well used. He will also give his attention to the repairing of Musical Instruments. His place of business is at WALHALLA, nearly opposite the Post Office. F. M. MORGAN, 3m—cww. April 4, 1867.

Those of our readers who lack a growth of hair upon the face, or whose hair is falling out, or have become bald, would do well to try "DR. SEVINGE'S RESTORATIVE CAPILLAIRE." This preparation has been used by thousands in this country and Europe, with the most gratifying results. Testimonials of the most flattering character have been received from the most respectable and influential citizens of the country, and will be sent to any one, on application, by Messrs. BARNES, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists, of Troy, N. Y., the only agents in America for the sale of the same. Read their advertisement in this paper.

Of the many Cosmetics and Toilet Articles now advertised, but few prove to be what they are represented. Messrs. BARNES, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists, of Troy, N. Y., are advertising extensively several articles that have proved themselves just as represented, for which they are acting as agents. We believe them to be perfectly trustworthy, and that parties using their preparations will find them fully up to the recommendations given. See their advertisements in another column of this paper.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser, in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York. May 6, 1867.

FORT HILL FOR SALE.

State of South Carolina.

PICKENS—IN EQUITY.

Florida Calhoun, T. C. Clemson, Adm'r., vs. Margaret Calhoun, J. C. Calhoun, Adm'r., and others. Bill to Foreclose Mortgage of Land and Sale, Account, &c., &c.

BY VIRTUE of an order made, in this case, by Major General Daniel E. Sickles, commanding 2d Military District, dated Charleston, S. C., May 12th, 1867, I will sell to the highest bidder, at

PICKENS C. H., ON

Saleday in July Next,

Unless the interest now due on \$20,000 be paid by John C. Calhoun, Administrator of Andrew P. Calhoun, before that time,

THAT VALUABLE PLANTATION, KNOWN AS

FORT HILL, THE HOME OF

THE LAMENTED JOHN C. CALHOUN,

CONTAINING

Eleven Hundred and Ten Acres, More or Less.

Situate, lying and being in Pickens District, on Seneca River, and adjoining lands of Andrew F. Lewis, James W. Crawford and others.

There is a commodious Dwelling, Library House, and all necessary outbuildings, in good repair, on the premises.

There is also on the place a large body of

SPLENDID BOTTOM LAND, On Seneca River, in a high state of cultivation.

"Fort Hill" is only four miles from Pendleton, and most eligibly located.

TERMS OF SALE.

On a credit till the first day of November next, the purchaser to give bond and two or more good sureties—the title deed to be signed but not delivered, till the payment of the purchase money—and if the money be not paid at the time it becomes due, then that said Plantation be re-sold, on Sale day in December next, after the usual notice, to the highest bidder for cash, at the risk of the former purchaser.

Expenses of sale to be paid in cash. ROBT. A. THOMPSON, c. r. d. Com'r's Office, May 22, 1867. 35—td

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, IN EQUITY—Pickens.

Rob't A. Thompson, Adm'r., vs. John Price and others. Bill for Relief, &c.

THIS Bill, in this case, having filed in this Court, on motion of NORTON, complainant's Solicitor, it is ordered, that all persons legally claiming the Estate of David S. Craig, deceased, do appear in this Court, and plead, answer, or demur, to the bill of complaint filed in this case, within forty days from the publication hereof, or an order pro confesso will be entered against them. ROBT. A. THOMPSON, c. r. d. Com'r's Office, May 13, 1867. 34—td

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, PICKENS—IN EQUITY.

James A. Johns vs. Lila Johns and others. Bill for Partition.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Lila Johns, John Roberts and wife Mary Jane Roberts, defendants in this case, reside without the limits of this State: On motion of NORTON, complainant's Solicitor, it is ordered, that the said absent defendants do appear in this Court, and plead, answer or demur, to the bill of complaint filed against them, within forty days from the publication hereof, or an order pro confesso will be taken as to them. ROBT. A. THOMPSON, c. r. d. Com'r's Office, May 5, 1867. 33—6

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, IN EQUITY—PICKENS.

J. Y. Jones vs. J. E. Jones and others. Bill for Partition, &c.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Stephen A. Jones, James B. Jones, John C. Elston and wife Salina Elston, John N. Sloan, Theodore B. Sloan, William D. Sloan and Clark D. Perry, defendants in this case, who reside without the limits of this State: On motion of NORTON, complainant's Solicitor, it is ordered, that the said absent defendants do appear in this Court, and plead, answer or demur, to the bill of complaint filed against them, within forty days from the publication hereof, or an order pro confesso will be made as to them. ROBT. A. THOMPSON, c. r. d. Com'r's Office, May 5, 1867. 33—6

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, PICKENS—In Equity.

Rial B. Ewalt, et al., vs. F. N. Garvin, Ex'or, et al., et al. Bill for Construction of Will, Account, Partition, &c.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that J. Addison Boggs and wife Sarah, E. Thompson Campbell, and the heirs-at-law of William E. Ewalt, names and numbers unknown, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: On motion of WITTMER & WITTMER, complainant's Solicitors, it is ordered, that the said absent defendants do appear in this Court, and plead, answer, or demur to the bill of complaint filed against them, within forty days from the publication hereof, or an order pro confesso will be taken against them. ROBT. A. THOMPSON, c. r. d. Com'r's Office, May 13, 1867. 34—6

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A NEURASTHENIA who suffered for years from a Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar Street, New York. May 6, 1867.