

From the Courier.

DUE WEST CORNER—ORIGIN OF THE NAME.

Editors Courier:—I notice in one of your late issues a brief paragraph, calling the attention of your correspondent to an article of the "Due West Telescope," asking for information regarding the origin of the name of the real name of that rural seat of learning and the republican virtues. This has not yet been a subject of my special investigation, but incidentally, I have gleaned enough from the old manuscript collections to be able to give you the comparative recent origin of its appellation, Due West. It may be said in palliation, however, that while most men and places find it difficult to make one name fit the comparatively recent origin of its appellation, Due West. It may be said in palliation, however, that while most men and places find it difficult to make one name fit the comparatively recent origin of its appellation, Due West.

So far back, or so gradually being the disease of the first, at the precise time when Due West came to be preferred, it is, doubtless, now remembered by few, if any, living in the District. Yet, there is no point in our country history that may be more clearly established than the great struggle for the rights of man; the last by his associations with the ennobling characteristics of the passing age, its science and religion.

I recollect, on one occasion, of showing to an aged revolutionary soldier, who had heard the name of the old nation, and who had seen the names of the men with whom he had served through the war, and on my reading it aloud to him, he quickly exclaimed at one of them, "Ah! yes, I knew him well; he lived near the old mill." I regard this spontaneous, unasked testimony of the old soldier, as more valuable, in my respect, than even any documentary evidence; for the orthography of proper names at that period, particularly of the names of men, was exceedingly irregular and defective, and this of Dewitt or Dewet is no exception. In the simple utterance of the name, as he had used in his youth, and heard there use more familiarly, particularly of the name of the man, for reasonable doubt, its contemporaneous pronunciation.

This testimony can be displaced only by decided evidence to the contrary, from old records containing the original name, but without exception, as far as I have had opportunity to examine them, give the same or nearly the same appellation. I would first refer you to Cook and Monro's maps, as minutely copied into the "Historical Collections," one of them published in 1771, and the other only four years later. It is there inserted, and written "Dewet Corner." It must, therefore, have been a place of some importance, at least, at the commencement of the Revolution, and was familiar to the people on the border, and to a few in Charleston, who looked higher up on the old provincial maps than Boundary Street, as Dewitt's Corner. The correspondent of the "Telescope" mentions an ancient deed which had been in that neighborhood, securing lands in and around the "Corner" to a man bearing the name of Dewitt.

There can be no doubt of the fact, and further investigation, particularly in the ancient office of Mease Conveyances for Ninety-Six district, will disclose additional proofs of it, that at an early period in the history of the settlement of that remote spot, the name of the man, as the name of Dewitt or Dewet, built his cabin at that spot, and an Indian trading house which in a short time became quite a place of resort. The difference in the pronunciation of this name, thus variously given, is between the name of Dewet, as to be easily suffered to degenerate into it, as the circumstances of its history gradually faded from the memory of the people. The chief difficulty is to account for the additional appellation of "Corner," which has been explained, either of which appears to me sufficiently satisfactory.

As did the Gowdies at Ninety-Six, Dewitt built his trading-house immediately on the famous Indian path, still remembered as the Keowee Trail. At the spot where he fixed his building, the old thoroughfare forked, and these two roads, to if not on, the immediate angle of the bifurcation; this branch of the ancient highway ran directly South, between the present Little River and Long Cone Creek, and by the modern site of Abbeville village. The Keowee Trail was, at that period, the greatest central highway—a trading path may be called such—in the South, and the few forges and crosses that occurred upon it, became conspicuous points, even without a cabin or a trading-house. Gowdie's ford and spot, at Ninety-Six, occupied the well-known spot where the great trail from Charleston by the "Keowee" met the "up the Saluda," united with the Keowee path.

These circumstances were certainly sufficient to give rise to the sur-name of "Corner," and it is quite possible for them to have been the source of its origin. This conjecture would seem to be put beyond peradventure, by reference to an old diagram in Drayton's Memoirs of Major Williamson's route from the border through the Indian nation, in his famous Cherokee expedition. In addition to the unmistakable position given there, to the "Corner" and its surroundings, the situation of his camp, which he so long occupied near that place, is thus described: "The encampment at the fork of the Keowee, about five miles from the Cherokee boundary line, at Dewitt's Corner." This, then, would fix the site of the latter place at the mouth of the stream still known as Conner Creek, and immediately at the junction of the old trail to the Indian nation, as the "Keowee" and the name of the Creek and of Dewitt's Corner.

If this be true, and the authority is quite reliable, the good people of the "Corner" must be prepared for the announcement that the present site of their village is the corner removed from the situation occupied by the Dewitt's Corner of the old time, than their modern name from that of the original founder. Again, when Dewitt settled here, it was that he was guided by the name of Carroll's collection, the ancient Cherokee boundary line, already mentioned, still ran but a short distance North of his cabin; he was within fifteen miles of the extreme Northwest corner of the Province, and held, perhaps, the most important settlement in that remote region; hence, just as a more famous house built on Duncombe's Head in remote North Carolina, became world renowned as John Oglethorpe's house, so this was early known as Dewitt's Corner, and the appellation of "corner" has been ever since retained, though the old border was long ago obliterated, and the flourishing Districts of Greenville, Anderson and Pickens have come to occupy the site of the old Cherokee boundary line. In his Statistics, mentions it under the name of Dewitt's Corner. His authority was doubtless the records in Columbia; it is not mentioned, however, either in the journals or the Indian books anterior to 1760. I infer from the fact of the old land grant, or deed, would settle this point beyond question.

The first mention made of Dewitt's Corner, so far as I have investigated, is found in a letter written by Francis Salvador to Chief Justice Drayton, from Major Williamson's camp, before referred to. It is thus dated: "Camp near Dewitt's Corner, June 15th, 1776." This name was situated in old Indian books, and the property of Captain John R. Wilson, and lies a short distance North of his residence. In April of the following year, Major Williamson, of White Hall, writing to the distinguished and distinguished member of Dewitt's Corner in the following manner. He mentions, referring to a letter he had just received from George Gilpin, of Silver Bluff, "in case the Congress had decided upon the Cherokee to come to Dewitt's Corner, that he and Col. Hammond must attend as commissioners from this State at the Congress with the Creek."

The Congress here mentioned as expected to convene at Dewitt's Corner, and was composed not only of all the leaders of the lower Cherokee Nation, and Commissioners from South Carolina, but also of delegates from the State of Georgia. It was the most important treaty concluded with the Indians at this Congress which gave to the Indians as in Carolina, N. C. Col. See Johnson's V. V. History, page 24.

SALE AT MONTEVINO.

We attended on Friday last, the sale of the valuable library and wine of the late Dr. Joseph Toxco, at his former residence at Montevino. The day was rather unfavorable, and on this account the attendance was small, but most of those present had come to purchase and they made the various articles sold bring good prices.

Montevino, as is known to many of our readers is distant from our village about a mile and a half in a southeasterly direction, and near the residence of J. H. Wilson, Esq.—from whom the tract was originally purchased. A gentle ascent leads to the top of a bold eminence, which commands a fine view of the adjacent fields and forests. Here upon the Southern declivity of the hill, the late Doctor had planted a flourishing vineyard which was now budding in all the luxuriance of the blooming spring. Near by he had also planted some choice fruit trees, beds of strawberries, and rare flowers—and last though not least some willow shrubs brought from his own loved France—and these with all the surroundings of the place, most often have transported his thoughts to the scenes of his early youth, and the vine-clad hills of his own sunny land.

Fronting the vineyard on the North he had erected a substantial mansion, built of granite from an adjacent quarry; the basement of which formed his spacious wine-cellar, whilst above were collected his valuable books and treasures of art. The library was a large one, and comprised some rare medical, scientific and literary works, in French, Spanish and Italian, as well as many valuable English works. The French, Spanish and Italian were for the most part "civari" to the general, but we had among the purchasers, Col. JAMES E. CALDWELL, of our District, whose proficiency in these languages is well known, and who availed himself of the present opportunity of adding to his already large collection of rare and valuable books. We had also among our number some amateur French and Italian scholars who took occasion to provide largely for future attainments. The books generally sold well, though some of the rarer works, we thought fell far short of their true value. A copy of "The Vatican Illustrations" in five volumes (the only copy we believe in this country) brought about sixty-three dollars—Dante Illustrated" about \$10, and besides these were sold other valuable works of art illustrating the genius of Raffaele, Canova and others. The valuable medical works and the rare anatomical plates were not sold on account of the slim attendance of the fraternity on the occasion; and the sale of the larger portion of the works in foreign languages, was also deferred to a more favorable opportunity.

The wine sold well, the "Sparkling Catawba" of the vintage of 1856, sold for about \$1 per gallon; and the Burgundy and Scuppernon wines of the same year sold from \$3 to \$4 per gallon. The wines of the succeeding years sold at prices equally high in proportion. The stock on hand consisted of about 200 gallons, and readily found purchasers.

The vineyard at Montevino is still in successful cultivation. Mr. WILSON the Executor of the Estate, has continued the services of the Messieurs Bernelle, in the superintendence of the vineyard during the present year, and they promise themselves a fine yield. We trust that they may not be disappointed, as well as others who have fine vineyards in our vicinity, and that their success will lead to the general cultivation of the vine until Abbeville will resemble in more than name, a province of the sunny land.

"Thy cornfields green and sunny vines, Oh, pleasant land of France."

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

We direct attention of our readers to the proceedings of the Agricultural meeting held in the Court House on last Sale Day. It will be seen that a District Society has been organized by the adoption of a Constitution and the election of officers for the ensuing year. A subscription of \$1.00 will entitle one to all the privileges of an annual member. One hundred and sixty names have already been obtained, and we suppose that every farmer in the District will cheerfully enroll his name on the list.

We will with pleasure this movement on the part of the planters of our District, and trust that it will inaugurate a new spirit in the career of improvement. The officers of the Society are practical, business men, of character and energy, and of enlarged experience in these matters, and who will not suffer the long period to fall in its objects. We have long needed a District Society. The various local societies have been attended with the very best results, but they have been circumscribed in their operation. We need an Association which shall combine the public spirit, enterprise, experience and observation of intelligent minds from all parts of the District, and which will excite the various sections to a generous rivalry in the career of improvement. Such a Society, in connection with an Annual Fair for competition in works of agricultural and mechanical skill, must lead to improved modes of tillage—the introduction of new varieties of plants, and a superior stock of animals. The spirit of our age is progressive, and agriculture like every thing else is realizing the benefit of new discoveries, and the fruits of enlarged observation and experience.

The premium list will soon be published.

THE CONCERT.

We had the pleasure of attending the Concert at the Marshall House, on Wednesday evening last, given by Mr. MICHAEL MCCARTHY, the blind Musician, assisted by Messrs. CHAR. JONES and BENJ. ROTHSCHILD. There was a fine attendance and the exercises were enthusiastically cheered throughout. Mr. MCCARTHY gave us some brilliant performances on the piano, and sang some comic songs with rare effect. Messrs. JONES & ROTHSCHILD too on the violin, executed many beautiful pieces in the finest style and elicited general admiration. The Concert was quite a success and led to a general desire for its repetition on the following evening. Mr. MCCARTHY we believe intends visiting the Village of Cokerbury, and we take pleasure in commending him to the good offices of our friends. He seems to be a rare musical genius, and besides, has all the social qualities which will render him a general favorite.

THE HOT SUPPER.

The ladies of the Abbeville Sewing Society, intend giving a Hot Supper at the Marshall House on Friday evening, the 20th inst, in aid of the Presbyterian Church. The price of admission will be \$1.00, children under 10 years, 50 cents.

AMBROTYPES AMBROTYPES!!

Reader have you ever given your friend Messrs. O. J. FARRINGTON & Brother a call at their Daguerrian room in the "Marshall House," on Main Street, above the corner; either for the purpose of having your likeness taken or looking at those of friends and acquaintances. If not, you have a pleasure still in anticipation. They are the successors of Mr. LANSEAU, the well known artist, and are said by the knowing ones, to take equally as good likenesses. Their pictures speak for themselves, and the clear and truthful outlines of familiar faces indicate the skill of the artists.

We have often thought that this art is not effecting all the objects of pleasure and utility of which it is capable. How rare the art, which enables us to perpetuate the changing phases of every day life—the fleeting images of men and things; and which gives us the power to retain the loved faces of friends and relatives. How pleasant even to read a history of our past life in pictures taken at different periods, from the "bonny brow" to the "frosty peak." But how great the pleasure of having a minute family history of all the loved ones, from the first born to the last son—born from prattling infancy to budding youth and hoary age. And when death comes to nip the opening flower, how pleasant to have that loved face casting its bright light upon the shadows of after years. Who would trust to the frail tablets of memory. Seize the shadow before the substance fades.

THE MAY FESTIVAL.

May day was celebrated on Monday evening last, by the young people of our Village, with all the festivities appropriate to the joyful occasion. The day with us has occasionally been referred to pass away without its proper need of honor, but this season the young ladies of our very flourishing Female Academy, perhaps emulous of the spirit of the youthful knights, as exhibited at their recent Tourney, and mindful perhaps of the pleasures of that festive occasion, determined to win trophies too, in their own appropriate spheres by festive offerings to the blooming Queen of Spring. Chief Winter had robbed the lovely May of some of her golden tresses, and paled some of the roses of her blooming cheek, but she still came in queenly grace and beauty with a bright diadem on her brow, and scattering her jewels on hillside and meadow. Hail bright visitant! leader of the flowery train, companion of the golden hours, and circling Graces—worthy to receive the homage of young and truthful hearts! Old and young prepared for thee, the festive guests—pupil vied with teacher, and parents and friends lent their kind approving smiles—gardens were ransacked for fragrant floral wreaths, and infant voices were tuned to songs of welcome.

At an early hour on Monday evening, the spacious parlor and hall of the Marshall House were filled to overflowing with a crowd of eager spectators, who had come to contribute all that mirth and good feeling could lend to the interest of such an occasion. At one extremity had been erected a temporary stage, and over this had been suspended a graceful festoon of evergreen, wreathed with rare and beautiful flowers, and the doors and windows were festooned with beautiful bunches of flowers; and the whole being brilliantly lighted presented quite an imposing view. The hall was soon filled with a bright array of youth, beauty and attractiveness. We suppose that there were nearly 200 persons present, parents, brothers, sisters and friends, all eagerly awaiting the commencement of the exercises.

Soon came in the blooming Queen, and her radiant train, more in number than the Graces and the Hours combined, and representing almost every flower from the royal heliotrope, to the "violet by the mossy stone." We need not name the Queen or any of her lovely followers. Suffice it to say that they formed a bright throng of youthful grace and beauty, arrayed in appropriate costumes—worthy representatives of the Queen of Spring and her attendant Graces. Making obeisance to their queen they sang a sweet song of invocation. Then followed question and response, and then each tiny voice swelled the general note of welcome. Thus closed the scene. Retiring for a few moments, the royal train swept in again, each bearing aloft a graceful wreath of flowers upon a light wand, entwined with ribbon. Next came other sweet songs of welcome, and then each presenting her votive offerings, professed fealty and homage to her sovereign liege. The Queen made a fitting response, and sang a sweet and graceful air. Then descending with her train she received the congratulations of many of the audience.

The whole scenic representation was gracefully executed, and was the subject of universal commendation. There was not an error to mar the harmony of the scene, and its just and well timed representation reflects the highest credit upon the young ladies, and their accomplished instructors.

Supper was announced at an early hour, and the company required a very slight inducement to leave the nectar and ambrosia of poetry and music above, to partake of the more substantial viands in the supper room below. After discarding these various delicacies some of the old folks retired, but the young ones had just begun to sip the cup of enjoyment, and kept up the festivities until the "witching hour." Young hearts kept time to the merry sound of music and the dance, and amid the pleasures of the passing hour indulged their dreams of "youth and truth and love."

TANNERS' CONVENTION.

Mr. EDWARDS, a neighbor of mine suggests the propriety of the owners of tanneries meeting at an early day in convention. The business, in part would be as follows: To get, through Charleston merchants, a constant supply of soundly dried hides. To instruct up-country how to furnish low-country with tanned hides; and lastly, to settle uniform wages, to secure the skill and labor of tanners who know their calling.

Yankee leather, for want of bark, and hasty tanning, is not water proof. Outdoor laborers in our moist and changeable winters, should have dry feet, else the annual scourges—Pleurisy, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Dysentery and Malignant Diarrhea. Capitalists engaged in the same vocation, do better when they know each other personally, and take counsel together for their common interest. All of which is respectfully presented.

ONE WHO HAS A TANNARY.

COTTON STATEMENT.

The receipts of cotton in Charleston for the past week were, by railroads 4,580 bales; by water and wagon 1,052 bales—total 5,632 bales—corresponding week last year 11,181 bales.

The exports from Charleston for the same time were, to foreign ports 4,902 bales; coastwise 1,436 bales—making the total exports of the week 6,338 bales, and leaving on hand a stock of 63,440 bales, inclusive of 7,925 bales on ship-board not cleared, against a stock of 40,695 bales, and 12,440 bales on ship-board same time last year.

The sales in Charleston during the past week amounted to 10,900 bales, at prices ranging from \$4 to 12¢.

The total receipts at all the ports during the past week amounted to 49,605 bales, against 65,600 bales received during the same period last year. The total receipts at all the ports since the 1st of September, amount to 3,459,567 bales, against 2,608,446 up to the same date last year, showing an increase this year of 761,121 bales.

The exports to Great Britain up to the latest date, amount to 1,524,623, showing an increase on the exports to that country last year of 245,298 bales. The shipments to Northern ports amount to an increase of 850,190 bales from the shipments of last year.

The stock on hand and on ship-board at all the ports, up to the latest date, amounts to 63,440 bales, being 41,087 bales more than the stock on hand at the corresponding date last year.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of this District, held at the Court House on last Sale Day, on motion of Capt. J. Brownlee, Col. J. P. Marshall was called to the Chair, and W. C. Davis requested to act as Secretary.

Upon taking the Chair, Col. Marshall addressed the meeting, explaining in a summary way its object, and forcibly advocated the propriety and necessity of forming and maintaining an agricultural society in our midst.

Upon motion of Capt. Jno. Brownlee, a committee of five was raised for the purpose of drafting a Constitution, and nominating suitable persons for officers for the Agricultural Society.

The Chair appointed Capt. Jno. Brownlee, Gen. A. M. Smith, Robert C. Gilliam, Dr. J. J. Wardlaw and James Creswell.

After a short absence the Committee submitted a Constitution which, after several amendments, was adopted. They also reported names of suitable persons for officers for the ensuing year.

The following is the Constitution as adopted: CONSTITUTION OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

Sec. 1st.—The Society shall be established for the development of the agricultural, manufacturing and mechanical resources of this District, and shall be called the Abbeville District Agricultural Society.

Sec. 2d.—Any citizen of this or the adjoining Districts upon the payment of one dollar, shall become an annual member, and be entitled to all the privileges and benefits of the Society, or upon the payment of the interest on fifteen dollars annually shall become a life member and be entitled to all the benefits and privileges of the Society; and upon the refusal or neglect to pay said interest, the principal shall become forfeited to the Society.

Sec. 3d.—Any person not a member of this Society upon the payment of two dollars shall be entitled to exhibit stock or produce at the Annual Fair—Ladies excepted, who are entitled to exhibit free of charge.

Sec. 4th.—There shall be elected by the Society at the annual meetings, a President, two Vice-Presidents, an Executive Committee of seven, of whom the President of the society shall be one, and a Secretary and Treasurer.

Sec. 5th.—It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to make all necessary arrangements for the Annual Fairs—which shall be held at Abbeville Court House—arrange the Premium List, appoint the Committees, the Annual Orator, and attend to all other business necessary for the carrying out the objects of this Society.

Sec. 6th.—That the Executive Committee shall have power to call an extra meeting of the Society whenever, in their judgment, they may deem it necessary.

Sec. 7th.—This Constitution may be amended by two thirds of the members present at any regular meeting.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: PRESIDENT—Col. J. Foster Marshall. 1st. VICE-PRESIDENT—Capt. Jno. Brownlee. 2d. VICE-PRESIDENT—James Creswell. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Maj. W. M. Spruell, Dr. J. J. Wardlaw, Col. D. Wyatt Aiken, A. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Col. H. H. Harper, Capt. D. M. Rogers, Octavious Porcher. Sec'y and Treasurer—W. C. Davis.

On motion of A. C. Hawthorn, Esq., resolved that the papers of the District be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion of Mr. R. H. Wardlaw, the meeting adjourned. J. FOSTER MARSHALL, Chairman. W. C. Davis, Sec'y.

WOOLEN KERSEYS.

The Farmer and Planter in its issue for May makes the following notice of the connection of the manufacture of wooleens with the Saluda Cotton Factory.

"It is with pleasure that we see our townsman, James G. Gillex, who is the proprietor of the Saluda Mills—formerly known as the Saluda Factory—has erected all the necessary machinery for making woolen kerseys for plantation use. He proposes to work up the wool of planters; and, finding the wool does this at the moderate charge of twenty cents, such goods should be made here. We believe Mr. S. S. Sims, of Pacolette Mills, also manufactures planters' wool upon the same terms."

"A planter who has one or two hundred pounds of wool can now have his negro classed as a first-rate quality, and that, too, at a cost which will be reasonable. Let all our people go to sheep-raising, and become independent of the miserable dog-kil kerseys which Yankee abolitionists think good enough to wear. Such goods should be banished from the counters of our merchants, as we consider it an imposition on a negro to make him wear them. Sheep-raising and home manufactured kerseys should be the order of the day."

FRANKING BY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—The Washington Constitution says: "As frequent inquiries are made on this subject, we will state that the franking privilege of the members of the last Congress terminates on the 1st of Monday in December next; and the members of the succeeding Congress frank from the 4th of March, the commencement of their term, or from the date of their election, if after that time."

OBITUARY.

"The good die first," and the world moves on and knows not its loss, which the bereaved heart passes away. Of such was ALFRED B. TURPIN, who died in Cokerbury, South Carolina, on the 17th April. The writer of this knew and loved him from a child, and the gentle and unobtrusive of an unbroken friendship has his offer this tribute, it cannot add a beauty to the character, that his life did not truthfully evince.

His unwavering adherence to truth and entire absence of aught that partook of dissimulation inspired the confidence of all who knew him. Truth was not a policy with him, but entered into his thoughts and actions as a part of his being. His quick intellect and warm heart made him a most shrewd and able man, while his unswerving devotion to the cause of Christ and practice of the Christian graces silently rebuked the ungodliness of those who witnessed the sincerity of his faith.

There were some among those who were endeared to him by ties of blood and sincere friendship could be seen more nearly that genuineness of heart that won us all—his gentle simplicity of conduct, and his tenderness of sentiment and feeling, which a life of suffering changed not to repining or complaint.

In the experience of life, I have known none in whom the full confidence of friendship could be more safely reposed, than in his generous heart. When his spirit flew away, his loved ones treasure—treasure that is seldom found amid the throng pressing on to the unknown future. He has fallen early in life, but the heart of those who loved him, and comfort in the triumphant death that illustrated the beauty of his Christian faith.

He was the son of Mr. J. B. O'Neal, and was born in the year 1810. He was educated at the common schools of his native State, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a man of high moral character, and was highly respected by all who knew him.

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COMMERCIAL.

ABBEVILLE, May 4, 1859. Cotton.—Sales very limited during the past week. We give extremes at \$1 to 12¢.

COLUMBIA, May 4, 1859. Cotton.—One hundred and eighty bales were yesterday—no change in prices, viz: 8 to 12¢.

CHARLESTON, May 2, 1859. Cotton.—Sales of Cotton to-day, 100 bales. Market quiet.

CONSIGNEES.

The following persons have freight in the Depot at Abbeville: Mrs. Rebecca Barr, D. J. Jordan, W. A. R. E. Gaines, S. P. Palmer, S. McQueen, H. W. Lawrence, W. M. Huggins, E. J. Taylor, R. Hemphill, G. B. Clinkscales, J. McBrayde, Taggart & McCaslin, J. H. Wideman, H. S. Kerr, W. D. Mars & Bro., D. R. Soudley, Scudlark & Barnes, J. F. Marshall, H. S. Cannon, C. H. Russell, N. B. Latimer, J. P. Ferrin, Mrs. C. Ramsey, J. N. Knox, D. McLaughlin, Branch Allen & Edwards, J. Enright, H. A. Jones, W. H. Parker, R. D. White, G. W. Brown, W. Hill, Miss Eliza Calhoun, Dr. J. J. Wardlaw, T. B. Crews.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Lyon's Magnetic Powder & Pills; For the Destruction of all kinds of Garden Insects, Ants, Rod Bugs, Ticks, Fleas, Moths, Rats, and Mice, &c. What greater trouble, in an hour or less, Than gnawing rats, bed-bugs and fleas. Gardens can be preserved and houses rid of these pests. It is discovered by Mr. E. Lyon, a French Chemist, in Asia, and has been patronized by all Eastern governments and colleges. Reference can be made wherever the article has been tried. It is free from poison, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be sure it bears the name of E. Lyon. Remember. This Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice. While Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice. Sample Flasks, 25cts.; regular sizes, 50cts. & \$1. BARNES & PARK, New York. April 15, 1859, 50-1m

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S Celebrated Female Pills. PROTECTED BY PATENT. BY ROYAL LETTERS. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and a speedy cure may be relied on. TO MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity. CAUTION. These Pills should not be taken by females, that are pregnant, during the first three months, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but at every other time, and in every other case they are perfectly safe. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Headaches, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lossness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved. A bottle containing 60 pills, and encircled with the Government Stamp of Great Britain, can be sent post free for \$1 and 6 postage stamps. General Agent for United States, Job Moses, Rochester, N. Y. Sold in Abbeville by Donald McLaughlin; Columbia, Fisher & Heintz; Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston, Wholesale agents; and sold by all respectable Druggists. April 29, 1859-12m.

HAIR! WHISKERS!! MOUSTACHES!

Use my Unguent, and you can have a beautiful pair of Whiskers and Moustache,—thick, soft and luxuriant, within Six Weeks, where there were none before, and will not stain the or injure the Skin. Price, Fifty Cents per Bottle; sent to any part of the United States. Address JOHN M. SAUNDERS, 162 Third Street, New York City.

JOB PRINTING.

We have just received a fine assortment of New Job Type, from L. Johnson & Co's Foundry, which addition to our office prepares us to execute, in the neatest manner, every description of Plain and Ornamental Job Printing, such as Hand Bills, Cards, Blanks of all kinds, Bill Heads, Circulars, Book Work, Visiting Cards, &c. Our force in the office warrants us in saying, that we can despatch Job Work, with the shortest possible notice. We hope to have ample encouragement from our patrons in this line of business, as we will suit them in neatness, despatch and, lastly, but not least, prices.

WOOL FACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. I am prepared to take all the burrs out of the Wool by a machine, and manufacture the Wool in Rolls, in the best manner possible. Location—Eleven miles North of Abbeville C. H., three miles East of Due West Corner, and three miles from the Railroad. D. O. HAWTHORN.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify to the public that I have been since I was ten years old, working and building Wool Factories, and I here say with out hesitation, that those Machines of D. O. Hawthorn's—Carding Machines, Burring Machines, Picking Machines—are the best I have ever seen, and believe they will surpass any in this State for satisfaction. J. T. HUTCHINGS, Machinist. May 6, 1859-1-3m.

TO RENT OR SELL.

THE Subscriber offers to rent or sell the well known Carriage Establishment in the village of Lowndesville, formerly occupied by Messrs. Liddell & Wilson. The building is large and commodious, and is furnished with all the appliances for carrying on the Carriage Making and repairing business, in all its branches. On the premises is a fine Brick Blacksmith Shop, saw outbuilding, and a new Machine of D. O. Hawthorn's—Carding Machines, Burring Machines, Picking Machines—are the best I have ever seen, and believe they will surpass any in this State for satisfaction. J. T. BASKIN. May 6, 1859-1-4f

HATS, HATS.

THE largest and most varied assortment in the up-country, from a 10 cent straw to GENIES' best and latest styles. For sale by A. A. WILLIAMS. May 6, 1859-1-4f

BOYS' AND SERVANTS' CLOTHING.

A VERY good stock may be found at W. Williams. Please call on A. A. WILLIAMS. April 29, 1859-30-4f