

communication being such, that I could not notice it under the influence of kinder feelings. That he has done me injustice, and attempted to represent me as occupying a position which an honorable man would disdain, he himself must see, if he will take the trouble to review what he has written. And I hesitate not to assert, that he who can thus publicly make such an imputation, is himself worthy of it. It may however, be possible, that I have mistaken his meaning; if so, it would afford me pleasure to see the matter so explained.

With great respect, I remain
your obedient servant,
T. H. NIXON,
Sept. 15th, 1838.

We are requested to call a Meeting of the Citizens of Edgefield District, at this place on Saturday next, with the view of appointing Delegates to the Merchants Convention which sits at Augusta on the third Monday of October next. Some of the late Delegates are expected to report to the Meeting.

NO. III.
"A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse!"—said Richard the Third on Bosworth field; but it was none of your marsh tacks, Indian ponies, or skew-bald, grass-fed, pin-woods cider nags, nor would he have chosen the alternative, a jackass, as the Yankee Comedian had it when he travestied the above mentioned line. It was such an one as the Bard described, with
"Broad breast, full eye, small head, and nostril wide,
"High crest, short ears, straight legs, and passing strong,"
"Thin mane, sleek tail, broad buttock, tender hide"—

Such an one as the stocks of Gallatin, Felipe, Bertrand, Nu fier, and such like afford. To ride or no to ride, that is the question:—Whether 'tis nobler in the mind, to endure The pain and agonies of riding such horses; Or to choose our horses of noble breed, And by so doing, ead them? To ride, to fly—No more—and, by that flight to say we did. The head-ache, and the thousand racking jolts That we submit to—tis a commination Devoutly to be wisied.

The blood stock of our country can and should be improved. Whether for running, riding, or drawing, if the choice be made from horses of good bone and muscle, the thorough-bred is preferable to the cold-blooded horses. The spirit manifested at the colt-shows evinces that we are alive to the importance of this subject; and I trust that the one to take place on the third Tuesday in October next, will show an increase of that interest, by surpassing every previous exhibition in the number of the colts, the beauty of their forms, and the fullness of their pedigree.

Miscellaneous.

Rebecca Lanar—An affecting incident relative to this lady, who it will be remembered was one of the female survivors of the ill-starred passengers on board the Palaski, has just come to our knowledge. Miss Lanar, says a gentleman from Charleston, who she was saved on the same port on of the wreck, was our guardian angel, cheering the desponding, alleviating the sorrows of those who had seen the waves of the ocean close over their nearest and dearest relatives, and administering hope and consolation even to the veteran sailor, to whom scenes of terror and dismay had long been familiar. So great in fact, was the confidence she inspired in the heart of every member of our unfortunate band, that those whose fate it was never to reach the shore alive, when they felt their hour approaching, requested as a favor, that they might be allowed to rest their heads upon her lap, and breathe out their dying moments with all the consolation she was capable of affording. And thus all those who were unable to survive the horrors of the awful hour, with their last looks towards her who never quailed or blanched beneath the terrors of the scene, although the stoutest hearts had failed, and the boldest trembled in anticipation of their fate.

How do the glories of a Catharine, a Semmiris, or a Margaret de Valdemar, pale before the virtues of such a woman! Let those who bear the name of Lanar, henceforth cherish it more proudly, than if it conferred wealth, or power, or nobility upon the possessor.—*Boston Times.*

From the London Standard Aug. 3.
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE—Our foreign news is extremely barren of incident.—From Paris we learn that the accustomed force of the "three glorious days" was acted without any accompanying circumstances of the slightest interest. On the whole, in fact, the fête this year may be pronounced a complete failure. Great preparations were undoubtedly made, but the unpropitious state of the weather cast a general damp over the rejoicings. The fire works failed—the illuminations were nearly put out—there were no grand reviews—there were no marriage portions given to the fire expectant damsels—here, were no presentations of the Parisian mobs, dignified by the title of the heroes of the barricades, at the palace of Louis Philippe. In short, the reign of dulness was unbroken throughout the "gay city" of Paris. The political news from France is equally uninteresting. The Spanish papers give us no intelligence from the seat of war. A decisive engagement was expected to take place about the 20th ult. From Portugal the accounts are by no means of a cheering character, insurrectionary movement have recently taken place in that distracted country. By letters from Odessa we learn that the Russians had obtained some advantages over the Circassians, and that the whole of the shore of the Black Sea was in possession of the former. Great preparations are making in Austria to give relief to the approaching coronation of the Emperor.

PARIS, July 12.
The sale of the late Prince Talleyrand's Library, which has just taken place, produced quite a sensation in Paris. *Les Hom-*

mes Litteraires. Les Hommes d'etat, were curious to see the course of studies of the great Diplomat. One of the first books created no little interest; it was "Dictionnaire pour la Conscience d'un Roi," with marginal notes in the manuscript. The largest part of the Library was purchased by Mr. Whit of Florida, and will be an acquisition in the U. States.
The purchases of the Prince, at the different periods of his eventful life, indicate his changes of position as "coming events cast their shadows before them." Republicanism seemed to be cheaply estimated.—The old Constitution of the republic, in quarto, handsomely bound, sold for 10 cents, and Benjamin Constant's speeches, presented by him to the Prince for four francs. It is said that the Prince did not read much at any period of his life, but when he did, it was his habit to make his observations in the margin.—*N. Y. Star.*

ALLEN CUNNINGHAM WITH MASHAL SOUL.—Our good friend Mr. Allen Cunningham was introduced to Mashal Soul, and as the interview was interesting, the reader we should suppose, will be the reverse of displeased to peruse a hurried note of it, given as nearly as possible in his own words.—"I saw him in his residence in Portland House; he received me kindly, and took me by the hand, placed me on a sofa beside him, and said he was indebted to his friend, the Baron de P. for making us acquainted. I said I had desired to see a man of great and strong talent by nature, and not by art of Parliament, that I had long admired him for his generous tribute to the memory of Sir John Moore, and looked upon him as one of the noblest minded of our times. He smiled at this, and turning to me said—"Foe! I never was your foe, at least in the course sense of the word; I was taught to respect you in the sternest of all schools the battle-field, and it was only yesterday I told your young Queen that Britain and France had tried the sword long enough to each other's hair, and should now try what friendship could do, and thus insure the peace of Europe." I bowed, and replied—"Marshal, you are still in the field, you have won other countries by the sword, and now you are come to conquer us by courtesy." As I said this, he puffed my knee gently with his hand, and made some allusion to poetry. He is a noble martial featured man; tall, too and vigorous, and I thought of Australis, and many a bloody field as he shook hands with me at parting. But we are not parted yet; he has sent me a card for his great ball this evening (6th July.) when I shall again see, I feel assured, the same simple, easy, courteous man I found during the interview I have attempted to describe.—*Scotch Paper.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.
Steam Ships.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from one of the first houses in Liverpool to a merchant in this city, dated the 24th of July, which states that all negotiation with Sir John Tobias for the sale of the steam ship Liverpool, had ceased, and that many of the proposed speculations in Atlantic Steam Navigation were in a great measure suspended. The statement in some of the papers therefore, that the Liverpool would depart for New York on the 24th Aug., from Liverpool is no doubt incorrect.
Another letter informs us that the steam ship British Queen, could not possibly be ready for sea before the expiration of four months,—about the first of December. It is very doubtful whether the Company to which she belongs, will think it advisable to risk a first passage across the Atlantic in the depth of winter, and in that case it is probable the Great Western will cease running during that season, which her owners intend to devote to making various improvements in her which experience has suggested.—*American.*

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—Mr. Walker, the celebrated engineer, has, at the instance of the Government, made a report on the great national work, the Thames Tunnel. He is decidedly of opinion that it would be imprudent to carry on the excavation further without adopting some plan for giving greater solidity to the bottom of the river, between the Middlesex shore and the point which the shield has now reached. The ground under this part of the river is composed of materials so loose that it would be an incalculable expense, as well as a dangerous experiment, to proceed further with the shield, under present circumstances. Mr. Walker recommends that two rows of close piles should be driven into the bed of the river, one row on each side of the line of the tunnel, so that the tops of the piles shall be as high as the tide at low water, and that the space between the rows, after having been emptied of the silt, sand, &c., shall be filled with clay. A considerable time must then be allowed for solidification, after which the work may be resumed with every prospect of success. The expense of the piling Mr. Walker estimates at £10,000.

The consumption of Cotton in Great Britain has been regularly progressive since 1810. In that year the consumption was 310,200 bales, and in 1837 it was 1,080,155 bales. The New Orleans River, from which we derive these facts, puts down the product of Louisiana at 200,000 bales a year for the last three years. The average annual production of Sugar in Louisiana is estimated at about 80,000 hhd. for the same period, exclusive of Molasses, Syrup and Rum distilled therefrom. This would represent an annual value of \$15,000,000 at the average prices then obtained for cotton and sugar alone, as the produce of Louisiana.

BRANDON BANK.—One startling fact (says the Aberdeen Advocate,) is developed in the report of the Commissioners, who lately examined the affairs of this institution sufficiently in itself to shake the confidence in the solvency of the Bank, which is, that the united liabilities of the President and Directors, ten in number, amount, as payers and endorers, to the enormous sum of nearly three millions of dollars.

WHALES' MILK.—The whalers in the South Seas use whales' milk in their coffee. A friend of ours just returned from the Pacific, says it is always cool and refreshing. The whales are milked by means of a small pipe, which is inserted in the side of the animal, as payers and endorers, to the enormous sum of nearly three millions of dollars.

Extract from the Address of Professor Paul F. Loe, M. D., delivered before the Medical Lodge of (Augusta) Georgia, 17th October, 1838.

"And is it not essential to study man, before being qualified to practice Medicine? The Author of the Universe, when he bowed the heavens and came down upon the earth, as the Saviour of mankind, delighted while he tabernacled in the flesh, to heal the sick, restore the blind and relieve the lame. As the Creator of man, He had of course the most intimate and perfect knowledge of his very wonderful and complicated structure. We read indeed in holy writ, that supernatural power to cure diseases, was given to the immediate followers and disciples of our Lord and Master; but we have also been taught to believe, that the day of miracles has since ceased.—Men, however have arisen in the nineteenth century, who they have not discovered the *raya*, at least have invented an easy and quick road to the hill of Meadecel, on which too, as travellers are rapidly, it not recedes fly, propelled by the present popular locomotive agent. This system of medicine acts in unison with that spirit of the day, now threatening our country with the destruction of all order in society; the spirit of agrarian democracy. It denies the necessity for study or application to the arts and sciences; it declares all knowledge to be intuitive; it would destroy all distinctions among men, and place the ignorant and the wise, the dull and the talented, the sluggish and the industrious upon the same footing. It is at variance with reason, common sense and the natural order of things; it sets at defiance all philosophy; it makes even the creature arrogate superior power and attributes to the Creator, for we know God made man in His own image. No, Gentlemen, whatever others may think and practice on this subject, we set here upon the principle and axiom, that it is impossible for man who has no knowledge of man, to know medicine. And relying upon your supports, and the good sense and intelligence of our people, we will proceed to instruct you to the utmost of our preparations and abilities, in this much persecuted and slandered, but most benevolent and useful science; teaching you that Profession, which our Saviour bore orded with his exercise when *going about doing good.*

METHODISM IN TEXAS.—We were actually astonished, and at the same time gratified, as we read in the Natchez Free Trader a statement of the progress of religion in Texas. The Methodists alone have in that country twenty societies and three hundred and twenty preachers, including six elders and three exhortors. One of their missionaries (the Rev. R. Alexander) has travelled this year, in the course of his circuit, twenty-two hundred miles on horseback, through swamp and prairie, swamping rivers, and sleeping out exposed to every privation and inclemency.

The Free Trader, after giving the above mentioned particulars, bestows upon the Methodist clergy some neat and richly merited encomiums, which we copy below.

The itinerants of the Methodist Church—the real unspiced followers of Wesley and Whitfield, are the most extraordinary body of men that ever lived. They are a people of great energy; they need no danger however imminent; they stray not for luxuries; they care not to tread the carpeted hall, nor to seek learning or pleasure in cloister or saloon; but on, they go, to the remotest verge of the globe, wherever erring man has wandered; wherever there is one soul to be reclaimed, there they go, to wrestle with the world, to defy its temptations, to enlighten its moral darkness.—Apart from the holy character of his mission, there is a moral grandeur in the Methodist itinerant, as he wends his way through pathless forests, without associates, without reward, without even stimulus of praise. He leaves home, and kindred, the ties of early love, perhaps, and goes forth to struggle unknown and alone—to doom himself to poverty, to the gibes and jeers of the gay, to broken health, to premature old age.—And what is his impetus? It is not ambition; it is not pride; it is not any one of the selfish motives that sway the human breast. What is it? Reason—it is to preach the word of life to the poor.—*N. O. Picayune.*

National Characteristics.—"England," the Temps (Paris paper) observes, "is a vast manufactory, a great laboratory, a universal counting house. France is a rich farm, tending to turn itself into a manufactory. Germany is an unarticulated field, because they are philosophers and not peasants who till it. Southern Italy is a villa in ruins. Northern Italy is a villa in artificial prairie. Belgium is a forge. Holland is a canal. Sweden and Denmark are carpenter's yards. Poland is a sandy heath. Russia is an ice-house. Switzerland is a chalet. Greece is a field in a state of nature. Turkey is a field fallow. India a gold mine. Egypt is a workshop for apprentices. Africa is a furnace. Algeria is a nursery-ground. Asia is a grove. The Antilles are sugar-roderies. South America is a store. North America is a till fall. Spain is a till empty."

GASEOUS STATE OF THE EARTH.—Though the mind accustomed to philosophical inquiries, may find it difficult to comprehend the idea that this planet once existed in a gaseous state, this difficulty will vanish upon considering the nature of the material of which it is composed; most constantly undergo. Water offers a familiar example of a substance existing on the surface of the globe, in the separate states of rock, fluid, and vapour; for water consolidated into ice is as hard as granite or the adamant, and as we shall hereafter have occasion to remark, has the power of preserving for ages the animal and vegetable that may be therein embedded. Yet upon an increase of temperature, the glaciers of Alps, and the icy pinnacles of the arctic circles, disappear, and by a degree of heat still higher, might be separated into two invisible gases, hydrogen and oxygen. Metals may, in like manner, be converted into gases; and in the laboratory of the chemist all kinds of matter pass easily through every grade of transpiration, from the most dense and compact to an æiform state.—We cannot, therefore, refuse our assent to the conclusion, that the entire of our globe might be resolved into a permanently gaseous form merely by the dissolution of the existing combination of matter.—*Mandell's Wonders of Geology.*

Large Water Melon.—We were this morning shown a water melon, raised by Mr. W. B. Hay, at his place on the Island, one mile above this place, which weighed 56 lbs., and measured 22 inches in length, and 42 inches in circumference, each way.
Memphis (Tenn. Gaz.)

Meteorological Observations
Near the Village of Abbeville, S. C., in the year 1838, by THOMAS PATERSON.

| Month & Phase | BAROMETER. | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|
| | Day of the Month | Sum Rise. | 2 o'clock p. m. | 6 o'clock p. m. | 9 o'clock p. m. | Hourly. |
| Full. | 1 | 30.02 | 29.63 | 29.40 | 29.19 | .09 |
| | 2 | 29.90 | 29.55 | 29.32 | 29.11 | .09 |
| | 3 | 29.72 | 29.33 | 29.10 | 28.89 | .17 |
| | 4 | 29.51 | 29.12 | 28.89 | 28.68 | .13 |
| | 5 | 29.31 | 28.92 | 28.69 | 28.48 | .13 |
| | 6 | 29.11 | 28.72 | 28.49 | 28.28 | .13 |
| | 7 | 28.91 | 28.52 | 28.29 | 28.08 | .13 |
| Last Qr. | 8 | 28.70 | 28.33 | 28.10 | 27.89 | .13 |
| | 9 | 28.50 | 28.13 | 27.90 | 27.69 | .13 |
| | 10 | 28.30 | 27.93 | 27.70 | 27.49 | .13 |
| | 11 | 28.10 | 27.73 | 27.50 | 27.29 | .13 |
| | 12 | 27.90 | 27.53 | 27.30 | 27.09 | .13 |
| | 13 | 27.70 | 27.33 | 27.10 | 26.89 | .13 |
| | 14 | 27.50 | 27.13 | 26.90 | 26.69 | .13 |
| New. | 15 | 27.30 | 26.93 | 26.70 | 26.49 | .13 |
| | 16 | 27.10 | 26.73 | 26.50 | 26.29 | .13 |
| | 17 | 26.90 | 26.53 | 26.30 | 26.09 | .13 |
| | 18 | 26.70 | 26.33 | 26.10 | 25.89 | .13 |
| | 19 | 26.50 | 26.13 | 25.90 | 25.69 | .13 |
| | 20 | 26.30 | 25.93 | 25.70 | 25.49 | .13 |
| | 21 | 26.10 | 25.73 | 25.50 | 25.29 | .13 |
| 1st Qr. | 22 | 25.90 | 25.53 | 25.30 | 25.09 | .13 |
| | 23 | 25.70 | 25.33 | 25.10 | 24.89 | .13 |
| | 24 | 25.50 | 25.13 | 24.90 | 24.69 | .13 |
| | 25 | 25.30 | 24.93 | 24.70 | 24.49 | .13 |
| | 26 | 25.10 | 24.73 | 24.50 | 24.29 | .13 |
| | 27 | 24.90 | 24.53 | 24.30 | 24.09 | .13 |
| | 28 | 24.70 | 24.33 | 24.10 | 23.89 | .13 |
| Monthly Extremes. | Monthly Highest | 30.45 | | | | |
| Monthly Mean | 28.50 | | | | | |
| Monthly Range | 11 | | | | | |

| Day of the Month | THERMOMETER. | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | Sum Rise. | 2 o'clock p. m. | 6 o'clock p. m. | 9 o'clock p. m. | Monthly Highest. | Monthly Lowest. |
| 1 | 77 | 94 | 87 | 81 | 111 | 51 |
| 2 | 77 | 92 | 85 | 79 | 111 | 51 |
| 3 | 76 | 91 | 84 | 78 | 111 | 51 |
| 4 | 75 | 90 | 83 | 77 | 111 | 51 |
| 5 | 74 | 89 | 82 | 76 | 111 | 51 |
| 6 | 73 | 88 | 81 | 75 | 111 | 51 |
| 7 | 72 | 87 | 80 | 74 | 111 | 51 |
| 8 | 71 | 86 | 79 | 73 | 111 | 51 |
| 9 | 70 | 85 | 78 | 72 | 111 | 51 |
| 10 | 70 | 84 | 77 | 71 | 111 | 51 |
| 11 | 70 | 83 | 76 | 70 | 111 | 51 |
| 12 | 70 | 82 | 75 | 69 | 111 | 51 |
| 13 | 70 | 81 | 74 | 68 | 111 | 51 |
| 14 | 70 | 80 | 73 | 67 | 111 | 51 |
| 15 | 70 | 79 | 72 | 66 | 111 | 51 |
| 16 | 70 | 78 | 71 | 65 | 111 | 51 |
| 17 | 70 | 77 | 70 | 64 | 111 | 51 |
| 18 | 70 | 76 | 69 | 63 | 111 | 51 |
| 19 | 70 | 75 | 68 | 62 | 111 | 51 |
| 20 | 70 | 74 | 67 | 61 | 111 | 51 |
| 21 | 70 | 73 | 66 | 60 | 111 | 51 |
| 22 | 70 | 72 | 65 | 59 | 111 | 51 |
| 23 | 70 | 71 | 64 | 58 | 111 | 51 |
| 24 | 70 | 70 | 63 | 57 | 111 | 51 |
| 25 | 70 | 69 | 62 | 56 | 111 | 51 |
| 26 | 70 | 68 | 61 | 55 | 111 | 51 |
| 27 | 70 | 67 | 60 | 54 | 111 | 51 |
| 28 | 70 | 66 | 59 | 53 | 111 | 51 |
| 29 | 70 | 65 | 58 | 52 | 111 | 51 |
| 30 | 70 | 64 | 57 | 51 | 111 | 51 |
| 31 | 70 | 63 | 56 | 50 | 111 | 51 |

WEATHER AND WINDS.
The 17, 18, 26 and 27 were fair days, the remaining days were variable. There was rain on the 3, 8, 13, 16, 21, and 25; the greatest quantity which fell on any one day was 2.10 inches, and the least .31 16 inches; the whole quantity which fell during the month was 37.64 inches. No day was windy, nor was either of the rains accompanied with a high wind. On fourteen days thunder or lightning, sometimes both were heard and seen; at times near, on other days distant. The coldest day was the 23d, the warmest the 1st. There were fourteen cloudless evenings, of which eleven were favorable for stellar observations. Of these winds 3 were from the North, 19 N. E., 6 East, 3 S. E., 3 South, 9 S. W., 11 West, 8 N. W.; presenting this remarkable occurrence, viz 3 N., 3 S., 28 Eastwardly & 28 Westwardly winds. The Barometer and Thermometer hung in an open passage.

OBITUARY.
Died, at his residence in this District, on the 23rd August last, Richard Lewis, in the 30th year of his age. His death, as much regretted, and will long be remembered by his relatives and friends.—*Communicated.*

TEACHERS WANTED.
The Principals of the Male and Female Schools at Greenwood, having determined to retire from their respective occupations at the close of the year, we propose to the consideration of Teachers generally, the charge of those Institutions the ensuing year, 1839. The schools will be limited to a certain number of students, and a Principal required for each one of them, viz: The Classical, the Female, the Male, English, and the Musical department of the Female school, a liberal salary will be given, and none need apply unless they are qualified in every respect, and can come well recommended. The Teachers for the Male English school must be thoroughly acquainted with the sciences. We would therefore desire those who wish to make an application, that we desire them to do so as early as possible, or previous to the 20th October next, at which time we expect to go to the election. A married gentleman, if such can be procured, would be preferred to take charge of the Female school, whose Lady may be a competent Assistant particularly in the Musical department. Letters on the subject may be addressed to W. O. S. C. Board of Trustees, directed to W. O. S. C.
Sept. 13, 1838 R. C. GRIFFIN, Secy.

Land for Sale.
The Subscriber offers for sale his Plantation, consisting of the waters of Little Stephens and Rocky Creeks, containing about eight hundred (800) Acres adjoining lands of Capt. Weaver, Thos. Harvey and others. Persons wishing to examine the place can apply to Jas. Green on the premises. For terms a copy to the subscriber living at Edgefield C. House. Corn, Fodder, and Oats can be had at the place at market price.
Sept. 13, 1838 A. B. ADDISON, Jr

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM H. KEY, a Candidate for TAX COLLECTOR of this District at the next election.
July 23, 1838 if 25

The friends of WM. FOY announce him a Candidate for Tax Collector of Edgefield District.
T. G.

State of South Carolina
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT
IN THE COMMON PLEAS.
Wm. Brannon, vs. } Foreign Attachment.
William Dunn, } Debt.

Plaintiff in this case having on the 11th of September, filed his declaration in the Clerk's Office, and the defendant having no wife or attorney, known to be in this State, upon a copy of the said declaration made and served: It is the return ordered, that the said defendant do appear and make his defence within a year and a day, or in the firm of his next of kin, or final and absolute judgment will be awarded to the said Plaintiff.
GEO. POPE, C. C. P.
Clerk's Office, Sept. 11, 1838 eq 33

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having demands against the estate of Thomas W. Blease, are requested to hand them into the subscriber properly attested, and those indebted are requested to make payment without delay.
SAM. F. GOODE, Adm'r.
Sept. 13, 1838 if 33

Brought to the Jail
of this District, a Negro man by the name of Joe, about 20 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, slender made, very black, no other marks, who says that he belongs to John Harman, Newberry, S. C. The ox is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
C. J. LOVER, J. C. D.
Sept. 14, 1838 if 33

South-Western B. Board Bank.
BANKS will be opened by the undersigned on the 1st day of October next, at a specified C. H. and continue open until the 1st of January and 2 o'clock, for 30 days. Every depositor, the Bank, who shall pay up the second instalment on Rail Road Stock, is entitled to subscribe for an equal number of Shares in the Bank. Twelve dollars and a half for each Share subscribed for in the Bank, must be paid at the time of subscribing, either to the Cashier of the Bank, or to the Cashier of any Bank in good credit. A meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank, in person or by proxy, will be held at Charleston, on the 20th November, when the Mother Bank will be organized, and Branches established in North Carolina and Tennessee, as soon thereafter as possible. A copy of the Charter is in our hands for examination.
W. BROOKS, } Commissioners
J. TERRY, }
A. B. ADDISON, }
September 11, 1838 if 32

Valuable Town Property
FOR SALE.
WILL be sold in the town of Hamburg on the first Monday in October next, that valuable and well known Warehouse of Messrs. Covington & Fair. This building is situated near the river, spacious and well adapted to the storing and shipping of cotton, to which is attached various smaller buildings for those purposes, also a fine and comfortable wharf. Terms of sale made known on the day.
COVINGTON & FAIR,
By M. GRAY, Agent.
Sept. 8, 1838 if 32

Expected there will be sold on the same day and at the same place, various lots improved and unimproved, also two valuable tracts of land near the Town of Hamburg. Terms of sale will be known at the time above mentioned.
JOHN B. COVINGTON,
By M. GRAY, Agent.
Sept 8, 1838 if 32

TWO PLANTERS.
JUST received a fresh supply of Bagging and Bale Rope, which will be disposed of on accommodating terms, by
C. A. BOWD,
Sept. 10, 1838 if 32

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Stephen Tompkins, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands to present them properly attested.
WILLIAM BRUNSON, Adm'r.
Sept. 6, 1838 if 32

State of South Carolina
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT
DURRILL RESE, Adm'r.
Wm. Horse, 4 years old 4 feet 9 inches high, with a star and snip on his head; no brands perceptible. Appraised to \$20, by Martin H. Day, and Wm. Lloyd.
JOHN DAY, J. O.
July 30, 1838 if 32

NOTICE.
ALL Persons indebted to the late Jacob Budge, deceased, are requested to make payment; and all persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are requested to be sent them duly attested.
WM. PADGUG,
Sept. 5, 1838 if 31

WOOL.
FAIR market prices will be given for WOOL, delivered at the Vaucluse Factory, or at the store of Smith & Co., Edgefield C. H.—and the Cash paid down.
JOHN BASKETT,
July 23, 1838 if 25

LAW NOTICE.
THE Undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of Law and Equity in Edgefield District.
N. I. GRIFFIN,
A. BURT.
Sept. 4, 1838 if 31

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having demands against Wm. R. Conner and Wade H. Conner, deceased, are hereby requested to hand to the subscriber duly attested, and those indebted to either of the above named estates, are requested to make immediate payment.
D. H. JONES, Adm'r.
July 30, 1838 if 31

SHERIFF'S SALES.
BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* to me directed, will be sold at Edgfield C. H., on the 16th, Monday, and Tuesday in October, the following property, viz:
1. A lot of land, owned by James Owensby, one Negro Girl, Mary.
2. The State, vs. John Youngblood, one Sorral Horse.
3. James M. Callahan, beater, vs. William D. Kitchell and Jos. Simmons, the tract of Land where Wm. D. Kitchell lives, adjoining Mrs. Morgan and others.
4. A. L. Gray vs. James R. Buffington and James Jones, the tract of land where Jas. Jones lives, containing one hundred and eighty acres, adjoining George Coleman and others.
5. John Coleman vs. John M. Simkins; Other Plaintiffs severally, vs. the Same, one Negro woman, Liza.
6. William S. Johnson, vs. John B. Covington, the tract of land where Covington lives, containing one hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the Town of Hamour, known as Covington & Fair's.
7. Oliver T. Ordinary, vs. The Same, the above described property. The Same, vs. John H. Fair, his interest in the above described Wm. Horse and Lot.
8. Thos. G. Baron, vs. William Morris, the tract of land where defendant lives near the Village of Edgfield.
Terms of sale, cash.
Sept. 10, 1838 W. H. MOSS, S. E. D. c 32

Augusta Female Seminary.
JAMES M. L. MOISE,
Principal.
The Trustees of the Augusta Female Seminary, announce to the public that the first term of the Seminary will commence on the 1st of October next, and that she has succeeded in obtaining the most efficient Assistants, both male and female, in order to render that satisfaction which she so anxiously desires.
The course of studies will consist of three departments, viz:
First Course.—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Elementary Principles of History, Grammar and Geography. \$5
Second Course.—History, modern and ancient, Geography, Grammar, Parsing, and Catechism and Diction. \$10
Third Course.—Comprising every branch of an English Education, as taught in the principal Academies of the U. States. \$15
French, Spanish, & Latin Languages, each \$10
Drawing \$10
Painting in water colors \$10
Music on Piano Forte, including Vocal Music \$10
It is desirable that pupils should be entered at an early period, in order that they may be able to attend with some degree of ease, as this is attended with some degree of difficulty. It is the established rule with the Seminary that the quarter commences only when the pupil is entered.
No pupil will