

Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road.—We are requested to state, for the information of the holders of this stock, that although the time prescribed in the Intro circular of the President of the Company, for the payment of the second instalment of \$5 on each share, has expired, said instalment, if tendered in a reasonable time after this notice, will be received by the Commissioners of this place until further instructions. Bills of the several Banks of South Carolina will be received in payment.

From Florida.—The latest arrivals bring us intelligence of the murder of two men, Thomas Cochran and J. Hogan, by the Indians near Micanopy. The troops at that Post, on hearing the firing, made an ineffectual pursuit.

Since our last, we have received the remarks of Mr. Calhoun on the engrossment of Mr. Wright's bill, as amended by striking out the special section. It is short, but uncommonly able and comprehensive. We will give it in our next.

Some few of the presses unfriendly to Mr. Calhoun, have made his vote on this occasion another pretext for the cry of inconsistency.—They say, to have been consistent, he should have voted for it. We don't understand this logic. Certainly he would have been fair game if he had voted for it, after the only section which separated the Government and the banks was stricken out. However, 'tis no use to talk to such people.

A late number of the Richmond Whig fairly expresses, we think, the sentiments of a large majority of the people, in the following comment:

THE SUB-TREASURY BILL, AS AMENDED.—Mr. Calhoun's Speech on the amended Sub-Treasury Bill as it passed the Senate, will attract attention. It is a clear exposition of unanswerable objections to the wretched abortion of the party. It exhibits the absurdity and folly of establishing safes, vaults, Receivers General, Sub-Treasurers, &c. to keep bank notes, and it displays, in a strong point of view, the increase of power and patronage which the bill confers upon the Executive, by enabling him to control the banks. As represented by him, and we believe truly, the system proposed by the bill, is more corrupting, and in every respect in which it may be regarded, more objectionable, than the exploded Pet Scheme. The principle of divorce, the only feature of the original bill which had any claim to merit, is rejected, and a gigantic machinery of corruption substituted in its place. "We think some of our Whig contemporaries have been illiberal in their comments on Mr. Calhoun in respect to his vote against the Sub-Treasury bill in its present shape. His conduct on that occasion, as far as we have before observed, proved that he acted from principle, and not from party; and requiring as it did a high degree of moral courage, deserved any thing rather than censure." The course of the party made him realize his anticipation, that there were men in whose wisdom, firmness and patriotism he had no reason to confide, and as soon as he discovered that, he abandoned them and stood alone.

The bill, as passed, appears to us to be the child of no body. It received a majority of the votes of the Senate, and yet it is a mongrel something for which no one seems to have a particular affection. It is spurned by Calhoun, who goes for a divorce, because it falls short of it, kicked by Clay and Webster, because it does not give us a national bank, of course impalatable to Rives and his conservatives, and it is rumored, will be vetoed by Mr. Van Buren, if it ever comes before him. "This then is the glorious result of all the learning and eloquence and argument and sarcasm, which have been poured out for months past, in such rich and bounteous profusion. Think of Wright's long and able practical speech; of the severe contest between Calhoun and Clay, Calhoun and Webster, the little fights, the big fights between this Senator and that Senator, the oaths, the imprecations, the prayers, &c. &c. &c.; think of all this, and then think of the end of it all. Montes parturient, &c.

This number concludes the seventh volume of the Columbia Hive, and the editor regrets to inform the friends of the establishment, that the necessity which exists for a liquidation of unsettled accounts renders it indispensably necessary to discontinue, at least for the present, the publication of the paper. In connection with this necessity, the failure of the editor's eye sight, which disabilities for the requisite reading, adds a strong additional motive for this determination.—Columbia Hive.

To the Editor of the Edgefield Advertiser:

Sir—I take the liberty of addressing you on the absorbing subjects which at present agitate this community from its centre to its circumference—mean the Abolition and the Texas annexation questions, and the disturbances on our North and North-eastern borders, and sincerely to implore you to exert all the energies of your vigorous and well cultivated mind, in defense of Southern principles and Southern rights. You know (for you have conspicuously participated) that for several years the Southern portion of this confederacy has been in an almost continued ferment and excitement. First, the tariff, next nullification, and now these dangerous and destructive subjects, &c. I make this communication to you in no light manner, but under a thorough conviction that a crisis, deep with the fate of these States, is rapidly approaching, and, in the language of Holy Writ, is even at the door. Your extensive reading and close personal observations have long taught you, that all the revolutions of man, as well as the convulsions of nature, have been preceded by signs, often small and disregarded in the beginning, but increasing in magnitude and attention as they approach the consummation of their destiny. When a solitary and obscure fanatic (Peter) first preached the necessity of a destructive crusade against the Holy Land, who could have imagined from such a beginning, that such a war would have ensued? And when Wilberforce (if I mistake not) and others first proclaimed the doctrine of emancipation in England, that it would have been so soon successful in that enlightened country; or when the small and feeble note of dissent was heard from the Colonists against the oppression of the parent country, that it would so soon grow into revolution and independence. And

lastly, to come down to our own times and observations, that when the first tariff for protection was laid by Congress, to the dissatisfaction of the South, it would end in nullification and risk of civil war.

Now, sir, these fanatics boast of being 300,000 strong, and that within about four or five years from their commencement; and Mr. Adams, contemplating as we know he must be in every portion of the country, can command the petitions of thirty or forty thousand of these deluded crusaders; and Mr. Clay, himself a slave holder, in his eager pursuit of the Presidency, covers beneath their strength, gives them a side blow in his assault on Mr. Calhoun, and in some of his own substitute resolutions, evidently intended to secure their patronage. If then, in so short a time, they have attained such power and influence, what may we expect from their increased numbers in a few years more? Sir, the people of the slave States must stand upon their rights. Who but a mad man can doubt that a dissolution of the Union must be the consequence, or we must submit to a state of things far more intolerable than slavery itself, unless God in his mercy averts the blow by a dispensation of his providence, little short of an ancient miracle? It has been but a few years since Garrison, Tappan, and a few others, commenced this unholy crusade against our rights and institutions. Their petitions were few and feeble, with not as many signers as they have at this time distant societies; but now they have assumed a bold and daring front, and will come by States. Vermont has already marshaled her forces and assailed the federal metropolis, and in a few years more, these fanatics will control the political destiny of this country. No man to the North of Mason's and Dickson's line can have a seat on the floor of Congress, but as the champion and defender of abolition; and a President of the U. States must ascend that high and dignified station under a corrupt pledge to do their bidding. And on the principle of consolidation, the constitution will be in their hands like the spider's web to the horned oxen. The man who expects mercy from fanatics, will most assuredly be disappointed—the massacre of the imputed Witches at the North, and the Smithfield Martyrs, can attest the fact. Sir, we must rely upon our own strength, and I again reiterate that a separation of these States appears inevitable, and no man will regret the dreadful necessity more than the writer of this article.

More than two years ago I gave my views to the public, recommending a Convention, in which all the slave States should be represented. I have since seen nothing to weaken that opinion, but much to strengthen it, and to which the slave States must ultimately come. The object of union is, in all cases, to benefit the parties united; but whenever it becomes a curse, it has not only failed in its object, but has a mischievous tendency, and therefore ought to be abolished. I am aware of the disadvantages of a separation, but I am in this emergency, as in every other, for embracing the less and avoiding the greater evil. Could we enjoy in peace the rights secured to us by the Constitution, for one would say, "Union forever."—But, sir, it will be a dear and bitter union to us, if the only condition on which we shall be permitted to enjoy it, is the loss of our most valuable property, and this property turned loose among us, like so many hungry wolves to devour our remaining substance, and filled with all the malice which could possibly grow out of their past condition. I have said that a separation of these States appears inevitable. I will now give you the grounds on which that opinion is formed. First, the abolition question; second, the Texas annexation question, which is strongly connected with the former, and together will shake the foundation of this Union. The Southern exportation and importation scheme, which will take from the North the immense profits which they have heretofore received, for doing business for us which we ought to do ourselves, and will therefore greatly weaken in them one of the strongest inducements to check the fanatics. And lastly, should the border disturbances drag us into a ruinous war with Great Britain, the South cannot be expected to acquiesce in a war brought on them by the intermeddling of Northern fanatics, for political and diabolical purposes—the annexation of Canada, and the consequent political prostration of the South.

Miscellaneous.

From the Correspondence of the Charleston Mer. WASHINGTON, April 2.

The Honorable Isaac McKim, a member of the House of Representatives, from Baltimore, died yesterday at Gadsby's, after a short but severe illness. His disorder was bilious pleurisy. Mr. McKim was 63 years of age. He was an eminent merchant, and an upright, kind-hearted and liberal man.—He had been a member of the House, at different times, from the year 1815. He was considered the wealthiest man in Baltimore, and must have been worth about a million. He left a wife, but no children.

Mr. Howard announced his death in the House, and accompanied it with some account of the life and character of his deceased friend and colleague. The funeral ceremonies will take place to-morrow, at the Capitol, and the body conveyed to Baltimore, by a special train of cars, attended by the committee of arrangements and the friends of the deceased.

In the Senate, after some morning business, the decease of Mr. McKim was announced by Mr. Grundy, in the absence, of both of the senators from Maryland; and the Senate, after adopting the customary resolutions, adjourned.

The Charleston Mercury of the 31st ult. says, "We are informed that Louis Liso, on whose sentence of death has been passed for murder, and who was to have been executed on the 6th of next month, has been respited to the first Friday in June."

The London packets, lately arrived at New York, are said to have brought out the following amounts of gold, in sovereigns:

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Amount. Ship Toronto, \$96,000; Ship Ontario, 96,000; Ship Westminster, 146,000. Total amount, \$338,000.

From the Charleston Courier, April 3. Real Estate.—The value of real estate continues to enhance in our city, and rents are still on the rise—and the prospects of landholders are of the most flattering character. The City Lots, on East Bay street, opposite the Battery, but a short time since a mud pond, and a nuisance to that vicinity, sold yesterday by Elliott & Condy, Auctioneers, brought the following prices: Lot No. 1, \$5,750; lot No. 2, 6,050; lot No. 3, \$5,100; lot No. 4, \$3,650; lot No. 5, \$4,100; lot No. 6, \$5,900; lot No. 7, \$3,100; lot No. 8, \$5,100; lot No. 9, 4,600. Total, \$44,250.

A portion of the above lots, purchased some 18 months ago, of the estate of Wightman, by the City, for \$16,000, has now realized \$24,550, a profit of 9,550 on the purchase. The noble block of new brick stores, in Pearl street, opposite the new Hotel, are all or nearly all rented to wholesale merchants at \$1,500 to \$2,000 rent per annum. One of the stores, we understand, has been sold, by the enterprising proprietors for \$22,000. The stores in the basement story of the Hotel, on Pearl-street, are, we learn, to be occupied by retailers.

APALACHICOLA, March 19. Sale of Lots.—The third sale of Lots by the Apalachicola Land Company was held during the last week. The result has verified our prediction that "there would be a depreciation in the value of Lots." Notwithstanding the general embarrassment of the country, the great pressure of the money market, yet the prices of 1836 and '37 have been sustained. In the improved parts of the city, and on streets which have been graded, lots sold for nearly double what contiguous lots were purchased for last year. And generally in the neighborhood of improvements, a very considerable advance has been experienced, while remote lots have fully held their own. The amount of sales has been \$42,615.00, mostly dwelling lots, and to persons contemplating early improvements, but few business lots were offered.

Among the improvements soon to be commenced, is an Episcopal Church. The funds for a beautiful edifice have already been raised. A lot also for a Roman Catholic Church has been purchased, and arrangements are making for erecting a suitable building. Measures have also been taken for the erection of a Baptist Church. A lot was appropriated two years ago for a Presbyterian Church, and measures are in progress to advance the interests of that denomination.

Applications, we understand, for plats of ground suitable for extensive mechanical works, such as ship yards, foundries &c. have been made, and from the known disposition of the Land Company to accommodate these valuable branches of industry, we hope and believe they will be established.

The sales were adjourned after the second day. P. S. Since writing the above we have been informed that Messrs. Roberts, Allen & Co. have purchased in the neighbourhood of their present location, and intend to establish an Iron Foundry.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.

Mutiny.—We are informed by an officer of the service, that a serious mutiny occurred two or three days since at the Naval Asylum on the Schuykill, in which the pensioners were engaged against the officers of the establishment, who were locked in close confinement by their assailants. The commander of the Asylum we learn, was severely injured. Means were at last found by the prisoners to communicate news of their condition, to the officers at the Navy Yard, whereupon a lieutenant and some troops were despatched to the rescue. They succeeded in quelling the mutiny; and, taking the leaders into their custody, conveyed them to the Sea Gull, lying off the Yard, where they are now safe in durance, awaiting judgment.—Gazette.

The Argosy.—We learn from the N. York Express, that this packet was insured last week at some of the Wall street offices at the rate of 7 per cent. She had a very difficult passage hither—as may be gleaned from a few particulars, with which we have been politely furnished by Mr. Coffee of the Exchange. On the 9th of January, the packet left Liverpool. She experienced heavy westwardly gales for forty days,—in fact, had not but twenty-four hours' favorable winds during the passage—lost bulwarks, fifteen stanchions, started head knees, cut water, and upper part of the stern was compelled to run south. The appearance and state of the ship as she came from sea, speak for the great perseverance of Captain Turley, and his officers, as well as for the staunchness of the craft.

Her cargo is estimated to be worth at least three hundred thousand dollars, and not a package of which was lost; although at one time it was thought they would be compelled to throw over board a part of her cargo to bring the leak above water, and to prevent her from filling. The leak was two or three feet under water. Capt Turley prepared wood in battens and pieces of canvass, and nailed them over the breach, to do which, he had to swing a man over the bow with a line round his waist, and as the ship rose on the sea, he was enabled to give two or three blows with the hammer. No one could remain over more than five minutes at a time, for with every plunge she made, he would be buried in the sea. Capt. Turley, his mate and carpenter, took their turn in being dropped over; and in this way the ship, cargo and lives, were preserved.

Upwards of \$100,000 were insured in our offices, where great apprehensions were felt for the safety of the ship. She is now at Walnut street wharf discharging and repairing, and will be ready for sea again in about ten days.—Jb.

The Boston Courier (Whig) says: "The editor of the N. York Courier and Enquirer stopped his exchange with the Boston Courier, because the editor of the latter, in commenting upon the late duel, saw fit to make certain obnoxious remarks concerning the gentleman who conducted the former. Persons of nervous susceptibilities have as much cause to fear the weapon of truth, as they have to be afraid of any other instruments which may be wielded to their disadvantage."

OUR FLAG FIRED UPON BY MEXICO!—We give below the official account of an outrage on our flag, which calls for the prompt and severest retribution. While the steamer Columbia, Capt. Wright, was on her way hither from Velasco, with the "stripes and stars" flying at her mast head, she was intercepted by two Mexican ships of war, who fired upon her repeatedly, and, but for the decided conduct of Capt. Wright, would have compelled her to stop, if not submit. Before we give the official account, we will state some information we have from a well informed and intelligent friend, who was on board the Columbia. Some six weeks ago, a schooner put into Galveston island apparently in distress. She had a large number of passengers, principally Mexicans and Spaniards, who were permitted to visit the naval station at the Island.—Some of these parties, it is pretty well known, communicated the particulars to the Mexican Government; and there is a moral conviction arising from the facts already known, and from the very large number of men on board the two attacking vessels, that it is the intention to land a force on the island, and burn up the Navy Yard and other establishments there. The brig spoken of in the annexed report, was the new sloop of war, "Iguala," said to be one of the finest vessels that ever sailed out of Baltimore. She was commanded by Commodore Lopez, carried from 32 to 36 guns, and is believed to have had over 200 men on board. The other vessel was the "Turbidie," commanded by a renegade American named Davis; and though carrying only 18 guns, had on board an immense number of men, supposed to be troops intended for the descent on Galveston. At the time the Columbia stopped her engine, she had on a heavy head of steam, with all her hose manned for the purpose of using the boiling water for defence or attack, and could easily have run down the "Iguala," which Capt. Wright was strongly disposed to do, but hesitated from the recommendation of some of his officers. His conduct throughout is spoken of by all as worthy of every recommendation and while we re-echo the call on our naval commanders in the Gulf to do prompt justice for the insult offered our flag, we present the name of Capt. Wright to our citizens as one deserving their warmest esteem.—N. O. True Amer.

New York, March 27. THE CANADAS.

We received yesterday morning some further papers from both Provinces. They contain nothing of a public character of interest. The Toronto Patriot, after detailing the names of the members of the court martial convened for the trial of Southland, which we have already published goes on to say:

He is tried by the provisions of an act of our Provincial Legislature, passed during the recent session, entitled, "an act to protect the inhabitants of this Province against lawless aggressors from the subjects of foreign countries at peace with her Majesty."

We attended the opening of the proceedings, & it appeared to us that although the general deportment of the prisoner was calm and possessed he seemed taken a little aback when he found by what law he was to be tried. However, he bore up upon the whole, very well; and with that degree of vulgarity and insolence we expected from him. He stated his profession to be that of a lawyer, and at the same time, that he knew little of military law on such occasions. He was anxious to know whether the officers who tried him were of the regular army or of the militia, and whether they were residents of this country. We thought we could perceive a slight beam of satisfaction pass over his sallow complexion when informed they were all militia officers. Whatever may be his fate, he can have no cause of complaint of the manner in which he is treated and the leniency that is shown him. He is allowed the benefit of council, so far as consultation goes, but not to plead for him. A copy of the charges, and also a copy of the Act upon which he is tried, has been furnished to him; and he is allowed the use of pen and ink. The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

He is a tall muscular man about 5 feet 11 inches in height—with bold and strongly marked features: a full, quick, light grey eye, dark sallow complexion and black hair. He was dressed in a sort of half military, blanket frock coat—much resembling those frequently used by the Indians—with dark blue buttons, collar and cuffs; grey pantaloons with seams of dark blue. It is thought his young Aid-de-Camp, Spencer, will give important evidence.

The account that Southland after being arraigned, attempted to commit suicide, is confirmed. A friend who crossed the Niagara yesterday from Waterloo, Upper Canada, opposite this city, informed us that a letter had been received by Colonel Kirby, of the British force stationed at that place, stating that Southland, who has been in close confinement at Toronto, on Wednesday last complained of indigestion, and requested the jailor to furnish him with some warm water and materials for writing a few letters. The request was complied with, and among the articles was a pen-knife. A sentinel was stationed in the cell with him. Southland soon induced the soldier to lie down and sleep, when, as it subsequently appeared he proceeded to immerse his feet and hands in the warm water, and then deliberately opened the veins at both elbow and ankle joints. The loss of blood caused him to fall on the floor—the noise awakened the guard, the alarm was given, and medical assistance procured in time to arrest the bleeding and save the prisoner's life. He has been since removed to one of the garrison hospitals, and is still under medical treatment.

Four other American citizens taken with arms in their hands are to be tried. A good deal of curiosity has prevailed in reference to the fate of Papineau. At one time it was currently reported that he had perished in the woods. A recent letter of Mr. Robert Nelson informed us, that from selfish considerations he has deserted the cause of the patriots. The Argus contradicts the rumor that Papineau is at this time in Albany; or that it has any knowledge of any interference by Papineau in the affairs of N. York Island. It admits, however, that during Papineau's residence in Albany, he was frequently visited by "gentlemen of all parties," and among others by the editor of the Argus.

Indian Difficulties in N. Carolina.—The Raleigh Register anticipates serious difficulties in executing the treaty for the removal of the Cherokees beyond the Mississippi.—The Indians in question live in a considerable body, in the South-Western part of the State, and have given such alarming indications of hostility, that the General Government has made a requisition on the Governor of the State for a force of volunteer Infantry.

The Whale Fishery.—On Saturday and Sunday last nine whalers had arrived at the port of New Bedford, besides others at New Port Ac. The New Bedford cargoes are estimated, in the aggregate, to amount to no less than seventy thousand barrels of sperm & whale oil, which, at present prices, are estimated as worth fully two hundred and sixty thousand dollars.—N. Y. Cou. & Eng.

The House of Assembly of New-York have a bill proposed by the Committee on Canals, appropriating \$1,000,000 besides the next ensuing revenues of the Erie Canal for the purpose of enlarging that great work during the present year. The Erie Rail Road bill passed the House by a large majority.—Ralt. Repub.

Gen. Henderson, Ambassador from Texas to Great Britain, is said to have been received by the Queen's ministers with much distinction and cordiality.

Compliment to Gen. Scott.—The Michigan Senate has passed a resolution extolling the vigilant and energetic conduct of Gen. Scott, in sustaining the neutrality of the U. S. and preserving the peace of the N. W. frontier, and declares that however strong may be the sympathy for those who are struggling for the advancement of human liberty, yet the supremacy of the laws and the preservation of the faith of treaties impose a paramount duty.

Commercial.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, April 5. AUGUSTA AND HAMBURG MARKET. COTTON.—During the past week the receipt of Cotton in this market has been on the increase, and since Monday last a better demand has sprung up, caused by several purchasers having entered the market.—And although we have no change to notice in prices, the transactions have been heavier than for several weeks past. We quote 6 1/2 a 9 1/4 as the extremes.

OBITUARY.

DIED, at Louisville, Miss., on the 17th February, 1838, of acute Peritonitis, Jennet W. Brown, Esq., late of Union District, S. C., aged about 22 years.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Thomas Harrison, vs Henry Shultz. } other Plaintiffs severly, vs Henry Shultz. } WILL be sold under various Executions against the Defendant in the above stated cases, and by the written consent of all the parties interested either in the Executions or in the Property, on the first Tuesday in May next and the day following, in the Town of Hamburg, various LOTS improved and unimproved in the said Town of Hamburg, and owned by the Defendant, Henry Shultz.—The Sheriff announces to the public that he is advised that the purchasers at this sale will obtain good, quiet and independent titles—and they will get all the legal titles, that I, as an Officer of the Law, can legally give. Terms of Sale, Cash. W. H. MOSS, s. r. d. April 11, 1838. 10

For Sale.

MY HOUSE and LOT, in the Village of Edgefield, upon terms to suit a purchaser. In my absence, apply to Col. Banks-ket. JAMES JONES. April 12. 10

Perfumery.

COLOGNE, in small bottles, assorted sizes, HENRIAGE EXTRACT, Florida Water, Ess. Cinnamon, Oil of Cloves, Fanciful Perfume Vials, Bear's Oil, Kephalaia, N. Smith Prentiss' Saponaceous Compound Fanciful Soaps, Naples Compound Shaving Soap, &c. Just received and for sale by NICHOLSON & PRESLEY. April 12. 10

Bolting Cloths.

THE subscribers have just received a new and complete assortment of BOLTING CLOTHS, from No. 8 to 80, of the celebrated Anchor Brand, which has been considered the best manufacture ever introduced into this country, which they offer to their customers and the public at New York prices. B. L. McLAUCHLIN & CO. Columbia, S. C., April 9. 3 10

South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

AMBEOSE RIPLEY tells before me a black STEER, about four years old this spring, marked with a slit in each ear: appraised to six dollars, by Benjamin Lindsay, Jesse Williams and Wilson Grice. R. KENNEY, J. Q. April 7, 1838. 3 10

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the VAL-CLUSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, and will keep constantly on hand at their Store in Hamburg, a supply of every Article manufactured at that Establishment, and will sell at Factory prices. The superior quality of the Vauclose Fabrics is known to all who have examined them, and they are most confidently recommended to the Public. H. L. JEFFERS & Co. Hamburg, March 26, 1838. d 8

NOTICE.

THE Proprietors of the New Bridge, over the Savannah River, opposite the Western part of the City of Augusta, hereby make known to the public that, in obedience to a Decree of the Court of Errors of the State of S. Carolina, enforcing an exclusive privilege conferred in 1830 on the Bank of the State of Georgia, they have ceased, (they hope, only for a time,) to exercise the rights vested in them by their Charter from the State of Georgia, and have closed said Bridge to all but the Stockholders, their Agents and Servants. Immediate legal measures are in contemplation to remove the inconvenience to which the Stockholders and the public have thus been subjected. Augusta, Ga. March 20, 1838. e 8 The Greenville Mountaineer and Pendleton Messenger are requested to publish the above 3 times, and forward their accounts to this office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND



JEWELLERY.

No. 242 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GEO. (Near the United States Hotel.) THE Subscriber offers to the Citizens of Edgefield District and its vicinity a Rich and Fashionable assortment of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c. of the latest Style and Importation, consisting in part of the following Articles: Gold Independent Second Watches, with from 17 to 25 Jewels, Gold and Silver Levers, Plain & full Jewelled, London Duplex and Anchor Escapement Watches, Gold and Silver Lepine and Vertical Watches, Ladies' rich Gold Neck Chains, new patterns, Gentlemen's Gold Guard and Fob Chains, Keys, Seals, Finger-Rings, Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Pencil Cases, Spectacles, &c. &c. Mantle Clocks, Flower Vases and Musical BOXES. A General Assortment of SILVER WARE, SUCH AS SILVER TABLE AND TEA SPOONS, SUGAR TONGS, SOUP LADLES, CASTOR AND CAKE BASKETS, CANDLESUCKERS, SALT SPOONS, &c. SUPERIOR CUTLERY. A fine assortment of ROGERS', ELLIOTT's and WARD & BURDETS' RAZORS, PENKNIVES AND SCISSORS; also a good assortment of BOWIE KNIVES and DIRKS. JOHN B. MURPHY. N. B. Clocks and Watches carefully repaired, and warranted to perform well. Augusta, Ga. March 25, 1838. d 9

TIN MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the Merchants and citizens of Edgefield District, and the public in general, that he has commenced Manufacturing Tin Ware at Duntonsville, nine miles North of Edgefield Court House, where he intends to keep an assortment and full supply of READY MADE TIN WARE, at Wholesale or Retail, which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any other like establishment in the Southern country. Having worked at the business nine years at the North and South, he can with confidence assure those who may favor him with their custom, that they may at all times depend upon having their Ware well manufactured. He will also make to order, Tin Enave Troughs, Conductor Heads and Pipes, and put them up if desired. All orders from Town or Country thankfully received and promptly attended to. N. B. Old Tin repaired, and all kinds of Job work, in his line, executed with neatness and despatch. H. P. CHURCH. Duntonsville, March 20, 1838 ne 8

Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale various LOTS in the Town of Hamburg, which are well improved and suitable for family residences. Also, Two Tracts of LAND in the immediate vicinity of Hamburg, One containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, on which there are comfortable improvements, well calculated for a summer seat; and the other containing two hundred and fifty acres, well timbered, and on which there is a fine Mill Seat, and if improved would be profitable to the owner. The above mentioned property can be purchased on reasonable terms. Application can be made to J. H. Fair, who resides within five miles of Edgefield C. H., or to M. Gray, Esq. in the Town of Hamburg. Unquestionable titles can be given for the property. JOHN B. COVINGTON. April 5, 1838.

The Charleston Courier, the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, and the Columbia Telescope will give the above four weekly insertions, and forward their accounts to M. Gray, Esq. of Hamburg for payment.

To Contractors.

THE Commissioners of Public Buildings for Edgefield District will receive written proposals, until the 16th of April next for the erection of a new Brick Court House in said district. The outlines of the building are as follows: 60 by 48 ft., 28 ft. pitch—a passage running lengthwise thro' the lower story with three offices on each side, the Court rooms and two jury rooms to be in the upper story, and also two ranges of seats for spectators. A two story portico at the end. Further information, as to the details may be had, and a plan of the building sent by applying to the undersigned. A. B. ADDISON, Chairman. Edgefield C. H. March 1st, 1838. 5 If The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel will give the above six weekly insertions.

Sale of Public Property.

WILL be sold, at Abbeville Court House on the first Monday in May, on a credit until the first of October next, the following property belonging to the State to wit: One Lot of Land with a building thereon, fronting the Public Square, known as the Arsenal. One other Lot of Land with the right of way; with the building known as the Magazine. By order of the Governor, B. T. WATTS, Qr. M. Gen'l. April 2, 1838. e 9 The Edgefield Advertiser and Pendleton Messenger will insert the above until sale.

Strayed.

FROM the Subscriber's Wagon, in Hamburg, on the 15th instant, Two HORSES: one a black Horse, with no particular marks, except from the Gear; the other a Sorrel, with a small star in the face and one white foot. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver the horses to Mr. Chas. J. Glover, at Edgefield Court House, or to the Subscriber at Duntonsville P. Office, Pickens District, S. C. BENNETT HENDRIX March 23, 1838 e 9